

The Grange Golf Club





The Grange Golf Club

A History of the First 70 Years

1926-1996

by

Geoffrey H. Manning

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with

a contribution on women's golf
by Alison Painter

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Golf increases the blood pressure, ruins the disposition, induces neurasthenia, hurts the eyes, callouses the hands, ties kinks in the nervous system, debauches the morals, drives men to drink or homicide, breaks up the family, turns the ductless glands into internal warts, corrodes the pneumo-gastric nerve, breaks off the edges of the vertebrae, induces spinal meningitis and progressive mendacity, and starts angina pectoris.

(Dr A. S. Lamb)



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Geoff Manning was born at Waikerie in 1926 and lived at Peterborough, Mitcham, and Parkside before moving to Mount Gambier, where he completed his education at the local High School. In 1942, he commenced work with The Savings Bank of South Australia. He enlisted in the Royal Australian Navy in January 1944 and, until the cessation of hostilities, served in the corvette, HMAS *Pirie* as a Visual Signalman.

His interest in South Australian history dates from 1978 when he researched and published a family history, *Hope Farm – Cradle of the McLaren Vale Wine Industry*, and since retiring in 1982 has completed eight other books, this one being his latest.

He is, perhaps, best known for his research into the nomenclature of South Australia, and the publication *Manning's Place Names of South Australia*. He is a member of the Association of Professional Historians and a regular contributor of monographs to the Historical Society of South Australia's Newsletter.

Preface

You don't have to be insane to play golf, but sometimes it helps.

(Anon)

According to a book reviewer in *The Weekend Australian* on 11 August 1996, 'local history, and especially histories of sporting clubs, tends to be the province of the puff adder and the faithful hack, with copious mentions for uninteresting committee bods'. Whilst this opinion, perhaps, may be considered by some to be harsh and undeserved, closer to home it has been supported by an Adelaide literary critic who saw fit to pass judgement on three district histories by suggesting that '... often local histories commissioned by District Councils serve little purpose other than ego-inflation for rate-payers'.

Further, in respect of sporting clubs, I believe it is fair to say that they are often no more than an extension of annual reports, minutes and other formal material, which can be categorised only as records of fact and, consequently, are often 'dry' in their nature. While such sources are an essential repository of primary source material and contain, at times, hidden agendas, I have considered it appropriate, in the interests of extending recorded history in respect of golf and ancillary social matters, to draw upon anecdotal and other writings from contemporary Adelaide newspapers and similar sources in the introductory chapters of this book.

Indeed, it is such material that allows us many useful insights into the minds of golfers and the community at large, and provides what is believed to be an effective and interesting departure from the generally accepted conventions of recording such histories.

In 1993, John Wood was commissioned to write the history of the Grange Golf Club and, until his demise late in 1995, our paths crossed regularly at the Mortlock Library where, for five years, I was engaged in constructing an historical data base by indexing newspapers. Accordingly, I was pleased to share the fruits of my labour with John and supplied him with a multitude of golf references in the form of editorials, anecdotes from players, profiles of officials, etc.

John was, indeed, enthusiastic in his approach and declared to me more than once that 'his' history was not going to be the ordinary, run-of-the-mill production, but one that would be of universal interest to all those golfing addicts who possess an undying love of the game, while at the same time recording a

faithful history of the Grange Golf Club over seventy years. What flows from my pen in this book is based on such a concept.

Accordingly, having played golf at Grange and elsewhere for all but fifty years from 1946, when I was invited to complete the task I informed the historical sub-committee of the Grange Golf Club that my views, in respect of the form the club's history should take, coincided with that expounded by John Wood. Therefore, the reader is informed that facets of the first four chapters of this book may be classified as the joint efforts of my late departed friend and myself.

In accepting this format, which is clearly a radical departure from the official histories of other golf clubs domiciled in Adelaide and elsewhere, the management of the club and, in particular, its historical sub-committee, namely, Eric Tamlin, Kerry McGorm, Dennis Conlin and Barry Linke, should be congratulated for their vision in permitting an expansion of the scope of the book beyond that of parochial histories. In so doing, they have made, in my opinion, a lasting contribution to the historiography of South Australia, while at the same time providing a factual and, debatably, entertaining history of their club.

To all members of the Grange Golf Club who read this book I sincerely hope that they concur with these sentiments and, to golfers at large, I would like to think that they may derive some pleasure, and perhaps a chuckle or two, from the chapter-head quotations and elsewhere.

In researching and writing this book I have tried to come to terms with such matters as:

In my youth of being subjected to the ignominy of carrying two sets of golf clubs for members of the Mount Gambier aristocracy and being paid a 'single rate' for caddying.

Being castigated by a minister of religion for kicking a football (a birthday present in 1937) on Vansittart Park on a Sunday morning.

The two-hole 'course' constructed by two friends and myself on vacant ground between that oval and Eglington Terrace, where we learned, collectively, many a lesson in humility.

Scaling the galvanised iron fence of an all but impregnable Frew Park on a Sunday following Christmas Day, aided and abetted by two school-mates. There, in earshot of peeling bells from local churches and resplendent with a new cricket bat and 'compo' ball, appropriate tests of the equipment were undertaken on the slate pitch, sans coir matting, following which a strategic retreat was made over the eastern fence, surreptitiously, without interference from either civic or ecclesiastical authority.

Other memories came racing back from the inner recesses of my mind:

The ball race, and tricks engaged in, at the North Adelaide public course by those seeking to advance their hitting-off times during the 'golf rush' days that followed World War II.

Searching for a 'lost' ball on a 'blind' hole at the old Marino golf course in the hills beyond Brighton in 1951, only to find it resting in the hole (my first 'eagle').

Suffering the trauma of my handicap blowing out from 12 to 18 in the space of six months after reading, and practising, the advice in Ben Hogan's book on how to improve and perfect my game.

The thirty-eight years spent as a member of the Grange Golf Club added to this list of memories, both pleasurable and otherwise:

The Sunday morning working bees that added to the camaraderie pervading the club, while at the same time seeing our labours improve the course and helping to keep annual fees within bounds for members, such as myself, who struggled to maintain a home and family in those stringent days of the post-war period.

The inherent 'wowerism' of the Playford era and the tolerant attitude of law enforcement officers in turning a blind eye to minor breaches of the Licensing Act.

My first hole in one at the 12th (West Course) and its aftermath – the details are, perhaps, best left untold!

Friends and friendships made which still persist today; of departed friends among who are Cedric Orchard and Murray Ede, whose company I was privileged to share and enjoy over three decades of golfing at the Grange – How could one forget Cedric's quiet, unobtrusive humour and Murray's extensive golfing vocabulary, heard at its best when his ball came to rest in a pitiful lie in the rough.

All these retrospections, and others, redounded in my memory as I pursued the writing of this book throughout 1996.

If the moral lessons that, hopefully, reside in the text are taken to heart, I trust that golfers find the necessary fortitude to put to one side the all but recurring mortal blows dealt out on the golf course that intrude upon one's pride and score. These are exemplified in the form of three-putting, insidious and perpetual slicing, shanking (dare I mention that dreaded word), topping and other mischiefs that are part and parcel of this exasperating game called golf.

My thanks go to the following men and women who supplied John Wood, Eric Tamlin and Ms Marjorie Samarq, former Ladies' President, with written and oral reminiscences: Gwen Beeston, Fay Blanks, Jack Botten, Charles Clark, Dora Connell, Reg Edgword, Bill Fewings, Maud Duckett, Anne Evans, Hugh Frost, Mavis Hassell, Milton Hatwell, Tom Heath, Charlie Hill, Dot Hill, Joyce Hill, Barbara Hoepner, Dossie Howard, Jack Howard, Beryl Howe, John Howe (now deceased), Alison Jones, Mary Jones, Anne Lane, Harry Macklin-Shaw, Peter McDonnell, Jeanenne McGorm, Mavis McKay (now deceased), Phyllis McKay, Barry O'Brien, Alice Pope, Rosemary Reeves, Jean Roberts, Jack Robertson,

Nan Robertson, Kingsley Robinson, Bill Sage, Mrs J.M. Schollar, Karen Simmonds, Lionel Storer, Deryck Stretton, Peter Toogood, Mary Wheatley and Marie Williams.

John Burton, the Club's professional and his wife, Pauline, reminisced with me on some of the lighter side of events at the Club from the time he took up the position in 1969. In my opinion this book has been enhanced considerably by their input. Thank you John and Pauline for sharing with me memories of your 'life and times' at Grange and supplying some pertinent photographs.

Charles Clark, John Custance, Ray Dolting, Ray Drew, Jan Turner (daughter of the late Reg Hollard), Dick McKay, Bob Neill, Peter Snelling, Peter Spence and Peter Toogood made worthy contributions by way of anecdotes and reminiscences and their respective contributions have been of immeasurable assistance in bringing many facets of the life and times of the Grange Golf Club into clearer focus and to them I express my sincere thanks.

Eileen Linkson, Janet Ryan and Graham Cowell, the children of the 1928 Club champion, Arthur Cowell, kindly supplied a photograph of the finalists and in a magnanimous gesture donated to the Club a handsome silver cup that their late father received at the Club's first ball held at the Henley and Grange Town Hall in August 1928.

I am also indebted to Alison Painter who kindly accepted an invitation to research and write the history of the participation of women in the formation, development and progress of the Grange Golf Club. Her informative narrative is in Chapters 12 and 13.

Ted Hasenohr, historian of the Henley and Grange Historical Society, read drafts of the first four chapters and I thank him for his constructive comments.

Historical photographs from newspapers have been computer enhanced from photostat copies because the fees demanded by the State Library for photographic reproductions were considered to be excessive, when compared with commercial suppliers such as *The Advertiser*.

This history contains more than just a recitation of the facts surrounding the foundation and progress of a golf club for it seeks to recount how it has reflected core aspects of Australian life during the 20th century.

Geoffrey H. Manning
Grange, 1996

Part One

A Background History of Golf and the District of Grange



CHAPTER ONE

The Origins of Golf and Its Introduction to Australia

*Everything that can be blamed – logically or illogically – except the player,
comes in for a fair amount of abuse . . .*

(*Golf*, 1 December 1928, page 373)

Introduction

The game of golf, which Winston Churchill once puckishly defined as ‘designed by the devil and played with weapons singularly ill-designed for the purpose’, and its origins, have been the subject of debate by historians over the ages. The game itself has been subjected to diverse innuendoes as to its genre and, perhaps, the most humorous is that attributed to caddies at the Hong Kong Golf Club who applied the following terminology to it – ‘Hittie-Ball-Say-Damn!’

In his book *Golf, A Pictorial History*, Henry Cotton, the famous English professional golf champion, expressed an opinion in respect of the almost complete lack of knowledge among modern-day golfers as to the game’s emergence centuries ago:

I am afraid that millions of new players, amateurs and professionals, get hold of some golf clubs and balls and just begin to play golf, without fully realising that they have become part of one of the greatest sporting brotherhoods in the world and have an obligation to know something of the origins of golf . . .

He added to his narrative some succinct comments on the game as it is played today:

With water courses and the added length on the holes, golf, unfortunately, has become a power game. I detest it, but it is true. I would rather had the game with the courses narrow and fast and firm greens, so that touch is the big requirement and not power.

A true son of Scotland may be saddened by the fact that the great national game was not born north of Hadrian’s Wall. All attempts to fix the origin of golf on

merely internal evidence has never succeeded and like most sports it has supporters who have given it a spurious place in antiquity, usually as medieval Dutch games called, 'Colf' and 'Kolf'.

The former was played with a ball made by stuffing feathers or cow's hair into a leather jacket (a ball maker is recorded in 1428). In winter the game was sometimes played on ice and many Dutch artists have captured the scenes. 'Colf' apparently died out in the late seventeenth century; it caused too much nuisance to the citizens and it was superseded by 'Kolf', a similar type of game, but played in an enclosed area.



Old time 'Kolf'

However, a strong case exists to suggest that it was Belgian and/or French by descent. It has been described as an 'exotic which has so thriven on Caledonian soil that its ancestry is completely forgotten'. Philologists trace 'golf' or 'gowf' to the Teutonic word *kolben* meaning 'a club' which was varied by the Dutch into 'kolf'. However, to confuse the issue, a Scottish dialect word, *guwf*, translates as 'a blow with the open hand'.

Chole, an ancient Belgian and French game (also called Soule, Choule or Cholle), can be best described as a sort of cross-country golf with peculiar rules of its own. Documentary evidence of Chole goes back to the mid-fourteenth century – about 100 years before the first mention of golf in Scotland. The balls could be made of beechwood or leather stuffed with hay, moss or other material. The clubs had long wooden shafts and iron heads, while the game has been described as follows:

The players divide into two parties, after fixing the point on which they are to play, sometimes two or three, or even four leagues distant from the tee. The game is to reach and touch with the ball, say the right hand pillar of the door of a church in such or such a village. The captains of each side choose a player alternately till all the company are divided into four parties, each under its captain.

Then the number of strokes in which the distance is to be covered is, as

it were, put up to auction; the side which offers the lowest estimate wins, and strikes off. Then off they go, across field and meadow, hedge and ditch, the game being usually played in the autumn, when the fields are bare.

Each man of the striking-off party swipes at the ball alternately, but when they have had three strokes, a man of the other party *dechole* (hits back). Then the first side plays three more strokes, then comes another *decholade* by the opponents.

Thus each of the original strikers has three strikes for one strike by the adversaries. The *decholeurs* try to hit the ball into every kind of hazard. [Modern-day golfers will be excused if this description brings to mind the somewhat erratic display of a one-time foursome's partner!] If the ball is hit into an impossible hazard, say over a wall which cannot be climbed, the players settle among themselves where a new ball is to be put down.¹

As in golf, the Chole ball was teed up for the first stroke. The word 'tee' is said to derive from *tuitje*, a word used in the game of Chole in respect of a small heap of earth upon which the ball was placed. However, the early Scottish rules of golf make it clear that the tee (the teeing ground) is actually the place from which the game is started.

During a game of Chole caddies were probably employed to carry spare clubs and balls. The Scots adapted the word 'caddie' from the French word *cadet*, meaning 'a young fellow', and a caddie in eighteenth century Scotland was one who ran errands or acted as a porter. In the old days the relationship between a caddie and his master was a unique one, the caddie using the royal (or editorial) 'we' in such phrases as 'We had better take our niblick here'.

A story is told of an aged caddie who had been engaged to accompany a professor of literature around the links. After a few holes it was apparent that the academic gentleman was lacking in many of the necessary skills. While a halt was made for the frustrated player to fortify himself with a nip or two from a hip flask, he ventured a few homilies on education, golf and associated evils.

His caddie, with a twinkle in his eye accompanied by a wry smile, then proffered the following gratuitous advice: 'Oh, sir, ye see onybody can teach thae laddies in Latin and Greek. But gowf, ye see sir, gowf requires a heid!' Perhaps it is a shame that, today, the caddie has largely been superseded by the ubiquitous motorised or pedestrian buggy.



Ignominy



Mr Punch's patent Caddie Car

Just when the sport crossed the North Sea, and who transported it, are details buried in the mists of time. For those intent on pursuing the subject further, a possible explanation is recounted in Robert Browning's *History of Golf*, where he suggests that an incident in 1421 in France might provide a clue.

To further support this contention it is a matter of some interest that between 1340-1350 a stained-glass window was erected in Gloucester Cathedral, England, showing a man swinging a club at a ball. It was commissioned by Sir Thomas Broadstone to commemorate his comrades who fell at Crecy.²

An anonymous Scottish poet had no reservations as to the origin of the game and his version of events is to be found in the *Golf Book of East Lothian*:

When Caledonia, stern and wild,
Was still a poor unkilted child,
Two simple shepherds clad in skins,
Finding that dullness day by day,
Grew irksome, felt a wish to play.
But where the game? In those dark ages
They couldn't toss – they had no wages.
Till one, the brighter of the two,
Hit on something he could do.
He hit a pebble with his crook,
And sent the stone across a brook;
The other, tempted then to strike,
With equal ardour 'played the like',*
And thus they went with heart and soul
Toward a distant quarry hole,
With new success contented.
'Twas thus the prehistoric Scot
Did wonders by an idle shot,
And golf was first invented.



The golfer depicted in a stained-glass window in Gloucester Cathedral, England



Golf in 1750 at Brimfield Links, Scotland

* This term is explained later in this chapter.

The game in Scotland was a variant of its continental counterparts in that it incorporated the hitting of a ball into a hole in the ground, as opposed to the Dutch game which was often played on ice and against designated targets, such as trees. By the close of the fifteenth century there was much interaction between Scotland and its near continental neighbours and large numbers of 'featheries' (goose feathers stuffed in a leather casing in the shape of a small ball) were sent from the mainland, while Scotland exported wooden clubs to its golf-playing counterparts.

However, as far back as 1427 the game had won a hold upon the 'popular feeling of Scotland' – so strong, indeed, as to interfere somewhat with the more important pursuit of archery which was considered a primary concern for all its able-bodied citizens. Accordingly, James II decreed that 'the futeball and the golf be utterly cryit down' and this demand was to be repeated by both James III and James IV in 1471 and 1491, respectively.

Later, the latter sovereign recanted and became addicted to the game. Following the union of Scotland and England, the courtiers and servants attached to the court of James VI (James I of England) began playing the game near Greenwich Palace and Westminster, where the wearing of bright red jackets was obligatory as a warning to passers by of the presence of flying missiles in the form of golf balls.

Apart from occasional monarchical opposition, the Church objected to the playing of the game on Sundays, while some parsimonious doctors and chemists voiced opposition to it as they were of the opinion that the game was conducive to good health and, thus, bad for their respective vocations!



Tobias Smollett (1721-1771), in his famous novel *Humphrey Clinker*, had this to say about golf in the eighteenth century:

In the fields called the Links, the citizens of Edinburgh divert themselves at a game called golf, in which they use a curious kind of bat tipped with horn†, and small elastic balls of leather, stuffed with feathers... These they strike with such force and dexterity from one hole to another, that they fly an incredible distance.

Of this diversion the Scots are so fond that, when the weather will permit, you may see a multitude of all ranks, from the senator of justice to the lowest tradesman, mingled together, in their shirts, and following the balls with the utmost eagerness.

However, the much repeated claims that golf was a 'democratic' game 'needs to be tested against the evidence of the cost of the early-made implements and of balls stuffed with feathers, let alone against diary accounts that show middle-class players setting off for the links at a time when local artisans had been at work for several hours'. Of course, by engaging themselves as caddies some workmen were introduced to the game.

In respect of the requisite number of holes to be included in a golf course, a story is told that in 1858 the committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club at St Andrew's in Scotland met to settle the weighty question. At that time they ran anywhere from seven to twenty five holes. After a full day's discussion one Scottish member spoke up:

As you gentlemen know, it has long been my custom to start my game with a full bottle of Scotch whisky – not, you understand, for any reason except the inclemence of our local climate makes it expedient for me to have a small medicinal nip on each tee.

Now, gentlemen, I have here a reasonably small glass which contains about an ounce and a half and when not filled so full that a drop may escape. Naturally, I find it pleasant to play golf so long as there is a drink left. On the other hand it would be unhealthy for me to play after the bottle had been exhausted.

I've found one bottle will fill this little glass just eighteen times; so it has been my custom to play eighteen holes each afternoon, no more, no less. I see no possible way of deviating from this custom unless the bottles are made larger, which I fear would be too marked a change in our manufacturing life.

With the coming of the industrial revolution in the nineteenth century the interest in the game accelerated and, between 1870 and 1890, the number of golf

† A piece of ram's horn inserted in the sole of wooden clubs to prevent the face from being injured at the bottom. (W. Park, junior, *The Game of Golf*, 1896).

clubs and societies in the United Kingdom increased from 34 to 387, thus setting the stage for a world-wide expansion of this royal and ancient game. By 1909 this number had increased to 2,786 and, to cater for this increased interest, a wide range of golf literature was developed in the form of periodical magazines, which helped spread the message across the globe – the game was ready now for international participation and acclaim.

The approximate annual cost of play in Edwardian England was about £18, a sixth of an established clerk's wages. For the many who worked part of Saturdays the opportunity to play on Sundays became most attractive, despite the counter-vailing assumptions of Sabbatarianism. In fact, 'golf became one of the wedges used by middle-class men to break a hole in the restrictions on Sunday recreation



... Perhaps, more than any other game golf became a sounding board for the moral dilemmas of an affluent middle class uncertain about its own specific social place and its future'.³ This aspect of the game is discussed further in Chapter Four.

A glossary of a few terms used in the game of golf in 1896 makes for interesting reading:

- Baff* – To strike the ground immediately behind the ball with the 'sole' of the club in playing. The object of so doing is to put undercut on the ball and send it high into the air, to make it fall dead when it lands. Also see *Scloff*.
- Bulger* – A club with a convex face.
- Cleek* – A golf club with an iron head.
- Duff* – To hit the ground behind the ball.
- Fog* – Moss. Also thick, rank grass.
- Foozle* – A badly played stroke.
- Globe* – Another term for a golf ball.
- Gobble* – A putt played with more than necessary force which goes into the hole, such that if the ball had not gone in it would have gone some distance past the hole. See *Steal*.
- Grassed* – A club is said to be grassed when its face is spooned or sloped back so as to drive the ball high. Only used in connection with wooden clubs.
- Jerk* – When a stroke is played with a 'jerk' the clubhead, after striking the ball, digs into the ground.
- Like* – The like is the stroke which equalises the number played by the other side. Thus, after the tee-shots have been driven, the player furthest from the hole plays the 'odds', and, if he places his ball nearer the hole than his opponent, his opponent then plays the 'like', and the players (or balls) are said to be 'like as they lie'.
- Mashie* – An iron club with a deep short blade.
- Niblick* – An iron club with a small, heavy round head, used to play out of bunkers, hazards and bad lies.
- Scloff* – See *Baff*. The distinction between the two words is somewhat subtle. In baffing a ball the stroke is played with the intention of lofting it high in the air, whereas the scloffed ball is not necessarily lofted high.
- Screamer* – A very long stroke, so called from the whistling noise made by the ball.
- Spoons* – Clubs having wooden heads, lofted or grassed, so as to loft the ball.
- Steal* – To hole a long unlikely putt which rolls the ball up to the hole so that it just drops in. See *Gobble*.
- Swipe* – A full stroke.⁴

Golf in Australia

The global transportation of the game was invariably inspired by expatriate Scotsmen. The Royal Calcutta Golf Club in India dates back to 1829 and is the oldest club outside of the British Isles, while in New Zealand the Royal Christchurch Golf Club commenced in 1867; Mauritius had a club in 1844 and Hong Kong in 1889.

National championships were first played in India in 1892, New Zealand in 1893, Australia and Malaya in 1894 and Canada in 1895. The first European club was founded in 1856 at Pau in France; the next continental club did not arrive until thirty two years later in Antwerp in Belgium. Golf had been played in the American colonies in the eighteenth century, but it seems to have died out in the United States early in the nineteenth century. It was reintroduced in the 1880s, the game finally taking root in 1888 at the St Andrew's Golf Club, New York, whence it spread like wildfire throughout the length and breadth of the country.

In Australia the first report of the game was in the 1820s when Alexander Reid knocked a 'feathery' around his paddocks at Bothwell, forty seven miles from Hobart. In 1982 this land formed part of a nine-hole course.

The first club had only a short life at Flagstaff Gardens, now in the heart of the city of Melbourne. One of the players was James Graham, a native of Fife, Scotland and his clubs were presented to the Royal Melbourne Golf Club at the turn of the century for safekeeping as a museum piece. Later, in 1855, John Dunsmore Lang was to be found hitting gutta-percha balls on a site near modern-day Concord Golf Club in Sydney.⁵

Despite these tentative beginnings, the game cannot really be said to have taken off at this time for 'the date which marks the real beginning of golf in Australia is March 1882, when a few wealthy members of the Union Club in Sydney formed the Australian Golf Club, which claims to be the nation's oldest existing club. The first competition was held in July 1882 ... The course in Moore Park was of six holes ...'.

Sport in Early South Australia

The colony of South Australia was planned as 'a new Britannia in the antipodes' by Edward Gibbon Wakefield and other theorists. This edict envisaged it becoming an 'entire British community' with the rigid class structure of the 'Mother' country and, to this end, the colonial gentry strove to adopt a life-style similar to which they had aspired in England. This trait was exemplified, for example, in Adelaide and infant villages such as Kensington and Beaumont where they built gracious villas, formed literary and scientific associations and became members of the exclusive Adelaide Club.

By 1846 Francis Dutton was to proclaim that 'all the purely English sports are kept up ... and are ... much patronized'. To achieve this aim the 'superior class' among the colonists imported horses from India for polo and from Arabia, or England, for horse racing and hunting, at which the wild dog and kangaroo

replaced the fox and deer. Later, they cruised the placid waters of St Vincent Gulf and went cycling when it was considered to be the proper thing to do, all of which could be considered to be, more or less, affirmations of status.

In time, other elite sports such as rowing, yachting and archery came to the fore, while, as we shall see later, the noble game of golf became fashionable at the end of the 1860s. When tennis became popular towards the close of the 1870s the gentry adopted the game and the gracious homes of Adelaide became the venue for a 'linking' of the sexes at garden parties, where the term 'lawn tennis clique' described those aspiring to be numbered among the elite of colonial society. Thus, sports were looked upon as 'symbolic displays of status' at which 'the members of the new gentry derived confidence from the activities of others of a similar ilk doing similar grand things'.⁶

The relatively impecunious workers had less time and money to engage in sporting activities. They displayed a complete indifference to the activities of the gentry and resorted to games on a lower rung of the social scale. Some publicans made the most of the opportunities available by providing venues and promoting games such as cricket in close proximity to their places of business. It was here labourers could be found playing cricket on 'the worn footways beside the public houses' and having side wagers on the result.

By the close of the 1850s organised sport was essentially in the hands of the 'superior classes' or 'leading colonists' within South Australian society which strove consciously to emulate English provincial gentry. They engaged in horse racing, hunting to the hounds, shooting pigeons for twenty pounds a side and gambling heavily, while condemning perceived inferiors for their participation in such 'brutal amusements' as boxing and wrestling.

With the advent of the Saturday half-holiday in 1865 the working man acquired the necessary leisure time to play games on a more regular basis, while the closing of many shops and other places of business on Wednesday afternoons was achieved by direct representations from the working men, with a view to securing practice time for club sport. The coming of the eight-hour day in 1873 'completed the transition from prolonged labour to reasonable leisure'.⁷

Until the 1870s some traditional sports were tolerated, but generally ignored, by the gentry and left to the devices of all those outside the upper strata of colonial society. As for pastimes such as cricket, while it was enjoyed by all levels of society in England, upon its transportation to South Australia it was soon apparent that little support was to be forthcoming from the 'influential community'. Accordingly, it was unusual for clubs to last for more than a season or two.

By 1862 there were no more than five cricket clubs in Adelaide and suburbs and 'none of them in the best condition'. They had no fenced ground to play on, 'no convenience of any sort or kind'. The grounds couldn't be called turf, since they were 'as hard and dusty as the metalled road'. Indeed, until the 1870s the game in South Australia was considered to be 'levelling and mischievous' but, by the turn of the twentieth century, there had been a complete about-face when it was being extolled as 'the national game' encouraging 'social qualities and manly virtues'.⁸



Illustrated *Adelaide News*, March 1876
Intercolonial cricket, South Australia vs Victoria at the Adelaide Oval

However, in those far-off days the cricketers graced the game with a code of ethics to be followed. Contrary to the accepted unwritten rules of golf, whose introduction to South Australia was a decade or two distant, swearing and profane language were forbidden 'on pain of a fine' and for a second offence, in some clubs, expulsion was the ultimate penalty. One might be excused for concluding that modern-day 'sledging' on the playing field has abrogated these noble sentiments!⁹

As for football, it was first referred to on Saint Patrick's Day in 1843 and ten years later a game called 'Caid', a fore-runner to Gaelic football, took place and was played by teams of interminable number and with unlimited duration, 'or until the players were thirsty', coupled with intermittent violence.

Strangely, the game of football was, in its early days, placed on a higher social plane than that of cricket and one devotee of the game was to declare that: 'A finer sight can scarcely be seen than 60 or 80 impetuous youths contending with earnest emulation to drive the ball home to opposite goals' and expressed the wish that 'the ladies will largely grace [the] matches with their presence and thus lend an impulse to what is of considerable importance to the healthy development of the youth of the colony'.¹⁰

By the close of the nineteenth century the Adelaide gentry were forced by economic and other forces, such as drought and a growing demand for the colony to embrace a democratic ethos, to assume a different life-style. They were obliged to limit and, at times decrease, their land holdings; their participation in sport became less ostentatious, such as transferring hunting venues to the ranges behind Adelaide. The primary reason for this was that to do otherwise was to risk the alienation of their electorate, many of whom abhorred certain facets of the class structure and, in particular, its facile devotion to upper-class sports and games conducted in patrician exhibitions which mirrored those of Great Britain.

The 'ruling class' were now the 'servants' rather than 'masters' as evidenced by their patronage of community sporting associations and the pursuit, in private, of their own peculiar leisure activities. Essentially, the time had arrived for the lower classes to dominate the sporting scene. Such was not the case when golf came to South Australia and we enter now the realm of that game and look at some of its local history and idiosyncrasies.

The Coming of Golf to South Australia

While recorded history insists that the 'real' starting venue for golf in Australia was Sydney, a nostalgic article in *The Advertiser* in January 1935 began with the statement that 'very few people today are aware that Adelaide had one of the first – if not the first – golf courses in Australia. Yet it is a fact, although all traces of the old trees, greens and bunkers have vanished'. Readers are left to make up their own mind as to whether South Australia may lay claim to that honour of having the first golf club of any substance and longevity. It is of interest to note that *The Guinness Book of Golf Facts and Feats* says: '1870: Formation of the (Royal) Adelaide Golf Club, the first in Australia.'

In 1869 two devotees of the game from the 'gentry' of the colony, the Governor, Sir James Fergusson and the Hon. David Murray, a member of the Legislative Council, decided to introduce the game to South Australia. With the assistance of a fellow expatriate Scotsman, a course was laid out in the vicinity of the modern-day Victoria Park Racecourse. David Murray was elected as captain; John Gordon, secretary/treasurer and James Hill, John Lindsay, MP, and J.T. Turnbull, committeemen.

On Saturday, 15 May 1870 it was ready for play. It comprised of seven small greens some twenty feet square, fairways fifty yards wide with the length of the longest hole being about 120 yards. A 'round' of golf was decreed to be 'twice round' the course. Clubs and 'feathery' balls were imported from Scotland by Cunningham's Emporium in Rundle Street. A set of clubs consisted generally of four woods – long, middle, short and 'baffy', with three irons – driving, cleek and bunker, together with an obligatory putter – this word probably derives from the Dutch *putten*, meaning to 'place in a hole'.

On opening day twenty foundation members 'of status and wealth', all of whom sported traditional red coats, joined a varied assortment of Adelaide citizenry who had turned up 'to see the fun'. In those long-gone days anything out of the ordinary, which was participated in by so-called 'swells', was considered amusing by the lower strata of society.

'The first games were played in the presence of a highly amused gallery. If a player missed the ball the crowd roared. If he hit it, they laughed just the same – on principle it seemed. But the crowd soon tired of the novelty, and the golfers were left in peace as far as the gallery went.' A further hazard was the presence of young boys who, despite the engagement of fore-caddies by the players, stole many of the expensive 'feathery' balls.

The names of this happy band of pioneering golfers and their respective scores

were: J. Lindsay, 65; J. Gordon, 65; S.R. Wakefield, 66; Henry Brown, 67; James Hill, 71; George Boothby, 75; J.H. Parr, 75; A. Malcolm, 75; Dr Paterson, 76; J.T. Turnbull, 77; Dr Ellison, 84; Joseph Boothby, 87.

A greater handicap was the presence of cows; in those days the parklands were an unfenced commonage and many families in the city owned a cow which was turned loose on them. It is left to the reader's imagination as to some of the natural hazards confronted by the intrepid golfers. The mind boggles regarding the pitfalls of a 'lift and clean' local rule!

After the governor left the Colony interest waned; the harsh Australian summers cracked the glue in the expensive clubs with their beechwood heads and ash shafts, while breakages and other damage were most annoying as the clubs had to be sent back to Scotland for either repairs or replacement.

By 1875 the club had disbanded only to be re-established on 8 October 1892 when play commenced on a course established on the north parklands bounded by Robe, Kingston and Lefevre Terraces. Several former members of the original club attended the inaugural meeting of the new body and a visitor has left us with a comment on its rough and ready character:

I managed to play a round on the Adelaide Golf Club, which has only just started. The course is a rough one of nine holes, and with its hard, rubbly ground and 'wobbly' putting greens, reminds me of what Mr Hutchinson calls a 'park' or 'paddock' links.¹¹



R.W. Blundell, *The Mail* cartoonist, 28 March 1929

Progressively, the game ceased to be one to be played only by the wealthy and in 1895 an Adelaide newspaper ventured the following opinion:

At first the game was regarded as merely a fashionable craze, but it has speedily become fashionable in every sense of the word, and working men's clubs are heard of. The reason for this widespread enthusiasm is no doubt that golf supplies a distinct want among games, giving steady exercise without requiring agility.

The object is simply to drive a small ball from hole to hole, over a course of two or three miles in as few strokes as possible. At any age, from two to ninety, men, women, and children may play at it ...

Hitherto, the park lands have been its chief home, but Glenelg is encouraging it, and 'links' have been heard of at Port Elliot. Soon, no doubt, there will be countless beginners battling through the inevitable period of topping and slicing and fozzling and despair with that wild desire to become expert which, incomprehensible to the outside world, lays a sure hold on all who once handle the 'driver' the 'putter' and the 'cleek'.¹²

When one considers the definition of the word 'fozzling', that is: 'To fool away one's time'; 'to bungle' and derived from the German word *fuseln* – 'to work badly' – one can only conclude that in his perceptive prose the author has captured, admirably and in full measure, the irresistible lure of golf.

It is apparent that the Adelaide Golf Club amalgamated with the Glenelg Golf Club in 1896, the latter having been formed in 1894 on land roughly to the south-east of the present day Glenelg course which opened in May 1927. This is evidenced by a report which mentions the Adelaide club playing on Mr Sandison's paddock 'to the north of the Bay Road' 'on a pretty course situated on the banks of the River Sturt'.

On this occasion a reporter, apart from some informative comments on certain participants, admonished a competitor from the hierarchy of the legal profession who, so it was decreed, was from a 'superior' level of Adelaide society:

Had a cynic stood by the last flag, he would have found ample material for cynicism – a well-known merchant toiling over the hill, whose eye would not quiver at the sight of six figures, but yet, whose courage failed him when he found his ball half-buried in the sand; doctors hacking their balls with a powerful cleek with as much complacency as if the innocent rotundities were so many patients; lawyers, able as a rule to control their tongues but who found a topped ball or a broken club was apt to make them forget their surroundings – but why prolong the list? Golf makes different creatures of us all, some worse, some better, all enthusiastic ...¹³



The art of keeping one's temper on the golf course was, perhaps, advice easy to give but most difficult to put into practice. The golf ball awaits, inert, in anticipation of being struck, but the difficulties encountered in ensuring a true and accurate trajectory can be maddening to men with long experience of the 'live' ball in other sports. Flowing from these encounters lurid tales are told of lost tempers and picturesque language, both acceptable and otherwise, for which the game is renowned. This is illustrated by a couple of true stories. A Scotsman of the cloth who found the pursuit of golf inconsistent with his religious calling, therefore resolved to give up the ministry thus enabling him to adequately express his most innermost thoughts in times of adversity on the links; and of the elderly professor who could never make a good player, because on getting into the most dreadful difficulties deep in the rough, could only muster up a quasi-expletive in the form of 'Dear me'.¹⁴

Henry L. Rymill who, in 1926, was to become associated with the laying-out of the Grange Golf Club, has left us with his memories of the old course at Glenelg at the turn of the century:

It was only cow-paddock golf; the fairways were not even cut and the greens were small with fences round to keep out the numerous cows and poddy calves. The club house consisted of a lot of small weather-board shanties, which were considered palaces after the tin shed they used at Miller's Corner. There were no hot showers, but the gas was laid on to boil the kettle for afternoon tea ...¹⁵

On an auspicious occasion in 1897 the governor graced the course with his presence, a sure sign that golf had 'arrived' on the sporting scene as a legitimate and 'approved' pursuit. The occasion of the assembly was a series of competitions:

The first event of the day was a mixed foursome – that is an event in which a lady and gentleman play together ... As the pairs approached the fourth hole, over the river, they were met by the guests of the committee, who had come by a special train from Glenelg, which the Glenelg Railway Company had kindly provided for the occasion free of charge ...

The spectators then strolled up to the top of the hill to witness the driving competition ... Dr Swift, the captain of the club, led off with three drives that any professional might have envied ...

Mr J.R. Baker followed with three drives that were more noticeable for their direction than their distance, but the goddess of golf was on his side ... The comparative shortness of the drives must be put down to the fact that the long grass and the sandy nature of the soil prevented the ball from running the distance it would on an English green.

In conclusion, the reporter wrote that 'the thanks of the club are most assuredly due to the Hon. Secretary and the ladies who assisted him, not only for the completeness of the arrangements generally, but for the afternoon tea and the ample array of cakes. It was no light task to provide tea for over 100 people in a place that is so far from anywhere'.

The press of 1906 was of the opinion that golf was being held back from further progress by the lack of a first-class course to nurture the State's more talented players. This was soon to be remedied when 'the Adelaide Golf Club ... erected a commodious club house, with a resident caretaker' at Seaton. This event took place in June of that year and the formal opening ceremony was conducted by the governor. It was a gala occasion with a special train bringing numerous guests to a station near the clubhouse.

A reporter of the day was of the opinion that the new course would be one of the most pleasant in the world and would prove to be so exhilarating that it would bring 'all the muscles into gentle action and thoroughly tone up the system

without exhausting it...'. He considered that up until that time the game had been confined, in the main, to a class sometimes designated as 'people with means', but concluded that it was evident that 'it will soon be as popular in South Australia as anywhere else'.¹⁶

By 1908 golf had become a positively satanic evil as far as the Headmaster of the Alberton state school was concerned for boys played the 'wag' regularly, sometimes for a week, in order to earn money as caddies on the Seaton course. When interviewed the headmaster, A. Hardy, was scathing about the state of his students' general morality following exposure to those who were devoted to golf and indoctrinated with all its attendant controversial syndromes. He warned all parents that the wrath of the law would fall upon them in the future if they allowed their boys to play truant:

On every school day of the year on an average there have been ten boys absent at golf... they act as caddies and get three or four shillings a day... There is not a teacher at my school that has not borne testimony to me that the boys who go to the links as caddies are degenerating both mentally and morally. They learn to smoke cigarettes and learn to swear. Such may be inseparable from golf...

They are learning other bad habits. It is bad enough on school days, but what could one think concerning golf on Sundays, on which a dozen of my boys may be found on the golf links? No one has the right to imperil the soul of a child... it pains me dreadfully to see boys playing golf on Sundays.¹⁷

The 1890s had subjected the working class to hard times and witnessed the rise of the Labor Party and many significant strikes by the labour force, following a clear demarcation of battle lines between the opposing forces. An aftermath of this polarisation of union power overflowed into the golfing world in February 1911, when caddies at the North Adelaide Golf Club withdrew their services with a view to obtaining a few extra pence from players:

Hitherto the dignity of the responsible carriers of the sticks has been satisfied with the remuneration of sixpence a round but no longer will that pittance suffice. There must be an increase of 50% and it is for that 'principle' that the serenity of the links has been disturbed... After the demand of the bigger salary had been rejected, two or three caddies continued to work at the old rate... The aggrieved strikers assailed the loyalists with lusty cries of 'scab' and a couple of free fist fights resulted.

The golfers decided to carry their own sticks, however, and there are signs that some, at least, have since found that method more satisfactory in the long run. The baffled caddies have meanwhile, in a temporary departure from dignity, given vent to their feelings by throwing stones on the links... The latest industrial problem remains unsolved...¹⁸

The idea of 'caddies of the world unite, you have threepence a round to gain' did not seem to inspire the masses to a revolution, nor did the act of 'terrorism', evident in the stone throwing, contain sufficient industrial muscle to topple the tyrannical, golf-playing ruling class!

A little later a 'fluent youth', called before a bench of magistrates on a charge of having used bad language, explained that he had formerly been a golf caddie, and had acquired the habit of profanity in discharge of his professional duties. 'You should hear them', said he reminiscently, 'when they miss the ball!' To certain sections of the community this case raised the spectre of moral depravity and a partisan reporter responded:

The relation between 'langwidge' and the once select business of golf, is no longer of merely academic interest, even in South Australia, where the alarming spread of the cult of this royal and ancient game makes it proper to enquire how far the vocal accompaniments of missing the ball are likely to endanger the morals of youth... Golf, unhappily, has a bad reputation ...¹⁹



The holocaust of 1914-1918, which became known as the Great War, found golfers subjected to the stringencies of a war-time economy, but for some of them this was insufficient. Accordingly, following suggestions emanating from Great Britain in respect of a perceived need for a proliferation of bunkers on courses, some Adelaide golfers with, no doubt, a sadistic bent, proceeded to implore the SA Golf Association to intervene and seek compliance by those golf clubs under its jurisdiction.

A reporter of *The Mail*, a newly-founded weekly newspaper, sought the opinion of a number of prominent local golfers on the proposal, one of whom argued strongly in favour of providing bunkers, but only those created by Nature. He argued that many courses were 'artificial' because of man-made hazards and reasoned that one of the great strengths of the Seaton layout was its natural features:

It is right that bunkers should be present to penalise bad shots ... but to plant them in the fairway and defeat really good play is not golf at all ...

Harold Law-Smith, one of the State's leading golfers at the time, supported this contention and concluded:

The game [would be made] even harder by swamping the greens with bunkers [and] would reduce the game to a matter of luck, and thus rob golf of much of this delight it gives to many players today.

The word 'bunker' goes back in Scotland to the mid-seventeenth century where there is a record of a noble gentleman incurring expenses for 'bonker clubis, a irone clube...' followed by 'For mending bonker clube 1s. 6d'. The

first time it appears in the rules of golf was in 1812 where Rule IV read:

Stones, bones, or any break-club* within a club-length of the ball may be removed when a ball lies on grass, but nothing can be removed if it lies on sand or in a bunker.²⁰

Adelaide hosted the State and Country Championships in August 1914 and this was to be the last of such events for several years. The South Australian Golf Association, formed in August 1904, ceased operations in April 1915 and did not reconvene until July 1920. A restrictive programme of golf was introduced in March 1916 and the game went into partial recess for the duration of hostilities. Activities resumed on 31 March 1922, when fifteen clubs eagerly commenced competition events.

Reflecting upon the growth of the game, a reporter also added some satirical comment on its intrusion into local society:

The craze started slowly in South Australia. Then suddenly everyone wanted to hit a little white ball as hard as they could, keeping the head down, the chin up, the arms stiff, and the feet just so. Handicaps came down; records went into smoke ...

The fascination of pushing this pesky pill out of bunkers brought strong men and frail women out of their beds at daybreak on chill winter mornings ... The links gained status. No longer was there a man to be found showing braces and decorated by a bowler hat.

Players learned the shibboleths of the game: learned to 'Go round' instead of play; to halve instead of to equal, to slice and pull and follow through; no more high-heel marks punctured the greens; you can even hear them shouting 'Fore' in the paddocks.

Every paddock is someone's golf course; holes have been sunk in backyards and front lawns; there is scarcely a vacant allotment that does not sport a tattered flag and a buried jam tin.

The old clubs did not encourage women. Even now the leading ones have special ladies' days, and woe betide that woman who sets so much as a cleek on a green on Sunday. But the municipal links barred no one. And golf became everybody's game. In short, South Australia is turning out complete golfers at mass production rates.²¹

By mid-1935 golf had risen a great deal in public estimation. Gone were the days when it was referred to as 'the pursuit of pale pills by purple people' and when the attire of golfers was a target for the remarks of the ribald:

Beginners no longer felt that they must sneak through back streets with their bags of ironmongery, but could strut along the main thoroughfares with

* A stone or any other obstacle lying near the ball which might break or injure the club in the act of playing. (W. Park, junior, *The Game of Golf*, 1896).

all the air of a world champion ... Even though those who rudely referred to golf as the foot and mouth disease must admit that it has its important phases.²²

A most interesting connection between the game and South Australia is to be found in a handsome gold medal, the 'Royal Adelaide', which is worn to this day by the Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews on all public occasions. It was presented to the club by the royal lady who gave her name to South Australia's capital city and who was also patroness of St Andrews. In 1923 the Prince of Wales (later the Duke of Windsor) wore the medal in his capacity as captain of that club.

We turn now to a little background history of the district contiguous to the Grange golf course, namely, Lefevre Peninsula and a former wasteland known as 'The Pinery'.

* * * * *

Golf is a game played on a five-inch course – between the ears.

(Bobby Jones)



CHAPTER TWO

Lefevre Peninsula – Its First Inhabitants and Closer Settlement

Wherein do the charms of this game lie, that captivate youth, and retain their hold till far on in life? . . . It never palls or grows stale, as morning by morning the players appear at the teeing-ground with as keen a relish as if they had not seen a club for a month.

(James Balfour, 1887)

Introduction

The colony of South Australia emerged from the economic interest of British capital to find profitable investments beyond the shores of Great Britain and the early days of settlement are rife with stories of 'free enterprise' at work, many of which displayed more than a modicum of greed and self-interest. For the middle and upper classes of English society the amazing economic revolution, which exploded after 1830 following the coming of the railway, was a catalyst for the expansion of wealth and opportunity; nothing seemed to matter except amassing riches.

Joint stock companies, however imperfect, became a permanent and influential feature of commerce and finance; indeed, readers of a contemporary novelist, Charles Dickens, will note that the misers portrayed in his works concerning the social life within England were not the conventional old men, gloating over disinterred hoards of coins, but ruthless financiers who amassed great wealth at the expense of others.

Aided and abetted by such types of mankind and, thankfully, others of a less menacing disposition, South Australia was planned to be a place free from the convict taint and where religious toleration would prevail, while the serious errors evident in the foundation of Western Australia (1829) and Victoria (1834) were to be studiously avoided.

Among these indiscretions was the attitude of the 'advanced liberals and philosophical radicals' in London who, in respect of the West Australian settlement at Swan River, 'unfairly persisted in regarding the project as a device to enrich the relatives of Sir Robert Peel' and proceeded to make great political capital of the careless manner with which land was given away.

This factor, coupled with a shortage of labour, led to the failure of the West Australian colony. In South Australia, land, instead of being given away, was sold at such a price as to prevent a labourer from becoming a land-holder too quickly, while the proceeds from such sales were used to pay the passages of suitable immigrants, thus bolstering the work force of the colony.¹

On occasions, South Australia became a haven for the sons of capitalists who had been 'troublesome at home'. One young man alleged to have been in this category was Frederick Estcourt Bucknall whose exploits from the time he arrived in the colony in 1860, aged 25, are linked closely with the land on which the Grange golf course was first established in 1926 (Section 903, Hundred of Yatala).

Indeed, it would appear that if he and his partners had succeeded in their grandiose schemes the lush fairways and manicured greens, which adorn the landscape today, would not have seen the light of day. He was a spectacular person who 'streaked across the South Australian scene' like a comet, until vanishing in a sea of pecuniary embarrassment and disillusionment in the economic depression of the late 1880s.²

The First Inhabitants

Shame Upon Us! We take their land and drive away their food by what we call civilization, and then deny them shelter from a storm . . . What comes of all the hypocrisy of our wishes to better their condition? . . . The police drive them into the bush to murder shepherds, and then we cry out for more police . . . What can a maddened black think of our Christianity to deny him the sod on which he was born . . . You grow hundreds of bushels of corn on his land but deny him the crumbs that fall from the table . . . They kill a sheep, but you drive his kangaroo away. You now drive him away from his own, his native land – out upon it; how can God's all-seeing eye approve of this?

(Adelaide Times, 24 May 1851, page 6e.)

The land on which the Grange Golf Club stands today was, for thousands of years, a hunting ground for the Kaurna people who roamed the countryside leading a nomadic life. At the core of their belief was an understanding of a certain spirituality attached to the land – they perceived themselves as the stewards of creation.

The European interlopers were urged in terms, borrowed from the Old Testament: 'To be not slothful to go, and enter and possess the land. When ye go, ye shall come unto a large land, a place where there is no want of anything that is in the earth.' Thus, the invading colonists saw the country as an environmental and social wilderness over which they were to preside as 'godly stewards', with the primary task of bringing the land into mineral and agricultural production.

The *South Australian Colonisation Act*, passed by the British Parliament in 1834, declared the lands of the new colony to be 'waste and unoccupied'. The Act's clear denial of the Aborigines' rights to land met with considerable opposition

from humanitarian circles in Great Britain, including Lord Glenelg, Sir George Grey and other influential men in the Colonial Office in London.

The Colonial Office subsequently enshrined the principle of Aboriginal land rights by inserting in the Letters Patent, the document issued to the Colonization Commissioners early in 1836 to formally establish the colony of South Australia, a clause that recognized the prior rights of the Aborigines to the land and guaranteed that 'any lands now actually occupied or enjoyed by [the] Natives' should not be alienated.³

After protracted negotiations with the Colonial Office, the Colonization Commissioners agreed to the appointment of a Protector to safeguard the Aborigines' interests. Among his duties, the Protector was required to ensure that any land opened up for public sale had been voluntarily ceded and fairly purchased from the Aborigines.

The Commissioners agreed to set aside twenty per cent of the proceeds from all land sales in the colony to be used for the benefit of the Aborigines, and also committed the South Australia Company to protecting 'the natives in the unmolested exercise of their rights of property should such a right be found to exist'.

In the new colony, these commitments were soon forgotten and all the lands were declared open for public sale and, in respect of the Aborigines, the Colonial Secretary, Robert Gouger, was to observe:

No legal provision by way of purchase of land on their behalf, or in any other mode, has yet been made, nor do I think that with proper care it is at all necessary.

A few of the more enlightened colonists saw the Aborigines' dispossession as unjust and public debate on the issue flared occasionally in the newspapers.⁴

Colonial officials, missionaries and others who had close contact with the Kaurna people soon became aware that they did have a well-defined system of land ownership. In 1839, a year after taking up the position of Protector, Moorhouse wrote:

We find – what the Europeans thought the Aborigines of Australia did not possess – territorial rights, families owning and holding certain districts of land that pass from fathers to sons, never to daughters, with as much regularity as property in our own country.⁵

Before the arrival of the first European settlers, the area now occupied by the city of Adelaide was known to the Kaurna as *Tarndahnnaunga* (modern-day *Tandanya* – place of the red kangaroos). It composed of open grassy plains, interspersed with patches of woodland, mainly mallee box, sheoaks and acacias, and scattered red gums and blue gums. The *Karra Wirra Parri* (red gum forest river – River Torrens) was bordered by a dense red gum forest and found its way from the foothills across the plains to feed its waters into the *Witungga* (reedy place – the Reedbeds) at Fulham.

The area that is now Hindmarsh and Thebarton was known to the Kaurna people as *Karraundongga* (red gum spear place). It was a favourite locality for obtaining red gum branches used for making heavy fighting spears known as *windas*. The other creeks that descended from the foothills were also fringed with red gums, as was *Warri Parri* (windy river – Sturt River).

A thick forest of native pines, eucalypts and sheoaks, known to the Kaurna as *Kertaweeta* (the scrub with reeds – Black Forest), stretched from South Adelaide towards Glenelg, while the coastal sandhills were thickly vegetated with acacia, teatree and sedges and the higher red sand dunes inland supported stands of native pines, eucalypts and sheoaks.

Behind these dunes was an extensive low-lying swampy area extending from the upper reaches of the Port River southwards through the Reedbeds at Fulham to *Patawilya* (gum-scrub place – Patawalonga) and reaching as far inland as modern-day Richmond and *Kaundilla* (freshwater place – Cowandilla).⁶

On the grassy plains and open woodlands, the Aborigines hunted kangaroos, emus and wallabies while bandicoots, bilbies, bettongs and other small marsupials were abundant in the forests and scrub. Among the many plant foods available to the Aborigines were the fruits of the *Carpobrotus* (pigface), *Exocarpus* (wild cherry), *Kunzea pomifera* (muntrie), *Santalum acuminatum* (quandong) and *Nitraria billardierei* (nitre bush) and the roots of *Oxalis*, *Xanthorrhoea* (grass tree) and several species of rushes.⁷

The Adelaide plains were crisscrossed with the tracks of the ancestral spirits, but only fragments of the rich mythology have survived. It is known, as mentioned previously, that *Tamda* (the red kangaroo), which being introduced chest scarification rites, was associated with the area now occupied by the city of Adelaide.⁸

The Kaurna people believed they were the children of Monana who, long ago in the *Alcheringa* (the Dream Time), had climbed up into the sky from his home in *Pindinga* (Kangaroo Island). Here by the river was one of their favourite camping places, *Tambawodli* (the camp on the plain). To the west, *Wongayerlo* (the water where the sun sinks – St Vincent Gulf), flowed past *Mudlungga* (the place of the nose – Lefevre Peninsula) which was separated by a sea creek from *Yertabulta* (the place of slumber – now the Port Adelaide district), believed to be where the birds flew each night to sleep.

Wongayerlo yielded an endless supply of shellfish, and during many a long summer evening the Kaurna camped on *Mudlungga* to cook the day's catch in their camp fires. *Wongayerlo* had many fish, too, especially in the sea creek and south of *Witungga* near *Patawilya*, where there were plenty of *takaringa* (mullet) and *yerdli* (spotted whiting).

There were many richly beautiful places in *Tandanya* – *Mikawomma* (the plain), where Kilkenny now stands, was the home of the emu and the wild turkey, and in umbrageous gum trees the kookaburras laughed as the parrots annoyed the magpies with incessant chattering. Everywhere were the *Wapara* and other types of native pigeon. In *Witungga*, at the head of the sea creek where the river of

Tandanya lost itself in the reeds and the lagoons, and in *Kertaweeta*, lived the swamp parrot whose eggs were so good to eat.

Over countless aeons the Kaurna people roamed this rich unchanging land. Every year the *dikeri* (grass) grew green and fresh to feed the kangaroo, and every year at *Tinnakgialpa* (the time when the ground burns the feet), the grasses grew yellow. This was the time when fire came to eat the grass and make room for *erlipinna* (the grass seeds) to grow again.

Every night, *Goondooloo* (the emu of the Southern Cross), lit a camp fire in the sky beside *Wadlipari* (the river in the sky with reeds and waterholes in which lived water monsters – the 'Milky Way'), to enable the Kaurna to find their way to the home of their spirit ancestors. The Orion belt was *Tinninyarra*, a place where youthful hunters stalked kangaroo and emus across the vast celestial plain known as *Womma*, while the Magellanic clouds were *Ngakallomurro*, representing the ashes of rainbow lorikeets that were trapped and put to death.

But the land was to be changed beyond recognition following the arrival of a second nation of people – the white Europeans. Since their coming, scarcely more in time than a twinkle of an eye of *Goondooloo*, all *Tandanya* has changed. All the Kaurna, all their kangaroos, all the trees and birds, most of the fish and the Aboriginal meeting places have disappeared under the European onslaught. No more is the water fresh and clear in the drinking places and even *Wongayerlo* grew so hungry that he has eaten the sands of the beaches.

Mudlungga (the place of the nose) is now known as 'Lefevre Peninsula' although the Kaurna name is still the more appropriate. The first people, being true antipodeans, navigated by the Southern Cross. Consequently, unlike the newcomers who navigated by the Pole Star, they were in the habit of viewing their country from the north to the south. When thus viewed on a map, the striking likeness of the peninsula to a hooked and flattened nose is at once the vindication of the name and a tribute to the powers of observation of the Kaurna.⁹

Over the last couple of decades a distinct Kaurna identity has re-appeared as the descendants of the 'Adelaide tribe' have retraced their connections to their lands and asserted their rights to control their own cultural heritage. There are, today, more than a thousand Aboriginal people who can trace their descent to Kaurna ancestors. They are keen to share aspects of their culture with non-Aboriginal people and are increasingly becoming involved in site-recording projects, cultural tourism, traditional arts and crafts, dance and other activities.¹⁰

Today, there are many Aboriginal families living within the western suburbs. Among them are a number of families of Kaurna descent, still living on the lands once occupied by their ancestors.¹¹



Lefevre Peninsula – Pre-1926

Named by Governor Hindmarsh on 3 June 1837 after Sir John G. Shaw-Lefevre, one of the South Australian Commissioners in London, Lefevre Peninsula was first sighted by a European when, in 1831, Captain Collett Barker stood on the

summit of Mount Lofty, which had been named by Matthew Flinders in 1802, and saw the inlet of a river some miles distant across a broad, flat plain.

This inlet was tidal and generally flowed southwards roughly parallel to the coast and petering out a little south of modern-day suburb of Grange where, in the winter months, it was fed by flood-waters of the River Torrens as that stream poured out from the Reedbeds across the lower deltaic plain of Adelaide. Such occurrences were, in later years, to be anathema to the residents of Grange and following its foundation in 1878 tales abound of seasonal inundations.

A few days later Barker turned his ship northwards from the mouth of the River Onkaparinga and entered the inlet that was to become Port Adelaide. In 1833, John Jones, a whaler, set out from Launceston and sailed into St Vincent Gulf where he claimed to have discovered a fine harbour on its eastern shore. 'Barker Inlet', or 'Jones Harbour', was rediscovered by Lieut W.G. Field of the vessel *Rapid* on 25 September 1836.¹²

The first landing place on the banks of the inlet was aptly dubbed 'Port Misery', which was contiguous to the northern boundary of present-day West Lakes. In 1840 the port was shifted to its present site – both places were forlorn with great expanses of mud, swamps and mangroves. Indeed, for many years it was known as 'Mudholia' where 'once upon a time sailors ... were occasionally virtually drowned to death in mud' and where, as 'civilisation' spread, tumbled down shanties disfigured the landscape.¹³

As an extension of this man-made pollution, the Aboriginal name for the district was indicative of their opinion on the district's worth, namely, *yertabulti* – 'salt swamp that grows nothing'. Those familiar with the samphire swamp, which extended from Grange to Semaphore South between Military Road and the upper reach of the Port River, prior to the development of West Lakes will, assuredly, agree as to the appropriateness of this description.¹⁴

In the early days of settlement the peninsula presented a very different aspect from that which it wears now. From the river bank, covered with mangroves, to the beach itself, it was an extensive bushland, consisting of peppermint gum, wattle, black teatree, sheoak, and other trees indigenous to the soil. But, by the 1870s, through the wholesale destruction of the trees and rushes, the soil had become exposed and, being of a sandy nature, had drifted in all directions, to the great detriment of the place.

The extent of the dense woodland that existed on the peninsula in the early days of the colony can be gauged from the following newspaper report:

Amongst the older inhabitants ... some remember the locality being so thickly timbered that the boats' crews from the station were engaged to cut a lane through [so] that the signalman might have an uninterrupted view from the pilot station to the Port. Many acts of vandalism have since [been] perpetrated, and the whole face of the plain entirely denuded of trees ... The want of fuel caused the lot to be destroyed ... ¹⁵



When Europeans arrived in 1836 sand dunes ran along the coast from a little north of Largs Bay to Seacliff and comprised a succession of long ridges, dunes and swales (depressions). The taller of these sandhills were at Brighton, and near Estcourt House between Semaphore and Grange, the highest being about fifty feet; the breadth of them was no more than a few hundred yards.

Older sandhills, indicative of an earlier coastline and reddish in colour, commenced near Somerton, ran through the Kooyonga golf links and continued past Seaton along the eastern bank of the Port Creek to Port Adelaide, terminating in the western part of Torrens Island; they stood up to fifty feet high and, following European settlement, were depleted steadily when it was realised they were a ready source for garden and building sand.¹⁶

Portion of this land between Grange and Semaphore South was the site of stirring clashes between rival defence forces in training exercises aimed at repelling any invasion by the Russians, which was considered to be imminent in the late 1800s. To ward off the 'red peril' forts were built at Largs and Glanville and another was planned for Grange – hence the name 'Fort Street' that still applies today in local nomenclature.

In September 1894 the peaceful inhabitants of Grange 'and especially a few residents near that dismal region of sand, swamp and teatree', that comprise part of the modern-day Grange Golf Club land, were surprised by 'the sudden sounds of seeming strife that disturbed the serenity of those solitudes on Saturday night'. The rattle of rifle fire and the heavy boom of 68-pounders from Fort Glanville coupled with men shouting, and the 'indications of a sharp struggle going on between two opposing forces contending for the possession of the ford and bridge' across the Port River at Grange', a little to the south of the modern-day 14th green of the West Course, 'made not a bad imitation of a real conflict . . . , but the good folk of the seaboard are getting accustomed to such alarms, all ending in smoke and newspaper glory'.

The soldiers had a long, weary march through miles of mud and stretches of water, sometimes knee deep, from their assembly point at Fort Glanville. The general idea was that the enemy had captured Grange and were preparing to march on Adelaide by way of the ford at Grange. Major Fiveash led his men along Military Road, which was 'as about as unmilitary as any foeman could wish to hamper the land forces', for some miles until they reached the river. A short distance from the ford a halt was made and a reconnoitring party went out and returned sometime later 'decorated up to the knees with elaborate samples of swamp mud'.

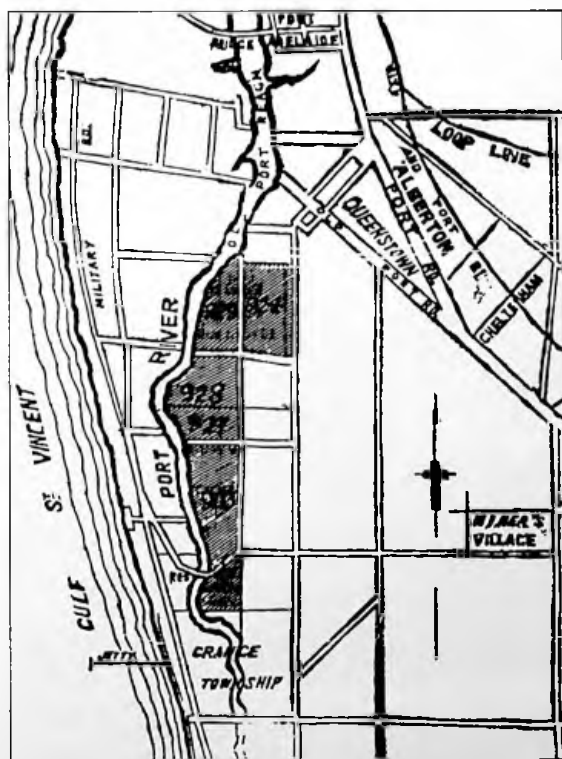
A fierce attack was made through the creeks and lagoons within 'The Pinery', the only casualty being a private who 'scorched his eyes owing to his rifle going off by accident as he held the muzzle upwards'. Finally, the 'enemy' were brought to heel in the vicinity of Hindmarsh, whence both the victors and the vanquished departed to their respective hearths where they lived to fight again another day.¹⁷

Wharf and Land Company, Port Adelaide South Ltd

The dreams of capitalists in the infant colony have been discussed earlier in this chapter and, as the 1870s came to an end, and with prosperity temporarily abroad in the community, a meeting of some of that ilk hatched up a grandiose plan in respect of several sections of land in the Hundred of Yatala fronting the eastern bank of the Port River to the south of Semaphore.

As steamers gradually replaced sailing ships in trade and the transport of immigrants, Port Adelaide proved to be inefficient as it was difficult to handle large steamers in such a confined space. Consequently, it often became the custom for overseas ships to discharge their South Australian cargo in Western Australia, for transhipment to Port Adelaide by smaller coastal vessels – an expensive and inconvenient procedure. Alternatively, they anchored off Glenelg where there was no protection in stormy weather.

On 26 June 1878 a prospectus of the Wharf and Land Company, Port Adelaide South Ltd appeared in the local press and among its aims were the construction a wharf on Section 929, deepening the river and making approaches to it and laying out adjoining allotments. At a later date it was proposed to construct a graving dock and patent slip, to connect the site with Adelaide by rail and cut a canal to the sea and form an entrance for ships.



Sketch plan showing the position of property belonging to Wharf and Land Company, Port Adelaide South Ltd

The company proposed to issue 30,000 shares at £3 each and, of special interest, was the fact that two of the directors were David Murray and John Brodie Spence, while its secretary was Arthur Harvey; of these three gentlemen much more will be heard later in connection with the foundation of the Grange settlement. In due course Sections 903, 924, 927, 928 and 929 were purchased by the company.

To further their cause, and possibly with community service in mind, when 'the failure of the plan, the company's prosperity and his own had become dismally obvious', Frederick Bucknall, a silent partner in the grandiose wharf and canal scheme, entered parliament in 1881, where he served for three years. Mr Harvey did likewise from 1884 to 1887, both gentlemen representing the electorate of West Torrens. Interestingly, the author of Bucknall's unpublished biography states unreservedly: 'One wonders whether his parliamentary career had in it something of self-interest.'

There appears to have been very little interest in the company's scheme and, when it was wound up in 1886, the number of unsold acres was the same number as the total number quoted in the prospectus. By 1917 all the land owned by the company had reverted to the Crown, and the story surrounding that fiasco, amidst a government's avowed pledge to repatriate returned servicemen on the land, appears in the next chapter.¹⁸

The Township of Grange

The first subdivision in the Grange area was undertaken upon Sections 900, 901, 1006 and 453, Hundred of Yatala; the first two were granted to John Gardiner on 31 July 1838 and purchased by Charles Sturt in August 1840, while the latter two were acquired by Sturt in 1847 and 1850, respectively. On 9 May 1878 the trustees of Charles Sturt's estate, at the request of Charlotte Christiana Sturt, and



Mortlock Library

'The Grange' as it was when Captain Sturt lived there. The sketch is a watercolour attributed to Sturt himself, 1843.

by the direction of Henry Charles Swan, the lessee who had an option to purchase the land, sold the four sections to David Murray, John Brodie Spence and Arthur Harvey.¹⁹

Captain Charles Sturt's home, 'The Grange', gave its name to the district and, consequently, the golf club and of particular interest is the fact that the predominant colours of the Sturt coat of arms, green and gold, were adopted as colours for the Grange Golf Club at an early stage of its history. The Club's coat of arms is a shield of green with a gold saltire cross, similar to that adopted by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews.

In the centre of the cross is an escutcheon showing the Club's monogram, with crossed golf clubs in black on a silver background. 'Grange' appears on a gold scroll beneath the shield. The crest, a gold demi-lion holding the club flag, was taken from that of the Sturt families.

In March 1959 a committeeman, Mr Spencer, endeavoured to have the Club's colours changed to navy blue and silver grey, and in so doing quoted the 'general apathy to the present colours' and their unsuitability for Bermuda jackets. This motion was seconded by Mr Andrewartha who 'quoted the inability to obtain ties to blend'. Dissenting members won the day and in the course of the debate one was to express the opinion 'that Bermuda jackets were on the way out'.

Returning to the Grange subdivision; as a corollary to the harbour and canal scheme Messrs Murray, Spence and Harvey, with financial assistance from Frederick Bucknall, formed the Grange Land and Investment Company in 1878 with a view to creating a new township south of the modern-day Grange Golf Club and making it Adelaide's leading beach resort.

The scheme was a bold one and the spirit of enterprise that inspired it deserved admiration, had it been proposed to carry out the project entirely at the cost of the subdividers who, expectantly, looked forward to profits. Unfortunately, one of its primary features was the removal of several thousands of pounds from the pockets of the community for the benefit of Murray, Spence and Harvey!

A portion of the land was extremely sandy and other portions in the vicinity of the creek decidedly moist during the winter months. To attract buyers to their subdivision it was necessary to make roads, which work required a considerable outlay of money. Then, to add a further attraction to this new watering place, a jetty was built 'for the delectation of anglers and nursemaids in particular, and holiday makers and promenaders in general'. This structure, of course, was of no utility to the surrounding country for it was simply built to make the allotments of land more saleable.

The subdividers then embarked on a plan to obtain reimbursement for some of their development costs and, with somewhat disenchanted assistance from the District Council of Woodville over a lengthy period, made several applications for a Government subsidy in respect of the following major improvements:

Railway £40,402, Roads, £7,000, Marine residences, £20,000, Jetty, £3,500.
Water supply, £3,000, Hotel, \$4,500, Post Office and Store, £200.

The chairman of the council 'appears to have been very doubtful about the practicability of effecting this arrangement, and well may have been'. The whole design of these men was to take advantage of what was supposed to be the effect of the literal wording of a departmental regulation, to obtain a great sum of money to which they knew they had no just claim, and knowing that it was never the intention of the framers of the regulation to expend public funds on such projects.

To some extent they succeeded, when reimbursement in excess of £600 in aid of expenditure on an old government road, and over £200 towards the erection of a bridge on their land, was received. Later, a claim for nearly £2,000 aroused suspicion when it was discovered that another company, of which two of these three speculators were members, had been 'more successful in fingering the people's cash in order to carry out a somewhat similar speculation at East Adelaide, near Stepney'. Having been foiled, they appealed to the legislature and became notorious for 'buttonholing' members of parliament, some of whom were persuaded to promise support of their claim.

A debate followed in the House of Assembly and it was suggested that the house was being asked 'to repeat [a] fraud upon the community', but wiser counsel prevailed when a majority voted against the speculators. The Editor of the *Register* lauded the fact that 'a barefaced endeavour to divert public funds to the exclusive use of the owners of a private estate [had] been so completely frustrated . . . , while his counterpart at the *Chronicle* summed up as follows:

Morally the three speculators have no claim upon the Government . . . It was part of the conspiracy to get the money from the State coffers if possible; but for these gentlemen to assert that they had no doubt of being able to do so is to make too great a demand upon public credulity . . . ²⁰

Meanwhile, while the machinations of devious financial speculation took their tenuous course, the subdividers set about selling allotments and the first purchaser registered his title on 15 October 1878; he was James Miller Anderson, a name well known in the commercial world of Adelaide for over a century.

The coming of the railway in 1882 helped to ease the isolation of the new township and in 1883 a horse-drawn tram service was inaugurated from Adelaide to Henley Beach, while in 1894 the South Australian government took control of the railway and extended it to Henley Beach. In February 1957 the trams were replaced by a bus service and in August of the same year the railway line from Grange to Henley Beach closed.

A resident of Grange, in a reminiscent mood, recalled events of the early 1880s:

This seaside resort did not then consist of perhaps more than a dozen houses, including the Marines . . . The transport between Woodville and Grange was by steam car at irregular intervals. The terminus was some 400 yards south of the Marines. Often, the journey was delayed due to sand drift. The Seaton

golf clubhouse now stands on the site of a one-time sandhill. It was at times necessary for the train crew to call on passengers to assist in clearing the line and shovels were carried for the purpose.²¹

A school was established in the Baptist Chapel in 1880 and, by 1883, thirty-three children were in attendance. Complaints from the Church authorities in respect of perceived inconveniences forced those responsible for the school to wait upon the Minister of Education in April 1883 seeking remedial action in the form of the erection of a State school.

Frederick E. Bucknall, MP, introduced three Grange citizens, namely, McLean, Mitton and Bradley, who informed the Minister that there were fifty-five school children in the immediate vicinity of Grange between the ages of five and thirteen and sought a positive response to their legitimate request. This happened in 1886 when the school opened with J. Kekwick becoming the first Headmaster.²²

And so, in the mid-1880s with the essential facilities of churches (Baptist and Anglican), school, hotel and general store having been provided, the inhabitants of the township of Grange, who occupied about thirty houses, looked forward to a prosperous future. However, its progress was slow due to its isolation in being separated from Woodville and Hindmarsh by a range of sandhills. This factor was exacerbated by seasonal flooding of the district and, consequently, made the local population very parochial and was enhanced further by an ongoing antipathy towards the governing District Council of Woodville.

An attempt to secede was made in 1900 without success, but an active progress association kept the topic to the fore and in 1915 the Corporation of Henley and Grange was proclaimed, with James Sinclair as the first mayor.²³ With the development of East Grange in the 1950s the built-up area all but doubled in size and in 1970 the area was granted city status and by the 1980s was a well-served seaside community.

Late in 1996 the City of Henley and Grange, following a government decree, discussed a merger with the Woodville and Hindmarsh civic authority, having thwarted a 'take-over' attempt by the Woodville Corporation some years earlier. On 1 January 1997 a newly amalgamated local government body became known as 'The City of Charles Sturt' which some citizens suggested smacked of 'Anglomania' on the part of its propounders.

The Flooding of the River Torrens System

Geological evidence confirms that in the dim past the River Torrens emptied into the sea at Port Adelaide but, over many years, alluvial materials blocked the mouth and diverted it in a southerly direction, where access to the sea was denied by coastal sandhills. The swampy area thus created became known to the early colonists as 'The Reedbeds'.

In the 19th century with a sparse population in this district there was little concern for flood mitigation. Indeed, the River Torrens enriched rather than

damaged the land through which it ran west of the city, and on most occasions the residents welcomed the water when in flood time it flowed over the low-lying, cultivated ground.

In those days it was a perpetual source of thankfulness to thoughtful people that Colonel Light was the strong, wise man that he proved himself to be, when he opposed Governor Hindmarsh's desire to select the site of Adelaide on the lower deltaic plain of the River Torrens.

With closer settlement, other problems arose. In April 1889 an 'extraordinary downpour,' which lasted for all but twenty-four hours, inundated the Grange district and near environs, where water between two and five feet flooded all the houses in the depressed country over which it ran.

Police Corporal Hewett, and others from the mounted police, rescued Mrs Burch and her children from the rooftop of her home and, during the final rescue trip, the horses were carried off their feet by the surging floodwaters. Hundreds of tons of timber from the upper sources of the river were strewn about over the fields, thatched haystacks were saturated and rendered valueless, while some were carried through paddocks of lucerne that were, ultimately, to be swept away by the muddy torrent.

It was at this time that a local resident declared himself 'anxious to ascertain whether the rise of the Torrens was taking its natural course' and wondered 'whether the stream had been diverted for the purpose of securing silt to reclaim land held by some of our wealthy Reedbeds people, and so causing annoyance and inconvenience to residents'. His cause was taken up by representatives of the local tramway company and W. Bagshaw, chairman of the West Torrens District Council, who agreed that some landowners were at fault. In due course proceedings were initiated against the offenders.²⁴

In February of 1897 a 'stream was running strongly' between Henley Beach and Glanville and, in the process, Mr Butterfield's house was surrounded, while a Chinaman's garden in the locality was swamped out. A further deluge came in July 1898 accompanied by a violent storm that drove the seagulls from the seashore and they were seen to be hovering over 'vast stretches of fresh water' where they sought out titbits being carried along the Port Creek.

In August of 1909 three inches of rain fell within forty-eight hours and the 'area of the flood could be gauged from the top of the Register building in Adelaide, for it appeared to spread for miles from the vicinity of Glenelg to northward of Grange'.

The most damaging flood on record at Grange occurred in July 1917. Extraordinarily high tides had prevailed and floodwaters from the hills were forced back from the Port Creek, swamping ground that had never been submerged previously. Shortly before two o'clock one afternoon houses on the north side of Jetty Street were threatened and, by 4 pm, water was rushing through them. The first to be flooded was the Taplin cottages in Swan Street, a fairly high sandhill in front failing to keep the torrent from reaching them.

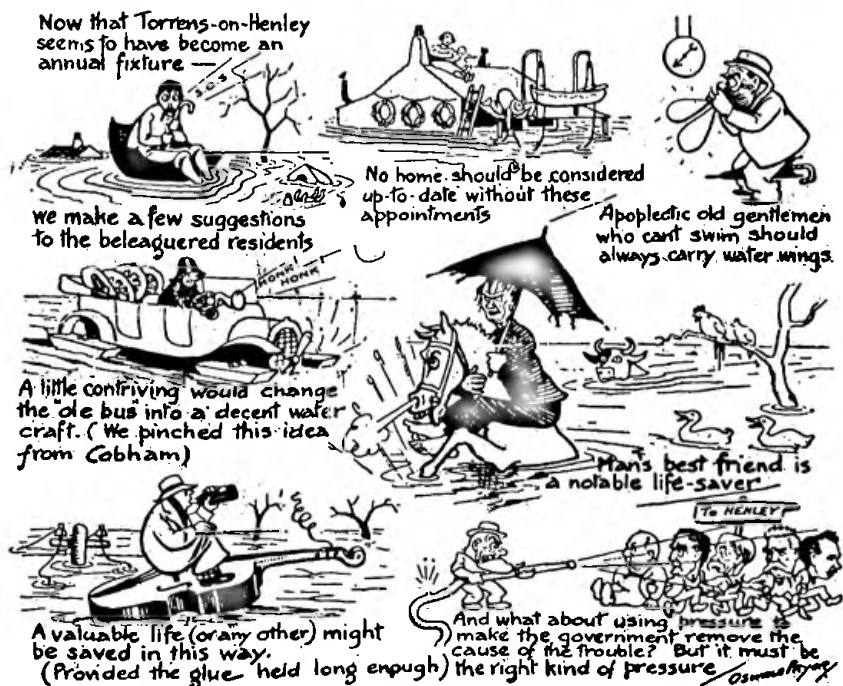
Shortly afterwards the residences of Messrs Walter Barrey, G. Jeanes and

F. Shaw, on the north side of Jetty Street, were inundated and, at the latter's home, the water rushed through the windows. (Interestingly, two of these gentlemen were to become closely involved in the development of the Grange Golf Club.) All the houses in the vicinity were evacuated whilst all around the water continued to rise, culminating in the breaching of the river bank on the south side of Jetty Street, where only three houses out of fifty were to be free from flooding.

A stream rushed across the ground until it reached Military Road, where it was checked. The houses occupied by Messrs P. Smith and W. Gower were several feet under water and only about three inches at the top of the seven feet galvanised iron fences round these properties were to be seen. There were two cases of sickness in the village and the patients were removed on stretchers in the nick of time. Furniture was ruined in almost every house while the seashore was lined with boats and yachts which lay as shapeless wrecks on the sand.

There were many strange sights seen along the flooded way and the fields that resembled muddy lakes. One resident resorted to a boat which became 'an exceedingly handy vessel to have about the house as he saw the sights in a tin punt, propelled by two bamboo sticks'.

HOW TO LIVE IN FLOODED AREAS AND BE HAPPY



Following this severe flooding, of which more is said in the next chapter, popular opinion dictated that floodwaters should be directed through their natural outlets, namely, north into the Port River and south into the Patawalonga. This was not to meet with governmental approval following a radical suggestion emanating from the Engineer-in-Chief that a cutting be made through the dunes near Henley Beach, thus obviating unnecessary silting-up of the Port River. However, due to the failure to reach an agreement between local authorities and the government as to the appropriate apportionment of costs, the enabling Bill lapsed.

In 1923 there were a series of five floods and this forced parliament's hand and, in due course, a standing committee's report in 1925 came down in favour of the outlet through the dunes; again no one wanted to pay and it lapsed! By the mid-1930s the districts prone to seasonal flooding were subjected to heavy silting and piecemeal remedies were instituted which did nothing towards solving the problem, but merely diverted water elsewhere.

Serious floods swept the district in 1931, when water running to the Port Creek cut the Grange railway in places and a large portion of the Seaton golf links was covered; the bogey competition that was to have been played was postponed. This flood was followed by another of lesser proportions in 1933, forcing yet another government enquiry. A commonwealth grant for a scheme was forthcoming in 1935 and the project was nearly completed by the end of 1937.²⁵

The Trials and Tribulations of Frederick Estcourt Bucknall

Following his arrival in South Australia, and with no apparent profession or training, it has been suggested that he relied on financial support from his father in England. Over the period of 1860 to 1869 he lived at Port Adelaide where he did much to encourage an interest in boating activities and founded the South Australian Rowing Club.²⁶ He built a boatshed near the site of the Jervois Bridge that, in time, became the headquarters of the Port Adelaide Yacht Club.

Due, primarily, to his exertions a strong revival of rowing occurred at Port Adelaide; further, he was a first-rate swimmer and a 'great advocate for the widespread teaching of that useful art'. He was also adept in the 'noble art of self-defence'.

In the late 1860s he was a co-proprietor of the South Australian Boating Company at Port Adelaide that operated from 'an ancient malthouse in Grey Street'; it was there that boats were manufactured and destined for aquatic events on the River Torrens.

In 1869 he converted this shed into the Australian Club House Hotel and managed it for five years; it was known locally as 'The Kerosine Tin' because its outer shell was galvanised iron.

The River Torrens venture promised a handsome return but, unfortunately, after the first dam was built the fleet of boats he placed on the river were washed away during a flood.

In 1874 his fortunes changed dramatically when he married Rosa Haussen

(*nee* Catchlove), the widow of a well-known brewer, Henry H. Haussen. His wife brought with her to the marriage a sum of money reputed to be in the vicinity of £40,000, together with nine children. The money did not last long and twelve years later Bucknall was in serious financial difficulties from which he never recovered. Today, the evidence of some of his liberal expenditure is still evident in the Grange district.

He gave financial support to the subdividers of the village of Grange and built Estcourt House at a cost of at least £12,000, as an adjunct to his canal and harbour plans; it was here that he entertained on a lavish scale. He subsidised the building of the Marine residences at the Grange, which are believed to have cost £20,000, as a housing project for the men working for the Wharf and Land Company (they stand today on the seafront about 100 yards north of the Grange Hotel) and in April 1877 he purchased Section 903 from George J. Serle – today the West Course of the Grange Golf Club graces this land. There is also evidence to suggest that he provided funds to the syndicate that laid out the township of Henley Beach in 1877, namely, Messrs Arthur Harvey, Henry S. Anthony and William P. Wicksteed.

However, he was not entirely dependent on his wife's fortune for, following his marriage, he entered the brewing firm of Haussen & Company although:

One is forced to the conclusion that he was not a practical business man. But he was popular and likeable and seems to have treated his step-children and his own very kindly and his encouragement of boating among the youths of Port Adelaide showed him to be a public spirited man.

The Minutes of the Hindmarsh District Council from 1881 to 1883, during which he was Mayor . . . confirm this view of him. He was most energetic in council matters and throughout these three years the meetings, under his chairmanship, were most harmonious and he was obviously popular.²⁷

While the records of his participation in both the Wharf and Land Company and the subdividing of the Grange township are not extant, the available evidence leaves no doubt that he had been heavily committed financially to those undertakings. There is documentation of his close association with Arthur Harvey, for when he was in England in 1886 a letter was received from that gentleman containing a most naive proposal.

After telling Bucknall that both the Grange Land and Investment Company and the Wharf and Land Company were in difficulties and would have to go into liquidation if no help were forthcoming, he offered to sell all the assets of the latter company for £15,000! This letter also stated that 'the Marine Residences are in a fix'.

The voyage to England was ostensibly for the purpose of raising money to further the canal scheme, but shortly after his arrival news reached him of the depression that had struck the colony causing many insolvencies which, coupled with recurrent droughts and the failure of The Commercial Bank of South Australia, led to wide-spread unemployment and misery within the working classes. Bucknall returned immediately to find himself a ruined man. He remained

at Estcourt House until 1888 when he had to abandon it and retire to North Adelaide, where he died on 4 June 1896.

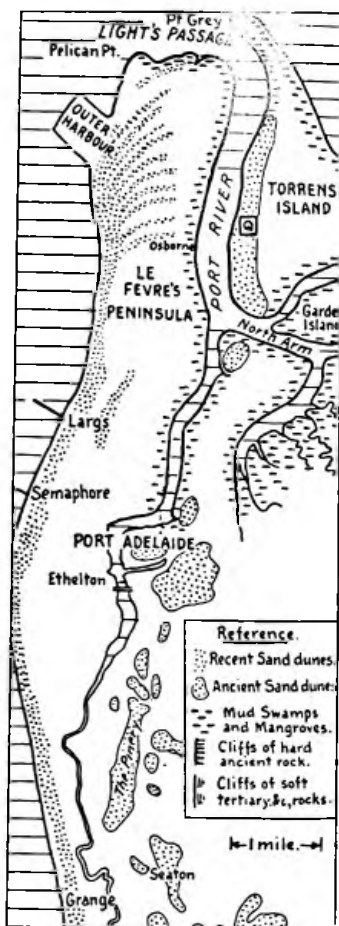
Estcourt House, perched on the highest part of the sandhills, continued to stand in lonely splendour and remained empty until 1894, being known as 'Bucknall's Folly'; in that year it had been purchased for £3,000 by the James Brown Memorial Trust as a home for aged blind persons and crippled children.²⁸

A view to the east from the house at this time would have revealed an unkempt and sand-strewn Military Road, bordered on its eastern side by an unsightly samphire swamp and the upper reaches of the Port River, contiguous to which was once an area known as the Pinery Estate – portion of this land was to become the home of the Grange Golf Club in 1926.

* * * * *

A true golfer is one who shouts 'fore' takes five and puts down three. – (anon)

Early sketch of area
from Pelican Point
to Grange showing
The Pinery



CHAPTER THREE

The Pinery – Genesis of The Grange Golf Club

Always throw your clubs ahead of you. That way you don't have to waste energy going back to pick them up.

(Tommy Bolt, USA golf professional)

The name 'Pinery' is prevalent throughout South Australia and has been applied to places throughout the colony containing extensive clumps of native pines that flourished on deep, sandy soils. As recounted later, it was an ideal name to be associated with the land upon which members of the Grange Golf Club constructed a course in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

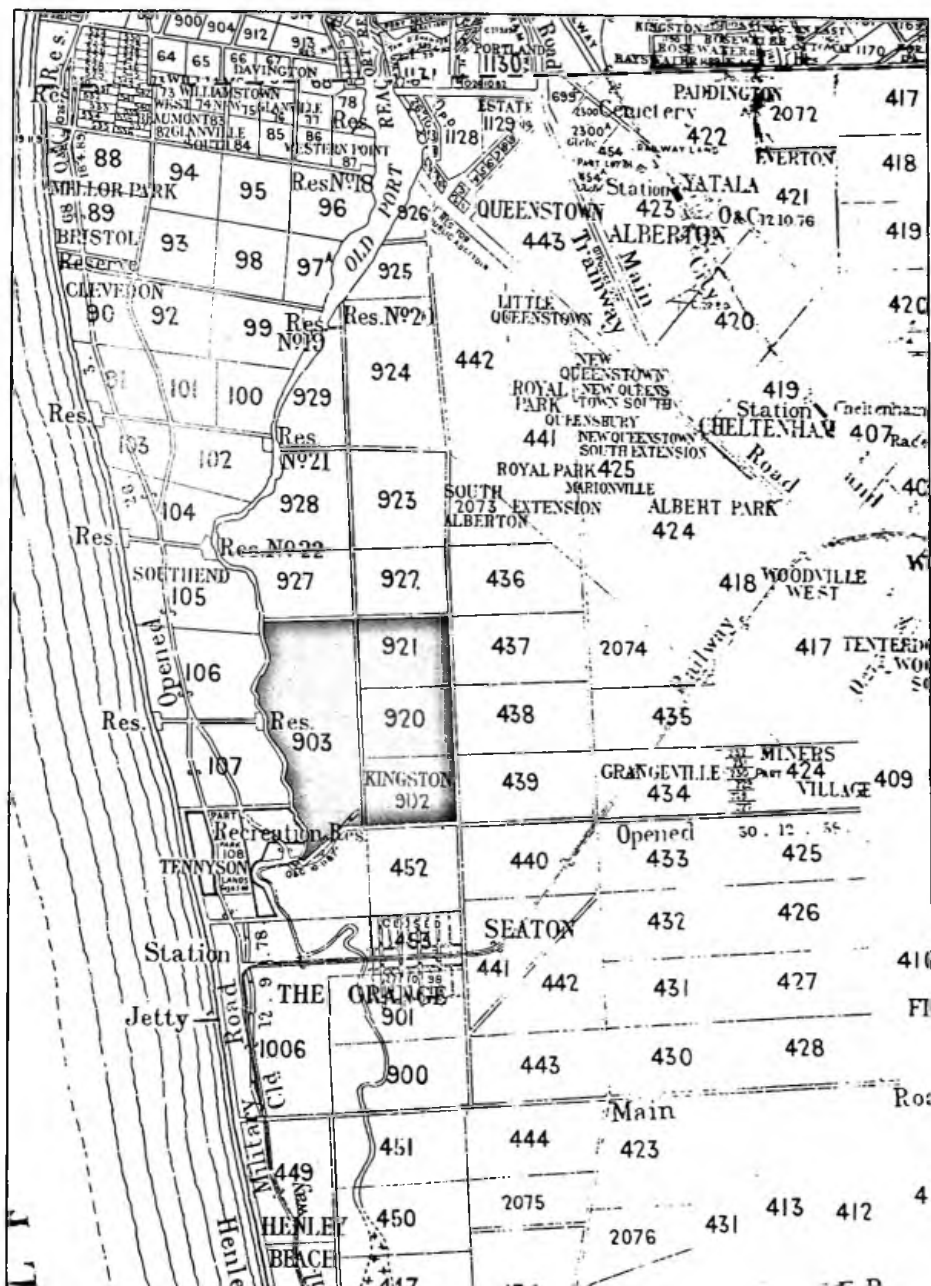
In the 1920s the land between Alberton and Grange was known as 'The Pinery Estate' and included Section 903, upon which the Grange golf course was founded. It consisted of a 'sandy, slightly raised ridge, a consolidated sand dune, stretching several miles, close to the east bank of the Port River. It has very interesting flora and fauna and contains a few plants which are rare ...

'Much of the timber has been cut out, though a considerable number of pines still exist and younger ones are coming up ... as part of it is leased as a golf links it is to be hoped that this interesting bit of country will be preserved in future more or less intact. Its interest as a reserve is somewhat offset by the prevalence of mosquitoes ...' of which those who traversed its fairways in the past are fully cognisant!

The author of these words went on to describe the many species of shrubs and grasses on 'The Pinery' that included drooping sheoak, silver banksia, black tea tree, South Australian blue gum and native pine; middle canopy shrubs included quandong, golden wattle, umbrella bush, kangaroo thorn, boobialla and hop bush.

He pointed out that the Royal Adelaide Golf Club at Seaton was partly situated on these consolidated sand dunes, although a little to the east of the area he had described. He went on:

There are still fringes of these paper-bark teatrees in places, and parts of the thickets still remain in places between Glanville and The Grange.



Early sections map of district showing many early subdivisions and farms, including Grangeville, Miners Village, Tenterdon, Kingston (Kingstown), Marionville and Paddington.
The present golf courses take in sections 902, 903, 920 and 921.

During the last two or three years, with the onset of bad times, the greater portion has, however, been cut down for firewood and the salt-water swamps left without the protection of these trees . . .

The 'bad times', of course, were the depression years of the 1930s and, doubtless, the working of groups of golfing enthusiasts also had a profound effect upon the natural environment of the area. It will be of interest to compare the aforementioned description of the area with those of the memories of Grange golfers who were interviewed by the late John Wood in an oral history project from 1993 to 1995.

Frederick Bucknall sold Section 903 to John Brodie Spence in 1878 who, in turn, sold to the Wharf and Land Company Port Adelaide South Ltd in March 1878. By 1881 it had passed to the mortgagees, Sir William Milne and Samuel Davenport, who in October of 1884 sold out to six investors; in February of 1909 it was purchased by S.F. Heaslip at £415s 6d an acre.

In May 1911 the area attracted attention in the morning press when two sections of land within 'The Pinery' and situated close to Alberton were submitted for auction:

The offering comprised 129 acres, which was described as dairying land and capable, by the aid of irrigation from shallow wells, of growing lucerne . . .

There was a small attendance of prospective buyers and only one bid of six pounds per acre was forthcoming; this offer was rejected and the property was passed in for private sale. The area was obviously not a desirable one and more than a challenge for those engaged in the sale of real estate. Thus, this land, together with the remainder of 'The Pinery' to the southward, remained undeveloped.

The Great War erupted in 1914 and saw the enlistment of 35,000 men in South Australia, 28,000 of whom saw active service; 6,000 gave their lives for 'King and Country'. These statistics were taken up by historians and others, but little was told of the wounded, whether physically or mentally, who returned and experienced the traumas of re-entry to 'normal' civilian life. For example, in Great Britain there was much talk of 'Homes Fit for Heroes' but little eventuated; much the same occurred in South Australia with the much-vaunted, but ultimately disappointing, Soldier Settlement Scheme.

This scheme began with the passing of the *Returned Soldiers Settlement Act* of 1915 that was replaced by the *Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act* some two years later. The latter enabled the government to reserve Crown land for discharged servicemen and lend money to them. For those without experience, training farms were set up at Pompoota and Melrose and the trainees paid a living allowance. After an energetic beginning the scheme became troubled with falling prices, poor seasons and the world depression of the 1930s.

In July 1917, much of the 'The Pinery' was purchased by the Vaughan Labour government for the purpose of soldier settlement at a price of £19 per acre,

vis-a-vis a contemporary land tax valuation of £5.5s per acre. Before the ink was dry on the contract floods inundated the area where:

From Beach Street to Jetty Street ran the Grand Canal (usually known as Sturt Street) and a little Panama canal has been cut through Jetty Street to a depth of about six feet. All along Sturt Street the houses were standing in water and there was some fowls roosting on the roof of an adjacent shed . . . The domestic ducks suffered no such embarrassment and wild ducks appeared to be plentiful in the flooded grazing areas of the district.

At the same time, within 'The Pinery' itself:

Government parties were at work surveying the land and at one spot three men, with trousers tucked over their knees, were wading through a considerable depth of water in the process of their duties – sandy, porous land with here and there a belt of gum and pine trees relieving the monotony of the landscape.

In mid-July of 1917 *The Mail* proclaimed in a banner headline – 'That Soldier Settlement – Colossal Official Bungling.' The editor then proceeded to berate the government. At the outset he cited a Mr Messenger, a self-avowed expert on soils, who ventured the opinion that the area 'would not keep one horse for twelve months on its own natural grasses'. He concluded by suggesting that the 'Government should give one of the prominent businessmen involved in the slick deal ten acres of the best land and see if he could make it pay, as the Government expected the poor returned servicemen to do'.

Mr Messenger, together with a reporter, toured the area in a trap and, while moving through vast expanses of water, he asked several of the surveyors whether they had applied for a lease of a soldier settlement block. The reply was: 'We've put in for one mate,' said a bronze-tanned son of Australia, 'but we don't want it right here, Why it will take a power of money to do anything with this . . .'

They noted a bore from which water was being pumped and Messenger observed: 'Talk about magnesia. Look at the rust on the side of the tank. Why, it would eat through a bullock in time!' Finally, Mr Messenger concluded: 'I do not wish to be harsh on the Government which has been misled. All I wish to do is prevent a repetition of such colossal bungling.'

In other quarters the government was accused of deliberately encouraging high land valuations in order to foster a 'boom' or allowing 'boodling' (profiteering) or, simply, of bungling. All that existed there at the time was a property utilised in exercising horses under the watchful eyes of a Mr Matson, a horse trainer, who ran a few chickens and tended a struggling barley crop.

On the same day as the virulent attack in *The Mail*, 'A Farmer's Wife' wrote of the proposal:

The land is not suitable for the returned men, for nothing will grow there, and it will cost too much for grading and putting down bores, for it would be necessary to go down 400 or 500 feet to get a bountiful supply of water . . . Much better if good land was purchased at even three times the amount paid, for one acre of good land is worth ten acres of that sand and swamp . . .

To A.T. Saunders must be ascribed a good deal of the responsibility for unearthing what became known as the 'Land Scandals'. By articles and advertisements he so influenced public and political opinion that an enquiry was undertaken. He told *The Mail*:

I only started on this land scandal business when Mr Fred Howell, an old schoolmate, who, like myself, knew the Pinery from childhood, told me that it had been purchased to plant returned soldiers on, and that 19 pounds per acre had been paid for it. That politicians and officials should buy unsuitable and useless land at enormous prices did not worry or astonish me, but when I saw that maimed soldiers were to be simply pawns in the money-making games, I started a campaign . . .

Earlier in 1917 Saunders gave a description of some of the land and it is worthy of reproduction here for it contains some interesting district history and, further, gave a fair account of the land's perceived worth for closer settlement:

Last Sunday I walked from the Grange to the Semaphore via the Military Road, where it was not under water, to again see this land which Mr Gardiner is reclaiming. It is in Section 104, Yatala, that was once the residence of Sir Samuel Davenport and owned by the Hon. John Lewis.

It is now occupied by Mr Matson, a horse trainer, and the land is used, so I am told, on which to exercise horses. Some poultry are reared on the land, which must be a payable proposition with wheat at five shillings a bushel and eggs at one shilling a dozen.

There is a crop of barley or wheat on part of the 'reclaimed' land, but it does not look up to much. The reclamation of a few acres is a joke. Sand has been carted from the sandhills to the west and heaped up round a few acres. Between the Grange and the Semaphore there is not one family living wholly from the land.

Deslandes' Jersey Farm is about the only attempt in that direction. It is true that Section 104 is opposite Section 928, and it is not more than a mile from the dry land to the dry land as the crow flies, but to get from one to the other a man has to go north to Jervois Bridge, or south to the Grange Bridge, and back on the other side, which means miles of travelling . . .

I believe that thirteen or fourteen years ago there was talk of buying this land for the Port Adelaide race-course . . . It is said that there were once market gardens on some of the 523 acres I mention, and old Mr Simmonds'

name is connected therewith. These market gardens are mythical and Mr Simmonds' place was east of the 523 acres, and he was a milkman, not a market gardener . . .

This sad and sorry saga was taken up again in June 1924 when, in an article entitled 'The Grange and the Pinery – Government's Curious Deal', C.E. Owen-Smyth recalled earlier times when he was involved in levelling some sandhills north of the cable station, which was the northern-most building on the seafront at that time. His words are nonetheless germane today:

It is terribly easy to be wise after the event but Europeans blithely removed the long row of sandhills from what is now Outer Harbor to Marino and are now suffering the consequences of what was an act of vandalism against nature.

At this time the newly formed Returned Servicemen's League was scathing in its attacks upon government, both state and federal, for it was firmly of the belief that those who had served were being shabbily treated. Owen-Smyth was clearly at one with the League:

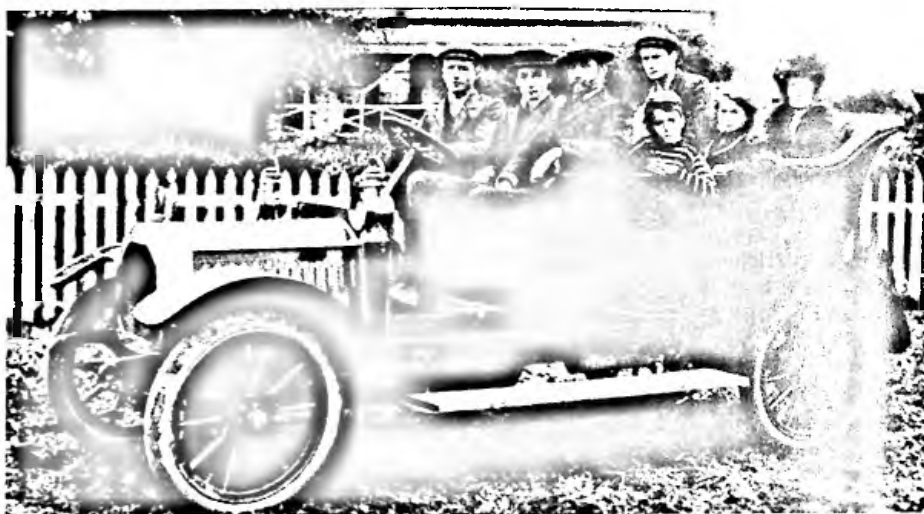
As I stood on the site of the levelled sandhills I looked north and north-east over the famous Pinery, famous for its wickedness displayed by a Labour Government in its purchase . . . The lame excuse for the purchase was that the land was necessary for the settlement of returned soldiers thereon.

Poor returned soldiers! What kind friends they had in the Labour Government . . . So far as I can make out, the place until recently only carried a caretaker who was also expected to pay a small rental – but never paid . . . Recently a tenant has been secured at £200 per annum, including the homestead, a fine return for the Government's outlay of £15,345.

The property, when first acquired, had some boundary and subdivision fences, but my friend and I drove in through a gap and out through another, and the Pines to the northward, has been sadly thinned, and it is doubtful the State is receiving any revenue therefrom . . .

The South Australian tax-payer should keep his eyes skinned to prevent any such further acquisitions for the benefit of returned soldiers. The best is not too good for those gallant fellows – at least the majority of them.

It is not generally known that Section 902, the southern limit of 'The Pinery' and bordering Section 903 on the east, was laid out as the 'Village of Kingstown' by Joseph Mellor in 1855. He created thirteen allotments ranging from three acres to ten acres. Lots 1 to 6, containing in excess of sixty acres, were acquired by the government in 1917 and, following the fiasco surrounding the soldier settlement scheme it remained undeveloped, until it was purchased by the Grange Golf Club. Thus, the majority of the former village of Kingstown is, today, part of the



The McCoy family in their car in front of 'The Pinery'. The photo was taken in 1910 from in front of where the pro shop now stands looking west.

East Course, while the remaining land was acquired by ABC Developments Ltd for subdivisional purposes in the 1970s.

Although this particular government scheme was a complete disaster, not only were two magnificent golf courses developed on this land, once deemed all but useless, but some market gardens were successful and, from the 1970s onward, the remainder of 'The Pinery' was swallowed up by suburbia in the form of the up-market suburb of West Lakes.

Thus, 'The Pinery' has been an Aboriginal hunting ground, the site of a village, a 'battle ground' during military manoeuvres, a site for an unsuccessful wharf and canal scheme, unsuccessful dairy farms and considered, albeit briefly, as a home



This photo is taken from what is now the front gates of the club looking NNW. The lake is now the car park and the house was the first clubhouse.

for an airport, a racecourse and three-acre farms for returned soldiers. It has been acknowledged by many to be nothing but a useless wasteland, until twenty-three people of vision saw it in their collective minds' eye as the site for a golf course.

Today, the Grange Golf Club is bordered by the fashionable West Lakes to the westward; to the northward is Football Park and in the other directions well-established housing estates abound. Long gone is the isolation so obvious in the area in earlier times, an isolation that persisted well into the 1950s.

Much of the original vegetation still grows on the courses; the area now known locally as 'The Pinery' (the fenced area between the 11th and 12th holes, East Course) and the rough between the 1st hole West Course and 16th hole East Course still preserves fine stands of these natives, as does the rough on the north side of the 12th hole, East Course. However, there are only three black tea trees remaining, the largest standing at the rear of the first green, West Course, and only two kangaroo thorn bushes. The greatest loss has been amongst the lower layer shrubs and ground-cover species.

Nevertheless, an interesting variety still remains, including one species of bluebell, two species of Guinea flower, paper flower, common everlasting, black-anther flax lily, a chocolate lily, muntries (one of the edible Australian fruits), running postman and a character plant of the area, holly-leaved grevillea. There are also four species of saltbush, two of bluebush and samphire (indicative of saline soils) and five species of native grasses.

Of all the sand belt courses, Grange now preserves the largest representation of plants that once grew on these red sand dunes. Its status is even greater when it is realised that no conservation parks are located on any part of these ancient bastions. This is also one of only a handful of locations in the Adelaide region where remnants of pre-European settlement vegetation can be found.

It is vital that this genetic pool be preserved for the future, for the remnant vegetation is an important seed source for revegetation projects. A number of species has already been donated to the Coast Management Section for the revegetation of the Tennyson dunes.

The diminution of native flora on the East Course was first brought to the attention of the Club's management committee by Marjorie Samarcq, the President of the Lady Members' Committee, early in 1987. She expressed concern that native trees were not regenerating and that 'as the older trees are thinning out, it will not be long before they were no longer there'. Of particular concern was the pinery near the eleventh hole, East Course.

Mrs Samarcq also presented an extract from a publication which stressed the importance of the few remnants of native flora remaining in Adelaide:

Specimens of original Cypress Pines that once occurred here and there over the plains are now very few and far between. Some are found at Folland Park, at Grange Golf Club and a few are growing in Valley View Reserve and on a vacant block in Romalo Avenue, Magill. The largest occurrence is at Ferguson Park, with a few trees in nearby streets.

The recently formed Beautification Committee acted promptly in addressing the concerns raised by Mrs Samarcq when it invited an officer from the Botanic Gardens to tour the courses and make recommendations as to the best methods to be employed to enhance the area, while at the same time suggesting ways and means of regenerating and conserving native species. This was undertaken on 7 May 1987 and shortly thereafter a comprehensive report, with recommendations, was to hand. On 16 June 1987 the proposals outlined in the report were authorised for implementation.

As an extension to this programme, in 1994 a sub-committee was formed within the Club to institute a re-vegetation programme and a member, Derek Carter, was seconded to advise the committee. Seeds from twenty three species were collected for propagation and, by July 1995, 1,500 seedlings had been raised and planted out where they are protected by plastic screening and stakes. If golfers of the future are to enjoy the unique character of today's surroundings, it is essential that all players take heed of the local rules when in the vicinity of these plantings.

Bird life is also dependent on the vegetation and, during the period 1992-1995, forty-eight species were recorded on the course. Of particular note are the breeding populations of white-browed babblers (there are only two other isolated breeding populations in the Adelaide region), Port Lincoln ringnecks and yellow rumped thornbills. These birds would not exist in the area without the habitat provided on the course. The lakes also provide an added dimension and a number of water birds now reside there and breed in the fringing vegetation.¹

Those golfers who tramped the fairways over sixty years ago would recognise little today except, perhaps, the nature of the soil, a few pine trees and the last vestiges of the upper reaches of the Port River, now forming the western boundary with West Lakes.²

Before attention is turned towards the foundation of the Grange Golf Club, in the next chapter it is considered worthwhile to examine some ramifications of the religious and social fabric within our community, vis-a-vis participation in sport, and the fragile relationship between the churches and many lovers of outdoor games.

In particular, specific attention is directed to the game of golf that, from the early 1900s, was condemned from the pulpit and classified as an evil pastime while, all around the castigators, an ever-increasing number of devotees from all orders of society was choosing to play on Sundays, thereby ignoring ecclesiastical direction.

* * * * *

In golf the ball usually lies poorly, and the player well.

(Anon)

CHAPTER FOUR

Into the 1920s – A Dissertation on Golf and Ancillary Social Matters

Golf, unhappily, has a very bad reputation, and makes one of its first appearances in the pages of history in association with the evil of Sabbath-breaking.

(Register, 24 June 1926)

Introduction

The years following World War I were rife with social upheaval and industrial unrest and this sentiment did not escape the ranks of the working class, many of whom had fought bloody battles in Europe and experienced at first hand its human carnage. The scars left by the war created deep questioning among the people of Australia as no previous event had done.



Children: 'And what did you do during the Great War, Daddy?'
Daddy: 'Holed out in one at the fifteenth, my dears!'

Bateman, 1920

The war imposed harsh economic burdens upon many people; prices rose by 80 per cent, while wages increased by an average of 35 per cent. This factor, coupled with labour shortages, tended to intensify industrial unrest. On a happier note, the 1920s was also the decade of the acceleration of 'women's liberation' for it was at this time women bobbed their hair, adorned themselves with lipstick, smoked cigarettes and imbibed alcoholic liquors in public, kissed men publicly and danced cheek to cheek with them.

A further aspect of this feminine 'revolution' was the coming of higher hem lines and lower neck lines on women's attire that were satirised by a latter-day poet:

Half an inch, half an inch, half an inch shorter,
The skirts are the same of mother and daughter,
When the wind blows each of them shows
Half an inch, half an inch more than they oughter.

To this startling change of fashion, a horrified male onlooker declared his innermost feelings in this interesting homily:

I am shocked to believe there are men, or they call themselves men, who advocate short dresses . . . [To do so] fills the mind of the immoral with longing. I am bound to believe that since the low neck and short dresses came in immorality has nearly doubled.



Jack Quayle in *The News*, January 1934

This unexplained analysis of alleged prevailing moral standards received short shrift from a more enlightened section of the community, one of whom declared that 'these humbugs are a menace to society... Clean thinking is absolutely absent from their makeup.'¹

It was also the decade of the Charleston, a frenetic dance imported from the United States of America, jazz music and the introduction of bathing beauty contests that, to some, demonstrated the 'uglier truth' of the remark 'beauty is but a vain and doubtful good.' The Reverend John Blacket, theologian and historian, voiced his opinion of such events, and added a censorious blast against other perceived evils of the new era:

The desecration of the Lord's Day, the growth of the gambling mania, the hunger and thirst for the merely sensuous, a disregard for the moral law, a loss of modesty on the part of women, upon whom really the future of society depends, are painful and admonitory features in our national life. To the list of evils that threaten to carry us over Niagara must now be added so-called 'beauty contests'.²

It was also the decade that saw the proliferation of the motor car on our streets and roads. The American way of life arrived as never before by way of talking/moving pictures, songs, language and all-pervasive advertising. Middle class South Australian homes began the decade with a piano and a gramophone in the living room and, by 1925, usually enjoyed the presence of a wireless set. But what of the golfer in this maelstrom of change?

Many believed that golf was originally a possession of the Scots, burdened by strong language and drink; others were of the opinion that it was a fad of the wealthy in the community. But, despite this, its peculiar jargon was becoming well-known and the game, itself, more than addictive to many sport lovers within both the working and middle-classes. Golf stories became legion, partly due to that remarkable humorist, P.G. Wodehouse, who wrote a book on the subject in his own inimitable style.

Religion, Wowserism and Golfers

We have travelled a long way from the Sabbath observance of the stern Presbyterians, but the [church] does not want us to travel too far. The function of the church is to keep the brakes on.

(The News, 4 October 1934)

As early as 1593 the game of golf, unhappily, had a very bad reputation, for it made an appearance in the pages of history in association with the evil of Sabbath-breaking – in that year two players appeared before the outraged magistrates of Edinburgh, Scotland, charged with 'playing of the Gowff on the links of Leith every sabbath the time of the sermones.'

In the fledgling colony of South Australia many spokesmen for several religious denominations demanded that the Sabbath day be observed in the time-honoured manner of Great Britain. Boots and shoes had to be cleaned the day before and as little cooking as possible was to be done on the day – in some homes the potatoes were peeled and the peas shelled on the Saturday.

After attending church in the morning, Sunday school in the afternoon and church again in the evening, the family gathered around the piano and sang hymns with much fervour before bedding down no later than 10 pm. Sunday was, assuredly, a day of prayer and rest!

This dogmatic stance stemmed from the two most potent religious movements of the nineteenth century, namely those who adhered to the faith of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches whose followers shared a common piety, a strict church discipline and a total way of life that avoided 'frivolous entertainments and all worldly pleasures'.³



Their creed included the stipulation that the Sabbath day was to be one devoted to worship and meditation and that any act, such as engaging in sporting activity, hiking or visiting public institutions, which included libraries, art galleries, museums, etc., was sinful and a direct challenge to the traditions and sacredness of the day.

To the avid sportsman in Adelaide, the Sundays of the Victorian era and beyond were dull, indeed. If it was winter the football had to be put away and golf clubs, perhaps, given no more than a covert practice swing or two indoors. In the summer, no more could be done other than look fondly at cricket bats and tennis racquets. An old Scottish ditty mirrored the unwritten law of the land:

Nae birdie maun whistle,
Nae lambie may play,
An' Phoebus⁴ himself
Could nay travel that day.

An Adelaide cynic suggested there was no doubt that, with the coming of the 'continental' Sunday to South Australia at the turn of the century, the Sunday night concert helped to empty the churches. He then proceeded to mock church attitudes that were falling far behind public opinion:

We eat and drink, and scheme and plod
And go to church on Sunday;
For many are afraid of God,
But more of Mrs Grundy.⁵

To many, the 'Protestant Sunday' 'recreated the powers and energies of the national life and filled the veins with new blood and the brains with renewed energy'. On the other hand, the so-called 'rational', or 'continental' Sunday, became in the minds of many 'a day of sensual riot whence the consuming fires of

lust were fed.' Out went a universal call to 'let us work to abolish that anti-Sunday plant which is springing up all over sunny Australia.'

In 1904, the Catholic Archbishop of Adelaide dissented from the main stream of clerical opinion and, in respect of his Church and its adherents, suggested that 'after Mass, pleasure might be indulged in by taking trips to the hills or by playing tennis or golf or cards.' However, the Congregational Church reiterated its stand that such activities would make it easy 'for people to enter a downward path, the end of which was sorrow and perhaps sin.'

Eight years later the Council of Churches was to state categorically:

People would live longer and have much better health if they recognised the Sabbath and refrained from labours and picnics.

An example of this bigotry is exemplified in a denunciation from a pulpit of a barmen's picnic in 1911:

On that beautiful Sunday men and women and little children were indulging in foot races ... That day hallowed by the tenderest memories of their race, and of every race, had been debauched, defiled and degraded ...

Convictions such as these were not confined to individuals, for the Adelaide City Council deprecated the use of the Sabbath as a day for sport. Sunday golf was condemned by an avid supporter of the city fathers who, not being in the ranks of practising Sabbath golfers, were unwilling to join the rising tide of dissent against 'wowsers':

Golf is played by prominent citizens every Sunday morning ... and yet nobody has hitherto protested. In my opinion [they] ought to blush, especially as I am given to understand that the language evoked by golf is usually by no means of a sanctified character.

Taking up this call, many newspapers carried messages castigating 'Sunday Golf' and its perceived attendant evils. A flare-up of the ongoing dispute arose following the passing of a by-law by the Corporation of Wallaroo that proclaimed:

No person shall play cricket, football or any other such game; or kick, suffer to be kicked any football in the streets within the municipality of Wallaroo; and no person shall play cricket, football or any other game, on any Sunday on the Wallaroo Oval, or in any public place within the said municipality.

This attitude was supported by a citizen who objected strongly to the playing of 'Sunday Games' and the complainant addressed other evils apparent in Adelaide's society of 1921:

Something should be done to stop the playing of games on the park lands on Sundays. Another menace to our young folk that should be dealt with is the

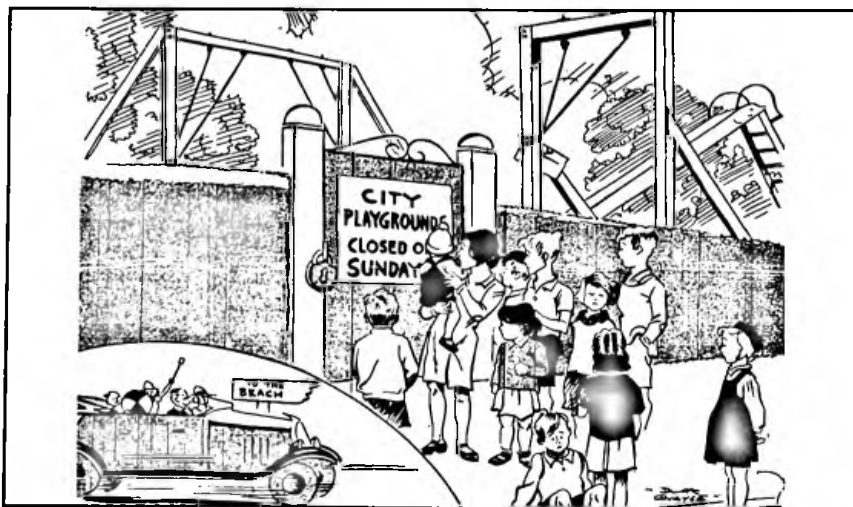
AN OVER-BOLD GENDARME



Having been responsible for almost sending a woman to gaol for selling sixpenn'orth of chocolates on Sunday, the Unley Council is now being urged to rescind a decision to prosecute two small boys—one for selling papers and the other for selling ice on Sunday.

The News, 13 May 1935

CORRECT THIS ANOMALY!



While children whose parents have cars, or can afford tram fares, throng beaches on Sundays, the poorer kiddies in the West-End and elsewhere find the park playgrounds closed against them.

The News, 10 October 1935

soft drink and lollie shops open on Sundays, some of which harbour our young men. Some Sundays, school children, too, spend pennies there which should go into the collection boxes. I am not a saint, nor am I a wowser . . .

By the close of the 1920s times had changed; the family no longer gathered around the piano. Instead, a dial was turned on a wireless and music and talk, some of it of a religious nature, came through a loud speaker. Balls went up and down suburban tennis courts from daylight to dusk, while smaller varieties were struck along diverse paths and trajectories around golf courses, including that of the infant club at Grange.

Closer to home, industrious suburbanites dressed in old clothes weeded gardens or did odd jobs while, indoors, mothers prepared meals and daughters repaired frocks. Of course, while there were still dissenters in the community praying for 'the next wave of Puritanism to sweep the country', all South Australians, who found enjoyment and relaxation in sport and other outdoor activities, relished their newly found freedom. In other areas, however, where some forms of entertainment were subjected to both civic and state control, some municipalities set themselves against tennis on public courts on Sundays and against all Sunday games. Public playgrounds were locked against the children and padlocks held fast the see-saws, while a miniature golf company at Glenelg was fined for opening its links without the written permission of the chief secretary.

As for golfers, as they entered the 1930s with the pleasures of Sunday golf being enjoyed with freer consciences than in the past, they may have found solace in a rhyme parodied on a stanza from Tennyson's *Sir Galahad*:

My drive astounds all watching men,
My putter thrusteth sure,
My handicap is down again
Because my heart is pure.⁶

Railing against those in authority who refused to acknowledge the tide of change that, steadily but surely, was gathering strength and sweeping across society and, to add a little grist to the mill, the humorist and avid golfer, Stephen Leacock, tilted at the authorities in his book, *Why I Refuse to Play Golf*, with this satirical comment:

A decision of the courts today decided that the game of golf may be played on Sunday, not being a game within the view of the law, but being a form of moral effort.

In the closing decade of the 20th century, as hundreds of golfers plod their varied ways around the Grange golf courses on each and every Sabbath day, a little to the northward crowds of 40,000, more or less, flock into Football Park to encourage the 'Adelaide Crows' during the winter months with no dissenting voice being heard among ecclesiastical authorities.

The words of a perceptive citizen in 1905 are, perhaps, even today, a fair

analysis of the underlying tenets of the church vis-a-vis the populace of modern-day Australia:

It has long been the fashion for tourists to depict the typical Australian as a self-centred and irreverent being, whose religious instincts have become atrophied as a result of persistent neglect. This alleged decadence of religion is usually attributed to an abnormal passion for sport and the fiercest desire to accumulate riches . . .⁷

A Novel Competition

A new form of annual competition between members was introduced into South Australian golf in 1912, namely, 'Goat Golf'. Each member had a right to purchase from the secretary one 'goat' each season in the form of a silver medallion, cast in the form of that animal and bearing the name of the purchaser. Any member could challenge another for his 'goat' by way of a handicap match play event, with the loser having to give up his 'goat'.

At the end of the season the player possessing the greatest number of 'goats' became the 'goatsher' for the year and received a trophy from the club. It was customary for the club to make a small charge by way of green fees for every match, and this fund went towards the cost of the annual trophy.⁸

Golf Equipment

The 'feathery' form of ball has a very long history being used by the Romans in a game called 'Paganica' and later in fourteenth-century England for playing 'Cambuca'. The manufacture of the feathery golf ball was labour intensive and a man could only make about three a day. They were formed by stuffing boiled feathers, by means of an awl, into a stout leather case, sewed into the shape of a sphere, a little opening being left for the insertion of feathers. The hole was then stitched up and the case hammered round and painted.

The amount of feathers needed for one ball was supposed to be the quantity that would fit into a 'lum hat' – a tall hat worn in the mid-nineteenth century. Prior to the introduction of the 'feathery' the balls used for golf were of turned boxwood, similar to those used in the kindred game of Chole.

Different types of golf balls including the feathery (front), the gutty (centre right), the composite, the rubber-core.



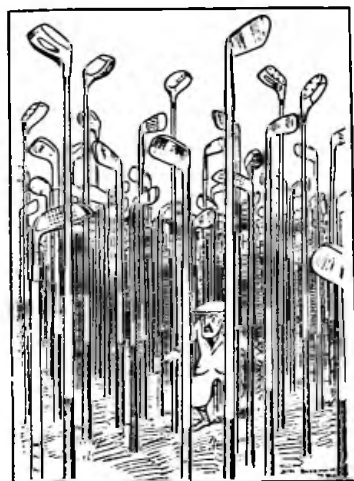
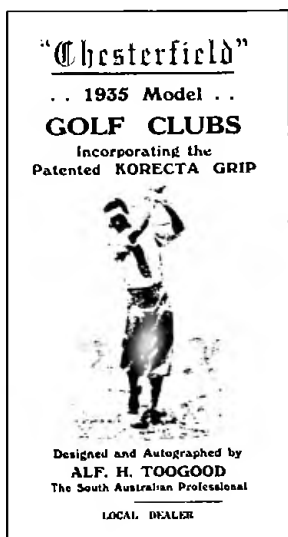
In the days of the 'feathery', blacksmiths made the few iron heads that were considered necessary to propel the ball. As the greater use of iron clubs followed the arrival of the gutta-percha balls in 1848 the concave face was abandoned and the flat type adopted.

Gutta-percha balls were made from resin obtained from trees grown in what is modern-day Malaysia. When extruded from the bark it set into a solid mass that could be readily softened in warm water, after which it could be placed in a mould and allowed to cool and harden into the desired shape.

Because of their cheapness, golf suddenly became within reach of many aspiring players. Towards the end of the nineteenth century additives to the resin helped the ball to fly even farther. In 1898 a ball manufactured from rubber was perfected in Ohio, USA, in the form of a narrow strip wound around an inner core, the whole then being covered with gutta-percha. Called a 'Haskell' it was the brain-child of Coburg Haskell and achieved fame when Walter J. Travis used it in the process of winning the USA Amateur Golf Championship in 1901. With minor improvements this is, essentially, the ball used today.

Of the great variety of iron clubs produced, all of them stemmed from just three early forms – the rutter, the cleek and the loftier. The rutter had a head not much larger than the ball and was best used when playing out of bunkers and cart ruts; it was later to be modified into the niblick which in turn was the forerunner of the pitching wedge and sand iron.

The cleek was an iron with little loft and was the progenitor of modern-day irons numbered from one to three. The loftier became the mashie that appeared in 1880, together with a variant called the mashie-niblick. These clubs were the forerunner of all the irons numbered from four to eight. Matched sets of irons as such did not appear until the 1920s.



The nightmare of a golfer who could not find a club to suit him

Experiments in the manufacture of steel-shafted clubs date back to 1890 when a Scotsman, Thomas Horsburgh, an Edinburgh blacksmith, forged a set and took out a patent in 1894. Unfortunately for him they were disallowed by golfing authorities and to compound the situation he let his patent lapse and, by so doing, possibly lost a fortune following the legalising of the clubs in November 1929.

By the close of the first World War the numbers of golf clubs being produced placed such a heavy strain on properly seasoned hickory, that in America a tubular steel club shaft was developed and by the early 1930s the wooden types had all but disappeared. It was generally acknowledged that a steel shaft, whether it was 'black finished, chromium plated or hickory sheathed', was definitely lighter than a hickory club and, this being the case with two clubs (one with steel and one with wooden shaft) weighing the same overall weight, allowed the introduction of more weight into the driving head.

Another concern to golf administrators was the dramatic improvement of the golf ball, for improvements in the technology of their manufacture greatly reduced the degree of difficulty of second shots, provided, of course, that the drive had been struck with some degree of accuracy. In passing, as evidence of the popularity of the game, in 1955 2,301,096 golf balls were produced in Australia and five years later this figure had increased to 2,923,004!

Technology was forever being harnessed for the improvement of courses themselves. Since the invention of lawn mowers in the early nineteenth century, there had been tremendous developments in their application to the maintenance of golf courses.

Golf in the City

By the end of the 1920s there were golf professionals in a number of Adelaide's department stores where avid golfers could repair at lunch times for advice and instruction. One such store was Donaldson's in Rundle Street. The 'links' were upstairs and once inside the tent, which was erected especially to screen the learner, it was difficult to realise that the facility was in the midst of a busy draper's shop:

Captain P. Collinson [Grange professional, 1940-1942], late of the Royal Eastbourne Golf Club is the coach. Many doctors slip round from their rooms on North Terrace for a few minutes during the day . . . [He] numbers many ladies among his pupils. In arranging these facilities the management have had in mind the increasing popularity of the game . . .

The selection of golfing requisites that the firm is showing is sufficient to keep a devotee of the game interested for hours. Everything required for a complete kit, whether in clubs or clothes is shown . . . The day of the mannish-looking lady golfer is evidently over. The modern girl looks as pretty golfing as she does when dancing . . .

Conclusion

By 1926 a frenzy for golf in the community, which manifested itself in the growing lists of would-be members of the old-established clubs, was not, of itself, considered to be an evil. A discerning editor of a local newspaper opined that:

Golf played in moderation – and here, says its devotees lies the chief danger – is a very health giving pastime, in the physical, if not in the moral sense. Socially, of course, golf gives tone to the community that practise it. Ignorance about the game has long been a sign of plebeian descent.⁹

In the midst of this social upheaval, in 1926 moves were afoot to establish a golf links at Grange on wastelands known as 'The Pinery' and, in particular, a portion of it lying within Section 903, Hundred of Yatala.

* * * * *

Golfers are full of proper feelings. Do not most clubs the world over admit clergy half-price?

(The Mail, 23 March 1929)

Donaldson's

Special Announcement.

We have Opened a New Golf Department, including a Golf School, under the supervision of our professional, Mr. P. Collinson, late of Royal Eastbourne Golf Club, England. W.A., and Melbourne, and pupil of that fine stylist and world-famed golfer, Harry Vardon.

This school should appeal to all busy golfers, as it enables them to obtain lessons without undue loss of time, by journeying to a golf course. Those wishing to commence the game can now do so under ideal conditions, as this system ensures complete privacy, whilst you have the services of an expert to advise on the selection of Clubs, Clothing, and other Golf Accessories.

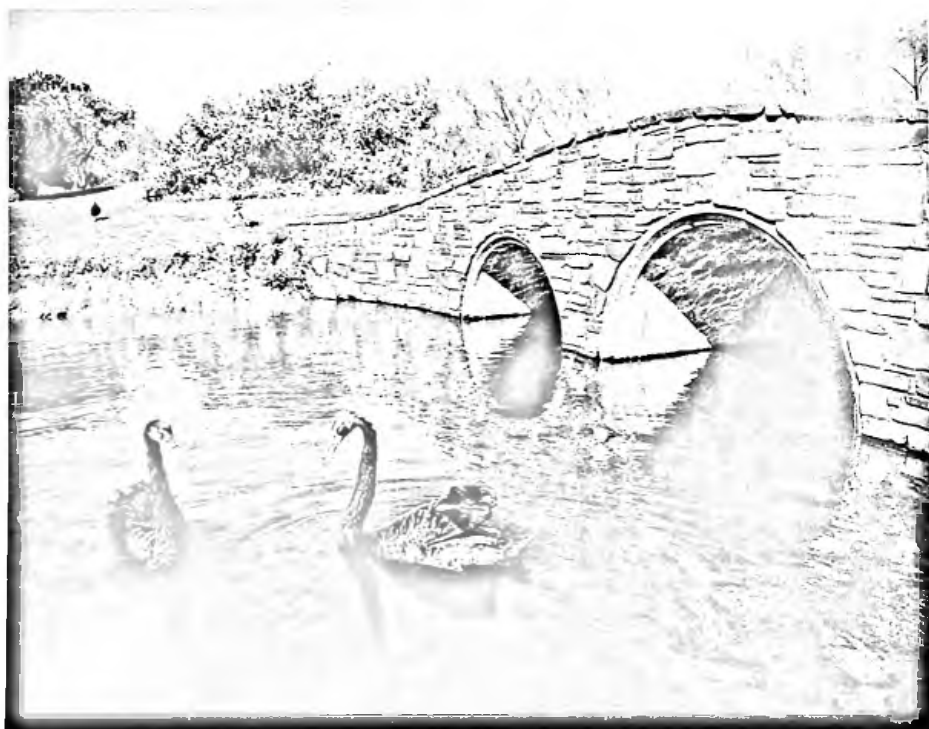
All the best and leading makes of Clubs, Balls, and Golf Accessories stocked at reasonable prices.



Tuition Fees, 3/6 Half-Hour, 6/- Hour. Ring Central 5072.

Donaldson's, Ltd..

RUNDLE STREET.
COMPLETE GOLF OUTFITTERS.



Part Two

'The Grange Golf Club – Its Foundation and Progress

CHAPTER FIVE

Teeing Off at The Grange – 1926-1929

*Golf makes different creatures of us all, some worse, some better,
all enthusiastic.*

(Register, 5 October 1897, page 7c)

Introduction

An examination of the social status of members of Australian golf clubs formed in the period 1880-circa 1930 confirm that they usually came from the professional world of banking, law, medicine and politics, together with dignitaries from commercial, pastoral and public spheres of endeavour. Further, their elite clientele was epitomised by a high percentage of members who belonged to cliques such as the exclusive Adelaide Club, the members of which built its imposing city headquarters in 1865. (For many years it was the tallest building on North Terrace.) By 1905, while lawn tennis was more firmly established than ever before, any social significance it formerly had was being eclipsed by golf as the game gathered momentum within the ranks of the upper strata of South Australian society.¹

For those in the lower classes, access to these golf clubs was well nigh impossible because of restrictive membership procedures that excluded people on both social and financial criteria. Accordingly, they had no recourse other than establish their own venues.

By 1926 three golf clubs in Adelaide had been founded by those who, in those far off days, were defined as the 'moneyed class' and, through the intermediary of private companies and the like, Seaton, Kooyonga and Glenelg had been established. A long-time member of the Grange Golf Club, Peter McDonnell, commented upon the local situation in the 1920s and paid the following tribute to its founders:

The club was nothing like Kooyonga or Royal Adelaide; these men were solid characters – there wasn't money about then – they just gave work . . . There were families involved . . . It was a community effort and we all helped each other.

An analysis of the occupations of those who attended the initial meeting in 1926, and the committee elected at the Grange Golf Club's first annual general meeting in 1927, shows that there were two major groupings: professional and small business people, together with a small miscellaneous group.

In the first group there were four clerks, three accountants, two secretaries, a journalist, a civil servant and an x-ray operator; the second group comprised a builder, a tailor, a warehouse manager, a painter and signwriter, a grocer and confectioner, a wood turner and a contractor, while the third miscellaneous group included a seaman, a salesman and a motor driver.

While the game of golf was attracting many devotees at this time from all socio-economic and age groups, evidently the Grange Golf Club contained few who could be said to have been clearly from what is termed today a 'blue collar class' background.

These declarations bring the discussion forward to 1996 and the matter of keeping annual subscriptions within reasonable limits. This vital aspect of golf club administration will be of utmost concern in the years ahead and, in particular, to retired members on fixed incomes. Certainly, any departure from past practice will lead, inevitably, to the Club losing its 'working-class' image that has been inherent since its foundation in 1926.

The Beginnings at the Grange

At the time the Grange Golf Club was formed a popular magazine entitled *Gossip, Adelaide's Weekly Pictorial* published the following poem:

Golf's a very funny game
I never get it right;
You buy a ball for half-a-crown,
And knock it out of sight.

You hunt around in weeds and thorns,
And find it in its den,
And take a club and try to knock
It out of sight again.



The almost irresistible appeal of this 'funny game' was being felt increasingly throughout much of the world at this time. In 1904 metropolitan Adelaide had three barely significant courses but, by the end of 1927, there were competitions being played regularly on links at Glenelg, Grange, Lockleys (Kooyonga), Mount Lofty, Mount Osmond, North Adelaide and Seaton (Royal Adelaide); additionally, there were fifty courses in country areas.²

Early in 1926 a number of Grange and Henley Beach residents conceived the idea of establishing a golf course in the district and, to this end, the feasibility of obtaining a site was investigated by a provisional committee, who approached Walter Adams, the lessee of 120 acres in the Pinery Estate.³

Accordingly, on 3 August 1926 twenty-two men and one woman gathered at the Institute Hall, Kirkcaldy, to discuss the project. Those in attendance are listed hereunder:

Walter Barrey, Henley Beach.
 H.A. Bennett, Accountant, Seaview Road, Grange.
 W.H. Elfenbein, Clerk, Swan Street, Grange.
 Mrs F Ellis, Esplanade, Grange.
 Frank Ellis, Warehouse manager, Esplanade, Grange.
 Charles Forder, Builder, Kirkcaldy Road, Grange.
 E.H.J. Forsaith, Clerk, Esplanade, Grange.
 Vernon Harvey, Secretary, High Street, Grange.
 James McDougal, Agent, Seaview Road, Grange.
 B.L. Mills, Journalist, Hazel Tce, South Henley Beach.
 W.F. Oldfield, Painter, Jetty Street, Grange.
 Rex Pontifex, Salesman, Esplanade, Grange.
 Fred Shaw, Clerk, Jetty Street, Grange.
 Geoffrey V. Shaw, Seaman, Young Street, Exeter.
 J. Smith (no details located).
 F.L. Stapleton, Motor driver, Forestville.
 J.J. Stewart, Accountant, High Street, Grange.
 H.E. Strang, Tailor, Pirie Street.
 Peter Strang, Seaview Road, Grange.
 James Tomlinson, Marine Residences, Esplanade, Grange.
 W.G. Tucker, Civil servant, Seaview Road, Grange.
 Albert Walkley, Clerk, Marine Residences, Grange.
 A.L. Wiley, Wood turner, 57 Pulsford Road, Prospect.

Mr Stewart was elected as chairman and during the proceedings Mr Forder moved that a club titled 'The Henley and Grange Golf Club' be formed. Mr Bennett dissented and submitted an amendment that it be called 'The Grange Golf Club' and with representatives from the Grange area outnumbering the remainder, the latter name prevailed.

A committee comprising Messrs Stewart, Peter Strang, Mills, Bennett and Shaw was appointed and given the task of finalising negotiations with the lessee and appropriate government departments, and of recommending a scale of fees in respect of club membership. At the same time all those in attendance were declared to be foundation members, while a list of prospective members was tabled. They were Messrs G.A. Robinson, L. Robertson, M. Haden, W. Rogers, D. Johnston, P. Taylor, R. Beeston, J.H.S. Wright, E.J. Hemming, L.G. Stockbridge, G.B. Lace, J.T. Brown, R. Botten, R.M. Patterson, J. McCord, Mesdames E. Bennett, V. Harvey and Miss Cunningham.

To carry into effect an agreement dated 3 September 1926 between the Grange Golf Club and Walter Henry Adams 'of the Pinery', part of section 903, Hundred



W H Salter
Registered General

Crown Lease.

(MISCELLANEOUS (Crown Land) No. 8430)



This Indenture made this thirteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One

Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-eight BETWEEN His Most Gracious Majesty GEORGE THE FIFTH of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India of the first part His Excellency the GOVERNOR in and over the State of South Australia in the Commonwealth of Australia &c. &c. in the name and on behalf of His Majesty His Heirs and Successors of the second part and The Grange Golf Club (Incorporated)

for itself its successors and Assigns herein designated by the

term "Lessee" of the third part WITNESSETH that the said Governor in exercise of the powers and authorities given by Acts of the Parliament of the said State intituled the "Crown Lands Acts 1915 to 1927" and in pursuance of all other powers in that behalf enabling him

DOTH demise and lease unto the said Lessee ALL those piece or parcels of land containing by admeasurement approximately one hundred and thirty eight (138) acres

SUBJECT TO SURVEY

situate and being Sections Nos. 723 and 724 in the Hundred of NATALA County of ADELAIDE

in the State aforesaid as the same is delineated in the public maps deposited in the Lands and Survey Office in the City of Adelaide and in the plan attached hereto and therein colored red

TOGETHER with all houses outhouses buildings fences rights ways members and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging or appertaining for the purpose of GRAZING AND CULTIVATION EXCEPT AND ALWAYS RESERVED out of the present demise all timber and timber-like trees wattle bark yacca (grass trees) and so much of the said land as shall or may hereafter be demised under a mineral lease or in respect whereof a specific mineral licence shall or may hereafter be granted and also except and reserved all gold silver copper tin and other metals all ores and other substances containing metals all minerals and all gems and precious stones and all coal mineral oils stone gravel sand clay and lime upon in or under the said land to His Majesty the King His Heirs and Successors and all persons lawfully claiming under or authorised by Him or them and the Governor for the time being of the said State and the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the said State and all persons lawfully claiming under or authorised by them or either of them shall have full and free liberty of access ingress egress and regress with or without horses cattle carts drays carriages engines shafts and all other necessary implements or things into upon and from the said premises for all reasonable purposes and to cut dig sink try search work remove and dispose of the said excepted and reserved things AND ALSO except and always reserved out of the present demise the right for the public generally to have free and unobstructed access to from over and along a strip of land of the width high between the said land hereby demised and the TO HOLD the said premises hereby demised with the appurtenances (save and except as aforesaid) unto the said Lessee for the term of TWENTY-ONE (21) YEARS from the first day of APRIL One Thousand Nine Hundred and TWENTY-eight YIELDING AND

PAYING therefor during the said term unto His Majesty His Heirs and Successors in advance on the first day of APRIL in every year during the term hereby granted the yearly rental of one hundred and fifty six pounds (£156:0:0) for the first five (5) years and two hundred and seventy nine pounds seven shillings and six pence (£279:7:6) for the balance of the term (viz. 16 years) sterling

AND the said Lessee doth hereby covenant with His Majesty His Heirs and Successors and with the said Governor that the said Lessee will well and truly pay or cause to be paid in advance unto the Treasurer of South Australia for the time being at Adelaide on behalf of His Majesty at the times and in manner aforesaid the said rent hereby reserved free and clear of all taxes rates and outgoings whatsoever AND will also pay all amounts due or which may hereafter become due on account of loans granted under the "Vermin Acts 1914 to 1926" ALSO that the Lessee will use the land hereby demised bona fide for the purpose for which such land is demised and not for any other than such purpose ALSO that the Lessee will at the Lessee's own cost during the said term maintain in good tenantable and working repair and condition all houses buildings and other improvements which now are or may at any time be erected upon the premises during the term hereby granted and also all gates gate-posts rails fences hedges ditches and watercourses belonging to the said premises and will so leave and deliver up the same respectively in such good tenantable working repair and condition at the termination of the said term ALSO that the Lessee shall and will insure and during the term hereby created keep insured in the full value thereof in some Insurance Office in Adelaide to be approved by the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the said State all improvements (if any) liable to be destroyed or damaged by fire now upon the said lands hereby demised or which may hereafter be thereupon against loss or damage by fire such insurance to be in the joint names of such Lessee and the said Commissioner and will lodge the policy of every such insurance in the office of the said Commissioner within one calendar month after the date hereof and will forward to the said Commissioner the receipts for the premiums payable in respect of every such policy within seven days after the same becoming due and that if the foregoing covenant shall not be duly observed then the said Commissioner shall be at liberty to insure the said improvements in manner aforesaid and all moneys expended by him in or about such insurance as aforesaid with interest thereon after the rate of Ten Pounds per centum per annum computed from the time of expending the same shall be repaid to him on demand and

Lieut. F. G. ...
Commissioner of Crown Lands

Secretary for Lands

Exception and reservations

Term

Covenant by Lessee to pay rent in advance

To use the land for the purpose for which it is leased
To keep and yield up larger matters in good repair

To insure

To destroy vermin
and useless weeds.

may be recovered in like manner as rent is recoverable and it is declared that all sums of money received under any such insurance shall be laid out in reinstating the premises in respect of which the same shall have been received. ALSO that the Lessee shall destroy all rabbits on the land and fill up their burrows and shall destroy all other vermin on the land such as are by or under the "Vermin Acts 1914 to 1926" or by or under any other Act for the time being in force in the said State declared to be vermin and shall also destroy all noxious weeds growing upon the lands and upon the half width of Government roads adjacent thereto. ALSO that the Lessee shall be allowed to cultivate the area hereby

demised subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Absolutely no right of renewal after expiry and no privilege of surrendering at any time will be granted.

The CLW at all times to be responsible and to effectively control and prevent damage to the land through the blowing or drifting of sands.

Not to erect brush
fences.

ALSO that the Lessee will neither erect nor suffer the erection of brush fences upon the land hereby demised. ALSO that the Lessee will not without the licence in writing of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the said State for the time being first obtained for every such purpose at any time during the said term assign demise or otherwise dispose of or part with the possession of this Indenture of Lease or of the said demised premises or any part thereof or do commit or suffer any act matter or thing whereby the said premises or any part thereof shall or may be assigned demised or otherwise disposed of or the possession thereof parted with to any person or persons for the whole or any part of the said term.

Not to cut timber,
strip bark, remove
stones, etc., without
licence.

AND that the Lessee will not without such licence in writing as aforesaid at any time during the said term do on the land hereby demised any of the things following that is to say will not remove stone or other material will not cut down any timber will not cut down top lop or bark any trees or other timber growing or dead or underwood (other than honeysuckle black ash dwarf oak tree-rose dwarf malice bushes and heath plants) which are now or hereafter shall be or be growing upon the said land and will not strip or remove wattle bark. PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby declared and agreed by and on behalf of the Lessee that power is reserved to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors and the said Governor and the Governor for the time being of the said State and the said Commissioner to issue licences and leases for mineral and miscellaneous and other purposes in and on the land hereby demised as if this lease had not been made. PROVIDED ALWAYS that His Majesty His Heirs and Successors and the said Governor and the Governor for the time being of the said State and His

Power to fence
enclosure and improve.

To permit Governor
to enter and view.

and their Attorneys Officers Agents or Servants may at all times during this demise enter into and upon the said demised premises and into all enclosures outhouses and buildings now or hereafter to be erected thereon there to view and ascertain the state of the repairs of the said demised premises enclosures outhouses and buildings and to leave on the said demised premises for the Lessee a notice of the defects and wants of repair which upon any and every such view may appear the said Lessee hereby covenanting with and to His Majesty His Heirs and Successors and with and to the said Governor within a reasonable time after any and every such notice shall be left on the said demised premises and the said Lessee shall and will make do execute and carry into effect all and every the repairs which in and by any and every such notice the Lessee may be required to make do execute and carry into effect as aforesaid. PROVIDED ALWAYS that if the rent hereby reserved be not paid on or before the days whereupon the same is hereby made payable a penalty of Five Pounds per centum shall be added to such rent and if the said rent and penalty be not paid within one calendar month thereafter a further penalty of Ten Pounds per centum shall be added and if the said rent and such penalties be not paid within one calendar month after such first month the same shall be recoverable by the Commissioner of Crown Lands by action in his own name in any Court of competent jurisdiction and the lease hereby granted shall be liable to be absolutely forfeited. PROVIDED ALWAYS that if the said rent shall be in arrear and unpaid for more than three calendar months after the day on which the same is payable under this demise or if the said Commissioner shall be satisfied that there has been any breach or non-observance of any of the covenants or conditions herein contained or hereby implied or that this demise is liable to forfeiture it shall be lawful for the Governor to cancel this demise and the said Commissioner may thereupon insert a notice in the Government Gazette declaring this demise to be forfeited and such notice shall be taken to be conclusive evidence that this present demise has been legally cancelled and forfeited. PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS that it shall be lawful for the Governor to waive such forfeiture upon payment of the rent and penalties or upon such other terms as he shall see fit. PROVIDED ALSO and it is hereby further expressly agreed and understood by and on behalf of the Lessee that His Majesty His Heirs and Successors shall and may at any time or from time to time hereafter resume possession of all or any part of the said land hereby demised upon the said Commissioner giving six calendar months' notice to the Lessee by publication in the Government Gazette of such intention to resume possession as aforesaid and that immediately from and after the expiration of six calendar months after such notice shall have been given as aforesaid these presents and the demise hereby made shall cease determine and be void as to all or such parts of the said lands as shall be mentioned and described in any such notice anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding. PROVIDED ALSO that if the land hereby demised or any part thereof be resumed during the term

And on notice of
want of repair to
repair.

Penalty on non-
payment of rent.

Power for Lessee to
fence in remainder.

To avoid forfeiture.

Power to resume on
giving notice.

Notice of improve-
ments to be given.

Improvements
shall be deducted from

Access to natural
waters, etc.

Marginal notes clause

PROVIDED that prior to the construction of any improvements the Lessee shall have obtained the written consent of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for that purpose and that within three months of their completion the Lessee shall have lodged with the said Commissioner a statement giving a full description and the cost of the improvements. AND PROVIDED that no twenty feet part of the value of such improvements shall be deducted from the rent payable by the Lessee. AND PROVIDED ALSO that access is reserved to the public to all natural waters and to wells dams or reservoirs constructed by the Government on the land hereby demised at the time of allotment unless such are specially dealt with to the contrary. IT IS DECLARED that the notes in the margin of this lease are for the sake of more convenient reference only and shall not in anywise control or affect the interpretation or construction of this lease. AS WITNESS the Public Seal of the said State and the hand and seal of the said Lessee.

The Club to have the right to remove any buildings or improvements effected during the term of the lease but all other improvements to revert to the Crown whether on expiry of the lease or resumption of the land without payment.

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named Lessee in the presence of

SURRENDER OF THE LEASE - 18/10/50
No. 5430 BY MEMORANDUM No. 114/50
PROCESSED FOR REGISTRATION THE 17 DAY OF
OCTOBER 1950

of Yatala, containing approximately 120 acres was, with the consent of the government of South Australia, underleased to the Club.

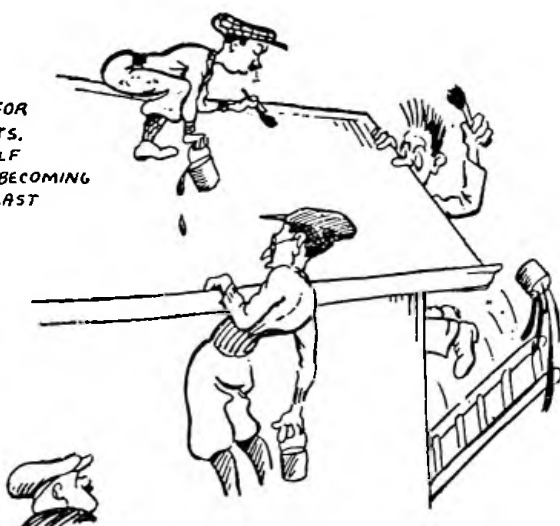
On 26 May 1927 '11 gentlemen and 7 ladies' held a meeting at which the rules and constitution prepared by a sub-committee were adopted and a treasurer, Peter Strang, appointed. In the minutes a reference is made to a secretary, but no name is given. However, there is evidence to support the contention that H.A. Bennett assumed that responsibility. Indeed, later he was officially elected as such at the first annual general meeting of the club. A sub-committee comprising Messrs J. Tomlinson, B.L. Mills and P.M. Strang was appointed to oversee the framing of a constitution, rules and members' handicaps.

Rule 2k of the Club's constitution gave authority to 'support and subscribe to any charitable or public body' and over the years the Club has given significant support to charities such as Legacy and Red Cross. Further, for over fifty years it has provided a course free of charge for the annual Liquor Trade Charity Day.

The period 3 August 1926 to 26 May 1927 saw a considerable amount of work being done in negotiations in respect of the lease and necessary preparatory work on the land that was undertaken by Messrs Bennett and Forsaith, assisted by 'a faithful band of some half dozen'. The construction of a temporary clubhouse, contiguous to the first tee, had been approved following an offer from Mr J.T. Brown and his assistant Mr A. Walkley to provide the necessary labour for its erection. It was completed in July 1927. Strangely, a report in *The News* on 7 August 1950 differed as to its location:

The clubhouse was a three-sided shelter, about the size of a tram shelter shed. It was on the top of the hill on the spot now used for the 14th tee.

SOUTH
AUSTRALIANS
ARE NOW
PREPARING FOR
WINTER SPORTS.
ALL THE GOLF
CLUBS ARE BECOMING
ACTIVE AND LAST
SATURDAY
MEMBERS
OF THE
GRANGE
CLUB
HELD
A
WORKING
BEE TO
PAINT
THE
NEW
CLUB HOUSE



Colin Scott, who joined the Club in 1928 and subsequently became its captain for two years in 1936-1937, was another member whose knowledge of soils and grasses enabled him to give useful advice. Further information on the construction of the course is recorded in the minutes of the club's annual general meeting of 20 March 1945 in respect of Mr J.P. O'Connell, who was retiring as chairman of the Grounds Committee:

[He was] responsible for the course survey and the laying of the water scheme and his best talent was always available in the interests of the club and ... that this meeting place on record its sincere appreciation of the services rendered to the club.

Mr W. Oldfield gave a supply of paint, Messrs Stephens and Rowe and Dunlop Rubber Company kindly provided, free of charge, score cards and 500 books containing the club's rules incorporating the rules of golf. In February 1928 Western Oxygen Ltd provided, gratuitously, a generator suitable for providing lighting to the premises and during 1929 the associates commenced a series of bridge afternoons in the clubhouse, with all proceeds going towards the cost of refurbishing the furniture.

David Fewings was another member who made a valuable contribution to the formation of the course, and Bill Fewings recalls that his uncle was responsible for the building of the second and third fairways at no cost to the club. A family engineering business, A.W. Fewings & Sons, was established at Findon and made a lot of equipment such as ploughs, etc., for the club.

One of those involved in the clearance of the proposed course was Charlie Robinson who had a crash repair business in Adelaide. Peter McDonnell recalls:

Charlie had a Dodge buckboard and he and I would go and work at the club. We installed a 'tug chain' at the rear of the Dodge and by this method we removed the small and medium-sized scrub, following which Charlie would put down pegs to get the line of the fairway; he was the 'surveyor'.

By mid-1927 it was reported that land for all the fairways had been cleared and that thirteen holes were being top-dressed for play and sown to grass, while temporary greens were in use, but owing to their 'general roughness' rings, twelve inches in diameter with a flag in the centre (the ball to come to rest within its confines), were employed as substitutes for the previous practice 'of playing to a club length of the pin'.

The course was marked out with direction arrows and distances and, with a view to commencing tournaments, the acting secretary, Mr Forsaith, requested members to furnish cards to enable temporary handicaps to be allotted. During June and early July several 'satisfactory' cards were handed in while, at the same time, the green's committee was pleased to report that a new ball-bearing roller had been purchased and its use had 'made the course playable'.⁴

By early July of 1927 membership had exceeded one hundred and, so great was

the influx, it was envisaged that it would soon become necessary to provide an area for the parking of motor cars. Unfortunately, the president, Mr Tucker, was prevented from playing golf because of an injury sustained to his fingers 'in the honest endeavour to hit the pill over the moon'. However, undaunted, he filled in his golfing hours by introducing new members to the links and 'explaining the way they should go'.⁵

In mid-July 1927 a newspaper report gave an interesting summation of the progress of the infant club:

It is only nine months since a few enthusiastic golfers met at the Grange and decided to form a club and by dint of hard perseverance they have succeeded in that short while in gathering together 120 members. Seventy of them are local residents, and place the club on a sound footing ...

Sixty players have been out for practice, and on Saturday last the opening of the links for matches took place when 'The Grange Stroke Handicap' was played, the leading players being: H.D. Foster, 73, A.W. Cowell, 79, V. Harvey, 80, R. Beeston, 81, M. Haden, 81, E.H. Forsaith, 84, N.A. Harper, 85, A. Stapleton, 96 and F. Stanford, 86.

An attractive little booklet of rules and regulations has been printed and distributed to members.

Tomorrow the trophy presented by Mr Claude Kerrison will be competed for over the 18-hole [sic] course. On July 30 the handsome trophy given by the president (Mr W.G. Tucker) will be the objective for contest, and after this various matches have been arranged.

As it transpired the net scores were: W. Thompson, 77, W.G. Tucker, 78, Vic Jones, 78, Reg Beeston, 78, Frank Stanford, 82, W. Barrey (Mayor of Henley & Grange), 83; the highest score returned was 98.⁶

The first monthly medal event was conducted late in July 1927 when N.A. Harper tied with E.H. Forsaith with scores of 79. They were followed by E.J. Ivey, 82, M. Haden, 83, A.J. Webb, 86, S.M. Hall, 86, V. Jones, 86, J.H. Hart, 86, J. Tomlinson, 89, F.L. Stapleton, 90, V. Harvey, 94, W.T. Smith, 97, P. Strang, 98, A.E. Johns, 108. The following week a special event was staged after the men's competition, in the form of a ladies' nine-hole stroke competition for a trophy presented by the club.⁷

Owing to inclement weather the Canadian foursomes, due to be played early in August, was cancelled and a stroke competition over thirteen holes played, the winner being the club's secretary, H.A. Bennett. In respect of the infant course, following advice from the course architect the fairways were treated with a motor roller in an effort to impact the soil around the couch grass runners.

Prior to the rolling, the fairways were harrowed and the permanent greens raked, top-dressed and rolled and the regulatory holes cored therein thus replacing the iron rings used previously. With the 'permanent greens' coming into

play associate members were requested to wear low, flat heels on their shoes (two inches across was the regulation width).⁸

At this time Adelaide hosted its annual charity carnival highlights of which were a monster pageant, sports, callisthenics and all manner of activities, the majority of which were conducted on the Adelaide Oval. Individual companies and clubs participated in the fundraising efforts and for the first time the Grange Golf Club participated, when in a charity stroke competition at the Grange, J.H. Hart and S.M. Hall both scored 78.

The following week the Coles and Hughes handicap was contested after the greens had been prepared by hand weeding and the whole of the course levelled of untoward indentations by the application of a motor roller.

Early in September 1927 the committee's attention was drawn to the concern of a certain English club that had imposed a complete ban on swearing on the course; its members had been advised that:

When bunkered [they can] permit themselves no more than a 'Dear me!' and when they fizzle a drive or break a club they will not go beyond the length of a mild 'Tut! Tut!'

This proposal was, indeed, an interesting exercise which, one assumes, was doomed to failure as it was an attempt to legislate against human nature and reality. Doubtless, some golfers may be categorised as saints but, equally so, there are many who are not. Golf provides so many moments of exquisite agony (comparable to hitting one's thumb with a hammer) in which one must struggle in ensuing seconds to restrain base and primitive instincts and preserve decorum. It is not known how many of the Grange's pioneer golfers read *The Advertiser* that morning nor, of those who did, how many embraced the dictates of the propounders!⁹

The first Grange Patron's Cup was contested in September 1927 the winner being F. Stanford with a net 94; winners of other events were:

President's Handicap – Mr W. Barrey
Mr E.G. Hughes' Trophy – Mr A.W. Cowell
Mr P.J. Ralph's trophy – Mr R.A. Hughes
Mr D. Fewings' Trophy – Mr H.A. Bennett
Mr C. Kerrison's Trophy – Mr W.B. Thompson

At the end of the 1927 golfing season it was reported that:

No professional is yet attached to the club but Messrs A.J. Polson and Schoff have rendered valuable assistance to members... The designs of Mr H.L. Rymill are being followed and the remaining holes will be cleared in the summer. The links, which are a sandy soil, are in great condition and the laying of pipes from the bore, which has already been put down, will be complete for the 1928 season.¹⁰

The Grange Institute was the venue for the first annual general meeting on 3 October 1927. It was chaired by Mr W.G. Tucker with twenty-seven full members and, interestingly, nine women in attendance; membership at this time stood at 130. Following elections the first executive committee of the club was declared to be:

President – Mr W.G. Tucker	Captain – Mr N.A. Harper
Vice-President – Mr W.E. Mitton	Vice-Captain – Mr W.B. Thompson
Secretary – Mr H.A. Bennett	Treasurer – Mr P.M. Strang
Committee – Messrs Charles Marshall, J.J. Stewart, A.V. Richardson, B.L. Mills, E.H. Forsaith.	

Additionally, Mr E.T. Brown was elected as Patron for the period 1 September 1927 to 31 March 1928; later gentlemen to hold this position were Dr H.S. Covernton and E.W. Mitton. Subscriptions were also determined:

Full members elected prior to 31 August 1927 – one guinea p.a.
 Full members elected between 1 September 1927 and 31 March 1928 – one guinea p.a. plus an entrance fee of two guineas.
 Lady members elected prior to 31 August 1927 – 10s 6d p.a.
 Lady members elected after 31 August 1927 to 31 March 1928 – 10s 6d p.a. plus an entrance fee of one guinea.

The annual report showed that considerable expense had been incurred in making the land at The Pinery into a suitable golf course, while financial statements presented by Peter Strang showed receipts of £232 and disbursements of £123.

In November 1927 a letter was received from the Secretary of Lands approving a transfer of Walter Adams' lease for a term of 21 years at a rental averaging £200 per annum; to facilitate this matter it was decided to incorporate the club. In March 1928 a special meeting of members authorised the acceptance of a



The original horsedrawn fairway mower, c. 1932

government offer to lease a further nineteen acres of land containing a house and bore for twenty-one years at £50 per annum; in March 1929 the government was requested to consider the substitution of a perpetual lease in lieu.¹¹

In March 1928 a successful test of the bore was made by Clutterbuck Brothers and in spite of the fact that it had not been used for seven years an excellent flow of good water gushed forth at the rate of 2,000 gallons an hour.

The green's sub-committee supervised contractors who were appointed to form the original thirteen greens and to lay piping for the reticulation of water from the bore taken over with the lease. When the water service was first considered and pipes ordered more than £100 was allowed for the cost of laying them. However, through the good offices of a few of the members, 'under the guidance of experts', the whole two-and-a-half miles of piping was laid at a cost of less than £20.¹²

Former committeeman and president, Charles Clark, reminisced on the history of the Club's bores and watering systems:

At first there was one bore with a seven-and-a-half horse power pump – it was put there for the farm; it's now near the first tee and three times it has been upgraded to a bigger capacity. A second one was put down near the 13th. Today there are eight bores spread over the two courses.

Originally, only the greens could be watered; then taps were put along the fairways and hoses had to be shifted every two hours. In summer, hoses everywhere made golf difficult. In the early 1970s automatic watering was installed – this was a first on a golf course in South Australia.

To complement these historical comments a report of 1934 is most informative as to the problems encountered with the subterranean water supply:

That active and enthusiastic club ... has arrangements well in hand for the putting down of its new bore ... It has succeeded in keeping the greens in good order, but the restrictive water supply has made it impossible to cope satisfactorily with fairway watering. With the additional supply great strides should be made in the near future ...¹³

Mr Wenham was appointed as the club's first greenkeeper in March 1928; he was employed on a weekly basis at a salary of £208 per annum, less £52 rental for quarters provided in the clubhouse, with free wood, water and electric light. Mrs Wenham supplied teas and light luncheons to members and accruing profits were retained by her.

While they were beyond reproach in attention to their duties, the committee had to remonstrate with them and insisted that their dog 'must be found shelter other than in the clubhouse or adjoining rooms'. This dispensation was contrary to Rule 17 of the Club's constitution that stated that 'no member or visitor shall bring a dog into the Club House or Links'. Of further interest was Rule 18 that placed a restriction on boys under the age of fourteen who were forbidden to enter 'the dressing room'!

Mr Wenham resigned in 1930 following a reduction in salary, which flowed from a decision taken in the State Industrial Court, and an interim caretaker, F. Jones, was appointed pending the arrival of the Club's first professional, Alf Toogood, who, apart from taking up the position as Club professional, was to act as part-time greenkeeper.

Despite the presence of a greenkeeper, for many years it was unavoidable that much of the development work, and in some cases maintenance as well, fell to the lot of voluntary labour provided by members. Another matter of concern was the presence of Walter Adams' cows that necessitated a hasty meeting of the committee that had little option other than frame a local rule that read:

If a ball comes to rest in a cow-pad on the fairway (not in the rough in front of trees, or off the fairway, or in hazards) the ground may be flattened down with the sole of the shoe.

However, deliverance was at hand for those who found that obtaining 'relief' under the rule, apart from staining golf shoes with deposits from the ruminants, took much of the pleasure out of the game, while those players, who had been subjected to striking balls smattered with excreta, proclaimed everlasting allegiance to the executive committee, and threw their hats into the air with joy, when it was announced that:

'The fairways since the removal of the cattle at the end of the month, are playable right through with brassie and baffle ...'¹⁴

As the construction of the course continued it became evident that subscriptions would not be sufficient to meet the establishment costs and, accordingly, after considerable discussion by the finance committee it was decided to ask members to take out interest-bearing debentures.

To the credit of members most of them responded in a positive manner and course development proceeded apace, including the drawing up of plans to lengthen a few holes 'to get the course into a 6,000 yards championship' layout; when completed early in 1929 it comprised:

Hole	Length	Hole	Length
1	433	10	383
2	312	11	239
3	390	12	217
4	200	13	500
5	400	14	140
6	367	15	400
7	290	16	380
8	185	17	334
9	516	18	350
	<u>3093</u>		<u>2943</u>



However, playing conditions were such that the committee reluctantly agreed to curtail play to only nine holes in the 1928 season. It was at this time that through the efforts of Mr G.W. Naylor that the course was declared a bird sanctuary and Roy Sims entertained groups from the Field Naturalists Society and conducted them on walks throughout the Pinery.

At the commencement of the 1938 season the playing sequence of the first nine was altered to 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 3, 4, 2 and it was decided 'that a pathway be made from the second green around the back of the ninth green to the tenth tee'. Later, the opinion was unanimous that the course alteration 'was a decided improvement'. In 1939 the standard scratch score of the course was reduced to 73.

At the 1928 annual general meeting a fundraising measure was approved, namely the inauguration of life memberships at a cost of £50, in addition to the entrance fee as provided. The first to take advantage of this offer was the club's vice-president, E.W. Mitton – this rule was subsequently deleted from the rules, but was to be resurrected in the mid-1940s.

According to the Club's minutes the formal opening of the course was to have taken place late in April 1928 but, unfortunately, it had to be postponed for a month 'or until such time as the water committee connected up and the water was available'.

The official opening of the course at Grange took place on 26 May 1928 when, after a speech of welcome by the president, E. Wilfred Mitton, the club's green and gold flag was hoisted by Mrs Mitton, following which an adjournment was made to an adjacent green where Mr J. O'Connell, Chairman of the Water Committee, turned on the water. During the course of his speech Mr Mitton explained 'that the club was formed as a result of a discussion between Messrs H.A. Bennett, J.J. Stewart and B.L. Mills'.

The Mayor of Henley and Grange (and Club member), Walter Barrey, then



Club members and Mayor of Henley and Grange, Walter Barrey, officially opening the Grange Golf Course on 26 May 1928.

declared the course open, drove the first ball and applauded all those energetic people who had converted a wilderness of boxthorn and scrub into an imposing golf course. Afternoon tea was served in the clubhouse and, later, a four-ball mixed foursome was played out in a friendly manner, following which they socialised in the nine-roomed clubhouse.¹⁵

In June 1928 members were 'opposed to bogey for the first time' following the fixation of par at '76 over the 6,000 yards course'. Mark Haden won the A division with 8 down and E.L. Phillips was successful in the B section.

A competitive spirit within the club emerged in March 1928 when, at a meeting in the clubhouse, approval was given for it to enter into matches organised by the South Australian Golf Association; this was the first meeting at this venue as all previous gatherings were in the Grange Institute Hall.

These matches commenced in June 1928 when the first was against Torrensford at Grange where the home team was successful 'by a margin of three matches'. Those players representing Grange were N.A. Harper, J.H. Waters, V. Jones, A.W. Cowell, P. Strang, M. Haden, E.J. Ivey, R.A. Hughes, W.G. Tucker, B.L. Mills, F. Stapleton, while reserve players were E.W. Mitton, E.H. Forsaith and G.M. Hall.

Pennant matches commenced under the auspices of the South Australian Golf Association in May 1929 when Grange met Torrensford at home in a seven-game match; the players representing Grange were A. Cowell, N. Harper, V. Jones, W. Thomson, C. Hibbard, E. Ivey and C. Robinson.¹⁶

Junior pennant matches commenced in March 1929 and the Mount Lofty Club won the pennant that year, while the Grange club won three and lost four



The Adelaide Chronicle, 2 June 1928

The 1928 Committee at the official opening
Standing: Messrs S.M. Hall (assistant secretary), J. O'Connell,
E. Robinson, J. McFarlane, W. Thompson (vice-captain),
N.A. Harper (captain) and E.W. Mills.

Seated: Messrs P.M. Strang (treasurer), E.W. Forsaith (secretary),
E.W. Mitton (president), R.A. Hughes (vice-president) and J.F. Taylor.



The Mail, 2 June 1928
E.W. Mitton

matches, two of which were by small margins. A visit to Victor Harbor by twenty-eight members, including associates, took place in September 1928 where the visitors suffered a defeat.

In July 1928 a report was made on some aspects of the new venture:

The locker room at the clubhouse has been completed and an extra groundsman has been engaged to cope with the work of improvement. On Saturday the main course will be open to the associate members for a stroke competition; the men will use the temporary nine-holes course.¹⁷

Late in December 1928 the grounds of the club were utilised as a Christmas camping venue by the West Hindmarsh HRH Duke of York Rover Scouts under the watchful eye of Mr and Mrs Wenham, who were armed with the committee's authority to eject one or more of the visitors if the agreed regulations in respect of open fires and disposal of refuse were not adhered to. Their general behaviour must have proved satisfactory because in October 1929 they were given permission to camp there again 'subject to the usual instructions'.



The Mail, 20 April 1929

The 1929 Committee

Front row, left to right: Messrs S.M. Hall (treasurer), E.H. Forsaith (secretary),
E.W. Mitton (president), Dr K.W. Bollen (vice-president), . . .
Back row, left to right: Messrs C. Robinson, D. Fewings, J.C. Naylor, R.A. Hughes,
R. Beeston, J. O'Connell.

Mavis McKay, who became the first associate from Grange to represent South Australia, was accepted as a member on 24 September 1929 and had fond recollections of her early golfing days at the Grange:

When I first played I only had a few essential clubs – mashie, (five iron), putter and a long mid-iron, all had wooden shafts and leather grips and carried in a 'sausage' bag. On the fourteenth there was a forest of lupins, often between tee and green – on that hole you would hit over them and water.

The side near the river was called The Pinery; it was right on the river where all the houses are now. When members who lived at the Grange walked to the links they had to take off their stockings and wade through the creek; I lived at Alberton and my walk to the club took me across acres of land infested with boxthorns.

There were few houses at all on the western side of Tapley's Hill; it was mostly boxthorns ... if you put your head out of the old 'Bib and Bub' trams in those days you'd get your face scratched. The trams actually brushed the boxthorns all the way down ... to the viaduct.

While boxthorns made secure, impenetrable hedges, like so many other introduced plants they were all but impossible to control. Throughout The Pinery it was widespread and persistent and its removal was one of the main items on the agenda when course clearance began in 1926 – for weeks on end bonfires blazed not only on the club's property but throughout the district, due to the efforts of Councillor Harvey who 'offered prizes to the boys of the region who could produce the largest prickly bonfire'.

In February 1933 the council served all but 200 notices on ratepayers, demanding the removal of the plant on their properties. These attempts at eradication caused other problems for a report at the time said:

[The council's] war on boxthorns was blamed ... for the presence of rats in houses in some parts of the town ...

One compliant ratepayer pulled out a forest of boxthorns but, to his chagrin, a flood descended upon the area bringing ripe berries with it that soon took root and came up like 'hair on a cat's back'. In later years, of course, the spraying of herbicides eradicated the pest and is not to be found in the metropolitan area today to any great extent, although remnant bushes are still to be found in 1996 on vacant land on Trimmer Parade adjacent to the fifteenth green on the West Course.

In a reminiscent mood another associate from those halcyon days tabulated, under a heading 'Do You Remember', several interesting facets of the Grange Golf Club in its formative years, namely:

The duck boards which were the tracks from green to tee and from tee to fairway.



1930: View from 6th Hole West



1930: View from 14th Tee West

The old ninth – 100 yards of sheer horror – an island green surrounded by very deep bunkers.

The tins of water and sand near every tee.

That all sand was a hazard and as the rough consisted entirely of sand, there could be no grounding of the club.

The lateral water hazards at the 6th, 13th and 14th fairways. Being tidal, the water was often to the edges of the fairways, and encroached quite a bit when a king tide filled the Port River.

The huge goanna which lived in a hollow tree at the side of the old 11th tee.

The curving winding road led into the clubhouse and the entrance had a timber archway painted in green and gold – the club's colours. It was frequently knocked down by trucks and seemed to spend most of its time leaning on the side fence.

The 25th day of April 1929 marked the opening of play of the full 18-hole course that had been constructed at a cost of £1,800 under the guiding hand of H.L. 'Cargie' Rymill from the Kooyonga club. The Mayor and Mayoress of Henley and Grange, Mr and Mrs Walter Barrey, were present, together with Dr K.W. and Mrs Bollen and Dr and Mrs Frank Burden. Mrs Latimer won the approaching and putting competition for women while the captain, Mr N.A. Harper, conducted a driving competition, which he won.¹⁸

The ingredients for successful putting have proved elusive over the centuries and the recipe for continuous success is still being sought today as evidenced by the introduction of the 'broomstick' club. In 1898 a frustrated player, during a championship event in the USA, resorted to using a billiard cue after three-putting on numerous occasions; however, the USA Golfing Association ruled against its use.

No further trouble was forthcoming until 1909 when the Schenectady (centre-shafted) putter arrived on the golfing scene; it was invented by a man called Wright who worked for the General Electric Company and, from the outset, was declared legal in that country, but other golfers throughout the world had to wait until 1952 to test its supposed 'magical' qualities.

Consternation was abroad in the club in July 1929 when 'a groundsman was successful in obtaining the licence number of the car belonging to a person cutting trees on the club's property' following which a report was furnished to the police who were successful in apprehending two men who were convicted of the offence and fined.

Late in 1929 a committeeman, Mr O'Connell, moved that the club allow sheep to be grazed on the links and to this end a club member, Mr Latimer, had approached an owner of a flock; the club's executive were amenable to the proposition, but made a proviso that the animals 'at all times be kept off the greens'; as the club's records do not show that the greens had surrounds to fend off sheep, it can only be assumed that they were shepherded at all times.

To conclude this chapter it might be appropriate to recount a story or two of the early days. The road to the clubhouse commenced in the vicinity of the

present-day Frederick Road and Trimmer Parade intersection and was notorious for its prodigious potholes. One member drove a small car and broke a spring on this section and gave vent to his feelings at an annual general meeting and suggested that the club should meet the cost of repairs.

The President, knowing the complainant's proclivity for a glass or two of ale, wryly enquired, 'Did it happen on arrival or departure!?' The ensuing laughter from the assembled members was sufficient to indicate to the enquirer that his case was, indeed, tenuous in either event.

On a balmy autumn Sunday afternoon Milton Hatwell was enjoying play in a mixed foursome and noticed that the tide was fairly high in the Port Creek and to his and his female companion's surprise a man was sighted standing therein in nothing but his birthday suit, with the majority of his torso exposed.

Milton, aghast at this indecorous behaviour, demanded that the man don some clothing and threatened that, if the offender refused, redress would be forthcoming in the form of a frontal attack with a niblick. Milton, never a man at loss for a word or two, was struck dumb when the bather bobbed down out of sight for a moment, prior to emerging and standing erect with a peaked cap resplendent upon his head!¹⁹

With its formative years behind it the Grange Golf Club looked forward to a prosperous future but, alas, economic depression, enhanced by the 'great crash' upon the Wall Street stock market, was to put paid to these worthwhile hopes and dreams. With a besieged Australian government seeking remedies for its external debt, and an acceptance of a British prescription for balancing the budget, the 1930s brought with it pain and suffering to the nation the effect of which spilled over into the Grange Golf Club. It is to that sad and sorry era of the Club's history we turn now.

* * * * *

If profanity had an influence on the flight of the ball, the game would be played far better than it is.

(Horace Hutchinson)



Blasphemy

CHAPTER SIX

The Depression Years – 1930-1939

*'Daddy', said the bright child, accompanying her father on a round of golf:
'why mustn't the ball go into the little hole?'*

(H.V. Prochnow)

Introduction

This decade was to see riots upon the streets of Adelaide where workers, armed with iron bars and spiked sticks and branded as 'communists' by some sections of the press, protested against the action of government in removing beef from the ration issue. Bailiffs, supported by police equipped with batons and sledgehammers, forced families from slum homes into the streets, while malnourished, bare-footed children in rags stood, forlornly, with their parents in queues at soup kitchens and dole centres.

Among the aggrieved were diggers from the first world war and widows of ex-servicemen who were refused a pension from the repatriation authority whose counterpart, the War Service Homes Commission, was as 'ruthless as the banks in evicting those unable to keep up their rent payments'. The promise of 'a land fit for heroes' proved to be no more than idle rhetoric as misery upon misery was heaped upon a great majority of the working class.

In a summation of the human degradation suffered during the depression years one commentator invited deeper thought, and wondered as to whether mankind had learned any moral lessons from that sad and sorry period of our history, when he said:

There seems no end to the selfishness, greed and aggression produced by a competitive society, with its inevitable tendency to divide into rich and poor. [Today] with the true figure of unemployed and under-employed people running at well over a million, social wastage and disillusionment continue at unacceptable levels. The task of creating a fairer society seems just as challenging, the way ahead just as obscure, as it did to the men and women who battled their way through the depression.¹

Financial and Associated Problems at The Grange

By 1930 full membership totalled 111, plus ninety-seven junior, associate and non-playing members, but as the economic depression began to impact upon society many of them found that the annual subscription of £5 5s for full membership was beyond their capacity to pay; in all sixty-two, reluctantly, proffered their resignation.

Among the early casualties were Mr and Mrs B.L. Mills who resigned in June 1930; they had been prime movers in the formation of the club and their departure was regretted. However, in a magnanimous gesture they were informed that if they wished to rejoin at any time they could do so without payment of an entrance fee.

Over the ensuing years many expedients were adopted in an effort to bolster the club's finances; for instance, the granting of non-playing membership at a nominal fee permitted them to play on occasions, subject to the payment of the appropriate green fee. Arrangements were made also to accept annual fees by instalments, while new members were admitted on a half-yearly basis. Further, members were allowed to introduce prospective members and no green fees were charged. Another cost-saving innovation was to allow the assistant greenkeeper, Mr Rolands, 'to play on Sunday afternoons provided that he moves the sprinklers whilst playing'.

In an effort to involve members more closely, at the annual general meeting in 1933 it was decided to:

Encourage and make competition among members to acquire new entrants for the club a trophy of one dozen golf balls would be presented by an anonymous donor to the member introducing the most new members by June 30th.

This novel innovation proved to be a life saver because full membership, which had declined from 126 in 1928 to 97 in 1933, was lifted to 126 by 30 June 1934. However, whilst the additional funds saved the Club from possible dissolution, by the end of July 1934 the finance committee had prepared a statement showing a forecast deficit of £51 for the ensuing year (happily, in the following year a surplus of £230 was anticipated), prompting the chairman to remark:

Now gentlemen, we must not be like Micawber, who, when he went into his



The News, 17 August 1928
Bunkered!

own private affairs and showed what was owing, said, 'Well, thank God that is settled' . . . If we get any further members for the half year, and our expenses do not exceed the estimate, we may be able to meet all our arrangements for the current year.

On the other hand, the financial affairs of the Club will have to be closely watched to avoid our being placed in a very awkward position.

At the height of the depression the executive thought that an offer from Mr Ferry to graze cows in a paddock east of the clubhouse at twenty-five shillings a week would ease the financial straits of the club but, alas, the caretaker of the 'remainder of the Pinery had them impounded and the club had to pay fees of 27 shillings'.

Despite the financial stringencies to which they were subjected, the committee retained its ambition to progress. The original leasehold land was acquired in 1934 on a freehold basis at a price of £3,500, repayable over 35 years at £200 per annum. This represented most favourable terms because the cancelled lease was to have run for twenty-one years at £250 per annum rental.

This purchase was financed by an issue of members' debentures that raised £337 10s the balance coming from entry fees and revenue. At a special general meeting in January 1934 'the members attending most generously responded and in a very short while an amount of £230 was taken up'.² By 1936 the Club was out of the 'financial woods' and the chairman of the ground's committee was to opine that 'the Club had progressed to such a stage that it was now properly going . . .' Further, full membership that had fallen to eighty-four in 1932, rose to 152 in 1936.

To this achievement all the committee was unanimous in the opinion that it was nice to be 'in our own home and on our own property' and declared that the club was now 'on the highroad to success and in the not too distant future we will have a course that will compare favourably with any in the metropolitan area'. Alas, the events of 1939-1945 were to shatter and postpone these dreams.

In 1936 revenue rose to £1,400 and the committee, encouraged by an increasing membership, raised the fees from £5 5s to £6 6s, while an additional man was engaged for the green staff, thus increasing this to four men and a junior. The following year saw the opening of a practice area created north of the professional's shop and, later, the first nursery was laid down in November 1937.

In respect of annual subscriptions and entrance fees for full members, by the outbreak of war in 1939 the initial amounts set in 1927 of £2 2s and £1 1s had increased to £6 6s and £4 4s, respectively.

With the clubhouse becoming run down and subject to heavy maintenance bills it was decided by the committee to undertake a clubhouse rebuilding scheme at an approximate cost of £2,050, with the necessary capital being raised by issuing 6% interest bearing debentures to members repayable over 15 years. Unfortunately, this project had to be postponed upon the outbreak of war in September 1939.

Through this period and until 1947 the only paid staff, other than casual labour in the clubhouse, was that employed to maintain the course, for administrative work was carried out by the committee and honorary secretary. Reg Beeston held this position from 1932 to 1947, his only material reward being a small honorarium and, according to his contemporaries, drinks at the expense of other members.

In February 1939 the club purchased an additional seven-and-a-half acres of land and a further five-and-three-quarter acres on the north-east corner to 'square up' the property, while a public road, which crossed the first and 18th fairway and along the eastern boundary and situated on section 724, was closed by the Woodville Corporation and sold to the club.³

As regards memberships it was decided in the latter half of this decade that any foundation member could have the privilege of nominating his son as a full member and take precedence over any waiting list. Unfortunately, in those days male chauvinism was to the fore and the daughters of these gentlemen were not considered worthy of a similar concession. With the outbreak of war in September 1939 honorary membership was granted all members who offered their services and were accepted for active service.

Golf During the Depression

During these years the clubhouse, formerly the home of the Davies family who conducted a dairy, was most Spartan in its appearance, both inside and out. The tables in the clubhouse were machine treadles with a board across the top. On wet days there was a 'beautiful big fireplace' around which space was at a premium.

During June 1930 a Club member, A.J. Ledger, offered to install electricity, produced by an onsite generator, free of charge, and it was not until 1936 that the Adelaide Electric Supply Company hooked up the clubhouse to its power grid; and this was a cue for the installation of a bath heater.

Of some concern to the committee was the unwelcome presence of a thief and following the loss of valuables by several associate members the professional, Alf Toogood, was deputed to receive valuables from members before they commenced play and to act as official custodian in his professional shop that was an old stone outhouse on the northern side of the club house.

Charles Clark recalls its general appearance and decor when he joined the Club in 1949:

It was an asbestos walled farm house situated where the present three flagpoles stand between the new clubhouse and pro-shop. Sewing machine frames formed the legs of the small dining room table within this farm house.

In those days you brought your own drinks, mainly in the form of quart bottles, which were stored in a household-type refrigerator, with your name

on a label on the bottle. The toilet facilities were the well-known outhouse facility a considerable way down a path from the clubhouse.

In May 1930 a team comprising N. Harper, W. Thomson, C. Robinson, C. Marshall, A. Ledger, A. Cowell, R. Beeston, R. Fewings, V. Jones, D. Fewings and A. Hughes journeyed to the Torrensford course where they competed for a cup presented by Mr E.O. Thomas. In July a pennant match was played at Kooyonga where the club was represented by N. Harper, W. Thomson, G. Cox, A. Cowell, D. Fewings and R. Fewings.

Summer golf competitions over nine holes were introduced in 1930 and those few hardy golfers who ventured to play found excitement at odd intervals in encounters with snakes in secluded spots in the rough:

It is the man who slices or pulls his ball badly who is liable to be seen wildly brandishing an iron or a niblick and emerging triumphantly carrying a four or five foot snake across the end of his club.

On one hot summer's day it was noticed that a snake was concealed in a hole under the clubhouse and, on occasions, it was seen to emerge and glide quietly around a room but never failed to get back to its hole when danger approached. Finally, a trap in the shape of a bowl of milk was set; later in the afternoon while a foursome was enjoying afternoon tea, the reptile emerged and the secretary, with a long piece of stout fencing wire, killed it by delivering a furious blow.⁴

Another encounter with a snake occurred early in the 1930s: the greenkeeper kept his Alsatian dog tied up on a short lead at the back of the clubhouse and on one eventful Sunday afternoon it 'got baled up by a black snake'. An adventurous associate despatched it with a precise blow from a lemonade bottle; later, it was identified as a venomous diamond snake.

Roy Sims, long-time member and president, recalled an incident when the West Course was being cleared:

The place was alive with snakes and I'll never forget the look on Dave Slatter's face as he killed thirteen of them with a trench shovel. After that, every time I played the second I looked out for snakes, I haven't found any since, but you wouldn't think so, looking at my scores.

According to Jack Robinson the course in the 1930s was, quite simply, 'rough':

You had to have preferred lies; there were boxthorns just off the fairways and every pine tree on the course had pigface under it. This was very thick groundcover from which it was very difficult to hit out of and get any distance. You didn't get a drop, you just had to hack out of it with a wedge.



An informative committee minute of 14 April 1931 says 'that permission be given to Mr Robinson to purchase a grubbing tool which is to be kept in the members' lounge – to be used by members for removing boxthorns'.

Jack remembered that foxes, hares, possums and snakes abounded, while a large and fierce bull owned by Mr Evans frightened everyone; the foxes were sighted regularly running across the course in the direction of free range poultry, the property of the greenkeeper.

Another member has vivid memories of an invasion of locusts on to the course and told this story that, in retrospect, should have found favour with a certain Mr Ripley who, in those halcyon days, was a gatherer and publisher of tales, sometimes described by his critics as 'outlandish and beyond belief':

We got in touch with the Lands Department who recommended that we crush them by dragging a long, thick rope between two horses. Meanwhile a big black cloud was waiting to burst, so we waited for the downpour but it didn't come – the black cloud was a mass of starlings which landed on the course and got stuck into the pests. They ate so many they couldn't fly away . . . and left us with a starling problem for a day or so.



In 1989, W. Lew Correll, a member since 1935 proffered the following recollections of those bygone days:

Access to the club was from the corner of Trimmer Parade and Frederick Road. A rough dirt track, complete with pot-holes and surrounded by boxthorn bushes, meandered from the corner through swampy terrain to a house, then situated where the current flag poles and pioneer memorial garden is now located.

The house where the caretaker resided, incorporated two large rooms, one being the members' lounge and the other the associates lounge and recreation room with a piano and tiled floor, used for dancing . . .

The whole area for miles around was like being in the country. Trimmer Parade from Tapley's Hill Road was a narrow rough track bordered by the low post and wire fence of the Royal Adelaide Golf Club and the other side was swamp and low sandhills with plenty of large boxthorns . . .

During heavy rainfall periods, flood waters swept across Trimmer Parade in a north-west direction through the present East Course area to the Port River tributary in the present West Lakes area . . .

The greens were small but quite good, and watered. The fairways were narrow, the grass fairly thin and partly watered. Boxthorn bushes, low scrub and native pines predominated the rough, together with considerable pig-face and creeper weed.

Snakes and mosquitoes were very prevalent in the whole area. The snakes were quite dense to the side of the 5th fairway and many players were not prepared to venture to the swamp area to recover a sliced ball . . .

Lateral water hazards bordered the sixth, thirteenth and fourteenth holes and, being tidal, they encroached upon the fairways, particularly during 'king' tides.

The opening of the 1931 season was a low key affair and no official proceedings took place. However, a mixed foursome was played and 'the 18-hole course was used', while during the preceding summer months only 'nine holes had been in play'.

At the 1931 Annual General Meeting E.H. Forsaith was made an honorary life member in recognition of the valuable work carried out as secretary of the Club 'after nearly five years in such office'.

The Premier of South Australia, Lionel Hill, opened the 1932 season and, later, both he and his wife watched an exhibition of shotmaking by Alf Toogood that included a trick shot – three balls were placed on top of one another following which he struck the bottom ball and caught the other two as they were knocked up into the air. A competition followed when C.C. Eldridge and Miss B. Riceman won the long driving, V. Jones and Miss P. Holliday the approaching and W.E. Aldersey and Mrs W.J. Spafford the putting.

At the conclusion of the 1932 winter season the chairman of the ground committee, W.E. Aldersey, reported that:

The new works in progress entailed such labour that the staff was not sufficient to keep the full eighteen holes in perfect order at the same time and suggested that a nine-hole course be played during the summer. Mr Harper then moved that the following course be played – No. 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18.

In 1933 the President, W.E. Aldersey, declared the season opened and Miss Holder and Gordon Malcolm won the Canadian foursomes; the approaching was won by Arthur Cornell, the putting by the president and C.C. Eldridge the long drive. In the evening a pleasant social gathering was held in the club house. In 1935 a mixed foursome competition was conducted over nine holes and Alf Toogood gave a lecture and demonstrated golf shots to an attentive gathering of members. F. Shaw-Mrs Aldersey and H. Rofo-Miss White tied for first place with a nett score of 35 in the foursomes.

A familiar form of male golf apparel during this decade was 'plus-fours', so named by the then Prince of Wales (later the Duke of Windsor) because they reminded him of an old army term – 'Plus' applied to trousers meant so many inches below the knee. Thus, plus fours conformed to that prescription. Plus tens were about two inches above the ankle, while the 1930s' golfer often wore a compromise between plus-sixes and plus-eights.

Will plus fours stage a come-back? Looking at golfers' attire through the ages, it has always seemed sensible to have trousers tucked into the socks to avoid leg bottoms getting soaked when searching for balls in the long, wet rough. It also reduces the possibility of an unscrupulous opponent dropping a ball down the trouser leg at a crucial stage of a match in substitution for one ostensibly lost!⁵

In the 1930s sporting clubs were not allowed, legally, to operate a bar for dispensing alcoholic beverages. However, if a club was registered under the *Licensing Act* it was permitted to supply liquors during hotel trading hours. Certain clubs were exempted from this provision and could trade on a 24-hour basis. They were the Royal Adelaide Golf Club, the Commercial Travellers', Adelaide, Adelaide Bowling and the Naval and Military Clubs. Thus, if a golfer wanted a drink at his non-licensed club he would have to bring his own.⁶

During the depression years the arrangements for the consumption of alcohol on the club's premises were anything but legal. Reg Beeston, the secretary, 'bending' the law, bought bottles of beer for which a member paid (at a small premium) and his name, duly placed on the purchase, was then stored in a refrigerator; at the conclusion of play it was duly claimed and consumed. On one occasion the police raided the clubhouse and confiscated the beer, 'but Reg wouldn't let them take his whisky'.

Not to be deterred many parties often went on into the early hours of morning and Jack Robinson recalled that on occasions he got home at 4.00 am on Sunday

morning and was back at 8.00 am ready to hit off! Not surprisingly, Jack concluded that: 'My early days of golf were a real pleasure. It was different after the War; everything was tightened up'.

In June 1933 a novel competition going under the name of 'Kicker' was introduced to the South Australian golfing scene; it comprised one round of stroke play and its rules were:

Each competitor selects his own handicap that must be written in the start-book before play commences. For each stroke by which the competitor, with the aid of his handicap, beats the standard scratch score, a fine of two strokes is imposed. In the event of a tie a count back is made over the best four holes, the lowest aggregate being the winner.⁷

In 1934 the subject of 'holing in one' and the attendant penalty imposed on the perpetrator of the 'perfect fluke', in that he was obliged to buy drinks for fellow-members, was brought out into the public arena for debate. The secretary of an Adelaide club said that his committee was of the opinion that the old Scottish custom of buying a bottle of whisky for fellow-members and tipping one's caddy was a quite sufficient fine and went on:

If the member so desires he can have his card forwarded to the agents of a well-known brand of whisky, and he will receive a bottle of that whisky and a certificate setting out that he had holed in one on such and such an occasion.

The secretary of another club said that 'St Andrews, the supreme authority on golf in the world, looked with disfavour on the practice of receiving trophies from business houses' for having performed the feat, and advised that for a small premium any golfer could take out an insurance policy for holing in one in a bona fide competition; a clause of the policy stated:

[The company] is to reimburse the insured against standing his friends drinks limited to a total amount not exceeding ten pounds.

A 'reversal' of the normal 'penalty' for achieving the feat was reported in 1935 when:

Instead of having to stand drinks all round, [he] will be given lunch and wines at the expense of the club. His green fees will also be returned ... The last player [to do it here] paid £11 for drinks in honour of the event.⁸

The Grange Golf Club had its own insurance scheme in the years following 1945 and, in September 1951, the following story emerges from the archives:

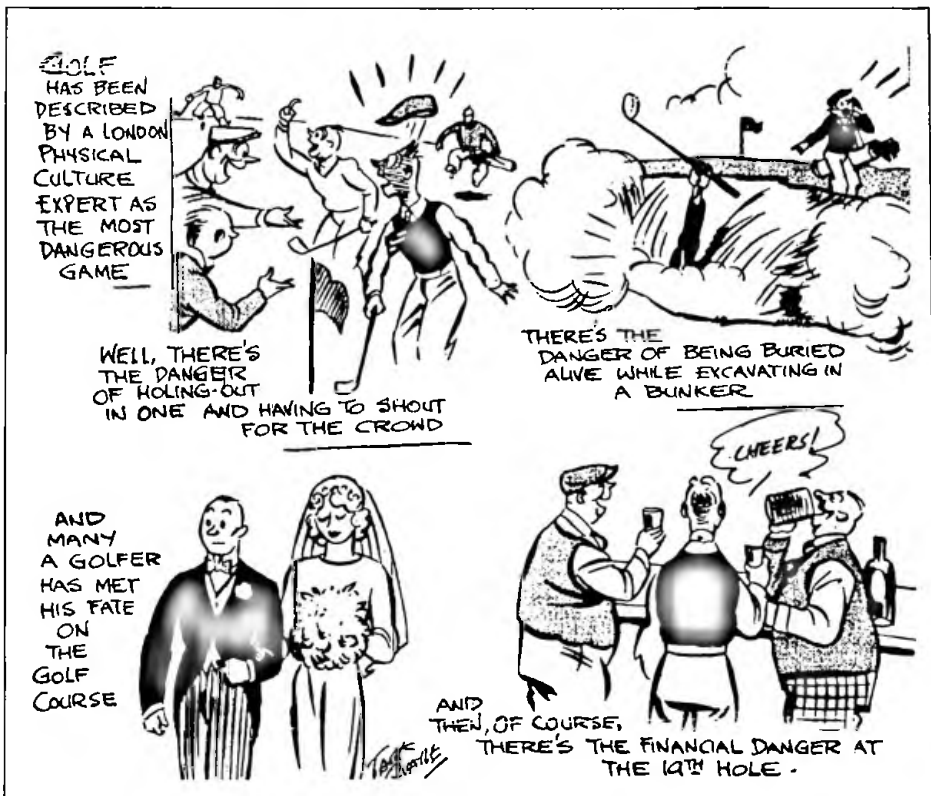
Grange player, Len Hogg, was a firm believer in insurance ... As an insurance inspector he was one of the first to subscribe to the Grange insurance scheme against holing in one ... For an annual subscription of one

shilling members got a cover for £5. The insurance has been paid out twice since its inception and on Sunday Len holed out at the 130 yard ninth with an eight iron... Records were checked and here's the sting – it was discovered that Len's policy had expired last March!

It is sad to report that, despite not having to meet Len Hogg's claim, within the space of two months the insurance coffers had been bankrupted by a spate of holes-in-one by insured members and, reluctantly, the scheme was allowed to lapse because 'it was too costly to the club'.

The chances of a golfer sending a ball into a hole some 100 to 200 yards away has been estimated to be, roughly, at some thousands to one against, but in spite of this there have been several instances of holes in match play being halved in one. Nevertheless, the practice of 'shouting' went on well into the 1950s after which the much more 'civilised' custom prevailing today was accepted into the unwritten rites of the game.

A local 'hole-in-one' story of the late 1930s revolves around a player who, intent upon putting on the 14th, West Course, was going through his 'lining-up'



procedures when a ball hit his shoe and was deflected into the hole. The irate player accused his partners of some foul 'gamesmanship' and a slanging match was entered into with some vehemence. However, within a short space of time it was realised that a most inconsiderate player had hit off from the 14th tee without any consideration as to the possible outcome of his tee shot.

At Grange, Frank Stanford has the honour of being the first to perform the feat; he accomplished it in 1928 and in 1992 his son, Ross, donated to the club the mashie-niblick used by his late father. In May of 1935 two other members achieved the perfect fluke when S. Quick and Eric Suhard holed out at the ninth and fourteenth holes, respectively. By October of 1952 there had been thirty-three players accredited with holing-in-one and among them was Harold Roach, the only player to ace the now defunct 225 yard twelfth hole – the green for this hole was, approximately, where the 12th tee, West Course stands today.

The Grange Golf Club's pennant team in 1936 included A. Cowell, R. Hollard, E. Suhard, F. Naylor, J. Robinson, C.R. Wright, L. Wise and W.A. Pritchard; the latter had played in Simpson Cup games for Glenelg in 1934. In the same year the number two team included R.C. Scott, J. Robertson, N. Harper, A. Schulz, B. Hocking, P. Strang and V. Mallyon.

In 1937 twenty-nine applications for membership were received from members of the Henley Beach Golf Club. They were accepted and commenced playing in 1938. Among the newcomers were four members of the Howard family who were to play a significant part in the development of the Grange club. The incoming members from that club were:

M.E. Clancy	G.J. Howard (jnr)	G.R. Bartram
F.W. Knabe	G.J. Howard (snr)	J.C. Whallin
H.R. Heath	J. Rahn	D.V. Stretton
H.J. Barrington	A.W. Oaten	J.P. Howard
C.K. Mabey	R.B. Paterson	N.D. Aitken
J.W. Searcy	L.R. Hogg	Miss J.M. Tobin
E. Daenke	J.L. Howard	Miss M.J. Selth
E.W. Parsons	A.J. White	Miss N.W. Holmes
G. Edson	G.M. Scales	Miss D. Laing
R.H. Clarke	H.A. Day	

Among them was Jack Howard who, in 1976, reminisced upon his early days of golf:

As a child of ten I used to accompany my father George and a couple of friends on Sunday afternoon walks through the swamplands and sandhills located at Henley South. The adults had a golf stick each and balls and played a sort of a set track through this terrain.

Not to be outdone, and money being short, I manufactured my own golf

clubs from the sturdy boughs of the tamarisk* tree and cut a portion of mallee wood for the head. With this primitive equipment, I started my golf career.

From this beginning, and we noticed more people were doing the same thing, the adults organised themselves to go out on Saturday mornings with hand mowers and cut nine greens on land where the Henley High School now stands.

About 1928 a meeting was arranged by the adults for the purpose of forming a golf club, which duly became known as the Henley Beach Golf Club. It was situated on land bordered by Kirkcaldy Road and Marlborough Street...

The ambition of our team was to win the B Pennant title for HBGC; this was achieved in 1936 when we defeated Grange. The 1937 year saw the Henley team as members of Grange where we became the backbone of a strong Grange Team.

The basic reason for the pennant players leaving the Henley club was a conviction that once we, a B pennant team, defeated our 'neighbour' Grange, who were participants in both the A and B sections of the B Pennant competition, and in view of the tenuous lease we held over the land at Henley, our peace of mind and golf would be improved by moving to the progressive Grange Golf Club.



Jack Howard, 1936

A 1936 newspaper report is indicative of the expertise of the Clarke and Howard families and the influence they had upon the status of their club:

There is quite a family affair about the semi-finals of the Henley Beach Club... Ron Clarke, runner-up last year, is to meet his brother, Lindsay, while the captain, George Howard, meets his son Jack, who won the event in 1935.

In passing, Ron Clarke defeated his brother, 5 and 4, while the Howard's had an exciting tussle that ended in favour of Jack Howard on the 39th green.

* The majority of the tamarisk trees that grace the west course today were given to the club by Mr Winwood in April 1941.⁹

The innovation of a B Grade Championship at Grange proved a great success in 1937 when 'a promising junior', Jack Botten, won the final in convincing style, 7 and 6. The other finalists were L. McKenzie, H. Foster, H. McColl, R. Mitchell, T. Nesbitt, N. Read and C. Daly. Quarter-final results were:

J. Botten defeated L. McKenzie at the 21st.

C. Daly defeated N. Read, 3 and 1.

H. Foster defeated H. McColl, 6 and 4.

R. Mitchell defeated T. Nesbitt, 5 and 4.

In August 1937 the Club conducted a 'star' stroke event, the proceeds of which went to its new professional to offset expenses incurred in travelling to and from Sydney, the venue of the Australian Open, in which he finished in nineteenth place with a score of 311 (78, 83, 74, 76).¹⁰

It was at this time that a newspaper report heaped some words of praise upon the course, the management committee and the standard of golf being played at Grange. As for this improvement in the Club's status, it was in no small measure due to the arrival of top class players from the Henley Beach Golf Club, namely, Ron Clarke, members of the Howard family, Deryck Stretton, and J. Whallin:

The standard of play has gone ahead rapidly during the past few seasons and the club's pennant team is again holding a high place in the B Pennant matches. The greens at Grange are in excellent condition and although some of the fairways are still a little rough they are playing better every week. The membership has increased this year and the club is firmly established on progressive lines.¹¹

The local rules of the day make for interesting reading in respect of the terrain of the course and its hazards, both natural and otherwise:

Northern Fence – 1st, 4th and 5th holes Out Of Bounds-Penalty – Distance only.

Southern Fence – 15th hole – stroke and distance as per rules of golf.

Eastern Fence – Not out of bounds. Play ball as it lies.

All Boundary Fences – Ball lying inside and within one club length of any fence may be lifted and dropped within two club lengths, not nearer the hole without penalty.

Unplayable Lie – Anywhere on the course may be lifted and dropped ONCE ONLY. Penalty – one stroke.

Water Hazard – On 6th, 13th and 14th holes. Ball may be lifted and dropped where it entered the hazard. Penalty – one stroke.

Trees – Ball lying within one club length of any PLANTED tree under six feet in height must be lifted and dropped in the rough, not nearer the hole. No penalty.

Mud – Adhering to the ball on the green may be removed.

Electric Wires – Ball striking electric wires above 13th fairway must be replayed. No penalty.

Rabbit Scrapes – On fairway – Ball may be lifted and dropped no nearer the hole. No penalty.

Any Sand. Outside the fairways to be regarded as a hazard.

In 1938 it was decreed by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews that a limit of fourteen clubs was to be enforced and, naturally, the edict received a mixed reception. Fergus McMahon, a local professional, said:

I carry 20 clubs myself . . . many of the leading professionals carry a couple of left-handed sticks and two putters, steel and aluminium – for fast and slow greens . . .

A Kooyonga amateur, Bill Rymill, was less than amused at the new rule and said that he carried sixteen sticks; he concluded with a comment that in his opinion 'it seems to be designed for caddies'. As a matter of historical interest, when 'Chick' Evans defeated Bobby Jones in the Western Amateur (USA) in 1920, Jones carried twenty-two clubs against Chick's seven!

The first father and son competition was held at Grange on Sunday, 7 May 1939 and the first husband and wife Canadian foursome was contested on Sunday, 13 August 1939 for a trophy donated by Mrs E. Wickens. Unfortunately, neither the Club's annual report nor newspapers published the results.

By 1938 thirteen teams, including two from Grange, were participating in a pennant competition that was divided into two sections. In both 1938 and 1939 the Grange teams were top of their respective divisions while in 1938 the A pennant team 'won A section of the B Pennant competition' and 1939 saw both teams going through the season undefeated. The A team clinched the 1938 victory by defeating Mount Lofty by six games to one; the results were:

Ron Clarke lost to J.L. Bonython, 2 and 1.

Reg Hollard defeated R.N. Irwin, 4 and 3.

George Howard (snr) defeated W.J. Cowell, 5 and 4.

George Howard (jnr) defeated W. Penfold Hyland, 7 and 6.

The other three matches were forfeited in favour of Grange.

At the same time the second team ran out winners against Blackwood:

F. Naylor defeated E. Paynter, 4 and 3.

L. Wise defeated K. Hewett at the 20th.

J. Whallin, defeated A. Heath, 5 and 4.

T. Menzies defeated K. Radcliff, 5 and 4.

W. Cobb defeated R. Milne, 8 and 7.

D. Stretton defeated R.H. George, 6 and 5.

R. Patterson defeated T. Schumacher, 7 and 5.

Flowing from these successes, by the close of this decade the Grange Golf Club was being identified as one of the pre-eminent clubs in Adelaide and in recognition of this status Peter Strang was accepted as the Club's first representative on the board of management of the SA Golf Association (he resigned to join the AIF); his successors were George Howard (senior) in 1941, J.F. Kenny in 1950 and Eric Fitzroy in 1951. The State and Test cricketer, Jack Badcock, took up the game of golf in 1939 and elected to join the Grange Golf Club and in June of that year had a win when he and a partner, R. Faull, amassed 44 points in a four-ball-better-ball Stableford competition.

Before tracing the life and times of the Club's first professional, Alf Toogood, perhaps we can close this decade of golf at the Grange with a comment about the popular competition, Stableford, which was first played in South Australia at Royal Adelaide on 21 April 1934 after being introduced at the Liverpool and Wallasey Clubs in England on 16 May 1932 by Dr Frank Stableford:

Golfers at Seaton today were so enthusiastic about the Stableford bogey system ... that the committee is considering altering some of its fixtures ... At the conclusion of the round points are totalled and three-quarters of the players handicap is added.

The Henley Beach club was enthusiastic and played a similar competition the next week but 'they agree that the Stableford is more or less a freak competition and as such is not to be ranked with the time-honored bogeys and medals'. The Grange Golf Club must have taken heed of this comment because it did not place this competition on its agenda until 1 May 1937, when the grade winners were R. Hollard (38 points), H. Foster (44³/₄) and C. Sheriff (37¹/₂).¹²

The Club's First Professional

In 1929, following correspondence received from Alfred H. Toogood, a golf professional at Port Pirie, intimating that the Mount Osmond club were seeking his services, the committee decided to make him an offer to act as both professional and part-time groundsman/caretaker at the rate of £3 per week, with occupancy of the house, rent free, and sole rights to income received from his professional services. Similarly, Mrs Toogood would be required to keep the club house in a clean and tidy condition and in return be given sole catering rights and to take profits from the sale of cigarettes and cordials. The offer was accepted and they took up residence on 29 March 1930.

By March of 1931 the depression was affecting the Club's finances and Alf Toogood graciously agreed to accept a reduction in his wages to one pound per week 'from the opening day of the golf season till the season closed. Duties to consist of caretaker of horses, engine and pumping plant'. At the same time it was resolved by the committee that he be allowed 'to plant barley for horse feed' and that he be given permission to:

Give lessons in golf away from the club and that he be allowed to instruct non-members within the precincts of the Club. Provided that such instruction be given without advertisement and that it is understood that the conditions herewith are only permissible during the pleasure of the committee.

Alf Toogood's father was a professional golfer at Minchinhampton, England in the late 1890s and, in 1895, tied with Harry Vardon in fifth place in the British Open for which he received the munificent sum of two pounds. He represented England over the period 1904-1907, was runner-up to James Taylor in the 1904 British Professional Championship and runner-up to James Braid in the British PGA championship in 1905. He later went to Ireland to become the professional at the Waterford Golf Club; returning to England he was engaged by the Royal Blackheath Golf Club, the first and oldest club in England. After the first World War he died from wounds received during that conflict.

Alfred H. Toogood, junior, was born at Minchinhampton in 1895 and at an early age his father took him on as an apprentice and trained him as a craftsman. His father's death prompted thoughts of emigration and, following his arrival in South Australia, he gained employment on a Mr Davies' farm near Snowtown; it was here he met his future wife, Margaret Murphy, a school teacher. He played



The first club professional, Alf Toogood, tutoring his son Peter

some amateur golf at Port Broughton and won the South Australian Country Championship, with surprisingly low scores.

In 1924, with heavy squalls and drenching rain providing a real test for golf, he took out the country championship at Seaton by a margin of sixteen shots from H.E. Partridge of Barmera. He repeated the win the following two years:

In easy fashion, playing golf that has seldom been seen at Seaton under such conditions, [he returned] 160 for two rounds . . . He had wonderful control over his game throughout, playing with machine-like precision . . .¹³

From these feats he received the nickname of 'Bushy' that stuck to him for the remainder of his life among golfers throughout Australia. During his sojourn at Grange he kept the club's name to the fore with many victories in the professional ranks, among which were winning the South Australian professional championship in 1932 with a 72-hole score of 302, defeating Rufus Stewart (304) and Willie Harvey (310):

Toogood, who for some time has been on the verge of a winning run in championship events, returned two fine rounds of 76 and 73 in the second day's play . . . Toogood has shown up with many remarkable runs on previous occasions, but his victory yesterday is his main championship title.¹⁴

he Dunlop Cup, a match play event for South Australian professionals, was played at Glenelg in 1932 and among the competitors were Alf Toogood, J. McLachlan, Willie Harvey, H. Mills, Fergus McMahon, Peter Collinson, Fred Thompson and R. Lake. Toogood won the 36-hole final from McLachlan, two up, and received the cup and a £20 cash prize. Of his play it was said:

Toogood started this afternoon's round with great confidence. In spite of boisterous weather conditions he played an almost perfect game, never losing his head or showing faulty judgement. His drives and spoon shots were remarkably accurate . . .

The most remarkable play of the day was seen at the twelfth hole of this morning's round. Toogood's ball landed in the rough at the foot of a clump of reeds. He played it . . . with a mashie shot [and] got within two feet of the hole . . .¹⁵

A report in May 1933 gives further evidence of the professional skills of Alf Toogood:

Those who know the Grange course and its difficulties will appreciate the astonishing effort of A.H. Toogood . . . who last week completed the eighteen holes of the 6,282 yards course in eight strokes below the standard scratch score of 73.¹⁶

In the 1933 Spalding 72-hole event held in June at Seaton he tied for first place

with Willie Harvey of Royal Adelaide on 305. After having a four stroke advantage at the end of the third round Harvey lost three strokes in two holes, allowing Toogood to tie him on the 18th green.

In 1935 he won a professional event at Kooyonga by one stroke with a score of 147 for 36 holes:

Toogood came home with splendid golf, and hit nine fours in a row. At the last hole Toogood was about 30 yards from the pin, with a bunker between. Unperturbed [he] sent the ball a yard-and-a-half from the hole and sank the putt.¹⁷

In the same year he set a new course record at North Adelaide with a score of 63, which added to a first round of 67 and a 'plus 2' handicap, gave him a gross score of 134 that was good enough for him to take away the Lord Mayor's Trophy; his record breaking round contained ten '3s'.

His two sons, Peter and John, were both born in Adelaide in April 1930 and August 1931, respectively, the elder of the two commencing his education at the Star of the Sea Convent at Henley Beach prior to the family's departure to Tasmania in 1935, where the father was to take up an appointment at the Kingston Beach Golf Club, Hobart. In 1960, a latter-day member recalled how Peter was locked up on golf days in the family's fowl yard at Grange by his father! In the early days of the Toogood's term at Grange his fowls were allowed to range free but in April 1931 the committee decreed that they were to be penned up at all times.

The minutes of the Grange Golf Club are not precise as to the reason for Toogood's departure but, apparently, by January 1935 his financial position was, like many others within the community, at a low ebb. In an effort to alleviate the situation he requested permission to use his name on clubs to be sold by L.S. Wise & Co. and to undertake country trips on that firm's behalf. Neither proposition was entertained by the committee and it is apparent that Toogood ignored the direction. Accordingly, on 18 June 1935 it was decreed that:

The professional had committed a gross breach of fidelity with the Club and it was moved by Mr Sims and seconded by Mr Thomson that the services of A.H. Toogood as Club professional and caretaker be terminated one month from 19 June 1935 and that he be asked to vacate the Club premises by 17 July 1935.

However, apparently the Club bore him no lasting ill will because in November 1935 'Mr Robinson moved and Mr Batchelor seconded that a reply in favour and satisfactory to A.H. Toogood be forwarded to Kingston Beach Golf Club'. Later, in 1950 the Club's captain, George Howard, reported that it had been decided to 'invite Alf Toogood and his sons to play on the Course' and the president, Roy Sims, intended to 'extend this invitation when he met him at the PGA dinner ...'

A brush with the Kingston Beach committee was occasioned when he began to remove what reminded him of an old 'enemy' at Grange – boxthorn bushes. He was somewhat surprised when he was informed that they were prized hawthorn bushes, much used in Tasmania for hedges and floral decoration!

Alf Toogood won every professional tournament in Tasmania and, at age fifty-two, defeated the then Australian Open Champion, Ossie Pickworth, in a quarter-final of the Australian Professional Golfers' Association Championship; he lost the semi-final to Eric Cremin at the 38th hole. In April 1936 in the Southern Tasmanian Open he shot 70 and 68, the lowest score ever recorded over 36 holes for the Kingston Beach course.

He returned to Adelaide in 1936 and played in several centenary events and, in September, 'with extraordinary putting' he shot a 68 in the morning round in the final of the professional match play championship and was six up on his opponent, M. Smith, from Victoria. In the afternoon he went out in 37 and won at the 27th, 9 and 8 – a newspaper report said: 'Toogood played startling golf'. He returned again in 1938 when he came equal third in the Australian Open with a score of 299. Jim Ferrier won comfortably with a 72-hole total of 283, while G. Naismith was second on 298.

Alf Toogood died in 1968 and during the latter years of his life he was to see one of his sons achieve fame in the golfing world. Peter Toogood carved his name in the Guinness Book of Records when at the tender age of eight he scored a hole in one at the eighth at Kingston Beach.

Among Peter's other accomplishments were winning the Australian Amateur Championship in 1954, leading amateur in the British Open in 1954 (he finished sixth overall), member of an Australian team that won the Eisenhower Cup at St Andrews in 1958, representing Australia in 1954, 1956-1959 and 1969, captaincy of the Australia team in New Zealand in 1957 and a host of others, including thirty-seven club championships – a world record! In 1956 he won the New Zealand Open from the local hero and one of the country's most promising young golfers, Bob Charles.

There is quite a story behind the Toogood's family trip to England in 1954 for the British Open. Peter missed selection in the Australian team, but Mrs Toogood soon found the fare for the family – she bought a ticket in a Tattersall's lottery and won £25,000!

Peter Toogood recalls some of his early days in golf:

At Kingston Beach my game developed as I did odd jobs around the course. While 16 years of age I caddied regularly for the chairman of the Match Committee and was allowed to play when one of the four regular players was absent, provided I carried two bags of clubs – my own and the chairman's!

The rules of the club did not allow membership for males less than 17 years of age but the chairman, seeking to recruit me for the Club's pennant team, eventually secured a special membership for me when my handicap was set at 'scratch'.

In my first club competition I won with a score of 2-up against bogey (now referred to as 'par'). With successes at pennant level I progressed via the southern regional team to the Tasmanian Championship and, within three months of becoming a member, I was playing in Melbourne in the Interstate Teams' Matches, representing Tasmania. In these matches I defeated Peter Heard, then current Australian Amateur Champion, and Dr Bill Ackland-Hormann of South Australia; I lost against Peter Thomson (Victoria) at Metropolitan Golf Club, Thomson's home course.

In the Australian Amateur Championship, which followed, I reached the quarter-final, losing to Keith Pix, having defeated Tim Woon (New Zealand Amateur Champion) and Brian Silk (New Zealand Open Champion) in match play rounds. Aged 17, it might be said that I had come from 'rags to riches' in three months!

Shortly after these initial successes, and having decided to remain an amateur, in 1949 father persuaded me to change my swing to follow the style of the great Byron Nelson. He had played with Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen and Craig Wood when they visited Australia in the 1930s – these players had tried to persuade father to go to the United States.

The new swing was described in Byron Nelson's book which my father posted around the fireplace of our home at Kingston Beach. Thus, I was exposed to the new 'one-piece' swing and for three months my game deteriorated and I soon became discouraged. I was an oddity in Australian golf for many years but, in time, improvement followed and as I mastered the technique my game not only improved, but provided a solid, robust style for the remainder of my years in competitive golf.



Drilling the first bore, c. 1935. Mr J.P. O'Connell (dressed in a suit) with Alf Toogood and son Peter

Modestly, he omitted to say that he played off a scratch until September 1981 when he was let out to one! Further, from 1948 through to 1981 he never lost a club championship on his home course.

In one of his nine wins in the Tasmanian Open in 1949, and in an all-family affair, his father was placed second while brother, John, came in third. In the following year, at the age of 55, his father wrested the title back from his son with a two under par total of 142 for 36 holes; Peter finished with 145.

John Toogood was also a good golfer and in 1954 the brothers created golfing history by playing off for the Australian amateur championship at Royal Adelaide – Peter won. They were, assuredly, a remarkable family of golfers.¹⁸

Peter's son, Anthony, is carrying on the family tradition – he has represented Tasmania in the junior ranks and was an Australian amateur medallist in 1993. He spent four years at a university in the United States where he obtained a degree in soil and plant science, was a member of the College Golf Series and obtained selection for the second All-American Golf Team; returning to Tasmania he is currently employed as a curator at the Llanherne Golf Club, which was designed by his father.

Following the departure of the Toogood's to Tasmania in July 1935 a Mr Davies was employed for four days a week on the course proper and for the 'proper care of club property and stock'. As for the position of professional, he was succeeded by R.I. Lake who resigned on 30 March 1937 to take up a position in Sydney. His successor was William Robertson, who was engaged on a retainer of £25, and on 14 May 1936 and 4 August 1938 *The News* gave this background information:

Although Alf Toogood has left the state, the addition of Jock and W. Robertson from Tasmania will add greatly to the interest of the contests this year. Jock Robertson held the Australian professional title in 1930, while his son did well in Tasmania, where he won the professional title twice. William Robertson is attached to Mount Osmond.

South Australia has another strong player in William Robertson, the young Grange professional. He has had experience of golf both here and in Tasmania and his shot-making is such that he is capable of anything . . .

The professional's shop first occupied by Alf Toogood at Grange was one of the old farm outhouses. It had a pug-clay wall twelve inches thick and, in later years, 'was demolished by using an old Yellow cab with an extended chassis and tray – it kept backing into it and gradually smashed it down'.

Emerging from the depression years the Club looked forward to further progress and accomplishment, but waiting in the wings were warmongers' intent upon preparing the ground upon which to inflict six years of carnage upon the world. The Grange Golf Club now entered another difficult era with its financial resources being strained to the limit as many members left to join the armed forces.

* * * * *

It is better to smash your clubs than lose your temper. – (A.J. Balfour)

CHAPTER SEVEN

The 1940s – The War Years and Beyond

*I was playing golf the day
That the Germans landed.
All our men had gone away
And all our ships had stranded
And the thought of England's shame
Almost put me off my game.*

(Anon)

Introduction

Before looking at the events of the 1940s a comment on the quotation at the head of this chapter may not be amiss for those members who played the 14th hole on the West Course prior to the development of West Lakes. The inherent message is most appropriate for in those far-off days the Port Creek was placed strategically to swallow up any wayward slice, and many a young boy made a shilling or two in retrieving balls from the morass. The author recalls the late Cedric Orchard firing four balls there in quick succession but, to his credit, that genial gentleman found solace in a tot of brandy rather than resorting to a vehement protest via the spoken word.

The War Years

In the early months of the war the remoteness of the conflict was reflected in the sporting arena where contests still received support from all sectors of the community, including His Excellency, the Governor of South Australia, who graced the Adelaide Oval with his presence in September 1939 upon the occasion of the grand final of the football season. A reporter opined that:

It shows that the people have not allowed the war to throw them off balance. By continuing to take a healthy interest in football and other sports they will help the community as a whole to retain the cool heads and strong nerves that are so valuable in an emergency.¹

Sporting goods manufacturers and dealers were, of course, not opposed to this trend and, to promote a continuance of sport, they decided to sponsor a slogan competition:

There is to be no fee for entry, but the dealers themselves are providing a prize of £10 10s and, in addition, the manufacturers have decided to supply military camps with sporting materials so that the 'sport as usual principle' will apply to men in uniform as well as men and women in flannels and other summer sporting attire.

People with their eyes on the prize should bear in mind that the promoters desire a slogan with a national flavour - 'Keep yourself fit for service! Play sport!' is their own slogan.²

Back at the Grange, members of the Howard family, who had transferred from the Henley Beach Golf Club in 1937, were locked in friendly combat on the golf course in 1940. In a stroke event George Howard (senior) and son, George, tied on nett 67 after both had shot 71 apiece; the father won in a play-off. A few weeks later another son, Jack, joined this pair and another player to tie on nett 71, but on this occasion the Howard clan had to bow to the interloper, Len Hogg, who took out the play-off.

By March of 1941 thirty members from the Grange Golf Club had 'joined the colours', the first of whom were C.C. Daly, J.W. Calder, J.P. Howard and F.G. Huxley. Accordingly, the resultant decrease in revenue, coupled with a labour shortage and the effect of economic conditions, the committee had no option other than appeal to members 'to stand loyally by the club and help us fight for the retention of our greens and trees, and so have the vital necessities for building

GRANGE GOLF CLUB, Inc.

PLAYER C. Daly DATE 1941 STROKE 26 MATCH 26

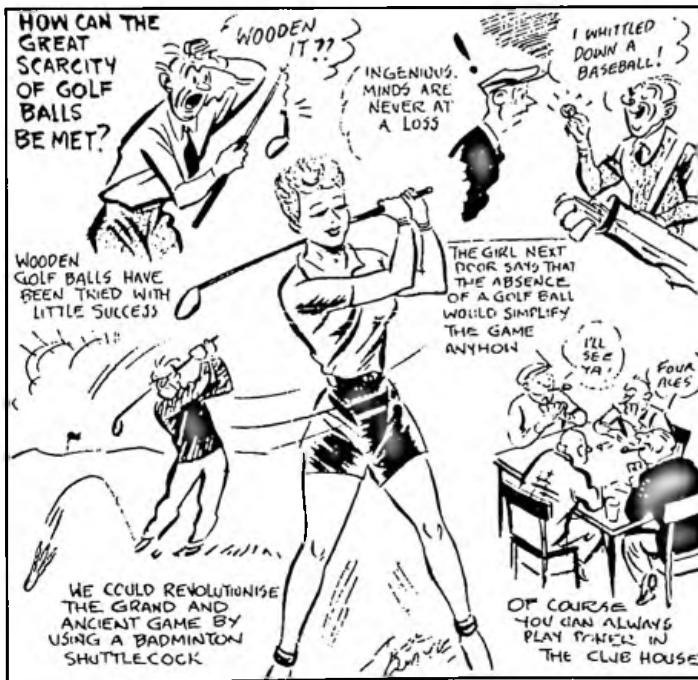
HOLES	Yards	MATCH STROKES	BOGEY STROKES	BOGEY	PLAYER		SELF		HOLES	Yards	MATCH STROKES	BOGEY STROKES	BOGEY	PLAYER		SELF	
					Strokes	+ Won - Lost O Half	Strokes	+ Won - Lost O Half						Strokes	+ Won - Lost O Half	Strokes	+ Won - Lost O Half
1	490	1	3	5	4	9		10	364	10	9	4	4	7			
2	310	13	15	4	4	5		11	244	16	16	4	5	6			
3	395	5	5	4	5	5		12	225	8	7	3	5	8			
4	196	15	14	3	3	3		13	521	4	1	5	6	6			
5	445	11	8	5	5	7		14	140	18	18	3	3	5			
6	365	7	10	4	6	5		15	400	2	4	4	6	5			
7	367	9	11	4	5	5		16	380	6	6	4	6	6			
8	494	3	2	5	4	5		17	335	12	13	4	4	6			
9	130	17	17	3	7	5		18	340	14	12	4	4	6			
Out	3192			37	43			In	2949			35	43				
Holes up.....								Holes down.....									
Marker's Signature.....								S.A.G.A. Deduct Handicap									
This Card Measures Six Inches Across.								Scratch.....									
REPLACE DIVOTS. SMOOTH FOOTMARKS.								Score 72 NET SCORE.....									

the course to its old standards after the cessation of present events' (revenue that had exceeded £2,000 in 1938-9 fell to £1,600 in 1942-3). The reasoned advice of the committee was: 'If we can retain 100 members we can see the necessary revenue to carry on this season.'

As a patriotic gesture a proportion of competition money was set aside for the Fighting Forces Comforts Fund and, with the assistance of the associates, £117 was donated. Other activities of a like nature were granting the use of the course to the Red Cross Society for fundraising purposes and allowing members of the armed forces to play a round of golf at half the price of the normal green fee.

Some of the visitors at the time would have been affronted by 'offensive odours emanating from the Port Creek', while other nuisances were a rat plague, which necessitated calling in professional exterminators, and a few dastardly caddies who, aware of a ready market for golf balls that were in short supply, invariably ensured that 'lost' golf balls found havens in their pockets. The question of the shortage of balls was discussed at committee level in January 1945, when it was decided that:

Before a new ball was issued [from the professional's shop] a replacement by an old ball must be made and any stocks of old balls to be handed to the secretary or house-keeper [for future reconditioning/repainting and resale].



Quayle in *The News*, 14 July 1944

Solving the golf ball problem

One enterprising member had a remedy to replenish the supply of balls when stocks were low. He crafted himself a pair of thin wooden skis and, bare-footed, strapped himself to their base and tramped the traversable rough and 'found balls where nobody else could', with the assistance of ultra-sensitive toes and feet that, radar-like, picked up the smallest knoll beneath the skis.

Other members had another answer to this problem. They shaped missiles of regulation size out of wood after the fashion of the rubber ball. Of necessity, a distinguishable spot was daubed with paint on the top and bottom, one of which had to be uppermost before each shot – failure to do so would cause the ball to disintegrate after being hit 'with the grain'. They were all but a complete failure and it was reported that 'hitting it would send a tremor up the spine like an electric shock, while a hefty drive invariably sent lumps flying from it'. However, sometimes drives of some 180 yards were reported without mishap to either the ball or the player's physical well-being.

In an effort to reduce course labour costs 'working bees' were introduced during August 1941 to which a majority of members responded in a gracious manner and, thereafter, this form of communal effort became a regular event at weekends until the late 1950s. Hugh Frost, a club member and licensee of the Grange Hotel for twenty-five years, in an effort to entice a good attendance, 'brought his buckboard with a keg and an icebox!' Some members recalled:

There were working bees every three weeks or so, on Sundays. After the war the club really struggled. Roy Sims was the club. About thirty or forty would turn up to work; some preferred to put in a pound, but what the club really wanted was voluntary and free labour.

There was dockweed on the third fairway, scrub on the sides of the fairways that had to be cleared. They'd work from 8 to 10 am – then have some sandwiches and a beer, then into it again . . .

The ninth fairway was, at times, a yellow carpet of dandelions . . . it took a few Sunday mornings to 'fix them up'. Looking west from the 6th there were boxthorns, saltbush, snakes, lizards and many mosquitoes. In the early 1950s there was aerial spraying to try to keep them down.

Brian Crafter, trainee professional to Gordon Westthorp, would put a gill net across the creek near the 14th tee. Often when he would come back he'd have a salmon trout or mullet in it; this was in the early 1950s.

Then there was a little foot bridge due west of the 15th tee; due south it was just sand dunes. Johnnie Williams had the rights to sell the sand – near present-day Fort Street.

The president of the Club, Roy Sims, was to pay tribute to the generosity of certain members at the annual general meeting in 1952:

My thanks to helpers on the Club's Busy Bees – when this was worked out to man-hours they have done a yeoman job, and one which the Club would

not have been financially able to meet with paid labour. Thanks to their unselfish help the Club is in a much sounder financial position . . . I sincerely hope that more members will attend these Busy Bees and thus make the job lighter and quicker.

A little over fourteen acres of land in section 736, adjacent to the north-east boundary of the course, were leased in 1944 and the problems associated with both the picking of almonds and the pruning of trees on portion of the newly acquired land was considered at a committee meeting in May 1944 and finally accomplished, via the medium of working bees.

It is not known generally that portion of the land comprising 'The Pinery', to the north of the Grange golf course, was once considered as a site for Adelaide's second airport. On 12 September 1944 the president, Roy Sims, reported an interview with the Premier, Thomas Playford, and the Surveyor-General in respect of the proposed site.

The Premier asked him if the club would oppose the move to which Roy Sims replied that provided there was no interference to its property he would be pleased to see the scheme come into operation. The Premier then replied that Sims had his personal assurance that the government would look after the interests of the club and that its position would be safeguarded.

Thankfully, the West Beach site prevailed and, today, members of the Grange Golf Club should count their blessings in that they are not being subjected to all but unbearable levels of noise and masses of air pollution, coupled with the obligatory early morning 'compression' tests of jet engines, which are not the ideal herald to the trials and traumas of either our working or leisure days.

It was at this time that two stalwarts of the committee since 1928, C.W. Robinson and J.P. O'Connell, were given high praise by the President, Roy Sims, at the Annual General Meeting in the Woodville Town Hall in March 1944.

During the war the ground staff used a Clydesdale horse to pull the mowers due, of course, to the rationing of petrol. There was controlled burning of the rough and, as the land was still being cleared of unnecessary undergrowth and trees, there was no shortage of firewood during the winter months.

For those who played golf during the war years a reading of the temporary local rules of an English club would have made them eternally grateful for the somnolence of the Grange course in those troublesome times:

In competition, during gunfire or while bombs are falling, players may take cover without penalty for ceasing play.

The positions of known delayed-action bombs are marked by red flags at a reasonably, but not guaranteed, safe distance therefrom. A competitor's ball lying within two club lengths of such flags may be lifted and dropped not nearer the hole without penalty.

A ball moved by enemy action may be replaced, or if it be lost or 'destroyed', a ball may be dropped not nearer the hole without penalty.

A player whose stroke is affected by the simultaneous explosion of a bomb may play another ball from the same place. Penalty, one stroke.

By early 1945, in common with the majority of sporting organisations, the Club was experiencing many difficulties in obtaining the necessary materials and manpower to maintain the efficient standard that, in previous years, had been available to members. These factors caused the committee many concerns and several endeavours to obtain workmen were frustrated when the position looked hopeful. The president, Roy Sims, summed up the situation as follows:

The financial position of the Club is on a sound basis and, in the event of the present world crisis being prolonged, we should with careful handling weather the storm . . . To all Club members who are serving in the forces we send our best wishes, hoping at the same time for an early cessation of hostilities, so that they may be able to have an early and safe return to the homeland.

Four members were not to return having paid the supreme sacrifice for their country. They were foundation member, Peter M. Strang and A. Dyer, G. Brooker and J. Sturm. For many years thereafter a minute's silence in the memory of fallen servicemen and women was observed at annual general meetings of the Club – it was last observed in 1959.

With the prospects of peace close at hand the committee voted unanimously in favour of the following resolution moved by Mr Kenny and seconded by Mr Fenwick on 23 May 1945:

All members of the Club who on being discharged from the Forces be made honorary non-playing members for a period of twelve months from the date of discharge.

It was envisaged that this gesture would give those concerned, who were suffering under any disability, an opportunity of finding their feet before any hasty decision was made.

The Post War Years – 1945-1949

One of the persistent problems for members during and after the war was the difficulty experienced in getting to the course due, of course, to petrol rationing and the all but total absence of tyres for private use. Further, there is no doubt that membership was retained out of sentiment and loyalty to the club. As for course development, the labour shortage and manpower regulations made any advancement most difficult, while scarcity of materials, manures and seeds caused many concerns.

Some members got to the course by pedalling a bicycle or catching a train to Seaton Park whence they walked to the course, noting on their way the presence

of slit trenches in many homes, which the authorities had encouraged citizens to dig as a precaution against air raids. At this time it was a common sight to see communal shelters in public parks, boarded with timber and covered with soil and sandbags, while in the city some cautious shopkeepers boarded up their shop-fronts against bomb blasts.

In the immediate years following the war Australian sport took up where it had concluded in 1939. Adrian Quist and John Bromwich, then in their mid-thirties, achieved successes in the Davis Cup and at Wimbledon, while Don Bradman and his all but invincible teams inflicted sound defeats upon England in the Ashes series of 1946-1947 at home and in England during 1948.

Once upon a time caddies were considered just as important as the player, for they knew what club to hand out and why it should be used. With the cessation of hostilities in 1945 they became 'a fast disappearing race', for those who had gone into the services and since discharged had married and obtained regular jobs.

As a result of this exodus schoolboys, who 'could carry bags but do little else', were to be found on the major golf courses under the supervision of a caddie-master, usually in the form of the resident professional. Three references to the situation at Grange in 1931, 1937 and 1947 are as follows:

Tickets for caddies are to be obtained from the club professional at the rate of nine pence for nine holes and one shilling and sixpence for eighteen holes – gratuity to be limited to one shilling and that they be engaged through the club professional.

Tickets at one shilling and sixpence are to be provided to the professional; one shilling and threepence to be paid to the caddy and the balance to the caddy master; the maximum tip to the caddy is to be sixpence.

At Grange each 'bag carrier' – golfers no longer call them caddies – takes out a ticket for two shillings. He gets 1s 9d and the caddie-master 3d. But the player is expected to tip his carrier handsomely with at least 2s, so that the very least a caddy would get per round is 3s 9d. Most of them get in the vicinity of 5s.³

A despondent golfer after a round plagued with 'bad luck' ventured the following comment on caddies:

If your caddie coaches you on the tee, 'Hit it down the left side with a little draw', ignore him. All you do on the tee is try not to hit the caddie.

Following the armistice in September 1945 golf became a most popular game and some of this impetus was attributed to its promotion on radio and in newspapers. Coupled with the introduction of a 40-hour working week, free Saturdays became available to most workers and, therefore, provided more time for participation in sport and, unfortunately, a reason for banning female Club members from playing on Saturdays.



The newspapers of this decade covered the game of golf in South Australia with perceptive articles and reports and, as such, are a goldmine for an historian. Unfortunately, today the monopolistic press is loath to carry on this tradition and, accordingly, the state's sporting history must suffer from this unexplained ethos.

As members returned from the armed services the following story of golf being played in a German prisoner of war camp was recounted in *The News* on 27 October 1945:

The prisoners decided to lay out a nine-hole course in the compound. There was no grass, but the white sand was suitable. They had some clubs, but no balls. Old football bladders became the ball core and old boot leather or soft glove leather, the cover. The stitching on the pattern of a baseball was done with home-made twine.

A member, who had been an inmate of a service hospital in New Guinea, reported on another form of golf played outside Port Moresby where a walking stick was borrowed from the infirmary and used as a club, while a round stone served as a ball. When the 'green' was reached on the one-hole course of some 220 yards, native caddies produced a large round berry for the requisite chipping and putting!

With the return of members from the services the financial position improved and it was given further impetus when twenty people took up the option of life membership for £50. It has been said by some members that it was this action on behalf of the committee that 'saved the club'. The terms and conditions of this type of membership were varied in June 1946 when the sum to be paid was raised to £100 and the offer was open only to those with at least five years full membership and restricted to a limit of twenty-five members.

At the same time a ceiling of members was set at 275 full members (including life members) and 75 associates. This was increased to 350 (full members) in 1949 when the annual fee became £12 12s. At the 1950 annual general meeting it was advised that the committee was 'unanimous that the club membership should be increased to 450 members to cover the commitments that the club would have to meet next season'. The motion was carried on a show of hands.

With money in the bank, the forward-looking committee then formulated a tentative programme of capital improvements, namely, top-dressing all fairways, overhauling the water supply, installing a water reserve booster tank, clubhouse reconstruction and tree planting. One of the reasons behind this plan was that Grange was invited to field a team in the A Pennant Series in competition with Glenelg, Kooyonga and Royal Adelaide. This offer was first made in September 1939 but was postponed for the duration of the war.⁴

In 1946, to celebrate the return to days of tranquillity and peace representatives from the press, in the form of *The Advertiser* and *The News*,

engaged in an internecine golf tournament, in the form of a competitive match play at Grange. At the close of proceedings the honours were equally distributed at three games all:

- R. McKay-M. Edmunds (Adv) d. C. Burley-L. Jervis, 4 and 3.
- B. O'Loughlin-J. Quinlan d. E. Bell-L. Coventry, 2 up.
- W.B. Sewell-V. Stevens d. R. Boland-N. Sewell, 4 and 3.
- A. Bell-K. May (News) d. R. Hone-W. Slade, 1 up.
- P. Fuller-A. Dettmann d. D.V. Acott-K. Robertson, 1 up.
- B. Gill-J. Fulwood d. J. Stow-R. Sedsman, 8 and 7.



Colonel X in 1944



– and in 1946

The 72-year-old Jack Hoffmann, on a handicap of twenty, celebrated the return to peace by achieving his first hole in one on the 140 yard 14th hole in November 1945. In spite of his age, Jack, who had been a member for ten years, was a regular golf fan and played on every Sunday morning all the year round. In June 1966 the committee decided to offer 'elder members some financial relief' and considered it appropriate to 'give Mr J. Hoffman, who was over ninety years of age, Honorary Membership' and 'to apply this principle to other members in the same age group should the occasion arise'.

The trials and tribulations of those returned from the war, and for others attempting to return to civilian life from years of labour in munition factories, etc., were expressed in the following golf course analogy. Its inherent message is more than germane for our political leaders and others in authority across the length and breadth of Australia:

Mankind today seems to very much in the 'rough'. The 'hazards' have been great and terrible. The 'bunkers' overtax the resources of statesmen and economists. Millions of people have found it quite impossible to 'stay the course'. Among the survivors the dominating motive is to yearn to get back to some kind of 'fairway', if any such 'fairway' can be found. Therefore it is not surprising that a host of planners has offered their services, with the idea of making the 'rough' smooth, eliminating all 'hazards' and demolishing all 'bunkers'.

Their aim is to make the course of life nothing but a 'fairway', in which everything will be made easy for the players, so that no one, however incompetent, will have anything to worry about. People who have been struggling for years in the 'rough', are naturally attracted by a programme of this kind. A world without any 'fairway' at all is a horrible place.

A life in which 'bunkers' are impossibly numerous and impossibly difficult, has a depressing and demoralising effect on the human spirit. Something must be done, especially for the weaker players, who, after all, constitute the great majority. Some reconstruction of the course of life is definitely called for and is being extensively undertaken.

If the general happiness can be increased by some provision against life's worst hazards, most of us will agree that this ought to be done. Our present controversies arise from differences of opinion as to how far we ought to go in this direction. Granted that everybody ought to have a chance to get on the 'fairway', it does not follow that we should aim to provide a course that is all 'fairway'...

Life with no 'fairway' would reduce us to despair, but life with all 'fairway' would reduce us to dullness. Joy and sorrow, laughter and tears, are all included in the divine plan for the course. The pleasures of the 'fairway' are enhanced by memories of the 'rough', while the troubles of the 'rough' are lightened by memories of the 'fairway'.⁵

By 1996, in some respects, this analogy has been acted upon; some of the inherent messages have been understood but an apolitical summation would suggest that the nation has some distance to travel before many of the apparent injustices in our society are rectified.

In a parochial sense, and closer to home at the Grange Golf Club, such social problems were not germane to aspiring members. They did not prove difficult to obtain and full membership built up steadily, while at the same time increased entrance and annual fees provided financial impetus to the club. The ground staff was restored to five in 1947 and members continued to give their time and labour to improve their links at 'working bees'.

At this time the Club was fortunate to have as the chairman of the grounds' committee, John Kenny, who, for many years, had made a study of golf architecture and during his term of office he devoted much of his leisure time in supervising improvements at Grange. On his departure for an overseas trip in June 1951 he was accorded a farewell dinner by the Club's executive when it was said that under his guidance 'its fairways are smooth and its greens have that velvety feature dear to a golfer's heart'.

In the immediate post-war period the head groundsman was C. Foster who came to Grange from Royal Adelaide, to which he had given twenty year's service. His assistants were Messrs Hinton, Cowley, Wallman and Tregeagle, while their wages ranged from £6 5s to £7 15s per week. The 40-hour week in January 1948 necessitated the employment of an additional greenkeeper.

With a regeneration of funds accruing from increased membership a second-hand Fordson tractor was purchased for the purpose of towing the triple cut mowers, which job had been done previously by either two horses or the Dodge buckboard. Two new ramps were constructed, one at the main entrance gate and another at the clubhouse. One hundred additional young trees were purchased from the Woods and Forest Department and planted during the 1947-1948 season, while great success was achieved with a new plant hormone weed killer 'Mexthoxone'. One setback occurred when a shipment of four hundredweight of Kentucky Bluegrass seed that was on order from the USA had to be cancelled because of a dollar crisis that descended upon Australia.

During 1947 the course was surveyed by Legh Winsor of Royal Adelaide and Ross Sawers of Kooyonga in collaboration with the Club's captain, George Howard, and the ground committee with a view to carrying out further improvements and also constructing additional bunkers and mounds.

Following negotiations with the government the committee was able to purchase additional land to the extent of forty-five acres for a nominal sum, while a further 130 acres were obtained from the Crown on perpetual leasehold, as the committee, not content with the problems of developing one course, planned for the day when a second could be established. At this time the Club's landholding comprised some 183 acres freehold and 103 acres leasehold, fifty-three acres of which were under-leased for grazing purposes as from February 1949.

After this acquisition, total subscriptions from members for 1948-49 were £2,700 and rates and taxes were £80; thus, this item of expense was about three per cent of members' subscriptions. In 1966, when the club received \$40,607 in subscriptions, the cost of rates and taxes was approximately 31% of this sum.

'Golf has growing pains in Adelaide' declared a report in *The News* on 21 May 1949 and the author went on to say:

The golf fever, raging as never before, has players hitting off the first tee at dawn in an attempt to get a pleasant undelayed, week-end round at North Adelaide, the city's only public course ... and ten minutes' delay, through poor light or rain, puts back the whole day's program ...

Some sought membership at the four major courses and Willie Harvey, 'happy, bag-pipe blowing, par-busting professional at Seaton, gave ... the answer to that one':

If you want to be a member of one of the private clubs, be patient. Wait until someone dies or moves to another State! Then your name moves up one from the bottom of the list.

The question remained, 'Where was the space for new golf courses?' and the consensus of opinion was that 'the sand belt along Lady Gowrie Drive, waste land near St Kilda, areas round North Glenelg and, with drainage, land behind Estcourt at Grange would be ideal'.

Prophetic words, indeed, from Bruce Auld, chairman of the Professional Golfers' Association in South Australia. Willie Harvey, however, was a supreme pessimist and, with the benefit of hindsight, proved to be wrong when he opined that:

All the good golf country along the sand belt is being used for housing projects. And it would be a waste of time, money and labour to build a course in the hills. Transport is too difficult and the land is not suitable.

At this time golf clubs were selling at an average of £3 each, bags from £2 to £8 and balls, which cost about 2s 6d pre-war, at prices up to 4s 2d. The well-dressed golfer paid about £4 10s for a rain-proof jacket, £1 17s 6d for rubber trousers, £4 10s for an umbrella and £2 10s for shoes. If he wanted a buggy to carry his sticks, he had to pay between £4 and £5.

Sales of equipment showed that the expense involved did not stem the tidal wave of men and women, whether they were champions or duffers. A reporter put the question: 'Will they find courses to play on, or will they take a leaf out of the golf book of ex-professional, Rufus Stewart? Rufus went round Kooyonga in the low seventies at night!'

Those on private club's waiting lists would, when they became members, pay about ten guineas (£10 10s) entrance fee and a like amount by way of annual subscription. In some cases they were required to take out debentures. Green fees at these courses were, generally, in the range of five to six shillings, while those novices requiring tuition from a professional were charged at the rate of about ten shillings per hour.

Upon Reg Beeston's resignation as honorary secretary, the committee decided to engage a manager and, in December 1947, E.W. Snelling was appointed to the position. In March of 1948 Reg Beeston was accorded honorary life membership along with O.C. Batchelor. These men had rendered sterling service as Secretary and Treasurer for the preceding sixteen and seventeen years respectively.

During 1949 finance for a third bore was found by a further debenture issue to members. When completed it was capable of producing up to 32,000 gallons per hour. This development was the basis of improvements over the ensuing few years that were to bring it to a condition that brought favourable comment from golfers from all parts of Australia and overseas. Although operating on a tight budget, by 1950 seven men were working on the course and a full time manager was employed. Membership increased and by 1952 a ceiling of 525 was placed on full membership.

The short ninth hole of 130 yards came into prominence in late September 1949 when two players, during the course of an annual Commercial Travellers' Association competition, holed in one within the space of forty minutes. They were Rex George (Kooyonga) and R. Allen (Glenelg); at the time this feat was declared to be a South Australian record as 'there was no record of the perfect fluke being duplicated at the same hole in the same competition on the same day'.⁶

A little to the south of the fourteenth green, and across sandhills covered with stunted growth, stood the Grange Oval where, immediately following the war, a tent city emerged. At this time building material was scarce and the construction of homes was subject to government control. Naturally, this caused an increase in the demand for rental accommodation which, in the fullness of time, became unavailable. To many, the oval was the hub of a semblance of home life for years.

The Glenelg Golf Club had joined Grange in a deputation to the Chief Secretary in 1940 and asked for the government to consider legislation to legalise the sale of liquor on club premises; this approach to Thomas Playford's strictly sectarian regime was politely, but firmly, dismissed. This was a time of beer shortages and members had to scrounge around hotels for supplies; the laws were changed in 1960 to allow licensed clubs to acquire liquor from local hotels and dispense it to members.

In September of 1948 the Grange committee decreed that 'the sale of beer [was] to cease at 6 pm. and the consumption on premises at 6.30 during season.' No specific instance was mentioned but, apparently, a small number of members had contravened the bounds of reasonable conduct. It must be emphasised that the club was in breach of the law but, fortunately, the police, who were responsible for overseeing the licensing laws, invariably found some way of unwittingly passing on to those concerned the time for any intended 'official' visit.

The committee's ruling brought down a hornet's nest about their ears and they rescinded the rule in January 1949 commenting that:

As complaints received by the committee evidently relate to those occasions on which mixed foursomes are held the committee now recommends that these competitions be temporarily abandoned until such time as extra accommodation is provided in the clubhouse . . .

It was suggested that, as it is apparent that the trouble is being caused by a relatively small section of members, the manager and individual members of the committee should be directed to take particular note regarding the conduct of members, and if any unseemly conduct is noticed the offending member or members should be reported to the committee and dealt with in a manner considered in the best interests of the Club generally.

Charles Clark, a member since 1949 reminisces on those halcyon days:

Before the East Course was built and when our liquor licence was non-existent, both in the original clubhouse (Farm House) and second club house, we had regular visits from the police force to check that all was well. We always received a telephone message prior to any visit and we could always see them coming on the winding dirt road which started at the present corner of Trimmer Parade and Frederick Road and ended up at the present entrance to the car park and we were thus well prepared.

The author has vivid memories of such 'official' raids when police were abroad in the course of their relentless pursuit of the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors at sporting clubs, and breaches of closing times at hotels in those days of the 'six o'clock swill'. It was, indeed, a sight to see members, all gregarious by nature, sitting with arms akimbo (with obligatory tie in place), emulating paragons of virtue, whilst behind the bar the last remnants of froth were being surreptitiously flushed away into oblivion by frenetic employees.

In respect of what some might consider an essential ingredient of any sporting club's success, in November 1950 the minutes of the committee make a revealing comment as to the supply and sale of liquor:

Mr Beeston stated that there had been many discussions regarding the provision of refreshments in the club, he was all against having this carted down to the club by different carters but if something could be arranged so that it could be kept quiet he was willing that refreshments should be made available. It was left to the manager to arrange the cartage through members.

It was regretted that, in 1954, amendments to the Licensing Act, despite approaches to members of parliament, did not include any provision to enable an extension of licences among golf clubs. No parliamentarian seemed to appreciate the anomalous position in South Australia among Australian states, and it appeared that no political party was prepared to legislate as a party.

Flowing from this rejection, of what were considered to be legitimate claims, all clubs were urged to impress upon their local members the need to allow respectable clubs to have reasonable freedom on a lawful basis of providing liquor to members and visitors. It was not until October 1960 that, with the advent of amended licensing laws, the club was able to apply for a licence; this was duly granted on 12 December 1960.

In 1949 a golfer sued another player for £2,000 damages over the loss of an eye following an on-course incident; the learned judge in his summing up to the jury said:

In view of human frailty of physical makeup it is impossible to control with complete accuracy the flight of the ball, which is apt to take an erratic course ...⁷

Following consideration of the facts surrounding the unfortunate incident, and the airing of different opinions as to whether the obligatory call of 'fore' had been made, the jury found for the defendant, who left the court without a stain on his character.

And so the decade closed on the activities of the Grange Golf Club. It had been a difficult period but through careful management it had survived and a closing edict of the era from the committee was:



Beside the first tee, West Course, showing the Clubhouse and Pro-Shop



The Greg Norman hole – first tee, East Course



*First fairway bunker, West Course,
looking towards the tee*



*Second
fairway bunker,
West Course*

It [has been] decided that the Club House will be closed to all amenities on Christmas Day, and that the Manager [is] to ascertain from the other clubs, if the professional retained by them had the Day off, and if this was so that G. Westthorp be granted this privilege, but that he [is] to affix a notice in his shop warning members that he would be closed on this day.

Complying with this directive Gordon Westthorp then enjoyed Christmas dinner before the family hearth, leaving 'golf-crazy' enthusiasts to desert their families and explore the mysteries of the Grange course without his comforting presence.

The Post-War Professional and His Successors

With increasing membership, and the return of golfing equipment to the shelves of retailers, the time was ripe for the Club to appoint a professional to take over from Alexander Bullock. Accordingly, in 1947 a newspaper report commented on the successful applicant:

A year's waiting and watching won the State golf title for Adelaide's youngest professional, 26-year-old Gordon Westthorp last Saturday. Gordon was eliminated by Denis Denehey in the semi-final of last year's championship, and decided he'd have to beat Denis to win this time... Gordon was a carpenter a few years ago and hadn't any idea of playing golf. He thought it was a 'sissy's game'.

His father suggested trying other work and family friend, professional Willie Harvey gave Gordon the job of assistant. Willie told him golf 'wasn't too easy' – a classic understatement – but Gordon was a good pupil and hit a round of 75 at Seaton after six months...

Gordon has won the Dunlop tournament and the State title this season and will contest the Australian pro. championship at Tasmania early next month...⁸

Gordon Westthorp was to give twenty years of service and it is fair to say that, as the Club's minutes do not contain anything of an adverse nature in respect of his conduct, it can be assumed, considering his length of service, that he carried out his duties in a satisfactory and responsible manner. His most heinous offence is revealed in a management committee minute of 17 December 1952:

G. Westthorp to be communicated with and informed that his act of discourtesy in not applying for leave of absence was viewed very seriously by the committee and that on any repetition of [that] conduct would lead to the termination of his services.

A comment made in the minutes of 25 August 1955 is recited verbatim here-under and the reader is invited to place his/her own interpretation upon its import:

The president warmly welcomed Mr Eric Fitzroy on his return from overseas. Mr Fitzroy suitably responded and expressed his pleasure in being back. At this stage Mr Sims retired and Mr Shepherd took over. Mr Fitzroy asked whether anything had been done about the conduct of the Club Professional.

There is no mention of any complaint being levelled against the professional in the Club's minutes between December 1952 and August 1955 and, further, no response to Mr Fitzroy's query on the latter date is recorded!

Indeed, it is evident from comments made to the author that the professional's departure, prior to the opening of the East Course, was due, primarily, to the president of the day who, for an unexplained reason, displayed a marked antipathy towards Westthorp; in time, this factor made his position untenable.

In October 1962 'the matter of the services rendered by the Club professional was brought up' and there the matter rested until February 1965 when criticism of a nondescript nature was raised and the matter was 'left in abeyance for a further month' when, because 'some members of the committee had voiced criticism of Westthorp ...', it was decided that 'now was an appropriate time to examine the position' Accordingly, the match committee was directed to 'investigate the professional's duties in this respect'.

No report was submitted but in May 1965 (two years before the East Course opened in May 1967) the following resolution was adopted:

... the Committee was not satisfied with Westthorp's ability to meet altered circumstances of increased membership upon the opening of the East Course – that the position be declared vacant with effect from 30 June 1966 and that Westthorp be informed ...

Apparently, this decision was taken without any opportunity being given to Westthorp to address the accusation levelled against him and, when one recalls the retrograde step of housing the professional shop in a dingy room in the lower level of the clubhouse (part of the modern-day motorised buggy storage space), a conclusion can be reached that he was treated shabbily. However, after he had left the Club the committee, in a possible act of contrition, in October 1966 decided that a grant of \$500 be made 'to assist him as far as possible to gain another appointment'.

The next two years saw the arrival and departure of two professionals – one for 'family reasons' and the other following complaints by the committee and other members as to the standard of service offered. Concerned at this turn of events that, in hindsight, reflected upon the efficacy and wisdom of previous selection

procedures, the committee concluded that a younger man should be approached, preferably before the publication of an advertisement.

It was also considered necessary that a contract should be drawn up setting down the duties and obligations of the professional and the Club, with a stipulation that the details of the contract would be subject to negotiation between the parties and, of necessity, be based on an economic financial proposal.

Five applications for the position were received, the successful applicant being the present-day incumbent, John Burton, on a retainer of \$10 per week. John Burton elaborates on his appointment and other facets of his professional duties in Chapter Nine.

* * * * *

Golf... makes liars out of honest men, cheats out of altruists, cowards out of brave men and fools out of everybody.

(Lloyd Mangrum, USA professional golfer)



From left: John, Peter and Alf Toogood with Gordon Westthorp



George Howard Snr, 1957



Russell King, 1957

CHAPTER EIGHT

The 1950s – Consolidation and Progress

The game is most trying to the temper, and the admixture of luck, supposed to give it charm, is distinctly displeasing when adverse.

(The Advertiser, 24 October 1896, page 4b)

Introduction

As a corollary to sport in the 1950s, the folk lore it engendered prompted the youth of Australia to assume that anyone with the necessary skills could win international fame. The successes of such people as the Aboriginal boxer, Lionel Rose, the migrant swimmers, Ilsa and John Konrads and the native-born legendary golfer, Peter Thomson, made them sporting heroes while, at the same time, setting a fine example for the next generation.

Events at the Grange

At the Grange Golf Club, this decade commenced with a steady increase in membership that posed a number of problems for those managing the club's affairs and, without doubt, the major concern was that of providing adequate off-course amenities. Since the early days the Grange clubhouse, which commenced its life as a farmhouse, had changed little in structural appearance and sported fibro-asbestos inner walls and a tin roof, while one section served as a locker room.

The first post-war caterer was Mrs Snelling and her husband, Ern Snelling, subsequently became Club Manager and worked behind the bar following his appointment in 1947. In retrospect, it is fair to say that until that time members had tolerated pitifully inadequate club house facilities as the committee pursued a policy of course development first and last.

Ern Snelling had served in the army throughout the Pacific islands during World War II where he contracted scrub typhus that led to him being hospitalised in June 1953. Upon his return to duty in August 1953 he was granted two months leave but, unfortunately, when this time had expired he reluctantly tendered his resignation. A member, Fred Luscombe, took over the secretary/manager duties until the arrival of Russell King in November 1953.

Peter and Roy Snelling were not yet in their teens when they resided on the premises with their parents and the former has never forgotten the chore that the boys had to perform at the dead of night during the summer months. With the frightening howls of foxes echoing throughout the darkness, coupled with odd and sundry noises emanating from other nocturnal creatures, they raced, apprehensively, across the course to the old Port Creek in the vicinity of the 13th green to turn off the pump-house motor. Peter recalls that the family augmented the dinner table with a plentiful supply of rabbits snared on the course, while many foxes were destroyed following entrapment.

During this era one of the most pleasant events was the annual opening days, usually held on a Saturday in April, and attended invariably by the Mayor of Woodville, who would make an appropriate speech. Members and associates were then invited to play in a mixed foursome event over nine holes, following which the president presided at a festive board where a snack and a drink or two were provided at the Club's expense.

This annual event commenced in 1952 when some 300 members were present and the success achieved with the sherry party, which followed the mixed Canadian foursome event, led the committee to decide that, in future, the opening of the winter golf season would be conducted on similar lines.

By March 1964 the general consensus among the committee was that 'the traditional form of opening day should be reviewed . . . as it had not proved popular with members' and that 'with the increase in club social activities it had probably outlived its purposes.' Accordingly, it was agreed that the next opening day 'would consist of an all-male competition, to be followed at night by a dinner-dance.'

By June 1950 plans had been formulated to make the course more difficult in the form of alterations to the tenth, fifteenth and sixteenth holes, following which the standard scratch score was planned be raised from 73 to 75; by August 1954 the total yardage was 6,505 yards. Early in 1960 alterations were made to the third and fourth holes. The third had been a 415 yard 'straight away' and was altered to a dog-leg to the right of the existing green, while the par three fourth of 198 yards was shifted on to an elevated site near the existing 'flat' hole.

As membership increased in the post-war years of full employment, and as Australia rode to temporary prosperity 'on the sheeps' back', at an annual general meeting held in the clubhouse on 25 March 1953 the president reported that the house committee 'had done a very good job and a plan had been prepared by Caradoc Ashton, the architect, to increase the accommodation of the Club House'. Subsequently, eight tenders were received ranging from £12,538 to £15,530. It was generally considered that the proposed improvements were most desirable and necessary for holding successful social evenings.

In September 1953 the president reported that he had spoken to the architect and expressed concern at the delay in respect of final plans, which had been in his hands for at least nine months. Ashton's response, that 'they had not been started owing to the pressure of industrial work', left the president aghast at such commercial ineptitude and immediately requested that the preliminary plans be

handed to him. 'On being asked if he was serious the President replied in the affirmative' and a few days later obtained possession of them, which he handed to the club's manager for safe-keeping.

Mr C. Lloyd, a member of the committee, reported in November 1953 that he had plans prepared as instructed and that the estimated cost of a new clubhouse was £24,920. It was realised that this sum was beyond the Club's means and, accordingly, it was decided to concentrate on improving the facilities of the existing dining room, pro-shop (described as 'an eyesore'), associates' room and gent's lavatory.

The subject was discussed at length over the ensuing months and culminated in an approach being made to the Australia & New Zealand Bank Ltd for a loan of upwards to £18,000. The minutes of April 1954 reveal that 'the matter of the new clubhouse was still a matter of importance having in mind that something must be done about the pro-shop, associates' and dining rooms'. By early June 1954 plans had been prepared for a pre-fabricated pro-shop that could be built in ten days on a site proposed 'to the west of the present dining room and kitchen.'

However, on 24 June 1954 it was decided to approach the Equitable Insurance Company for a loan of £20,000 repayable over twenty years 'and to give all details except plans of new or altered buildings.' By August of 1954 the club had arranged to borrow £12,000 from the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, portion of which was to be allocated for 'extensions of the clubhouse'. The plans provided comfortable rooms for a lounge and dining room, with a kitchen adequate enough to cater for a first class meal service.

In respect of accommodation for the professional a committeeman reported that 'plans had been prepared by Max Marshall for a pre-fabricated pro-shop which would cost £434. It could be built in ten days on a site to the west of the present dining-room and kitchen and roughly in line with the Green fence.'

It was anticipated that, upon completion, these improvements would solve all the immediate membership problems and it was hoped that demand would be such that waiting lists would have to be considered. In March 1955 a tender from C.P. Hill for £12,530 was accepted and construction commenced in June 1955 and, although hampered by rain, it was confidently expected that it would be completed by October.

After interminable delays it was officially opened on 14 April 1956, and in anticipation of this event the committee 'posted a notice requiring members to wear a necktie (or cravat) ... in the members' lounge, and ... [further] a coat must be worn in the dining room.' During 1957 additional lockers were installed and a new buggy room completed thus fulfilling a long-needed want for easy and accessible storage space.

At the official opening the president, Eric Fitzroy, paid a tribute to Fred Shaw, a foundation member, and one of the stalwarts who had enthusiastically taken up the formation of the Club, while the honour of turning the key in the door was undertaken by Mrs Frank Mitchell, whose husband died just before Christmas 1955, during his term as chairman of the Club's house committee.

Some of the interesting points made in the official speeches were that:

The head greenkeeper, Ted Reeves, had established a nursery where twenty different types of trees were being propagated in a scheme to further beautify the course.

The western boundary of the course, then swamp land, was to be transformed into a lake, three feet six inches deep at low tide and a mile wide, under the SA Harbors Board scheme for Port Adelaide.

Of the four major clubs in Adelaide, Grange had the lowest annual subscriptions (£15 15 0) – It was last increased by £2 2 0 in 1954.

Of the new clubhouse Charles Clark recalls:

We all thought we had reached the ultimate when the present buggy room was constructed as our new clubhouse, complete with a sprig bar, members' lounge and dining room. The latter two rooms could be made into one by opening a sliding wall between the two. Many an excellent dinner and after-round get together were had with roaring log fires in the two stone fire-places in the winter months.

The club's associates were accommodated in a part of the old building that was refurbished substantially, while junior members were encouraged and club members were permitted to sponsor likely juniors who were given free use of the course. As prophesied, it was not long before prospective members were obliged to have their names on waiting lists from which vacancies were filled immediately. In addition to this venture a major reconstruction of the course was envisaged, thus 'making playing conditions at Grange comparable with those of any club in Australia.'

In 1956 a leading Victorian golf course architect, Vern Morcom, was commissioned to redesign the existing course along modern lines and, following an initial inspection, he said:

In my opinion the property on which the links are situated is of wonderful golfing quality. I am certain it will rank as one of the best in Australia.

Before work on the plan could commence the first step was to install a fourth bore. The committee scraped up money for this and the Morcom plan commenced. This programme was designed to be financed from annual revenue so that the cost would bear less heavily on the members. It involved construction of new tees on every hole, seventeen new greens and considerable new areas of fairway. Admirable progress was made under the direction of a hard working committee, but it was nine years before the final holes were completed. The complete new layout came into play in 1965 and, by this time, the annual subscription for full members had increased to £52 and the total membership was 1,050.¹



Head Greenkeeper, Ted Reeves



Clubhouse from 18th fairway, 1959

During the 1950s the southern boundary of the course was a dirt track bearing the name of Routledge Road (modern-day Trimmer Parade). It was traversed by a three-foot high post and rail fence in a somewhat dilapidated condition, thus permitting ready ingress for intruders. On one sunny Saturday afternoon Murray Ede, Cedric Orchard, Fred Praise and Geoff Manning were about to tee off on the fifteenth hole when, as was learned later, an Italian family – comprising of father, mother and several young children – clambered through the fence and proceeded to erect a colourful beach umbrella, spread a rug and opened a wicker basket containing a hamper, wine and other necessities for a picnic.

With the aplomb worthy of a diplomat the late Cedric Orchard took control and, with neither party understanding what the other was saying, amidst a flurry of sign language the picnickers were persuaded that the Grange Golf Club was not a public park and that if they remained they would be in mortal danger from flying golf balls. It was, indeed, a sad sight as they departed, dejected and forlorn, across the green sward of the fairway, where they disappeared from sight behind a sandy ridge bordering Routledge Road.

On 26 September 1950 about 100 golfers assembled at Grange to take part in a Commercial Travellers Association's social day. The vice-president of the association, R.E.G. Mattison, was not a golfer himself, but since the inaugural event in 1935 he had worked assiduously to ensure their success. Six past winners competed, including Harold Roach (Grange), who won in 1949. The eight Stableford trophies included a putter donated by Willie Harvey, the Royal Adelaide professional, and bottles of champagne by Penfolds Wines and Max Luff.

In March 1956 a Grange member, George Gee, and Ian Smith of Marino opened the first night driving range in Adelaide on portion of the Westward Ho course off Tapleys Hill Road, on the western boundary of the West Beach airport. Thirty teeing grounds were available and the charge for a bucket of forty balls was five shillings.

This decade saw also the introduction of the golf buggy to South Australia, much to the chagrin of the caddies whose money-making excursions around golf courses were to all but vanish by the 1970s. The guiding light behind its arrival here was a Royal Adelaide member, Don Laidlaw, who first saw one when he captained a University team in Sydney in the late 1940s.

His Adelaide club was appalled at its introduction upon the hallowed turf of Seaton and advised Mr Laidlaw that 'if he wished to continue to use a contraption with wheels he should play his golf on another course.' Another who opposed their introduction was Willie Harvey, the professional at Royal Adelaide:

They are making a fool out of the game. If players in a four-ball match each used a buggy they might as well have a jeep and take a ride around the course as well... Soon the buggies will be jet-propelled and golfers will race the ball to the green.²

Such condemnation from on high might have deterred a lesser man, but Laidlaw

persisted: '... Six months later the pressure on him was suddenly eased when no less a person than Joan Swift, wife of his most vocal critic, became the club's second buggy user ...'³

The basic idea for golf buggies, however, was much older for in the 1920s a cartoonist with the English magazine *Punch* produced a drawing showing 'Mr Punch's Patent Caddie Car'. A boy was pushing a trolley containing not only Mr Punch's golf clubs, but a decanter of whisky, a soda-water siphon and two glasses. Earlier, a 1901 advertisement showed a golf bag with adjustable wheels attached to the side, the description claiming that:

The Rover Golf Caddie relieves the player or his caddie of the entire weight of the clubs ... The carriage (with wooden wheels and rubber tyres) is very easily detached, and the bag can be used separately when so required.⁴

A report in *The News* of 11 October 1950 gave credit to a Grange player for another innovation:

Alan Andrewartha is finishing his rounds much fresher than usual these days, because of an idea he picked up when in America during the war. He was greatly impressed with a golf bag ... which had an attachment enabling it to be stood upright between shots.

Alan improvised with a steel spring and a few lengths of steel ... and has completely eliminated the need for stooping to pick up his bag ...

A menacing member from our native fauna proved to be a hazard, for in October 1953 as an aftermath of a Licensed Victuallers' Association open day:

One competitor, Owen Whitford, is ... retaining vivid memories of a perfect two-iron shot. He encountered a snake with its head raised inquisitively in some long grass. Owen whipped out his two-iron and knocked off the snake's head at the first attempt.

As a corollary to this snake story there is another that indicates that, within the golfing fraternity, the rules of this royal and ancient game are sacrosanct and compliance is essential, at all costs, irrespective of possible interference with life and limb:

A Grange golfer was searching anxiously in the rough for an errant tee shot when he found it lying about a foot away from a snake. Playing his shot first, he then killed the reptile because he said he thought he may have incurred a penalty stroke had he grounded his club in the sand!

Another Grange golf story was enacted in August 1959 when a large gallery cheered a player, who shall remain anonymous, after he had putted out on the

eighteenth green for a sixteen! Playing his third shot from a greenside bunker the ball finished on the clubhouse verandah. His next shot hit a verandah post and careered off down the breezeway into the car park.

The bevy of interested spectators gathered around as he addressed his next shot and moaned mournfully when the ball failed to make the top of the concrete pathway and ran back under a car, some ten yards behind him. The obstruction was manhandled and shifted, possibly under the 'loose impediment' rule, and the beleaguered player manfully addressed the ball and proceeded to play, eventually reaching the green after fourteen fateful blows. The remaining twenty foot putt was meticulously lined up and with cool precision he got down in two, followed by earth-shattering applause from the assembled gallery.

In the realms of the 'impossible' is a fateful story enacted on the West Course before the commencement of the 'Morcom Plan' in the late 1950s. In those days the trees dividing the par four seventh and eighth holes were sparse and only a few feet in height. One balmy Saturday afternoon a player selected a seven-iron for his second shot on the seventh and trajected it towards the green only to suffer the ignominy of having it fly back over his head and land in a sandy, cuppy lie some ten yards behind him in the rough.

The aggrieved golfer's playing companions, to his chagrin, offered no comfort but were content to be doubled up with what can only be described as sadistic laughter. Indeed, for a minute or two the bemused striker was left to ponder as to why cruel fate had intervened and delivered such a grievous blow to both his score and pride.

It transpired that a ball, with a wayward slice imparted to it from the eighth tee, had collided in mid-air with his crisply hit shot that, he declares to this day, must surely have landed on the green and presented an opportunity for a birdie. Does one hear expressions of disbelief? The author can only respond that the story is true and that he was the victim of what is so indecorously defined in the rules of golf as 'a rub of the green.'

The committee was confronted by a possible compulsory acquisition of land by the Commonwealth Government in November 1950 for the purpose of erecting a migrant hostel on section 735 that was leased by the club. In an attempt to forestall these plans the president interviewed the Director of Lands who was of the firm opinion that the area in question 'be left as an open space and the Pinery be left as a place of beauty' and suggested that an approach be made to the Commonwealth Lands Acquisition Board, with a suggestion that there was plenty of land to the north of that under threat; happily, this suggestion was adopted.

Another problem of a like nature arose in July 1951 when the Harbors Board, following a resurvey of land on the upper reaches of the Port Creek, advised that the Club 'would lose half the fifth green and the sixth tee.' The engineer had been very considerate in moving his original survey line, and he estimated that the project would be completed within five years' and he promised full cooperation in the Club's application to purchase the land on the eastern boundary.

By February 1952 negotiations regarding the purchase of additional land had

all but reached finality. Unfortunately, the cost of the freehold was beyond the club's resources, but it was informed that the Lands Board would consider favourably a perpetual lease for this land – 88 acres in all embracing the practice paddock and further north to the road on the northern boundary.

In December 1953 the Lands Department, following an enquiry, advised that it would be in order if the club underleased some of its vacant land for tomato growing and for this purpose an offer of £65 per annum was received and refused. In retrospect the offer, perhaps, should have been accepted because information tendered to the club suggested that grazing was the only possible use for the land because 'the Italians were not interested in the tomato growing angle because of their fixed ideas that land once used for this purpose had to have a ten year spell before being of any use as such again.' By 1958 the club possessed 221 acres freehold and 65 leasehold (37 under perpetual lease subject to agreement to purchase).

June 1953 saw the occasion of the dismissal of a member from the club, the circumstances of which are taken from the minutes:

Mr... arrived in accordance with a written request to explain his actions on two successive Saturdays concerning (1) Altered score card, (2) Not smoothing a bunker and (3) Taking a divot from the 9th green... [Mr... explained] that after the round his partners were sitting with him at a table and discussed what scores they should have had. He had altered his card on this basis.

He then handed his card in (after 37 had been posted as 'best in') and admitted he said it was correct... He [also said] it had been altered after it had been signed by the marker, but could not say whether the marker was aware of the alteration.

After this tenuous explanation the accused addressed the other two complaints and in respect of taking an unwarranted divot on the putting green he confessed he was provoked into the action by missing a nine inch putt! In due course evidence was forthcoming from the marker in question and, after further deliberation, the committee decided unanimously that the offender's name 'be removed from the list of members in accordance with Rule 11.'

On a lighter note, the morning press reported that a complaint had been received from a foreshore ratepayer to the effect that a golf ball, driven by a beach golfer, had landed on his roof. As a consequence, the local council decided to enforce its by-law against the use of hard balls in beach games.⁵

In February 1956 it was generally recognised that the eighth fairway (this approximates the modern-day ninth) was the worst on the course and it was more than good luck than management that transferred it into a grassy sward. In mid-January a fertiliser spreader went 'haywire' and spread about three times the normal amount. Then the rain came, followed by hot and humid conditions that caused the couch grass to spread like wildfire. Thus, this previously bare and

unsightly fairway, which had previously required seasonal spraying to eliminate a hardy weed population, was transformed all but overnight.

A perennial nuisance on golf courses, and elsewhere, is the ever-present problem of weed control and, in this respect, Cyril Green has an interesting story to tell concerning the eradication of dandelions on the course in the early days and the generosity of a club member, Bert Smith:

When I was a teenager my father and his brother were lucerne growers at Seaton Park. The management of lucerne required a boom spray to apply chemicals to control lucerne flea.

My father's brother was Bill Green who was a playing member of Grange Golf Club at the time. One of his frequent playing companions was Bert Smith from the motor industry, who, incidentally, was known at the club as a man with a very bad memory. Whenever a tractor or other appliance needed repairs Bert Smith would take it away and send it back in good condition, but he never did remember to send a bill.

In those years the fairways were covered every spring with a spectacular yellow display of Capeweed flowers, often called dandelion. A hormone spray called MCPA was introduced to the world to control broad-leaved weeds such as that found on Grange golf course, so after discussions with Bill Green I was given the job of spraying several fairways to test out this new chemical spray.

Boom sprays were a far cry from the modern self-propelled units in use today on the Grange course. The old unit, pulled by two horses, was steel-wheeled and ground driven with a seat for the driver up on top of the supply tank, which was a converted wine barrel.

The effect of the spray I do not know but I believe Grange Golf Club was the first in South Australia to try a hormone type spray to control weeds on fairways. Furthermore, at that time I had no idea that in time I would become a Turf Care Adviser with Lawlors, the major supplier of turf care chemicals to the Grange Golf Club.⁶

Another innovation in May 1956 was the installation of a public address system in respect of which an announcement was made in the afternoon press:

Grange has streamlined its despatch of fields and the 'spread of glad tidings', when members come in with prize-winning efforts on competition days. The newly installed system is connected with the lounge, dining room and locker room and was donated to the club by its ex-servicemen members.

The course received overnight notoriety when, early in the evening of 5 March 1957, a man was found brutally bashed about the head and face on the tee of the fifteenth hole. The man had been seen at about 6.45 pm by a greenkeeper in company with another and, upon coming a little closer, he looked across and saw

one of the men wielding a piece of timber and beating it upon a companion who was slumped over the tee box.

The police were called and upon their arrival found the battered man lying on the ground. A partly consumed flagon of wine, an empty beer bottle, a kit-bag, a fishing rod and a three-foot piece of bloodstained timber were found nearby. The victim died later in hospital. Early on the morning of 7 March a man rode a bicycle on a road below the course, dismounted and approached a constable on guard, and said he was looking for a friend.

The man was detained and later admitted that he and a friend had been on a drinking spree. Upon being arrested he entered a plea of manslaughter and the court was told that the accused could neither read nor write and had never been in trouble before. His parents were killed by the communists in 1944 and he had come to South Australia with his wife and daughter in 1950. It was further explained that shortly before the incident his wife had left him and he took to drinking and that the deceased was a close friend and neighbour of the accused who, on 24 June, was sentenced to seven years in gaol.

To lower the curtain on this decade one more story remains to be told and that is the passing of the stymie rule in golf. For the uninitiated, a stymie occurred when an opponent's ball lay on the green between the player's ball and the hole, the balls being more than six inches apart; a half-stymie occurred when your line to the hole was partly blocked.

Apart from the year between 1833 and 1834 they were allowed until 1951 when they were universally abolished. The stymie rule was only applied to match play and the word itself is probably derived from the Dutch words *stuit mij*, meaning 'it stops me', but there is no evidence that it was used in the Dutch game – note also that the Gaelic *stigh mi* means 'inside me'.

The 'six inches apart' qualification dated from 1789 at St Andrews where a minute of that Royal and Ancient Club of 8 October reads:

The Society resolve that in all time coming, in the course of playing over the links, any ball shall lie in the way of his opponent at the distance of six inches upon the hole green [sic], it shall be in the power of the party playing to cause his opponent to remove said ball. And this resolution to continue in force till altered by the society.⁷

The abolition of the stymie was met with a certain animus in some quarters and Lt-General Sir Alexander Hood, Governor of Bermuda from 1949 to 1955, expressed this forthright opinion:

As a golfer of more than 50 years standing who played in the days of the gutty ball, and a Scot, may I protest most strongly at the proposal to abolish the stymie? What is the reason for the proposal? As I understand it, it is that it is considered unfair. Surely there are many other unfair things in golf – that bad lie off the straight drive, the kick off the line of that perfect

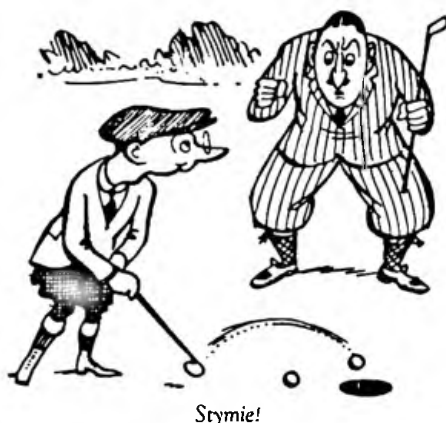
approach, the sudden rain storm catching some of the competitors in a medal round?

None of these can be prevented: they probably lose more strokes and holes than stymies. But no one, I hope, would wish to alter them. All these unfair things can be overcome by the good golfer, and the stymie in particular often affords an opportunity of surmounting it by delicate touch or proper appreciation of the situation.

Is this the start of a campaign to eliminate all the so-called unfair things? Will a straight driver of over 200 yards be allowed to 'prefer' his lie, and so on?

There has been too much meddling with a great game. Let us stand up for the pure rigour of the game as played by our fathers. The very word 'stymie' has entered into our language, and although its origin remains obscure, it may well have been coined by some Greek scholar and golfer of long ago, and deserves to be retained.

By all means go back to stroke and distance for out of bounds and lost ball, and if some people prefer to putt with an abbreviated polo stick – well, let them, but hands off the stymie. Let it stand.



This article appeared in *The Times*, London, in June 1951 and the editor saw fit to ascribe the following notation:

In the fourth round of the British Amateur at St Andrews in 1930, Cyril Tolley left himself an unnegotiable stymie at the 19th hole. His conqueror, Bobby Jones, went on to win not only the Championship but the British Open, the US Open, and the US Amateur, the only Grand Slam in history.⁸

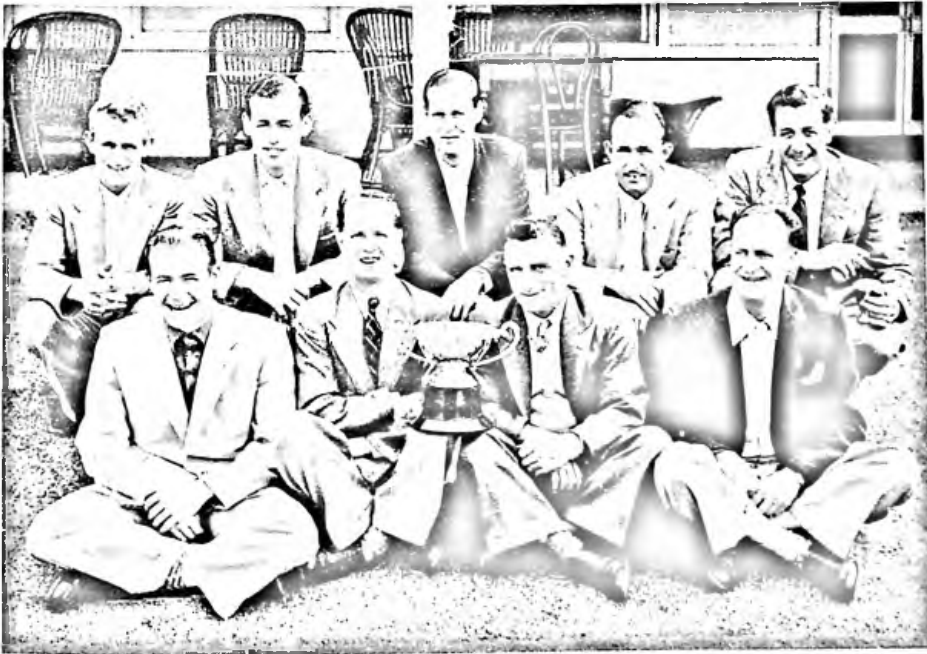
To conclude this era of the Club's history the following story, which is vouched for as being correct, is recounted. Assuredly, it will recall for many members the

hazardous 'tiger country' that bordered the fairways in those post-war days of the early 1950s:

J. Stevenson has been playing golf for some years, but last week he discovered something new. After he had found his ball in a bush in the rough he decided to declare it unplayable. He picked it up and dropped it over his shoulder – then, in spite of a five minute search, he and three others could not find the ball!⁹

* * * * *

I don't know of any game that makes you so ashamed of your profanity.
(President Taft)



Successful 1956 B Pennant Team

Back row: C. Jupe, R. Neill, C. Myers, R. Born, K. Taylor.

Front row: R. Lees, J. Fry, W. Kellett (Captain), D. Stretton



THE PRACTICE SWINGS



THE SCREAMING DRIVE



THE THUNDERING BRASSIE



THE LONG BAKING IRON



THE DELIGHTFUL MASSIE CHIP



THAT—



LITTLE—



TEXT—



PUTT!

THE LITTLE MORE—HOW MUCH IT IS!

JIM BAYNEMAN

CHAPTER NINE

The 1960s – The Great Leap Forward

There is no golfer in this almost all-inclusive class who does not ask himself, from time to time, why he muddles along at this exasperating game, duffing and slicing and pulling and topping the ball in an agony of frustrated effort.

(The Advertiser, 19 January 1935)

Introduction

From a national perspective this was to be an era of great change in the attitudes and life styles for many Australians. During its earlier years the political control of the country was firmly in the hands of the Liberal Party and its leader Sir Robert Menzies, who valued the continuities of communal thought and association drawn from the nation's British background over many generations. Indeed, until the very end of his regime he was to insist that only Englishmen could serve as Governor-General. This inherent Anglophobia culminated in his decision to name the new decimal currency unit a 'Royal' which, following a public uproar, became the 'Dollar' as we know it today.

All this was to change within the space of a few years with the entry of Great Britain into the European Economic Community and the disbandment of preferential tariffs on goods imported from Australia and a severe tightening of its entry laws in respect of Australians with British ancestry.

As for sport, this decade saw racism intruding upon the playing fields when a South African rugby team visited Australia in 1971, only to be met by noisy demonstrations from the opponents of apartheid. In Queensland, the government saw fit to declare a state of emergency during the team's visit. These confrontations deepened the divisions emerging in our society and raised the level of awareness of race, a situation that, today, still remains a contentious issue. Closer to home, at the Grange Golf Club movement was afoot to provide Adelaide with another championship golf course.

The East Course

While the reconstruction of the West Course was underway over the period 1956-



The West Course, 1965

1965 another mammoth plan was being considered by the committee – a project requiring an outlay of \$500,000 in capital expenditure. This was the expansion of the club to develop the land acquired with much foresight over many years, with the objective of providing Adelaide with its fifth genuine championship golf course. At this time the Club held a little less than 287 acres of land, 163 of which were fallow and thus ripe for development, both as a golf course and housing subdivisions.

In September 1957 a golf reporter for *The News* suggested that: 'The Grange Golf Club holds the key to the future development of golf in the metropolitan area with the big area of scrub-covered country adjoining its present course.' He went on to say that a casual look at it 'shows ideal golfing country, undulating, sandy, timbered and with plenty of natural couch grass.' He concluded with a startling suggestion that the existing course 'could be made a public one, and the revenue from it – and that would be considerable – used to finance the private club.'

In a reminiscent mood Jack Howard recalled some features of the terrain in the 1930s:

There was a farmer's house on the last hole of the east; walk off it and veer left – bushes obstruct the view but there is the remnant of an old road. Where the 10th green is was an old house. To the left of the 18th tee there is also the remnants of an old fig tree. There are huge gums there, planted as a shelter for the old farmer's house. You can see that the gum trees are in a semi-circle to protect the house.



GMH golfers, 1957

From left: Jack Daly, Ron Clarke, Reg Lang, Jack Howard, John Holden (on tee), George Howard and John Stokes

The first public announcement of the proposed development was made by the secretary of the club on 7 June 1961 when he said a professional adviser had declared the land to be 'adequate and ideal'.¹

Although a proportion of the members was opposed to the scheme as too ambitious and excessively costly, the 1964 general meeting approved the committee's recommendation that, rather than sell off the large acreage of surplus freehold land and use the money received to replace the existing clubhouse and provide other amenities, it should press on with construction of a new course.

It was proposed to finance this, and necessary additions to the clubhouse, by recruiting new members who would be required to provide a \$400 debenture to cover the cost of the work. By July 1964 a sum totalling £36,850 had been received with a further amount of £45,550 in sight and, accordingly, in the opinion of the committee 'sufficient funds had been subscribed to permit the Club to commit itself to the development ...'

Vern Morcom had prepared the designs for the new holes, so the next step was to approach prospective members for financial support. After much preliminary work, contracts were let for earthmoving, the supply of materials and the like; additional staff were engaged and the East Course project began.

The capital subscribed by prospective members not only paid for the development of the course, but left a surplus towards the cost of a new clubhouse. In view of the response received to its invitation to new members, the committee reconsidered the question of clubhouse extensions. A special general meeting of members approved a proposal that, rather than enlarge the existing clubhouse,

this should be replaced by a completely new building designed to accommodate, in comfort, the considerable increase in membership.

The scale of the undertaking was, of course, immense, particularly as much of the burden of administration was carried out by a small committee of elected members. However, the work done in improving the property both on the old West Course and the new course turned an unattractive area, unsuitable for agriculture, into a parklike open space of considerable beauty.

Major earthmoving commenced in January 1965 and had been completed by mid-year. Work carried out included substantial contouring of the north-eastern section of the course, including the construction of three lakes. Greens and tees were formed and soil imported to form the seed beds; three bores were sunk and a complete reticulation system installed and by 31 December 1965 fourteen greens had been established and seeded.

Steady progress was made during 1966 in bringing the course into playing condition; additional ground staff was engaged progressively and, by mid-year, all basic construction had been completed. The new course became available for play in May 1967 and the first reported competition shows an A grade stroke event, the results being: L. Lovelock, 72, B.W. Phillips, 73, followed by J. Dixon, R.H. Allen, L.G. Richardson, R.E. Morgan and J. Stanhope all on 75. The following week saw F.A. Tamlin win with a nett 67, followed by F.R. Wright and P. O'Callaghan on 69.²



The first ball being driven by Dr Roy Sims, watched by Eric Fitzroy, Sir Mellis Napier and Jack Combe at the opening of the East Course on 13 May 1967.

PLAYER		WEST COURSE																		HANDICAP		/		
HOLES		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	OUT	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	IN	OUT	TOTAL	NET
YARDS		507	363	427	185	545	438	368	145	485	3367	650	388	377	316	116	418	426	440	348	2310	2381	6722	
PAR		5	4	5	3	5	4	4	3	4	36	5	4	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	36	36	72	
STROKE INDEX		12	8	4	16	10	2	18	1			15	7	9	11	13	5	1	3	17				
SCORE																								
RESULT																								
MARKER																								
RESULT																								

PLAYER		EAST COURSE																		HANDICAP		/		
HOLES		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	OUT	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	IN	OUT	TOTAL	NET
YARDS		433	282	183	454	374	516	444	189	316	3418	653	388	375	352	171	443	520	222	234	3488	3618	6878	
PAR		4	4	3	5	4	5	4	3	4	36	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	36	36	72	
STROKE INDEX		3	9	13	17	11	5	1	15	7		2	12	6	8	18	4	10	12	14				
SCORE																								
RESULT																								
MARKER																								
RESULT																								

DATE	MARKERS SIGNATURE	PLAYERS SIGNATURE	RESULT
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The 1967 scorecard

The East Course was used in open competition for the first time during the Grange Open in August 1968 when it shrugged off all attempts of players, professionals and amateurs alike, to equal or better par. A report of the event said:

The 7,000 yards course with its narrow fairways, lakes and strategically placed bunkers called for accurate placement on every hole and any misdirected shot was punished . . .

Of course, with a project of this magnitude it was inevitable that problems would arise from time to time. During 1968 the flat area of the first nine holes, because of soil strata that was inconsistent, presented a salt-leaching problem and this was only overcome with a large build-up of sandy loam on the worst sections and a complete relaying of the ninth fairway. Further remedial action was taken with the mounding of the fourth, sixth and seventh fairways and the inter-connection of soakage lakes, coupled with underground soakage networks under selected fairways, in an effort to drain away concentrated waters accumulating in the clay subsoils.

A problem of a different nature arose in the early 1970s when it was found necessary to alter the layout of the fourth and fifth holes because of the number of golf balls being driven over the boundary fence into contiguous houses. When completed the par four fourth hole of the East Course reverted to a par five.

A story, which has been recounted within the Club for many a year, concerns a player on the East Course who hit a prodigious slice on a hole bordering Frederick Road. As the ball cleared the boundary fence it met an approaching car and flew back into play, finishing not more than a few feet whence he hit it!

Allied to this story is one of a similar nature that comes from New Zealand. A player hit a ball out of bounds and it landed in a lorry – the player retrieved his ball at a town some miles away and was able to boast, with some degree of truth, that he held the world record for driving a golf ball!

On a coaching visit to Adelaide Norman von Nida gave the new course his blessing:

The greens are undoubtedly the finest in the world. I am not exaggerating when I say that for putters of the quality of Ferrier, Locke, Nicklaus and Palmer, a 10-foot putt would be a gimme on these Adelaide greens . . .

There would have been many golfers who would have been in accord with these sentiments, but there were others who were either in the grip of putting 'yips' or recovering from that dreaded malady that has plagued golfers over the centuries. A local scribe saw fit to air his thoughts on the subject:

That dread disease, the putting 'jim-jams' or 'yips' – call it what you will – is spreading and has attacked at least two players here. This sickening, psychological complaint affects players in different ways, but the result is always the same – a player just cannot hole with any degree of certainty.

One victim, a Simpson Cup player, told me that when confronted with a 2-foot putt he now has no idea whether he will hit the heel or the toe of the club. The other, also a Simpson Cup player, is so desperate that he now makes all his short putts left-handed.

Still another player . . . went to a doctor and now takes tranquillisers to put him in a happy frame of mind. Now he doesn't care whether the putter hits the ball! [Another report at this time contains a confession from a top-ranking player that whilst in the grip of the 'yips' he had three-putted fifteen holes in the course of a medal play round.]

Ben Hogan had an attack last year. With a chance to win the US Open he was timed on an 18-inch putt to take one minute, forty seconds from the time he took the club back until he hit it. He missed!³

During his long golfing career, Samuel Jackson Snead, the renowned USA professional, suffered more than most from the dreaded 'yips' and tried every known remedy to extricate himself, including a possible Papal blessing of his wayward putter:

In 1960 the yips returned and I couldn't buy the measliest sort of a putt. I was still in the slump when I went to Israel to dedicate the first golf course in that country. Coming home, I stopped in Rome for an audience with Pope John. Just before seeing the Pope, I got talking with a monsignor of the Vatican staff. 'I brought along my putter', I said, 'on the chance that the Pope would bless it.'

The monsignor rolled his eyes. 'I know, Mr Snead', he sympathised, 'my putting is absolutely hopeless, too.' It gave me quite a turn. After that remark, I didn't bother the Pope. 'My goodness', I told the monsignor, 'if you live here and can't putt, what chance is there for me?' About all a Baptist like me can do after that, I guess, is look for the line and pray.⁴

Post-1968 development of the East Course included the establishing of tees, planting trees and battling the problems that had plagued and thwarted those who tried to till The Pinery nearly fifty years before.

Steadily the progress continued and over the years it gradually shed its wasteland appearance and blossomed into a golf course worthy of the Adelaide sand belt. However, it was not accomplished without frustrations, disappointments, sweat and tears but, ultimately, the perseverance of the committee was rewarded. At the close of this decade the club composed of 1,743 members, including 461 Associates.

Reminiscing in the 1980s Brian Crafter, a golf professional and commentator, was full of praise for the Grange layout:

I have fond memories of Grange as here in 1951 I served my apprenticeship. Gently rolling sand dunes of the West Course make for a very natural setting . . . An excellent test of skills and a good combination of strategy and strength required for scoring. The 2nd and 18th are my favourite choice of holes, both requiring accuracy rather than length to find well-trapped greens.

The foresight of Dr Sims in acquiring extra land after the war was rewarded in 1967 . . . The use of lakes for both drainage and hazard makes this one of the really tight driving courses in South Australia. Most of the greens are very large and beautifully turfed. Slightly easier targets than the West Course. Different in character to the West, it offers a fine variation to fortunate members.

From the time of its development changes over the course have been insignificant as far as the playing conditions are concerned. Before the mid-eighties there were many noticeable changes in respect of the grooming of the non-playing areas, such as the conversion of swamps to attractive lakes, which are appreciated by the birds but not always by errant golfers. Another innovation was the conversion of an area roughened by the removal of a tree to a map of Australia, complete with Tasmania, beside the first tee of the West Course.

A story is told of Fergus McLachlan who, whilst playing the eighth hole of the East Course, put his ball into a lake. His Scottish ancestry and upbringing, coupled with a measure of fiscal parsimony, demanded that the ball be retrieved. Shoes and socks were discarded and pants rolled up prior to entering the water, where he commenced a search in the murky depths. His playing partners remonstrated with him to 'get on with the game' but Fergus was oblivious to their taunts.

They continued and, three holes later, Fergus arrived bare-footed and obviously upset when pronouncing that the missing ball had not been retrieved. His mates rubbed a little salt into Fergus' wounded pride by enquiring as to whether he had 'brought his bucket and spade!' His reply in the form of a string of expletives do not bear repetition.

In a reflective mood Charles Clark recalled the early days of its development:

When the East Course was being developed, again initially a Morcom plan, allowance had to be made along the Frederick Road frontage for the 'MATS' plan four-lane highway mooted by the government of the day, but this was later cancelled. However, it did determine the arrangement of the first nine of the East Course.

In the early playing days of the course there was the equivalent of two Clubs – East Course and West Course members being strictly limited to playing only on their 'own' course. It was not until the mid-1970s that playing on either course was opened to all Grange members. The West Course members feared that the 'new arrivals' would crowd the West Course.

It is only since the opening of both courses to all members that our social life became better integrated and members started to appreciate the facility of having two championship courses available to select for their play.

Initially, the East Course watering system comprised asbestos piping and crawler-type sprinklers and during the initial years the first nine gave problems of rising salt and attendant poor fairway growth. This was remedied by raising and draining the fairways, with underground pipes taking excess water to the prepared lakes.

Once this was done the installation of the Toro system in the 1970s quickly advanced the condition of the course to provide the course for the West Lakes Classic which proved very successful before it was taken to Royal Adelaide ...

The matter of reciprocal rights of East and West Course members and the introduction of visitors was discussed by the committee in May 1967 when it was resolved that:

All visitors and reciprocal course players must be accompanied by a player from the respective courses. Visitors and reciprocal course visits be restricted to six visits a season or at the discretion of the committee.

On Saturdays and Sundays there be no reciprocity. On Sundays, between 1 April and 31 October, one member must accompany one visitor or reciprocal member – at other times at the committee's discretion.

Green fees \$2 for visitors and \$1 for reciprocal members on Sundays and public holidays. Associates \$1 on week days, \$1.25 Sundays and public holidays and reciprocal course associates 50 cents on both occasions.

No reciprocal course play will be permitted until 1 October 1967 ...

The New Clubhouse

Another project connected with the development of the East Course was the erection of a new clubhouse for which five tenders were received, the lowest being \$119,586 and approximately \$30,000 more than the architect's estimate and 'was most disappointing.' Later the building sub-committee examined in great detail any possible ways to reduce expenditure to a more realistic figure and one within the financial capabilities of the club. Following this exercise the architect was asked to invite all competing tenderers to submit fresh quotations and ...

On 11 January 1966 a tender of \$104,482 from Marshall & Brougham was accepted and in April of that year the footings were poured. In March 1968 a report to the committee intimated that the construction cost 'had risen from \$221,000 to \$226,437 due to additional payments to contractors ...'

The committee approached members to assist in financing its completion by taking up debentures, but the amount applied for was disappointing, necessitating a short term loan repayable in fixed instalments over ten years.

A contract for its construction was let in March 1966 and work started during that month. The contract did not provide for the completion of a new dining room, kitchen and mixed lounge but, as the building neared completion, and after a critical examination of the financial implications, it was found possible to proceed with this work and, accordingly, a supplementary contract was entered into.

During 1966 the Club sought the right to be free to trade under a '24-hour licence', with drinking hours to be set by the committee, but this was rejected and, accordingly, approval was eventually obtained to trade until 10 pm on Mondays to Saturdays, with a modified special permit for Sundays.

During 1968 an amendment to the Licensing Act authorised the Club to cater for wedding receptions, 21st birthday celebrations, etc., thus providing a welcome addition to the Club's finances. During 1970 fifty-five special permits were issued in respect of 'special' functions. The clubhouse was officially opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, Sir Mellis Napier, on 13 May 1967.



The official opening of the clubhouse by Sir Mellis Napier, Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, 13 May 1967

Land Tax Burdens

During 1961, 114 acres of freehold land was proclaimed as 'open space' under Section 29 of the Town Planning Act and this resulted in a saving of £1,540 in rates and taxes. In 1966-67 new land tax assessments called for a payment of \$11,096 as opposed to \$2,289 in the previous year, which prompted a spokesman to say that a 'vendetta had been instituted against the game of golf.'

Further, increases that were appearing on all but an annual basis were considered to be 'punitive and intolerable', and he went on:

Members of the Grange Club had spent thousands of dollars converting virtually useless land into a beautiful golf course and the Government had rewarded them by raising their land tax by \$9,000, five times the previous figure.

The Premier of the day, Frank Walsh, jumped to the defence of the Land Tax Department and pointed out that of the Club's total land holdings of 232.81 acres all but one half was proclaimed under the Town Planning Act and because of this factor it was the beneficiary of a tax reduction of \$15,129. This was cold comfort to the Club, but some relief was forthcoming when the East Course land was brought under the provisions of the Act as from 15 June 1967, 1 July 1969 and 1 July 1975.

In October 1965 a re-survey of the western boundary of Section 722 was completed as a preliminary to applying for the area to be declared an open space. This was increasingly necessary in view of the very substantial reassessment of values by the Land Tax Department. Following its pronouncement in the *Government Gazette* on 15 June 1967, the sum of \$8,000 was saved in 1968 following a reduction of land tax.

The 1969 application for a 'green belt' declaration was for 14.5 acres comprising Section 723. Previous applications had been rejected for this land, but a direct approach to the government resulted in the reversal of the earlier adverse decisions. The Club also received an assurance that similar protection would be offered with respect to Section 735, Hundred of Yatala, an area of 58 acres.

Surplus Land

With the proposed development of the West Lakes housing estate as outlined in the Town Planning Committee's report of 1962, it was more than apparent that the value of the Club's land would rise sharply and any move to sell before the coming of the development would have been most unwise.

In October 1968 it was apparent that ten acres of land subdivided from Section 734 and fronting Frederick and Routledge Roads were 'ripe for disposal' for until that time it had been part-frozen for freeway development – the coming of the Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation System (MATS) plan freed this area.

The land had been valued in 1965 at \$7,000 an acre and if subdivided could

provide the Club with a sum in the vicinity of \$100,000. In February 1969 a preliminary design had been prepared to bring this into effect. By August of 1969 the committee had a change of heart when an offer of \$112,000 was forthcoming from a land developer.

Of historical interest is the fact that Frederick Road was originally known as Devon Road, so named by the Simmonds family, who had a dairy there, because an ancestor had hailed from Devon. An early club member, David Fewings, had a home on Devon Road on the land on which the present-day Carisfield retirement village stands.

Other matters also arose at this time in respect of the realignment of the Club's boundaries in view of the pending closure of a public road, and the development of the private entrance road into one of a public nature. With the commencement of the West Lakes project, and following intricate negotiations between the government, Woodville Corporation and other interested parties, the contract of sale made in August of 1969 lapsed, following the receipt of an amended subdivisional plan from that developer.

Later, the land contiguous to Frederick Road was sold to Stokes Holdings Ltd for \$100,000 to be subdivided into forty allotments for housing purposes. A further nineteen-and-a-half acres along the western boundary of the Club's property, an area lying between the fairways and the upper reaches of the Port River, was sold to West Lakes Ltd for \$97,500, also for residential development. This parcel of land was not suitable for separate development, but was used to advantage as part of the West Lakes scheme; favourable undertakings as to the design of the development where it bordered the course were written into the contract.

The latter area comprised 19.5 acres, about four of which were to be utilised in providing a buffer area between the playing area and the development. Some members were critical of this decision and considered that all the land in question should be placed on the open market. However, to do this it would have been necessary to make a survey study of the area, with attendant high costs.

Finally, the committee was of the opinion that the possibility of obtaining another deal as satisfactory as that contemplated with the developers was remote and 'even if a higher offer was made by others their ability to provide an attractive design with the long term advantages comparable with that of West Lakes Ltd is severely limited.'

A third transaction was the transfer of approximately one acre (on which the Club's entrance road is situated) to ABC Real Estate Ltd. This firm acquired from other owners an area to the south of the clubhouse, which it developed. Its agreement with the club provided for the exchange of two small but strategically placed sections near the first hole, East Course and the 18th hole, West Course, for a consideration of \$5,000 and payment of all road construction costs in re-establishing access to the Club's car park.

As part of the plan to subdivide land to the south of the clubhouse, the Woodville Council sought closure of Riverside Road, an unmade road that lay

between Routledge Road and the 18th fairway, West Course, east of the 15th, 16th and 17th holes. The Club agreed to buy a strip at a cost of \$3,000 and by so doing provided protection for the playing area that would otherwise have been too close to the Club's car park.

Miscellany

A nuisance of an environmental nature was to befall the club for in February 1962 an application was received from Beach Petroleum NL seeking permission to bore on portion of the vacant land to the north-east of the modern-day clubhouse. Naturally, the club had misgivings about this proposed intrusion but there was no legal procedure to prevent it and so the club, reluctantly, agreed.

The company abandoned its drilling programme in April 1962 and sought the club's views in converting the well to a water bore; the response from the club resulted in advice from the Department of Mines that the 'water bore had been abandoned and sealed off.' Charles Clark recalls:

An exploratory oil well to 1,000 feet was drilled on the East Course between the 6th and 7th fairways. We were naturally hoping oil would be found with the financial advantage to the Club. This didn't happen and, further, we were unsuccessful with an application for its conversion to a water bore.

In November 1963 the committee was informed that Coca-Cola Bottlers 'were anxious to effect installation of the vending machine and were holding it for the Club. No further machines were being imported.' Thus, a new course shelter was built for approximately £200 and, with repairs and modifications being effected over the years, it still stands today between the ninth green and the tenth tee of the West Course.

Motorised golf buggies appeared on the South Australian golfing scene in July 1965 and, at first, the committee adopted a 'hands off' policy and decided to take no action until such time as applications were received from members for their use. By 1967 the club had approved their use, upon the production of two appropriate medical certificates, and provided storage facilities at a nominal rate of \$2 per annum. By 1991 there were fifty-three bikes and seventeen four-wheeled buggies stored and from 1 January of that year the annual charge was \$60 and \$120, respectively.

In an effort to provide Club control of the numbers of motorised buggies and their storage, and to reduce the damage done to the courses, the continued use of privately owned vehicles was restricted to those members who had received approval prior to August 1990. By this action it was the objective through normal attrition that the Club would become the sole owner and provider of any form of ride-on vehicle.

It was also found necessary to formulate a set of rules and, at the same time, to remind buggy owners that their use was a privilege and not a right:

1. The use of vehicles may be temporarily restricted when they may damage the course during times of inclement weather.
2. Operators shall confine themselves to the side of the fairway being played.
3. Vehicles are not permitted within 10 metres of the edge of any green.
4. Vehicles are not permitted on tees.
5. Operators shall be mindful of the noise factor in relation to other players and shall switch off their engines when so requested.
6. Vehicles shall not be taken into the rough.
7. Operators shall avoid worn areas on the course.
8. Vehicles as a general rule shall not be driven at a speed exceeding a fast walking pace.
9. Vehicles shall not be driven ahead of play. On occasions it may be acceptable for vehicles to proceed ahead to assist in finding balls.

Mel Cameron, well known as a 5DN broadcaster and night baseball commentator, became addicted to golf. At first, he found limited opportunities to play due to employment commitments. However, upon retirement he spent much of his life at the Club while, at the same time, displaying enthusiasm whenever he tackled par. Regrettably, he died suddenly in 1965.

He had requested that his ashes be scattered from the air onto his beloved course. Accordingly, Ted Acres, a Club member and an Australian champion acrobatic flyer was asked by the captain of the day and a former RAAF instructor, Dick Richardson, together with Colin Hutchesson, to carry out Mel's final request. After considerable troubles in obtaining permission to fly over the area at a suitable height, the solemn ceremony took place on a Saturday afternoon. After a trial pass, the drop was made. Charles Clark recalls that:

The aeroplane flew with an amazing degree of accuracy over the area comprising the ninth green of the West Course. I was on the second green at the time and can vouch for the accuracy by the stinging sensation of sand hitting my face whilst I was looking up at the low-flying aircraft.

The question of the membership rights of those called up for national service received the attention of the committee in 1966 when it was resolved that:

Those juniors affected would be admitted to full membership as they become eligible, and during their military service they would be borne on an 'absentee' list without any payment of subscriptions.

An annual event played out at the Club since 1937 is the B Grade Cup and, in 1967, the two contestants in the 36-hole final were Alan Menzies and Geoff Manning. Standing on the 18th tee in the morning Manning was two down and as the players walked towards their tee shots which, happily, rested on the fairway and both about the same distance from the pin – about a five-iron for golfers of their capability – in a reflective mood Menzies said that some months before, whilst playing a 'friendly' game for a 'few shillings on the side' he had put his

Naturally, to say the least, Alan was a little stunned by this cruel twist of fate, but he boldly rifled an iron on to the green, coming to rest some fifteen feet away from the hole. He calmly conceded it and declared in his next breath, with a certain vehemence, 'Why can't I keep my big mouth shut?' The game proceeded after lunch and it was evident, almost from the outset, the Menzies' game was 'off the boil' and the match was to finish on the 15th green where Manning ran out as winner, 4 and 3.

Another freak golfing incident occurred in the same year: on the evening of 30 December 1967 an excited golf club manager, in the form of Norm McMillan of Grange, rang the *Sunday Mail* with the news of a unique feat that had taken place that day when three members all achieved the perfect fluke of holing in one. They were Bob Hoepner (the 165-yard fourth hole), Bob Williams (146-yard

HOLE-IN-ONE— IN TRIPPLICATE

And all in one contest

"I've done it!" said an elated offer to himself this morning after he holed in one at Grange, where the excitement died down, he layed the next hole, and was about to tee it again when he glombed to an adjoining hole.

And there he saw a **SECOND** clubhouse just the same thing — a hole-in-one.

It was a greater one, though, because it was a hole-in-one that was holed in by the club's president, Mr. W. J. Williams, who was the first to tee off.

Hard hole

The 1st hole-in-one was holed in by Mr. W. J. Williams, who was the first to tee off.

Cutback move by Britain

Mr. W. J. Williams, who was the first to tee off, was the first to holed in one.

Unique

Mr. W. J. Williams, who was the first to tee off, was the first to holed in one.

ABOVE: Mayor, W. J. Williams (right) and R. W. Hampton had plenty to talk about tonight after ending on one at Grange hole-in-one. A frame the national frequently was that of Mr. W. J. Williams (right), who was the third to move at all in the same round.



The Sunday Mail report of the triplicate hole-in-one event



Fourth green, West Course, looking towards the fifth tee



On the fairway approaching the sixth green, West Course



The ninth green, West Course, with the third tee in the background



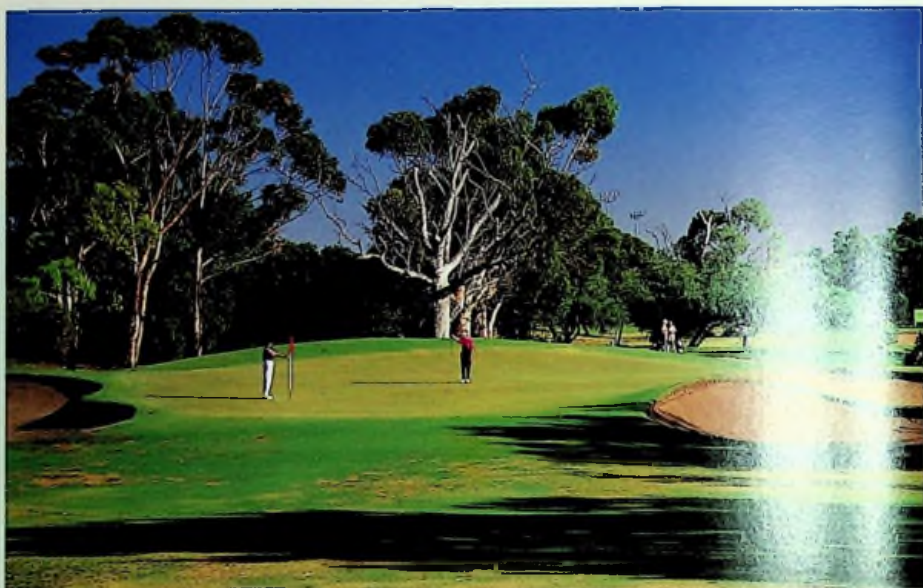
The tenth fairway bunker, West Course, looking towards the green



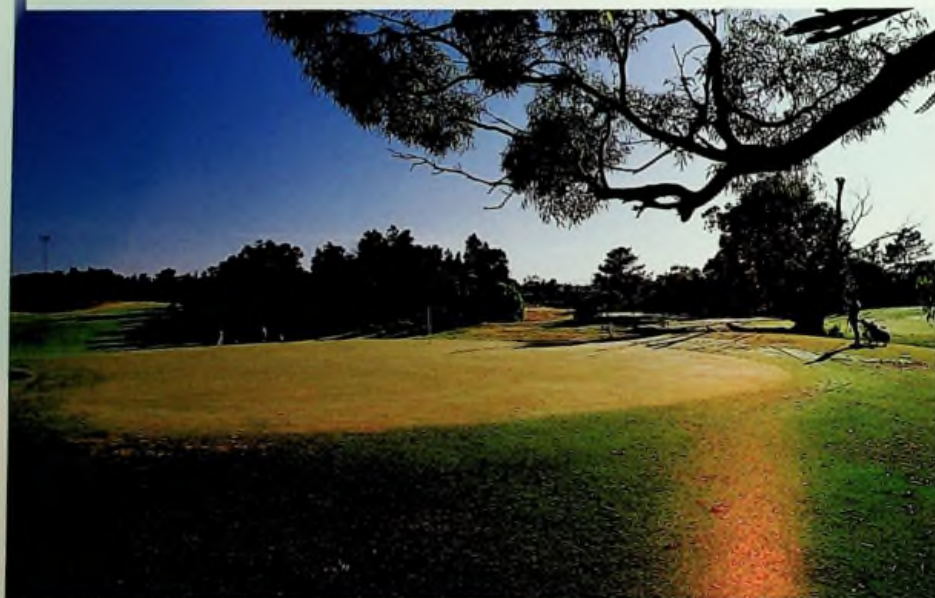
Twelfth green and bunker, West Course



Fourteenth green, West Course, with inset showing the same area at the left of the photograph in 1930



Seventeenth green, West Course, looking towards the eighteenth tee



Twelfth green, East Course, showing portion of the original Pinery

eighth) and Bill Bowen (177-yard twelfth). Mr McMillan said that 'as far as we can find out, this has never been done before anywhere in the world.'

He then quoted the odds against an average golfer getting one hole in one at between 1,500/1 and 2,000/1. 'That gives you some idea of the fantastic luck involved in what happened here today,' he said. For all golfing enthusiasts we place on record that none of the three golfers were placed among the leading contenders in the bogey competition – their respective scores were 8 down, 6 down and 10 down!

Their unsuccessful encounter with 'Colonel Bogey' leads us to the origin of this peculiarly golfing term. It is generally accepted that it originated in England in 1890 at the Coventry Club that gave to each hole a figure representing the scratch value; this was called a 'ground score'. Later, a member offered a prize for a competition in which the entrants played against this ground score.

About this time a party of members from Coventry visited the Great Yarmouth Club, where they explained the idea to the secretary, Dr Browne, who, in turn, asked various prominent golfers for their views about ground score competitions and received many favourable replies.

A popular music hall song of the day contained the verse:

Hush! Hush! Hush!
Here comes the Bogey man!
So hide your head beneath the clothes
He'll catch you if he can.

A little later when Dr Browne was playing with a friend, Major Charles Wellman, against the ground score, and suffering a possible defeat said, in respect of his opponent, 'This player is a regular bogey man.' Dr Browne explained the 'Bogey Man' game to a United Services Club and as every member had a 'proper service rank' it was decreed that the new 'invisible' member who never made a mistake, surely ought to be a commanding officer – 'Colonel Bogey'.

After that, Bogey competitions were reported in the papers and the new scoring system was gradually established. Originally in Great Britain the bogey of a hole or course was the score which a scratch player was expected to take but this term was superseded by the term 'par' for a hole and 'standard scratch score' for a course – today 'Australian Course Rating' and 'Calculated Course Rating' are the accepted nomenclature. In the USA the idea grew that 'bogey' meant one over par at every hole and this is now how the term is used.

Another term, peculiar to the game of golf, is 'birdie' which is said to have come into the language in 1899 when George Crump of Atlantic City, USA, put his second shot inches from the hole on a par four after his ball had hit a bird in flight. Another version attributes the expression to one A.H. Smith who, in 1903, when playing at Atlantic City holed out for a one-under par at a hole and exclaimed 'that was a bird of a shot. The terms 'eagle' and 'albatross' followed inexorably.⁵

As the 1960s drew to a close the economic situation in South Australia was such that during 1968 the Club had difficulty in replacing members who had

resigned. A deficit of \$22,000 was forecast for 1968 and remedied by a call upon members ranging from \$7 to \$16.

While full members had increased it was at the expense of those within the junior and provisional categories; associate membership had also declined and within twelve months the nett loss of all classes of members was thirty-three. Accordingly, the effect on subscriptions was a cause for concern.

The wastage by way of resignation was not considered to be excessive, but it became increasingly evident that since the East Course was initiated there were fewer people in Adelaide in a position to find \$400 in debenture money, as well as the joining fee and subscriptions. The Club had also been affected by some 150 subscribers to the debenture issue failing to take up membership, or resigning within a few months of becoming members.

In respect of annual subscriptions and debentures, the committee considered that there should be a rationalisation of the whole of the financial structure as it affected members' commitments. The following problems existed at this time:

- An inequality of annual subscriptions as between old and new members,
and
- Inequality of the interest payments on compulsory debentures.

These inequalities had arisen because of events surrounding the establishment of the East Course and followed from the committee's attempts to honour agreements, made either at law or by the expression of intent, with various groups of members. To adjust these inequalities it was decided to institute changes to set an annual fee applicable to all members (there was an existing differential of \$5 between East and West Course members) and certain equitable variations to interest payable on debentures.

Other remedial steps undertaken were the realisation of surplus lands and the establishment of a debenture redemption fund. Several of the decisions taken were in the direction of the integration of membership, recognising that talk of being an 'East Course member' as opposed to the longer standing 'West Course member' was a contentious matter requiring fair and equitable remedial action. By March 1968 there were 1,807 members of all classes, with vacancies existing for the East Course.

During May 1969 a letter was received from Penfolds Wines Pty Ltd in connection with its registered trade mark 'Grange', 'because it has recently come to our knowledge that your club has commenced selling a red wine under a label which prominently features the word Grange.' The company regretted the necessity of lodging the complaint and trusted that the cordial relations that had existed between the two bodies would continue. However, it was adamant that Penfolds had acquired the exclusive rights to the word 'Grange' as a trade mark as applied to wines.

The club sought legal advice on the matter and, in August 1969, told the company that the relevant act prohibited the use of geographical names as trade

marks and pointed out the fact of the Adelaide suburb bearing the name and in forthright words said:

[We] have difficulty in seeing how the design of the Club's label could possibly harm your company. The word 'Grange' (taken from the Club's name) followed by the Club's emblem with a background etching of the club house, combined with the selling of the wine to Club members only, makes it clear that it is entirely a domestic matter designed to increase the Club's bar trade; and we cannot see how it is likely that the label could be confused with the label under which your product is sold.

However, in a conciliatory gesture the Club informed Penfolds that it would alter the design of the label 'in a manner which we think will meet no objection.' Penfolds accepted this offer but, warily, concluded the correspondence by asking for a copy of the new label when the necessary changes had been effected!

John Stanley Burton, the Club's professional since 1969 – and 'still going strong' – was born in Surrey, England, in 1937 and came to Australia with his parents in 1948. He first became interested in golf during the time his parents were caterers at the Glenelg Golf Club. His first job as an assistant was with Murray Crafter at Wynnum, Queensland. Returning to Adelaide after two years he assisted Fred Thompson at Glenelg, winning the assistants' championship at North Adelaide and in the process broke the course record. He found Mount Gambier to be a lucky course, for it was there that he won three West End Open events.

Later he worked with Bruce Auld at North Adelaide before opening up a golf school at his father's driving range at Camden. In a reflective mood he takes up the story:

I was the 'pro' at the public links, Westward Ho from 1959, which subsequently became the Patawalonga Golf Links. After ten years I felt a need to get away from the basically 'casual' golfer who haunted such places; Bob Allen, who had recently become a member of the East Course, after many years as a member of Westward Ho, suggested I should apply for the vacant position at that club.

I sent my application to the Grange Secretary, Mr Norm McMillan. Unbeknown to me was the fact that the shop at Grange was run very poorly when the resident pro was not in attendance; in contrast to my father, Stan, who had long been my right hand man.

Dr Dick Burnett, Captain, and Brian Bartlett, Vice-Captain, went to the Pat pro-shop and found it being efficiently run, even though I was absent. Stan was a man of great integrity, loved sport of all kinds and ran the shop with pride. Dick and Brian were impressed with this and to this day I am convinced that Dad's acumen helped me secure the position at Grange. Thanks Dad! Stan never worked in the Grange Pro-shop; he fell ill and died of cancer a month after I was appointed.



INSTRUCTOR : " The swing should be compact, yet free ; keep your eye on the ball, let the left hand take the club away from the ball, slowly at first, but gathering momentum until the hands are on a level with the head, at the same time pivoting on the left knee and allowing the body to turn to the right ; at the top of the swing do not pause, but at once commence the downward stroke, still keeping the eye on the ball. The club must now travel with ever-increasing speed, until it reaches its highest velocity at the moment of impact."

PUPIL : " Eh ? "

We close this chapter with some timely words from John Burton on the demise of the three-hour round and a few nostalgic memories of golf in the 1950s-1960s:

Many things have killed the three-hour round. Courses are longer and more heavily trapped than in those far off days. Flagsticks were made of wood set in a cast iron base, which repelled most shots that struck them – there was no penalty if your ball struck the flag pin when played from the putting green. This allowed those players with long putts to play immediately it was their turn, instead of needing someone to hold the flag.

Those of us who carried our bags could attend the flag without the need to first rid ourselves of a bag and buggy. Royal Melbourne still use those old iron and wood flag sticks. Those made of fibre glass tend to deaden the shot on impact and many go in – the rules were changed to eliminate this advantage.

There were no rakes in bunkers and I am of the opinion that bunkers were no worse then than they are today. Many players take time to locate a rake, be it before or after the shot.

Seats on buggies helped the demise of the three-hour round, with many

players remaining seated when they could be preparing to play in turn. How many players do you see perched on their buggy at the next tee in order to score their card, even when the group ahead are out of range and they could be teeing off?

People's selfish attitudes are also part of the game today. The idea of calling faster groups through appears to be considered a crime and many look for a lost ball the full five minutes [or more? – *author*] before signalling players behind to play through.

But one thing above all is the ability of people to stride out and walk at a good brisk pace. For most players golf is their only exercise, but do they put their shoulders back and their head up and stride out? No, they amble along with back bent and head down. Stride out – you'll play better and feel better!

On visiting St Andrews I was sorry to see a sign on the first tee – a sign I knew was there – nowadays reads 'A round of golf should take no more than 4 hours'. Some years back it read '3 hours' and the course hasn't changed – people have.

I am pleased to say that I have had two three-hour rounds at Grange in the last six months – all is not lost!⁶



Mr and Mrs John Burton and daughter Christine

For those who may look upon this exposition with more than an askance glance and suspicion, the following report from the 1940s will, assuredly, give positive credence to the proposition:

Golf tortoises are breeding fast, both in Britain and America. Frank Stranahan of Toledo gave a sample when he took nearly four hours in an amateur round this year. He was not the only offender, especially among the younger players.⁷

From another quarter a disgruntled golfer offered the following poem as a malediction upon tardy golfers:

Ode to a Couple in Front

Oh, horrible slackers, you're only just crawling,
You seem to be almost asleep;
Unheeding the 'Fore' that I'm lustily bawling,
You aimlessly wander like sheep.
I sit on the tees and indulge in expressive
Though hardly respectable words.
I watch with demeanour, both fierce and aggressive
The divots that circle like birds.
The time that you waste on the greens – Oh, good heavens!
You study the lie of the holes,
Your scores at the seventh were ten and eleven;
Why don't you play croquet – or bowls?
But in spite of the anguish you've caused by your sinning,
One slight satisfaction I claim;
As we have been pressing you from the beginning,
You can't be enjoying your game.⁸

Another golfer with a somewhat unprincipled approach to the problem of slow play suggested that such castigations could be rebuffed as follows: 'If the following foursome is pressing you, wave them through and then speed up!'

Closer to home, at the Grange the committee expressed concern in the 1960 annual report at 'the selfish outlook of a few members who consistently fail to keep their place in the field, with little respect for those following.' Following this admonishment members were urged to 'move along and allow everybody to enjoy their game. If in trouble call the following players through.'

Finally, they issued an ominous warning: 'If there is no improvement, the Committee will reluctantly be forced to bring in a by-law to cover it.' By 1964 'some improvement' had been noted but the committee still viewed with concern the effect 'slow play was having on the comfort of members' games.'

Two decades passed by and the problem had grown to such dimensions that several players were called before the Match Committee after complaints had been made and the cooperation of all members was sought to help speed up play. This report also included information on certain infringements of the rules of golf – whether the culprits had the matter of 'slow play' in mind was not stated:

The practice by some members of taking 'gimmes' and not holing out in competition play makes that player liable to disqualification and must not be condoned. The player marking the card of the offender is also guilty of a breach. The Match Committee will deal severely where breaches are reported.

Of further interest were some censorious words from 'Divot', the golfing columnist for the *The Advertiser*, when, on 9 April 1962, following a match between Grange and Kooyonga, he opined that 'some of the matches at Grange took more than three hours – far too slow for 18 holes of [match-play] golf.'

By June 1996 this situation had further deteriorated when several games of a Simpson Cup match at Grange, which went to the 18th hole, took more than four hours to complete. Accordingly, it is apparent that the situation requires the urgent attention of the administrators of the game in South Australia.

As readers ponder upon these salutary words we move forward to the 1970s which were to bring further prestige to the Grange Golf Club.

* * * * *

Golf is not a funeral, although both can be very sad affairs.

(Bernard Darwin)



Clubhouse 1952



Clubhouse 1960



Clubhouse 1970

CHAPTER TEN

The Classic 1970s

It is clear that the game of golf may well be included in that category of intolerable provocations . . .

(A.P. Herbert, *Is a Golfer a Gentleman?*)

Introduction

The 1970s were to be the scene of far-reaching changes to sport in Australia for commercial television and the Australian Broadcasting Commission, aided and abetted by corporate sponsors with money to spend, obtained the rights to televise major golf, cricket and football events. The grand finals of football in Melbourne were transformed; for example, in 1977 Barry Crocker was flown from London to sing 'The Impossible Dream'.

Politicians vied to be number one ticket holder of leading clubs. Kerry Packer turned the cricket world upside down by introducing a world series especially tailored for television, while crowds lined up at the turnstiles to enter the gladiatorial stadiums and urge Dennis Lillee and Jeff Thompson to 'Kill!, Kill!, Kill!'

Golf and Television

Since its advent as a sport for the masses, golf was played invariably before few spectators and in an atmosphere of austere silence. For many pundits the tournaments of greatest interest were conducted under the rules of match play, in which the total number of strokes played during a round of eighteen holes mattered little to all concerned. In those days any interloper making a sound during the course of play would be soundly rebuked, while newsreel cameras were absolutely forbidden.

However, when television arrived all these perceived inconveniences had to be endured. One irate professional champion was to say: 'I'll never accept grinding cameras on the course when I'm playing' to which a television executive observed, perceptively: 'When we start to offer big money, he'll learn to!'

Because of the uncertainty of the length of match play events, and the possibility that a match could be finished on a hole not covered by television cameras, they were abandoned in favour of the simpler medal play. But this raised

another problem because no one could keep the comparative scores straight or know who was winning; for example:

Was player A, who was on the final green with 271 and about to take two putts, ahead of or behind player B, who was on the sixteenth green with 263 and about to take one putt?

However, a solution was forthcoming in a system that related each individual score to par for those holes completed. Thus, in the above example:

Player A, who is going to two-putt the eighteenth, will wind up with a score of 273, and since the par for one round is 71, he will be eleven strokes better than total par of 284 and the board will show -11.

Player B, at the sixteenth, is going to one-putt, and he will be at 264 at that point, with a par 4 seventeenth and a par 5 eighteenth awaiting him. He, too, should end his round at 273, which means as he finishes the sixteenth he is also -11. The two players are tied, but if player B can score even one birdie on the last two holes he will finish with a -12 and win outright.

Traditionalists have deplored these changes and argue, vehemently, that match play, one against one, is the toughest test a golfer can face, because the player must remain at his top every day and defend himself against the unknown who is on a hot streak and eager to win:

'Look at the way Jack Nicklaus wins a tournament', a classicist told me mournfully. 'He cards a 73 the first day, then pulls himself together, finishes with three 66's, and is hailed a winner. Hell, in match play he'da been out on his duff that first day.'

The purist also objects to 'sudden-death' play-offs, claiming, with some justice, that it is unfair to require a player who has struggled doggedly to achieve a tie over 72 holes to hazard everything on one lucky shot on an extra hole. Further, the discarding of a former pattern of eighteen holes on the first two days of a tournament and a demanding thirty-six on the final day 'that showed where the real men were' is also anathema to 'old-timers'.

However, these changes, whether objected to or otherwise, have made golf accessible to millions 'and without them the game could not have been utilised by television and the entertainment feature of the sport would have been either lost or severely circumscribed'. Television has taken the game that, previously, attracted little public attention and 'converted it into a compelling event'.¹

The West Lakes Development Scheme

Closer to home, and in a less demanding area of sports management, from the outset of this decade the committee of the Grange Golf Club was engrossed in formulating formidable expansion programmes and dealing with the government

and developers with a visionary plan aimed at turning the barren wastelands contiguous to the golf courses into a modern residential estate.

In September 1969 the Dunstan Labour government introduced a Bill into the House of Assembly 'to approve, ratify and give effect to an Indenture made between the State of South Australia, the Minister of Marine and Development Finance Corporation Limited relating to the development of a portion of the State to be known as West Lakes ...' Initially, the plan included a lake (180 acres) and housing and commercial subdivisions (1,250) acres for which the developer paid \$1,060,000.

The total development was to be over 1,630 acres of swamp land between Semaphore and Grange, while the developer was made responsible for:

Incorporating 'public benefit features' such as waterways for sport and public recreation, open space reserves, a major oval, a yacht harbour, the flushing of the Port River and the effective disposal of stormwater entering the locality from nearby suburbs.²

The Club was first made aware of the scheme in May 1969 when the Director of Industrial Promotion, A.M. Ramsay, pre-empted the Government's plan on 'the best method of development of the Upper Port Reach ...', the meandering of which constituted portion of the western boundary of the Club's land.



View of Upper Port Reach, c. 1960, south of the 14th hole, West Course

While the Club had no objections to the development it did have some misgivings about the nature of the changes and the effect on land values. A spokesperson was to say:

It is apparent that this Club's property will be affected by earthmoving and other engineering work... It is submitted that the Government, the developers and the golf club have mutual interests in this matter as beautification of the upper reaches of the Port River can only be achieved effectively if the planners consider the place of the links and its peripheral land in the overall scheme.

The opportunity to place the Club's concerns on public record came on 22 October 1969, when the Secretary, Norm McMillan and Vice-Captain, Brian Bartlett, appeared before a Parliamentary Select Committee. Politely, and with conviction, the committee was informed that:

The Club had a freehold title to Section 722, Hundred of Yatala, an area of some 39.5 acres, and Section 724 comprising 117.619 acres and, of this total area, 124.5 acres was proclaimed as open space under the provisions of the Planning and Development Act. A further 32.619 acres had been excluded from the open space proclamation because the Club considered that a substantial part of this land had potential for subdivision.

The extensive engineering work that was planned in developing waterways and building allotments would mean that the existing ground level would be raised at points immediately adjoining the Club's land. If this was done a most undesirable situation could result.

Accordingly, the Club sought some protection against such actions, both that proposed for future subdivision and that which was at present proclaimed an open space. In respect of the Club's western boundary it was apparent that to meet the needs of both parties some realignment must take place.

Having made these representations Brian Bartlett concluded by reminding the members of the Select Committee:

That the Grange golf links provided an open-park area of considerable beauty, and that its place in the development must be of great importance. The Government, which is sponsoring the scheme, the developer and the golf club have a mutual interest in ensuring that the standard of the development is high...

Finally, he concluded with a request:

That the Select Committee give due consideration to the problems of the golf club in relation to these matters, and that it take whatever steps are

necessary to ensure that the Club is consulted when decisions are to be taken that will affect its interests.

Apparently the Club's concerns were respected for, as the scheme progressed, the West Lakes Development Committee came to an arrangement with the Club; namely, the western boundary was aligned and the tidal effect was stopped by putting up a barrage at the Port Adelaide end and, following further negotiations, the Club voluntarily forfeited some land and received a fortuitous windfall of approximately \$100,000 in compensation to boost its finances.

A little over eighteen acres were sold off along Trimmer Parade and Frederick Road for housing while, on the northern side, Football Park was developed by the South Australian National Football League (SANFL). To provide satisfactory roads the Club was required to sell forty-five acres for a bus terminus, but this was not proceeded with by the Municipal Tramways Trust, but the coffers of the Club were enhanced by a further \$300,000.

Threats of compulsory acquisition were levelled at the Club in 1972, in respect of about five acres of land on its northern boundary fronting Pedlar Street. This freehold property was a regular source of income in that P.E. Truran Pty Ltd was authorised to remove sand and the fact that the contract was not due to expire until 31 December 1974 was a concern to the Club, (eg., it received £3,000 in 1955 from the sale of 80,700 cubic yards of sand from Section 723).

On the aspects of native fauna and the sale of sand Charles Clark reflects on days past:

I can recall seeing an echidna strolling down the pathway between the present 11th tee and the fairway on the West Course, and of digging up a hibernating goanna alongside the present 13th fairway of the East Course when Roy Jackson and myself were checking sand facilities prior to the granting of a licence to P. Truran & Associates to quarry sand on certain East Course areas.

This was a good source of income in the days when we were redeveloping the West Course, although later when the East Course was under construction we would have liked to have had that sand available.

West Lakes Limited, on behalf of the SANFL, whose headquarters were being constructed to the north of the course, sought to purchase this land with a view of providing an area for the parking of public buses and to accommodate a public transport corridor. To achieve its purpose the company offered \$8,000 per acre.

However, before considering the proposition the Club was advised that, if it did not deal with West Lakes Ltd, it could probably persuade the Minister of Marine to use his powers of compulsory acquisition. Accordingly, in the Club's opinion it should be entitled to a greater sum because the formation of the road 'would be detrimental to our enjoyment of our property and this forms the basis for a claim under the Lands Acquisition Act, 1969'. A counter offer to sell at

\$12,000 per acre was made and duly rejected in November 1972, when West Lakes Ltd intimated they would seek the intervention of the appropriate government authority.

And there the matter rested until February 1973 when the SANFL, in a spirit of conciliation, commenced direct negotiations with the Club. In June 1973 its reasoned approach saw the Club agreeing to the sale at a price of \$12,000 per acre. Further, the league agreed to contribute one half of the cost of a fence to be erected along a portion of the new boundary. Thus, the Club's coffers were increased by the sum of \$62,623.

The West Lakes Classic

By February of 1975 the future of the South Australian Open Championship was in doubt because the South Australian Brewing Company had withdrawn its sponsorship, and the state of the economy was such that few companies had any money to spend on this form of advertising. Thus, a situation had arisen similar to when the event was held in the late 1960s, when only local club professionals competed. However, a saviour was at hand but its tactics were not, in many respects, to the liking of the South Australian Golf Association (SAGA).

The commencement of the West Lakes Classic was clothed in both secrecy and disappointment within the hearts of many of the executive committees of both the SAGA and the Grange Golf Club. In January 1975 a special meeting of the Club's executive was held to consider a proposal from the Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) to hold a tournament in October 1975 and, at the outset, the president stressed 'the importance of the confidential nature of the discussion and therefore no mention should be made of the names of the sponsors'.

Eric Fitzroy, representing the SAGA, spoke on the subject and expressed his disappointment with the PGA at not sponsoring such a tournament as the SAGA Open. However, in a spirit of cooperation he advised that the SAGA would not oppose the promotion of the tournament.

The manager of the Club submitted costings for additional labour, loss of profits, etc., that could be incurred and also advised that information received from an interstate club suggested that a charge of \$7,000 would not be excessive, plus additional charges, for the promoters to pay for the hiring of the course.

At this meeting approval was given for the conduct of the event and a sub-committee consisting of the president, S.G. Warren, captain, Doug Shimmin, and manager, Norm Dickson, were appointed. In March 1975 agreement was reached with the PGA on the basis of the payment of a lump sum of \$4,500 payable on or before 1 August 1975 plus 20% of all ticket sales, payable at the completion of the tournament.

As an aside to all these negotiations it is of no small interest to note that the all-male house committee passed the following resolution on 30 August 1975 in respect of catering for the forthcoming event, thus breaking a tradition that had prevailed since the early days of the Club:

[It] recommends that during the Classic, that coffee and sandwiches be available in the Mixed Bar and that the dining room be available for meals. It is further recommended that the Members' Lounge and Associates' Lounge be mixed during the whole of the Classic.

This event got under way, as scheduled, and with Grange being the biggest club in South Australia it was, perhaps, fitting that it became the venue for the biggest golfing event on the state's golfing calendar. The prizemoney of \$35,000 attracted many of the big names of golf, including a sprinkling of high-class American players, top Asian players and, with some of Europe's best, the ingredients were there for four days of memorable golf.

Bob Shearer and Mike Cahill tied after 72 holes on 282 and were forced into a sudden death play-off. After a further three holes they were back to the 18th green where Cahill's second shot came to rest in the main catering marquee, following which Shearer ran out as winner.

Following the conclusion of this event the manager, Lionel Storer, attended a golf club managers' conference in Brisbane and upon his return proffered the following comment to his committee:

There is no doubt whatsoever that the Grange is considered by the golfing fraternity as the finest club in Australia. This is probably due to the fact that Grange has two championship courses (which in itself is unique). The location of both courses within one boundary, the sand belt situation, drainage and the climatic conditions lend perfectly to create the ultimate in golf courses.

The 1976 winning score plummeted to 271 (64, 67, 66, 74) when Greg Norman, an unknown player from Queensland, emerged as one of the most exciting players in world golf. It was a shy 21-year-old golf rookie who stepped on the first tee, but within a few days members of the press were searching for superlatives as he scattered the field and gave notice that a future great name in Australian golf had arrived.

OFFICIAL SCORE CARD																		FOR P & A USE			
C & A West Lakes Classic																					
Player's Name (Print Name of Club) to be entered on the Official Match Card																		Stroke Play (see Rule 28)			
Name																		Handicap			
Club																		Score			
Date																		Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	OUT	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	IN	TOTAL	
ETRES	394	349	149	510	342	452	406	343	535	3480	156	405	434	203	324	396	347	170	362	2797	6277
AR	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	38	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	34	72
Total (Sum of 18 holes) 271																		Score			
Player's Name																		Score			
Club																		Score			
Date																		Total			

1979 CBA West Lakes Classic scorecard

After 36 holes one reporter described Norman's onslaught against par:

Flourishing his driver like a sabre Norman again cut a swathe through the Grange Club's relatively dull East Course. Norman belted two shots to the heart of the green at the 563 yard 15th. It was, said the locals, the first time the green had been reached in two and into a slight breeze to boot.

A fellow professional, Graham Marsh, was to offer further plaudits during the course of play:

The first I heard of Greg Norman was when he was something like 16 under the card. I thought, what the hell's going on out there . . . I'm sure he'll be a credit to our golf. He could help provide that added new interest our game needs . . . He can bring down more of his surfy mates to help maintain the interest next year . . .

Before he fell asleep on the night before the last round he recalled, and agreed with, Gary Player's comment that 'the toughest, loneliest place in the world is out in front of a golf tournament'. When he stood on the first tee his plan was to continue to play aggressively but this led him into more trouble than he had experienced over the first three days. However, six bogeys and a double-bogey were offset by five birdies and a round of 74 gave him victory by five shots from David Graham and Graham Marsh.



Greg Norman with the winner's cheque

Lionel Storer, the Club's manager at the time, recalls:

Greg Norman was a wonderful young man. After he won the Classic he was in [my] office with tears rolling down his cheeks. Phones were ringing from everywhere. Greg said, 'What do I do, Lionel?' 'Take their names, the names of their companies, get their numbers and tell them you'll ring back Monday', I replied.

The charisma of Greg Norman captured a lot of people. Jack Nicklaus was 'The Golden Bear' and Greg was going to be 'the young Golden Bear'. The media were ruthless. Greg was runner-up to Bob Shearer in Melbourne. He went out and had a shower and was waiting to be interviewed. They represented it as him being snooty. Totally unfair.

Peter Thomson, the elder statesman of Australian golf, was to agree with these sentiments when he said:

Norman is without doubt the best looking young golfer I have seen in Australia . . . Here we have a young golfer in the Nicklaus mould – dare I say better? What incredible heights must now be before him . . . Nicklaus is something of an idol as he is to every blond teenager with an interest in golf, but the likeness is remarkable. He not only looks like Nicklaus, he goes through the same preparatory motions.³

In 1977 the event proceeded under the banner – CBA West Lakes Classic – the Commercial Bank of Australia being the main sponsor. This year also saw the visit of Sam Snead and other top overseas players, but it was an Australian hero, Bob Shearer, who was again in a winning mode when he shot a thirteen under par score of 271. Tied with Rod McNaughton after fifty-four holes on nine under, he shook him off with a sparkling 33 on the front nine holes to open up a three stroke gap. Greg Norman finished well back in the field on 287.

Shearer used the large American ball for most of the final round but switched to the small one on the par fives: 'I know I can get there in two with the small ball', he said, 'I used to have trouble switching balls during play, but not any more'.

In 1978 another young Queenslander, Wayne Grady, arrived in Adelaide with a few dollars in his pocket and sixteen dollars in the bank; one week before the Classic he took out the Grange Open by one stroke from Roger Stephens with a thirty-six hole score of 145. Record crowds enjoyed good golf, good weather and the grand facilities provided by the Club. Grady was the 25th reserve out of forty-eight for a place in the field, when two late withdrawals saw him get a vacancy in the competition. His winning score of 280 (68, 72, 67, 73) was good enough to beat Bob Shearer by two strokes and take away a cheque for \$12,000.

Lionel Storer recalls:

Wayne Grady was a young man who didn't have a 'cracker'. The Grange Open was decided on a Sunday. He went out in the last group and won

\$1,000 [sic]. The following Thursday the Classic began and he won it. He had slept in his car and had just five dollars in his pocket. He was a wonderful lad.

Humble weekend golfers and social golfers rubbed shoulders with some of the big names in the Sponsors' Pro-Am which preceded the West Lakes Classic in 1979. Western Australian professional, Terry Gale, took top spot with a three under par 69 that gave him a one stroke advantage over the Victorian PGA champion, Ian Stanley. A Hertz team with Victorian professional, Ron Wood, at the helm took the amateur award. The Police Golf Club four – again proving they were 'real golfing bandits' despite their handicapped early start – were second with Maurice Bembridge as their guiding professional.

In 1979 the order of play was altered to provide a better back drop for television, while the East Course, under windy conditions, challenged the players in their efforts to score well. The winner, David Graham, with a score of 285 showed his class as a world rated golfer to survive challenges from Bob Shearer and Gary Vanier, a newcomer from the USA, who tied for second place. These three players were the only ones to better par (288) for the tournament. In 1980 Bob Shaw won by two strokes from Ted Ball and Bob Shearer with a score of 285.

There was a tie after 72 holes in 1981 when Sam Torrance of Scotland tied with Eamonn Darcy of Ireland. Throughout the last round Darcy held a comfortable lead and playing positively he responded to pressure with 'admirable calm' and looked set for a win when nerves apparently got the better of him at the short sixteenth of the combined course. Holding a four stroke lead he bogeyed, dropped another stroke at the seventeenth and double-bogeyed the last. Going to the first play-off hole Darcy played the shot of his life when he hit an eight iron to within two metres of the hole and sunk the putt for a birdie and victory.

Following the amalgamation of the Commercial Bank of Australia with Westpac Banking Corporation the event became the Westpac Classic until 1982, following which the sponsorship was withdrawn.

The promoter and 'owner' of the Classic, R.F. Tuohy, took the event to Royal Adelaide in 1982 and, today, the South Australian Open is a continuation of the original event held at Grange in 1975.

In his reminiscences, Harry Macklin-Shaw, president of the Club from 1975 to 1981, makes a comment that some of his committee were 'positively against it' being continued on a composite course to the detriment of playing members. Bob Tuohy was eager to continue at Grange as he believed the venue to be one of the finest in Australia, but he could not reach a suitable agreement and was obliged, most reluctantly, to take the tournament elsewhere.

In retrospect it must be said that the advent of the West Lakes Classic in 1975, and its national television coverage, played no small part in elevating the status of the Club and saw it recognised as a leading golfing venue within Australia and overseas. Further, the Grange Open also progressed as one of the leading events

on the local golf calendar, attracting first class amateur and professional players, as a lead up to the West Lakes Classic.

Another interesting factor surrounding the conduct of the classics was the part played by members of the Police Golf Club which provided men to perform security functions, including night-time surveillance. Flowing from this magnanimity the Grange committee, as a gesture of appreciation, gave that club the right to play, free of charge, on any week day morning before eight o'clock, provided they ascertained the day before that no restrictions were in place. 'It was thought that this alliance accorded the club better than normal service from the department.'

In passing, the Fire Brigade Golf Club were granted similar rights 'after a committeeman set fire illegally to our rubbish dumps . . . and the fire brigade was called to put out the blaze'. After that incident the fire brigade controlled burning for the Club in return for the free use of the courses.

During all the classics there was an enormous amount of voluntary work performed by Club members, both male and female, covering such requirements as house waitresses, caddies, score recorders, results recorders, marshals, referees, car park and practice paddock attendants. It must be said that without these gratuitous services the classics could not have proceeded and their success was largely due to the self-sacrifice of this large body of members.

The Club Professional's School for Juniors

Following a recommendation from the captain of the day, Dr Dick Burnett, the club professional, John Burton, commenced the supervision of 'Junior Clinics' in 1970 and, today, they still continue under his guiding hand. Conducted on alternate Sundays they are open to any junior male or female introduced by a member. Children as young as four years have attended over the years, while the maximum age is in the vicinity of eighteen years.

Those attending buy a bucket of balls from the professional shop and line up on the practice ground and hit shots; John Burton traverses the line of enthusiasts and proffers advice and encouragement. The assembled youths usually comprise about twelve; during the winter months the numbers are usually depleted, but in fine weather those present may number thirty.

The professional approaches each of them twice in about the space of an hour. In this period they 'fox' the balls three or four times and hit them again. At times when the numbers are greater and more than one person can manage, John Burton obtains assistance from his daughter, Christine, and 'A Grade friends' in the form of Jack Howard, Colin Angel, Wayne McGuinness and a host of others interested in the welfare and progress of the youngsters. Phil Roberts, former State captain, and Shane Robinson are champions who started at these clinics, along with many other competent players. Christine Burton also started her career at this venue; she turned professional in 1990 and after spending a few seasons on the European tournament circuit, is now her father's assistant-professional, and she frequently supervises in John's absence. He concludes:

So the wheel has turned full circle. I derive great satisfaction from those young people who have little aptitude for sport, those youngsters with two left feet and thumbs all over their hands. With guidance and patience these people can learn to enjoy golf at their own level, knowing that their lack of ability is not detracting from anyone else's game. Golf, with its wonderful handicapping system, is the best game in the world to play badly!

In 1980 the young stars of South Australian golf received a solid grounding from which to further develop their game when the Rothmans Sports Foundation helped financially to provide worth-while coaching on all facets of the game, following which 130 schoolboys put their new knowledge into action with a stroke round at Grange.

The following year, as an adjunct to John Burton's activities among juniors, superstar Greg Norman was to return to the site of his first professional win when, in January 1981, he held an excellent clinic for young players at Grange. The champion showed as much talent for communication with young people, as he does when hitting golf balls, and gave a sound down-to-earth and comprehensive cover of the basics of becoming a good golfer.

A Place to go for Birdies

Such was the bold heading of an article in *The Sunday Mail* on 9 January 1977 that explained that 'the biggest golf club in Adelaide is on a fauna kick' by introducing new 'residents' in the form two peacocks and two peahens, donated by a club member, Colin Hutchesson.

After holding them in a pen, complete with a mirror to pander to their vanity, they were let loose upon the West Course. They returned each night to their pen before taking to roosting high up in trees away from the danger from foxes and dogs. They have now disappeared – some electrocuted themselves following a decision to roost on high tension wires, while it is suspected that others ended up one year as a Christmas meal. A number of young birds had to be found alternative accommodation because of their habit of eating young plants in the gardens of surrounding homes and making a mess on patios and verandahs, whilst looking at their reflections in glass doors and windows.

Of the Club's wild-life the Manager, Lionel Storer said:

We've been very lucky with wildlife. The entire course is now surrounded by a fairly high fence, which keeps most animals and birds within bounds. We've had hares on the course for many years, and some are quite tame. Unlike rabbits they do little damage as they nest on top of the ground.

In addition, we've had plenty of wild ducks nesting on the course. We would like to get more native birds and animals – they make playing just that little more enjoyable.

As discussed in an earlier chapter, the area of the two courses was, initially, very open with low shrubs, native pines and small plants, while its main inhabitants were snakes, goannas, ants, echidnas and stump-tailed lizards, as well as small bird life, together with an occasional fox, hare and rabbit.

With the development of the two courses and the planting of thousands of trees, including pine, gum and tea, and other native types, bird life has returned to the area and, today, magpies, peewits (Murray magpies), willie wagtails, parrots of all types, crows, sparrows, finches, swallows, doves and pigeons, to name but a few, abound in the area. The magpie families are now very tame and not prone to 'dive-bombing' as they were in the two decades after 1945 and, with the passing years, the new members of these families have become accustomed to the presence of golfers and readily accept food offerings – many is the meat pie placed on the ground by golfers who, in past years, had been subjected to attacks by these knowing birds. Today, they are known to land on buggies and watch for the player to open his golf bag in anticipation of begging a morsel from the ever-present sandwich secreted away for a snack during a round!

As to the introduction of ducks on to the East Course, the Club's professional, John Burton, recalls:

A gentleman by the name of Magarey, who was having lessons from me, but who as yet was not a member, had brought to the Club two ducks and a gander. He had clipped their wings and said if people could feed them bread or greens, they would stay indefinitely. They were living in the hazard alongside the 9th hole, East Course.

Among our feathered friends today is one very plump pigeon, very knowledgeable as to food possibilities, which patrols the area of the eighth tee awaiting his 'tucker' whilst making sure that doves, ducks and other feathered interlopers are aware of whose territory they are upon.

Galahs are to be found in profusion around the course and these colourful birds, with their powerful beaks, rip out the nut-root from onion weed in the rough and upon the fairways 'and it doesn't cost a cent – only a galah would work for nothing!'

During West Lake Classic events the colourful bird-life was an ever-present wonder to foreign visitors and on one occasion, while playing the sixteenth hole of the East Course, George Archer, the long-hitting American professional, saw a dead gum tree virtually alive with galahs. He walked over from his ball on the fairway and stood in amazement, took a camera from his caddy and shot three photographs and proclaimed he'd pay any money to see such a sight at home.

The hundreds of hares that once ranged the courses have all gone now due to attacks by dogs from the homes of West Lakes inhabitants and the intrusion of foxes. The lakes on the East Course are now the home or staging ground for a wide variety of waterbirds such as ducks of all types, water hens, divers, swans, ibis and shags that visit regularly to fish for succulent yabbies.

A programme to introduce fish into the lakes was attempted, without success, and it is suspected that they fell foul to onslaughts of shags and seagulls that visit in their hundreds. Charles Clark recalls:

It is a great sight to see mother-duck, with up to eleven ducklings, waddling from one lake to another, and since the island was constructed on the largest lake, the young birds have been accorded better protection from predators.

There was an occasion when one of two male swans became very aggressive during the mating season and attacked golfers with the violent flapping of wings, in one case causing some harm to a lady member. Because of this a new home was found and two pinioned males were kept to grace our lakes. One has since been killed by a predator or a frightened golfer using a club to keep the bird away.

At one stage a number of domestic geese were introduced, but because of their prolific breeding and aggressiveness to players they became a nuisance and one dark night a goose hunt was organised by a person who shall remain nameless – hardly anybody commented upon their disappearance.

PLAYER		WEST COURSE																		HANDICAP					
HOLES		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	OUT	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	IN	OUT	TOTAL	H'CAP	NETT
YARDS		507	363	423	155	545	439	369	146	405	3352	480	388	177	516	170	419	476	448	344	3370	3352	6722		
PAR		5	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	36	5	4	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	36	36	72		
STROKE INDEX		12	8	4	18	10	2	14	18	6		15	7	9	11	13	5	1	3	17					
SCORE																									
RESULT																									
MARKER																									
RESULT																									

		EAST COURSE																							
HOLES		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	OUT	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	IN	OUT	TOTAL	H'CAP	NETT
YARDS		423	392	196	454	374	580	444	186	396	3419	433	380	375	552	171	443	530	222	354	3480	3419	6899		
PAR		4	4	3	5	4	5	4	3	4	36	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	36	36	72		
STROKE INDEX		3	9	13	17	11	5	1	15	7		2	16	8	8	18	4	10	12	14					
SCORE																									
RESULT																									
MARKER																									
RESULT																									

DATE	MARKERS SIGNATURE	PLAYERS SIGNATURE	RESULT
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Combined courses scorecard, 1972

A story is told of a Club golfer who sliced his ball into the rough bordering one of the East Course lakes where he disturbed a wild black duck. He found ten eggs in a nest and, collecting them in a hat, took them home and placed them under a sitting hen. In due course nine ducklings emerged and it was rumoured that they added to the member's festive board at Christmas time!

Plovers also visit the course and nest on the ground and, today, they are the only type of bird that still indulges in 'dive-bombing' during nesting season. Such wildlife, coupled with flora, some of which is the last of its type growing on the plains of Adelaide, make a game of social golf an exhilarating walk and to see such sights can, at times, help one forget the misery and despondency of a 'three putt' taken on a previous green. If one is out for a pleasant walk only, the courses are at their best either in the early hours after daybreak or at dusk.

Course Maintenance

Ted Reeves was head-greenkeeper throughout this decade, which commenced with fourteen men under his charge, and it was due entirely to their combined labours that the courses were kept in magnificent condition. This was verified not only by members but by numerous letters received from interstate and international visitors.

Machinery was limited, consisting of a couple of tractors and a few mowers, valued at approximately \$70,000. Until 1976 there was no efficient watering system, no motor bikes and the greenkeepers did the 'dobbing' of the fairways. 1972 saw the purchase of a triplex mower that allowed all thirty-six greens to be cut in one day.

In the first two decades following World War II every green on the West Course was oversown with a mixture of rye and fescue grasses and the main job of a one-armed greenkeeper called Fred was to hand weed the greens, while in summer he could be found moving continuously about the course shifting sprinklers.

By 1978 the ground staff had been reduced to ten; virtually nine because one man was employed as a full-time gardener. This era came to a close with the retirement of Ted Reeves in 1979 after many years of wonderful service – his legacy being in the form of two championship courses; his successor was Frank Neighbour. The 38-hour week was introduced in the early 1980s, an additional week's annual leave prescribed for workers and the Club's machinery was worth about \$500,000, while members were helping the cause of keeping expenditure within bounds by carrying sand buckets and engaging in 'dobbing'.

Today, as members go their diverse ways around the courses one wonders whether they appreciate the work of the groundsmen who keep them in such pristine condition. Indeed, it must be said that a majority takes for granted a function that has become a science over the past two decades.

Eminent Visitors

In March 1978 the *SA Golfer* reported that 'self-confessed golf fanatic, Bob Hope, could not resist an opportunity to sample our Adelaide courses when he visited town recently on his Australian tour. The 74-year-old comedy legend who packed them in at the Apollo Stadium, arrived in Adelaide in the afternoon and by early evening was bristling in high winds on the first tee at the Grange Golf Club. Club

officials and personalities were there to greet him and Bob treated them to an impromptu show while he battled through rain at Grange.

'The sweet-swinger, who attracts most of America's money big-league golfers to the classic event in his name each season, was due at the club next day. Though his buggy awaited him, the comedian failed to come on stage, doubtless put off by the inclement weather . . . ' Bob was fascinated by the hares that abounded on the course – he called them 'jack rabbits'.

John Burton was to recall that in his opinion Bob Hope was looking for a relaxing round of golf but was beset at all sides 'by a four-ring circus' in the form of spectators who, mercifully, dispersed after about three holes of play.

Sammy Davis, junior, who was trapped in a freak dust storm, 'Fats' Domino, Boz Scaggs and Bruce Forsyth are other personalities who have graced the Grange links over the years. The latter performer came down to Grange in May 1981 where he was due to play with club president, Doug Shimmin and captain, Charles Hill, but he had to retire to his motel without taking a swing due to the elements.

A Revolutionary Watering System

Under the skilful guidance of the Head Greenkeeper, Ted Reeves, both courses received Australian championship rating by 1976. In no small way this could be attributed to the fully automatic Toro watering system that was installed in 1974-1975 on the West Course following strong representations from the late Paul Backhouse, then chairman of the greens' committee. As such it was the first of its kind in South Australia.

The system consists of three central controllers in a pump shed, one for the tees and greens and two for the fairways. These central controllers allow the operator to nominate the day and the hour of day irrigation is to commence and they provide a 24-hour, 14-day selection time-table. Connected to these central controllers by underground power lines are satellite controllers, which provide for the actual timing of fairway, green and tee sprinklers.

There were teething problems, such as blowouts, which left gaping holes in the middle of some fairways, but the ultimate benefits outweighed them to the extent that a similar system was installed over the East Course in 1976, and was ready for the playing of the West Lakes Classic in October of that year. When completed it was stated, proudly, that the system 'will help make Grange one of the top golfing complexes in the southern hemisphere'.

Charles Clark, who was on the Grounds Committee at the time, recalled:

One of the biggest hazards of playing in the summer months before the installation of the Toro system was sprinklers and sprinkler hoses which often deflected shots or required you to get wet when picking up your ball under a sprinkler watering radius.

Because of the standard of plastic piping at that time we encountered major problems of pipe bursts and joint failures in the first few years of its

operation. It did replace the need for two greenkeepers to move sprinklers during the summer months and improved the fairways, tees and greens enormously, although when used excessively during the 1970s this caused *Poa annua* to become a major problem in the 1980s.

Championship Rating of the Two Courses

Obtaining a course championship rating requires the satisfaction of many features appertaining to a golf club and includes the club house and ancillary facilities. Following an approach by the Australian Golf Union (AGU), the head body of amateur golf in Australia, through its South Australian branch, and after close examination both Grange courses were granted championship rating during 1976.

Grange was the third club in South Australia to be granted this rating and it is unique in that it has two championship courses with identical par 72 ratings. In both instances the AGU rating is in excess of the par of the courses without the use of separate championship tees as occurs with some other clubs.

For the East Course to be given championship rating after only ten years of development speaks volumes for the initial course design by Vern Morcom. The improvements made to both courses since 1976, and the more recent club house refurbishment, has ensured the retention of these ratings. The Grange Golf Club has been listed in the recent past as being within the fourteenth to twenty-second of the top clubs in Australia that must be considered to be a very conservative position in 1996. It was under the guidance of the late Ted Reeves, head greenkeeper, that both courses were able to be presented as championship venues. Ted was a golfer in his own right and played off a four handicap in the 1950s. Because of this he was able to apply his golfing knowledge to the care, maintenance and improvement of the courses and he did this very successfully.

Present-day members can be justly proud of the time, thought and work that went towards the completion of today's golfing complex and, with the continuance of the dedication displayed in the past by the Club's administrators, all concerned can look forward to an exciting future in the world of this fascinating, albeit frustrating, game called golf.

Fifty Golden Years of Golf

As we have seen in an earlier chapter the official opening of the Grange Golf Course took place in May 1928 and to celebrate the occasion the fiftieth anniversary was celebrated by the dedication of a plaque and a fountain, situated between the pro-shop and the club house. Fittingly, it was the Club's greatest ever mentor and servant, Dr Roy Sims, who unveiled the edifice.

In his welcoming address the Club's president, Harry Macklin-Shaw, said the fountain was a tangible recognition of Grange's history and was a tribute to the many people who had given their time and energy to make Grange such an impressive complex. He then pointed out the symbolic significance of the fountain:

Pebbles – Represented the many problems Grange had met and overcome throughout the years.

Stones – Depicted the hard work that had and still does go into making the Club. They represented Grange's solid base.

Flowing Water – Was a symbol of the progress of the Club.

Shrubs – Represented growth, and

The Curved Outline – Represented the beauty of the club's surroundings.

The official ceremony was attended by a group of Club officials, members and associates, the Mayor of Woodville, Mr Sutherland, and sponsors and guests from the West Lakes Classic tournament that was to be held in October 1978 at Grange.

Course Improvements

The 1979 winter season saw the method of play on the East Course being reversed. The tenth became the first and the first became the tenth. The decision was taken after careful consideration of all factors in the starting of competitions, the provision of toilet facilities to members and associates and the access to refreshments after nine holes in a similar manner to the West Course. This remained in force until 1 June 1985 when play reverted to its original concept.

The remodelling of the professional's shop was completed, together with the establishment of a Pioneer Memorial Garden on the site where the original clubhouse stood. To complete this project gardens were established around the clubhouse. On the western boundary the West Lakes housing project had made rapid progress and other projects on the southern boundary enhanced the area in the proximity of the Club.

Within the clubhouse there was an upgrading of the decor that added much to the comfort and pleasure of its patrons. A library of paintings was also established with the intention of expanding it, from time to time, with a view to the establishment of historical references for present and future members.

On the courses themselves, various types of modern maintenance equipment were installed such as mechanical appliances for grooming, while a new water hazard on the East Course was designed as an experiment to establish the feasibility of maintaining water in the lakes that dried out in the summer seasons.

Thousands of trees were planted around both courses with a system of drip-feed to ensure they became established, thus adding to the beauty of the complex. In the interests of the safety and welfare of the Club's flora and fauna the boundary of the property was enclosed with wire mesh fencing.

As the 1970s came to an end members looked forward to the next decade with confidence 'that our club will move on to bigger and better things for the benefit of each and every member'. The era saw many changes and improvements in and around the clubhouse and the highlight was the celebration of the Club's golden anniversary in 1976.

The ex-servicemen of the club had, as a token of appreciation to members,

contributed to improvements by providing the memorial entrance gateway, drinking fountain and pergola on the East Course and electric clocks on both western and northern faces of the clubhouse.

This chapter would not be complete without a golf story or two and the first offering is from Charles Clark who recalls that during the 1976-77 period:

One Friday afternoon a fierce thunderstorm rolled over Adelaide and I remember four ashen-faced, bedraggled players coming into the mixed-bar area seeking a 'morale booster' in the form of a copious tot of spirits. As captain I happened to be present at the time and following the restoration of normal heart beats, and the return of colour to their previously pallid cheeks, one of them poured out the following tale:

We were putting out on the 14th hole, East Course, when there was an almighty blinding flash and explosion that knocked the four of us to the ground in a semi-conscious state. When we had gathered our wits and senses about us and looked around there were large pieces of bark and wood lying around the southern edge of the green, while the old dead gum tree on the side of the 5th fairway on the West Course was lying on the ground split down the middle, and from it a cloud of acrid smoke billowed upwards towards the dark and threatening clouds.

That tree is still there today as a reminder to us all of the hazards of lightning around a golf course during such displays of the turbulent forces of Nature.

Believe it or not but the author vouches for the following story to be a true account of a happening on the Grange golf course. A player had hit his second shot at the third hole on the West Course and had taken a prodigious divot. Honouring the etiquette of the game he walked forward to retrieve the turf and upon his return found a ball, driven by a player following, had rolled into the man-made hole and was, of course, all but unplayable. Why, with the vast expanse of fairway had the ball finished in that spot?

The following yarn may be classed as apocryphal but a Grange member is adamant as to its authenticity. A Scotsman, recently arrived from his home country, was welcomed as a member soon after his arrival by three of his countrymen, who were eager to show him the splendour of the West Course. On approaching the fifth green it was apparent that ahead of them a couple of 'wags' had placed a cigarette in a sleepy lizard's mouth and left it on the green.

When the Scots arrived there was the lizard apparently having a pleasurable smoke. No one said a word and the three 'old stagers' treated the matter as though it was a commonplace event. The newcomer looked, too, but did not say a word, but after driving off on the sixth hole he could not contain himself any longer and enquired in a rich, Scottish brogue, 'Laddies, I know there are some funny things in this country, but can you tell me where the lizard keeps his matches?'

Finally, Ray Drew, a former stalwart of both the Grange Golf Club and Thomas Hardy & Sons tells this delightful story:

Back in the days when alcoholic mixed drinks were first presented to the public, Hardy's and Schweppes decided to can Black Bottle brandy and dry ginger ale. The 13-fluid ounce cans were marketed as 'Black Can Brandy and Dry'.

I decided to test the new product on my playing partners one Saturday morning in summer. Two cans were placed in my deep-freeze on the Friday evening and, naturally, were frozen solid when I set out for the course.

To thaw the cans my partners and I carried them under our arms until we reached the par 3 eighth tee and while waiting for the preceding four to clear the green we consumed the beverage with unanimous approval.

When the green was clear I stepped on to the tee and said, 'It was not only good to drink, it improves your golf, watch this!' Believe it or not I holed it! Of the other three players two got birdies and the other a par, which only proved that 'Black Can Brandy and Dry' does improve your golf. What a pity it is not available today!

At this juncture we leave our storytellers and divert our attention to the turbulent 1980s and beyond.

* * * * *

It's good sportsmanship to not pick up golf balls while they are still rolling.

(Mark Twain)



CHAPTER ELEVEN

To the Year 2000 and Beyond

To me, at any rate, the most exquisitely satisfying act in the world of golf is that of throwing a club.

(Henry Longhurst, cited in *Golf*, August 1979)

Introduction

Within Australia the 1980s can be considered as an era where social mores were abandoned and the pursuit of profit put before the long-established precept of accountability, as greedy and predatory 'entrepreneurs' plundered the nation. Many facets of society were tainted with a corruption bred of a perverted competitiveness, personal gain and with an urge to win, driving out any remnant of the 'fair go' tradition that, in past eras, had been exemplified in mass participation in sport.

Whilst Commonwealth heads of government disavowed sporting contacts with South Africa, several prominent golfers defied the ban while, closer to home, our Prime Minister, Malcolm Fraser, asked the Australian Olympic Federation to withdraw from participation in the Olympic Games, scheduled to be held in Moscow late in 1980; the plea was rejected. Comments in the local press at the time included:

Sport was the fundamental metaphor of Australian public life: Elliott and Holmes a'Court vying for BHP like two kids playing Monopoly; Sir John Kerr umpiring the roughest game in Australian political history; the Springbok tour and the Moscow Olympics as moral comments on tyranny overseas . . . The tradition continued.

Pat Cash, winner of the men's singles at Wimbledon after a long period of Australian eclipse was heckled during his attempt on the Australian title in January 1988 by anti-apartheid campaigners who disapproved of his visiting South Africa.¹

The Golf Courses at Grange

Upon reflection, these last two decades of the twentieth century can be regarded as the time when the Club's management could look back with pride at the

achievements of the previous years and, as far as the two courses were concerned, apply their time and energy in investigating and authorising such matters as re-designing the practice fairway, constructing new practice greens, extensive programmes to re-establish the native vegetation, landscaping gardens and many other enhancement projects.

Among these was a project that had been in the minds of the committee for many years: it came to fruition in 1980 with the completion of a lake on the East Course. At the outset the fouling of the lake presented a problem but was finally overcome by recirculation and aeration. During 1982 the basic work of forming lakes and a fountain on the 18th hole, East Course, was completed, with the spoil from excavations being utilised to raise the 7th tee. The finality of the project was reached in 1985 when a stone bridge across the lake beside the ninth fairway was completed.

In 1981 hordes of huge mosquitoes descended upon the course and proved to be an effective natural hazard for players; a visitor was to remark, 'I can do without my driver but there's no way I can do without the repellent. They told me the course was near the airport, but, fair dinkum, I thought some of them were the new airbuses. I sprayed an aerosol at one. That was a mistake. He took the can out of my hand and sprayed me back. I'll hire a caddy this week just to keep them off me.'

The genial club manager, Lionel Storer, described the 'mossies' as 'big enough to sit on logs and bark. We have tried everything, but all we can do is hope for a northerly wind to blow them over to Royal Adelaide ...' They were classified as a 'salt area type' and were believed to have been blown south from the Bolivar-St Kilda area. Advice from the Woodville corporation was that spraying would be ineffectual and liberal applications of repellent were the only deterrent.

During 1983, and over a period of several months, the carcasses of hares, possums, peacocks, ducks and other bird life were found lying around the courses and due, no doubt, to the depredation of foxes that had been confirmed as residents of the West Course. Efforts to trap them were unsuccessful but, as a result of burning rubbish in a dump site hole, near the 13th tee, East Course, four foxes were incinerated.

At about the same time another pest in the form of human vandals made their unwanted presence felt as they broke in to the buggy storage building and inflicted wilful damage on motor bike buggies stored there. Vending machines were broken and contents stolen, while damage was inflicted upon some greens. To counter these visitations modern surveillance systems were installed in all appropriate areas.

On a humorous note on Wednesday, 22 February 1984, a member, Alf Gibbs, lined up a shot into the 13th, West Course, when his ball hit a tree, rebounded and hit a dove sitting on a nest. The dove fell out, dead, followed by a nest egg! To prove the story the egg with a slight dent was presented as evidence.

In June 1993 the Government gave the Club an option to purchase twenty-eight hectares of leasehold land that encompassed one half of the East Course.

The asking price was \$1,200,000 and if this was taken up the Club would then hold the freehold of all the land occupied by the two courses. By way of explanation the Club's president, Maurice Hughes, said:

The Government is not forcing us to buy the land. We approached [it] asking how much it would cost. There is some misapprehension we have been forced to buy the land; that's not the case. The initiative came from the committee . . . [which] is unanimous we should purchase the land . . .

If this offer is refused, its highly likely future purchase prices could be much higher. This is an opportunity that shouldn't go by, and the price is competitive.

We have a moral obligation to guarantee the future of the club . . . We should also save a significant amount of money in leasehold fees, to the tune of \$10,000 a year . . .

The property in question had been independently valued at \$8 million, while the Club's lease provided that it could be resumed at any time without any reimbursement for capital improvements. The Club was also concerned that the authorities may deem it desirable to enlarge the access to Football Park through the road adjoining the East Course boundary and, again, in the terms of the lease no recompense could be expected.

After deep consideration of all the attendant facts the committee was firmly of the opinion that any other course, other than outright purchase, would put at risk the Club's ability to maintain two courses and cause significant problems in redesigning holes 5, 6, 11 and 12 on the East Course. Settlement for the land was made in September 1995 and the purchase money was effected without recourse to a cash contribution from members and life memberships at a cost of \$30,000 were made available and quickly taken up.

Hazards of Course Re-development

By 1989 the perennial curse of golf courses in the form of *poa annua* had infested both links and invaded the sensitive winter grasses in the greens and, consequently, putting became a greater mental hazard for members. The committee deliberated at length on possible remedies and invited turf consultants, Newton, Grant and Spencer, to make an initial assessment and offer recommendations as to the future management of the two courses.

It was evident from their report that all the West Course greens would have to be replaced and that those of the East Course would suffer a similar fate unless immediate remedial work was undertaken. Other major recommendations were the removal of pine trees whose root systems intruded into and under greens thus robbing them of moisture, and the establishment of a 'single grass' system in the fairways, namely couch grass.

The removal of the trees proved to be an emotional experience; many of them

were over thirty years old and had been planted by members who were still active within the Club. However, course requirements overruled sentiment and 100 or more were removed. The effects of shade and tree root invasion had caused serious turf deterioration and following their demise a dramatic improvement in the growth of healthy grass was more than apparent.

The replacement of the West Course greens was a massive undertaking and many hours of debate took place within the committee as to the manner in which a satisfactory outcome could be achieved, with the minimum of inconvenience to members. A revolutionary method was adopted in that instead of lifting all the turf and replacing the sub-surface with sand loam, etc., the existing surfaces were killed, treated and oversown with seed into a thin layer of loam. The decaying material from the former green thus acted as a nutrient to the emerging sward.

In so doing the old shape and contours were preserved and, where an enlargement to putting surfaces was required because of fairway encroachment over the years, it was a simple matter to poison the particular area. Initially, five greens were replaced and, by December 1989, were in play at a fraction of the cost of the conventional method and such was its success a redevelopment of a further eleven greens was programmed for 1990.

This phase of rejuvenation was completed within five months and only the second and tenth greens required attention both of which were completely reconstructed – when the former was laid bare the entire area was riddled with remnant roots from six pine trees that had been removed previously.

Meanwhile the turf management programme introduced for the East Course was working most satisfactorily and it became evident that it would not be necessary to replace any of the greens. In fact John Spencer was moved to say that the quality of bent grass (penn cross) on some of the greens was the best he had seen anywhere in the world.

While the replacement programme had been achieved with a minimum of interference with play, the decision to replace all the fairways did not meet with the same success. The existing couch grass species were oversown with fine leaf hybrid varieties, such as Santa Ana and Wintergreen, both of which normally take about five years to become dominant.

Despite all these efforts, at times large areas of both courses are being closed for play for several weeks. This is why agronomic as well as the human relations factors led to some fairways being 'sprigged' and others rotary hoed.

Whilst the fairways have presented themselves in the form of a lush sward in the summer months, the ensuing deterioration of their surfaces in the cold winter months has been the subject of much debate. By 1994 different techniques had been introduced in an effort to strike a balance between time for successful establishment of the fairways and demands from its membership for playing time. In an effort to accommodate this regime the course superintendent, Chris Klei and seventeen assistants, work flexible hours, sometimes ranging from 5 am to 9 pm.

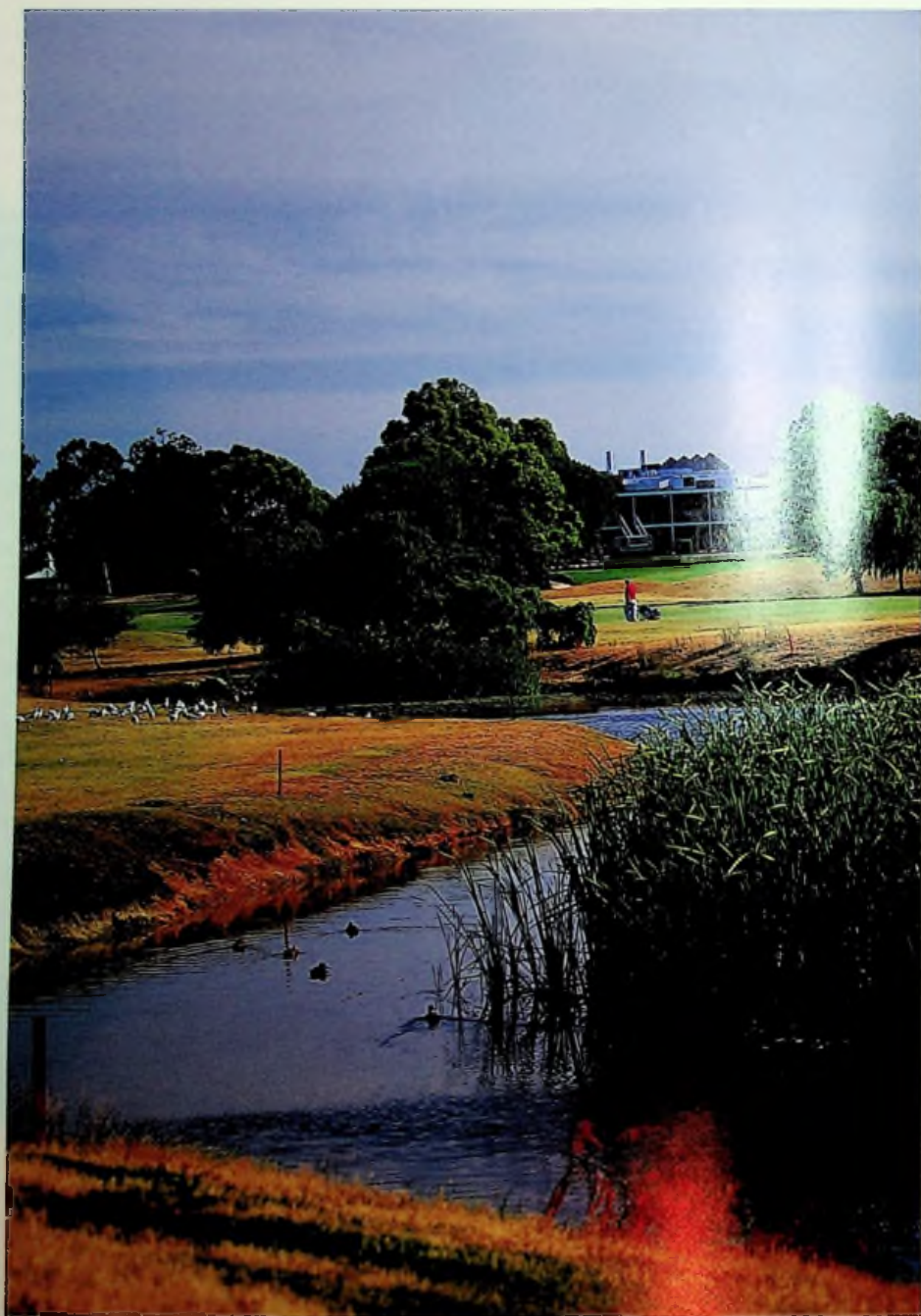
In hindsight it can be said that the promotion of Santa Ana couch growth on fairways and bent grass on greens was part of the Club's determination to provide



Third green, East Course



Ninth green, East Course, viewed from the sixth green



Lake on the East Course looking towards the Clubhouse, viewed beside the eighth hole

golfers with first class surfaces and by 1996 this is slowly, but surely, being achieved.

During 1991 the committee commissioned Grant Spencer to review the bunkering on both courses because, over the years, a number of them had been either altered or filled in and the consensus of opinion was that in some ways the original design concept had been lost. A report was received, adopted in principle and presented to members as part of a general information meeting in October 1991.

Work began immediately with some minor variations and a reconstruction of the fairway bunker on the second hole (West), while during 1992 significant changes were made to the first, third and twelfth (West). At a 1993 meeting of members there was significant opposition to the bunker plan and, specifically, that the course was being made 'too difficult for the ordinary member'. Accordingly, a motion was passed precluding the committee from proceeding with any further bunkering. This edict was rescinded at the 1996 meeting and that year saw some further bunker construction taking place on the fourth hole of the East Course.

Today, Grange's two championship courses sit on 110 hectares of deep reddish sand and although not all of its 2,600 members are active players, those who do enjoy grand facilities, thoughtful course design and scenery such as not seen elsewhere in South Australia.

Course Records

On 21 May 1932, A. Hughes, a 19-year-old member, set an amateur course record with a round of 75; the standard scratch score at the time was 75. During 1935, when the standard scratch of the course stood at 72, the course record was 73 and held by the Club's professional, Alf Toogood; according to the Club's annual reports it stood for thirteen years before being equalled by Gordon Westthorp in 1948 – Alf Toogood had shot a 65 in May 1933 when the standard scratch score for the course was 73.

However, reports in *The News* and *The Mail* in August 1934 and August 1939, say that Arthur Cowell and J. Whallin set new amateur course records of 77 and 71, respectively: the 1939 report added that 'the previous best was held by himself and George Howard (junior). The lowest score at the Grange is 70 by W. Robertson, the club professional'. In October 1939 Ron Clarke 'equalled the [amateur?] course record with a 71'.

By 1950 the course had been altered and lengthened and, prior to the Morcom plan being implemented, the course record was 70, held jointly by Mel. Warner, George Howard (jnr), Ron Clarke, Jack Daly, Rex Born and Gordon Westthorp. This was 'unofficially' lowered when Harold Broadbridge shot a 69 (37, 32) on 25 September 1950 in a bogey competition.

By April 1954 a further two members, Mel. Warner and Harold Roach, had 'unofficially' broken 70, but the Club captain, Eric Fitzroy, with the authority of the committee, decreed that there was no official record holder and to remedy

this it had been decided to hold a medal competition once a month in which A grade players would be compelled to hit off from the championship tees.

Following this edict George Howard (junior) set the record with a 72 (36, 36) in April 1954; later that year Bruce Stanford shot a brilliant 67. With the first course alterations under the Morcom plan being implemented, by late 1957 the course record was held jointly by Mel. Warner, Colin Jupe and Dick Foot with a score of 71. This state of affairs held until 1958 when Brian Crafter shot a 69 in the Grange Open; this score was eclipsed by R.F. (Bob) Stevens with a 67 during the Ampol tournament in the same year.

However, with further alterations under the Morcom plan, new course records were established during 1959: Amateur – 71, held jointly by J.L. Howard, V.G. Kingshott and C.G. Ostler; professional – 72, B.W. Crafter and M. Crafter. During 1960 N.R. Foot of Kooyonga claimed the record with a 70 and in 1961 Murray Crafter, in the first round of the South Australian Open championship, shot a 70 to share it. The honour passed to John Sullivan with a 69 achieved during the 1961 Grange Open.

Unfortunately, from this point in time it is impossible to trace the history of the respective course records. However, in a report of a President's Trophy report in 1967 Dick McKay shot 'a course record 67' – apparently not accepted as an official record, while in the South Australian Open in 1973 Ted Ball (NSW) carded a 66 in the second round.

In the 1973 Champion of Champions event Chris Bonython (Kooyonga) shot a 'course-record equalling' 69 on the East Course. Further, in 1981 during the Grange Open it was reported that Cec. Ferguson, a Canadian professional, had bettered the West Course record with a 67, 'the previous holders being Cyril Ostler with a 68 in 1974, which was equalled by Barry Coxon in 1976'. During the 1988 West End Open, Gordon Brand (junior) of England had a 64 on a composite course.

In respect of the women players at Grange a May 1978 report says: 'Junior associate, Karen Simmonds, set a new associate record by shooting a 71 on the West Course on Sunday, 9 April. This breaks the official record held jointly by Val Mattson and Sue Tonkin by eight shots'.

The Clubhouse

By 1984 it was apparent that the dining room while being 'serviceable and comfortable' was steadily, but surely, earning a reputation of 'being a little run down'. This was highlighted by the general condition of the room – Cracks in the brickwork comprising the wall, stained ceiling tiles, while 'the warm colour theme of the room with its open brickwork and orange curtains were unusual in a hot climate... Finally, while the course, clubhouse surrounds and foyer enjoy lush reminders of the outdoor life, the dining room contrasts this with a drought of vegetation and a desert of autumn colours. After [many] years... it's time for a change'.

While some members declared that they didn't care if they 'had to sit on a box while enjoying a pie and a beer after golf', there were others who were cognisant of a most important consideration in the form of social functions, weddings, etc., which made a substantial monetary contribution to the club.

And there the matter rested until 1991 when the Future Projects Committee turned its attention to the clubhouse that was then twenty-five years old. With many items approaching the end of a useful life, a cost benefit study was undertaken to ensure that money was not wasted on repairing those which, by replacement, may have been far better value to the club.

The dining room, main lounge and sprig bar all needed major upgrading and, accordingly, advice was sought as to whether those functions could be serviced from fewer locations thus providing more efficient staffing and servicing costs and better facilities and service for all members.

At the same time the clubhouse roof had rusted out and needed replacement and a similar condition applied to the lounge window frames. In replacing these it was decided to upgrade the lounge area and utilise the Club's most valuable asset – the magnificent views to the north and west. At the same time a major refurbishment was undertaken, coupled with certain structural alterations the total cost of which was in the region of \$980,000 and it was achieved without a call or an increase to members' subscriptions.

Allied to these refurbishments was the perceived need of appropriate funding and some of the avenues explored were: external borrowings and life memberships to be set at a figure in the vicinity of \$30,000, with an upper limit of twenty to thirty applicants, a house levy of reasonable proportions to involve every member in the funding process and a lump sum payment in place of a dues increase.



The clubhouse, 1995

Submissions were sought from several architects and among the successful firm's proposals was a plan to replace the upstairs windows with 'openable' walls that enabled the balconies to become part of the lounge area on days when the weather was suitable. Associated with this proposal was the possibility of using the western side of the lounge area for members dining, leaving the existing dining room basically as a function room and enabling the house to operate generally with only one upstairs bar, thus saving in normal running costs.

By the close of 1994 the function room of the clubhouse, as revealed in the annual financial statements, had become a most valuable asset, particularly for functions such as weddings: in 1995 thirty-seven weddings had been booked with an estimated turnover of some \$300,000, with an excellent residuary profit margin. However, it was evident, following several cancellations, that the dining rooms 'looked drab'.

The initial stage of the renovations was completed during 1995 and, today, the upper-level facilities are considered to be without peer in any golf club in South Australia. It was well received by members, generally, as evidenced by those who bring their business associates and friends to enjoy the facilities. The single bar operation for general club use showed significant savings, whilst still providing first class service. The work was carried out at the cost of \$1.2m with a minimal incursion into the pockets of its some 2,700 members.

Competitions

During the 1990s, the winners of Saturday and Wednesday competitions received money order trophies, while golf balls were provided as consolation prizes. Prior to this time, from the late 1960s until the mid-1980s, winners received specific prizes donated by sponsors, who were usually members.

This procedure had considerable appeal at first with the award being named after the sponsor. Eventually, there was an over-abundance of these trophies, but they lacked any consistency as to value. With this anomaly creating adverse comment from all quarters, the scheme was abandoned.

Miscellany

The year 1986 will be remembered as the year that the Grange Golf Club adopted a revised constitution in order to comply with the commonwealth Sex Discrimination Act 1984, the South Australian Equal Opportunity Act and the Associations Incorporation Act. At the close of the 1980s the Club had 2,668 members, including 573 associates.

In the flurry of course improvements the Club's manager and office staff were not neglected. Charles Clark reminisces:

Computerisation of the office functions and handicapping were commenced in 1989-90 and we now have one of the most up-to-date computer set-ups available for golf course administration.



From left: John Burton, Stefan Edberg, Ivan Lendl, Tony Picard, Tony Roche

During the 1980s the Grange Golf Club entertained several tennis players and John Burton, the professional of the day, recalls:

Ivan Lendl, despite his awesome profile on the 'box' was a practical joker worthy of commendation. During a sojourn in Adelaide he arranged to play at Grange with Stefan Edberg and manager, Tony Roche. For the latter gentleman I was instructed to supply some ancient hickory-shafted clubs. To this request I was happy to comply and, for good measure, included a bunker rake instead of the obligatory putter. To this day I can see Roche's display of good humour and Lendl's quiet, unobtrusive chuckling in the background as Roche was handed the wherewithals for the occasion.

John McEnroe also visited the course and, I confess, he was a worry – a bundle of jumped up human nerves – an enigma to a mere mortal in the form of a golf professional!

The Diners Club

Within the Club is a team of members, totalling about 35, who, for many years have been playing on a Thursday at which time they reflect upon times past under the pseudonym of 'The Diners' Club' or 'Dads' Army'. One of the rank and file with a poetic bent, while remaining anonymous, offers the following resume of the group's activities and philosophy:

The Diners' Club's a special group of distinguished gentlemen
Who enjoy each others company and a game of golf with them.
They meet each Thursday at the Grange to battle for the points,
To exercise their muscles and ease their aching joints.
They meet up in the lounge to have a drink or two
And have a little natter about the things they used to do,
But whether it's the Diners' Club, or Dads' Army if you like,
The one thing they have in common is that they all think alike.
The old boys of the Diners' Club are as tough as old boot leather,
They turn up for their game of golf in every type of weather.
It can be as hot as Hell or teeming down with rain,
But they'll be lined up on the tee waiting for their game.
And though the course be muddy, and the greens all slow and wet,
Our boys will be out there battling, determined to win their bet.
And so they play each Thursday hitting from tee to cup,
Determined to make the most of things before their time is up.

In the opinion of many members of 'Dads' Army', 1996 proved to be 'A Troubled Year' as evidenced by the following verse:

Ninety-six has been an awful year for some of the Diners' men,
Who've had a few problems that have cropped up now and then.
Pat and Jeff had tummy trouble and underwent the knife,
Alan had a bypass that probably saved his life,
Colin had pneumonia and others had the flu,
While melanomas thrived and had to be removed.
Ian had some bloody trouble that knocked him for a loop
And Ivor drilled his finger while working on the roof.
Let's hope all these things are over and we are normal again
So that we can gather together and get on with our game.

But in spite of this lament our ageing poet is forever the supreme optimist and expresses his and his mates innate love of the game in a 'Lament of the Ageing Golfer':

Our golf is not improving, it gets harder every year
As our drives get shorter and the good shots disappear,
The courses seem much longer, our irons won't reach the greens
Like they used to when we were in our teens.
But let's not worry about that as old Bjelke used to say,
We're much better off at the end of each day's play
Than the blokes who can't make it, and wish to God they could,
So let's forget about the irons and hit another wood.

The names of past and present members of this refuge for ageing par-hunters are:

Eric Isaachson	Alan Adcock	Keith Koehne
Ron Thomas	Jeff Barker	Bill Johnson
Mal Stott	Owen Jones	Peter Thom
David Bethune	Ivor Lewis	Colin Wiles
Malcolm Bills	Oscar Lansbury	Norm Wasley
Dick Whitrod	Bob Lee	Jack Williams
Fred Bradley	Len Marron	Ian Buttrose
John Maxwell	Ken Byerlee	Geoff Mitton
Malcolm Brown	Alan McDonald	Vic Caust
Dave McNally	Evan Cunningham	Bob McFarlane
John Congear	Roger Nash	Cyril Nettle
Ern Dawes	Bernie O'Leary	Reg Edmonds
Frank Priest	Max Frogley	Harry Perry
Howard Pfitzner	Ted Flaherty	Dick Richardson
Jack Green	Charlie Hagan	Bob Hank
Pat Ryan	Alan Hardy	Milton Hatwell
John Kirkpatrick	Howard Pfitzner	John Heinrich
John Stephens	Ralph Hoskin	Peter Sharp
Jack Henderson	Frank Skuce	Frank Henderson
Jack Stain	Russel Henderson	Doug Shimmin

A Youthful Reflection

As we close this chapter of the Club's history, and accepting the proposal that the future of the Grange Golf Club rests immeasurably in the hands of its younger members, it is fitting to hear from one of the younger brigade whose character and golfing abilities have been formed and nurtured within its precincts.

On the night of Sunday, 4 August 1996, on the eve of his departure overseas to take up a scholarship at the University of Colorado, USA, Nigel Spence, in a farewell speech, spoke of his golfing experiences at Grange. What follows is a precis of his remarks that received the deserved approbation of an attentive audience:

In two week's time I will be soaking up the clear, dry heat of Colorado . . . The course is four years long and is the path I have chosen to improve and test my golfing ability, while also furthering myself academically. To do this I am going to have to leave behind a great lot of people here tonight who have had a huge influence on my life. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the first great American author and philosopher, once said 'Every man is my superior in some way, in that I learn off him'. I have used this quotation throughout my life, both consciously and subconsciously, and tonight I would like to publicly thank some people who have influenced me over the years.

From the age of nine I began having golf lessons from John Burton who took me aside and taught me the basics of grip, stance and alignment. Years passed and John persisted on these three areas – and funnily enough I still haven't got these right to John's disbelief. I would like to thank John for his time and encouragement and congratulate him on getting me this far, considering what he had to work with.

In 1991 the Grange Simpson Cup team had an injection of youth. A young frizzy-haired Craig Martin made his debut. Craig hits long, straight drives and has a wonderful short game. He also had the shortest caddy in the competition. Our combined height was seven feet, six inches and our combined age was 28 – half the age of Colin Angel at the time.

I was learning from every shot Craig hit; he taught me a lot without realising it and I thank him for the opportunity he gave me. Fortunately, he didn't teach me how to putt – his father did! Terry Martin would be the person who has had the greatest influence on my game without a single instruction. While pulling Craig's bag on Saturday mornings for my father, Terry was teaching me etiquette and displaying a fantastic temperament.

To me Terry is the gentleman of the fairway and the boss of the moss. He is the finest putter to have stalked the Grange greens and his devotion to junior golf in the past is being rewarded now with ten of the sixteen Grange pennant players being twenty-one years or younger. Terry Martin is a role model for all of the juniors here tonight and they should all strive for his qualities. Thank you Terry for your time in the past and the example you have set.

Jordan Ormsby and Luke Altschwager have been my so-called bitter rivals over the last three of four years and without the competition none of us would be where we are now. Over the years we have spurred each other on and lifted each other to new heights. Recently, Luke and I have been helping each other's game and it has been successful. Luke has made the State Colts side and I have reached a major goal. Tonight I would like to thank Luke and Jord for letting me win all those tournaments. I have left a vacancy that will soon be filled by Wade Ormsby, who will keep the competition hot while I'm away.

James Coulson would be one of my most admired players. He doesn't have a weak link in his game and if you looked up the word concentration in a dictionary there would be a photo of James on the golf course. Sometimes James is so deep in thought he just stands swinging a club for five or ten minutes and forgets to hit the ball. I played James in the first round of the state amateur this year and found out why he is the number one player: when ever he needs to hole a shot or a putt, he does. He is a fine player and my admiration for his game has made subtle changes to my own. I thank James for our matches and the great experience I got from them.

Phil Roberts has been a generous giver of sound advice to me over past years. His experience is priceless and I have been honoured by him sharing his experiences with me. He is the voice of reason during times of desperation and this year was a solid rock that underpinned a great group of guys. Phil's

technique is sound considering his varying stature every year. He is even trying to talk me into doing his rigorous fitness programme and strict diet. Thanks Phil for the lengthy talks and needed lessons. I'm sorry we couldn't win the cup for you this year.

Paul McDonald has taught me a lot in different areas. His confidence goes through the team; he taught me what is called 'lateral thinking the Paul McDonald way'. And there is Michael Hocking, my first room-mate on an interstate trip. He taught me the tricks of living away from home and the importance of the stereo. Michael changed my taste for music for the better in a week and became a role model for me academically. He is an extremely talented person with an ear for music, a mind for science and a heart for golf. He is an inspiration to me as he is dedicated to everything he does. He is a graduate of the Terry Martin school of etiquette and has proved that you can study and play golf. He has helped me enormously and I only wish I could be more like Mike.

For the last three years I have been playing Simpson Cup and for every match there has been one man at my side. Uncle Roger ('Rog') has been the long term caddy and, unfortunately, today saw the end of his contract. Rog is now a free agent . . . and he is the only non-golfer I would take advice from on the golf course. Rog doesn't read greens and doesn't tell me where to hit it, but I wouldn't swap him for anyone. He is a calming voice when things are tense and a feeling of trust overcomes me on Sundays in June, July and August. There is no better feeling than having a caddy who believes in every shot you play. Thank you Uncle Rog for your devotion and dedication. I really loved the time we have had together on the course.

Well, thank you everybody mentioned above, and special thanks to Colin Shepherdson, Alan Martin, John Heinrich and the rest of the committee who have helped me over the years and have kept me out of the committee room on Tuesday nights.

With this calibre of young men within its ranks the Grange Golf Club can look forward with confidence to the twenty-first century and beyond.

* * * * *

Golf is a good walk spoiled. – (Mark Twain)



The Woman-Hater



Part Three

Women and Golf at The Grange

by Alison Painter



Caddie: 'This club is going to ruin, allowing ladies to join!'
Mrs Sharp: 'They evidently can't get gentlemen.'

Punch

CHAPTER TWELVE

Women and Golf

A woman golfer after several excursions into the rough said in desperation to her caddy: 'Sonny, can you tell me why I am slicing my drive?'. 'Yes Ma'am,' said the lad 'you don't put the tee in straight'.

(The News, 26 June, 1957)

Women in the Community

For many generations women, with very few exceptions, were relegated to a subordinate role in society. Regardless of social standing, this position persisted into the late 19th century. In Victorian times women of affluence were not expected to be much more than decorative wives; poorer women were often only domestic drudges. Women who, for economic reasons, had to work were only able to gain employment as domestic servants, teachers (where they were paid much less than their male equivalents), or as seamstresses in sweat shops. Their rights at law were minimal: it was harder for a woman to get a divorce, her husband could restrict access to her children, or even prevent any claim to custody of them, and any assets she may have had became the property of her spouse on marriage. These inequalities were changed by various Acts of Parliament in the latter part of the last century.

South Australia was ahead of the other colonies of Australia in allowing women to graduate from university, and, in 1894, in giving women the vote and the right to stand for parliament. However, it was not easy to fulfil that right, and it was not until 1919 that Mrs Benny was elected to the Brighton Council, the first woman on a local council in Australia. It was another 40 years before the first women entered the South Australian parliament: Joyce Steele to the lower house and Jessie Cooper to the Legislative Council.¹ And that was not achieved without a legal challenge from a male candidate.

The view that the natural place for a woman is in the home has only changed over the last few decades. Although women undertook many tasks usually performed by men during the years of both world wars, in peace time many retreated back to their 'home duties'. Young women were employed in offices, banks, shops, and factories, but generally not in career enhancing positions. The feminist movement, which canvassed the rights of women to an equal

opportunity in all spheres of education, training, and employment, was largely responsible for the implementation of the Equal Opportunity Act in 1984. The federal Sex Discrimination Act, also passed in 1984, legislated against any discrimination on the grounds of gender. While not assuring women of immunity from discrimination, these pieces of legislation have placed them in a better position in the workplace, and have also affected their status in other areas of society. Under the Sex Discrimination Act sporting clubs have to accord full membership rights to women.

In the 19th century women took up a variety of sporting activities, with archery, croquet, tennis and golf being the most popular. These essentially non-aggressive games were viewed by society (especially by the males) as being non-threatening to men, while providing women with a healthy form of moderate exercise. There was often a certain 'exclusiveness' in the various clubs which allowed women to mix with people of a similar social standing.² As the 20th century progressed more team games and ever more strenuous and physically demanding activities joined the list of acceptable games. Now, like men, some women can earn their living from their chosen sport, or aspire to great heights in top class competition. However, most play for recreation and pleasure.

Ladies and Golf

Although Catherine of Aragon is said to have had an interest in golf it was probably Mary, Queen of Scots who was the first woman to play the game in Britain. Her devotion to it was such that only a few days after the murder of her husband, Lord Darnley, in 1567, she caused a scandal by 'playing golf and pall-mall on the fields beside Seton House'.³ Pall-mall is described as a game closely resembling golf which originated in Italy, spread to France and eventually to Britain.

Scotswomen were certainly the first in Britain to take up golf and as early as 1810 the Musselburgh Golf Club near Edinburgh offered a prize for a women's competition. Apart from Queen Mary, early women golfers appear to have come from very ordinary backgrounds. They played the game for the sheer pleasure of it, but without any organised body or club of their own. In general though, from the 1830s ladies attended golf matches only to watch men play, have lunch, and present the trophies.⁴

It was not until 1867 that the spiritual home of golf, St Andrews, formed a Ladies Club, some 250 years after the men's. The following year Westward Ho! and North Devon established a Ladies Club which had 47 full members, and 23 male associates. By the latter half of the 19th century golf clubs had become the province of the more affluent women in society for fairly obvious reasons: the cost of equipment and membership fees, and time. Many women were too busy looking after home and children, or working to help support the family to have the time or money to spend on pleasurable activities such as golf. Those with the time and means played the sport in a lady-like and genteel manner. In the days when it was

considered improper to show an ankle, ladies had to be careful that a full bodied swing of a club did not reveal more of the anatomy than decorum allowed.

Women's golf took time to develop fully. The *St Andrew's Gazette* of 1872 indicated that 'the ladies' game was limited only to strokes of the putting variety'. At this time women were encouraged to develop and maintain their own courses, probably to keep them away from the male area and because men thought them generally 'incompetent'. Lord Wellwood wrote that if ladies 'choose to play at times when the male golfers are feeding or resting no-one can object. But at other times they are in the way'.⁵ He also stated that ladies' links should be of a small scale with

some short putting holes, some longer holes admitting of a drive of 70-80 yards, and a few suitable hazards.... The postures and gestures requisite for a full swing are not particularly graceful when the player is clad in female dress.⁶

But by 1887 some women were using a full swing even though hampered by the dress style of the day. Besides the restrictions imposed by long skirts, one of the main drawbacks for women was the gutta percha ball which was difficult to hit successfully while a missed shot was a painful experience. The invention of the Haskell, or rubber-cored ball, in 1898, proved to be a boon which allowed women to improve their hitting ability.

The Ladies Golf Union, which governs women's golf in Britain, was formed in 1893. The London Scottish Ladies Club, founded in 1872, played on Wimbledon Common. This club was the forerunner of the Wimbledon Ladies Club formed in 1890, and it was these ladies who proposed the formation of the Union. The original aims of the Union were:

- To promote the interests of the game of golf.
- To obtain a uniformity of rules of the game by establishing a representative legislative authority.
- To establish a uniform system of handicapping.
- To arrange the Annual Championship Competition and obtain funds necessary for that purpose.⁷

It was in this same year, 1893, that open championships for women began. The first was held over nine holes at Lytham and St Anne's Golf Club. However, male golf officials were not impressed with the proposal to hold such events. 'Women never have and never can unite to push any scheme to success...' thundered one man, and went on:

They will never go through one Ladies Championship with credit.... Constitutionally and physically women are unfitted for golf. They will never last through two rounds of a long course in a day... the first ladies' championship will be the last... the LGU seems scarcely worthwhile...⁸



Women were also told that golf was 'too serious and complicated a game for females ... they would have difficulty in learning the rules and counting strokes'.⁹ Comments such as these were common in the late Victorian period. Any activity by women, which was seen to be encroaching on a male province, evinced responses which denigrated women's mental and physical ability to perform tasks. One argument used against women's suffrage was that they were not capable of understanding political issues and therefore could not make a rational decision. In sport as in other areas of life women not only had to overcome male prejudice but had to fight for their right to an equal opportunity. Fortunately not all men were as pessimistic and downright discourteous as this particular golf official.

In the USA women continued to 'infiltrate' golf clubs. With the entrance of the US into the First World War there was a call for funds to aid the war effort. Women golfers suggested charging admission to tournaments as a contribution to this call, a move which revolutionised the management of the professional circuit.¹⁰

Two women on different continents probably did more to promote women's golf and raise the standard than any others of their time. Joyce Wethered in Britain, considered the best of her era, and 'Babe' Didrickson Zaharias in the United States were top professionals. Wethered won the British amateur title four times in the 1920s before turning professional. Babe Didrickson captured the attention and admiration of the golf world as her power game lowered scores. She won the first Texas women's championship in 1935 at the age of 23 years. Later the US Golf Association barred her from amateur competition. This was achieved on a technicality – her employer, an insurance company, paid for lessons from a professional and this placed her at odds with golf's governing body. However, this did not stop Babe, and she went on to win many titles, playing as an amateur and as a professional. She came to Australia in 1939 and although barred from playing in the (men's) Australian Championship, which she considered was 'open' to all golfers, she did give some exhibition matches.¹¹ Following an operation for cancer she returned to the circuit and won the US Open by 12 strokes in 1954, and two more tournaments in 1955. She died, aged only 42, in 1956.

Fashions

While women had some difficulty in being accepted as serious players of golf in the early days, especially by their male counterparts, one of the greatest drawbacks to their proficiency was the fashion of the times. Women's dress of the Victorian and Edwardian eras consisted of long skirts, petticoats, corsets, tight bodices and sleeves, and to top it all off a large hat. All this clothing hampered free movement which one would consider to be absolutely necessary for a good golf swing. The long skirts also blew in the breeze and could interfere with the gentle art of putting. The large hat, perched atop a coiled coiffure, had to be tied on with a light scarf or else pinned firmly to the hair with one or more hatpins. Lady golfers

of the day were grateful to a Miss Higgins of the USA who solved one of these problems by using a piece of elastic which slid down over the waist and held the recalcitrant skirt in order, preventing it from blowing in the wind.

It was not until the liberation of the 1920s when skirts became short, corsets which constricted the waist disappeared, and the overall line became much more fluid, that women could begin to feel more comfortable in their dress.

By 1926 simplicity in dress on the links was being advocated. Tweed skirts and toning jumper or cardigan, preferably in soft or neutral shades, were deemed to be the most suitable; pearls and pretty frocks should be left at home. Ladies were even given advice on the proper undergarments for sportswear:

For golf, nothing is more suitable than the fashionable cami-bloomers as the petticoat is not necessary under the substantial materials used for golf skirts. They should be extremely plain and on no account trimmed with lace, it looks very idiotic and out of place on the golf course if one's skirt happens to blow up, or if it is necessary to leap into a bunker after a ball.¹²

With the advent of autumn and the end of the summer break, lady golfers, who felt 'the lure of the little white ball again', were advised to replenish their golf wardrobe. Fashions for the sporting woman were promoted each season and created as much interest as day and evening wear. Articles describing the latest styles appeared in golfing journals, with the usual hyperbole of the fashion writer well in evidence:

The winter of 1929 will surely stand out in our memory as being one of vivid colour and cosy suits of the smartest description ... a red woollen suit banded with black and white stripes struck a warm note.... Another of red, decorated with monumental motifs of pyramids and columns in cream, looked most picturesque.... Three piece suits ... suitable for golf, are made of all knitted woollen garments.... The majority of suits are in warm cocoa and beige tones. Grey is also popular in the deeper hues and so is bottle green, and some ... in delectable shades of blue.... [However] 1929 is to be a tweed year...

The article went on to laud the quality of Australian tweeds, which were 'reasonably priced' at 12s 6d to 15s per yard, and exhorted buyers to support the local industry.

One of the questions of the season was 'Will the beret replace the felt sports hat?' Fancy hosiery was still 'in', but comfortable shoes were not in question, only whether they should be studded leather or crepe rubber soled.¹³ Most golfers were aware of the damage to greens which could occur if the wrong shoes were worn. Cuban heels or heels higher than half an inch were not welcome and the regulation size was given as 2¼ to 2½ inches wide. Women players who did not comply with these guidelines could incur the wrath of the committee.

While there were no written rules regarding dress on the course it soon became an accepted convention that women wore a suitable skirt, shirt with a tie, or a jumper, sensible shoes and a hat of some description. One writer on golfing fashions stated that

In these days of close fitting felts it is rather refreshing to see a player bold enough to come along with something old and decrepid (sic) looking, something which she terms her 'lucky' hat, which usually reposes in her locker. These are not brought forth on gala days, but may be seen out for an airing when an important match is on, as then comfort is all that counts.¹⁴

In 1927 well-known golfer Mrs Britten Jones (president of the SALGU from 1932-35), suggested that women could wear plus fours similar to the men's golfing trousers,¹⁵ but the acceptance of women in slacks or shorts on the golf course was still a long way off. In Sydney, in 1932, some older lady golfers were shocked and horrified when two younger women appeared on the links in shorts and open-necked blouses. The ladies complained of their 'immodesty' and demanded that the club 'make the girls dress decently'. Any disregard of the 'rules' regarding dress brought swift retribution. Some women who dared to take to the course in jodhpurs, short sleeved blouses, or without stockings were asked to leave or, worse still, to tender their resignation. Adelaide's golfing officials doubted that such attire would be tolerated in South Australia and agreed that the conservative dress code should be respected. Women were reminded that in the past they had played the game in clothes totally unsuitable to good golf, but it was through the enthusiasm and persistence of those early golfers that women were able now to fully participate in the game.¹⁶

There was an incident in England, at the long established Westward Ho! Club, when a competitor in the 1933 English Championship made a dramatic entry on to the course. Clad in black pointed shoes, silk socks, peg-top trousers with a knife-edge crease, knitted jersey with a tight-fitting throat, knitted cap, and a red suede golf coat, Gloria Minoprio looked more like a young man than a woman. Her masculine dress so shocked the executive of the club that a special meeting was called to discuss players' clothing.¹⁷

The question of the propriety of wearing slacks on the course remained a contentious issue for some years. In 1938 an article in *The News* asked 'Should women golfers wear slacks?'¹⁸ Mrs Britten Jones again commented that she had no objection although they were 'not as attractive as skirts and were a departure from formality'. In Britain and France slacks were being worn, and waterproof trousers were sensible in inclement weather. It would seem that Australia was behind the times in this regard. Mrs George Szell, a European in Sydney, who fell foul of the golf officials there, was rather scathing of their attitude and was reported as saying: 'There was a scriptural pronouncement about women who would wear male attire, but one would not imagine that Holy Writ influenced the framing of a golf club's rules, written or unwritten'.¹⁹

The staid attitude of officials and some older members meant that women's golf costumes remained conservative until after the Second World War. It was the American women who led the way with trousers, tight sweaters, or short skirts and socks. It was not until 1967 that Australian women were allowed to wear slacks or Bermuda shorts – with the permission of the the men's committee!²⁰

Playing the Game

Cecil Leitch wrote that golf 'is even more than a game – it is a moulder of character'.²¹ The game tests not only the skill of the player, and the capacity to concentrate, but the patience, tolerance, and general demeanour, as well as the ability to overcome disappointments with grace. A good temperament is an obvious advantage in any player and particularly so in anyone aspiring to greater heights in the game of golf.

For the above reasons young players need to be encouraged, but with care; players should aim for consistent form which was better, and more rewarding, than spasmodic brilliance; over confidence could be a handicap in playing other clubs and in competition. This was the advice, given to Ladies' Clubs in 1926, by British golfer Charlotte Cecilia Pitcairn Leitch, known as Cecil. She was considered to be one of the first women to play the game more like a man. She exhibited a certain ferocity in hitting the ball as it was her theory that women must look upon the balls as 'their worst enemy', and treat them as such.²² Although some women attempted to emulate men in their approach to the game, the old attitude that women could not possibly attain the same high standard remained. Mrs Britten Jones stated that although 'this [approach] may work towards equality' and the standard had 'improved 100 per cent in the last 20 years ... [it] will not reach that of men in South Australia'.²³

One of the problems associated with the perceived lack of prowess in women was the time which could be devoted to practice. Most women did not have the opportunity to play more than once a week, and while lessons from professionals were useful, regular practice was still required. Certainly there were very keen and dedicated golfers and, although golf is considered to be a winter sport, many women played during the summer months, often while on holidays. With the establishment of large metropolitan clubs golf is now played all year round, enabling women to play at any time.

According to a golfing writer one of the hardest things to teach women was 'to dissociate their arms from their bodies in a swing – stiffness is a fault many women have and the best way to overcome it is by remembering to whip the ball and not just pat it'.²⁴ It was no good looking at it as a game of 'cheerful social jollity and expect to become proficient', said Mrs Britten Jones. She believed that as skills took a long time to acquire, aspiring golfers should begin as early as 10-12 years of age.²⁵

As well as the revolutionary change in the making of golf balls, other changes in equipment aided women's game. Steel shafted clubs allowed women to drive

with greater accuracy and distance than with the wooden variety. It was perhaps inevitable that the manufacturers of golfing equipment would eventually begin to consider women golfers as a new market. In 1957 Spalding introduced special clubs 'with a light blue leather grip and handsome woods which come in flamingo pink'. The company also produced 'golf balls for "milady" appropriately named Venus'. Australians, being somewhat more pragmatic, called the new balls 'Associates'.²⁶

Women's Golf in Australia

As in Britain women's golf in Australia became well established in the 1890s. The Australian Women's Amateur Championship is the oldest in Australia and one of the oldest in the world. It was played in Geelong in 1894 and until 1900 was called the Ladies Championship of Victoria. As Victoria was foremost in the women's game the winner of the championship was considered to be the best in Australia. In 1903 the Glenelg Club hosted the title and the championship was played in South Australia, at Royal Adelaide, Kooyonga, or Glenelg, ten times over the next 70 years. Only once, in 1923, did a South Australian win the title. That year Lily Gordon was successful. It was not until 1974 that The Grange Club hosted its first Australian championship, the same year that the first Australian Women's Open was held in Melbourne at the Victoria Golf Club.²⁷

In the early 20th century, while sport on Saturdays was the accepted thing, playing sport on Sundays was still frowned upon by many in the community. Several letters to the editor of *The Advertiser* in 1922 condemned the practice. Mrs Skipworth Rodda complained that the Golf Club in Peterborough allowed play on Sundays which 'set a bad example', and she quoted the Bible against profaning the Sabbath. In Wallaroo a by-law prohibited the playing of sport on Sundays on the oval and in public places. Even kicking a football in the streets was forbidden. Penalty for breach of the regulations was £10.²⁸ Adelaide was a little more tolerant of some Sunday entertainments.

At the same time there was greater freedom for women, in both dress and actions, and participation in sports of all kinds increased during this period. In 1926 *The Register* reported that golf, which began as a fashionable pastime was spreading rapidly.²⁹ This was borne out by the number of new courses which came into being in the late 1920s including Glenelg, Mount Osmond, Mount Lofty, Blackwood, Marino and The Grange. The game itself constitutes a 'major social sub-culture with its own lore, tradition and customs',³⁰ while the clubs have become an important part of their communities providing a place for socialising as well as for playing golf. Participating women enjoy the benefits of both the game and the congenial atmosphere of a club.

The McLeod Country Club, in Brisbane, which opened in 1969, has the distinction of being the only golf club owned and run by women. The club is named for Gertrude McLeod who was president of the Ladies Golf Union from 1949-54. The women who established McLeod's were mainly business women

who wished to play competition at week-ends but who were prevented from doing so by the male-dominated clubs. In this club the men are 'fellows', they pay slightly lower fees, but have no voting rights.³¹ In 1995, frustrated at some of the decisions being made, the men took their grievances to the Equal Opportunity Commission on the grounds of sex discrimination.³² They lost their case.

Australian Ladies Golf Union and South Australian Ladies Golf Union (now Women's Golf Australia and Women's Golf South Australia)

The Australian Ladies Golf Union was formed in 1921 largely through the efforts of Lady Halse Rogers who, as Mabel Trevor Jones, was the Australian champion of 1904. With the nominal support of the men's association, delegates from New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia met in Melbourne to prepare a constitution for an Australian body. This constitution forms the basis of the present one. Tasmania joined the Union in 1923, Queensland in 1924 and South Australia in 1925.³³ At this time the ALGU was able, after a struggle, to take over the running of the Australian women's championship from the men. The first international match took place in Victoria, against New Zealand, in 1933. This was the forerunner of visits by British and other teams, as well as Australian teams touring overseas. Funding was achieved through an annual stroke competition in each state with entrance fees going to the ALGU International Fund.

In South Australia the SALGU, established in 1925 by Mrs Herbert Rymill and Miss Ethel Wyatt, had similar problems with the men's association regarding the running of their own competitions. After much correspondence and discussion the women were given the right to run the state championship in 1929 when the South Australian Golf Association agreed to relinquish the cup and the right to retain fees, and disclaimed any responsibility for the conduct of the event in the future. The Union lost a few affiliated country clubs during the depression of the 1930s, but metropolitan clubs continued with their regular events. The advent of the Second World War in 1939 brought changes to the golfing year when many events were suspended and the women turned their efforts to raising money for various funds. Many women also went to work in munition factories, transport, the Voluntary Aid Detachment, the Land Army, or joined one of the services, depleting the numbers in sporting associations.

Once peace was declared the ALGU began arrangements to rekindle interest and organise events again. In 1949 opera singer Joan Hammond, who was three times NSW champion, donated the proceeds from two concerts to the ALGU to help fund a team to visit Britain. This was the second time that she had performed in such a cause as in 1933 she came from England especially to sing in two concerts in aid of an International Fund Competition. In earlier years she had received assistance from golfers to enable her to go to Europe to further her operatic career and was happy to repay the golfing world in this way.

Long-serving president of the SALGU (1936-65), Marjorie Ridgway, was elected president of the ALGU in 1959. Her five year presidency saw some major

changes in women's golf in Australia. ALGU handicap regulations were compiled and submitted to the LGU in Britain for approval; permission for the wearing of slacks by the Australian team, 'at the discretion of the Captain' was given; the staging of a Commonwealth Tournament arranged; and the assimilation of the professional women golfers into the existing framework achieved.

Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA)

In most sporting codes the very best players wish to earn their living in their chosen field of endeavour. This has always been more difficult for women to achieve. Women's professional golf has been played overseas since the 1920s, but it was not until the 1970s that the LPGA was formed here.

The Ladies PGA of Australia was established in 1972 with Betty Dalglish as president. Alan Gillott of Adelaide was tournament director and he was able to encourage some sponsorship. The first tournament was a \$3000 event with a first prize of \$600 which was won by Betty Dalglish. The top drawcard was Jan Stephenson, but with her departure to the United States, coupled with the difficulty of finding sponsors, the group was in financial trouble. The main backer, Hugh Bonython, withdrew his support in 1974 after expenses became too great.³⁴

For the next decade or so the LPGA was run by women, although it suffered from a lack of money and top players. There was a brief surge when Japanese sponsors provided the prizemoney for a couple of tournaments, but when they withdrew their support the group was again left in difficulties. In 1990 Don Johnson, who had experience with the men's PGA, came out of retirement to take charge of the ailing body. Since then he has worked to increase the profile of the LPGA and to gain sponsors for the major events. In 1996 the Open, sponsored by General Motors-Holdens, was worth \$300,000, and the Masters, sponsored by Alpine, \$350,000; the latter was won by South Australian Jane Crafter.

On a Par

In the 20th century women achieved greater opportunities in education and employment and were taking up sports and other recreational activities in greater numbers. Time saving domestic appliances, and smaller families, allowed women more time for themselves. While all these aspects were beneficial to the modern woman, some of the old male prejudices remained. Many men still regarded women's involvement in previously male dominated areas as trespassing on their rights and privileges. As late as 1948 men golfers at North Adelaide complained about women playing on Sundays. They had to wait while women with 'croquet swings' thrashed divots out of the fairway. It was their general opinion that women should stay at home and 'cook the joint on Sundays and hit up their "cricket scores" on weekdays when men were at work'.³⁵

Not only male players but caddies were wont to view women players with some disdain. One report suggested that caddies looked upon female golfers 'at the best

with tolerance and at the worst with contempt'.³⁶ In spite of these attitudes towards them women persevered. They were usually good sports, playing the game with deference to the rules of etiquette and with consideration for their fellow golfers. In time they achieved acceptance by, if not total equality with, most of their male counterparts.

It is interesting to note that it was not until September 1992 that the *Australian Golf Digest* first catered for women with a special section devoted to their interests and events. Even so, at this time, there were many golf clubs which conceded women 'only partial acceptance', and many were not afforded Saturday morning starting times because of the 'non-working stereotype'.³⁷ However, some men were taking the view that women deserved more consideration in the design of courses. One golfing writer stated that women's golf seldom looked impressive on paper as their scores were rarely comparable with men's even when they had comparable ability. This was because men designed and developed courses for themselves and women were generally an 'afterthought'. The 'ideal' par of 72 required the establishment of small teeing grounds for women on those few holes where par differed between the sexes. If these changes were implemented women's scores would then be more in line with men's.³⁸

In the 1990s it appears that the more than 120,000 women golfers in Australia are being accorded greater recognition.

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Golf is pervaded by a universal sympathy. The round that would have been a masterpiece but for two or three unforeseen disasters, the lapses from form – these are universal misfortunes, for which one can always be sure of sympathy.

The Mail, 23 March, 1929





Ladies Guest Day
23 June 1938



CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Ladies at The Grange

Golf is like a love affair. If you don't take it seriously it's not fun; if you do take it seriously, it breaks your heart.

(Arnold Daly)

The Associates

On the opening day of The Grange Golf Club in July 1927, a nine hole stroke competition for women was held for a trophy presented by the club.

It was soon apparent that a number of women, some wives of the members of the club as well as others in the district, were interested in playing regularly on the new course. A general meeting, held on 28 April 1928, was convened at which the members decided to introduce a new rule to allow women to become associate members. It read:

Ladies may be admitted as associate members of the club subject to limitation as provided in Rule 7 (iv) on payment in advance of fees as provided by Rule 8 (ii) and shall have the right to play on the club's links subject to such regulations as the club committee may adopt.

At the same meeting a new clause was added to Rule 15:

Associate members may elect or appoint a committee of associates which shall consist of captain, vice-captain and five associate members, three to form a quorum ... The committee shall have the power to arrange matches and handicaps and to suggest alterations to the links or rules and management of the club ... Save as aforesaid, associate members shall take no part in the management of the club nor shall they have any interest in the property of the club.

Despite these chauvinistic sentiments, the women had a privilege not enjoyed by women in most golf clubs – that of being permitted to use the links on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. However, the full privileges did not last long as a year later Saturday play was restricted to afternoons with a hit-off time of 2.30 pm.¹ At the

time the working week was 48 hours and therefore a Saturday morning hit-off for the majority of male members was not always possible. Associates who were employed were also restricted by work times. On the other hand women who were 'housewives' at least had more freedom of choice about when and how to arrange their work, although obligations to the family created their own restrictions. Regardless of their position or their wishes the women were governed by the decisions made by the men's committee.

In May 1928 officials of the associates' committee were elected: Mrs W.E. Aldersey (President), Miss Blanche White (Captain), Mrs W.J. Spafford (Vice-Captain), Mrs Forsaith (Honorary Secretary and Treasurer). Other early officers were Mrs Mitton (wife of the men's president), Miss M. Stuart, and Mrs R.C. Scott. Their 'full membership' quota was limited to eighty, with any additional members to be classified as 'provisional'; this category did not cater for play on Saturday afternoons. By June it was reported that applications 'were encouraging' and the committee was considering the advisability of putting down a nine hole course solely for the associates.² When the associates became affiliated with the SALGU there were 58 members; this increased to 90 by the end of 1929.

Some of the new members joined from other clubs. Mrs W.J. Spafford (women were referred to by their husband's initials) was active in a number of sports, as well as other community activities. At the time most wives and mothers did not go out to work and once the children were at school these women were free to use some of their time for leisure pursuits. Beatrice Spafford played tennis and croquet before joining The Grange Golf Club.³ In 1931 she was president of the associates.

At the first club championship in August 1928, Blanche White won from Beatrice Spafford: the prize for the championship cup was one guinea with 10s 6d for the runner-up. The entrance fee for the captain's trophy was sixpence. The prize was one golf ball, which at the time cost 2s 6d. A good hickory-shafted stick cost 12s 6d while a first-class wood was 15s – a not inconsiderable sum when the average weekly wage in industry was £4 16s 2d for a male, and only £2 10s 11d for a female.⁴

The opening of the season in April 1929 also marked the opening of the full 18-hole course. An 'approaching and putting' contest for women was won by Mrs R. Lattimer.⁵ The associates competition day was Wednesday. In their first inter-club match, against Torrensford at Gilles Plains in June, The Grange ladies won comfortably by seven matches to three.

The associates wasted no time in becoming competitive as their delegate to the SALGU proposed Pennant competitions be held against other clubs. In 1930, the first year of these competitions, Grange had only a C grade team, with a handicap range of 27-36. There were five in a team, and each team played every other club. All courses were used: Royal Adelaide, Kooyonga, Glenelg, Marino, Mount Osmond, The Grange, North Adelaide and Torrensford.⁶ In August 1931, playing a week-end match against Kensington Park, Grange won six matches to one. The players were all single ladies: Misses A. White, B. Read, D. Marshall, B. Noblett, M. Stuart, P. Halliday and M. Walker.⁷

To assist women to improve their golf, the SALGU, in 1927, instituted matches between club professionals and associates. These were restricted to women with a handicap of under 11, with possibly one or two with slightly higher handicaps. The Grange ladies were able to participate in this arrangement and found that the matches were of great benefit to associates fortunate enough to be chosen. The only cost to the Union was the provision of lunch for the men; the women provided their own and paid their own expenses. In the early years matches were played at the established courses but The Grange was also used in the 1930s. With the curtailment of many events during the war these matches lapsed after 1939. An attempt to revive the series in 1946-47 failed.⁸

In the Rough

At first, the few ladies who played at Grange did so under difficult conditions. Alice Pope, who joined the club at the age of 18 years in 1928, remembers that the women wore old clothes, because the golf bag made the shoulders dirty, flat-heeled shoes, but no gloves. They were restricted to using three or four clubs, perhaps a spoon, mashie, putter and a long mid-iron – all with leather grips – as more would have made the bag too heavy to carry. There were no tees, instead a little pile of sand was used for teeing, and a can of water was placed near the green to wash the ball. Duck-boards were used as tracks from the green to the tee, and from the tee to the fairway, because the sandy conditions of the course made walking difficult. The 9th hole was regarded as a 'horror' as it had an island green surrounded by very deep bunkers. The fairways were rough, and on the 14th there was a virtual forest of large weeds which the ladies called lupins or deadly nightshade. Sometimes on that hole, between tee and green, the ball would be hit over these plants and land in the Port Creek.



Blanche Bell playing a shot from the light rough of the 2nd hole in the 1930s

In 1933, because of the difficult conditions, the match committee of the SALGU acceded to a request for a slight change to the rules: 'at Grange in such places as the committee decides, the ball might be moved without penalty within one foot of where it lies'.⁹ This concession was removed in 1935 when the committee stated that 'a ball on the fairway has to be played where it lies and not placed as previously'.¹⁰ Electricity wires strung across the 1st and 13th fairways could also cause problems. If they were hit a local rule provided that the ball had to be replayed. Further approaches to the general committee were made in 1937 requesting improvements to the ladies' tees on the 4th and 16th holes. Par was originally 72 and it took years to get it to 73 by adding bunkers and more length.

In the small club atmosphere there was a great feeling of camaraderie. Often the women took their lunch and had a picnic under the trees. Without cars, many of them walked to the course through the boxthorns and across the marshy land which bordered the area, at times having to remove their shoes to wade through the water. Mavis McKay, who was a member for a few years at that time, recalled that she used to walk from Cheltenham, play 18 holes 'with my little sausage bag on my shoulder' and walk home again.

In the early days of the club, comfort was not a prime consideration. The clubhouse was a less than palatial building and the ladies' room was graced only with a basin, jug and bucket for ablution purposes. Then in 1932 there was a vast improvement when a wash basin was installed. In a magnanimous gesture the old 'fittings' were given to Mrs Toogood, the professional's wife.

Mrs Toogood was the first to cook for the ladies. With only an old woodstove in the kitchen she, and later others, produced delicious hot cakes and other good fare, as well as roast dinners at the weekends. In 1935 a levy of one shilling was placed on all associates to cover the cost of the laundering of tablecloths throughout the season.

The spartan conditions continued until, in 1939, the ladies' committee confronted the male management with a letter pointing out the paucity of toilet facilities provided for the females. The poor water supply and the dangerously loose galvanised iron covering the pit were cited, and general renovations were requested. The response to these requests is not recorded, but in September of that year there is a reference to the placement of a shower in the associates' room 'when the clubhouse is rebuilt'.

A lady member recalls:

The old pro-shop was a stone structure with galvanised iron roof and nearby was a fowl house adjacent to a toilet which was used by members, associates, and visitors alike. If it was raining an umbrella was obligatory equipment while queueing. On opening day or other important occasions this edifice was for 'Ladies Only', the men being banished to a makeshift affair surrounded by hessian 'in the fowlyard at the back of the kitchen'.

Through the 1930s trading tables, and bridge parties on Thursday afternoons, were held by the associates to raise funds to improve the clubhouse.

As well as raising money for their own benefit associates in most clubs also assisted various charities. In the early days Golf Gymkhanas were held at different clubs with the proceeds going to the CWA, Kuitpo Colony, Children's Hospital, Royal Institute for the Blind and the RSPCA.

Through the Depression

The Great Depression of the 1930s, which caused much hardship across Australia, was particularly severe in South Australia. Up to one-third of the workforce was unemployed at the height of the depression when many families struggled to keep a roof over their heads and feed their children. In this climate the membership of sporting clubs was an unaffordable luxury for people other than the more fortunate in the community. The Grange Golf Club, like other clubs, faced financial difficulties which placed a strain on the committee and members. On the associates' side, their numbers began to fall in 1929, when the downturn in the economy began to have an effect, and by 1934 there were only 51 ladies in the club. Subscriptions remained the same at £2 12s 6d although the entrance fee was dropped from £1 11s 6d to 10s 6d.

Despite the reduced number of members, the associates improved their ranking in inter-club competitions. In 1930 the associates' C Pennant team was one of eight competing. The team came sixth in 1932 and the following year improved to tie for joint second place with Glenelg.¹¹ In 1936 The Grange entered a B team instead of a C, and from 1937-39 both B and C were fielded.

In all aspects of the the running of the associates' activities permission had to be sought from the men's committee. So when the women decided that it would be a good idea to play friendly matches with other clubs, as well as competition matches, they had to approach the men first. Permission was granted, and at various times they travelled to North Adelaide and Blackwood. This enabled members to gain experience on other courses as well as mixing with other golfers. At home, in 1933, the women requested separate score cards, but it was some time before the associates were permitted to run their own competitions.

With the easing of the depression there was a gradual renewal of optimism which was epitomised, in 1936, by the centenary celebrations of South Australia's founding. Some special golfing events were held at Royal Adelaide, Kooyonga and Glenelg, including the Tasman Cup and the Gladys Hay Interstate Match, which was won for the first time by South Australia. Gladys Hay was one of the founders of the ALGU and a prominent Victorian golfer. Following her death in 1932 the Gladys Hay Memorial Cup was presented as a trophy for annual interstate matches. It is awarded to the captain of the winning team to be retained for a year.

There is little of note recorded at The Grange in this centenary year, other than the third annual dance at the Embassy Ballroom. However, membership was picking up and by 1939 there were 77 associates and five junior girls in the club.

Changes to playing times for the women were still decided by the men. In 1938 the committee decreed that the associates be allowed to start play from the 10th tee until 2 pm on Saturdays and that they be requested to play all competitions in threes or fours, instead of the normal twos, to enable a faster getaway. At the same time the committee kindly gave permission for the women to hold a 'guest day' on 23 June.¹² In 1939 the associates were allowed to play from the 1st tee before 11 am and after 3 pm on Saturdays; Sunday conditions remained as before.

By the late 1930s the improved financial status of the club meant that the associates could afford a few extra luxuries. A typewriter was purchased for £5 10s as an aid to the secretary who, prior to this, had to copy all notices by hand. Fees for the associates were proportional to the men's, and when Barbara Hoepner joined in 1939 the entrance fee was £3 3s with the membership fee about the same. There was also a levy of one shilling imposed to provide flowers for the clubhouse. On opening day that year the dining room was 'artistically decorated with orange and buff dahlias and zinnias' for the luncheon given by the committee for the members.¹³

Doss Laing who came from the Henley Club, which she had joined at the age of 16 when her future husband, Jack Howard, introduced her to the game, also joined The Grange in 1939. She was soon among the winners as in the opening match of the season she tied with Mrs J. Gluis, the president, with a net score of 78.¹⁴ After her marriage that year, and later the birth of three children, Doss Howard was away from golf for eleven years, but she went on to be Club Champion eight times. In time the Howard family became stalwarts of the club. As early as 1939 a Canadian Foursomes over 18 holes for husbands and wives was played for a trophy presented by Mr and Mrs E. Wickens.

The outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939 caused many recreational activities to be cut back. The golfing authorities decided to curtail competitions although club play continued. In June 1940 The Grange committee proposed that the club championship should also be cancelled for the duration of the war.

War Work

The commitment of Australian fighting forces to the Second World War brought changes in the way society operated. With men away in the services many women were employed in normally male dominated areas. Others took on new challenges. Dorothy Marshall, a school teacher and vice-captain of The Grange associates in 1933, was one of many women who responded to the call to serve the country. She joined the Women's War Service Council in 1941 and became the South Australian Director of the Australian Women's Land Army when it was formed in 1942. In 1945 she was appointed welfare officer for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association in the British Zone in Germany.¹⁵ Jean Scott, daughter of Nell Scott, (president from 1946-49) also served in the Land Army, while her cousin Merle Hocking was in the Army; both joined The Grange at the end of the war.

Women who were unable to work or join the services contributed to the war effort by raising money or serving in voluntary organisations. As early as 28 September, 1939 The Grange associates proposed that proceeds from the remaining competitions for the year would be donated to the Red Cross. Proceeds from the Open Day in November went to the Fighting Forces Comforts Fund. In February 1940 the committee proposed the formation of The Grange Golf Club Women's Defence Society, an auxiliary group. Open Day in 1941 raised £20 for the 'Miss Golf' competition in aid of the Red Cross.

War work interrupted many club events, and some other activities, such as the Golf Gymkhanas, were discontinued early in the war due to the reduced membership and difficulties of travel because of petrol rationing. However, the women at The Grange continued with some golf and plenty of fundraising.

Post-War Activities

In 1945, with the war obviously drawing to a close, people began to return to normal activities. One of the first major events organised at The Grange was the inaugural Liquor Trades Charity Golf Gymkhana. This was held on 18 June, 1945 in aid of the Adelaide Children's Hospital Building Appeal. On that first occasion entry fees were 5s for men and 2s 6d for ladies. Cars ran a shuttle service between the Seaton Park railway station and the course. Nearly £158 was raised for the hospital.¹⁶ In the early years of this annual event the women attended to all the food preparation in the original clubhouse, waited on tables and did all the cleaning up. Aid sometimes came from other quarters: at one time the Army sent a detachment from Woodside to act as ball spotters and to help keep the large field moving. Since the initial event the day has become an institution which is always well supported by people in the liquor industry.

In 1950 the Licensed Victuallers Association presented a trophy to the associates in recognition of their work. At first it was decided that only those women who had helped on the charity day would be eligible to play, but this was later rescinded. Later the Liquor Industry gave £100 to the associates for their assistance.

Once peace was restored the club could again begin to think of making improvements to the clubhouse and the course. Money channelled to help the services could now be used at home, although there were still charity days to help the Food for Britain scheme. With the resumption of both local and interstate matches there were also plans made for an Australian team to visit Great Britain in 1950, financed by the International Fund. In Adelaide the SALGU held an Open Day at The Grange and the additional funds generated assisted the Fund.

Membership at The Grange began to increase (57 attended the associates AGM in 1949, an improvement on the 18 who were at the 1941 meeting), and competition matches were resumed. All customary events conducted under the auspices of the SALGU and Pennant matches commenced again in 1947. The



Ladies Committee, 1942

Left to right: Nell Scott, Phil McLachlan, Coralie Gay, Grace Schahinger, Mavis McKay, Mary Hocking

extra accommodation for them. In 1950 the ladies gained a new lounge room. While this was an addition to the old building, it was a vast improvement on the old room. An auction conducted in 1951 raised £70 towards the cost (£99 2s) of a silver tea service which was duly initiated with some formality. However, the women were still confined by the men's committee and in 1958 had to seek approval to repaint the walls of the lounge at their own cost!

The control of competitions, as well as other matters, also resided with the men. In July 1948 a new rule stipulated that the women members could play from the 10th tee from noon to 1.30 pm on Sundays. While the women ran their own events, a sub-committee of three men was appointed to take charge of the mixed foursomes, as well as all events for raising funds for the new clubhouse. The associates, as well as the men, worked hard towards making the clubhouse a reality.

In January 1956 the associates' committee proposed an increase in the membership from 150 to 200. To accommodate the additional women the committee approached the men's committee with a request for extra hand basins, showers, a footbath, and more lockers, tables and chairs for their clubhouse. The opening of the new clubhouse for the men in April 1956 meant that even though

the women remained in the old building they now had more room and better facilities. In May they invited the men's committee to a cocktail party to celebrate their new quarters.

Hazards

While the state of the course had improved there were hazards other than bunkers and the rough to beware of. Snakes were plentiful in the early days. Barbara Hoepner was told that a five iron was the best weapon to use to dispose of any of these reptiles. There was also a goanna which lived beside the 11th green, but apart from occasionally running across, it did not cause a problem. Magpies were the main danger as in the nesting season the birds are notorious for swooping on unsuspecting passers-by. While lining up a golf shot this sudden rush of wings upset many a woman's concentration. A report in *The News* on 11 October, 1950 warned players that

Careful observation by increasingly wary golfers places redheads and those who are brightly attired as being in the most danger of sneak dive-bombing attacks.... A.J. Hobbs and Mrs George Howard (junior) have been singled out for some particularly determined attacks.

The problem persisted for years and as an associate recalled: 'We all used to walk around waving sticks and if one was playing a shot, you would have to stand and watch and call out if the bird was going to dive and so on.'

One bird near the 15th hole was particularly aggressive, attacking at a crucial moment and causing a player's good scorecard to suddenly deteriorate. When walking down the fairway, umbrellas were used as protection, or perhaps an iron club held in one hand with its head projecting at least twelve inches above the player's head. One rather deaf lady failed to hear an attacker swooping down with the result that she suffered a gaping wound, fortunately not to her head, but in the brim of her hat.

As The Grange course is a bird sanctuary permission had to be sought from the proper authorities to destroy the offender. A policeman on a motorbike was sent to do the job, but after dashing about all day he failed to dispatch the bird. The next week the associate's president, Gwen Francis, came out with a .22 in her bag and proved to be a better sharp-shooter than the policeman. The ladies were very proud of their resourceful president. Sometime later another bird which was harassing players was shot, this time by a man, but with Joyce Hill and Cathy Henderson standing on the fairway acting as decoys. Soon after these incidents the attacks ceased.

A peeping Tom who appeared near the 6th hole on the West Course on Thursdays, associates competition day, was considered to be relatively harmless compared with the marauding magpies. Plovers also nested on the course but were not as troublesome.

Plant life, as well as animal, could sometimes cause problems. In 1965 the committee sought a direction from the SALGU regarding toadstools and puff balls on the greens. The reply was: institute a local rule – move the ball or remove the puff ball.

Competitions

As well as the club competitions, and there have been a number of new events added over the years, there are the inter-club Pennant matches and other events inaugurated by the SALGU.

The Club Championship, resumed after the war, was won in 1948 by Barbara Begg who defeated the captain, Coralie Gay in the final. Barbara Begg was State junior champion in 1947. Mavis McKay, who re-joined The Grange in about 1945, won her first championship in 1949 and was Club Champion eight times. Mavis McKay was the first Grange lady to be selected for the State team in 1950 and again in 1951. The associates were so proud of her success, which they felt put The Grange on the map, that they threw a party and gave her a present.

The Club Championship is usually held in June/July and is played over five days. Two stroke rounds of 18 holes are held on Monday and Tuesday, the leading eight scorers then play off in match play. The final is over 36 holes. The B and C grade players play 27 and 18 holes respectively in the finals. The best gross aggregate score over the two qualifying rounds (the best qualifier) wins the beautiful silver rose bowl, donated by Jean McNichol, which, on the day, is filled with pink rosebuds. This is a coveted trophy. The Club Champion is presented with the Championship Cup and a trophy voucher, as are the winners of B Cup, C Cup, and D Salver, at a presentation at the conclusion of the finals.

The Club Foursomes Championship, played under the same format as the Club Championships, is played over A, B and C grades with cups and vouchers presented to the winners at the conclusion of the finals.



*Mavis McKay teeing off at 1st with Dossie Howard looking on – circa 1957.
Mavis McKay was our first State representative
and Club Champion eight times.*

Although, reputedly, it does not rain at The Grange, the weather is not always kind during the winter months. One championship match was played in such dreadfully cold conditions that the president, Ada Mongan, who is remembered as being rather like a 'den mother', took an urn of coffee (laced with something stronger) to the 9th hole to reinvigorate competitors for the rest of the round. On another occasion the greenkeepers went ahead in a car to sweep water off the greens before the finalists played each hole. The final in 1980, between Alison Jones and Margaret McAlister, was interrupted for 20 minutes to allow the fairways and greens to drain after becoming unplayable. The players and caddies returned to the locker room where a hairdryer was used to help dry off their clothing.

The Silver Spoon, the first event established by the SALGU in 1925, is run by individual clubs and slotted into their own annual program, with the trophy provided by WGSA. Two divisions, Silver and Bronze, are played with the holders or best net score on both courses playing off in the final. The rounds are held several times in the season.

There are always tales to be told about times when disaster struck. One such story is about Jess Clyde who took 20 strokes to get out of a bunker on the short 9th – a club record. Less humorous was the time Maudie Duckett and Mavis Hassell played off for the Silver Spoon. It was a very wet day and they were all square at the 18th, so back they went after lunch. By the 10th they were still even so Maudie said she had had enough and would concede. When they trudged back in to the clubhouse, soaking wet again, they discovered they could have tossed for it at after the first round. Only the roaring fire in the old fireplace cheered them.

Another WGSA event is the International Bowl, again with Silver and Bronze divisions, played over both courses. The single winner in each division for The Grange is matched against the cards of the winners from other clubs in the State and the best score wins the Bowl. This event is played in conjunction with the Silver Spoon.

The Laurel Wreath brooch, first given in 1926, is awarded to the winner of a knock-out handicap match play event. The prestigious gold Laurel Wreath brooch, first awarded by the SALGU in 1960, is presented to the amateur player who betters (prior to 1995 equalled or bettered) the course rating of a WGSA course (corrected course rating of 70 or more) in a stroke scoring competition, when holes and tees are in permanent position, and no allowance is in force for climatic conditions. Players may receive only one brooch. Karen Simmonds won hers in 1978 with a three under par 71 on the West Course. Christine Burton's brooch was awarded for a 72 on the East Course, in the bicentennial event in May 1988, which equalled the record set by Louise Briers of Victoria and Ann Lanrizac of France.

The Moller Cup competition began in December 1955. The trophy was donated by Vi and Jack Moller, members at The Grange, as a prize for the winner of friendly matches between non-pennant players from The Grange and North Adelaide. The idea of the matches was to enable newer players to gain some



*1992 winning Moller Cup Team visiting Mrs Vi Moller at her nursing home.
Left to right: Jan Hinkly, Carole Mason, Anne Evans, Brenda Gameau, Gloria Tyler
(Manager), Joyce Morley, Clair Ouslinis, Claire Tamlin, Cathy Huppatz,
Mrs Moller (seated).*

experience in match play in preparation for possible inclusion in pennant teams. By the 1970s Mount Lofty and Mount Osmond had joined the group. Although friendly rivalry existed, much good fellowship resulted from these encounters. It was not until 1976 that The Grange won the coveted Cup. In the 1980s the associates won the Cup six times: in 1982, 1984, and for four consecutive years 1986-89. The event was discontinued after 1993, the year Vi Moller died (in December) in her 99th year.

In 1957 a Veteran's Cup for players 55 years and over was introduced. This is played over six stroke rounds with a play-off for the final. The competition is played at the same time as the medal rounds over a six month period. There is one winner each month for best net score over both courses. All the monthly winners go into the final which is played on the West Course.

The individual stableford is probably the most common event played at club level and involves the scoring of points on the results of each hole. Four ball better ball stableford, played by two or four person teams, is a variation of the individual game. Then there is the Ambrose. This competition originated at Victor Harbor in 1968 when visitors from the United States, Dick and Mary Ambrose, introduced a golf game called 'shotgun'. A trial was organised and the new variation proved so popular it became a regular event.¹⁸

Eclectic events extend over the whole season, but are divided into winter and summer sections. Players are able to record scores on Tuesdays during winter, and on any day during summer, provided nine holes are played. The eclectic score is the lowest score obtained on each hole during the set period of the competition. At the end of each season the scores are tallied for the full 18 holes and then half of the player's handicap, as it stands on the last day of competition, is deducted. The player with the lowest score is the winner. Eclectics are run in conjunction with other club competitions but not Match Play events.

Over the years numerous changes to the playing times for the women have been made. In August 1961 the men's committee decided that, because of congestion on the course, consideration would have to be given to restricting associates play on Wednesdays, men's competition day. In 1962 the associates main competition day was changed from Thursday to Tuesday. This was to allow the greenkeeper more time to prepare the course for the weekend play.

The East Course

One of the major events in the history of The Grange Golf Club was the opening of the East Course in 1967. Dorothy Hill remembers that when she joined The Grange from Riverside she was given a map of the East Course and played a match without having even walked the course. New associates played only on this course, but old members stayed on the West Course by preference. For many years each course had its own individual score cards.

The opening of the new course prompted a further review of playing times for the associates. It was decided that the rights of play on Sundays would be: West Course associates could play from 10 am to 12 noon with equal rights, although from 11 am to 11.30 am priority was to be given to 'business girls'. Play from 1.30 pm onwards, and on the East Course from 10 am, in mixed foursomes was allowed. In 1972 permission was sought for associates to partner their husbands after 5.30 pm on Wednesdays during the summer. From 1976 the associates were not allowed to play after 10 am on Wednesdays. This remained in force until 1984.

With many more ladies joining the club, new players of ability came to notice. In the 1970 season Betty Coats scored an albatross on the 413 yard par 5 tenth hole of the East Course, with a four wood and four iron, in windy conditions – quite a feat. She was Club Champion in 1976. Perhaps it was the injection of new blood which saw the B grade Pennant team win for the first time in 1973 in shocking conditions.

A hole-in-one is something which calls for a celebration, and traditionally calls for the lucky golfer to buy drinks all round at the 19th watering hole. When Mavis McKay achieved this feat she found she only had 2s 6d on her, so her partner bought a bottle of beer for each table. Mavis Hassell was so elated when she holed in one, on the old 12th on the West Course, that every year after that, on the anniversary of the event, she placed a small posy of flowers at the tee in memory of her triumph. In 1972 the committee decided that a plain gold bar brooch would be given to all associates and visitors who achieved this feat during

a competition. Since that time many women have joined the elite group. If the hole-in-one is achieved on a Tuesday competition day the player is presented with a special hole-in-one badge, a box of golf balls, a bottle of champagne, and a trophy to hold the ball. The player's name is also added to the Hole-in-One board and engraved on a salver.

There has always been great friendship as well as intense rivalry, between The Grange and Glenelg women. To help foster both the friendliness and the competitive spirit, The Grange's captain, Una Wetherell and vice-captain, Margaret McAlister approached the Glenelg club in 1973 with the idea of an annual competition. It was decided to make the match a foursomes so that more players could participate. The two Grange ladies donated a handsome trophy to be held by the winning team, and the following year Glenelg added a polished wooden plinth. Thus it became The Grange-Glenelg Foursomes Trophy. The team was selected by random draw, regardless of handicap, so that players from all levels could be included. The only modification to this arrangement was the decision by the committee that Una Wetherell and Margaret McAlister should lead the team for as long as they wished and that the president and captain should be automatically included in the team as they had to be present.

This general arrangement has continued since the first match was played in 1974. After the match the women gather for lunch where the scores are eagerly awaited. The winning team is decided by the aggregate of the net scores taken in relation to the course rating. To date Glenelg has won on seven occasions and The Grange on fifteen.

The Appreciation Trophy, donated by Mollie Cheesman in 1974 in appreciation of the work done by committee and club representatives of all clubs, was contested by past and present officers. This special event was played in conjunction with club competitions. In 1988 Shirley Crump of The Grange won the trophy on a count back.

The major event for women on the Australian calendar, the Australian Ladies Amateur Championship, was held on the West Course in August 1974. This attracted a field of 137 entrants. On the final day a gallery of more than 1000 saw Sandra McCaw of Victoria defeat fellow Victorian Jane Lock one up. The Australian Junior Championship was run in conjunction with the first two qualifying rounds and was won by Jane Lock. The success of this event was due, in large part, to the efforts of President Rene Smith, Captain Margaret McAlister, who was a referee, and members of the committee. Later the committee received a letter from the New Zealand team thanking the ladies of The Grange for their hospitality and efficiency.

The Rene Erichsen 72 hole event was also held at The Grange in 1974. This state event is for top players with a handicap of 12 and under. It was first played in 1967 as a memorial to Rene Erichsen who was treasurer of the SALGU from 1939-59. As the championship courses in Adelaide share the event it comes to The Grange every four to five years. Karen Simmonds is the only Grange player to have won this event – not once but three times.



1974 Ladies Committee who were the workers during the Australian Championships held at The Grange.

Back row, left to right: Nan Dixon (Secretary), Laurel Martin, Joyce Stretton, Mary Fink, Margaret McAlister (Captain), Mary Wheatley (Vice-Captain).

Front row, left to right: Betty Marshall, Joan Partridge, Doff George (Vice-President), Rene Smith (President), Kath Carter, Eileen Stafford.

The SALGU celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1975. A Golden Jubilee dinner was held at the Colonial restaurant at Glen Osmond and was attended by representatives from The Grange and other clubs. A number of the ladies entertained their fellow guests with humorous sketches and songs.

By the time The Grange Club celebrated its own 50th anniversary in 1976 the number of associates had grown to 490. Many special events were staged, and to add lustre to the year Grange won the Moller Cup for the first time. Social occasions included an anniversary dinner in April, a champagne breakfast in May and a ball in August.

The Shylie Rymill Foursomes was a new SALGU event introduced to the calendar in 1976. This event is played in April with brooches for the best net score on each course. The Ladies Vardon Trophy was also instituted in 1976. This trophy is awarded to the player who records the best average score for the year, calculated from several State events and club championships. Only top golfers qualify for this trophy.

The 10th anniversary of opening of the East Course in 1977 was celebrated with the staging of the 'richest ever' West Lakes Classic, attracting many of the world's top male golfers. The ladies celebrated by holding a Gala Day. One associate who

would long remember the day was Rita (Ness) Howard who had a hole in one on the 3rd hole – the first woman to achieve this feat on the newly made hole.¹⁹

As well as running their own competitions the women are vitally interested in the development of the club and its facilities. There has always been a good relationship between the men and the ladies of The Grange Club and the women have been able to approach the members' committee with any requests. The members' committee also kept the ladies informed of progress. In June 1974 the associate's president and vice-president, Rene Smith and 'Doff' George, were invited to attend a meeting of the house committee at which the men outlined future plans for the clubhouse. At the meeting the associates were given permission to install a cloak cupboard in their locker room at their own expense.

From the inception of the club, ladies of the committee have pursued various ways of raising money for charity, with great results. In 1975 a fashion parade was held which raised over \$200 for the Miss Golf contestant in the Miss Sportsgirl Quest. Opening day is always dedicated to a charity. The committee decides which charity to support, generally for two years. On the day there are the usual types of trading tables, arts and crafts, and raffles, with all proceeds to the nominated charity. Over the years the club has supported the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, the Neonatology Unit at the Flinders Medical Centre, the Royal Flying Doctor Service, the Kidney Foundation, Spina Bifida, and other worthy causes. In 1977 the associates won the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute plaque in the 300-500+ membership category for South Australia. In 1980 the associates put together a recipe book of simple to prepare meals, called *Tee to Tea*, which was sold to members for \$2.50. This raised over \$600 for the Neonatology Unit. At Christmas time gifts for children are placed under the tree and are collected by the Salvation Army, or another selected charity, for distribution.

It is interesting to note that until 1978 a ruling of the SALGU decreed that women were designated by their husband's initials and not their own. At that time the decision was made that in the 1979 programme married associates would be identified by their own Christian name or initials. A step towards giving women the right to their own identity.

Business Ladies

Working women have been catered for at The Grange with specific times on Sundays made available to them. In the 1950s a special competition was held and the captain and several committee members played as well.

Following the opening of the East Course in 1967 this arrangement continued. However, other women, who played during the week, also began playing on Sundays as well, filling the time sheets in advance. This caused some frustration to the genuine working women who were not able to be at the club during the week to put their names down and thus missed out. Eventually there were a number of meetings with a representative of these women in order to discuss the options for Sunday play and in 1974 the committee decided that 'ball-race' was

the only order of play acceptable. Then in 1975, as many women were bringing visitors, the committee considered that there would have to be some restrictions placed on the number of guest players.

By 1977 a club within the club had developed with the Sunday women running their own, unofficial, competition as well as the one run by the Pro-shop. This situation continued through the 1980s, but in the early 1990s, as there were only a limited number of players who were genuine 'business ladies', the competition was stopped and these ladies now enter the Professional's competition. In 1989 The Grange won both the gross and net events at the Business Girls Open held at Belair.

Junior Girls

During the 1930s the SALGU attempted to convince schools to foster junior golf but without much success. Events for girls without handicaps were held, although these were later discontinued and not revived after the war.

The Grange associates, as part of the strategy to encourage young girls to take up the sport and join the club, held a mothers and daughters day in September 1949. However, persuading many young people to play golf has not been easy. During the 1950s the SALGU attempted to interest secondary schools in promoting golf as a sport. Again in the 1960s schools were approached, still with little success. The SALGU persisted and in 1963 held schoolgirl events at the same time as junior competitions. Then in 1964 Ansett sponsored a sub-junior event for girls under 18 years of age who had not represented their State in any event. The first was held in Victoria in January 1965 with Ansett providing the air travel for two girls from each of the other States. The event is still held annually in a different State each year.

The SALGU renewed clinics for juniors in 1965 and established a junior promotion programme in 1966. That year South Australia sent a team to play in the British Salver, junior teams handicap event, played in conjunction with the Australian Ladies Amateur Championship. The Salver was presented to the Australian Commonwealth Team by the British junior team in 1959.

During the 1970s, concerned about how to attract girls to the course, The Grange associates tried running clinics on Sundays with the aim of recruiting some into the junior ranks. In 1974 the committee decided not to approach schools, but in 1976 this decision was reversed and the secretary wrote to Henley High School seeking the cooperation of the sportsmistress in encouraging girls to take up golf. In 1977 thirty-one girls attended a four day clinic at Goolwa, but it is doubtful that there were any from The Grange. These clinics continued to be held at various places over the next few years. A welcome boost to junior golf was the sponsorship by the Cooperative Building Society of the District Junior Teams Tournament in 1979.

One of the first successful juniors from The Grange was Robyn Bouilly who, with Sue Tonkin of Kooyonga, won the British Salver in 1974. This was the first time South Australia won this event.

Two very successful girls in junior ranks were sisters Karen and Gail Simmonds.

As a junior at Riverside, Karen was a member of the State junior team in 1976 and 1977, and State Junior Champion in 1977, winning the match in appalling conditions having to battle strong winds and driving rain. Karen and Gail, joined The Grange Club in 1978 when Karen was again State Junior Champion. As well as a number of awards for Secondary School Girls' golf, Gail won the British Salver in 1979, the Australian Ansett sub-junior event (with Tracey Chesterman of Glenelg) in 1980 at the age of 15 years, and the Junior Girls' Championship in 1981. She won the State teams event (with Lisa Brien of Glenelg) in 1983, and the Gatehouse Award, which provides financial assistance to a junior in each State, the same year. This award is judged on attributes such as attitude, appearance, and leadership qualities as well as golf prowess. In 1984 Gail was again State Junior Champion, the first married woman to win this event. Gail and Melinda Hughes were in the state squad in 1984.

The Eventful 80s

The 1980s developed into an eventful and memorable decade in many ways: In the world of sport Australia won the America's Cup, yachting's most coveted trophy, in 1983; South Australia won the Sheffield Shield in the 1982-83 season; Grand Prix motor racing came to Adelaide in 1985; and The Grange ladies won their first A Grade Pennant final.

From 1960 Grange fielded three teams in the Pennants, but with the new format, introduced in 1982, the competition was extended to four grades. Each of the six clubs involved could field one team in each grade. Initially there were seven players in grade A1 teams and five in each of the others. This has since been changed and there are now five players in all teams. The handicaps until 1996 were: A1 scratch-14; A2 scratch-18; A3 scratch-20; A4 19-29. The matches are played against other clubs over a six week period, with the A1 teams playing each other twice. The A1 matches are held on Sundays while the others are played on Mondays. The A2s play each other once, but the A3 and A4 teams play in divisions, with the winner of each division playing off in the final. In 1994 Grange was the only club to field teams in all four grades. In 1996 a fringe team, from clubs which could not field an A1 or A2 team, was instituted, and they were successful in winning the final against Kooyonga. Conduct of the Pennants can change from time to time at the discretion of WGSa; at the end of 1996 it was decided to drop the A4 division.

Although Grange has entered an A Pennant team since 1948 it has not been strong in this group. It was not until 1982 that the women had their first success in the A grade matches. The team comprised Karen Simmonds, Alison Jones, Val Mattsson, Vilma Osborne, Pam Thompson, Gail Simmonds (still a junior), Marlene Tierney and Val Welsh. The associates were so excited with their win that the celebrations continued for the rest of the year! This success was repeated in 1984, when Alison Jones and Gail Beaumont (née Simmonds) were undefeated; other team members were Karen Simmonds, Melinda Hughes (a junior), Jeanenne McGorm, Pam Thompson, Margaret McAlister, Sylvia Kavanagh and Vilma



Successful 1982 Grange Grade 1 Pennant Team
Back row, left to right: Val Welsh, Vilna Osborne, Pam Thompson,
Marlene Tierney, Val Mattsson.
Front row, left to right: Gail Beaumont, Alison Jones, Karen Simmonds.
Front: Betty Wuttke (Team Manager).

Osborne. With Val Mattsson and Marlene Tierney replacing Jeanenne McGorm and Sylvia Kavanagh the ladies were successful yet again in 1985.

The major ladies' event on the calendar is The Grange Salver, open to all women with a handicap of 12 and under (originally 14 and under). The Salver was donated by Joyce and Charles Hill, and was instituted in 1980 by the captain, Mary Wheatley. This amateur open championship, played over 36 holes, is part of WGSA's Vardon Trophy calendar. It was originally played over 18 holes on the East Course and 18 holes on the West Course. Jane Crafter of Kooyonga was the winner in the inaugural year, breaking the West Course record with a 77 in spite of the biting cold winds, and finishing with an 80 on the East Course in the afternoon. The event is now played on a Sunday with 36 holes played on one course, alternating East and West each year.

Another 'event' which will be long remembered by Audrey Hank, vice-captain in 1980-81, happened one Tuesday morning as the ladies were preparing for the day's competition. Four men were reported to be playing on the course. As captain, Rhonda Beard was not available, Audrey Hank had the task of confronting the men as they hit-off the 10th tee. As she approached she recognised the four offenders – no other than David Hookes, then SA cricket captain, a member, former Australian cricket captain and commentator, Richie Benaud, journalist Geoff Roach, and football identity Neil Kerley. Regardless of their high profile Hank ordered them off the course. They left the balls already hit and hightailed it to their car. The vice-captain was in such a turmoil following this encounter that her game suffered as a

consequence. From then on whenever Neil Kerley sees her he wags his finger and, with a twinkle in his eye, says 'I haven't forgotten that day at Grange, Audrey!'

For the older ladies a new event, the Veteran's Championship, for the 55 and over age group, commenced in 1984. It is run in conjunction with the Club Championships. The best gross aggregate score over the two qualifying rounds, over all grades, decides the winner. From 1984 to 1995 the winner was presented with a veteran's brooch. In 1996, in addition to the brooch, a silver salver, donated by Barbara Bowinan, was also awarded. This is a perpetual trophy and the committee decided that all past winners' names be engraved on it as a permanent record.

To cater for older women golfers the Senior Women's Association was formed in 1973 for ladies over 60 years of age. In 1974 Marjorie Ridgway and Rhonda Watson, two of South Australia's most prominent women golfers, donated the Anniversary Trophy to the Association. Four senior ladies from The Grange have since won the trophy: Ruth Mainsbridge in 1983, Gwen List, 1987, Mary Battye, 1989, and Mary Murdoch in 1992. They play a nine-hole stableford competition at several metropolitan courses, including The Grange, with a final 'picnic' day at Victor Harbor. In 1996 27 Grange ladies belonged to the group.

For the 60th birthday celebrations of The Grange Club in 1986 the women were allowed to play on Saturdays for the first time for many years. From time to time the associates contributed to the general improvement of the club – in 1957 they gave a public address system – and for this special birthday they presented chairs for the foyer to the president of the members' committee.

South Australia also celebrated a birthday in 1986. As part of the 150 Jubilee celebrations a special week of golf was held in February, and the Australian Secondary Schools Sports Federation teams matches were played at Adelaide metropolitan clubs including The Grange. In September the Australian Ladies Amateur Championship was held on the East Course. After an interesting battle the championship was won by 27-year-old International Edwina Kennedy of New South Wales at her tenth attempt. Runner-up was Ericka Maxwell.²⁰ The Gladys Hay matches, which are played as a team event in the first week of the Australian Amateur Championship, were played at Royal Adelaide. Teams were invited from Sweden, France, India, Canada, Great Britain and New Zealand, as well as the other Australian States. The Grange ladies looked after and entertained the Canadian team and after the events the Canadians presented a silver salver to their hosts. The committee decided to play a mixed Canadian Foursomes match once a year with the salver as a perpetual trophy. This has proved to be a popular event. It is followed by a dinner afterwards, making it a special social day for club members.

The bicentennial year of 1988 saw many celebrations all over Australia. At The Grange the ladies held a special event on 31 May which incorporated a Silver Spoon stroke round. The best scores from this event (which included Christine Burton's course record 72) were sent to the SALGU for consideration in the selection of a metropolitan team to compete in the bicentennial teams event, to be held at Riverside Golf Club during country week in October. The Grange ladies were thrilled to have three representatives chosen. They were Christine Burton, Anne

Evans and Laurel Martin; the fourth member was Mrs M. Gunner from Royal Adelaide. The ladies were even more thrilled when the team went on to win the event. The players celebrated their success at a dinner at the Riverside Club.

In the late 1980s the SALGU proposed that a uniform code of dress should be established. A meeting of all clubs' presidents and captains was organised to discuss the proposal, and displays were sent to all clubs for their information and approval. The Gordon tartan was adopted as The Grange uniform and the club bought bolts of material from the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills which was sold to the women to be made into skirts and slacks. In 1992, after some discussion, monogrammed shirts for wear in Pennant matches were ordered.²¹

At times some changes to the courses were made which were considered by the associates to make playing more difficult for them. Concerns about these changes were made to the general committee and suggestions for improvements made. In 1982 the associates moved that the 12th tee on the East Course, now the 3rd tee, be shortened by 25 metres to 96 metres. A letter was sent to the members' committee who agreed to the request. Major course improvements in 1990 met with general approval.

Other concerns have been more to do with comfort and convenience. It was agreed that competitions would be cancelled if the forecast temperature for the day was 35°C or higher. Since the Pro-shop has been running the summer competition, from mid-December to the end of February, the choice of playing in high temperatures rests with the individual. In 1982 the committee was asked to take into consideration school holidays when programming major events. Generally the ladies' committee, which has to programme its events around the men's, tries to schedule major matches and competitions to avoid school holidays, although this can create a problem for juniors who are good enough to play in these events.

The Lady Members

An important event for women in general was the passing of the Sex Discrimination Act in 1984. This resulted in gradual changes in many areas of society. Under this legislation clubs could not deny women full membership and in the golfing world this meant that women were entitled to become members not just associates. At The Grange, under the new constitution, women have full playing rights on both courses except on Wednesdays between 10 am and 1.30 pm (men's competition day) and specified times on Saturdays where applicable. On a reciprocal basis men may not play on Tuesdays before 1 pm.

The greater change was in the categories of membership and the fees paid. Fees inevitably rise as the cost of living and subsequent wages and costs increase. For many years the fee for associates was not very high: in 1946 it was £4 4s. In 1951 fees increased to £6 6s and £3 3s for juniors. By 1965 the annual fee was £12 10s (juniors £5) but in 1966 associates paid \$40. Since that time there have been regular increases: the 1980 fee was \$147, while in 1986 it was \$200 with a \$180 joining fee. With equal rights granted in 1987 the women's fees reflected their

new found status leaping to the same as the men's: \$304 (with a \$3 levy for the SALGU) and \$600 joining fee.

Women are eligible to nominate for seven different membership categories. With some minor restrictions they are: Class 1: full playing rights seven days; Class 2: full playing rights six days excluding Saturdays; Class 3: full playing rights five days excluding Saturdays and Sundays; Class 4: under 18 years, and over 18 years, determined by the handicap held by the member; Class 5: social; Class 6: corporate; Class 7: fully paid. In 1996 fees range from \$805 for Class 1 membership to \$120.50 for social and \$32,000 fully paid (life membership). The entrance fee is \$2012.50 for all new members.

The rise in fees, particularly the removal of the senior category, caused some concern to older ladies who had worked so hard in the days when the club was still struggling to improve its amenities, and who now found that they had to pay a lot more for the privilege of membership.

Although in past years some associate presidents and captains served for more than two years, for instance Ada Mongan was president for six consecutive years and Coralie Gay was captain for five years, the convention now is that the ladies' president and vice-president are elected for one year and are generally re-elected for a second term, while the captain and vice-captain are elected for two years. Since 1987 the Members' Handbook has listed the Ladies Committee and lady members; prior to this the associates had their own handbook.

In 1989 President Chris Thamm attended a meeting of the house committee with the men for the first time as an official representative of the women; and the men's captain invited the women's captain, Terry Cagney, to attend a match committee meeting. The president and captain now attend all these sub-committee meetings. The Grange associates had always enjoyed some advantages denied women at other clubs, but the new rules have allowed them some input into the running of the club. Ladies can now attend the AGM of the club. Class 1 and Class 2 women have voting rights, and Class 1 members have the right to nominate for a position on the main committee. However, as there are very few Class 1 members amongst the ladies this right has not been pursued with great vigour. In 1996 one lady nominated but was unsuccessful.

To assist women understand their new rights and status, a meeting was held at the SA Sports Institute in March 1991, hosted by Jenny Williams, Women's Advisor to the Department of Recreation and Sport, to discuss these issues. For golfing women rights pertaining to membership categories, rights of play, Pennants for full-time working women, prizemoney, handicapping system and methods for choosing committees at club and State level were all discussed. Full membership rights and the accompanying rights of play had already been instituted at The Grange; most of the other issues were dealt with by the SALGU. Pennant matches had traditionally been played on Mondays and working women who could do so took a day off to play. This was changed and the Grade 1 Pennants are now played on Sundays to allow good players from the working sorority and students to take part.

Events in the 1990s

Many events instituted by the SALGU over the years continue to be played, as well as the usual club events. Women's Golf South Australia, which changed its name from South Australian Ladies Golf Union in December 1994, also conducts Open Days at the associated clubs during the year. Play is either Foursomes or Canadian Foursomes. Proceeds from these events go to WGSA funds. In keeping with technological progress a new computerised handicapping system was introduced in January 1993.

The 36's Salver, also run in conjunction with the Club Championships, which began in 1990, was a competition of two rounds of 18 hole stroke play over the two qualifying rounds, with the best gross aggregate score winning the trophy. In 1993 the SALGU altered the maximum handicap from 36 to 45, and this event is now known as the D grade Salver.

The twilight competition, held in the summer months, has become very popular. This is a nine-hole event, for the Ray Scudds Memorial Trophy, and is played on Fridays from November to the end of February. It is also a pleasant social occasion as the match is followed by an evening meal in the clubhouse.

In the early 1990s twilight clinics for juniors were held on Thursday evenings and by the end of 1992 the committee was able to report that the results of the junior girls was 'outstanding' with much of the credit due to the coaching efforts of Pam Woodward and her husband, Mel. The club Professional also conducts clinics on alternate Sundays for any child who wishes to learn. Parent and child events are held in November.

The efforts of the club in encouraging juniors began to show results. Melissa Wundersitz won the Coca-Cola Junior Golf Classic in 1992 and 1993. In 1993, and again in 1994, she was selected to play at the ALGU Junior Championship. Emma Densley was also in the 1994 team which finished fourth. Melissa was The Grange Junior Champion in 1993 and in 1995. There are several more promising juniors at The Grange. Rebecca Coakley and Louise Glennon (who received the Gatehouse Award in 1994) play Grade 1 Pennant, while Mary-Anne Field has travelled interstate with school and junior teams. In October 1996 Rebecca and Mary-Anne were selected to play in the Jack Newton International Classic at Cessnock, NSW, against interstate and overseas juniors and to the great delight of The Grange Club Rebecca won the trophy for her age group. To complete a rewarding year, late in 1996 Rebecca and Mary-Anne, together with Sarah Wilum, and Kristy Willmott, were selected in the State team to compete in the Junior Australian Championships in New South Wales in January 1997.

In August 1992 Adelaide hosted the Gladys Hay interstate matches and the Australian Amateur Championships which were played at Glenelg and Kooyonga. The Grange ladies were hosts to the Queensland team and provided caddies for each day's play.

Four years later, in August 1996, these matches were held at The Grange for the first time and played on the East Course. Although The Grange did not have

a player in the State team, Alison Jones was the non-playing captain. This was a very busy week for the ladies of the club. The committee, led by president Anne Evans and captain Jeanenne McGorm, dressed in their uniforms, were on duty from 8 am until early evening. They, together with a number of volunteers, acted as spotters or assisted in many other ways to ensure that the event ran smoothly. WGSA carried out all the official functions. Fortunately the weather was fine which made the running of the matches much easier and the time on the course pleasant. Victoria won the event; South Australia finished equal second with Queensland. Trophies were presented at a cocktail party at the conclusion of play and the Australian team was announced at this time. The WGA presented The Grange ladies with a plaque to commemorate the occasion and the club was praised for the way in which the event had been conducted.

Social Activities

The formality which attended the opening of the season in earlier years gradually waned as the club grew in size. These days the opening day for the ladies is the first Tuesday in March when a nine hole competition is played, followed by lunch. This is the ladies' annual charity day.

The 'special' ladies' days used to be Mothers' Day and Melbourne Cup Day lunches, and the Lady Members' Trophy Dinner. After the second clubhouse was opened in 1957 the AGM and trophy presentation was held in the new facility and was followed by a supper. At other functions Roy Sims, with Henry Hollis, organised musical items and other entertainment. Henry's wife, Dorothy, was captain of the associates in 1966-67. In the 1990s the club took over the organisation of Melbourne Cup Day and some of the other major social functions. In 1996 the ladies held their trophy presentations at a luncheon, prior to the AGM, in October. Trophy presentation was previously run in conjunction with the ladies annual dinner in November. A luncheon for past presidents and captains is held in December.

Prior to the opening of the present clubhouse in 1967 an annual ball was held. In early years this took place at the Henley or Woodville Town Halls, later at Norwood or Burnside Town Hall, and once at Wayville. These were formal affairs when the wearing of dinner suits and long dresses made the occasion a special night out. The large and elegant new clubhouse meant that dinner dances could be held 'at home' and over the next decade or so they became regular monthly events. In the 1980s these were discontinued and replaced by more informal gatherings.

There are a number of 'mixed' functions, such as the Mixed Drawn Event and the Mixed Canadian Foursomes Salver, both run by the ladies, which allow many husbands and wives to participate together. The Arunta Cup Mixed Foursomes Championship, which is followed by a dinner, the 'Claytons' Christmas Dinner in June, and the traditional Christmas celebrations and New Year dinner dance are popular social occasions organised by the Club.

The Liquor Industry Charity Golf day is still held annually at The Grange. For



Gowns at Grange – Grange Ladies donned their gowns for a glamor gala evening in the Clubhouse at their annual dinner and presentation of trophies, 1977.

*Incoming 1978 Committee (left to right): Helen Hosie, Rhonda Beard (Vice-Captain), Dorothy Burns, Sheila Smith, Joan Hyde (Vice-President), Betty Nicholls (Treasurer), Mary Wheatley (Captain), Audrey Hank (Secretary), Helen Rutter, Joan Partridge (Handicap Manager).
Seated: Barbara Bentley (President).*

many years the women organised the catering and did most of the cooking, waited on tables, and cleaned up, without the assistance of the staff, so that all the profits went to the charity. In the 1950s, when the women were still in the old farmhouse, they worked under rather austere conditions to prepare the food, although some cooking was done by the Children's Hospital kitchen. It was an extremely busy and tiring day.

As the event drew more and more entries the catering was passed over to professionals and in latter years a large marquee has been erected on the practice fairway on the East Course. Students from the Regency Institute of TAFE are the cooks and they are ably assisted by a large number of ladies who volunteer their services for the day.

When the SA Open for men is held at The Grange it creates an enormous amount of work for the women. They are involved in many tasks: transporting people, distributing the caddies' jackets, delivering lunches to course staff, checking scores, taking telephone calls, and the numerous other jobs necessary to ensure that such an important event runs smoothly. While not exactly a social occasion, it is one which is enjoyed by the ladies many of whom are able to see top golfers at close range.

Personalities

In a club as large as The Grange it is difficult to mention all the people who have played a prominent part in its seventy year history. There are always the many unsung workers who contribute time and effort to ensure the efficient running of the organisation. Then there are the very talented golfers who enhance the name of the club by their successes. Following are some of the names which loom large in the post-war period.

Over the years many husbands and wives have been, or still are, members of the club. Some became very involved at committee level while others were content to play golf and enjoy the social life. Some couples introduced their children to the club and made it a family affair. One successful mother and daughter story is that of Club Champion Betty Coats and her daughter Ann. Ann won the C grade foursomes with Cathy Henderson in 1977. Other family connections include sisters such as Coralie Gay and 'Mick' Herman, Mavis and Phyl McKay, and more recently Karen and Gail Simmonds.

Coralie Gay is remembered as a 'wonderful captain', highly respected and with an engaging personality. She developed a good relationship with the men's committee which was of great benefit to the associates. She lifted the club out of the doldrums and through her enthusiasm and leadership The Grange associates played in the A Pennant competition for the first time. A stickler for correct etiquette she maintained the standards the game requires, while at the same time teaching and encouraging new members. After her death in 1974 the committee proposed that a knock-out foursomes event should be played in her honour. The prize was a champagne bucket inscribed with the names of the winners.

Rosemary Reeves' (née Banks) parents put her name down for membership in 1947, against her wishes. However, after one lesson she was bitten by the golfing bug and went on to become junior State Champion in 1952. Rosemary was a nurse at the Royal Adelaide Hospital and only had one day off per week and working shifts made it difficult to play in matches. However, such was her dedication that she opted to do permanent night shift at the hospital so that she could play golf in the daytime. With a low handicap of five, Reeves played in Pennants, was runner-up in the State title in 1959, when she became The Grange's second representative in the senior State team. Like her predecessor, Mavis McKay, she was given a party and a present to celebrate her selection. Reeves remained in the State team in 1960-61, and was again selected in 1966-67. Married to the head greenkeeper, Ted Reeves, she was five times Club Champion and Champion of Champions in 1968. In 1969 she equalled her own course record of 78.

Several players from Grange have been very successful in higher competitions. Melinda Hughes represented the State in the annual invitation matches against Victoria. Sisters Karen and Gail Simmonds (later Beaumont), have had outstanding careers in junior (listed earlier) and senior golf. Karen won the senior State Championship played at Tea Tree Gully in 1979, played in the national championship at the Victoria Golf Club in 1980, and won the Rene Erichsen Event the same year. Perhaps Karen's most successful years were 1983 and 1984.

She won The Grange Salver and the L.M. Gordon Bowl in 1983, the Vardon Trophy in both years, and was Club Champion in 1984. In 1983 she won the Rene Erichsen 72 hole event in a spectacular finish – carding 80 and 73 on the East Course. She repeated this success in 1986. With different partners, she won the SALGU Foursomes four times: in 1981, 1983, 1984 and 1992, and the State Mixed Foursomes in 1981 and 1984. Karen was also the Riverland Golf Champion three times, breaking the course records of Loxton, by three strokes in 1982, and Barmera, with a one under par 71, in 1994, winning the event by a run-away 20 strokes. Her record round at Loxton was beaten by Val Mattson of The Grange, with a 77 in 1983. Karen was a member of the State team eight times between 1978 and 1986. She was a semi-finalist in the Australian Championship in 1985. She is currently a State selector, and statistician for WGSA State selection.

Gail Beaumont also continued her winning ways as a senior. She replaced Karen as winner of the Riverland event in 1983. She won the State Foursomes three times: 1985, 1987, and in 1992 playing with her sister Karen, and was Club Champion in 1987 and 1996.

Alison Jones, who joined The Grange from Mount Osmond in 1979, went on to become a worthy champion. In December 1979, in partnership with Chris Taylor, she won the SALGU Foursomes Championship played at Blackwood. She presaged her outstanding future when she set a new record of 79 on the lengthened West Course in 1980 (this was beaten later in the year by Jane Crafter with a 77). With a new partner, Karen Simmonds, Jones won the final of the State Foursomes



Rosemary Reeves, September 1953



1986 State Team including Grange's two talented players
Karen Simmonds and Alison Jones.

Back row, left to right: Jan Dale-Harris,
Julie Crafter, Jill Hodge, Fiona Giles.

Front row: Karen Simmonds, Alison Jones (Non-Playing
Captain), Cathy Simmonds



*Christine Burton,
Club Champion, 1985 and 1989,
Club Assistant Professional.*

played at Riverside in 1981 – The Grange's first win in this event. She won The Grange Salver in 1981, 1982, and 1984 and the L.M. Gordon Bowl in 1987. She was in the State team in 1981 and 1984, and was non-playing State captain in 1986/87 and again from 1994-96. In 1990 Jones won the Silver Salver at Victor Harbor after the match was reduced to 18 holes following hail and rain which forced the abandonment of the second day's play.²² Jones was Club Champion for five years and Champion of Champions in 1995.

Christine Burton, daughter of The Grange professional, was chosen for the State junior team in 1986 and the senior team, to play in Western Australia, New South Wales and Victoria, in 1989. In 1990 she took the courageous step of turning professional and set out for Europe. Life on the pro golf circuit is not easy and not always lucrative. To



Presentation of Life Membership to Joyce Hill, 1986

Left to right: Marjorie Samarcq (Lady President), Charles Hill, Joyce Hill, Doug Shimmin (President).

finance her on the second tour she sold sponsorships in herself to members at The Grange. After three years on the European circuit she returned to Adelaide but still plays in Australian professional events. She now works with WGSA holding junior coaching clinics in country areas.

Grange lost a good golfer when Pauline Sanderson resigned in 1981. Sanderson went on to play for the State, was Australian captain and later held the high office of president of WGA.

Life members

There was some dissension over the proposal to make life members of some of the stalwarts of the club. This first arose in 1964 with the suggestion that Coralie Gay be made an Honorary Life Member. The members' committee discussed the proposal and decided that there was no provision in the Constitution and Rules for such a move. One member suggested that, if approved, 'it could create a dangerous precedent'.²³ So at this time the request from the associates was refused. The matter remained in abeyance for some years until, in January 1971, another request from the associates to the members had a happier result when Messrs Bowden and Hatwell supported a motion that Coralie Gay's name be put to the Annual General Meeting of the club and this time the proposal was approved.

Since then several more women who have contributed much time and effort to the club, enhancing its reputation in many ways, have been given this honour. The oldest lady is Alice Pope, a foundation member, who was made a life member in 1980. In 1986 Joyce Hill, who not only played, and donated (with her husband) The Grange Salver, was awarded the honour for her 13 year involvement and work on the committee. Her artistic arrangements of plants in the foyer are still greatly admired. Other life members were Ada Mongan, president for six years from 1952-58 and again in 1966, who died in 1980; Vi Moller donor of the Moller Cup who died in 1992; and the late Barbara Hoepner, who was rewarded for her many years service as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and later Honorary Treasurer.

Looking Back

The ladies of the club, from its inception until the present day, remember the good times and the great friendships formed. They also remember the support which was given to those who were widowed or suffered other misfortunes. This support was also in evidence during matches when those who were not in the team or playing in a championship went along to cheer on their colleagues. The friendliness found at The Grange diminished a little over the years as the membership grew and the intimacy experienced in the early days, when everyone had to pitch in to assist in running the club, was reduced. Old friendships were retained, but with greater numbers a more impersonal feeling developed.

The opening of the East Course and the fact that new associates played only

on this course created divisions between the West Course and East Course ladies. At first the new associates found that there was a feeling of 'the old and the new' and it took time for them to be accepted. But it was also a difficult time for the old members who had to get used to the new facilities and the increasing number of people. Early in January 1969 a decision was made that ten East Course associates, who were the wives of West Course members, would be given playing rights on that course. Playing rights were relaxed in 1974 allowing all associates the choice of course. As time went by the two groups did come together and eventually a more pleasant relationship developed. Of course with the extensive new clubhouse and the growing number of women in the club the general tenor of the place changed – not everyone knew everyone as in earlier days.

The question of dress remained an issue over the years. By 1967 slacks and Bermuda shorts were allowed on the course but not in the dining room. As late as 1976 a reminder was issued to associates that it was 'not permitted to tuck the bottoms of slacks into socks although hems may be turned up to prevent soiling. Slacks must be tailored or Bermuda shorts must be worn with long socks'.²⁴ In the 1990s the code has changed little. Slacks and shorts have to be 'tailored' and denim clothing, track suits and brief shorts are definitely not allowed. At a time when almost anything goes the club maintains a standard of dress in keeping with the image that golf, in general, wishes to promote. The rules of dress also apply to children and in the interests of the members, and to maintain proper standards of behaviour, the club still requires that children must be accompanied and supervised by an adult.



1997 Ladies Committee

Back row, left to right: Fay Blanks (Vice-President), Libby Doecke, Cathy Huppertz, Jeannette Pedersen (Handicap Manager).

Middle row: Carole Mason (Handicap Manager), Barbara Woodside, Joyce Morley, Gloria Tyler (Treas.).

Front row: Pam Taylor, Elaine Daly (Secretary), Jeanne McGorm (Captain), Anne Evans (President), Gail Beaumont (Vice-Captain).

Looking to the Future

For the last decade or more the women members at The Grange have numbered around 500. In 1983 there were 429 associates, 37 seniors, and 64 social. Membership in 1996 remains at approximately 500. The average age of members has increased with the passing years and the greater percentage are now aged over 50. Many of the older ladies have become Class 5, or social members, and have remained at the Club for the company and support of old friends. Some go to the Club to play bridge and there are regular groups on three days.

The friendliness which existed through the early days was paramount in assisting the ladies to establish a happy, yet competitive, Club spirit. While there are now many more women involved in the Club, the atmosphere remains pleasant and the competitive spirit remains strong. The younger women, together with the junior girls, will ensure that the ladies' side of the Club continues to prosper. The older ladies are entitled to rest on their laurels as they contemplate the results of their efforts in helping to establish The Grange.

Why Golf?

What prompts so many women to take up golf? For most it is not a burning desire to become a top golfer. For many married women it is a wish to join with their husbands in an enjoyable social environment, rather than to be stay-at-home 'golf widows'. For others it may be for the healthy, outdoor activity in beautiful surroundings. However, once smitten by the game, golf becomes, not quite an obsession, but perhaps a very pleasant, though at times frustrating, passion. And as one lady said: 'It's better than bowls'.

* * * * *

Golf destroys more dreams and lives than any other sport, because it has the capacity to make addicts out of the people who play it.

Lauren St John, *Shooting at Clouds* (1991)

*"Laugh, and the World Laughs with You,
Weep, and You Weep Alone!"*

Golf Philosophy

By "WILFRED THE WOWSER"

AT the nineteenth hole, when the round has ended,
And you get your grip on the flowing bowl.
And you long to tell of your tee-shot splendid.
Or the pitch that by fractions missed the hole.

IF you would avoid a silence icy,
Then keep such thoughts in your bosom penned.
Tell, Sir, a story with sequel spicy,
To cheer the heart of a downcast friend.

FOR the ancient joke or the chestnut hoary,
Will raise a smile as in days of yore;
While the man who hands out a hard-luck story.
Will be rightly classed as a golfing bore.

SO bury the tale of your bungled brassey.
'Tis ill to brag, but it's worse to moan.
Let us keep our minds on the dictum classy.
"The man who laughs not must weep alone."

Part Four

The Grange Golf Club – A Personal View



Bob Hope at Grange

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

Prominent People at Grange

If you watch a game, it's fun. If you play it, it's recreation. If you work at it, it's golf.

(Bob Hope)

A. Keith Andrewartha

Keith Andrewartha was elected to the committee in 1958, was vice-captain in 1962, captain from 1963-66 and committeeman in 1967-68. During his years of service to the Club the East Course was established and one of his major concerns was clubhouse accommodation for the additional members. Thoughts and ideas of expanding the clubhouse were examined and, finally, it was decided to build a separate new two-storey building, 'after sketches made on the bonnet of a car, following discussions between Roy Jackson, Chairman of the Grounds Committee, and Keith Andrewartha'.

His brother, Alan, was also a member and *The News* of 4 April 1951 reported the following story:

Alan Maxwell Andrewartha won the B grade event on Saturday with a net 63 and had his handicap reduced from 18 to 13 ... and thereby hangs a tale. The last time Alan won his brother Arthur Keith, suffered the penalty when the handicapper mixed their initials ...

Paul Backhouse

During 1983 members were saddened by the death of Paul Backhouse who had served on the Course Committee for eleven years, during which time he was responsible for the groundwork that was required for the installation of the automatic watering system.

During his time on the committee several portions of the East Course fairways were reconstructed a number of times before a 'final' solution was obtained. In particular, the mounds on the sixth fairway were refined and the terrain of the driving portion on the seventh was changed by raising the fairway above the original heavy clay base.

Paul was variously praised and criticised for his efforts in this direction but, in retrospect, it has been proven that his efforts were well worthwhile.

Charles J. Clark

Born in 1918 Charles Clark joined the Grange Golf Club in 1949 and over the ensuing forty-seven years gave a total of twenty-two of them in various aspects of the management of the club. Elected to the committee in 1956 he also held the positions of vice-captain, captain and president. Among his many achievements within the Club were the oversight of the installation of a number of deep bores, a major tree planting scheme with Roy Jackson and in the implementation of the 'Morcom Plan' to redevelop the West Course during 1956-60.

He served for five years as the Club's delegate to the South Australian Golf Association in the 1970s and during his term as president of the Club in the 1990s was on the Greens and Match Committee of that body.

As Captain, in 1977 he introduced the playing of Twilight Golf during the summer months:

We started with fifty players which progressively increased over the years. During its second year Ray and Mollie Scudds offered to provide a trophy for both men and women to be played over each summer season and this has become a traditional summer Friday evening event, with a dinner to follow with up to 180 people attending. Initially, the dinner comprised a basket of chicken salad and has progressed to a smorgasbord as our kitchen facilities improved, and it's still well supported.

Norman Dickson

Born in Melbourne, his working life was varied. He was a factory manager and a sales manager for Esso Standard Oil Pty. Ltd. Then followed seven years as manager of the Marino Golf Club and a little over two years at Grange, before joining his friend, Bill Bowley, of Custom Built Cycles as finance director. A further three years were spent as a director of Holiday Village Co-operative Ltd. A former member of the Heidelberg Club in Melbourne, Norm joined Grange in 1959, was elected to the committee in 1976, became captain in 1981 and president in 1987, retiring from the Club in 1996. His association with the Club was 'without doubt, the happiest years of an interesting lifetime'.

Eric Fitzroy

Eric Fitzroy joined the Club in 1948 and was elected vice-captain in 1951 and vice-president in 1960; he took the office of president in 1964 and held it for a further six years. This was followed by five years as immediate past president until he retired from the committee in 1975. As president of the SA Golf Association he was widely known, liked and respected throughout both the State and Australia as a whole. He was also on the executive committee of the Australian

Golf Union from 1969, became president of that body in 1975, and was Australia's representative on the World Golf Council.

The Grange Golf Club is extremely proud of Eric's achievements in South Australia and Australia generally. It has much to thank him for in advancing the game of golf during his period of office.

Robert W. Hank

Following a successful sporting involvement in league and interstate football, district and Adelaide turf cricket and socially active lawn tennis, Bob joined the Club as a foundation member of the East Course in 1967. This followed six years of reporting league football for the *Sunday Mail* as well as frequent appearances on television football shows.

In 1983 He was elected to the committee on which he served for two years before becoming vice-captain for a similar term; then followed two years as captain during 1987-88. This committee involvement followed his wife, Audrey's, stint on the ladies' committee, culminating in her election as captain for 1982-83.

They were a busy and enjoyable six years, highlighted by the involvement with South Australian open tournaments held on a composite Grange course while he was captain. Bob recalls an amusing incident that occurred on the opening day of the 1987 season:

It was the practice of members to honour the captain's drive off the first tee with a shotgun salute. I noticed quite a few members on the balcony providing an appropriate 'cheerio', but was completely oblivious of the presence of Ray Scudds behind me until his shotgun blast in the middle of my back-swing gave my drive a 'frightening' jolt, and concludes:

Part time golf was always part of my active sporting pursuits, when time permitted, and subsequently I began on a ten handicap and have remained in the 5-12 range from 1967 to the present day – not bad for a 73-year-old with a 'dickie carnival knee'!

Thomas K. Heath

Tom joined the Club in 1938, but his golfing days were interrupted by the war – he served with the 2nd/3rd Battalion of the AIF that was trapped in Java. Tom recalls, laconically, that he was 'one of the fortunate survivors' of the prisoner of war camps.

Following his discharge he lived in Henley Beach with his wife whom he married in 1940. Employed for a time by Menz & Company, biscuit manufacturers, in 1946 he became a fruiterer near the Henley Beach Square from which he retired in 1968, aged fifty-five.

Tom served on the committee for six years and was captain at the time the

decision was taken to construct the East Course. One of his fond memories was the pleasure derived from promoting camaraderie within the Club, an occupation in which he received sterling assistance from the genial manager of the day, Russell King.

A left-hander, with a handicap that he lowered to seven, he played regularly until the late seventies when his legs 'deteriorated'. In a reminiscent mood he recalled many happy days at the Grange and, in particular, the grand service rendered by many members during the Sunday working bees of the 1940s and 1950s.

Charles J.N. Hill

As a sixteen-year-old apprentice in the SA Railways workshops Charlie Hill worked as a boilermaker, progressing to become the manager of large main-steel construction projects at Islington. After an illness in 1975, he took voluntary retirement in March 1976.

In a reminiscent mood he recalled his golfing days:

I joined the Grange Golf Club in 1950 when there were more boxthorns than trees on most parts of the course and where there existed much more sand than grass. A mate of mine, 'Bluey' Hobbs, and myself came from the North Adelaide Club, arriving together to sign up at Grange we left our bicycles and golf bags concealed in a boxthorn bush.

After paying our membership fees we were told we were entitled to play. So retrieving our bags we joined two members, one of whom was Roy Jackson, Chairman of the Course Committee. He proffered strict advice upon course etiquette and behaviour. We were to become very good friends.

Bluey and I played each Saturday morning between 7 and 7.30 am from 1950 until 1975. I started as a C-Grader, played mainly as a B-Grade competitor, but did get to a nine handicap for a short time.

Charlie became a member of the management committee in 1978, was vice-captain for two years and captain for a further term of four years, followed by another two years on the committee. He was the Club's sole handicapper from 1976 until 1993 and today he handles all new handicaps and advises upon competition results and procedures, as required.

He and his wife have a home at the edge of the 18th hole (West Course) at a 'good driving distance'. Today it is well protected by trees, but in the early days many an errant ball found its way on to the front porch, while many roofing tiles were shattered.

In 1996, he goes about his various honorary duties without any fuss and is a member who, in view of outstanding contributions to the Club over more than forty years, deserves the approbation of all members who continue to benefit from his wise counsel and experience.

Bruce Hocking

He spent his youth in Broken Hill where he was a playing member of the West Broken Hill Football Club. Following his primary education he entered Roseworthy College from which he graduated and entered the wool-classing profession. With the advent of World War I he enlisted in the AIF and served at Gallipoli. Returning home he was employed with the Department of Agriculture and as a valuator and assessor with the Soldiers Settlement Department. Leaving government service he took up farming at the Hummocks and it was during this time that he and his brother were prime movers in the establishment of the Jamestown Golf Club.

Returning to Adelaide he took over from E.H. Forsaith as secretary as from 17 March 1931, a position he held until 1932 when he was succeeded by Reg Beeston; Bruce then became a committeeman. In 1977, aged 85 years, he retired.

Those [early] years were exciting and full of hard work by a group of volunteers. We really started to get the Grange Golf Club developed. I'm proud of what has been achieved since. I suppose I was instrumental in getting the second course started ...¹

He was accorded Life Membership of the Club in 1970.

John Howe

In his youth John Howe was an ardent football player, but following a broken leg in 1934 he was persuaded to take up golf. He joined the Woodville Gardens Golf Club that was formed in 1933 and played on land belonging to the Hanson family. Following six years in the Royal Australian Navy he joined Grange in 1948. He was the Club's treasurer from March 1951 until the end of 1956 and the returning officer from 1957 until 1992.

John recalled, prior to his death, that his brother, Arthur, while playing golf at Grange, always wore a little pouch containing potash. 'This was in case he got bitten by a snake – But he never did!'

Maurice R.R. Hughes

Maurice was born in Melbourne in 1931 and his working life has been as a mechanical engineer, specialising as a design engineer in the building services industry. He is a member of the Institute of Engineers (Australia) and the Australian Institute of Refrigeration Air Conditioning and Heating and was South Australian divisional president of the latter body for a two year term.

He joined the Grange Golf Club in 1959 and was a committee member from February 1991 until February 1994, including one year as president during which time the purchase of the remaining portion of leasehold land was completed. He was also closely involved with the work of Course and Future Projects committees.

Roy T. Jackson

He joined the club in 1938 and served on the committee from 1945 to 1962. As chairman of the grounds' committee he was primarily responsible for the extensive tree-planting programme on the West Course and his pride and joy was his participation in the formation of the 'gulch' at the 17th (West Course), of which a report in *The News* in April 1955 said:

Have you heard of Jackson's Gulch on any course in South Australia? Well, there is one and although it has been unofficially named, it has been given an official look by a sign post and a painted name which appeared mysteriously on the new seventeenth hole at Grange.

A new green will probably be used for the first time on opening day. It lengthens the hole from 388 yards to 469 yards, is played through a dip (Jackson's Gulch) and some members think it should be made a par five.

The first time it was played by 'a big four from Kooyonga' -- Bill Rymill, Don Bradman, Don Rutherford and Graham Keane -- they each shot a six! Two Grange players to birdie the hole were J. Thomson and D. Thomson.

Bill Sage recalls that: 'Wally Wallace was instrumental in having the ground committee consider the construction of the gulch' and at a general meeting he enquired as to whether it was to be called 'Collison's Canyon' or 'Jackson's Gulch' -- Collison was a professional at the Club in the early 1940s.

Harry Macklin-Shaw

Born at Taillem Bend, Harry entered the teaching profession in the 1930s where he continued his involvement in sport, gaining interstate selection in the 1934 Amateur League Football team. He played one season with North Adelaide when a knee injury forced him from the game. The war years were spent in the Royal Australian Air Force and in 1958 he joined the Grange Golf Club. Following an approach from a member, he was elected as a committeeman in 1965 and became president in 1974. He continued to play competitively until 1993.

E. Wilfred Mitton

In October 1953 the membership was saddened by the death of their patron and first life member, Wilfred E. Mitton, and in paying a tribute to his memory a member said that, 'in an hour of need he guaranteed our account at Harris Scarfe's who were about to foreclose'. Wilf Mitton, born in 1878, was a keen gymnast and a very good tennis player and did not retire from active playing until his 70th year. His son throws light on the Harris Scarfe incident:

He was the accountant of A.W. Sandford & Co and a director for many years. I understand his friendly relations with directors of Harris Scarfe were

partly responsible for some of the early debts being held over until the club was in a better position financially to meet them.

He was a regular golfer during the winter 'and the team of four elderly men with whom he played were well known at the club; they were the late Aubrey Wallace, Gordon Malcolm and Fred Shaw. Like most elderly golfers they were seldom off the fairway and chipped and puttied like champions . . . His specialty was to use a putter for any short shot of 50 yards or less. He even puttied out of bunkers at times, although there weren't so many overhanging lips then as now'.

Lionel Richard Richardson

Dick Richardson joined the Club in 1959 after a few years as a member at Mount Osmond. In 1985 he led a club visit of thirty-six members and wives to visit the Club's reciprocal clubs at Grange and Hutt Golf Clubs in New Zealand. He recalled that:

In 1985 Grange hosted the Australian Junior Championships attended by teams from every State in Australia. Strong teams were led by Craig Parry and Brad King of Western Australia, Brett Ogle and Peter O'Malley of New South Wales and our Shane Robinson, all of whom have since turned professional and making names for themselves on the international circuit. Western Australia won the teams' championship, but Brett Ogle triumphed in the junior singles championship.

1986 was the 60th anniversary of the Grange and it was celebrated with a week-end tournament over three days, culminating with a birthday dinner and the presentation of the Birthday Cup.

In 1986 he had the unusual honour of winning the B Grade championship during his second year as Club captain; he also represented the Club as a delegate to the South Australian Golf Association during his time as captain.

Charles W. Robinson

'Charlie' Robinson held many offices in the Club, including that of president and was, at the time of his death in 1956, Immediate Past President. His generous financial assistance over the years was, in no small way, responsible for the Club keeping going during its more difficult years; the C.W. Robinson Memorial Trophy will ever keep his memory alive.

Reginald Shepherd

He joined the Club in 1935 and was elected a vice-president in 1954 without having served on the committee. He was elected president in 1954 and served for

six years. He was instrumental in the formation of the East Course and the building of Grange's impressive clubhouse. Reg once gave a comment on the game of golf: 'It's a game for the sane; it tortures you with your inadequacies.'

Douglas J. Shimmin

Joining the Club in 1956 Doug was vice-captain in 1971-72, captain during 1973-74 and became vice-president in 1975, a position he held for six years under Harry Macklin-Shaw. He completed his service to the Club as president from 1981 until 1987. One of the highlights of his term in office was the selection of Grange as the venue for the seniors' interstate matches and he has fond memories of many committeemen all of whom 'contributed to the successful running of the Grange Golf Club'.

During his period of long service, Doug donated a magnificent timber table to the Club that is still in use in the committee room.

Dr Roy L. Sims

Dr Roy L. Sims joined the Grange Golf Club in 1933 and became one of the early members whose energy, direction and foresight contributed significantly in improving the playing conditions and amenities of the Club to their present high standard.

From the outset he displayed a keen interest in Club affairs. He was elected to the committee in 1934, became vice-president in 1937 and took up office as president in 1939, a position he held with distinction until 1957. As immediate past president he remained on the committee for a further six years, thus completing 30 years of continuous active service.

During this period the Club made steady but sound progress, except during the war years when diminishing membership caused periods of acute financial stringency and brought development to a halt. Dr Sims also took an active part in the Club's social activities.

His generosity can be illustrated by the following:

Each year on the Club's opening day the mayor of Woodville was invited to declare the course open and drive the first ball. This was followed by a nine-hole mixed foursome's competition, following which players, members and visitors were entertained with drinks and savouries at his personal expense. Further, each Christmas Dr Sims provided, at his own expense, refreshments and a dinner at the clubhouse for the ground and office staff, the Club's professional and the executive committee members.

In 1957, in recognition of outstanding service Dr Sims was granted honorary life membership, a well-merited honour for his many years of stewardship – a fantastic record during which he had seen a struggle for its existence during the depression

years, the dislocation of the war and the eventual emergence of the vigorous club we see today.

* * * * *

An amateur golfer truly moves heaven and earth.

(Anon)



Jack Quayle in *The News*, August 1939



CHAPTER FIFTEEN

The Simpson Cup

He enjoys perfect peace, that peace beyond all understanding, which comes at its maximum only to the man who has given up golf.

(P.G. Wodehouse)

Introduction

1927 saw the introduction of the Simpson Cup into the golfing arena of South Australia when Frederick Simpson donated a £100 debenture to buy trophies for the winning team in Kooyonga versus Royal Adelaide matches. Glenelg was admitted in 1932 and, from 1933, it became a three-team competition until it went into recess during World War II; in this period Royal Adelaide and Kooyonga won it nine and four times, respectively. Fred Simpson was not a golfer but had been a member of a syndicate that owned the land on which the Kooyonga Golf Course was laid out and, when it was sold to the club, he was prevailed upon to fund a perpetual trophy.

The competition in that era involved teams, each of nine players, playing six matches; there was no final and games did not go beyond the eighteenth hole. The Grange course was inspected by members of the SA Golf Association during November 1938. Flowing from this appraisal, certain suggestions which 'should be carried out before the course was up to the standard required' were considered by the Grange committee. Subsequently, it was resolved that the Club 'did not intend to enter a team in the Simpson Cup competition next season.'

A newspaper report in 1939 was most laudatory in respect of the standard of golf being played at the Grange and the need for promotion of its A Pennant team:

The Grange club with a string of victories to its credit is assured of winning the A Pennant again. So strong is its first team that it must receive serious consideration for inclusion in the Simpson Cup competition... It has shown itself too strong for A Pennant...¹

However, it is of interest to record the fact that although Simpson Cup competition was suspended for the duration of the war, the Grange Golf Club did participate in an A Pennant series against Glenelg and Kooyonga in 1940.

In the opening match on 27 April 1940 Kooyonga defeated Grange 'who were playing in their first big engagement. A feature was the brilliant exhibition of Clarke, Grange champion . . . Sawers had to shoot two magnificent birdies to square the match'; the results of the match were:

- R. Clarke and R. Sawers, square.
- J. Whallin lost to R. Christie, 4 and 3.
- G. Howard (jnr) lost to W.S. Shephard, 6 and 5.
- R. Hollard lost to R.H. Toms, 4 and 3.
- J. Howard lost to L.L. Hill, 4 and 2.
- G. Howard (snr) lost to W.A. Pritchard, 5 and 4.
- J. Robertson and J. Richardson, square.
- E. Suhard lost to G.K. Hutton, 8 and 7.
- R. Fewings lost to R.N. Spong, 3 and 1.

Grange showed that its inclusion in A Pennant golf was merited by defeating Glenelg on 25 May 1940. Conditions of play were easy but there was no outstanding scoring and 'the Grange players showed commendable steadiness':

- R. Clarke defeated S.M. Phelan, 2 up.
- J. Whallin lost to H.F. Wright, 2 and 1.
- G. Howard (jnr) and A.H. Smerdon, square.
- R. Hollard lost to H.M. Langdon, 5 and 4.
- G. Howard (snr) defeated J.E. Ashton, 5 and 4.
- J. Robertson defeated L. Mallen, 4 and 2.
- R. Fewings lost to D. Boucher, 1 down.
- E. Suhard defeated J.M. Hill, 2 and 1.
- J. Skipper and E.H. Wheeler, square.

Grange played Kooyonga at home in July 1940 where they lost by four games to three, with two square:

- R. Clarke defeated W.S. Shephard, 2 and 1.
- J. Whallin lost to R. Christie, 2 and 1.
- J.L. Howard lost to D. Crook, 3 and 1.
- R. Hollard defeated J. Richardson, 2 and 1.
- G. Howard (snr) defeated K. Toms, 4 and 3.
- J. Robertson and G. Hutton, square.
- G. Howard (jnr) lost to W. Pritchard 4 and 3.
- J. Skipper lost to J.A. Francis, 2 and 1.
- R. Fewings and A.V. Goldfinch, square.

In the final match in August 1940 Grange inflicted another defeat upon Glenelg, winning by five games to two, with two square:

- R. Clarke lost to H. Wright, 2 and 1.
- J. Whallin lost to S. Phelan, 6 and 5.
- J. L. Howard and A.H. Smerdon, square.
- R. Hollard defeated J. Ashton, 2 and 1.
- G. Howard (snr) defeated L.C. Wood, 3 and 2.
- J. Robertson defeated M. Hill, 3 and 2.
- T. Menzies and T. Orr, square.
- L. Wise defeated F. Cottrell, 5 and 4.
- J. Skipper defeated W. Wheeler, 3 and 2.

Royal Adelaide's absence occurred because of its management committee's decision not to participate in this quasi-Simpson Cup event. As can be seen from the results the Grange team was not disgraced and its trail-blazing performances augured well for the future.

1946-1969

The Club's inaugural players in the Simpson Cup competition were Reg Hollard, Mel Warner, Jack Daly, George Howard (snr), George Howard, (jnr) and Ron Clarke who played all six matches, and Syd Forbes, J. Robertson, J. Brand, R. Fewings and Harold Broadbridge; Reg Hollard was the most successful player winning four games.

George Howard (senior), who attained the age of 64 in 1954, did not start playing competitive golf until he was thirty-eight but, nevertheless, his handicap was never higher than six. His best score at Grange was 71 and his lowest handicap, one. In June 1957 there was a unique circumstance in a medal event when he tied with his 16-year-old grandson, Peter Howard – in a play-off youth gave way to experience when the grandfather won with a nett 76.

The first Simpson Cup match was played at home against Royal Adelaide on 3 May 1946, when 'the 350-400 yard holes . . . appeared to worry the visitors who were rarely up with their seconds, underestimating the distance badly.' The home team was defeated by four games to three with two halved; the individual results were:

- Ron Clarke defeated L.G. Toms, 2 and 1.
- Mel Warner lost to L. Destree, 8 and 6.
- Syd. Forbes lost to L. Winsor, 2 and 1.
- Jack Daly lost to G.A. Lendon, 6 and 5.
- George Howard (jnr) lost to G.W. Seddon, 1 down.
- R. Fewings and D.H. Laidlaw, square.
- George Howard (snr) and C.G. Wilson, square.
- Reg Hollard defeated H.D. Sutherland, 7 and 6.
- Harold Broadbridge defeated A.G. Jay, 7 and 6.



Melville Warner, 1933

L. Destree was out in 36 and 6 up against Mel Warner who 'after topping one or two shots early in the game, lost confidence and was never a menace', while George Howard (snr) and C.G. Wilson were left to fight out the deciding game. Keeping steadily on line George Howard (snr) went to the 18th dormie (one up) where, unfortunately for him and the team, he cut his drive into the rough and had no alternative but to chip out to the fairway; a further disaster followed with a misdirected third shot which cost him the hole.

Fifty years on George Howard (junior) still walks, proudly, upon the fairways of Grange and, with failing eyesight, with clubs and golf balls decorated in a distinctive yellow for ready identification, he proceeds upon the obligatory task of all golfers in attempting to equal or better 'par', coupled with inherent good humour and gracious demeanour which has been his custom for many a year.²

In other matches in 1946 Grange lost by five games to three (one halved) and eight to one against Glenelg, lost eight to one and six to two (one halved) against Kooyonga and lost six to three against Royal Adelaide. In the first game against Glenelg, Ferris and Hollard turned for home square and continued to take hole for hole until Hollard played the stroke of the day – an explosion shot from heavy grass at the eighteenth to win the hole and square the match. In a win for Grange, George Howard (jnr) was around in 75, including three birdies and an eagle, to win two up.

An indication of the fierce nature of the rough at Grange in the immediate post-war period is to be found in the report of a Simpson Cup match in May 1946:

R. Fewings, who squared his match with D.W. Laidlaw, had a particularly exasperating round, as he was forced to forfeit three holes when he played into scrub and the balls could not be found.



Ian McBain in *The News*, July 1946

During 1947 and 1948 newcomers to the team were Rex Born, Harold ('Cocky') Roach, V. Thomas and R. Major. In a game not without incident against Kooyonga in August 1947 George Howard (jnr) at the first rolled his ball into the hole after cannoning from his opponent's, while at the second he proceeded to knock his opponent's ball into the hole; he went on to win 4 and 2.

The Grange team had its first ever win on 19 June 1948 when it defeated Royal Adelaide by seven games to one: 'all Grange players were shooting for scores in the seventies ... and in defeating Peter Cudmore, Reg Hollard wanted a four at the last for a 72.' The following month a win was recorded against Glenelg by five games to two (two square); Rex Born was two down at the thirteenth but recovered by playing flawless golf against Brian Ferris to finish 3, 4, 4, 4 for a two and one victory.

During the 1949 season the number of players in each team was reduced from nine to seven as from 14 May and, in an away match against Kooyonga on 7 May, that Grange lost by nine games to nil, the only bright spot in the day's activities was the sight of two horses being rounded up by players and spectators, led by Vernon Shephard, a nearby resident and town clerk of West Torrens. The sixteenth green was damaged in the process and the rampaging horses were finally evicted just as the first players were hitting off. Rex Born was the most successful player for the year with five wins. Grange 'created a sensation' in May 1949 when it defeated a strong Glenelg team when the results were:

Ron Clarke defeated R.F. Stevens, 1 up.
 Jack Daly defeated H.F. Wright, 2 and 1.
 Harold Roach defeated B.T. Ferris, 4 and 3.
 George Howard (jnr) lost to K.S. Campbell, 2 and 1.
 Rex Born defeated N.J. Fletcher, 6 and 5.
 Harold Broadbridge defeated H.M. Langdon, 3 and 1.
 Mel Warner defeated J. Molan, 3 and 2.



H.E. Broadbridge



H.R. Roach

In 1950, and for the first time, there were no new players in the team which comprised Mel Warner, Jack Daly, Harold Broadbridge, George Howard (jnr), Ron Clarke, Rex Born and Harold Roach. On 26 May 1950 Grange defeated Kooyonga and this was the first occasion that this team had been beaten since Simpson Cup matches recommenced in 1946: 'There was no fluke about Grange's win. The team was superior in all departments and richly deserved its win'.

George Howard (jnr) lost to W.S. Shephard, 5 and 4.

Harold Roach defeated W.S. Rymill, 5 and 4.

Ron Clarke defeated J.W. Wilkin, 5 and 4.

Jack Daly defeated R. Christie, 1 up.

Mel Warner defeated J. Richardson, 3 and 1.

Harold Broadbridge defeated H.M. Thredgold, 3 and 2.

Rex Born defeated S.M. Phelan, 5 and 4.



J.H. Daly

On 3 June 1950 after defeating Royal Adelaide the Grange team headed the A Pennant competition on a percentage basis for the first time, but this was to be short-lived when Kooyonga turned the tables on 24 June with a six games to one victory.

The only Grange winner was Harold Broadbridge.

As an aside to the 1950 golfing season it is worth reporting the fact that Harold Broadbridge, a forty year old Grange member and Simpson Cup representative, shot a new course record of 69 (37, 32) taking the honour from four players who had played rounds of 70 in the past. They were the professional, Gordon Westthorp, Rex Born, George Howard (jnr) and Mel Warner.

1951 saw the introduction of matches proceeding beyond the eighteenth hole. Royal Adelaide won the cup for the eighth time this year, a feat not repeated by that club to the present time. Charley Rogers joined the team for three matches, with all other players from 1950 continuing, while the season commenced with a five games to two win against Royal Adelaide. A loss against Kooyonga in July saw a close game between Rex Born and S.M. Phelan which went to the 20th hole – with his opponent's ball sitting on the edge of the hole Rex Born attempted to putt out but in so doing knocked the other ball into the hole for a birdie and loss of hole and game.

By 21 July 1951 Royal Adelaide was assured of winning the cup for that year, but in a match against Grange they had their colours lowered, four games to three. Mel Warner, who needed a four at the last hole for a 73, played brilliant golf to defeat Royal Adelaide's number one player, W.D. Ackland-Horman, two and one. The deciding match was won by Rex Born at the 20th.

Jack Howard played one game in 1952 and Noel Neumann, the 1952 club

champion, was also in his first year with the team. The season opened with four successive losses and the drought was only broken by a four games to three win over Glenelg in July, when the winning Grange players were M. Warner (at 20th), J. Daly (2 and 1), R.A. Clarke (at 23rd) and George Howard (jnr) (5 and 4).

Following a win over Glenelg in May 1953, by four matches to three, a win against Kooyonga the following week would have placed Grange at the head of the table on a percentage basis over that club, but this was not to be when Grange went down narrowly by the odd game.

Allan Middleton, who joined the team in 1953, played the longest game of the 1954 season when he was defeated on the 25th hole, while the season's highlight was the second victory over Kooyonga since 1946, the individual scores being:

Harold Roach lost to W.S. Rymill, 4 and 3.

Mel Warner defeated N.R. Foot, 2 and 1.

Noel Neumann defeated J.W. Wilkin, 2 and 1.

Allan Middleton defeated D.G. Rutherford, 3 and 2.

Ron Clarke lost to R.K. Duval, 1 down.

Jack Daly defeated D.G. Bradman, 4 and 3.

Lance Chinner lost to H.M. Thredgold, 3 and 2.

Two new faces were to be seen in the team in 1954, namely, Lance Chinner and Bruce Stanford, the reigning club champion. The remaining players were Mel Warner, Jack Daly, Ron Clarke, Noel Neumann, Allan Middleton and Harold Roach. Daly and Middleton both won four of the six matches played.

In 1955 Glenelg won the cup for the first time. Jack Howard and George Howard (junior) rejoined the team and the new club champion, Vern Kingshott, played his first match. For the first time a Grange player, although missing one match, was undefeated when Harold Roach won all five games that he played.

In 1956 wholesale changes were evident in the Grange team when Colin Jupe, C. ('Joe') Fry, Don Phillis and Bill Kellett joined. At this time only Mel Warner and Jack Daly remained of the 1946 team, while the other members were Jack Howard and Vern Kingshott.

By May 1956, following a win over Glenelg, the Grange team was equal leader in the competition with Kooyonga, but late in June it relinquished that position when Kooyonga ran out winners by five games to two. In the last match of the season Grange defeated Glenelg by four games to three, thus allowing Kooyonga to win the 1956 Simpson Cup. Don Phillis, the 1955 Glenelg club champion, playing for Grange from May 1956, holed a putt of some ten feet to defeat Brian Ferris at the 20th hole in the deciding game.

A further sign of the increasing depth of talented players in the club was that, in 1956 and for the first time, members who had not played Simpson Cup won a championship, when Ivan Saunders and Bob Neill took out the Club's Foursomes.

For the first time since its inception there was a tie (between Grange and Glenelg) in 1957 and a most exciting play-off was won by the latter team, five

games to two, with the result being in doubt until the final few putts. Among the newcomers to the team this year was Cyril Ostler who, before his arrival at Grange, had played in the British Amateur Championship, being in the quarter finals twice and once in the semi-finals. Young players in the Grange team performed very well during the season, with Pat Martin being undefeated in the six games. In 1957 Bob Neill, yet to play Simpson Cup, won the Eric Fitzroy trophy, the Club's 72-hole stroke championship.

In April 1958 it was reported that:

Grange has developed a 'giant killer' with its youngest low-handicapper, Peter Howard. He has literally forced his way into the Simpson Cup class by two fine wins in practice matches with the club's leading players. Receiving strokes at two holes he defeated Cyril Ostler, 2 up and Mel Warner 7 and 6.

The selectors had different ideas and put him in the B Pennant team where he won his first three matches and, by June 1958, a reporter was prompted to say: 'It is not for me to suggest who should be dropped to make way for Peter Howard, but Glenelg were not slow to pick Tuohy at sixteen. Grange could well follow suit.' Which they did!

Another influx of new players occurred in 1958 – apart from Peter Howard, other players selected were Bob Neill, Pat Martin and John Forster. In a match at the Grange in July 1958 the first hole-in-one ever recorded in the history of the Simpson Cup occurred when Dick Foot of Kooyonga holed out at the 147 yard ninth hole. Unperturbed, his opponent, Cyril Ostler, put his tee shot eighteen inches from the hole and nonchalantly stroked the ball into the cup for a birdie two and, of course, an obligatory loss of hole!

Out in 35, Foot was two up and went further ahead when he shot 4, 3 and 2 at the first three holes of the homeward nine – at this stage he had played five holes in fourteen shots and was four up. Ostler won the next two and in a great finish he squared the match at the 18th and then proceeded to win the first play-off hole with a birdie four.

Jack Daly retired at the end of the 1958 season after having played 72 games over thirteen seasons.

The 1959 team comprised Peter Howard, Bob Neill, Pat Martin, Don Phillis, Mel Warner, Vern Kingshott and Cyril Ostler, with new players being Brian Bartlett and Bob Christie. Mel Warner, with four wins from six matches was the most successful player.

Dick McKay and Brian Frost were the new players in 1960 which saw a change in the format of the competition when a final was played for the first time, but the number of matches was reduced with teams playing three only in the minor round.

Another change in format was made in 1961 when the competition comprised six minor round matches followed by a final, which was won by Grange for the first time when it defeated Glenelg.

Understandably, in a parochial sense, on 6 May 1961 what was reported to be 'the greatest crowd ever to watch a final of a Simpson Cup match' assembled to

see Grange win after fifteen years of endeavour. The results of the matches were:

Cyril Ostler defeated Bob Stevens, 1 up.
Vern Kingshott lost to Brian Ferris, 4 and 3.
Dick McKay defeated Max Dale at 20th.
Mel Warner lost to John Maddern, 2 and 1.
Bob Neill defeated J.D. Omond, 2 up.
Peter Howard lost to Bob Mesnil, 3 and 2.
C.W. Jupe defeated R. Hood, 5 and 3.

Ostler was out in 35 to be one up after both players had excelled with birdies and long putts, while McKay was three up at the turn after shooting 36. Dale fought back and won three holes in succession to level the match at the 18th only to go down at the 20th. Glenelg player, Robin Hood, had not been defeated during the season but on this fateful day he was to meet his match in Colin Jupe.

Members who played in all seven matches were Dick McKay, Colin Jupe, Bob Neill, Mel Warner, Vern Kingshott and Cyril Ostler; the other position was split between father and son, Jack and Peter Howard. The win was followed by the retirement of Mel Warner who had commenced in 1946 and played all but one season, winning 39 and drawing one of the 85 matches that he played. Vern Kingshott also left the team after this year and went to Kooyonga.

The players to represent the club in 1962 were Colin Jupe, Bob Neill, Cyril Ostler, John Forster, Peter Howard, Pat Martin, Brian Bartlett and Dick McKay, who also became the first player to win all three Club championships in the one year, being partnered by Cyril Ostler in the foursomes.

An interesting golfing event in the form of a 'night' game at Grange is recalled by one of the participants, Dick McKay:

Following a marathon Simpson Cup match at Kooyonga between Colin Jupe (Grange) and Don Bradman which went to about the 24th or 25th hole before being decided, Cyril Ostler and I thought a night game would be fun – I recall it would have been in either 1962 or 1963. One balmy summer evening we assembled on the first tee at Grange complete with heavy duty battery on a separate buggy and a kangaroo spotlight.

Obviously, someone had heard about the impending match because about fifty spectators had assembled and television cameras were to the fore (they must have been desperate for news in those days). We hit off about 8 pm; it was pitch dark – no daylight savings in that era – Cyril proceeded to be two under par in four holes and remarked wryly, 'Crikey! I can't do this in daylight!'

We had no problem in seeing the ball as when one was hitting the other would lay down behind the striker, shining the light up the fairway. Our previous experience told us that a hook or a cut could be felt and this was conveyed to the chap holding the light. We lost only one ball (my second shot to the ninth green) – I finished with a seven. Scores after nine holes – Cyril 37 and yours truly 43.

The twelfth was halved in birdies and nothing terribly eventful happened on the back nine – Cyril 42 for a 79 and I had 37 for an 80. We finished about 12.30 am with about a dozen or so loyal followers in our wake!

In 1963 Grange reached the final of the Simpson Cup for the second time, but lost to Glenelg. Cyril Ostler missed one match but won all of the six games in which he played, while in 1964 Dick McKay was the most successful player with four wins.

Grange reached the final for the third time in 1965, but went down to Glenelg. The newcomers this year were John Myers and Colin Angel, who was at the start of a very lengthy career representing Grange. A sign of a higher team standard was that no less than four members won five out of seven matches.

In defeating Glenelg by five games to two at home on 28 May 1966, Peter Howard played some brilliant golf in defeating Peter Scovell of Glenelg. Howard was out in 32 and six up and, after losing the 10th and 11th to an eagle and a birdie, he dropped a twenty-footer at the 13th and went on to win 5 and 4.

In May 1966, for the first time in fifteen years, Royal Adelaide defeated Grange at Grange when D.A. Cherry holed a downhill twenty-footer for a birdie three at the 18th to win the deciding game against Tony Gover. Out in 36, Gover was five up and proceeded to win the 10th hole – Cherry, who was 42 at the turn, played the last nine holes in an 'unbelievable' 32, to win 'the most sensational game in Simpson Cup history'.

The season of 1967 saw a major change to the Simpson Cup competition when it was thrown open to all clubs, the newcomers being Marino, North Adelaide, Blackwood and Mount Osmond. The clubs were divided into two divisions with the final being between the divisional leaders after a minor round of six matches.

Grange defeated Royal Adelaide in the 1967 final for its second Simpson Cup win and it appeared that the change in format had once again suited Grange, which had its first success following a change of match conditions. Grange used an unusually high number of then players this year – Roger Dixon, Gordon Dick, Tony Gover, Cyril Ostler, Colin Angel, Dick McKay, Brian Frost, Don Phillis and newcomers Ray Plummer and Maurie Keenan. Cyril Ostler was undefeated in winning all seven games. The final of 1967 became a cliffhanger when the deciding game between Roger Dixon and Dave Cleland saw the former three down with four to play. With commendable spirit he fought back to be one down on the eighteenth where an errant bunker shot from Cleland cost him the hole. Proceeding to the nineteenth both players were on the green in regulation figures and Dixon was first away with a putt of some forty feet which he nonchalantly struck into the hole for victory. The results were:

Cyril Ostler defeated D.A. Jay, 1 up.

Roger Dixon defeated D. Cleland, at 19th.

Dick McKay lost to D.A. Cherry, 4 and 3.

Colin Angel lost to W.D. Ackland-Horman, 2 and 1.

Gordon Dick defeated R.G. White, 3 and 2.
Ray Plummer defeated G.R.J. McEwin, 3 and 2.
Don Phillis lost to J. Taylor, 2 and 1.

In 1967 Gordon Dick became the second club member to win all three Club championships; his partner in the foursomes was Colin Angel. Dick followed these successes by becoming state amateur champion.

Towards the close of the 1968 season Grange needed a five to two games win over North Adelaide to play in the final, but was defeated four games to three; the teams were tied at three games all when Central Districts footballer, Peter Nicks, halved the 18th hole to win one up.

Grange was victorious for a third time in 1969 when it defeated Kooyonga in the final. The players during the year were Peter Howard, Ray Plummer, Gordon Dick, Tony Gover, Don Phillis, Colin Angel, Dick McKay and John Myers. Gordon Dick had the distinction of going through the season undefeated. The results were:

Peter Howard defeated V.G. Kingshott, 5 and 4.
John Myers defeated R.K. Duval, 1 up.
Colin Angel defeated D.W. Hatwell, 3 and 2.
Gordon Dick defeated D. McKee, 5 and 3.
Ray Plummer lost to P.D. Martin, 2 and 1.
Dick McKay lost to K.L. Babidge, ???
Tony Gover lost to D. Dick, 2 and 1.

1970-1979

In the opening match of the 1970 season Grange had a rare win away from home at Glenelg, but in the final the result of 1969 was reversed when Kooyonga was victorious, the deciding game between Peter Howard and David McKee going to the latter player after they had shot five birdies between them on the back nine. Colin Angel and Brian Martin were the most successful players over the year both winning six out of seven matches.

Grange continued its habit of winning in alternate years when, in 1971, it defeated Glenelg in the final. Tony Gover was the most successful player during the year in winning six out of seven games. The results were:

Peter Howard defeated Max Dale, 4 and 3.
Colin Angel defeated Wayne Simpson, 1 up.
Tony Gover defeated Chris Whitford, 5 and 3.
Dick McKay lost to David Threlfall, 5 and 4.
Cyril Ostler lost to Brian Ferris, 4 and 3.
Robert Correll defeated Rod Follett, 4 and 3.
Terry Martin defeated Lance Pannach, 6 and 5.

John Custance recalls an incident in a game at Glenelg under a heading which he, wistfully, categorises as 'I'll Take the High Ground':

The home team player's ball came to rest under a tree which was on a steep slope and a local rule provided that a drop could be taken if the tree was less than two club lengths high. The player moved to the high side of the tree several feet up the slope and claimed a drop measuring from the edge of the tree. His Grange opponent demurred at this interpretation and claimed the height should be measured from level with the ground contiguous to where the trunk met the ground. When the referee arrived ten minutes later, he agreed.

In 1972, for the first time Grange achieved successive victories under a revised format which saw all eight teams playing all matches on neutral courses. During the minor round the team won six of its seven matches, beating all but Kooyonga, while during the season Peter Howard and John Custance both lost only one game. One of the more unusual events of the season was an agreement between Cyril Ostler and Wayne Simpson of Riverside to walk off the course at the fourteenth hole at Marino because of wet conditions – later, both were disqualified!

The results of the final match were:

Peter Howard defeated J. Hendry, 3 and 2.
Colin Angel lost to C. Whitford, 4 and 2.
Tony Gover defeated D. Threlfall, 2 and 1.
Cyril Ostler defeated M.E. Dale, 3 and 2.
Ian Cheary lost to R.M. Follett, 4 and 3.
John Custance defeated B.T. Ferris, 1 up.
Robert Correll defeated G. Stevens, 2 and 1.

Grange made it three in a row in 1973 when it defeated Kooyonga by a comprehensive six games to one – this sequence was the first of its kind since the introduction of the eight-team competition in 1967. The only change to the winning team of 1972 was Roger Dixon in lieu of Tony Gover, while Ian Cheary was undefeated in winning all eight games. With its mixture of experience and youth, the team was only beaten once during the season and of the fifty-six games played, including the final, Grange lost only twelve.

To enter into the final, Grange defeated Glenelg by seven matches to nil on 26 May and its players were hoping that the final would be played on the 'monster' Royal Adelaide course. A leading player forecast that they would 'murder' Kooyonga at that venue. However, this was not to be and they had to settle for a lesser form of mayhem on the Glenelg course where they won comfortably by six games to one:

Peter Howard defeated C. Bonython, 3 and 1.
Colin Angel lost to D. Wiles, 2 and 1.
Ian Cheary defeated P. Martin, 1 up.
Cyril Ostler defeated K. Babidge, 1 up.
Robert Correll defeated V. Kingshott, 4 and 2.
Roger Dixon defeated P. Franklin, 2 up.
John Custance defeated S. Christie, 3 and 2.



1974 Simpson Cup Team

From left: Peter Langham, John Custance, Colin Angel, Peter Howard, Ian Cheary, Brian Martin, Robert Correll

In 1974 the format of the competition saw further changes when it was reduced from eight to only four teams with matches to be played on a home and away basis. Grange celebrated a rare honour from the Australian Golf Union in April 1976, when both the East and West Courses were accorded championship status, by defeating Glenelg by four games to three. Celebrating his move from Glenelg to Grange, Graham Stevens fired an immaculate two under the card to defeat Chris Whitford. Grange again reached the Simpson Cup final, but lost by the odd game to Kooyonga at Royal Adelaide.

In 1975 Grange reached the final, but as in the previous year succumbed to Kooyonga. Peter Howard and John Custance both won five of the seven games they played.

In 1976, for the third time Grange again lost the final to Kooyonga and, for the first time, a Grange player reached the 100 games landmark, when in the second match of the season Peter Howard achieved this feat. He had commenced in 1958, had missed only the 1960 and 1967 seasons and had won sixty-three of the 100 games. His opponent in this game was Wayne Bridgman of Tea Tree Gully who had beaten him four times previously from six encounters. 'Wayne had a hoodoo on me', Peter said, 'and had stopped me twice from being undefeated in a season.' However, Peter never gave his opponent a chance for, starting with a

birdie at the first, he got another at the tenth to go to three under par and six up; he went on to win four and two.

But Peter Howard was only just the first because, remarkably, in the next encounter of the season, Cyril Ostler reached the same landmark. Cyril started in 1957, had missed 1969, 1970 and 1974 seasons and had won sixty-four of his 100 games. In the minor round of 1976 Grange lost twice to Kooyonga, beat Tea Tree Gully twice and won and lost against Marino, while in the 1976 final it again went down to Kooyonga for the third year in succession.

The next season saw a similar result for, after going through the minor round undefeated, it found its nemesis again at the hands of Kooyonga. Phil Roberts, aged nineteen, had a memorable introduction to Simpson Cup marches when, on 17 April 1977, he defeated the reigning country champion, Richard Swinstead of Kooyonga, two up at Grange. Phil is the son of Alf Roberts, a former State and West Torrens footballer and member of the Grange Golf Club. The big ball was made compulsory for major competitions from 1 July 1977.

Again in 1978 there was a similar result when in the deciding game Peter Howard lost one down to Chris Bonython to give Kooyonga the Simpson Cup for the 25th time.

1979 saw only one change in Grange's team with Paul Corrick replacing Ian Cheary; the other players were Peter Howard, Colin Angel, John Custance, Martin Fink, Graham Stevens and Phil Roberts. In the minor round Grange defeated Glenelg, then lost to Kooyonga only to bounce back with wins over Riverside, Kooyonga, Glenelg and Riverside to qualify for its eleventh successive final and the seventh in a row against Kooyonga.

With memories of the past five consecutive losses vividly in their minds the Grange team hung on valiantly to win by four games to three. Final scores were:

- Graham Stevens defeated J. Muller, 1 up.
- Phil Roberts defeated M. Richards, 2 and 1.
- Martin Fink lost to S. Christie, 6 and 5.
- John Custance lost to W. Page, 6 and 4.
- Peter Howard defeated Neil Crafter, 5 and 4.
- Colin Angel defeated G. Focker, 3 and 2.
- P. Corrick lost to M. Duval, 5 and 3.

This was the sixth success for Grange since open competition had commenced in 1967 and equalled Kooyonga's record in that period, but as John Custance was to comment: 'For the players it had been a long time and a lot of matches between drinking champagne from the Cup!'

1980-1989

The Simpson Cup of 1980 saw yet another change to its format with the competition being increased from four to eight teams in two divisions of four, with the winner of each division playing off in the final. In the minor round, Grange

defeated Tea Tree Gully and Riverside twice and won and lost one against Blackwood. Grange then repeated its victory of the previous year, going on to win the final from Kooyonga, although it was only decided when John Custance won at the nineteenth hole in the last game on the course. Scores were:

Graham Stevens lost to C. Bonython, 5 and 3.

Phil Roberts lost to J. Muller, 4 and 3.

Martin Fink defeated M. Richards, 4 and 2.

Mark O'Loughlin defeated S. Christie, 3 and 2.

John Custance defeated N. Crafter at the 19th.

Peter Howard defeated V. Kingshott, 6 and 5.

Colin Angel lost to G. O'Loughlin, 1 down.

John Custance recalls:

I had a three-footer on the eighteenth to tie the game. Trouble was, I had missed shorter putts for birdies on both the 16th and 17th! I took the putter back on a practice stroke and watched it shake both sides of the line – I'd never seen that before! Tried again, same result. Did I step back and compose myself? No way. I reckoned the centre of the shakes was about right, so hit the putt in, and then won on the 19th, beating that year's State amateur champion and giving Grange victory.

In 1981 Colin Angel became the third Grange player to play 100 Simpson Cup games while this year saw also the introduction of a change universally disliked by players; that is, all matches were restricted to eighteen holes. Grange drew the second match with Tea Tree Gully then lost to Glenelg. This lack of a win after half the matches left the team with the prospect of missing the final for the first time in thirteen years but, after winning the next three matches, it went on to defeat Blackwood in the final; its third in a row and ninth in all. This was Peter Howard's last year with Grange after a career spanning twenty-four years. The scores were:

Graham Stevens and D. Wiles, square.

Colin Angel lost to J. Lapidge, 7 and 6.

Phil Roberts defeated K. Heikkonen, 2 and 1.

Peter Howard defeated W. Humphries, 4 and 3.

Martin Fink and K. Garrick, square.

Shane Robinson defeated G. Reseigh, 1 up.

John Custance defeated C. Wade, 1 up.

Shane Robinson was undefeated during the season while in the final Peter Howard inflicted the first defeat for the season upon Wayne Humphries.

For twenty years the names of Ostler and Grange had been synonymous in respect of golf; prior to the 1981 season he had won his last Simpson Cup game in 1976 – his 104th pennant match. He was overseas in 1977 – he broke a leg in 1979 during the Repco Reliability Trial and had four heart by-passes in 1980. In 1981 he showed strength of purpose when he made his debut in pennant matches

for his new club, Royal Adelaide. In a reminiscent mood with the author a contemporary Grange player, Dick McKay, was to say: 'Of all the amateur players I competed with and against on the local and interstate level over twenty years, Cyril was without a peer when it came to striking the ball – he could fade and draw the ball at will and with precision.'

The competition of 1982 saw Terry Martin, Ken Smith and Shane Robinson all winning six out of seven games and with this quality of play the team accounted for Blackwood again in the final. This win gave Grange its seventh win in the preceding twelve years and its ninth since the competition became open to all teams in 1967. This was well clear of the next best in this period, namely, Kooyonga with six wins. Final scores were:

Graham Stevens lost to K. Heikkonen, 3 and 2.

Phil Roberts defeated D. Wiles, 3 and 2.

Colin Angel lost to J. Lapidge, 5 and 4.

Shane Robinson defeated K. Lawson, 1 up.

John Custance defeated G. Reseigh, 1 up.

Terry Martin defeated C. Wade, 4 and 3.

Ken Smith defeated K. Garrett, 2 and 1.

1982 saw the departure of Peter Howard from the Grange Golf Club when he took up the position of secretary/manager at the Marino Golf Club. During his days at Grange he won 91 of 140 individual games he played in Simpson Cup over a career spanning twenty-four years.

The minor round of 1983 saw Grange defeating Royal Adelaide twice, a loss and a win against Tea Tree Gully and a loss and a half against Glenelg. However, this was enough to put the team into the final, after winning a countback against Glenelg. This was the fifteenth consecutive final for Grange; best efforts by other teams had been Glenelg with seven from 1960 to 1966 and eight for Kooyonga from 1973 to 1980.

One of the season's highlights was a hole in one by Colin Angel on the seventeenth hole (present eighth) of the East Course to win three and one. The final was lost to a first time winner, Thaxted Park, which had entered the competition in 1981. A certain embarrassment was to follow when the Simpson Cup, valued at \$4,000 'went missing some time during celebrations'.

In 1984 Grange was undefeated in the minor round with victories over Royal Adelaide, Kooyonga and Riverside; the final saw a victory over Tea Tree Gully by the margin of four games to two, with one halved. 'The result was very close because Martin Fink won the deciding match at the twentieth, which allowed John Custance and his opponent to declare their match square at the nineteenth.' Final scores were:

Phil Roberts lost to K. Bulbeck, 2 and 1.

Shane Robinson defeated R. Weber, 3 and 1.

Colin Angel defeated W. Haskett, 2 and 1.

John Custance and R. Scriven, square.
Peter Spence lost to D. Amarns, 4 and 3.
Ken Smith defeated R. Bulbeck, 1 up.
Martin Fink defeated J. Davies at 20th.

During 1985 there was an influx of new players into the team and this change in personnel was a reflection on the poor result which saw Grange failing to make the final for the first time in seventeen years. Sixteen consecutive finals is probably a record which will never be broken.

John Custance recalls:

It was a strange feeling at the Pennant dinner for the Simpson Cup team not to have played in the final. For once the 'Handbag Award', instigated when Bob Allen was Captain of the Club, had to be awarded on the basis of a misdeed committed by a player in a match other than the final.

John Custance played his 100th game for Grange in 1986 and in the final the team defeated Tea Tree Gully, thus claiming the Cup for the tenth time in the period since 1967 – four more wins than its arch rival, Kooyonga, had achieved in that period. During the season Shane Robinson won all his six games, while Peter Pannach won six out of seven. The young team displayed character under immense pressure in the final, to fight back against their opponents who appeared headed for victory after twelve holes, when they led in three of the seven games and being level in two others; with six holes to play Phil Roberts and Allan Curtis were both down but not out.

The results of the final match were:

Phil Roberts defeated J. Davey, 2 up.
Shane Robinson defeated A. Rosenthal, 6 and 5.
Colin Angel defeated W. Haskett, 3 and 2.
Allan Curtis defeated R. Pope, 2 and 1.
Bill Minns defeated N. Scriven, 2 and 1.
Peter Pannach defeated R. Weber, 1 up.
Paul McDonald lost to C. Everett, 3 and 2.

1987 was an *annus horribilis* for the team; during the season it lost to Thaxted Park and Kooyonga twice, defeated Marino once with one match being abandoned after the start. Thus, it missed the final for the second time in nineteen years. In 1988 the 'dreaded' halved matches were eliminated but a series of defeats saw the team missing the final again but one bright spot was Phil Roberts' feat of going through the season undefeated. Grange was unlucky to miss the final and was only kept out of it by a 'miracle recovery' shot by Blackwood's Glen McGough against Grange's Mark Briggs on the 17th hole East Course that led to Grange's only loss – cruel irony and proof of the fickle nature of match-play golf.

In 1988 Tea Tree Gully won the Simpson Cup for the first time when it

defeated Blackwood – this was that club's first win since entering the competition in 1969. Grange won five out of the six matches in the minor round, with captain Phil Roberts distinguishing himself by going through the season undefeated. Grange used only one new player, Mark Briggs, while Colin Angel, who started in 1965, became the most successful golfer since records were commenced in 1946 by John Wilkin of Kooyonga. At the close of the 1988 year Angel had won 89 games and halved five taking him past the record of Peter Howard.

In the minor round of 1989, Grange defeated Glenelg and Riverside twice and lost and won one match against Blackwood but in the final went down to Kooyonga by four matches to three. During 1989 Shane Robinson made a decision to enter the ranks of professional golf at the age of twenty-five years and, in so doing, all members extended their best wishes to him in this venture.

The 1990s

A record total of eleven players represented Grange in 1990; in the minor round the team defeated Blackwood twice and won and lost against both Riverside and Tea Tree Gully, but having reached the final succumbed to Kooyonga six games to one in the final match. The most successful players were the newcomer James Coulson and the most senior player, Colin Angel, both of whom lost only one game.

In the 1991 final Grange defeated Glenelg to win the Simpson Cup for the thirteenth time, while Phil Roberts was undefeated for the second time over four years and Colin Angel became the first player to win 100 games in this competition. During the year Phil Roberts became the fifth Grange player to reach 100 games – at the close of the season he had won sixty-eight games and drawn three, out of 101. The final scores were:

Phil Roberts defeated W. Guy, 2 and 1.

Colin Angel defeated D. Sellar, 4 and 2.

Ian Parkinson lost to C. McLuckie, 3 and 2.

James Coulson lost to D. Harris, 2 and 1.

Mark Briggs defeated P. Chrisfield, 2 and 1.

Tony Mazzone lost to D. Threlfall, 4 and 2.

Craig Martin defeated D. Milsom, 1 up.

In the first match of 1992 Colin Angel, who commenced with Grange in 1965, became the player with the most games, 170, surpassing the record of the late Brian Ferris of Glenelg. This year there was a change in the method of play with semi-finals being introduced. This involved the top team of each division playing the second team from the other division and in its semi-final Grange defeated Thaxted Park and then went on to win the final against Glenelg.

This win for Grange was its thirteenth since the Cup became open to all clubs in 1967 and in this period Grange had contested the final a total of twenty-two times in the twenty-six years, which clearly shows its dominance. In the same period the next successful club was Kooyonga with eight wins; other clubs to win



1991 Grange Simpson Cup Team

From left: Ian Parkinson, James Coulson, Colin Angel, Phil Roberts (with cup), Tony Mazzone, Mark Briggs, Craig Martin

in this period were Glenelg with two wins from seven finals, Thaxted Park with two wins from three finals and Tea Tree Gully with one win from three finals.

The only other team to have played in a final more than once was Blackwood which made three appearances for no wins; Royal Adelaide and North Adelaide made one appearance while Marino, Flagstaff Hill, Mount Osmond and Riverside have not reached a final.

The results of the 1992 final were:

James Coulson lost to C. McLuckie, 1 down.

Phil Roberts defeated D. Harris, 4 and 3.

Ian Parkinson lost to P. Chrisfield, 4 and 2.

Colin Angel defeated D. Sellar, 2 and 1.

Paul McDonald lost to W. Guy, 4 and 3.

Kevin Bartsch defeated J. Cooke, 3 and 2.

Craig Martin defeated S. Pope, 3 and 2.

During the 1993 season Grange and Thaxted Park each managed to beat one another by six games to one, while in the semi-finals Grange beat Flagstaff Hill

four and three and then lost to that club in the final at Kooyonga. 1994 saw Thaxted Park defeating Grange four and three in a semi-final thus keeping Grange out of a final for the first time in five years and only the fifth since 1967. There were two newcomers to the team in 1994, namely, Scott Christison, who had previously played 34 games for Riverside, and Nigel Spence, who skyrocketed up the team order playing several matches in the number two position. The continuing players were Colin Angel, Phil Roberts, Paul McDonald, James Coulson, Craig Martin and Michael Hocking. The most successful players were Paul McDonald and Michael Hocking who both won seven games and thus went through the season undefeated, and it is believed that this was the first time that two players from the one team had achieved this feat in the same year.

1995 was the fiftieth year that Grange had competed in the Simpson Cup, but a celebration by way of a victory and its sixteenth win was denied them. Thaxted Park failed to make the semi-finals after winning just two of its first six matches in 1995 and its poor performance left the door open for Grange and Glenelg, which topped section one and two, respectively: Grange lost but one match (to Mount Osmond), while Glenelg went through the preliminary round unbeaten. Glenelg and Grange then went on to earn a berth in the 1995 final with comfortable semi-final victories in appalling weather conditions at Royal Adelaide. Glenelg accounted for Blackwood, six-and-a-half matches to a half, while Grange beat Flagstaff Hill, six to one.

In the final Glenelg won by four matches to two with one halved; the game results were:

James Coulson defeated B. Chant, 1 up.
Paul McDonald lost to B. Tuohy at the 19th.
Craig Martin defeated D. Harris, 1 up.
Phil Roberts lost to D. Sellar, 1 down.
Nigel Spence lost to S. Connelly, 2 and 1.
Sam Christison and L. Walker, square.
Jordan Ormsby lost to P. Marsh, 2 and 1.

The 1996 competition opened with Grange playing Blackwood on the East Course and after some close matches the home team ran out winners by four games to three. Going through the season undefeated Grange entered the final at Royal Adelaide with justified confidence for a victory. However, with a fine display of golf in windy conditions Blackwood won its first Simpson Cup. The hills players recorded four wins and one loss before the two matches still in progress were called off.

Blackwood's captain, Steve Reseigh, recorded a convincing 4 and 3 win over Craig Martin, Bill Robinson finished 2 up on Luke Altschwager and Geoff Brennan was one up on Phil Roberts after 17 holes, but settled for a half when the victory was sealed. Leigh Attenborough trounced Paul McDonald 6 and 5, while Nick Wake went down to Jordan Ormsby by the same margin. Glen McGough

had the biggest win of the day, 7 and 6 against Nigel Spence, while Matt Lane and James Coulson were square after 14 holes when the match ended.

John Custance recalls an incident at Tea Tree Gully in 1996 under the satirical heading of 'Straight Down the Middle':

He was the eminent number one player for Grange and he was one up playing the sixteenth. His drive missed the fairway, actually it also missed the next, and ended up on the practice fairway. There were two rows of trees between the ball and the green. On the next hole his hooked drive left him with no view of the green and a dam and trees impeded his progress. Match all square? No such thing – he halved the 16th after missing a 15-footer for a birdie and won the 17th and the game, two up, despite missing an 8-foot putt for a birdie!

The Grange Golf Club, and those players who have represented the Club in Simpson Cup matches for the period 1946-1996, can look back with pride in the fact that the Grange team contested twenty-six finals, of which fifteen were won.³

* * * * *

The secret of missing a tree is to aim at it.

(Michael Green, *The Art of Coarse Golf*)



THE START: ALL SQUARE.



ONE UP.



TWO UP.



FIVE UP.



DORMY NINE.



TEN UP AND EIGHT.



THE CONGRATULATIONS.



THE CUP.

THE PAINS OF MODESTY

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

A Review of Club Championships

Everybody has two swings – a beautiful practice swing and the choked-up one with which they hit the ball. So it wouldn't do either of us a damned bit of good to look at your practice swing.

(Ed Furgol, USA golf professional)

1927-1939

The following chronological discussion of the club championships from 1927-1996 has been compiled from a variety of sources but, unfortunately, many of the early-day encounters and those of the 1990s lack substance in some respects, because of the paucity of newspaper and club reports.

Late in August 1927 came the qualifying round for the club's first championship, following which the draw for the first round of match play was Ivey v Smith, Webb v Harper, Jones v Cowell and Tomlinson v Thompson; the eventual winner was V. Jones who defeated A. Webb, 4 and 3.

The qualifying rounds in 1928 were 'played for the first time on permanent greens' and this report went on to say:

The whole of the links have been motor rolled and the putting greens prepared. Games will in future be played according to the strict rules of golf and the present local rules have been rescinded.

A.W. Cowell defeated W.B. Thompson, at the 19th, in the 1928 final and the victor was presented with a silver cup at the club's first ball held in the Henley & Grange Town Hall on 31 August 1928. J.C. Naylor and Clem Crisp, with assistance from associate members, were the organisers of this event at which Miss Gertie Campbell's band provided musical accompaniment for the night's festivities.¹

One member with, possibly, tongue in cheek drew up the following set of 'local rules' to be observed at the ball:

Dancers lying within one club length of the dance floor may be lifted and dropped, but not nearer the exit without penalty.

Impossible dance partners may be lifted and dropped without hesitation. Should a dancer be struck by another dancer on the dance floor he should be lifted and replaced without penalty.

If a partner be deemed lost a provisional partner may be taken if available.

The 1929 qualifiers were V.E. Jones, 77, E.J. Ivey, 78, C.W. Robinson, 81, A.W. Cowell, 81, W.B. Thompson, 85, C.S. Hibberd, 86. In a play off for the last two places Messrs Harper and Ledger finished in front of Frank Stanford. In the final A. Ledger defeated Harper, 2 and 1.

In August 1930 the eight qualifiers were A.W. Cowell, C.W. Robinson, D.H. Fewings, L. Atwell, V. Jones, G. Cox, R.D. Fewings, and B. Hocking; R.D. Fewings and Cowell met in the final; after eighteen holes Cowell was four up and he went on to win 2 and 1. Four years later Mr Cowell was to set an amateur course record for the Grange links when he shot a 77 off the stick.²

In 1931 the eight qualifiers engaged in match play when G. Cox defeated A. Hughes, 2 and 1; D. Fewings accounted for N. Harper, 7 and 6; V. Jones won over C. Eldridge, 1 up, while A. Cowell defeated R. Nurse, 2 and 1. The final over 36 holes was won by G. Cox.

The qualifiers in 1932 were A. Hughes, A. Schultz, G. Cox, R. Fewings, V. Jones, H.C. Scott, H. Foster and C.C. Eldridge; the semi-final and final scores were:

A. Hughes defeated A. Schultz, 2 up.

G. Cox defeated R. Fewings, 2 up.

V. Jones defeated R.C. Scott, 4 and 3.

H. Foster defeated C.C. Eldridge, 5 and 3.

V. Jones ran out an easy winner over G. Cox, 5 and 3 in the final.



W.B. Thompson (left) and A.W. Cowell



Reg Hollard

The leading qualifier in 1933 was a nineteen-year-old player, A. Hughes, with a 36-hole score of 179. He was followed by R. Fewings, 180, A. Cowell, 181, R. Hollard, 182, V. Jones, 188, R.C. Scott, 188, N. Harper, 188 and L. Wise, 188. In the finals Cowell defeated Hughes, 2 and 1 while Reg Hollard was a narrow winner at the 19th over R. Fewings. The eventual winner was Hollard who finished 2 up over Cowell – square at the 34th he finished ‘with two fine fours’ to win both holes and the match.

In the final Reg Hollard sliced his second shot at the eighteenth hole and it came to rest in Toogood’s fowl house, which, fortunately, was not defined as ‘out of bounds’. His opponent was convinced, no doubt, that the club championship was his for he was on in two, about fifteen feet from the hole. Undaunted, Hollard entered the yard, ordered the assembly of feathered friends to one side, and chose a mashie-niblick for the shot. Opening the face of the club as far as possible, he projected the ball into the heavens and, clearing the wire-netting fence by some eight feet, it hit the green, whence it proceeded to find its way into the hole!

Transferring from the Torrensford Golf Club in 1933, E.V. Suhard won the 1934 championship from A. Cowell, 4 and 3: ‘He finished the match by holing-out a spectacular chip shot from some fifteen yards outside the green . . . Other qualifiers this year were R. Hollard, L. Wise, N. Harper, A. Ledger, C.R. Wright, C. Stanley, A. McLachlan, C. Scott, D. Fewings, L. Schwartz, J. Harder and N. Sawtell. In a semi-final Suhard established an amateur course record with a 77.

In 1935 the leading players at the end of the qualifying stroke rounds were A.W. Cowell, 162, R. Fewings, 165, E. Suhard, 167, F. Naylor, 168, R. Hollard, 169, B. Hocking, 172, J. Robinson, 173 and C. Cornelius, R. Harper and L. Wise on 174 – L. Wise won the final berth in a play-off. In the semi-finals Suhard defeated Robinson 1 up, while Hollard hung on grimly to win at the 19th hole over Cowell; in the final E.V. Suhard became the 1935 champion after accounting for Reg Hollard.

The qualifiers in 1936 were R. Hollard, 165, A. Cowell, 169, J. Robinson, 171, C.R. Wright, 172, W. Pritchard, 173, E. Suhard, 173, R. Fewings, 176, F. Naylor, 179 – the eventual winner was J. Robinson. In 1937 Reg Hollard again headed the qualifiers on 158; he was followed by J. Robertson, 160, L. Wise, 175, F. Naylor, 166, A.W. Cowell, 167, E. Suhard, 168, J. Robinson, 172 and R.C. Scott, 173.

In the well contested final of 1937 J. Robertson defeated Reg Hollard 3 and 1: ‘Throughout the game both players drove well, but Robertson’s short game was much steadier than that of his opponent. Hollard was erratic with his short approaches and not in touch with his putter.’

The 1938 semi-finals were won by Reg Hollard over F. Naylor at the 37th and Ron Clarke over Jack Howard, 4 and 3. In the final Hollard became one down when Clarke holed a twelve-footer for a half at the 35th and, following a misdirected drive at the next hole by Hollard, Clarke took the hole and the championship, 2 up.

Ron Clarke won again in 1939 when he defeated J. Whallin, 5 and 3; Clarke was four up at lunch but Whallin fought back to take the match to the 33rd green, where Clarke holed a thirty-yard pitch shot to claim the match. The quarter and semi-final scores were:

- T. Menzies defeated G. Howard (jnr), 8 and 7.
- J. Whallin defeated J. Robertson, 3 and 1.
- R. Clarke defeated J. Skipper, 5 and 4.
- R. Hollard defeated G. Howard (snr), 2 and 1.
- Whallin defeated Menzies, 3 and 2.
- Clarke defeated Hollard, 6 and 5.

1946-1959

After serving for four years in an Armoured Division of the Australian Imperial Forces, Ron Clarke returned to Grange to claim the 1946 championship, in which he defeated Jack Daly 2 and 1. This was Clarke's third Grange title; his run of titles commenced in 1936 when he won the Henley Beach Club's honours. He won again in 1937 and in 1938 won both the Henley and Grange titles.³

By July of 1946 the Howard family were well to the fore at the Grange and *The News* of 13 July 1946 paid a tribute to the family:

Golfing families will find it hard to beat the record of the Howard's of Henley Beach. Last weekend diminutive George Howard (junior) led the eight qualifiers in the club championship and his father, George (senior), 55, qualified in eighth place. George (senior) has been playing for more than twenty years and taught each of his sons.

The eldest, Jack, 31, won the Henley Beach championship, but is temporarily not playing. Joe, 27, is on a ten handicap ... The family includes Mrs Howard, who was a member at Henley Beach and Grange; she has won about twenty-five trophies ... George (junior) was a member of No. 10 RAAF Sunderland Squadron and served for four years in England.



Ron Clarke

The 1947 final was a contest between Harold Roach and Rex Born; going to the 10th in the morning round Born was four up, but Roach retaliated with some immaculate golf and won the next four holes to square the match – at lunch he was one down. A battle royal over the closing holes saw Roach square at the 30th; he then proceeded to win the next three and with a half at the 34th, won 3 and 2. Other qualifiers were J. Daly, R. Clarke, George Howard (jnr), R. Hollard, J. Brand, V. Thomas and L. Sullivan, who clinched the last position in a play-off.

The scores in the quarter and semi-final of the 1948 championship were:

- J. Daly defeated L. Sullivan, 8 and 7.
- J. Brand defeated H. Broadbridge, 4 and 2.

R. Clarke defeated H. Roach, 7 and 6.
G. Howard (jnr) defeated R. Hollard, 2 up.
Daly defeated Brand, 4 and 3.
Clarke defeated Howard, 4 and 3.

In the final Ron Clarke overwhelmed Jack Daly 10 and 9.

In 1949 Jack Daly led the qualifiers with a score of 151 over 36 holes, followed by R. Clarke, 153, George Howard (jnr), 154, R.P. Born, 154, D. Read, 155, H.E. Broadbridge, 156, J. Robertson, 157 and George Howard (snr), 159. In the quarter finals Roach was taken to the 36th hole by Born before winning one up, while in a semi-final, and despite a hole-in-one at the 140 yard 14th, Clarke was defeated by Roach, 2 up. In the final Roach had an unexpected easy win over George Howard (jnr), 8 and 6.

Jack Daly was again the leading qualifier in 1950 with a score of 151, followed by R. Clarke, 152, M. Warner, 154, George Howard (jnr), 160, C. Cocks, 161, A. Middleton, 162, L. Sullivan, 162 and S.C. Forbes, 162. In the final Mel Warner took out his first championship when he defeated Ron Clarke. After the morning round Warner was one up but the 'standard of play was not high', for Warner carded an 80 to Clarke's 82.

In 1951 Mel Warner with a 36-hole score of 149 led George Howard (jnr) on 154, A. Middleton, 155, C.F. Rogers, 157, J. Robertson, 157, H.E. Broadbridge, 157 and R.A. Clarke, 158.

In the final Warner and Howard were square after the first nine holes; at the 12th Howard went to two up and with 38 strokes on the way home held this lead. Warner birdied the first hole of the afternoon with a 16-foot putt and a good par four at the 4th squared the match. He was never headed again and claimed victory with a 3 and 2 win. The title holder, Mel Warner, headed the qualifiers in 1952 the other finalists being Jack Howard, Noel Neumann, Harold Broadbridge, Jack Daly, Harold Roach, Rex Born and the 19-year-old, Bob Neill, who was placed third on the list. Neumann, a resident of Murray Bridge, was playing in his first season at Grange and his rival in the final was Jack Howard who was described as a 'once-a-week player'. He had put up a great performance to reach the final, but 'lost his touch when the pressure was on and Neumann continued sedately to finish the match at the 26th', 11 and 10.

The 1953 finalists were Noel Neumann, Harold Roach, Mel Warner, Allan Middleton, Jack Daly, Rex Born, J. Robertson and Deryck Stretton. Harold Roach was victorious when he took out his third and final club championship.

In 1954 Colin Jupe defeated the title holder, Harold Roach, in a quarter-final at the 25th and Jack Daly 8 and 6 in a semi-final. The final was won by Bruce Stanford – Colin Jupe went to lunch two down 'more by his own failure on the greens than by any marked superiority of his opponent'. After lunch Stanford began with a run of four successive wins, halved two and went to seven up at the 7th, finally winning 8 and 6.

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The results of the 1955 quarter and semi-finals were:

Vern Kingshott defeated Jack Daly, 4 and 3.
Rex Born defeated George Howard, 4 and 2.
Mel Warner defeated Noel Neumann, 5 and 4.
Colin Myers defeated W.B. Kellett, 1 up.
Kingshott defeated Born, 3 and 2.
Warner defeated Myers, 2 and 1.

Vern Kingshott, who had won four Frankston (Vic.) titles, was playing in his first season with Grange. In the final Warner began in grand style and was one up as the players went to lunch. Kingshott squared at the 20th in the afternoon and, after an exchange of birdies and pars, Warner halved the match at the 30th. Kingshott went one up at the 32nd when Warner missed an 8-footer; he increased his lead to 2 up at the 33rd, but Warner fought back brilliantly with a birdie at the 34th, halved the 35th and won the 36th to square the match. At the 37th Kingshott holed an 18-footer for a birdie and the match.

This was the tenth year that Jack Daly had qualified in the club championship. In his career he had defeated players such as Bill Rymill, Sir Donald Bradman, A.W. Malcolm, Nigel Fletcher and other top-ranking amateurs, but a win in this event always eluded him despite the fact that in 1955 he was playing off a scratch handicap.

Two successive upsets highlighted the 1956 championship when W.H. Kellett defeated both Noel Neumann and Don Phillis 1 up to reach the final; other qualifiers were Bob Neill, 'Joe' Fry, Colin Jupe, Mel Warner and Jack Howard. With three successive birdies and a two at the eighth, Mel Warner was out in 36 in the morning and two up, but Bill Kellett squared after winning 10 and 11; Warner went to lunch two up. The 19th hole was halved following which Kellett shot 3, 4 and 3 to be one up. Warner squared at the 25th and took the 27th with a 3 to be one up. At the 36th victory appeared to be safe in the hands of Warner when his putt 'looked' into the hole before doing a 'lap of honour' and staying out. Undaunted, Warner fired a birdie at the 37th for a win.

The winner in 1957 was Mel Warner who defeated Bob Neill, seven and five in the final. Results in the quarter and semi-finals were:

Noel Neumann defeated John Hawke, 2 and 1.
Mel Warner defeated Harold Roach at the 20th.
Bob Neill defeated Jack Howard, 1 up.
C.C.J. Fry defeated Jack Daly, 1 up.
Warner defeated Neumann, 5 and 4.
Neill defeated Fry at the 20th.

A 16-year-old member, Peter Howard, reached the final of the 1958 championship when he defeated the Simpson Cup captain, Vern Kingshott, in a

quarter-final and a former champion, Harold Roach, in a semi-final. Out in 38 in the morning against Kingshott he continued accurately, showing great skill in his short game. In the afternoon he needed a four for a 73 when the match ended, winning 3 and 1. In the final he succumbed 5 and 4 to Cyril Ostler, who took out his first championship.

The title-holder, Cyril Ostler, and Vern Kingshott led the 1959 field after the 36 holes of qualifying stroke rounds with mutual scores of 151, followed by W. Kellett, 153, R. Neill, 154, B. Bartlett, 156, with five players tied on 157 in equal eighth place.

After elimination match play the 'surprise' finalists were Bill Kellett and Bob Neill. Over the first nine holes Neill shot 38 to be three up, but Kellett squared by starting home 4, 4, 3. On the back nine play was a little ragged at times but after a 41 home Neill was two up. After lunch Kellett won the first three holes but Neill came back to regain the lead with wins at the 22nd and 23rd. At the 31st Neill went to two up after a birdie and lowered a down-hill 20-footer for a half at the 32nd; he then won the 34th with a birdie and claimed his first club championship.

1960-1969

This decade opened sensationally when a reporter opined that 'South Australian golf got a shake up . . . when B Pennant player, Brian Frost, after being four down after nine holes defeated Cyril Ostler to reach the semi-finals'. The quarter and semi-final scores were:

Cyril Ostler defeated Don Phillis, 5 and 3.
Brian Frost defeated Bob Neill, 4 and 3.
John Forster defeated Colin Jupe, 2 and 1.
Mel Warner defeated Vern Kingshott, 2 and 1.
Frost defeated Ostler at 19th.
Warner defeated Forster, 6 and 5.

In the final Warner struggled in the early stages when Frost won the first two holes. However, he was square at the turn and found touch to take four of the first six holes on the way home – he went to lunch two up. Reaching the turn in 37, Warner was six up, took the 10th and 11th to claim his fifth title 8 and 7.

The 1961 quarter and semi-final results were:

Cyril Ostler defeated Jim Staiff, 5 and 4.
Peter Howard defeated Allen Steer (forfeit).
Dick McKay defeated John Forster, 6 and 5.
Noel Neumann defeated John Mehaffey, 4 and 2.
Ostler defeated Howard, 1 up.
McKay defeated Neumann at 19th.

Over the first 18 holes of the final Ostler was around in 72 and five up on McKay and played eleven holes in the afternoon level on fours to win comfortably, 6 and 5.

A semi-final match of the club championship in 1961 between Dick McKay and Noel Neumann was a dramatic affair on more than one account; the players were 'all square' after 18 holes. Following their drives on the first play-off hole two young boys came running out of the bushes like hares, grabbed a ball and headed for the nearest exit, hotly pursued by the manager, Russell King, and a host of spectators – to no avail.

Meanwhile the players were scanning their rule books and, finally, decided that 'another ball should be dropped in its place and played without penalty'. Dick McKay, whose ball had been purloined, won the hole and the match.

Cyril Ostler was the leading qualifier in 1962 with a score of 146, followed by Colin Jupe, 147, Mel Warner, 150, John Mehaffey, 152, Dick McKay, 153, John Bell, 156, Jack Howard, 157, Bob Neill, 158 and Len Sullivan, 158. The eventual finalists were Dick McKay and Mel Warner; the former was a four-time champion of Wollongong (NSW) and Pymble (NSW) champion in 1958. McKay 'held Warner over a not too brilliant first round', got away to a two up lead at the 27th and was square with fours in the afternoon to win 4 and 2.

In two shock wins in the semi-finals of 1963, Pat Martin defeated Cyril Ostler, 3 and 2 and Peter Howard accounted for the title holder, Dick McKay, 1 up. The quarter-final results were:

C. Ostler defeated R. Neill, 3 and 2.

P. Martin defeated K. Taylor, 3 and 1.

P.J. Howard defeated J.L. Howard, 3 and 2.

R. McKay defeated E. Schaeffer, 5 and 3.

Ostler, who was favourite for the title after his good display in the qualifying rounds, was in desperate trouble with his putter against Martin in a semi-final. He took three putts on four of the first ten holes and when the match ended on the sixteenth green had taken 35 putts to his opponent's 25.

In the final, Howard and Martin were even over the first nine holes, both winning and losing a hole, but playing confidently on the way home Howard walked off the 18th green, four up. Then Martin won three of the next four holes and was still one down at the 27th. Coming home Howard halved five holes and won two, to win his first club championship, 3 and 2.

The 1964 qualifiers were Cyril Ostler, 147, Peter Howard, 148, Colin Angel, 153, John Forster, 153, John Myers, 156, Ken Taylor, 156, Jack Howard, 156, Dick McKay, 156 and Brian Bartlett, 156. Taylor eliminated McKay after the pair had tied in the second play-off, when he holed a 20-footer for a birdie at the 21st. In the final Peter Howard had his revenge over his 1958 defeat by Ostler when he ran out a comfortable winner, 8 and 7. Howard, 22 years of age, acquired the third family title for the year, for his mother was the reigning associate and women's

foursome champion: 'He beat Ostler because he was long enough off the tees and whenever danger threatened, chipped and putted with wonderful touch to either halve or win the holes.'

When Peter Howard won this championship he joined three other junior players in making a clean sweep of the major club's championships in 1964 – 'Sandy' Jay won at Royal Adelaide, Tony Hutton at Kooyonga and Robert Mesnil at Glenelg. An admiring reporter was to say:

Not since the years of Bill Rymill and Bill Ackland-Horman have junior golfers dominated golf to such an extent and it is a forerunner of a 'golden age' of golf in South Australia.

The results of the qualifying and semi-finals in 1965 were:

A. Bryant defeated J. Myers, 1 up.
M. Warner defeated C. Ostler (walkover).
P. Howard defeated A. Gover, 3 and 2.
R. McKay defeated D. Phillis, 2 up.
Warner defeated Bryant, 6 and 5.
McKay defeated Howard at 19th.

In the final, over the first nine holes McKay was one up; Warner squared at the 19th and playing par golf was out in 37 and 2 up. Two down and three to play, McKay wandered with his second when Warner, with an immaculate four, won the match 3 and 2. This was Warner's sixth and last championship win.

In 1966, the 19-year-old Roger Dixon, three down on the 12th tee and his game 'bespectacled liberally with birdies', went on to defeat Peter Howard at the 22nd in a semi-final, while Brian Bartlett ousted Cyril Ostler on the last green to enter the final. In a high wind and driving rain, flagsticks were blown out of many holes during the final and Brian Bartlett had golf umbrellas collapse on him on the 8th green in the morning and afternoon rounds.

Bartlett had come from Ryde-Parramatta in 1956 on a three handicap and played in both A and B Pennant teams for Grange. Dixon 'lost the match in the home run in the morning'; he was square at the turn then produced a 'socket' at the 10th, lost the 12th to his opponent's par 3 and was in trouble at the 13th and 15th. Bartlett won the match 4 and 2.

The 1967 qualifiers were G. Dick, 147, C. Ostler, 149, C. Angel, 149, A. Gover, 154, R. Dixon, 155, J. Richardson, 156, M. Warner, 157 and J.C. Brown, 157. The match play games resulted as follows:

G. Dick defeated J.C. Brown, 3 and 2.
A. Gover defeated R. Dixon, 2 and 1.
C. Ostler defeated M. Warner, 5 and 4.
C. Angel defeated J. Richardson, 4 and 3.

Dick defeated Gover, 2 and 1.
Ostler defeated Angel at 19th.

In a magnificent exhibition of golf Gordon Dick played better than par golf over 31 holes to defeat Cyril Ostler 7 and 5 in the 1967 final. Dick hit 24 of the 31 greens in regulation figures and was the master of every department of the game and gave a top class exhibition of controlled golf. Round in 73 and four up at lunch he went to five up at the 27th; two birdies in the remaining four holes gave him the title. In the 1968 quarter and semi-finals the results were:

Peter Howard defeated Doug Shimmin, 6 and 5.
John Myers defeated Pat Martin, 2 and 1.
Colin Angel defeated Tony Gover, 2 and 1.
Cyril Ostler defeated Mel Warner, 1 up.
Myers defeated Howard, 5 and 3.
Ostler defeated Angel, 2 and 1.

In making a comeback to golf after two years of National Service, John Myers won his first title when he played sub-par golf to defeat Cyril Ostler, 5 and 4. At lunch Myers was one up and in the afternoon he was out in 35 to open a big gap, before running out as a comfortable winner on the 14th green.

John Myers retained his title in 1969 when he defeated Peter Howard, 2 and 1, in a final laced with birdies from both players. Played in ideal conditions the final was hard fought and the match was in doubt until the 33rd hole when Howard missed a short putt which left him two down.

1970-1979

In the 1970 semi-finals Gordon Dick defeated Colin Angel, and Tony Gover accounted for Peter Howard. In a final which saw Gover outdriving Dick by at least sixty yards on most occasions, the superior play of Dick around the greens saw him claim victory with a 2 and 1 win.

The 1971 qualifiers were Bob Correll, 147, Gordon Dick, 151, Peter Howard, 151, John Custance, 153, Dick McKay, 156, Cyril Ostler, 156, Gordon Helliwell, 157, Bob Weidenhofer, 158. Match play results were:

Bob Weidenhofer defeated Bob Correll, 2 and 1.
Dick McKay defeated John Custance at the 20th.
Peter Howard defeated Cyril Ostler.
Gordon Dick defeated Gordon Helliwell.
McKay defeated Weidenhofer.
Dick defeated Howard.

In the final Gordon Dick claimed his third title with a 4 and 2 win over Dick McKay.

The 1972 qualifiers were Peter Howard, 149, John Custance, 153, Cyril Ostler, 153, Tony Gover, 155, Ian Cheary, 155, Roger Dixon, 156, Bob Correll, 156, Doug Shimmin, 157. Consistent Tony Gover took the title on 12 July in an even match with John Custance, 2 and 1. Doug Shimmin, Grange vice-captain, caused the upset of the season by eliminating Peter Howard in a quarter-final, but found Gover superior in a semi-final.

Quarter-final and semi-final scores were:

Doug Shimmin defeated Peter Howard, 4 and 3.

Tony Gover defeated Ian Cheary, 2 and 1.

John Custance defeated Bob Correll, 4 and 3.

Cyril Ostler defeated Roger Dixon, 5 and 4.

Gover defeated Shimmin, 3 and 2.

Custance defeated Ostler, 1 up.

In the 1973 championship the leading qualifier was Peter Howard with 151, three shots clear of his father, Jack. Others were Don Furze, 155, Ian Cheary, 155, Brian Bartlett, 156, Brian Aird, 156, Terry Martin, 157, Dick McKay, 157. Quarter and semi-final results were:

Peter Howard defeated Dick McKay, 1 up.

Ian Cheary defeated Brian Bartlett, 7 and 6.

Don Furze defeated Brian Aird, 6 and 4.

Terry Martin defeated Jack Howard, 3 and 2.

Cheary defeated Howard 2 up.

Martin defeated Furze, 3 and 1.

Grange's rising star, Ian Cheary, in his first year as a senior, maintained his unbeaten run for the 1973 season by winning the title. Playing in Grange's Simpson Cup winning team, he was the only A Pennant player to complete the series undefeated, and eliminated Peter Howard in a semi-final of the club championship.

In the final Cheary squared the match at lunch after Terry Martin dropped shots on the 17th and 18th holes. Over the final nine holes, Cheary had four birdies to be dormy two after missing a 15-inch putt on the 34th. Martin won the 35th with par, then hooked into trees on the final hole, allowing Cheary to win with a par and finish the match two up.

The qualifiers in 1974 were John Custance (73, 78), Cyril Ostler (77, 76), Doug Shimmin (76, 78), Martin Fink (80, 75), Jack Howard (79, 76), Peter Howard (82, 74), Brian Constable (73, 83), Chris Coats (82, 75). For the third time in four years the last qualifier defeated the top qualifier in the first round.

The results of the 1974 quarter and semi-finals were:

Chris Coats defeated John Custance, 4 and 3.
Martin Fink defeated Jack Howard, 4 and 3.
Cyril Ostler defeated Brian Constable, 4 and 2.
Peter Howard defeated Doug Shimmin, 6 and 5.
Coats defeated Fink, 5 and 3.
Howard defeated Ostler 4 and 3.

Peter Howard won his third title by the comfortable margin of 7 and 6 from Chris Coats.

In 1975 Peter Howard retained his title by defeating John Custance 4 and 3. The qualifiers were Peter Langham (78, 73), Chris Coats (77, 74), Ian Cheary, (76, 75), John Custance (76, 76), Brian Martin, (73, 79), Terry Martin (77, 76), Peter Howard (74, 79) Cyril Ostler (76, 78). The results of the quarter and semi-finals were:

Peter Langham defeated Cyril Ostler, 6 and 5.
John Custance defeated Brian Martin, 1 up.
Ian Cheary defeated Terry Martin, 2 and 1.
Peter Howard defeated Chris Coats, 6 and 4.
Custance defeated Langham at the 20th.
Howard defeated Cheary, 4 and 2.

The 1976 qualifiers were Dick McKay (76, 74), Colin Angel (77, 74), John Custance (74, 77), Peter Howard (74, 77), Cyril Ostler (74, 78), Bob Lovelock (78, 76), Terry Martin (78, 77), Martin Fink (75, 85). Martin Fink won his first title in 1976 when he defeated Colin Angel 3 and 2. Fink, who was a member of the South Australian Junior Golf Team, played sound golf throughout the final and was never headed by the more experienced Angel; two up at lunch he held that margin until the match ended. Quarter and semi-final scores were:

Martin Fink defeated Dick McKay at the 19th.
Peter Howard defeated Cyril Ostler, 3 and 2.
Colin Angel defeated Terry Martin, 6 and 4.
R. Lovelock defeated John Custance, 5 and 3.
Fink defeated Howard at the 19th.
Angel defeated Lovelock, 5 and 3.

John Custance wryly remarked at the conclusion of the 1976 championship:

Martin followed a morning 75 with an 85 to just scrape in. Which just goes to show that qualifying scores or places don't count when it comes to match play.

The 1977 qualifiers were Ian Cheary (70, 77), Paul Corrick (75, 74), Colin Angel (77, 73), Martin Fink (79, 72), Phil Roberts (74, 77), Greg Mooney (76, 76)

Peter Howard (77, 76), Mike McDonald (73, 80). Again in 1977 the top qualifier went out in the first round when Mike McDonald defeated Ian Cheary. The final was an 'all junior' affair when Phil Roberts defeated Paul Corrick, 4 and 2 in a great fightback after being three down at lunch. Quarter and semi-final scores were:

Mike McDonald defeated Ian Cheary, 3 and 1.
Phil Roberts defeated Martin Fink, 6 and 4.
Greg Mooney defeated Colin Angel, 3 and 1.
Paul Corrick defeated Peter Howard at the 21st.
Roberts defeated McDonald, 2 up.
Corrick defeated Mooney, 2 up.

In 1978, in somewhat the same vein as the previous year, the equal last qualifier, John Custance, with a score of 83 in the first round went on to win the championship by one hole when he accounted for Martin Fink, one up. The consistent Simpson Cup player had missed qualifying only twice in the previous eight years. The tight and tense final did not unsettle Custance who putted accurately over the closing nine holes.

The qualifiers were Peter Howard (73, 78), Martin Fink (77, 77), Colin Angel, (76, 78), Cyril Ostler (77, 78), John Custance (83, 74), Jack Howard (79, 78), Phil Roberts (78, 79), Ian Cheary (78, 79). Scores in the other finals were:

Ian Cheary defeated Peter Howard, 2 and 1.
John Custance defeated Cyril Ostler, 7 and 6.
Martin Fink defeated Phil Roberts at the 19th.
Jack Howard defeated Colin Angel, 4 and 2.
Custance defeated Cheary, 2 and 1.
Fink defeated Howard, 4 and 3.

Flawless putting contributed to Paul Corrick's win in 1979; after the first 18 holes he and Phil Roberts were square, but the 22-year-old Corrick holed mid and long putts relentlessly to shatter his opponent's morale. Corrick needed only 23 putts for the 15 holes in the afternoon to run out a winner, 4 and 3. The qualifiers were Phil Roberts (77, 73), Paul Corrick (75, 76), John Custance (74, 78), Greg Mooney (74, 79), Colin Angel (76, 78), Alan McDonald (78, 77), John Judd, (78, 77), Mark O'Loughlin (78, 78). Quarter and semi-final scores:

Phil Roberts defeated Mark O'Loughlin, 5 and 4.
Colin Angel defeated Greg Mooney, 2 up.
Paul Corrick defeated John Judd, 1 up.
John Custance defeated A. McDonald, 2 up.
Corrick defeated Custance at 20th.
Roberts defeated Angel, 4 and 3.

1980-1989

For the first time, the number of qualifiers was increased from eight to sixteen in 1980. Martin Fink won his second title that year when he defeated Peter Langham, 6 and 4. The standard was high with Fink round in 73 and Langham in 75 in the morning on a course playing long after heavy rains. In the afternoon Fink reached the turn in 34 – two under par – and he continued to hammer out pars until the match ended at the 32nd.

The 1980 qualifiers were J. Custance, 148, P. Roberts, 149, C. Angel, P. Langham and R. Lovelock, 150, P. Howard, 151, D. Hill and I. Wundke, 157, R. Plummer, 158, M. Fink and G. Fraser, 159. Correll and M. O'Loughlin 160 – there was a play-off between four players for the last three places – the successful players on 161 were Brian Bartlett, John Deslandes and Paul McCarthy. First round results were:

John Custance defeated Paul McCarthy, 2 up.
Ray Plummer defeated Ian Wunke at 22nd.
Peter Langham defeated Mark O'Loughlin, 2 and 1.
Bob Correll defeated Bob Lovelock, 2 and 1.
Phil Roberts defeated John Deslandes, 3 and 2.
Martin Fink defeated D. Hill, 2 and 1.
Peter Howard defeated Grant Fraser, 6 and 5.
Colin Angel defeated Brian Bartlett, 1 up.

Quarter and semi-final scores were:

John Custance defeated Ray Plummer, 6 and 5.
Peter Langham defeated Bob Correll, 3 and 2.
Martin Fink defeated Phil Roberts at 21st.
Colin Angel defeated Peter Howard, 5 and 4.
Fink defeated Angel, 2 and 1.
Langham defeated Custance 2 and 1.

This victory meant that Martin Fink had won all three Club championships at least twice, a feat achieved by only three players to that time, namely, Peter Howard, Cyril Ostler and Gordon Dick.

The 1981 qualifiers were Shane Robinson (72, 79), Martin Fink (80, 75), John Custance (79, 76), Ray Plummer (78, 79), Peter Howard (84, 74), Peter Spence (78, 80), George Howard (81, 78), A. Glatz (79, 80), Colin Angel (83, 78), Ian Wunke (81, 80), Chris Starkey (79, 82), Jeff Megaw (81, 81), Peter Langham (81, 82), John Judd (79, 84), Ian Cheary, 78, 85); the last qualifier was Peter Pannach on 165. The first round results were:

Shane Robinson defeated Peter Pannach, 3 and 1.
Colin Angel defeated A. Glatz, 4 and 2.

Peter Howard defeated Jeff Megaw, 6 and 5.
Ray Plummer defeated Peter Langham, 1 up.
Ian Cheary defeated Martin Fink, 3 and 2.
Ian Wunke defeated George Howard, 3 and 2.
Peter Spence defeated Chris Starkey at the 19th.
John Custance defeated John Judd, 6 and 5.

Pint-sized dynamo Peter Howard developed into a golf Goliath at Grange when he won his fifth club championship in July 1981, while using his skills to the full on the west course to defeat Ian Cheary, 4 and 3. Ian Cheary, a winner in 1973, 'but a keen family man rather than a competitive golfer in recent years', eliminated 1978 champion, John Custance, 3 and 1 in a semi-final, but lacked touch in the final. The quarter and semi-final results were:

Colin Angel defeated Shane Robinson, 8 and 6.
Peter Howard defeated Ray Plummer, 6 and 5.
Ian Cheary defeated Ian Wunke, 4 and 2.
John Custance defeated Peter Spence, 5 and 4.
Howard defeated Angel, 5 and 3.
Cheary defeated Custance, 3 and 1.

In 1982 the format for the event was changed, with there being only one round of qualifying stroke play which was led by John Custance and Colin Angel on 73. They were followed by Alan McDonald, 74, Phil Roberts, 75, Mel Warner, Ray Plummer and Dick McKay, 76, Shane Robinson, Colin Parham and Shane Baldwin, 77, Roger Jaffer, Tom Place, Bob Correll, Terry McCarthy, Peter Spence and Phil Wright, 78. First round results were:

6 John Custance defeated Phil Wright at the 21st.
Phil Roberts won on a forfeit.
Colin Angel defeated Peter Spence, 7 and 6.
Ray Plummer defeated Roger Jaffer, 4 and 3.
Shane Robinson defeated Colin Parham, 5 and 4.
Tom Place defeated Mel Warner, 4 and 2.
Dick McKay defeated Shane Baldwin, 2 and 1.
Terry McCarthy defeated Alan McDonald at the 19th.

The quarter and semi-final results were:

John Custance defeated Shane Robinson, 3 and 2.
Phil Roberts defeated Tom Place, 2 and 1.
Colin Angel defeated Dick McKay, 5 and 4.
Ray Plummer defeated Terry McCarthy, 5 and 3.
Custance defeated Roberts, 4 and 2.
Angel defeated Plummer, 4 and 3.

John Custance won his second title on 6 June 1982 when he defeated Colin Angel, one up, in a hard fought final. Custance was only one over par when the match ended which represented first class golf on the tough West Course layout. With a two-under par morning round, he went to three up but Angel pegged him back to square at the 27th. Again Custance went to three up with four holes to play but Angel with a birdie and par, won the 34th and 35th and the pair halved the last hole with pars. Custance had been the top qualifier (on a countback) and his win was the first for a top qualifier in twelve years.

In 1983 the format reverted to 36 holes of stroke play with eight qualifiers who were Colin Angel (75, 75), Shane Robinson (77, 77), Phil Roberts (80, 75), Chris Starkey (79, 79), Peter Pannach (79, 78), Peter Spence (78, 79), Ken Smith (83, 75), Martin Fink (76, 82). Quarter and semi-final results were:

Colin Angel defeated Martin Fink, 4 and 3.

Peter Pannach won on a forfeit.

Shane Robinson defeated Ken Smith, 5 and 4.

Phil Roberts defeated Peter Spence, 5 and 3.

Angel defeated Pannach at the 24th.

Robinson defeated Roberts, 4 and 3.

State junior player, Shane Robinson, played with a champion's confidence to defeat an experienced player, Colin Angel, 11 and 9, in the final. Robinson, 19 years of age, was three up at the turn in the morning and five up at lunch. The afternoon's play was a mere formality; it was the third final for Angel and the second in succession he had lost. In a semi-final Colin Angel won from Peter Pannach at the 24th hole and these extra holes were the most for at least the previous thirteen years, with only Ray Plummer's win at the 22nd in 1980 coming close.

In 1984 the leading qualifier was Phil Roberts on 149 (76, 73) followed by Paul McDonald (77, 74), Mark O'Loughlin (77, 74), Martin Fink (73, 78), Shane Robinson (77, 75), Peter Spence (79, 75), Grant Fraser (78, 76), Colin Angel (73, 82). The results of match play were:

Phil Roberts defeated Colin Angel, 5 and 4.

Shane Robinson defeated Martin Fink, 3 and 2.

Grant Fraser defeated Paul McDonald, 3 and 1.

Mark O'Loughlin defeated Peter Spence, 2 and 1.

Roberts defeated Robinson, 3 and 2.

Fraser defeated O'Loughlin at the 19th.

In the final Roberts was victorious by the margin of 5 and 4 and was his second win after a break of six years. He won again in 1985 with a 3 and 1 win over Paul McDonald. Quarter and semi-final results were:

Phil Roberts defeated John Deslandes, 6 and 5.

Grant Fraser defeated Graeme Burmeister, 2 and 1.

Paul McDonald defeated Anton Matulic.

Peter Pannach defeated Graham Ingerson, 2 and 1.
Roberts defeated Fraser at the 21st.
McDonald defeated Pannach, 1 up.

Unfortunately, reports of the championship from this point in time are sparse, to say the least, and the majority of the following information was gleaned from fragmented Club records.

In 1986 Phil Roberts was the leading qualifier on 151, three shots clear of Chris Coats, with Greg Mooney a further stroke back. Neither were destined to make the final where Peter Spence defeated Martin Fink, 3 and 1.

1987 was the first year that the Fitzroy Trophy was not competed for as a separate event; instead it served at the qualifying rounds of the Club Championship, where a score of 158 was needed to participate in match play. Bill Minns became the champion when he defeated Phil Roberts.

In 1988 the stroke champion and leading qualifier was Willy Roberts, who went down to Peter Langham in a semi-final, 3 and 2, while the eventual winner, Tony Mazzone, accounted for Mark O' Loughlin, 5 and 4 and followed with a 4 and 3 win in the final.

The 1989 semi-finals saw Tony Mazzone defeat J. Ridley and Phil Roberts accounted for Peter Pannach. In the final Phil Roberts ran out a comfortable winner, 6 and 5.

1990-1996

S. Christison defeated S. Amor, 3 and 1 in 1990 when the quarter-final results were:

I. Parkinson defeated W. McGuinness, 1 up.
S. Amor defeated C. Martin, 5 and 3.
T. Manhire defeated P. McDonald, 1 up.
S. Christison defeated M. Hocking at the 19th.

Kevin Bartsch won in 1991 when he defeated S. Amor 6 and 5. Match play results were:

T. Manhire defeated J. Nycz, 2 up.
K. Bartsch defeated M. Hocking, 2 up.
S. Christison defeated G. Burmeister, 2 up.
S. Amor defeated T. Mazzone, 3 and 2.
Bartsch defeated Manhire, 5 and 4.
Amor defeated Christison, 3 and 2.

In 1992 the 17-year-old Michael Hocking became the youngest player ever to win this event when he accounted for Peter Spence, 3 and 1. Other match play results were:

W. McGuinness defeated N. Spence, 2 and 1.
M. Hocking defeated K. Smith, 2 up.
K. Bartsch defeated B. Emsley, walkover.
P. Spence defeated J. Nycz at the 20th.
Hocking defeated McGuinness, 3 and 1.
Spence defeated Bartsch, 2 and 1.

1993 saw Phil Roberts win the title for the fifth time which equalled Peter Howard's record and one behind Mel Warner. Match play results were:

C. Angel defeated L. Altschwager, 4 and 2.
P. McDonald defeated K. Smith, 6 and 4.
N. Spence defeated J. Nycz, 4 and 2.
P. Roberts defeated G. Burmeister, 2 and 1.
McDonald defeated Angel, 5 and 4.
Roberts defeated Spence, 2 and 1.

Paul McDonald won, 4 and 3, from Tony Mazzone in 1994. Other results were:

P. McDonald defeated G. Bamber, 6 and 5.
S. Christison defeated G. Blum, 3 and 2.
T. Mazzone defeated C. Burden, 3 and 2.
K. Bartsch defeated G. Jewell (disqualified).
McDonald defeated Christison, 3 and 1.
Mazzone defeated Bartsch, 2 up.

In 1995 James Coulson, as the Club's number one Simpson Cup player, started as favourite, but Paul McDonald, who was seeking back to back championships, had been in scintillating form. He went into the final with wins over Michael Hocking (one up) and five-times champion, Phil Roberts (3 and 2), while Coulson had victories over Andrew Kay (2 and 1) and Luke Altschwager, 5 and 4. After a finely contested 36-hole final the players were square after which McDonald went on to win the championship at the 37th. Quarter and semi-final results were:

P. Roberts defeated W. McGuinness, 4 and 2.
P. McDonald defeated M. Hocking, 3 and 2.
J. Coulson defeated A. Kay, 2 and 1.
L. Altschwager defeated S. Christison, 2 and 1.
McDonald defeated Roberts, 3 and 2.
Coulson defeated Altschwager, 5 and 4.

A premature equinoctial gale hit Adelaide on 15 September 1996, the day set down for the qualifying rounds of the club championship, and its ferocity was reflected in the leading players' scores which ranged from 158 to 166, on a course with a calculated rating of 76. Three competitors, namely John Bell, Joe Nycz and

Chris Farrell, led the field on 158 and they were followed by Glen Jewell (159), Andrew Kay (160), Paul McDonald (163), Wayne McGuinness (164) and Jeremy Ranenberg (166). Only four of these players broke 80 and John Bell had the best round of the day with a 74 in the morning.

Another gale from the north-east hit Adelaide early on Sunday, 22 September and by noon had reached about 30-40 knots; by 2:30 pm it had switched to the south-east. This provided the finalists in the match play rounds a grand venue to display their skills.

In a quarter-final the reigning champion, Paul McDonald, found himself up against a fine young player in Chris Farrell and had to call upon all his match experience before winning at the nineteenth. In the afternoon he was comfortably placed at dormy five when in a last moment thrust to get back into the match his opponent, Wayne McGuinness, holed a 40-footer for a birdie on the fourteenth. Equal to the task, McDonald then nonchalantly sank a 20-footer for a half and the match, 5 and 4. Other results were:

Bell defeated Ranenberg, 1 up.

Kay defeated Jewell, 4 and 3.

McGuinness defeated Nycz, 1 up.

Kay defeated Bell, 4 and 3.

Driving rain and a south-westerly gale confronted the finalists on Sunday, 29 September 1996 when Paul McDonald became the first player, since Ron Clarke in 1938, 1939 and 1946, to win three successive championships. He was never headed and ran out a comfortable winner, 7 and 6.

The Fitzroy Trophy – Club Stroke Championship

This trophy for a 36-hole scratch competition was donated by Eric Fitzroy who was the Captain in 1953-1954 and 1956-1959 and President from 1964 until 1969. The inaugural winner in 1955 was Mel Warner and the event continued as a separate entity until 1986 when the winner was Bill Minns. From 1987 the event was incorporated into the Club Championship qualifying rounds.

When Peter Howard defeated Cyril Ostler in a play-off for this trophy in 1958, he continued an extraordinary run of coincidences that had marked this 36-hole scratch stroke event since it began in 1955 – in each year the runner-up in the Club championship defeated the champion! In 1955 Mel Warner defeated Vern Kingshott, in 1956 Bill Kellett defeated Mel Warner and in 1957 Bob Neill defeated Mel Warner.

In the thirty-two years as a separate event, Peter Howard won it seven times, John Custance, five times and Colin Angel and Martin Fink on three occasions. Surprisingly, Mel Warner, who won six club championships, and four in this period, only won the Fitzroy Trophy on that one inaugural occasion. Phil Roberts,



P.J. Howard playing from old 9th green bunker in the 1958 championship final

who won three of his five club championships in this period, never won this as a separate event.

It would seem that players attacked the course more in this event than in club championships, where finishing in the top eight was usually the aim. For the years from the early seventies to the early eighties for which scoring comparisons can be made there were only four scores of par or better. These were 70 by Ian Cheary in 1977, 71 by John Custance in 1971, 72 by Martin Fink in 1977 and Shane Robinson in 1981.

In comparison, in the Fitzroy Trophy there were seven scores of the same order. Jeff Megaw had a 68 in 1982, Ken Smith a 69 the same year, John Custance a 70 in 1973, while par rounds of 72 were achieved by Bob Lovelock in 1974, Martin Fink in 1978, Colin Angel in 1981 and Shane Baldwin in 1982.

Club Foursomes Championship

The inaugural winners of this event in 1952 were Rex Born and Mel Warner. Mel went on to win it five times, once more with Born, and then another three times with Colin Jupe, the last occasion being in 1966.

The most successful pairing has been Phil Roberts and Colin Angel, who won it six times between 1983 and 1995. Both have been successful with other partners, Colin winning a total of ten times, the other partners being Gordon Dick (three times) and Peter Howard (once). Phil has won it nine times, his other partners being Martin Fink (twice) and John Custance (once).

The best winning sequence has been five consecutive years from 1978 by John Custance who won it with Ian Cheary, then Bob Correll for two years, Phil Roberts and Martin Fink. He also had the next best sequence, also winning for three years in a row from 1971 with Tony Gover for two years and then Terry Martin.

Murray and Joel Tucker made Grange Golf Club history in 1989 by becoming the first father and son combination to win the club foursomes championship. They were successful in a three-way play-off against Peter Spence-John Custance and Terry Martin-Ian McPhee, after the three pairs had tied on 165.

'In a three-hole play-off excellent driving by Joel and outstanding putting by Murray, saw them run out winners by two shots. A further four holes were played to determine the runner-up, but with darkness descending on the four players, Ian McPhee sank an amazing ten metre putt in the gloom on the ninth green and with John Custance then missing his putt of just over a metre for a winning four, the two pairs were still tied over the extra seven holes. Both pairs declined the use of swords or pistols to determine a decision, so joint runners-up was the mutually agreed result.'

Another successful family pairing was the Martin brothers, Terry and Brian, who won in 1969 and 1976.

* * * * *

I'd like to see the fairways more narrow. Then everybody would have to play from the rough, not just me.

(Seve Ballesteros)

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

South Australian Open and Amateur Championships

It is a game full of moments of selfishness, with only a few moments of self-exaltation.

(President Taft of the USA)

South Australian Open Championships

In the South Australian Professional Championship of 1939, William Robertson, the Grange professional, qualified in second position with a score of 153 and in the ensuing match play events he defeated R. Bullock, 7 and 6, after shooting an approximate 72 in the morning. He followed with a win over Willie Harvey, 2 up, and fell to Rufus Stewart in the final when the match finished on the 29th green.

The South Australian Open Championship of 1956 was won by Grange player, Mel Warner, after a play-off with George Cussell, the Royal Adelaide professional, Mel Warner had a very good season for, apart from that major success, he had Simpson Cup wins against W.D. Ackland-Horman and R.F. Stevens. He was selected in the State team, was runner-up in the Dalton Cup and missed qualifying in the Australian Open by one stroke. The minutes of the Club for 27 September 1956 say: 'M.E. Warner won the State Open (the first real event won by a Grange player) – Captain had written personally, Club to write officially.'

Both players tied on 148 and in the play-off Warner shot a 77 to his opponent's 78. Coming home Cussell dropped a stroke at the 11th, hooked his tee shot at the 12th and drove through the fairway at the 13th. Three strokes behind he hit two perfect shots to the 14th green and picked up two of them when Warner, who was one under 4's on the way home, hit the bunkers on the right and failed to get out. Warner was two ahead after the 16th and then proceeded to top his drive at the 17th, but laid a wood on for his second to match Cussell's five. 'The Grange champion was down in five at the 18th to be home in 39 ...'

At Royal Adelaide in 1960, Dick McKay (Grange) was placed second, five strokes behind Bill Shephard (Kooyonga), who finished on a 36-hole score of 141.

The leading professional was Brian Crafter on 151, in equal fifth position with Cyril Ostler (Grange), Peter Howard (Grange) and the professional, George Cussell.

The SA Open Championship was played at Grange in 1962 and was won by Murray Crafter with a score of 143 (70, 73) five strokes ahead of a Grange amateur, Dick McKay.

In 1963, at Glenelg, Dick McKay (Grange) tied for second place with Bob Stevens (Glenelg), both being one shot behind the winner, Murray Crafter, who scored 148 over the 36 holes.

Setting a course record of 69 in the first round, Brian Crafter shot a second round 72 to win in 1966 at Grange from the amateurs Dave Cleland and Tony Hutton, who were tied on 144. Gordon Dick was the leading Grange player on 148.

The 1969 South Australian Golf Association Open was played in May at Grange and, although heavy rain spoiled the event as a spectacle, the golf was of high standard. A heavy toll was taken on a first class field, thirty two players only breaking 80. In a sensational ending B.T. Boys, a New Zealand professional, won the title after a sudden-death play-off with New South Wales players, Frank Phillips and Ted Ball, after they had tied on 222, six strokes over par after 54 holes.

The early sensation came on Saturday morning when the Grange club match committee inspected the course after eight players had left the first tee on their third rounds and the course was declared unsuitable for play. A further inspection at 9.30 am showed that water which had been lodged on four greens had been absorbed and it was decided to play the tournament as a 54-hole affair.

The hero of the tournament was South Australia's amazing veteran, Dick Foot, aged 68, who had a 74 in the last round. He had trailed Max Dale by six strokes after the second round, but when Dale cracked, Foot won by three strokes, to be the equal-first South Australian player, amateur or professional, in a star-studded field.

In 1973 the United Motor Company was the major sponsor for the South Australian Open Golf Championship, together with Advertiser Newspapers Ltd and Ansett Airlines of Australia. Grange was chosen as its venue, where the proprietors of *The Advertiser* offered \$50 each day for the best score by a professional. Another innovation was a 'first' for local golf when women golfers were invited to participate and a further attraction was free admittance for patrons.

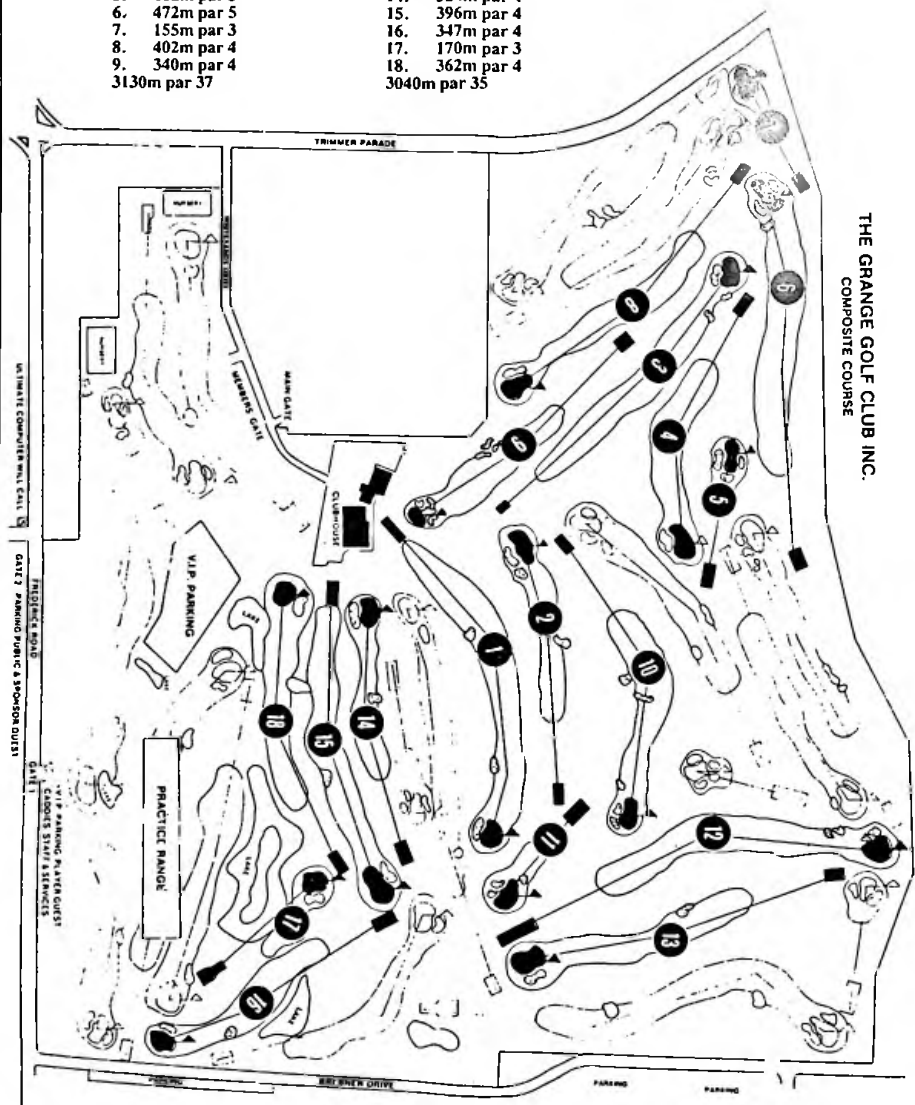
Ted Ball from New South Wales retained his South Australian Open crown with a score of 286 (72, 66, 73, 75), his second round being a new course record; the New Zealander, K. Kendall, finished second on 288. During this round the course was invaded by mosquitoes and 'the pests were about in millions, biting through clothing with the greatest of ease, and the windy, final two days were welcome after the insects went for cover'. The leading Grange player was John Custance on 304 (71, 76, 77, 80), followed by Bob Correll (Grange) with 305; his

The venue for the 1987 West End S.A. Open

1. 464m par 5
2. 332m par 4
3. 448m par 5
4. 355m par 4
5. 162m par 3
6. 472m par 5
7. 155m par 3
8. 402m par 4
9. 340m par 4
- 3130m par 37

10. 387m par 4
11. 151m par 3
12. 498m par 5
13. 405m par 4
14. 324m par 4
15. 396m par 4
16. 347m par 4
17. 170m par 3
18. 362m par 4
- 3040m par 35

6150m par 72



first two rounds were two 72s but he crashed with an 82 and 79 in the closing stages.

The 1973 event saw women competing alongside the men and the Victorian, Gail Gannon, caused a sensation when she carved six shots off the women's course record held by Dorothy Duval, with a 71 on the West Course. She finished on 302 (82, 71, 76, 73) to win by thirteen shots from Jane Lock.

The 1987 West End Open was played at Grange in November and 'had everything that a successful golf tournament should have – personalities, colour, record crowds, excitement down to the final putt and even weather made to order'. Among the contestants were David Graham, Greg Norman, Roger McKay, Wayne Grady, Bob Shearer, Peter Fowler and Ronan Rafferty, who was the eventual winner with a score of 280 (72, 68, 71, 69), one shot ahead of Peter Fowler; Wayne Grady was third on 282.

On the Monday before the Open, Greg Norman and David Graham played a practice round following a lunch-time press conference. After the round Greg drove a resplendent Mercedes out of the course gates and pulled up alongside a young lad walking home after watching the last few holes after school.

'Hop in, I'll drive you home', Norman offered. The lad may have been taught not to get into cars with strangers, but this was no ordinary stranger! So in he got. The episode had a fairy-tale ending because when the luxurious limousine turned into the lad's home territory, all the neighbouring kids were playing in the street. 'Guess who was the envy of the district?'

The 1988 West End Open on a composite course at Grange was a big success: 'Well organised, well patronised and well worth remembering.' Predictably, a course record was set on the opening day when Gordon Brand (junior) of England hit the top of the leader board with a 64. Aware of the unrelenting nature of the course and the punishment awaiting wayward shots he only took his driver from his bag four times. With a 69 over the second round he led the qualifiers, with Wayne Grady, Greg Alexander and Jason Deep being equal second on 137. Brand held on to his lead and with final rounds of 69 and 65 he beat Wayne Grady and Greg Alexander by seven shots.

One hundred women members assisted in the running of the tournament, headed by president, Nan Robertson, vice-president, Christina Thamm, captain, Jill Zuill and vice-captain, Terry Cagney. Proceedings commenced each morning around 7 am for these ladies and during play their main duties were acting as radio and communication teams to transmit scores to the score tent.

State Amateur Championships

The 1952 SA Amateur Championship saw three Grange players competing in the elimination rounds of match play. In the third round C.C.J. ('Joe') Fry, a junior player, putted 'like a demon' and set a hot pace in defeating L.M. Travers; he was defeated by John Wilkin of Kooyonga in the next round. Mel Warner began 4, 4, 3, 4, 3 to be five up against G.D.L. Seddon and was never headed. He fell to Dave

Cleland at the 20th hole in the next round, while Reg Hollard took H.M. Langdon to the 23rd before acknowledging defeat.

In July 1953 Bruce Stanford, captain of the Grange B pennant team, defeated Glen Hutton 6 and 5 in the second round and then sprang a surprise by eliminating J. Molan, a former Glenelg titleholder, one up. In a quarter-final he nearly caused an upset when by dint of a series of phenomenal putts, supported by a magnificent match temperament, took the eventual winner of the championship, Bob Stevens, to the eighteenth hole. One down with two holes to play, Stevens snatched victory by holing a 12-footer at the 17th and a nerve-racking 15-footer at the last.

In 1954 three Grange players were match-play finalists, namely, Colin Jupe, Bruce Stanford and Noel Neumann. In the third round of match play Jupe defeated Les Haupt 4 and 3, while Stanford defeated Neumann by the same margin. A quarter-final saw Jupe defeating Stanford 7 and 6: 'Jupe, a battler with a short swing, found Stanford hopelessly at sea on the greens and demolished him on the 12th.' In a semi-final, Jupe went down to Bob Duval (Kooyonga) 2 and 1, the latter player being defeated by a clubmate, Dick Foot, in the final, 7 and 5.

During 1958, and with a view to giving South Australian contestants vying for a place in the Australian Eisenhower Cup team an opportunity to show their ability, the state championship was altered from match play to a 72-hole stroke play event. It was played at Grange and won by R.F. Tuohy with a score of 289 (71, 73, 74, 71) from N.R. Foot and R.K. Duval on 300. Cyril Ostler was the leading Grange player on 305 (74, 79, 77, 75).

Of this event a newspaper report of 8 August 1958 said:

Grange is improving every day and for the state title the course will be 6,705 yards. The new 5th tee will come into play for the first time and gives a 168-yard carry to the fairway on this 505 yards hole. The 10th green has been moved to the left where it has a background of trees and the 11th tee has been moved to the old 10th green. The greens are in beautiful condition.

The 1961 event was played at Royal Adelaide and Cyril Ostler defeated Jim Mesnil (Glenelg) to enter the quarter-finals where he defeated Bob Duval (Kooyonga), 3 and 2. In the semi-final against Bob Stevens they began with a fantastic best ball of 15 for the first five holes; Stevens went on to win 3 and 2 and to take the final against Dick Foot, 8 and 7.

In the 1963 event at Grange four local players qualified for match play, viz., Cyril Ostler, Mel Warner, Noel Neumann and Peter Howard, the first named reaching the quarter final when he defeated Bob Duval (Kooyonga), 2 and 1. He was then to meet his match in the form of a 'giant killer', Jesse Humphrey (Marino), who also defeated Bob Stevens to reach the final where he found Dick Foot in devastating form and bowed out 9 and 8.

In presenting the Cudmore Cup to the winner, a top golfing identity and former national champion, C.L. Winsor, slated South Australian amateur golfers:

It is not very sporting when juniors, competitors and members of the State practice squad show no interest in their own State championship. We are spending money on juniors and interstate trips and today's small gallery was disappointing.

In 1965 Peter Howard of Grange played off in the final of the State amateur title when he was defeated six and five by Kooyonga's Vern Kingshott. 'Howard, 23, did not at any time show the rhythm in his shot-making that took him into the final. He hit some mighty shots against the wind but tended to slice - he lost a ball at the 6th and was out of bounds at the 10th.' In the afternoon 'the big crowd cheered when the Grange player lowered a 16-footer at the 7th for a two and a 15-footer for another birdie at the 8th ...'

Previously, he had played Kingshott twelve times in pennant matches and club titles and won every time; later, they met three more times and Howard won each match. 'That makes it fifteen out of sixteen to me', Howard reflected wryly in 1982, 'but I'd willingly swap him the other fifteen for the one I wanted'.

However, Peter Howard would have gained some solace from the fact that he was the top qualifier after the 36-holes of stroke play, tied with 'Sandy' Jay (Royal Adelaide) on 150. In a play-off Howard won by four strokes and thus became the medallist, a title awarded for the first time in 1965.

In a semi-final at Glenelg in August 1966, the nineteen year old Tony Gover of Grange was three down at the turn but came home in 33 to beat Dean Tamblyn (Glenelg) two up, and reach the final against Peter Scovell. A report of this match said that 'Gover has no outstanding rhythm in his swing but he gets his full 130 pounds into the ball, chips well and fights on to the end ... He fought manfully to win the 28th and 29th holes but the match ended in an anti-climax when the short 30th was halved in fours' to give Scovell the title 7 and 6.

The 1967 medallist in the amateur championship was Colin Angel (Grange) who mastered windy conditions to finish on 146 (72, 74) to lead Gordon Dick (Grange) (148), R.K. Duval (150) and Darrell Cahill (152). The final, played at Grange, was an all Grange affair when Gordon Dick defeated Brian Constable, 13 and 12. It was a story of a skilful golfer overwhelming a hard-working golfer when Dick became the first Grange player to win this event. The results of the quarter and semi-final matches were:

Colin Angel defeated Brian Ferris at 19th.

Brian Constable defeated Darrell Cahill, 1 up.

Gordon Dick defeated Dave Cleland, 3 and 1.

Max Dale defeated Bob Duval, 1 up.

Constable defeated Angel 3 and 1.

Dick defeated Dale, 3 and 2.

This was a great year for Gordon Dick for his successes started with the Club championship and continued with the Club Foursomes Championship, Club Mixed Foursomes Championship, partnered by Mrs E.C. Reeves, and the E.H. Fitzroy Trophy. Dick who learned most of his golf at Whyalla joined Grange as a junior in 1960 and played extensively in country events until 1966, when he came to Adelaide.

Peter Howard and John Myers, both Grange players, won their way into the semi-finals in 1968, after they had tied on 148 with Roger Lloyd for the leading qualifying berth. Howard was defeated by Bob Duval on the 18th green, while in the final Duval struck a blow at South Australia's youth policy in golf when he defeated John Myers, 3 and 2, at Kooyonga. Myers' morning round was 73 to his opponent's 74, but in the afternoon Duval played strong golf, while Myers alternated between brilliance and mediocrity. Myers was the South Australian medallist this year following a triple play-off.

Colin Angel of Grange played Max Dale of Glenelg in the final of the 1969 championship at Grange. Dale, who returned better than par figures for all of the match play rounds, shot even par in the final for twenty nine holes when he ran out as winner, 8 and 7. 'Angel played well in defeat. He hit the ball well, often outdriving his opponent, but was never entirely comfortable on the greens.'

During 1971 this event was played on the West Course which was in first class condition. Of the eight qualifiers, five were from Grange: Robert Correll, leading qualifier on 146, Peter Howard 147, Colin Angel, 150, Tony Gover, 150, Gordon Dick, 152. Two thrilling quarter-final matches went past the 18th hole when Chris Bonython defeated Robert Correll with a birdie and Peter Howard three putted the 20th to lose to Wayne Simpson. In other matches Don Sharp defeated David Cherry and Rod Follett accounted for Colin Angel. The eventual winner was Don Sharp of Tea Tree Gully from Rod Follett of Glenelg.

In the first round of the State amateur at Glenelg in 1972 three Grange players featured prominently with sub-par rounds. John Custance led with a 69, which included six birdies and an eagle, followed by Tony Gover with a 70 and Colin Angel tied for the next best score with a 71.

In the 1974 event at Royal Adelaide, two Grange players clearly qualified, Colin Angel with 152 and Brian Martin on 153. Two more, John Custance and Ian Cheary, went into a sudden death play-off between seven players for the last three places. In the first round of match play Angel lost to David Cherry (Royal Adelaide), Martin to Chris Bonython (Kooyonga) and Custance to Dean Wiles (Kooyonga).

The 1975 event was played at Grange where John Muller (Kooyonga) retained his title by defeating David Cherry (Royal Adelaide), one up over the 36-hole final, after accounting for Kevin Bartsch (the SA medallist on 150) in a semi-final. The only other Grange players to qualify were Peter Howard (152) and Colin Angel (155); they were defeated by John Muller and David Cherry by margins of 2 and 1 and 3 and 2, respectively.

In 1978 the first 36-holes of the qualifying rounds were played at Grange to

determine the sixteen players to take part in the final matches at Kooyonga. John Custance of Grange was equal leader with David Threlfall on 147; the Grange Club champion holder putted superbly taking only twenty seven in each round. In the second 36-holes at Kooyonga Threlfall shot 79 and 75 to become leading qualifier from Custance and John Muller. In the first round of match play Custance won, 7 and 5, from Jeff Chalmers and in a quarter-final went down to Dean Wiles (Kooyonga) at the 37th.

'Stay Cool, Man' was John Custance's considered title to this delectable golf story:

They were both Simpson Cup players; it was the State amateur qualifying rounds. Both players were in a bunker on the second hole of the West Course at Grange. One walked in, got his feet set, and completely covered the other ball with sand immediately following his explosion shot. The other player, who was from Grange, was so annoyed with this lack of etiquette that he grabbed a rake, smoothed out the bunker, replaced his ball, hit it out, and was ten paces from the bunker when the penalty attached to touching and testing the texture of the sand dawned upon him!

'Sandy' Jay and Leon Thompson, both from Royal Adelaide, contested the 1979 final at Grange, where Jay ran out as winner, 2 and 1. In an earlier match Peter Howard (Grange) was defeated by Thompson at the 37th, while the other Grange qualifier was Phil Roberts. This was the first time since 1927 that two players from Royal Adelaide had contested the final; it was in that year Tom Cheadle won his sixth title.

The final eighteen holes of the 1981 championship between Phil Roberts (Grange) and Mike Haslett (Glenelg) provided plenty of drama for the gallery of about 200 people who watched the final stages to see Haslett, finally, down a two metre putt on the twelfth for a half and the match 7 and 6.

In 1982 Ken Smith (Grange) was joint SA medallist with Neil Crafter (Kooyonga) on 305. Smith led the field after the first 36 holes on his home course, thanks to a superb round of 71 in the afternoon. He began the day with 80, five strokes behind the leader, Dean Harris (Thaxted Park), but Harris slipped to an 80 in the afternoon to share second spot with R. Plummer (Grange 80-75), J. Custance (Grange 81-74), P. Roberts (Grange 80-75) and G. Stevens (Grange 76, 79). In the final eighteen holes at Kooyonga Smith shot 81-73 to tie with Crafter.

The event was played at Grange in August 1983 where the results were:

Phil Roberts defeated Mike Haslett, 2 and 1.

Sam Christie defeated S. Reseigh, 1 up.

K. Bulbeck defeated Glen Joyner, 2 and 1.

Neil Crafter defeated J. Chalmers, 5 and 3.

Roberts defeated Christie, 2 and 1.

Bulbeck defeated Crafter, 6 and 5.

Bulbeck, 23, played with complete absorption in the final, hitting every shot with intense concentration and 100% effort. For Roberts, beaten by Mike Haslett in the 1981 final, the symptoms of crisis were clearly evident. He was ill-at-ease on the greens taking 39 putts in the first 18-holes to Bulbeck's 31. On his home course he did not win a hole in the morning and went to lunch five down.

State captain, Neil Crafter, won his second amateur championship in 1985 when he had a comfortable victory over Grange junior, Graeme Burmeister. Playing on his home course at Kooyonga Crafter cruised ahead from the start, taking the first six of the first nine holes, and won 9 and 8. Phil Roberts (Grange) was eliminated by Crafter in a semi-final; they were neck and neck through the morning round but Crafter edged ahead steadily in the afternoon and finally won 7 and 6. Bill Minns (Grange) also participated following a score of 315 in the 72-hole qualifying event in which he was placed in twelfth position.

Shane Robinson continued a glorious season when he won his first SA Amateur title at Grange on the East Course in July 1986. It was a thrilling final and after the prescribed 36-holes he and Neil Crafter of Kooyonga were all square and at the first extra hole Robinson's par was enough to clinch the title. He showed great composure on the 34th hole when he holed a 5-metre putt to stay square. He was also in trouble at the 35th but played an exquisite bunker shot to within a metre of the hole to make par. The win climaxed a great year for the young Grange star who tied for the South Australian medal and won the Vardon Trophy for the best stroke average in competition rounds.

Neil Crafter had his revenge over Robinson in 1987 when he won, 3 and 2, at Royal Adelaide. Trailing early, Crafter came back into contention when he won the 27th where Robinson had an unplayable lie, and then birdied the 29th to square the match. A birdie by Crafter on the par-5 15th set the stage for his third title.

Grange and State golfer, Phil Roberts, continued his splendid form of the 1988 season to win the SA Amateur Championship at Glenelg, where he defeated Neil Crafter (Kooyonga) in the final. As he stood on the first tee he was, no doubt, desperate to make amends for two previous unsuccessful bids for the title. He made a dream start when he hit a solid eight iron to the first and holed a 6-metre putt for a birdie 'which was to prove decisive in the face of Crafter's relentless accuracy from tee to green'.

Roberts was dormie three on the 34th tee; Crafter's iron finished a mere five metres away, placing pressure on Roberts who responded bravely 'with a soaring seven iron to the safe part of the green, but a good thirteen metres away. Three putt territory? Crafter at this stage could have been forgiven for thinking ahead to the 35th. Even the ducks were quiet as Roberts started his ball on the long downhill journey. It firstly broke right, then went straight and finally came back a fraction to the left before toppling into the cup – an incredible finish to a great match. Alf Roberts (Phil's father and caddy) hadn't grinned so broadly since Torrens went top in '53'.

In 1990 at Grange Phil Chapman (Mount Barker and Kooyonga) defeated James Coulson (Grange), 2 and 1 in the final.

The South Australian medallist for 1992 was James Coulson on 289 (76, 74, 72, 67). In the match play event both he and Paul McDonald were semi-finalists.

Chapman won a thrilling high standard semi-final against Thaxted's Park Justin Cooper at the 40th, while Paul McDonald defeated Thaxted's Park Glen Burns, 4 and 3. Mount Barker golfer, Phil Chapman, went on to win in 1995 with a 4 and 3 win over Grange's Paul McDonald at Royal Adelaide.

The 1996 event saw three Grange players engaged in the finals at Glenelg where Luke Altschwager was defeated, two down, in the first round and James Coulson defeated Nigel Spence, two and one. A semi-final match saw Coulson being defeated at the 37th. The ultimate winner was Brendan Chant over the defending champion, Phil Chapman, three and two.

State Foursomes Championships

The 1954 event was played at Grange and attracted twenty six pairs; four pairs returned cards of 70: Roach-Clarke and Born-Warner (Grange) and two Kooyonga pairs. A play-off was ordered but it was announced that in the event of a further tie, it would be decided on a count-back. On 7 November the two Kooyonga pairs again returned cards of 70 and after an exhaustive count-back the winners were State junior champion, Ken Babidge, and John Wilkin.

The 1955 event was played at Grange where the winners were the Kooyonga pair Bob Duval and Harry Thredgold, who had a one stroke victory over Grange's, Colin Jupe and Colin Myers.

In 1957 Cyril Ostler and Mel Warner won the South Australian Foursomes Championship with a score of 152 (76-76) by one shot from N. Foot and G. Keane of Kooyonga; in equal third place were two more Grange pairs: Noel Neumann-Don Phillis and Colin Myers-Colin Jupe on 154.

Following a superb round of 72 in difficult conditions and a second round 79, Vern Kingshott and Cyril Ostler won at Grange in 1959. The condition of the course and the quality of the greens brought high praise from the competitors, but the tough northerly wind in the morning, which swung round in the afternoon, made scoring difficult. Another Grange pair, Mel Warner and John Forster, were fourth on 157.

The 1961 championship was held at Grange and won by Bill Shephard and Bob Stevens with a score of 150; one stroke back was B.R. Payne-W. Hatwell, with the Grange pair, Peter Howard and Bob Neill, in third place.

In 1962 at Glenelg Brian Ferris and John Maddern won after an 18-hole play-off with Bill Shephard (Kooyonga)-Bob Stevens (Glenelg) and Cyril Ostler-Dick McKay, both of Grange. The tied score was 156 and in the play-off Ostler-McKay finished on 80, three shots behind Ferris-Maddern.

The 1963 event was held at Royal Adelaide and a Grange team of Bob Neill and Peter Howard, who were square with fours over the last 22 holes, won with a score of 148 (76, 72), beating three other pairs tied on 150.

John Myers (Grange) and Peter Scovell (Glenelg) won in 1964 at Glenelg

with a score of 152 after being runners-up the previous year. In second place, three strokes behind, were Cyril Ostler and Dick McKay, both from Grange and Payne and Hatwell of Kooyonga. Both the winners were in the South Australian junior team which won the Australian championship for the first time in 1964.

In 1968, Peter Howard and John Myers were placed second on 162, seven strokes behind 'Sandy' Jay and Tony Hutton at Tea Tree Gully.

Grange golfing brothers, Brian and Terry Martin, won this event at Blackwood in October 1969, their game including a first-round hole-in-one at the 14th. In winning the event they defeated the defending champions, D. Jay and A. Hutton, who became runners up after a three-hole play off and a further sudden-death hole, after both pairs had tied on 146. Terry Martin's performances throughout 1969 are worthy of further comment. Nineteen years of age he was the Murray Bridge Open Champion and Junior Champion, Champion of Champions (Dalton Cup), leading amateur in the West End Open, third in the State Junior Championship, Junior Champion of Grange, co-holder of the Club and State Foursomes Championship and qualifier in the State Amateur Championship.

In 1970 Peter Howard and John Myers were tied in second place at Kooyonga on 149, four strokes behind Vern Kingshott and Dick Foot.

In 1971 Peter Howard teamed with Dean Wiles (Kooyonga) to win at Royal Adelaide with a score of 154; two Grange players, John Custance and Tony Gover, were a shot away in second place.

Colin Angel (Grange) and his partner David Cherry (Royal Adelaide) won at Marino in April 1972, dropping four strokes only over the 36-holes against par of 144. Finding the greens and fairways to their liking they claimed that steady play was the main reason for their win.

Peter Swinstead (Barmera) and Ken Roberts (Berri) won the 1974 State Foursomes Championship at Grange with a 36-hole score of 149 (75, 74), one stroke ahead of Max Dale and Greg Mooney and with John Muller and Chris Bonython on 153. Colin Angel and David Cherry were one stroke further back in fourth place.

The 1975 State foursome's title was won by Colin Angel (Grange) and David Cherry (Royal Adelaide) and in the following year they defended their title at Grange, but had to be content with third place on 151, two strokes behind Chris Bonython-John Muller and Kevin Bartsch and Greg Mooney, who tied on 149.

In 1978 two junior players, Mark Milbank and Shane Baldwin, with rounds of 75 and 73, won the title on the West Course amidst windy conditions. They finished four shots ahead of the favourites, John Muller (Kooyonga) and John Custance (Grange), who followed a disappointing 79 with a 73. Then followed Colin Angel and David Cherry (74, 81) and Peter Howard and Phil Roberts (76, 81).

David Cherry and Colin Angel (Grange) won in 1981 at Thaxted Park on 4 October after a sudden death play-off against Kari Heikkonen (Blackwood) and Dean Wiles (Kooyonga). Cherry and Angel had compiled rounds of 76-72 while the other pair recorded 75-73. Their total of 148 left them well clear of the field which was disappointingly small with only twenty pairs competing. The champions birdied the first play-off hole to clinch the title.

Jim Henderson and Shane Robinson (Grange) won in 1982 with a score of 147 defeating David Cherry (Royal Adelaide) and Colin Angel (Grange) by three.

In 1985 State team members, Phil Roberts (Grange) and Michael Sprengel (Glenelg) played superbly over the final eighteen holes to shoot a 73 at Grange for a total of 299, seven shots ahead of Neil Crafter and Glen Joyner. Colin Angel (Grange) and Chris Whitford (Glenelg) finished third on 316. In 1986 the reigning champions came third on 315, seven strokes behind Ian Henderson and Deane Harris, both of Thaxted Park, at Blackwood.

In 1995 Phil Roberts and Colin Angel with 79 and 76 were placed second, one stroke behind Phil Chapman (Mt Barker) and Brett Crosby (Tea Tree Gully).

South Australian Mixed Foursomes Championship

In August 1955 Mel Warner and Mavis McKay, both of Grange, won the State Mixed Foursomes Championship at Grange with two superb rounds of 76 and 78, four strokes ahead of Dick Foot and Miss N. Jupp.

In 1957 at Grange Bob Duval and Miss D. Bouilly of Kooyonga won this event with two rounds of 78, a stroke ahead of Dave Cleland and Miss P. Sanderson. The leading Grange pair were Jack Howard and wife who shot 84, 81.

In 1959 the State Mixed Foursomes Championship was played at Grange where the winners were the Kooyonga pair Mrs J. Angove and Bob Duval with a score of 159. The Grange pair of Mavis McKay and Vern Kingshott were equal fourth on 166. In 1961 Max Dale and Mrs J. Still (Glenelg) won at Grange in an eighteen hole play-off in windy conditions when they defeated Mr and Mrs J.M. Watson and J.W.S. Wilkin and Mrs P.D. Hill.

Grange hosted the 1965 State Mixed Foursomes Championship and with a run of two under par for the last six holes, Bob and Dorothy Duval came home in 35, to win with a 36-hole score of 156 (82, 74); six strokes behind were Murray Sargent and Pauline Staiff (Glenelg). Best Grange pair were Jack Howard and his wife on 170 (86, 84). The thirty-two pairs set an example of fast play with the leading pair taking only two hours and thirty five minutes for their round.

Phil Roberts and Mrs Jeanenne McGorm, both of Grange, won after a play-off with Denis Parham and Mrs Dixon of Riverside in the 1972 State Mixed Foursomes Championship played at Grange; they had tied on a score of 166.

In 1989 Ian Cheary (Grange) and Fiona Rixon (Kooyonga) won this event at Mount Lofty with rounds of 76 and 74 to finish two strokes ahead of Neil Malouf and Rosemary Glasson (Glenelg).

In 1995 Melissa Wundersitz and Nigel Spence, Grange, won the State Junior Mixed Foursomes Championship at Flagstaff Hill with rounds of 78 and 79.

* * * * *

Just keep laughing and smiling.

(Walter Hagen's advice on how to play into a strong wind)

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

State, Australian and International Matters

Nothing handicaps you so much in golf as honesty.

(Anon)

South Australian President's Trophy

This annual event was played over eighteen holes at four courses, where the competition was limited to four players from each club, the best three scores to count. The event was introduced by Dr W.D. Ackland-Horman, then president of the SA Golf Association, to promote competition amongst State golfers along the same lines the world class golfers were enabled to compete for the Eisenhower Cup.

Australian medallist Tony Hutton's dashing 69 at Glenelg on 20 October 1962 gave the junior team the trophy when it was played for the first time. The winning total was 897, four strokes ahead of Kooyonga and fifteen away from Glenelg. Grange followed on 920 and its leading representatives were Dick McKay, Cyril Ostler and Pat Martin.

In 1963 Grange won with a score of 896, with Royal Adelaide on 913 and the junior team three strokes further back. Grange took the lead with the first round on its home course and were never headed. Grange was helped by its club champion, Peter Howard, whose four-round score of 291 gave him the best individual score from Dick Foot (Kooyonga) on 295. The other members of the Grange team were Cyril Ostler, Dick McKay and Pat Martin.

Grange won in 1964 with a score of 908, twelve strokes ahead of Royal Adelaide. A brilliant 291 by Dick McKay, including a course record of 67 at Grange, played a big part in Grange's second successive win.

The victor in 1965 was the composite junior team, comprising John Myers (Grange), Tony Jay (Royal Adelaide), Peter Scovell and Robert Still, both of Glenelg. Their score of 894 put them sixteen shots ahead of Grange who came second. The leading individual players were John Myers with a score of 292 and Peter Howard on 297.

1966 saw the Grange team placed in third position with a score of 917, three strokes behind the winner, Glenelg.

Grange was placed second in 1967 with a score of 920, twenty two strokes

behind Kooyonga. Grange's team of Colin Angel, John Myers, Cyril Ostler and Peter Howard won in 1968 with a score of 883 followed by Glenelg on 902.

Grange repeated its 1968 success in 1969 when its team was Colin Angel, Gordon Dick, Peter Howard and John Myers. Their total aggregate score was 900, with the best 18-hole score at Kooyonga on 220. The best individual score was carded by Colin Angel on 292; included therein were 72 at Royal Adelaide and 70 at Glenelg.

In 1970 Grange finished on 955 in third position behind Glenelg (921) and a SA Golf Association team (951); the individual winner was Max Dale (Glenelg) on 303 (77, 78, 73, 75) from team-mates Peter Scovell (309) and Chris Whitford (311), while Grange's best was Peter Howard on 318 (86, 79, 75, 78).

Grange won in 1971 for the fifth time in ten years and the winning score of 912 was extraordinarily good as the weather during the playing of the 72 holes was both wet and windy. The margin to the second team was forty strokes and the players representing Grange were Peter Howard, Tony Gover, Terry Martin and Gordon Dick. Peter Howard had the best individual score of 290, with Tony Gover fourteen shots away in second place.

The President's trophy of 1972 was a triumph for the South Australian junior team when its players finished on 898, eighteen strokes a head of Glenelg. Grange was disqualified when Ian Cheary cut his tee shot out of bounds at the final hole – 'Bad luck for Grange, and worse for the youngster to have his error magnified by circumstances outside his control.' John Custance recalls:

Ian hit his drive a little to the right on the eighteenth on the West Course. In fact it was over the fence, but he did not go back to the tee and hit another. He tore his gaze away from his girlfriend, let go of her hand, which he had been holding for most of the round, reached over the fence, picked up his ball, dropped it a yard inside the course, and hit onto the green. Disqualification!! And the Grange team was eliminated.

In 1973 Glenelg won the event with a score of 915, with Grange taking second position on 921; Peter Howard was Grange's leading player on 296, followed by Roger Dixon, 306, C. Angel, 319 and Ian Cheary, 325. 'Peter Howard showed beyond doubt his superiority in the State with scores of 74, 72, 73, 77', to finish six shots ahead of Rod Follett (Glenelg) and Hugh Bell (Marino).

Grange was not within the first four in 1974 and SA Golf Association records suggest that the competition was disbanded as from 1975.

South Australian Invitation Stroke Championship

This event was first played in 1966 over 144 holes with 36 holes at Royal Adelaide, followed by Blackwood, Kooyonga and Tea Tree Gully. The SA Golf Association nominated twenty-four players and the eventual winner was Peter Howard (Grange) with an average score of 75.75, with Vern Kingshott on 76.27 and Dave Cleland, 76.62.

In 1975 a 72-hole amateur stroke event was played at Grange and Riverside where Dean Wiles won with 286 (73, 72, 69, 72) from Kevin Bartsch, 289 (72, 72, 71, 74).

State Representatives From Grange Golf Club

In July 1952 Noel Neumann represented South Australia in the interstate team matches in Perth and, in a match against Tasmania, with games standing at three all, he and his opponent were all square after eighteen holes; the 19th was halved in bogies, at the 20th and 21st Neumann missed 3-footers for wins and lost the match at the 22nd where he bogeyed.

Noel Neumann was an avid sportsman, competing in lacrosse, cricket, tennis, shooting, rowing and, in later years, bowls, but golf was his first sporting love. In sixty years of golf he won more than sixty championships, including six country championships between 1934 and 1964. He was runner-up twice in the Champion of Champions and runner-up for five successive years in the State Veterans' Championship. He won the Murray Bridge club championship on twenty two occasions.

In 1952 he joined Grange Golf Club as a country member, won the club championship and represented the Club for five years in the Simpson Cup competition, playing in the top position in 1953-54. Before his death on 23 May 1985 Noel played most of his golf at Victor Harbor, where he carded a 76 on his 75th birthday in 1984.

Whilst not being included in the State team, in August 1950 and 1954 Mel Warner was selected to play in the State practice team. He was a member in 1956.

Vern Kingshott was selected in the State team in 1959 and during 1960/1961 Grange was ably represented in the interstate teams' matches by Cyril Ostler and Vern Kingshott. In 1960 Cyril Ostler qualified in the Australian Amateur and Vern Kingshott in the Australian Open.

In the 1963 interstate matches Cyril Ostler won four out of the five games he played; Dick McKay from Grange was also a member of that team; in 1964 Dick McKay (State captain), Peter Howard and John Myers; in 1965, Peter Howard and John Myers; in 1966, Peter Howard and in 1967 Gordon Dick represented South Australia in an interstate series and acquitted himself well by taking one of the best players in Australia to the 18th hole and defeating another.

In 1964 several South Australian golfers were seething after the selection of virtually an all-junior team for the interstate series in Sydney and two retaliated by withdrawing from the official team to visit Cleve. At the conclusion of trial events and physical training courses the leading players were Robert Mesnil, Tony Hutton, Cyril Ostler, Bob Duval, Peter Howard, Dean Hatwell and Vern Kingshott. Ostler, Duval and Kingshott were not included in the team and players outside of the squad were selected.

Colin Angel was the club's representative in 1968 when matches were played in Hobart. John Myers, Colin Angel and Peter Howard represented South

Australia in the 1969 interstate team matches and the latter two also competed in 1970, both winning two games and losing two.

In 1975 South Australia won the interstate golf team's championship for the first time since 1938 at Kooyonga. The team captain, Peter Howard (Grange), was ecstatic over the win and said: 'It was a tremendous team effort and a fitting end to a three-year programme aimed at winning the shield ... Kooyonga club helped enormously making the team honorary members. We got to know the course and, more importantly, the greens, because that is where the games were won and lost.' South Australia had also won in 1935 and 1938 and shared it with New South Wales in 1962.

Phil Roberts (Grange) and Chris Whitford (Glenelg) represented South Australia in a special Lake Macquarie International event in 1978 when teams from all states, the USA, New Zealand and Papua-New Guinea competed on the Belmont course.

The Club's interstate representatives in 1979 and 1980 were Phil Roberts and Graham Stevens and in 1981 they were joined by Peter Howard who went through the series undefeated. In 1985 Phil Roberts again joined the State team and in 1987 he was appointed captain a position he held again in 1991 and 1992, when he was joined by James Coulson, who was in the team again in 1993 and 1994 (the latter as captain).



1964 Interstate Team, Sydney

At rear: P.F. Scovell, J.W. Myers, R.J. Still, P.J. Howard, R.A. Mesnil, E.H. Fitzroy (Team Manager) Front: A.P. Hutton, R.G. McKay, N. Williams (SAGA Secretary), D.A. Jay

Phil Roberts was a member of the South Australian team which won an interstate series in 1983 at Perth. It won four of its six matches and of the two games he played Roberts defeated Robison (Tasmania), 2 and 1 and went down to Craig Parry (WA), 3 and 2.

Paul McDonald was a member of the South Australian team in 1995. James Coulson had been selected but withdrew because of a family commitment.

Australian Representatives From Grange Golf Club

The first Grange player to represent Australia was Peter Howard when he was selected to tour Papua New Guinea in 1971.

In 1985, 17-year-old Bill Minns was selected to play in the Australian section of the Doug Sanders International in Victoria, where he was placed in fourth position after rounds of 80, 79, 83, 75. Prior to achieving this honour he had shown flashes of outstanding form with a great effort in the South Australian Open, a first round 72 in the Australian Amateur at Royal Queensland and a win in the Junior Vardon Trophy event at Kooyonga.

In 1987 Grange and State golfer, Shane Robinson, was selected to represent Australia in the under-26 team to play New Zealand at Royal Hobart in September; it was his first international selection. Other members of the team were Matthew King (Queensland), Brett Johns (Tasmania) and Bradley Hughes (Victoria). The skilful performance that brought him down to a scratch handicap (in fact a Grange Golf Club handicap of plus one), culminated in his selection in the Australian Eisenhower Trophy team which was played in Sweden during September 1988.

In 1995, Nigel Spence represented Australia in the Clare Higson Trophy matches against New Zealand in which he was undefeated, and at the Doug Sanders World Junior Event in Scotland in which he was placed in fifth position – in the teams section of this event he was the co-winner with David Gleeson of Queensland. The Club nominated him for the South Australian Young Achiever Award and he was successful in winning the State Government Insurance Commission's Sports person Award section.

Grange Amateur Open

The inaugural 'Grange Amateur', a 36-hole Vardon event for amateurs, was played at Grange on 16 August 1981, where State golf captain, David Cherry, continued in relentless form to win this event by three strokes from Neil Crafter by carding rounds of 73, 72. Grange champion, Peter Howard, was third on 149, four strokes clear of Phil Roberts and Mark Milbank. Chris Starkey carded an unusual score 'which could be an object lesson to all golfers – he had a six-putt green'.

State amateur champion, Deane Harris, added another title to his string of successes in 1982 when he won this event after a play-off with Gordon McEachern (Tea Tree Gully), both of had carded rounds of 71 and 75. Michael Sprengel, a Glenelg junior was third on 149, while McEachern won the best nett award.

Phil Roberts stood on the 18th tee at Grange on 27 March 1983 knowing that he would be somewhere among the leaders if he could record par figures. 'After all he trailed by only three strokes from his playing partner, State Amateur Champion, Deane Harris.' Roberts failed in his quest for a par but, incredibly, found himself the winner when Harris's sixth shot hit the green, following which he proceeded to three-putt and lose by one shot!

In April 1984 a local player, Phil Wright, shrugged off a last round par breaking 71 by Robin Williams to win on the West Course with a score of 148 (76, 72) by one shot from Williams. Best nett score was Kevin Bulbeck (Tea Tree Gully) on 142 from Anthony Schleicher (Gawler) on 144.

In 1985 Paul McDonald (Grange) won with a score of 144 (72, 72) and by a margin of two strokes from club-mate and State representative, Phil Roberts. Bill Guy (Glenelg) had the best nett score of 143 defeating Grange player, Shane Robinson by one shot. International player Sue Tonkin set a course record for women with a 73 to win from Cathy Whitford and Jan Dale on 80.

Commencing on Sunday, 23 February 1986, a special week of golf was played at Grange to celebrate the Club's sixtieth anniversary. Among the events was an invitation 36-hole stroke competition for male and female amateurs. Phil Roberts played with 'freedom and confidence' on his home course to win with a score of 153 (77, 76) by one stroke from South Australian team mates Shane Robinson (Grange) and Mike Sprengel (Glenelg). Ken Smith won the handicap division with 146 from Neil Mausolf and Tony Mazzone. Jill Hagen won the women's section after a three hole play-off with Jean Dignan (Port Pirie) after they had tied on 81.

In April 1987 Neil Crafter (Kooyonga) won with an aggregate score of 147, six strokes ahead of John Davey (Tea Tree Gully). Grange's Shane Robinson finished third on 151 after a countback from his club-mate Colin Angel. Glenelg's 18-year old, Fiona Rixon, won the women's invitation with 157, one stroke ahead of Julie Crafter.

Royal Adelaide and State golfer, David Cherry, won in 1988 with rounds of 75 and 74 to finish one stroke ahead of Grange member, Tony Mazzone (77, 73). In the Ladies Invitational event Julie Crafter (Kooyonga) reeled off a string of late afternoon birdies to recover lost ground and return 77, 76 to win by two strokes from Karen Simmonds (Riverside)

Graham Stevens who had been 'written off by South Australian selectors as too old, too uncompetitive and too faint-hearted' answered his detractors in April 1989 by winning with a score of 146, three strokes ahead of Mount Barker's Jay Fuss, with Phil Roberts one shot further away. First round leader, Grange's James Coulson (73), crashed out of the contest with a triple bogey midway through the afternoon's round.

On 4 March 1990 Phil Roberts of Grange was on top form to record rounds of 70 and 72 to leave the rest of the field well behind. Many contestants were closely bunched behind him with Warren Mercer (Flagstaff Hill), Scott Christison (Riverside) and Bill Guy (Glenelg) on 149.

Adrian Percey (Thaxted Park) played superbly in the morning round of the

1991 event with a 67 and followed with a steady 75 for a total of 142. Phil Roberts, on his home course, carded 74 in the morning and went two better in the afternoon to finish in second place.

At Grange on 28 June 1992 the competition was most intense where Neil Crafter from Kooyonga returned excellent cards of 74 and 73 to head the contenders.

Kevin Bartsch (Glenelg) won in 1993 with a score of 147 (74, 73) from G. Branson (Blackwood) and Phil Chapman (Mt Barker) on 149 and 150, respectively.

In 1994 Adrian Percey (Thaxted Park) played two rounds of 73 to win by one stroke from Mike Haslett; Nigel Spence (Grange) was third on 148.

David Cherry won in 1995 with a 36-hole score of 150, with Phil Chapman and Brendan Chant on 151 and Grange's Shane Robinson in fourth place on 152. Phil Chapman (Mount Barker) won in 1996 on 144, two strokes ahead of Brendan Chant (Glenelg) and Phil Roberts.

Other Major Events at Grange Golf Club

In 1951, following the completion of the pennant matches, five pairs from each club contested a teams match at Grange where Royal Adelaide won with a score of 384; Grange came in last on 410.

The Dunlop Cup and Purse was played at Grange in July 1952 and won by Brian Crafter with rounds of 77 and 79, followed by Jim Mills (159) and Gordon Westthorp (161). The game was played in a strong, biting wind, but Crafter controlled his shots well.

The 'Chesterfield Purse' was played for in October 1953 when Jim Mills, the Kooyonga professional, playing his long game magnificently and maintaining control on the greens, fired a 147 (75, 72) to win by three shots from Bruce Auld, with George Cussell and Murray Crafter equal third on 153.

In 1954 this event was described as 'the only trade purse for golf professionals in this state at present' and Gordon Westthorp and Bruce Auld tied for first place after an 80 in the first round, followed by 74 which became the professional course record, the amateur record at the time being 67 held by club champion, Bruce Stanford.

In 1955, for the first time in the history of the Grange Golf Club, the South Australian Golf Association set down three State championship events to be played on the links, and 'the course was in wonderful condition for each event'. The Mixed Foursome Championship was won by a Grange pair, Miss Mavis McKay and Mel Warner from Miss N. Jupp and N.R. ('Dick') Foot of Kooyonga, while in the Foursomes Championship the Grange pair of Colin Myers and Colin Jupe were runners-up to Harry Thredgold and Bob Duval of Kooyonga. 1955 also saw the Grange team winning the Bonnar Cup for the first time when it defeated Mount Osmond in the final; captained by Bill Kellett the team was unchanged during the year.

In October 1956 the Chesterfield Purse was taken out by Brian Crafter who set a professional course record with a 72 in the morning to which he added a 76 in the afternoon; he finished one stroke ahead of his brother, Murray, and Fred Thompson.

In 1958 the Glenelg Simpson Cup captain, Bob Stevens, won the Ampol tournament at Grange with a score of 138 (67, 71) finishing six shots in front of Kel Nagle and Eric Cremin; Grange's modern-day professional, John Burton, finished on 149 in equal thirteenth position. Bob Stevens was later selected as captain of the national Eisenhower Cup team which eventually won by defeating the United States of America in an exciting play-off.

In September 1969 the Sloan Morpeth Trophy played between amateur golfers from New Zealand and Australia was held on the West Course. Peter Howard, John Myers and David Cherry were nominated, albeit unsuccessfully, for inclusion in the team. In the foursomes the Australian team jumped to a three games to one lead. A howling wind made conditions difficult, but Terry Gale and Kevin Hartley for Australia shot a 69. The home team retained the trophy when the singles matches were halved in the afternoon. The results were:

K. Donohoe (Aust) defeated R. Murray, 6 and 5.

R. Hartley lost to B. Rafferty, 8 and 7.

J. Newton defeated J. Dunry, 4 and 2.

A. Gresham defeated B. Stevens, 3 and 2.

B. Burgess lost to G. Clarke, 6 and 4.

S. Mackay lost to E. McDougall, 2 down.

P. Toogood lost to C. Brown, 4 and 2.

T. Gale defeated S. Jones, 1 up.

A decision was not gained until the last hole of the last match when the hole was halved and Gale hung on to win one up. A story from this series and a description of the first hole (West) is told with relish by a bystander at one of these games:

[It is] a relatively easy hole, 464 metres (507 yards), par five, and this helps unknot the kinks. From the tee the fairway widens to 65 metres (70 yards) of gently undulating turf. It tempts a player to risk a fairway wood in search of a possible birdie. If this shot is a stray one, however, trees and undergrowth on each side will take a penalty ...

One of Australia's greatest players, Kevin Hartley, was being torn apart by a brash young upstart by the name of Rafferty in a 36-hole match ... Both players had risked wood shots to the green and both balls trickled on to the putting surface. The young Rafferty (it was the era of the mini-skirt) swaggered along the fairway chatting, joking, and occasionally holding hands with a couple of blondes. He grabbed his putter and promptly sank the putt for an eagle three to put another nail in Hartley's coffin. Hartley looked on in disbelief. He saw me standing behind the green and strolled over shaking his head. Rafferty, meanwhile, had returned to the blondes.

'Take a look at him, Tom', implored Hartley. 'What chance have I got? I'm bloody well up against Ben Hogan and Errol Flynn wrapped up in one'. Unfortunately, beating Hartley was one of Rafferty's few moments of glory. Later, he turned professional and had a dismal time in the prizemoney arena.¹

In May 1971 seven teams from Australian Universities competed in the first of a match play series on the East Course; later in the week they were continued at Royal Adelaide, Kooyonga and Glenelg. The local match was won by Adelaide when it accounted for New South Wales.

In August 1974 an appreciative gallery of more than 1,000 saw Sandra Macaw, 24, of Victoria win her second National Amateur Championship on the West Course from Jane Lock, 19, in a cliff-hanger 36-hole match; their respective stroke scores were 78, 75 and 79, 75, respectively.

One up at lunch she went to two up in the afternoon, but at the turn the match was square. Macaw snatched victory at the 36th from the gallant junior who had come from behind to take the lead at the 31st, with two consecutive birdies. Miss Lock lost her grip at Jackson's Gulch (17th, West Course) where she had a tight shot to the green which landed in long grass amidst the green-high pine trees.

Denis Ingram from Flagstaff Hill was in impressive form in the New World Appliance Pty Ltd \$1,500 pro-am on the East Course late in 1976. The big-hitting player shot a fine 72 to clinch the main prize from David Botten on 73. The best individual amateur was Alan McDonald.

The Australian amateur teams event was played in September 1981 when the New South Wales team retained the interstate shield by the narrowest of margins from South Australia after a spell-binding finish. Both states had won three matches, drew one and lost one, but NSW won twenty-and-a half individual games to SA's twenty. 'South Australia's Phil Roberts would reflect on the "ifs and buts" that characterised a wonderful series on the well-manicured West Course'. He was dormy two against West Australia's John Banting, but lost both holes to finish square. If he had won South Australia would have been locked in an identical tie as they were at Kooyonga in 1962.

The Left-handed Golfers' Open Championship was staged at Grange in September 1986. On 8 September the Doug Bachli 4BBB Stableford event was held on the East Course where 128 'lefties' played in perfect conditions, the joint winners being Des Drysdale (Queensland) and Keith Brown (Victoria) with 45 points.

On the following Thursday the Open commenced and the starters included fourteen 'lefties' from New Zealand and the United States. On the next day the final 18 holes were played in the most abysmal weather, the eventual winner being Peter Read from New South Wales with a score of 151.

The Len Nettlefold Cup, a team event based on the Eisenhower Cup format, was won by Victoria with a score of 488, followed by South Australia on 492 – the local team members were Geoff Guy (Glenelg), Shane Hodby (Grange), Davis Faehrmann (Hahndorf) and Peter Norman (Glenelg).

In September 1986 two superb long irons at the eighth and ninth holes at Grange guided Edwina Kennedy to her first Australian women's title at her tenth attempt, after being runner-up to Jane Lock in 1979 and Sandra Macaw in 1984. Kennedy, five up on the tenacious Western Australian junior, Ericka Maxwell, at lunch, had her lead whittled away to one up after a further seven holes; however, she rallied and turned three up and ran out as winner, 5 and 4.

To coincide with the running of the Adelaide Grand Prix a West End celebrity pro-am event was held at Grange on 8 November 1988 when Nigel Mansell, a formula 1 driver, on a one handicap, played with David Graham. Wearing one of Greg Norman's Akubra's, two of Graham's shoes and 'his own frown', Mansell triple-bogeyed the first hole, bogeyed the second and then birdied the fourth and went around the second nine in 35.

Miscellany

Jack Schollar, who became a member of the Grange Golf Club in 1946, spent much of his youthful leisure time as a caddie at Seaton; his interest in the game also extended to playing. In the Caddies' Championship of 1937 at Kooyonga his style was described as 'good and gives promise'. In a semi-final he defeated his opponent, N. Chandler, 3 and 2, but met his nemesis in S. Hare (Kooyonga) in the final where he was 'exposed' to a morning round of 76 and found himself eleven down. In the afternoon Schollar fought back tenaciously but the lead was too great and he finally succumbed, 12 and 11.²

In July 1937 the Club's professional, William Robertson won the Spalding Purse, a competition for South Australian professionals.

In 1938 George Howard and his son, J.P. Howard, were equal second in the State Father and Son Championship at Kooyonga with a nett 76 (88, 12), while in the following year George Howard, senior and junior, had the best score off the stick, namely, an 82.

In September 1939 two Grange members, H.J. Harden and F. Havely, were involved in a triple dead heat for first place in the AIF Cup at Kooyonga.

In October 1950 Mavis McKay of Grange won the South-East Women's Championship with a 36-hole score of 185 (91, 94) from Margaret Ricketts on 192. In 1954 she was selected in the State team to visit Brisbane.

Noel Neumann of Murray Bridge won the country championship at Grange in November 1950 when he holed a 15-foot putt to defeat the reigning champion, Dick Foot, at the 22nd in a semi-final. He went on to annexe the title by defeating D.H.R. (Doug) Adams of Port Pirie, one up. Neumann had previously won the title in 1935 and 1936.

In August 1951 George Howard (snr) and George Howard (jnr) won the State Father and Son Championship with a nett score of 75, after shooting a 78 off the stick. In 1960 Jack Howard and son Peter, with a great round of 73 (nett 70), tied for first place with J.W. and Barry Payne; after three play-offs the Payne's were successful.

In 1954 a four ball best ball championship was played at Grange where four pairs were tied for first place and in a play-off another tie occurred; John Wilkin and Ken Babidge (Kooyonga) finally took the honour from Don Rutherford and John Wise (Kooyonga).

In 1954 Noel Neumann, who qualified in the Australian Open, competed in the Australian Amateur Championship.

In September 1955 the Grange professional, Gordon Westthorp, won a professional purse at North Adelaide with a round of 78; in second place was North Adelaide's assistant professional, John Burton, while Murray Crafter was third on 82.

In 1961 Cyril Ostler won the Westward Ho Open, setting a course record of 68; he won by four shots from the professionals, John Sullivan, John Burton and Brian Crafter.

In 1962 Cyril Ostler, with two rounds of 75 defeated Dave Cleland of Royal Adelaide by one stroke to win the SA Golf Association 36-hole scratch event at Flagstaff Hill. Later in the year he won a similar event at Kooyonga with two steady rounds of 74 and 73.

The Australian Amateur Championship was played at Kooyonga in 1962 when Cyril Ostler of Grange was the only South Australian to reach the last eight. Dick McKay was the leading amateur in the State Open, a feat he repeated in 1963.

In the 1963 *The Advertiser* £1,000 event Peter Howard was the leading amateur with a score of 299, seventeen shots behind the winners, Bruce Devlin and Frank Phillips; Kel Nagle was in third place on 284. In a newspaper report, Peter Thomson said:

I like the look of the two young players, professional Kerry Ellis and amateur Peter Howard. South Australia has bright prospects in these two.

With an incredible run of seven successive 3's at the start of the third round at Kooyonga, Gary Player clinched his fourth Australian Open title and a record 72-hole score of 264 (62, 71, 62, 69), six shots ahead of Frank Phillips (NSW). The leading amateur was John Myers (Grange) with a total of 287. At this time, Graham Keane (at Royal Adelaide in 1954) had been the only other South Australian to have achieved this honour in an Australian Open.

John Myers won the Victor Harbor Open in 1965 with a score of 145, four strokes ahead of Bob Duval (Kooyonga). In the same year he won the West Beach Trust Open at the Patawalonga with a great round of 67 (33, 34).

In 1965 Peter Howard won the South-East Open by one stroke from Rod Follett (Glenelg) who had a 36-hole score of 151.

The Australian Amateur Championship was played in South Australia in 1969 and among the 64 qualifiers who proceeded to match play were Grange players, John Myers, Colin Angel, Peter Howard, John Custance, Jack Howard and Trevor Eley. Bob Shearer (Victoria) won the event.

Colin Angel (Grange) won the Patron's Cup, open to amateurs and professionals, at Glenelg in July 1970 where he scored 146, two strokes ahead of the professional, Murray Crafter.

In 1972 Peter Howard reached the quarter finals of the Australian Amateur Championship going down to the ultimate winner, Colin Kaye of the Lakes Golf Club, after leading three up after the 18th, following which he faced a succession of six birdies in the next nine holes.

The Australian Open was held at Kooyonga in 1972 where Grange member, Colin Angel, distinguished himself by being leading amateur in the first round, five shots off the lead, but equal with Bruce Crampton and one behind David Graham. Colin was one of three amateurs to play all four rounds and was second amateur behind Kevin Hartley of Victoria.

Grange's professional, John Burton won the Patawalonga Purse in 1974 with a score of 67, one shot ahead of Glenelg's Murray Crafter.

Phil Roberts (Grange) left all in his wake in the 1977 West Beach Trust Trophy. All, that is, except Bernie Manser of Glenelg who was in sterling form to shoot a fine three under par 67, to tie for first spot with Roberts. The duo went to the par 5 tenth hole to settle the issue and Roberts won with a bogey six!

Grange golfer, Cyril Ostler, with rounds of 78, 76 scored a success in the 1978 Loxton Open Championship where he had a seven stroke victory over Brian Bartlett (Grange), who had won the inaugural open in 1977.

In 1979 John Custance (Grange) tied for second place in the inaugural Flagstaff Hill Open with a score of 147. In this event the top five placings were filled by amateurs. Custance then won the 36-hole Brian Ferris Trophy at Glenelg, when a second round 70 gave him a total of 146, two strokes under Mike Haslett (Glenelg), who had beaten him the week before at Flagstaff Hill.

In the Australian Amateur Championship played at Royal Adelaide in 1981 Grange qualifiers in the first thirty two were Phil Roberts (8th) on 151, John Custance (12th) on 152, Colin Angel (14th) on 153, while Martin Fink was successful in a play-off against eleven other players on 155. Roberts was the only successful player in the first round of match play.

In 1982 Colin Angel won the North-West Championship at Port Pirie with a score of 107 (69, 38) for the twenty seven holes. His Grange club-mate, Martin Fink, was second on 110 (74, 36).

A Grange team comprising P. Langham, P. Pannach, R. Jaffer and R. McKay won the Mitsubishi Lameroo Open in September 1984, while Langham won the 36-hole gross trophy from Pannach as well as the nett trophy. Pannach was runner-up in the morning 18-hole gross competition.

State junior captain, Shane Robinson, played splendid golf in oppressive heat to score a one stroke win in the Marino Amateur in March 1985. Robinson's second round of 70, following a morning 73, enabled him to edge out first round leader, Phil Roberts, who carded 71, 73.

In 1985 Phil Roberts won his first Vardon (stroke average) Trophy with an average score of 73.40.

South Australian Amateur Champion, Shane Robinson, scored the most notable victory of his career when he won the Lake Macquarie International played at Newcastle in February 1987. Robinson won a tense play-off against

Queenslander, Steve Taylor, ironically clinching the title on the hole where, earlier, he had faltered and lost his chance of an outright win. Both players finished five under the card after 72 holes and in a three hole play-off Robinson claimed victory with a birdie at the last of these holes. Robinson and his fellow Grange player, Phil Roberts, finished equal second in the team event.

Phil Roberts won an Invitation Medal at Royal Adelaide from interstate competition in 1988, with Shane Robinson coming in second.

The South Australian team of George Hallion, Brian Bartlett (Grange), Stan Muncaster and Harry Macklin-Shaw (Grange) won the prestigious Citizen Watches Trophy at the Qantas International Seniors Tournament played at Lake Karrinyup, Perth in March 1990. They accumulated 308 Stableford points from the top three cards in each of the three rounds to topple opposition from fifty eight international players hailing from Indonesia, Korea, Singapore, Japan, Jersey (Channel Islands) and strong contingents from all Australian States. Peter Langham (Grange) was another player to win a trophy.

Inter-Club Foursomes

In July 1951 an inter-club foursomes competition between the four major clubs was instituted and in the first round the Grange team finished in fourth position on 410. The team and their respective scores were: Ron Clarke-Jack Daly (76), Rex Born-Mel Warner (81), George Howard (jnr)-Charley Rogers (89), Harold Broadbridge-Len Sullivan (82) and Syd Forbes-John Forster (82).

In 1952 Glenelg won on 407 with Grange following on 408 and Kooyonga with 425; Royal Adelaide did not field a team.

In 1953 Grange won this event at North Adelaide by three strokes from Glenelg. Grange scores were, Rex Born-Allan Middleton (77), Colin Myers-Bruce Stanford (80), Jack Daly-Ron Clarke (80). Of this type of competition a reporter said:

[It] can teach the necessity for placing their shots and playing their second shots under different circumstances from those normally encountered. The mental hazard of keeping one's partner out of the rough has also to be conquered in foursome play.

In 1954 Grange finished on 240 and placed third behind Kooyonga who finished with 237. 'A pleasing feature was the speed of play, the leading pairs completing the 18 holes in two hours thirty five minutes.' Derek Stretton and Bruce Stanford were the best on the out nine holes on 37, but took 41 on the way home; both Colin Myers-C. ('Joe') Fry and Jack Daly-Ron Clarke had 81 strokes.

After this date the records are silent as to the fate of this competition.

* * * * *

I'm only afraid of three things, lightning, a side-hill putt and Ben Hogan.
(Sam Snead)

CHAPTER NINETEEN

Junior and Veteran Affairs

Golf is too difficult a game for beginners.

(Leonard Crawley, an English golf writer)

Australian and State Junior Events

The 1939 State Junior Championship was played at Grange in August and won by D.H. Laidlaw of Mount Osmond with a 36-hole score of 168 (84, 84). Jack Daly (Grange) was in seventh place on 187 (93, 94). Other contestants were R.F. Lang, J.V. Harvey, E.M. Sawers, P.S. Rudall, R.G. Wheeler, C.G. Wilson, R.B. Leach, L.C. McLean, J.W. Wilkin, A.W. Essex and D.R.H. Yeoward.

John Forster of Grange won the 1951 SA Junior Championship after a play-off over nine holes with G. Middleton (Glenelg). Both players had rounds of 79: in the morning Forster reached the turn in 42 to Middleton's 38 and Forster came home in 37 to his opponent's 41. In the play-off Forster was out in 39 and won the title by 'a comfortable margin'.

Bob Neill of Grange won at Royal Adelaide in 1952 when he shot an 80 to defeat his club-mate and reigning champion, John Forster, by two strokes. 'Neill who played B Pennant for Grange this year hits a long ball off the tees. He was out in forty and home in the same figure. But for a seven at the long ninth and a five at the short sixteenth, he had a good card.' Further evidence of his prowess was forthcoming in March 1954:

Grange's dog-leg hole is 485 yards long, yet it is being reached with a drive and an iron (sometimes a six iron) consistently by two of the Club's up-and-coming juniors. They are Bob Neill and Bob Lees; Neill has already had a best score of 78.

The 1954 junior State title event was played at Grange where Ken Babidge of Kooyonga defeated his club-mate, Graham Keane, in the final.

In 1955 Peter Howard won the State schoolboys' championship and played off in the final of the Australian championship in Sydney, where he lost 5 and 3 over thirty six holes. A newspaper report of 4 April 1956 painted this picture of the young man:

Peter is about five feet high and weighs about six stone. He is completely orthodox, graceful swinger, who gets exceptional distance for his size . . . He still hasn't got a set of his own golf clubs, but can either use his mother's (who plays off nine) or his father's (a one handicapper), with equal effectiveness . . . His handicap is down to ten – a very considerable effort for a 14-year old.

The State junior championship was played at Grange in 1957 and was won by R.F. Tuohy (Glenelg) from the title holder, B.R. Payne (Kooyonga).

Junior interstate golf began in 1958 when New South Wales and Victoria were the participants. In 1960, South Australia joined in but, when the Shell Company made its offer to the Australian Golf Union in 1961, all States were included in the competition for the Shell trophy. To be eligible boys had to be between sixteen and twenty years.

Peter Howard won the State Junior Championship in 1959 with rounds of 77 and 76 at Royal Adelaide; Robin Hood was a stroke away on 154, while Bob Mesnil came in third on 156.

The State title of 1961 was played at Grange and taken out by Peter Howard with rounds of 71 and 74: 'He is strong rather than long off the tee, but makes up for it with the accuracy of his short game.' Two Glenelg players occupied the next two positions, namely, Jim Mesnil (150) and Robin Hood (153).

Peter Howard and Tom Vandeleur from Grange represented South Australia in the Australian junior series in 1961, when the 'big' ball was used for the first time (it became compulsory in major events in the 1970s).

In 1962 at Grange Bob Mesnil with a score of 147 defeated Peter Howard by four strokes in the State championship. In 1962 Peter Howard was a member of the State Junior team.

John Myers (Grange) won the SA Junior Championship at Glenelg in 1964 with a score of 148; a brilliant home run of 33 gave him a second round score of 74 and a ten stroke victory over T. Whitford (Glenelg). A week later he was to finish as second leading amateur in the *The Advertiser* £1,000 at Kooyonga on 299, fourteen strokes behind the winner, Frank Phillips (NSW).

Peter Scovell (Glenelg) won the SA Junior Championship at Grange in 1965 with two excellent rounds of 72, 76 and took the title from John Myers (Grange) who finished second on 154. In 1965 John Myers was captain of the State junior team and leading amateur in the Australian Open Championship. In 1966 Roger Dixon was a member of the South Australian junior team.

The Shell Junior Competition was played at Grange in 1966 when South Australia was represented by Robert Still, David Cherry, Wayne Bridgman, Darrell Cahill, Roger Dixon, Tony. Gover, Peter Nicks and Chris Whitford; the team finished in third place.

An interstate junior series was played at Grange in 1967 and David Cherry, Darrell Cahill and Chris Whitford were the heroes of the team, each winning four of the five matches played; the team finished in third place.

In a tight finish, the SA Junior Championship of 1970 was won by Robert Correll of the Grange Golf Club with a score of 147 for thirty-six holes. He repeated this success in 1971 at Grange with a score of 147, one shot ahead of Wayne Humphries. In the same year he won the Scott Cup, an event for local schoolboys at North Adelaide, with an eighteen hole score of 76, one stroke ahead of M. McMahon of North Adelaide.

In 1971, Martin Fink (Grange), aged fifteen and playing off a thirteen handicap, won the National Schoolboys' Championship at Glenelg with a score of 80, the highest winning score since its inception.

In 1972, Ian Cheary and Robert Correll (he was also a member in 1971) were Grange representatives in the State Junior Team. South Australia came in second to New South Wales after winning 23 games to 25.

In 1974, sixty-six young players turned out at North Adelaide where Grange junior, Martin Fink, aged 17, shot a sound 75 on the 71-par course. Martin had joined Grange in 1971 and in the space of three years had reduced his handicap from nineteen to six.

In 1976, Martin Fink had a titanic struggle with Grange team mate, Grant Fraser, in the State junior championship on their home course. The event was originally scheduled for Riverside but owing to temporary greens being in use at three holes there, the venue was changed. Fink led the field after a blistering first round 72, but after lunch his game faded a little with a 77 which put him on 149, two shots ahead of Fraser (79, 72).

In 1976, Martin Fink and Phil Roberts were members of a State junior team which journeyed to Brisbane where 'they finished in lowly sixth position after a disastrous opening day which saw them defeated by both Victoria and New South Wales'.

Phil Roberts (Grange) won his first State junior title in 1978 when he finished five strokes in front of a trio of players – Kooyonga's Bill Page and John Weste and Grant Fraser of Grange. Roberts shot a 36-hole score of 149 (74, 75) on a Glenelg course that posed several problems, with 'difficult' greens and deceptive breezes.

In 1978, the Shell Australasian Junior Teams Interstate Series was played in Melbourne in which Phil Roberts (Grange) was captain of the South Australian team, which won five of the six matches played. It took victory laurels by percentage on the number of individual matches won – 20 wins and 10 losses to New Zealand's 17 wins, three losses. 'Phil Roberts was possibly a little disappointed in himself that he didn't have better form than only winning two of his matches at number one ...'

In April 1980, Mark Milbank won the SA Junior Championship with two superb rounds of 73 on the Grange East Course, five strokes ahead of his Glenelg team-mate, Mike Haslett. Shane Robinson was the leading Grange contestant on 157 (81, 76).

New South Wales and Queensland boys battled into dying light at Grange East in 1980 to decide the fourth annual Australian Secondary Schools' Championship. The eventual defeat of Queensland left the South Australian

boys in third place with twelve points and twenty-three wins, two wins only behind New South Wales.

In 1980, Chris Starkey was a member of the State junior's team which competed in the Shell series in Sydney. The team finished in sixth position after winning two matches.

Shane Robinson and Stuart Gillespie, both from Seaton High School, had an interesting battle for the SA Secondary Schools' Championship at Tea Tree Gully in May 1981. Robinson retained his title, which he won in 1980, with a score of 155, four strokes ahead of Stuart.

In December 1982, Steven Taylor, a 16-year-old who played off a three handicap in Queensland, carded rounds of 77, 73, 78, 74 at Grange to win the TAA National Schoolboys Golf Championship. New Zealander, Glen Goldfinch, was second on 304 and Grange's Shane Robinson took third place with a total of 308 (77, 80, 77, 74). Robinson (Henley High) and Andrew Schleicher (Gawler High) won the right to represent South Australia with rounds of 72 and 77 respectively.

In 1983, Shane Robinson was a member of the State junior team which was successful in Perth with four wins, a half and one loss.

1984 was a year of experience for 16-year-old Bill Minns. In April he accompanied his father on a trip to England where he played in several amateur tournaments and in the qualifying round of the British Open Championship, in which he failed by one stroke. Earlier in the year he represented Grange in junior pennants. In August 1984 he played in the Gawler open and finished one stroke behind the winner and was top qualifier in the Club's junior championship, but was not available for match play because of a trip to Brisbane to play in the Australian amateur event, in which he was equal leader after the first round with a score of 72; an 81 saw him two strokes away from qualifying for match play. In the South Australian Open Championship at Kooyonga rounds of 77, 74, 72 and 70 resulted in him being beaten by one stroke for the leading amateur trophy by SA amateur champion, Neil Crafter.

The South Australian team won the 1985 State junior team's title played at Glenelg. Shane Robinson (Grange) was its captain and other members were A. Curtis, J. Coulson, W. Guy, W. Minns and G. Stratfold. Following the tournament Robinson was named as the captain of the SA junior team to compete in the Shell interstate series to be played at Grange in April 1985. At the same time his name was added to the State senior squad.

Shane Robinson won the Junior Vardon Trophy in 1985 with an average score of 72; Bill Minns of Grange was third on 75.29. Graeme Burmeister (Riverside) won in 1986 with 74.2, with Phil Roberts (Grange) on 74.59 in fifth place; in 1987 Bill Minns was the winner on 71.57.

For the first time the SA junior championship was played over 72 holes in 1985. Shane Robinson (Grange) came from behind in the final round to win his second title with a score of 290 (72, 75, 72, 71), eight strokes ahead of Alan Curtis (Grange).

The TAA National Schoolboys' Championship was played at Grange in 1985 and won by Gavin Stratfold (Glenunga High and Blackwood) who had rounds of 78, 75; Graeme Burmeister (Seaton High and Grange) was second on 156 (78, 78).

The 1986 State title went to Graeme Burmeister of Riverside and Grange when he won at Kooyonga and Thaxted Park with a score of 304 (74, 77, 79, 74) and eight ahead of Bill Minns of Grange, whose mediocre first two rounds of 85 and 81 at Kooyonga left him out of contention, but he fought back with two excellent rounds of 74 and 72.

The Australian Secondary Schools Sports Federation teams matches were played at Glenelg, Riverside and Grange in August 1986 and resulted in wins for the Queensland girls' team and the boys from New South Wales.

The Shell Under-age Golf Championship was played on the East Course in January 1987 and won by Hahndorf junior, Peter Saint, with a score of 74, five strokes ahead of Steven Elliot. The under-16 section produced a tense finish with Jay Fuss (Mt Barker) taking the honours with a round of 82, a solitary stroke better than David Clough and Brett Crosby; Sam Laslett was a clear-cut winner in the under-14 section.

The final of the Shell junior tournament at Grange on 29 January 1988 produced some excellent scores. In the over-16 group there was a three-way play-off for the honours after Phil Chapman, Campbell McLuckie and David Trower had each returned cards of 77 on the testing East Course. Chapman (Mt Barker) won the play-off. There were even better results on the scoreboard – Anne-Marie Knight from Renmark had a great round of 76, despite a minor disaster on the 18th, while in the under-16 group, Brett Crosby from Tea Tree Gully, also completed the course in 76.

Oppressive heat tested the stamina of junior golfers in the Shell Under-age Championships played at Grange in January 1989 when the best performers had to go back on the course to compete in play-offs. Campbell McLuckie (Glenelg) won the 16-and-over section after a play-off against Jay Fuss (Mt Barker), after each had returned a card of 74. In the under-16 group Alastair Downes (Blackwood) took the honours from Sam Laslett, Robert Hocking and Jason McEachern after a four-way tie on 79.

Scott Christison (Grange) won the Junior Vardon Trophy in 1990 with an average score of 73.55.

The 1990 Shell Under-age Championship was held in the school holidays during January 1990 and produced some good scoring off the back markers of the East Course. Qualifying rounds were played at Thaxted Park and Tea Tree Gully and thirty-six players faced the starter at Grange on 26 January for the final. Gary Simpson (Flagstaff Hill) carded 76 to win the over-16 group by one shot from Steven Carlin (Marion Park).

The highlight of 1991 was, undoubtedly, the hosting of the Australian Junior Championship and the Interstate Junior Team Matches; this was the first time that both events were held within the one complex. Players and officials were

loud in their praise for the condition in which both courses were presented. The ultimate winner was Stuart Appleby (Victoria) who finished on 292 (74, 72, 72, 74) to take the title by three strokes from Queensland's Martyn Roberts. South Australian representatives were A. Percey, S. Christison, A. Downes, S. Laslett, C. McLuckie and G. Simpson.

Nigel Spence (Grange) was equal second in the State junior championship played at Marino in 1993; this was the first time that the championship was restricted to players under the age of eighteen. His aggregate score over the 72-holes was 305 – a massive twenty-three strokes behind Scott Nicholl.

Nigel Spence (Grange) won the Junior Vardon Trophy in 1993 with an average score of 72.75 and repeated the victory in 1994 with 72.12. His other accomplishments in 1994 were:

- Selected in the Simpson Cup team at age 16 and won six of his seven matches.

- Represented South Australia in the juniors' team.

- Australian junior representative.

- South Australian representative at the Jack Newton International Classic –

- He won the event after shooting par figures over 72 holes.

- Finished tenth in the Greg Norman Junior masters.

In 1993 Michael Hocking and Nigel Spence were members of the South Australian junior team, while in 1994 Luke Altschwager, Jordan Ormsby, Nigel Spence and Glen Jewell were selected, but, unfortunately, Glen Jewell was forced to withdraw because of injury. The 1994 representatives were selected again in 1995, along with Wade Ormsby.

In 1994 Craig Martin made the South Australian Colts' Team; he was a member again in 1995.

Luke Altschwager (Grange) won the 1994 State junior title from club mates Nigel Spence and Glenn Jewell with a score of 297 (73, 76, 73, 75) at Mount Osmond and Grange.

The State junior boys' team, which included four Grange members, whipped the Mount Osmond Simpson Cup team at Grange in February 1995 when the match results were:

- Nigel Spence defeated Andrew Richardson, 3 and 2.

- Jordan Ormsby defeated Ian Sinclair, 2 and 1.

- Luke Altschwager defeated Matt Richter, 6 and 5.

- Robert Hammer lost to Shane Thompson, 1 down.

- Wade Ormsby defeated Steve Cannon, 8 and 7.

- Paull Wyllie defeated John Lardner, 2 up.

1995 saw the Grange Golf Club hosting the national junior championships and boasting of its first Australian champion when Nigel Spence won the National Junior Championship title by ten strokes, with a 72-hole score of 290. In interstate

teams matches he was undefeated and he won the South Australian Junior Championship with a score of 288 (70, 70, 74, 74), ten strokes ahead of the next competitor. Other Grange members in the State team were Luke Altschwager, Jordan Ormsby and Wade Ormsby; the team finished in fourth place.

Nigel Spence (Grange) won the 1995 State junior championship with a score of 288 (70, 70, 74, 74) at Mount Lofty and Marino. Eight shots away in second place was Jordan Ormsby (Grange).

Nigel Spence (Grange) won his third consecutive Junior Vardon Trophy which included thirty available rounds. The leading averages were:

Nigel Spence (Grange) – 73.35 – 23 rounds
Jordan Ormsby (Grange) – 73.77 – 22 rounds
Wade Ormsby (Grange) – 74.18 – 22 rounds

Nigel Spence and Jordan Ormsby, both of Grange, represented South Australia at the Jack Newton International Classic at the Cessnock Country Club, New South Wales in 1995.

In 1995 Nigel Spence (Grange) and Natalie Thomas represented South Australia at the Greg Norman Junior Masters Championship at Coolangatta-Tweed Heads Golf Club, Queensland.

Jordan Ormsby, Nigel Spence and Wade Ormsby represented South Australia in the 1996 interstate junior series in Launceston where the team finished in fifth place with two matches won and three lost.

The Grange Junior Pennant team won Division 1 in 1996 when it defeated Tea Tree Gully at Glenelg by five games to one, with one square. Grange number seven player, Andrew Freak, had a hole in one on the first hole – a temporary par three due to clubhouse redevelopment. Results were:

A. Johnson defeated J. Clutterham, 3 and 1.
B. Pistola lost to A. Tzerfos, 5 and 4.
K. Miller defeated S. Johnson, 2 up.
J. Urlwin defeated B. Adams, 1 up.
L. Gunnery defeated B. Crawford, 4 and 3.
A. Kastanos and A. Rilstone, square.
A. Freak defeated J. Clarke, 3 and 1.

The Coca-Cola Junior Classic was played at Grange East Course on 10 October 1996. Wade Ormsby (Grange) carded 148 (75, 73) for a seven stroke win in the boys' gross event, with his brother Jordan runner-up on 155 (79, 76). Sarah Wilum (Grange) won the girls' 36-hole event with net 141.

State and Australian Veterans Championships

The first South Australian veterans' event for players in excess of fifty-nine years of age was played under the auspices of the South Australian Golf Association on 20 June 1932 at Kooyonga.

On 7 May 1951 one of the Club's veterans, vice-president, W.A. Wallace, who was 'nearer to 70 than 60' had a sad story to tell. In the C Grade competition he returned a nett 64 off a 26 handicap and had every reason to think he would be a winner. Alas, another member, R. Rundle, achieved the well-nigh impossible and shot an 88 for a nett 58! The lamenting vice-president was to read that his conqueror 'played some phenomenal shots and his ball refused to stay in trouble'. Cold comfort, indeed!

The State Veterans' Championship was played at Grange in August 1955 and won by A.H. Smerdon (Glenelg) with a round of 82. M.C. Bonnar (Kooyonga) was second on 85; with a handicap of fourteen. He also won the Veterans' Cup with a nett score of 71.

In 1961 at Grange, Dick Foot won his sixth Veterans' Cup with a score of 71, with Harold Roach (Grange) coming second on 76. In 1966 the amazing 66-year old, Dick Foot, won this title at Grange with a round of 75, six strokes ahead of his nearest opponent, Noel Neumann, who was one in front of Sir Donald Bradman and country veteran, S. Whitehead. Foot had taken the title from 1956 until 1965, when Grange player, Reg Hollard, won. The handicap winner in 1966 was King Salkeld of Grange with a nett 70 in a field of ninety players.

Dick Foot was in the winner's circle again in 1968 when he won his twelfth veteran's title with a 76 to defeat former Grange Simpson Cup player, 'Bon' Clarke, by two strokes. In the handicap event five players tied on a nett 67, with C.R. Hunter (Grange) winning after an exhaustive countback.

Dick Foot won again in 1969 in a play off from Noel Neumann after they had both shot 78; the ensuing 18 holes saw Foot winning with a 77 to his opponents 82. In 1971 at Kooyonga Dick Foot won again after a play-off with Don Phillis (Grange).

In 1973 Grange pennant golfer, Don Phillis, stopped Dick Foot's winning run when he shot a 77 in a testing northerly wind to defeat Foot and Jack Howard by one stroke. The handicap event went to Max Hall (Grange) with a 69 on a countback from E. Ferris and I. Lewis.

In 1974 R.P. Edwardes (Glenelg) defeated Don Phillis (Grange) in a play-off at Glenelg after they had both shot an 81.

In 1976, *The Advertiser* sports writer, Sylv Phelan, took time out from writing about golf to play his favourite game at Grange and retain his State veterans' title with an excellent 79 shot in blustery conditions. Mel. Warner (Grange) was two strokes further back in second position.

Former State open champion, Mel Warner, showed scintillating form to win the State title at Royal Adelaide in October 1977. The conditions were deplorable with heavy rain hampering memorable scoring, but Warner was in his element. The rain slowed the greens to his liking and he bolted round the homeward nine in 35 for a winning 78 off the stick. So bad were the conditions that an abandonment looked imminent for a while as a series of players were forced to leave the course. To make it a day of joint celebration for Grange, Bob Fraser won the handicap section by shooting an 80 off the stick for his nett score of 65.

Jack Howard (Grange) won the State title in 1978 at Glenelg with a fine round of 76 from Ed. Denison (Mt Lofty) on 80. He retained the title in 1979 at Kooyonga with a stylish 76 off the stick, five shots ahead of Westward Ho's D.R. Ewing. C. Wood (Grange) won a special event for the over 70s with a nett 71.

The South Australian Veteran Golfers' Association was formed in November 1979 and the first tournament for its 170 members was held at Grange on 28 March 1980, where Mel. Warner, the seasoned Grange player, won with a grand round of 71, seven shots ahead of George Smith (Grange) who, in 1981, was again a runner-up at Royal Adelaide.

In 1982 both Jack Howard and George Smith of Grange were runners-up in the State veterans' title at Glenelg.

Former State champion, Max Dale, was in superb touch when the national championships of veteran golfers were played at Grange in September 1983. Dale recorded rounds of 78, 76, 78 for a 54-hole total of 232 and a thirteen stroke victory in the Jack Barkel Trophy. Owen Jones of Grange had the best nett score with 206, while in the teams event the Grange number two combination won on 652.

In appreciation of the generous assistance given to the Veteran Golfers' Association by the Grange Golf Club, a copper objet d'art was presented to the Club's president, Harry Macklin-Shaw, early in 1982.

Grange Golf Club stalwart, George Howard, won the 1983 Veterans Championship at Kooyonga with a splendid round of 79, with Max Dale (Glenelg) as runner-up, a solitary stroke behind.

Max Dale won the SAGA Veterans' Championship in October 1984 with a round of 79, a margin of two strokes from Grange's, Jack Howard, with Grange president, Doug Shimmin, a further stroke back on 82. In the handicap section Colin Eatts (Grange) was the winner with a nett 69, taking the honours on a countback from A. Moyle.

Max Dale played consistently great golf to record a nine stroke victory against interstate and overseas competitors in the 54-hole Qantas International Seniors Championship played at Grange in March 1986. His cards were 73, 73, 76, a margin of nine strokes over Keith Pepper from New South Wales.

In 1988 The Veterans Championship became the SA Seniors Championship and Cup and the inaugural winner at Grange was George Howard who defeated his brother, Jack.

Peter Langham from Grange defeated Max Dale (Glenelg) on the first play-off hole to win the Senior Amateur Championship of South Australia at Grange on 20-21 September 1989. Langham was the youngest player in the field (55) and he carded 79 on the first day to set up a two stroke lead over Dale, George Howard (Grange), Bill Darling (Riverside), and Jim Massey (Grange). On the second day Langham shot an 80 to finish square with Dale who returned the best round for the championship, 78. The win for Langham came just thirty years after his success in the New South Wales Amateur Championship. Other Grange members to do well were George Howard (81) who won the trophy for the best

round for the first eighteen holes and Trevor Eley (82), the second eighteen holes. The SA Seniors Cup, a handicap event, was played at Grange in 1991 and won by Ray Jennison (Grange) with a nett 71. In 1992 the winner was G. (Mick) Sausse (Tea Tree Gully) on 159; equal runners-up were Dick McKay (Grange) and Doug Simmonds (Riverside) on 162. The 1993 winner was Dennis Cagney (Grange) with a nett 69.

In 1994 at the renowned Barwon Heads course near Geelong, Victoria, John Custance (Grange) reached the semi-finals of the Australian Seniors Championship in a strong field. Having defeated Bob Warren (Vic.) 3 and 2 and Frank Musgrave (NSW), the 1992 titleholder and runner-up in 1993, He went down 2 and 1 to the eventual winner, Bill Simpson (Vic.). The field included the New Zealand champion and eight players from the USA, including that countries senior champion.

The period 16-20 March 1992 brought 160 men from seven countries to contest a 54-hole championship, together with daily and aggregate Stableford competitions in the Qantas International Seniors Championship. There were also 50 playing ladies and 50 non-playing in attendance. The champion was to be Trevor Wood from The Lakes, Sydney who stormed home in 74 over the last eighteen holes for a gross score of 230, two strokes ahead of Max Dale (Glenelg). Local knowledge saw the Grange Golf Club team of Len Murdock, David Jones, Peter Langham and Ray Jennison with a total of 310 Stableford points lead after each day to win by four points.

The Grange Golf Club hosted the Australian Senior Amateur Championship for the first time in May 1993; previously this prestige tournament had been held in the eastern States. The event was played in two sections with qualifying rounds being played over eighteen holes on 3 and 4 May following which the leading sixteen players competed in match play. Ross Schultz from Naracoorte and Max Dale (Glenelg) were the only South Australian qualifiers in match play. Dale was beaten, three and two, in the first round by Trevor Wood (NSW) while Schultz, who won the over-70 award, reached the semi-finals where he was beaten by Ian Mackie on the last green.

The South Australian Seniors Cup was played at Grange in 1995 and was won by a local player, Bill Hosie, with a nett 70, after a countback from K. George (Highercombe) and D. Roberts (Hahndorf).

Bill Faure (Grange) won his second veterans' title at Royal Adelaide in 1995 with 153 (79-74).

* * * * *

Do you mind if the President plays through, we've just declared war.

(President Eisenhower's press secretary)

CHAPTER TWENTY

The Champion of Champions – The Dalton Cup

Expletives, more or less vigorous, directed against himself, the ball, the club, the wind, the bunker and the game, are the most usual safety valve for the fury of the disappointed player.

(Register, 24 July 1926, page 8)

Introduction

This event was inaugurated in 1952 and was the brainchild of a Grange member, Len Sullivan, who manufactured Dalton ties for men. The Club was anxious to make a social success of this competition and a large number of South Australian Golf Association and club officials were entertained in the clubhouse at a sherry party at the close of play of the inaugural event.

The contest was originally restricted to the champions of those clubs represented in the Simpson Cup, but at a committee meeting held on 17 June 1953, Eric Fitzroy suggested that the fixture be made open to all club and district champions; this received unanimous approval.

Of interest is a Club minute of April 1966 in which the Dalton Cup was discussed:

The Manager stated that Mr Pozza had asked for the Dalton Cup (Champion of Champions Cup) to be renamed the 'Rembrandt Cup'. After discussion of the origin of this event it was moved by Dr Burnett, seconded by Mr Bowden, that the cup should in future be called the 'Champion of Champions Cup' and that Mr Pozza be given the first opportunity of sponsoring the trophy.

The Winners

The inaugural winner of the event in 1952 was N.R. ('Dick') Foot (Kooyonga) with a score of 147 (71, 76); eight strokes further back was Jim Molan (Glenelg) with W.D. ('Bill') Ackland-Horman and Noel Neumann in third place on 157.

A report of this event suggested that it would be held at Kooyonga in 1953, but this did not come to pass.

Harold Roach, the Grange champion, with two excellent rounds of 73 won in 1953, defeating W.S. Rymill (Kooyonga) by two strokes with Noel Neumann (Murray Bridge) and D.H. R. ('Doug') Adams (Port Pirie) in third place on 153. Harold Roach's winning score had bettered the standard scratch of 74 and, accordingly, his handicap was reduced to scratch.

N.R. Foot (Kooyonga) won again in 1954 with rounds of 75 and 77, Noel Neumann (Murray Bridge) taking second position on 146. A boisterous wind blew during the morning when Foot led Neumann by one shot, with Miles Fulwood (Port Lincoln) one stroke further back. However, with rain falling during the afternoon Foot, after taking 41 on the outward nine, came home in 36, including a brilliant eagle at the sixteenth.

Don Phillis of Glenelg won the 1955 event on 149 (75, 74); three players tied for second place on 156: L. Davis (Moonta), Doug Adams (Port Pirie) and Don Rutherford (Kooyonga).

The 1956 title was won by Bob Stevens (Glenelg) on 156 (79, 77) by one stroke from Noel Neumann (Murray Bridge) and Mel Warner (Grange). There was steady rain and a strong wind prevailing in the morning and, with an inch of rain falling overnight, the course played long, with casual water appearing on some greens – a most infrequent event on the well-drained, sand-based course.

Setting a record score of 144, Bob Stevens (Glenelg) won the event in 1957. In the morning round he missed a putt of ten feet which would have given him the course record, but his 71 equalled the score set by Mel Warner and equalled by Dick Foot and Colin Jupe. Bill Shephard (Kooyonga) was placed second on 149, followed by Mel Warner on 153.

Doug Adams (Port Pirie) shot 147 (73, 74) in 1958 to defeat Bob Tuohy (Glenelg) by one stroke in 1958, with W. Ackland-Horman (Royal Adelaide) two strokes further away.

Grange champion, Bob Neill, won the 1959 event after a play-off with Max Dale of Glenelg. The pair tied on 152 and, sinking a birdie 3 at the fourth extra hole, Neill claimed the title. Miles Fulwood of Port Lincoln lost his chance when he ran up an eight at the fifth hole, but he played well enough to be putting for a triple tie on the 36th green.

David Cleland (Royal Adelaide) holed a 12-foot putt on the last green for a score of 149 (77, 72) to win the 1960 event by one stroke from N.R. Foot (Kooyonga) and D.H.R. Adams (Port Pirie).

Dick Foot (Kooyonga) won this event for the third time in 1961 with the score of 153 (77, 76), three strokes ahead of Grange's Cyril Ostler, who had led the field after a morning round of 76.

In 1962 Dick McKay (Grange) led the field in the morning with a 73 and needed a birdie three to tie on the 36th green – he followed a good drive with a great second to finish twelve feet from the pin but his putt slid by the hole to give

Dick Foot (Kooyonga) his fourth win with a score of 148 (76, 72); tied for second place was Doug Adams (Port Pirie).

In 1963, Vern Kingshott (Kooyonga) with a score of 150 (78, 72) won by one shot from D.T. Evans (Royal Adelaide), with Peter Howard (Grange) in third place on 152 (74, 78). The three players were level on the 35th tee, but Kingshott holed a seven-footer for a birdie to take the lead and played the last hole perfectly to win the cup.

Grange champion, Peter Howard, won in 1964 with rounds of 73 and 79 to win by one shot from G.A. Dolling (Snowtown), with Tony Colyer (Mt Osmond) in third place on 158.

In taking the cup for the second time in 1965, with rounds of 76-74, Vern Kingshott maintained the form that had enabled him to win the Kooyonga and State foursomes championships that year. He won by four shots from Royal Adelaide's Dave Cleland; Doug Adams of Port Pirie was third on 156.

Blackwood's David McKee was successful in 1966 with a score of 154 in a field of forty-six competitors, finishing one stroke in front of Hugh Bell (Marino). Grange's Brian Bartlett was well back on 160 (77, 83).

With remarkable tenacity and will-power, Darrell Cahill (Riverside) won the 1967 event with rounds of 72 and 76 and scored by three strokes from the Tea Tree Gully champion, Wayne Bridgman, with State amateur champion, Gordon Dick, who putted poorly, a further stroke behind. During the last 18 holes Cahill had a return of a virus attack; he lasted out to the 36th hole and was helped off the green and taken home.

The East Course again cut a field of top golfers down to size in 1968 when thirty-two champions turned out and not one of them mastered its par. John Myers of Grange ran out as winner over Max Dale (Glenelg); the latter all but had the title 'in the bag' when he led Myers by four strokes at the 28th. However, some badly placed drives, on a course where direction is of paramount importance, brought him back to the field.

Terry Martin, the 18-year-old Murray Bridge champion, won the event in 1969 with a 75 on the East Course in the morning followed by a 79 on the West Course. Two strokes away was M. Parker (Tea Tree Gully). A report of the play added, in respect of Martin: 'This boy is an aspirant for a place in the Grange Simpson Cup team next year.'

David Cherry (Royal Adelaide) took out the 1970 title with a score of 151 leading Wayne Bridgman (Tea Tree Gully) and Hugh Bell (Marino) who both finished on 153. Bridgman looked a possible winner in the closing stages but a six on the 17th (West Course) settled his fate.

Chris Bonython, representing the Mount Lofty Club, took out the 1971 event when he won by five strokes from Dean Wiles (Kooyonga) who finished on 156. Grange's Gordon Dick carded 162.

1972 saw Chris Whitford from Glenelg shoot 150 over the 36 holes to run out a winner by one shot from Michael Richards of North Adelaide. Over the tough East Course in the morning, Richards took the lead with a 74 in a tricky northerly

wind, but by the turn in the afternoon Whitford had picked up two strokes and went to the lead when he holed a chip shot for a birdie on the 14th (West Course).

After the first round in 1973, which was played on the East Course, Chris Bonython (Kooyonga) led the field with a course record-equalling 69, with the ultimate winner Michael Richards (North Adelaide) being on 73. Bonython blew out to an 82 on the West Course in the afternoon, while Richards had a hot contest with Chris Whitford (Glenelg) for line honours which he achieved by one shot following a 75 on the West Course.

Peter Howard (Grange) fired impeccable rounds of 72 and 71 to spread-eagle the 1974 field to win by seven shots from David Cherry (Royal Adelaide). Apart from the two leaders scores were poor on courses which were in perfect condition.

Murray Bridge golfer, Brian Martin, with a 36-hole score of 146 took out the 1975 cup from Chris Whitford (Glenelg) on 151.

The Kooyonga champion, Michael Richards, capped a great season of golf when he won the 1976 event with a score of 151; in second place were Ross Schultz and S. Marks on 154.

In 1977, golfers from many regions of South Australia and the two Broken Hill clubs took part in the ever popular event which, since 1952, had seen Kooyonga win the crown eight times, Grange five, Glenelg four, Royal Adelaide three, Murray Bridge and North Adelaide two and Port Pirie and Blackwood, one each. Royal Adelaide's David Cherry opened with a 75 on the West Course, which was playing to 73, and he took out the event when he shot an afternoon round of 74 on the East Course.

Kooyonga champion, John Muller, won the 1978 event after a three-hole play-off with John Custance of Grange. Muller, who held a four stroke lead after 18 holes, dropped five strokes early in the afternoon round, while Custance, who lost a ball at the 16th in the morning, provided the fireworks in the afternoon. After a shocking start he played spell-binding golf; with a triple bogey and double bogey in the first three holes he seemingly dropped out of contention, but a hole in one at the 8th lifted his flagging spirits. He picked up six strokes in the last eleven holes, including an eagle at the 17th where he holed a five wood.

Chris Whitford (Glenelg) won in 1979 event when he shot rounds of 76, 72 to win from Riverside school boy, Ian Henderson (76, 74); by this victory Whitford joined Peter Howard, Michael Richards, David Cherry and Dick Foot as the only dual champions.

In 1980 a Kapunda school teacher, Paul McCarthy, with a score of 153 won by two shots from John Beaumont (Millicent) and Martin Fink (Grange).

Mark Milbank (Glenelg), on 148, took out the 1981 honours from David Cherry (Royal Adelaide), with another three strokes to Peter Howard, whose lack of concentration and poor putting contributed to a disastrous 83 in the morning – he recovered with a superb one-under 71 in testing conditions in the afternoon.

In 1982, Blackwood champion, Kari Heikkonen, won after a three-hole play-off with Kooyonga champion, Neil Crafter. The two State players returned 36-

holes totals of 150 after both had faltered at the last hole. Heikkonen shot a birdie 4 on the first play-off hole, and both recorded pars on the remaining two holes.

Royal Adelaide champion, David Cherry, played steady, if unspectacular, golf to win in 1983; it was his third success in the annual contest. After a mediocre first 18 holes, where he carded an 81, he lowered this to 76 in the afternoon to win by one shot from Paul McCarthy (Kapunda).

Phil Roberts (Grange) with a score of 146 (74, 72) won in 1984 from Wayne Coulson (Marino) on 149. Ron Hogan, the current club champion, and captain of the Darwin Golf Club, travelled to Adelaide by air to compete and was most complimentary in his remarks about the West Course.

In 1985 Michael Richards won in a three-hole play-off with the 1984 winner, Phil Roberts, after they had tied on 173.

The 1986 winner was Peter Spence. Marino's Wayne Carson won the 1987 event with rounds of 79 and 73 to beat Kari Heikkonen of Blackwood by one stroke. Heikkonen had an excellent morning round of 74 and was still only two over par after twenty-seven holes, but he stumbled over the last nine. Needing a par for victory on the 36th hole he double-bogeyed. Tintinara's Nick Case was the handicap winner on 148.

Unfortunately, the Adelaide press took no interest in publishing details of encounters from 1988 when Darrell Cahill was the winner. Since that time Dean Wiles (Blackwood) won in 1989 with a score of 154 from I. Henderson (Riverside) on 157. D. Sellar (Glenelg) shot 149 (73, 76) in 1990 and won by four strokes from G. Simpson (Marino); Sellar won again in 1991.

1992 saw A. Downes with 155 (78, 77) winning from M. Lane on 156, while in 1993 Phil Roberts (Grange) had rounds of 72, 77 to beat C. Warner (Crystal Brook) by three shots.

The Grange champion, Paul McDonald won in 1994 with rounds of 72 and 79 to finish three strokes in front of David Cherry (Royal Adelaide). The 1995 winner was Stuart Kopania (Regency Park) with rounds of 72, 75, eight shots in front of M. Fitzgerald (Marino), while in 1996 Andrew Richardson (Glen Osmond) shot 152 (75, 77) to defeat three players tied on 154, namely, Kari Heikkonen (Blackwood), Stuart Kopania (Regency Park) and Paul Spargo (Kooyonga/Glenelg).

* * * * *

I know I'm getting better at golf because I'm hitting fewer spectators.

(Gerald Ford, USA President)

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

The Grange Open

*Socially of course, golf gives tone to the community that practises it.
Ignorance about the game has long been a sign of plebeian descent.*

(Register, 24 June 1926)

Introduction

The Grange Open had its genesis in the Grange Day Purse which was first contested on 23 October 1949 – the idea stemmed from the captain, George Howard and accepted by the South Australian Golf Association (SAGA). The prize-money was set at £21 and it was agreed 'that luncheon should be provided to the professionals ...'

In August 1956 permission was sought from the SAGA to hold a 'Grange Open' in the form of a '36-hole stroke championship (with handicap limit) with a £50 purse in conjunction'. When instituted all professional golfers were eligible to enter, together with any amateur with a handicap of eight or less.

From a mid-week event, with modest prize money attracting local available and willing amateurs, the format was changed to Sundays when it attracted larger fields. In the 1970s it became a preparatory event to the West Lakes Classic and/or a venue for qualifying for it over thirty-six holes. When the Classic left Grange the Open became an eighteen hole competition as part of the Australian professional circuit while, at the same time, a thirty-six hole amateur Vardon emerged under the guise of 'The Grange Amateur'.

The Winners

The first winner in 1949 was D. Denehey, who claimed victory with a morning round of 74, followed by a superb 71 to defeat the home professional, Gordon Westthorp, on 152 and Bruce Auld with 153; the leading amateur was by George Howard (jnr) on 153 (77, 76) followed by Jock Robertson, both of Grange.

Denis Denehy had spent four years in the RAAF during the war. He had learned his golf at Kingston Beach in Tasmania where he caddied for Jock Robertson, a professional, whose arrival in South Australia is discussed in Chapter Six. When he was aged eighteen Jock got him a job as assistant to Alf Toogood at Kingston Beach. In 1939 he won both the professional and open

championships of Tasmania and he beat Alf Toogood in the professional event as he had done the year previously.

The 1950 purse was won by Max Bell, with Willie Harvey in second position; Grange players, John Forster and Mel. Warner, tied for first place in the amateur section. Prior to the event a report in *The News* on 22 November 1950 said:

The professionals will be paired with an amateur and particular interest will attach to the performance of 16-year-old John Forster and 18-year-old Bob Neill. These two lads have been members at Grange for only eighteen months. John was given a 28 handicap which he has reduced to four and Bobbie has seen his limit handicap of 30 come back to seven.

The 1951 event went unreported in both the Club's minutes and daily newspapers, while Brian Crafter won his third consecutive professional event on 5 October 1952 when, with rounds of 75 and 70, he took out the Grange Purse by four shots from Gordon Westthorp, with Fred Thompson in third place on 152.

From a perusal of club records and newspapers it appears that the Grange Purse was abandoned after 1952. In the first Grange Open in 1956 there was a tie in the professional ranks between George Cussell and Murray Crafter on 150; coincidentally, Bob Duval (Kooyonga) and Jack Howard (Grange) both shot 152 to be the leading amateurs.

In 1957 Dick Foot and Murray Crafter tied on a score of 145, while Ken Meffert, a Grange club member, holed in one at the 136 yard ninth hole.

The leading professional in 1958, for a purse given by the Sports Goods Manufacturers Association, was Murray Crafter with a score of 143 (73, 70), by three strokes from his brother, Brian who, with a brilliant round of 69 in the morning, appeared to have first prize in his grasp. In the afternoon, with the riches in sight, he tried to steer the ball and dropped a shot here and there for a 77. Gordon Westthorp and Ray Fry were equal third on 157.

Brian Crafter won in 1959 with rounds of 74 and 72, defeating his brother, Murray, by one stroke. The competition was played in windy conditions and in the first rain to fall in an open competition in 1959. Amateurs, generally, fared badly, but Vern Kingshott (Grange) was best in overall third place with rounds of 77, 75. He also won the handicap event with a nett score of 148.

In 1960, Dick Foot ran away from the field to win with rounds of 70, 72 to finish ten strokes ahead of Brian Crafter. Foot, who pitched with great accuracy in the morning had only twenty-eight putts. He holed three long putts in the afternoon after being out in 35, to finish 3, 4, 3. John Burton was placed third on 153.

A record 69 helped Royal Adelaide professional, John Sullivan, to a five stroke win in 1961 from Murray Crafter on 147. The leading amateur was Dick Foot on 151.

In 1962, John Sullivan once again won the event with a score of 145 (71, 74). There was a three-way tie for second place between the professionals, Brian and Murray Crafter, and the Royal Adelaide amateur, Dave Cleland on 146. The

second amateur was Brian Bartlett of Grange, who 'played his best golf of the season with rounds of 75 and 73'.

Playing his tee shots perfectly, Brian Crafter won with rounds of 70 and 72 in 1963, two strokes ahead of Cyril Ostler (Grange) and Robert Mesnil (Glenelg). 'For the first time in several weeks there were no preferred lies and the field of sixty appreciated the magnificent fairways and greens.'

Murray Crafter won in 1964 and 1965, when the leading amateurs were Robert Mesnil and Vern Kingshott, respectively.

In 1966 Denis Sullivan, a travelling professional, shot a 145 to defeat Murray Crafter by one stroke when he holed a 12-foot putt on the 36th green for a par. Mel Warner of Grange and Dave Cleland, Royal Adelaide, were leading amateurs on 154.

Denis Ingram, the assistant professional to John Sullivan at Grange, defeated his 'boss' by one shot when he carded 147 over 36 holes in 1967. Ingram, who had been off his game, sought advice from Sullivan to 'get him back in the groove' and as the vanquished golfer wryly remarked, 'he went and beat me!' Vern Kingshott and Dick McKay of Grange were leading amateurs on 154.

Playing in his last South Australian open event in August 1968 John Sullivan, with a two-round score of 147, defeated the amateur player, Robert Mesnil, by one stroke, with Colin Angel of Grange in third place on 152. The field had a tough battle against the two courses which were swept by rain and wind.

In October 1969 Terry Brady, the Grange professional, had a field day on his home course when he fired 72, 70 which gave him a clear margin of seven strokes over young Westward Ho assistant professional, Wayne Letts; the leading amateur was David Cherry (Royal Adelaide).

In the opening round in October 1970 the East Course of 6,879 yards proved to be a real test of golf and it was only Grange's Peter Howard who equalled par for the layout. However, he was closely challenged by Dean Wiles of North Adelaide who shot a 69 on the West Course in the afternoon to finish one shot behind Howard on 145. Murray Crafter was the leading professional on 147, while John Burton had 152.

Brian Crafter won in 1971, when the leading amateur was Chris Bonython. Brian Crafter, the Flagstaff Hill professional, jumped away from a field of sixty in 1972 with a one under par round of 71 and, with a 75 during the afternoon, he ran out as winner; Cyril Ostler from Grange was the leading amateur on 154.

A disappointing field of fifty players, including twelve professionals, lined up on the 9 August 1973 and witnessed Murray Crafter tie with Wayne Simpson with a 36-hole score of 150. Several officials expressed concern at the lack-lustre performances and expressed the opinion that the event would regain its prestige if played on a weekend, when the cream of South Australia's amateurs would be able to take part.

This advice was taken up, for the 1974 event was held on Sunday, 13 October, when Wayne Letts won, with John Custance (Grange) being leading amateur.

In 1975 Dennis Ingram, the Flagstaff Hill professional, pocketed the \$500 first

prize with a score of 146, finishing one stroke ahead of Grange assistant-pro, Roger Stephens. Ingram played consistent golf (72, 74) over the two testing courses, which claimed a few well-known 'scalps' throughout the event.

Prior to 1976 the prizemoney was modest and provided entirely by the club but, in that year, the event was sponsored by Golf and Recreation Ltd which provided a purse of \$2,000 and a silver coffee service for the leading amateur. Eighty four players, including forty three amateurs, entered for the event which commenced on 21 October. Bill Longmuir eventually took the title by holing a birdie putt at the first hole of a sudden death play-off with former top Victorian amateur, Bill Britten. Gerry Moody of the USA finished third on 149; also on this score was state amateur champion, David Cherry.

The Riverside professional, William Ormsby, became \$360 richer when he won the \$2,000 event in 1977 with a three-over par 147. The professionals, Peter Harvey (NSW) and Gary Johnson (WA) tied with the amateur Colin Angel (Grange) for second place on 148.

In 1978 Alfred Dunhill (Aust) Pty Ltd became the major sponsor for the \$4,000 event which was won by Queensland rookie Wayne Grady when he shot 70, 75 to defeat Roger Stephens by one stroke, after dropping four shots to par in the last five holes. Grady, 21 years, received \$722 for his biggest payout since turning professional seven months earlier. John Custance from Grange was the leading amateur.

Western Australian professional, Peter Randall was the 1979 winner with 145 (70, 75) after losing balls at the second and third holes. He won by one stroke from the Grange amateur, Colin Angel; another stroke further back was Phil Roberts, of Grange, and the NSW professional, Bob Shaw.

In October 1980 New Zealand golfer, Alex Bonington, 'was almost broke' when he hit off at Grange and, 36-holes later, was \$722 richer after recording two rounds of 72, 71. Tied for second were the consistent New Zealand professional, Richard Coombes, and state amateur champion, Graham Stevens, both on 146 (74, 72); Colin Angel was again among the leaders coming fourth on 147.

Ron Wood, a Victorian professional, took out the first prize money with a two round score of 141 (72, 69) in 1981, while long-hitting Canadian professional, Cec. Ferguson, was second professional with 145 – he bettered the course record of the West Course when he shot 67 in the second round. The leading amateur and second overall was Phil Roberts of Grange on 144 (69, 75).

In 1982 the Queensland professional, Jeff Woodland, was the winner with a score of 143 (73, 70), while Ian Baker-Finch was second on 144 one shot ahead of Ossie Moore; the leading amateur was David Cherry on 147. After the first round Baker-Finch was joint leader on 71 with Renmark professional, Gary Campbell.

Normally held in October, the 36 hole event was switched in 1983 to become part of the current mini-circuit, following doubts as to whether the West Lakes Classic would go ahead. The Queensland professional, Jeff Senior, was the winner.

State amateur champion, Mike Haslett, won the event in 1984 after two

rounds of 74 and 71. He displayed 'effortless command' and finished one stroke ahead of the professional, Bob Shaw. In the amateur section Haslett won the Bert Smith Memorial Trophy for best gross, with Phil Roberts runner-up with 149. 1984 was a 'vintage' year for Haslett for, apart from the State title, he won the Vardon trophy, the Australian foursomes with Bill Guy and the Royal Adelaide Cup and was unlucky not to receive a berth in the Australian team.

Ron Wood, Belair professional, won on 20 October 1985 after a play-off with Peter Croker (Victoria). Both carded 147 for the 36 holes, but the three hole play-off was something of a one-horse race – Wood eagled the first and birdied the second. In the amateur section Graeme Burmeister (Grange) shot 148 (75, 73) for an easy win over Mike Haslett on 156.

Shane Robinson took out the 1986 event with a score of 140 (70, 70), while the leading professional was Craig Parry on 142, (73, 69).

In 1987 Brett Officer from Queensland won the day with a fine round of 69 on the West Course. Paul Power from New Zealand was second on 72, while Gavin Webb (Northern Territory) and Tim Elliot each carded 73.

In April 1988 the Grange Open became the 'Grange Pro-Am' as part of the PGA circuit in South Australia and in that year Queensland's Paul Foley won his second PGA title in two days with a win in the pro-am at Grange. In blustery conditions he recorded a one-under par 71, with second place going to Roger Stephens on 74. Foley was a 'comfortable winner' all day, finishing with five birdies in the awkward conditions which forced golfers to play cautiously.

A \$5,000 pro-am event was held in April 1989 on the West Course when Roger Stephens, the South Australian professional, and Mike Haslett shared first place. They both shot par 72 in ideal conditions to triumph by one stroke from another local, David Galloway, and Western Australia's Dean Spencer.

In 1990 C. Howell, M. Miels, R. Stephens and G. Stratford were joint winners, while in 1991 W. Thomas, D. Ingram, A. Hatty, C. Howell, D. Fox, G. Stratford and J. Kennedy all tied on 71.

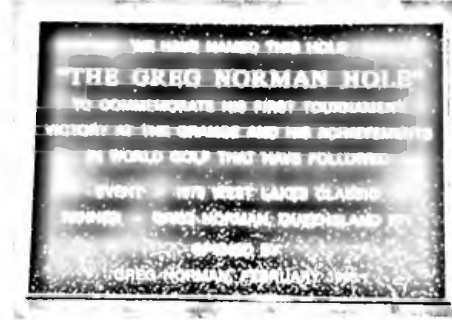
On 1 May 1992 Ossie Moore (Queensland), who had enjoyed some early successes in his professional career, solved some of his problems by leading the field with a 70 at Grange; the following players were R. Clydesdale (Vic) and C. Nagel (SA) on 71.

South Australian, Mike Sprengel, won in 1993 from Darren Barnes of Victoria, while in 1994 the victor was Cameron Howell of Victoria.

Wayne Mercer won in 1995 with a 71; D. Elliot was second with a 72, while Grange's Shane Robinson finished in third position, one stroke further back.

The 1996 event was played on the East Course from tees which could not have been placed any further to the rear and, aided and abetted by a stiff south-westerly wind of some twenty knots, low scores were at a premium. The winning score of 72 was a magnificent effort on the part of Michael Judd who served his apprenticeship with John Burton at Grange during the 1970s.

The sparseness of material available in the modern-day Adelaide newspapers in respect of golf is to be regretted for it is a fact that, although the game has shown



Greg Norman officially opens the 1st hole,
East Course, honouring his name,
February 1996

amazing growth since the end of World War II, the reporting of the game in South Australia in respect of club championships and like events is all but non-existent in 1996.

This poses problems for future historians and is a matter which needs the urgent attention of the SAGA and affiliated clubs. It is suggested that the answer to the dilemma could lie in an extension of the content of the magazine *South Australian Golfer*, with matters of a minor nature being included in, say, quarterly newsletters from clubs, copies of which would be housed in the controlling body's archive. Thus, a wealth of material would be housed under one roof to expedite research in the years to come.

* * * * *

Cheating at golf, like cheating at solitaire, is mostly so pointless.

(Henry Longhurst in *The Best of Henry Longhurst*)



Surrounds of eighth green, West Course, viewed from the third fairway at twilight

Epilogue

A well-adjusted man is one who can play golf as if it were a game.

(From 'A Treasure Chest of Quotations')

Reflections and Projections

In this history we have traversed the paths trod by the founders of the Grange Golf Club and shared their joys and sorrows; we have engrossed ourselves in the past and present and now leave the Club's administrators to ponder upon the far off horizons of the years that lie ahead.

One fact that stands out is the extent of contributions made voluntarily by members to the advancement and welfare of the club. Although not unique in this regard, there is no doubt that the Grange Golf Club has been well served over the years by many enthusiastic golfers who have devoted their time and energies to its establishment and growth.

In particular, its committees have been favoured with men and women of ability and dedication who have applied themselves admirably and successfully to these ends. Despite the great changes that have occurred it is certain that the Club's continued prosperity will depend on the availability of members and committee-persons who are prepared to dedicate themselves to meet the problems of the future.

The Game of Golf – An Overview

How many golfers down the ages have pondered as to why they play the game of golf? Why do they pay to do it? To the thousands who have proclaimed 'Never again', after a more than usual exasperating round, the following solatium is proffered. In it a journalist responds to an angry gentleman who, during the course of attempting to escape from a bunker, cried out to a deity above: 'Why do I play this [expletive deleted] game?'

We think, and we say it without any disloyalty to or any desire to belittle the game that we love passionately, that golf's popularity rests primarily on the fact that it is a game that may be played by the toddler and the octogenarian.

Next, it is the only game where a system of handicapping exists as to permit the best and the worst to meet and enjoy a close encounter. Finally, it is the only game where one person's performance is not interfered with by another, and therefore it makes unique appeal to human selfishness.

One may be permitted, perhaps, a slight raising of an eyebrow at the final proposition when many and varied methods of gamesmanship that are, sadly, resorted to in match play events, come to mind!

Conversely, it has been said that golf is the most irritating and unsatisfactory game ever devised, when looked upon from the point of view that so frequently obtrudes itself on the golfing 'rabbit' – a term of contempt applied to the vast majority of players, whose lack of skill is attested by their long handicaps. There is no golfer in this almost all-inclusive class who does not ask himself why he muddles along, duffing and slicing and pulling and topping the ball in an agony of frustrated effort.

It can be said, truthfully, that, for some, golf creates a greater tension than it releases and, as such, the playing of golf could be a detriment rather than an asset. How many golfers have known those who would be better off not playing the game, because consistently they end the day in worse emotional shape than when they started. Whereas had they been playing tennis, or a similar sport, they might have ended the day only exhausted physically and not emotionally as well.

The USA professional golfer, Bill Casper, had these facts in mind when a friend assured him: 'Every time you go fishing, Billy, you add a day to your life', to which Casper replied, 'Sure. But every time I play a round of competitive golf, a day is subtracted. So, it's a tie!'

In spite of this philosophy it must be said that the real merits of golf are not striking and dramatic, but lie in its wide diffusion. The worse you play the more exercise you get; the further you walk, the more numerous hits do you apply; a bad player smites and perspires in a bunker, a good player is out in one stroke. Another quality is that nearly everybody may play one or two holes as well as the best performers, and so there is constant encouragement.

Such revelations lead us to the conclusion that it is probably true that golfers, like poets, are born and not made. Indeed, every golfer, if his nativity has not been auspicious, must eventually arrive at the state of mind so graphically described by Edward Gibbon in that part of his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* at which he tells the story of Rienzi, the tribune:

Adversity has chilled his enthusiasm, without fortifying his reason or virtue; and that youthful hope, that lively assurance, which is the pledge of success, was now succeeded by the cold impotence of distrust and despair.

However, even with these prophetic words ringing in our ears, it must be conceded that the game has come to stay and those stricken with 'golfamania' in their youth, may still be found stalking a course in their twilight years and finding

an innermost solace that comes from sinking a curly, downhill, par-saving, 'forty-footer'.

Some athletes may object that no game can be of quite the first class if merely a stationary ball has to be hit. But it is too late to press that point. Golf, at first a possession of the Scots, then a fad of the wealthy, is now a sport of every day and the establishment of the Grange golf courses, together with municipal links, suggests it can be claimed for democracy.

Among the initiated to the realm of golf, ignorance of it has long been a sign of plebeian descent. Mark Twain, for example, who in spite of this and other good qualities, knew nothing about golf, once disgraced himself almost irrecoverably at Washington. A friend conveyed him to the links where, shrinking, perhaps, from an open and shameful avowal of his total incapacity as a player, he said he would allow his host to give a practical display of the beauties of the course.

The host teed his ball, and, by an unfortunate lapse into the agricultural manner of play, almost immediately raised a blinding cloud of sand and small stones. By way of concealing the confusion natural to the performer of this feat, he then inquired how the visitor liked the links. 'Best I ever tasted', said Mark Twain!

On the other hand, and as we draw to the close of this history it may, perhaps, be fitting to ponder over an extract from an article published in 1897 and written by a philosophical golfer and directed to the 'average player' under the title 'The Regal Game of Golf'. Its content must, assuredly, summon up to all golfers, past and present, some glorious memories of days spent on the links, and of others replete with utter despair and desperation:

He is prone as ever to slice, draw, heel, horn, force, or top; but from time to time he does strike the ball fair and it flies far and sure. The resulting sensation is so exquisite that the recollection of it carries the player proudly through all the inevitable disasters of the day.

Nay, sometimes for a whole day, or even two or three days in succession, his coquettish mistress will be all sweetness; he hardly misses a single tee shot, and his approaches come off with masterly precision. He smiles as he reflects on bygone disappointment. After all it is a simple matter. Once acquire the knack of keeping your eye on the ball, don't force for long drives – and there you are, you know. He whispers to himself:

*One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without name.*

On the morrow he feels as fit as ever, with the same limbs and harmony of joints, the same keen eye, his favourite clubs, even the identical dress he wore in his triumph yesterday. He steps out jauntily, disguising his impatience to begin the match, and adorned with the modesty that meekly veils just confidence. Marry! What mysterious influence is abroad? Gone is the easy poise at the tee; gone the noiseless swing and the indescribably

elastic 'rap' of a rightly smitten ball; gone the cunning wrist-jerk of the iron, wherewith to 'lay it dead'.

From some inscrutable cause everything is as it should not be; do what he may the muscles of his arms will grow rigid as he raises the club to the swing; it makes a discordant swoosh through the air like the rod of an unskilful salmon fisher; the ball describes a complicated parabola to the right of the true direction, lands clear, but taking the 'side' communicated by the slice, bounds sharply still further astray and buries itself in irremediable grief. The spell endures throughout the day, and in the level light of evening he wends sorrowfully home murmuring:

*Who then to frail mortality shall trust
But limns the water or but writes in dust.*

But, like all golfers since time immemorial, he is ever the supreme optimist and devotee and concludes with some home-spun philosophy:

It is a game in which chance tempers skill. The finest drive may be reft of its reward by a hazard; a rabbit scrape the size of a teacup may, by receiving the ball of an opponent, give an inferior player the chance of winning the hole^{*}; and to one of the multitude of duffers at this royal game the ecstasy of seeing his adversary struggling with difficulties is almost as perfect as successfully negotiating them himself.

There is no game of skill which lures the devotee with such delusive hopes as golf. In spite of the anguish which lies in wait for all but players of the first class, few who have once fairly taken to golf have ever been known to give it up.

The instinct of pursuit and the sense of attainment are both stimulated; prowess may be so nicely adjusted by allowance of strokes that men of far different degrees of proficiency can play an exciting game together, and improvement in the art is promptly signified by a decrease in the player's handicap.

Above all, the pleasant feature about it is that it is all innings; there are no long hours of leather hunting while the enemy is punishing the bowling. These are the qualities that hold its votaries enthralled.

With this discourse behind us we walk from the 18th green of this history with memories of the comradeship of fellow-members and friendships made, and the bitter-sweet memories of those eternal and infernal three-putts that took possession of what could have been memorable rounds of golf.

^{*} The rules of golf at this time did not provide a 'free drop' from rabbit scrapes. Following its introduction a Grange golfer, who shall remain nameless, was reputed to have carried upon his person a supply of rabbit dung that was placed contiguous to a 'cuppy' lie, as and when required!

We recall, also, the effect upon golfers of religious intolerance and economic depression, the stormy seas confronted by the Club over its seventy years of existence and the carnage of World War II that claimed many friends and fellow-members in the cause of 'King and Country'.

All this and more confirms, hopefully, a conviction that an examination of the history of a golf club should be more than just a simple exposition of its achievements, coupled with biographical details of prominent members and outstanding players, because sport and recreational clubs are part of our social community.

Since 1837, an active participation in sport by all classes of South Australian citizens has played a significant role in the creation of a national mythology and, from the use of oral, pictorial and newspaper sources, it is hoped that this book encompasses a history of the Grange Golf Club, within the context that participation in sport is a fundamental aspect of Australian society and culture, and is as central to our community as is our daily work.

This philosophy was presaged in *The Register* of 15 October 1898 when its Editor commented:

The average man must have a diversion of some kind, even if it be only a 'knocking off work to carry bricks'. If he does not obtain physical exercise in his daily toil, or in devotion to a hobby, he ought to refresh his brain and strengthen his body by some recreative pastime . . . The man or nation that neglects truly recreative sport incurs a risk of becoming a chronic invalid . . .

In 1996, as we look towards the 21st century one wonders, or reflects with some uncertainty, whether 'average' Australian citizens, burdened with the pressures and stress of modern society, will have the time for such leisure but, given the allure of golf, such concern is, hopefully, unfounded.¹

* * * * *

Golfing language is never premeditated, cold or deliberate. It must be regarded always as the symptoms of nervous shock.

(*The Mail*, 23 March 1929)



R.L. Sims



R.J. Shepherd



E.H. Fitzroy



G. Warren

Club Presidents



H. Macklin-Shaw



D.J. Shimmin



N.F. Dickson



C.J. Clark



M.R. Hughes



K. Robinson



A.R. Martin

Presidents

1927 – W.G. Tucker
 1928-1929 – E.W. Mitton
 1930-1931 – K.W. Bollen
 1932-1936 – W.E. Aldersey
 1937-1938 – C.W. Robinson
 1939-1957 – R.L. Sims

1958-1963 – R.J. Shepherd
 1964-1969 – E.H. Fitzroy
 1970-1974 – G. Warren
 1975-1980 –
 H. Macklin-Shaw
 1981-1987 – D.J. Shimmin

1988-1990 – N.F. Dickson
 1991-1993 – C.J. Clark
 1993 – M.R. Hughes
 1994 – K. Robinson
 1995-1996 – A.R. Martin



1996 Club Committee

Back row, left to right: E. Tamlin, C. Shepherdson, R. Neill, P. Spence, D. Willing, K. McGorm
 Front row, left to right: B. Linke, S. Walters, A. Martin, J. Heinrich, A. Zeltins. Inset: D. Conlin

Captains

1927-35 - N.A. Harper
 1936-37 - R.C. Sectt
 1938 - R.E. Holland
 1939-52 - G. Howard
 1953-54 - E.H. Fitzroy
 1955 - P. Constable
 1956-59 - E.H. Fitzroy
 1960-62 - T.K. Heath
 1963-66 - A.K. Andrewartha
 1967-68 - J.W.S. Combe
 1969-70 - R.W. Burnett
 1971-72 - B.W. Bartlett
 1973-74 - D.J. Shimmin
 1975-76 - R.H. Allen
 1977-78 - C.J. Clark
 1979-80 - N.M. Dickson
 1981-84 - C.J.N. Hill
 1985-86 - L.D. Richardson
 1987-88 - R.W. Hank
 1989-90 - T.B. O'Brien
 1991-92 - K. Robinson
 1993-94 - A.R. Martin
 1995-96 - J.D. Heinrich

The Grange Golf Club Incorporated CAPTAINS



G. HOWARD
1939-52



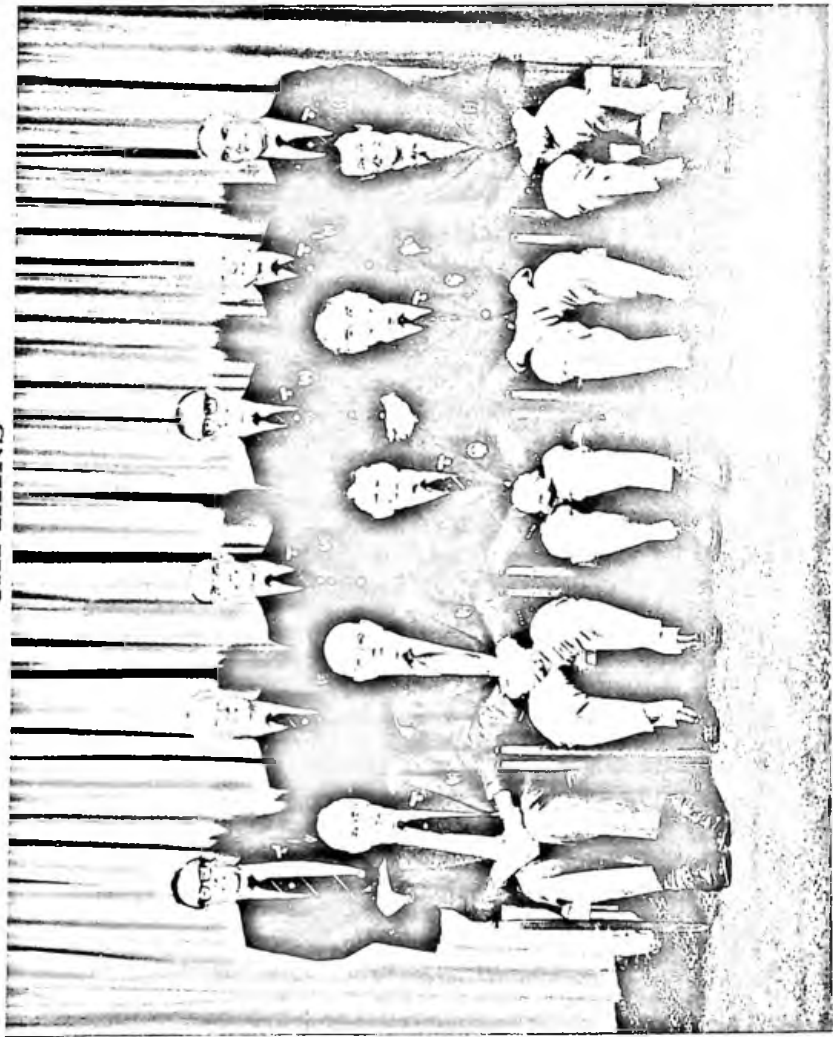
P. CONSTABLE
1955



C.J.N. HILL
1981-84



R.W. HANK
1987-88



Back Row: D. SHIMMIN 1973-74, R.H. ALLEN 1975-76, C.J. CLARK 1977-78, N.M. DICKSON 1979-80, C.J.N. HILL 1981-84, L.D. RICHARDSON 1985-86
 Front Row: F.J. FITZROY 1953-54, 1956-59, A.K. ANDREWARTHA 1963-66, J.W.S. COMBE 1967-68, P.W. BURNETT 1969-70, B.W. BARTLETT 1971-72

Absent: T.K. HEATH 1960-62

Deceased Captains: N.A. HARPER 1927-35, R.C. SECTT 1936-37, R.E. HOLLARD 1938, GLENNARD 1939-52, P. CONSTABLE 1955



T.B. O'BRIEN
1989-90



E.H. FITZROY
1956-59



A.K. ANDREWARTHA
1963-66



J.D. HEINRICH
1995-96



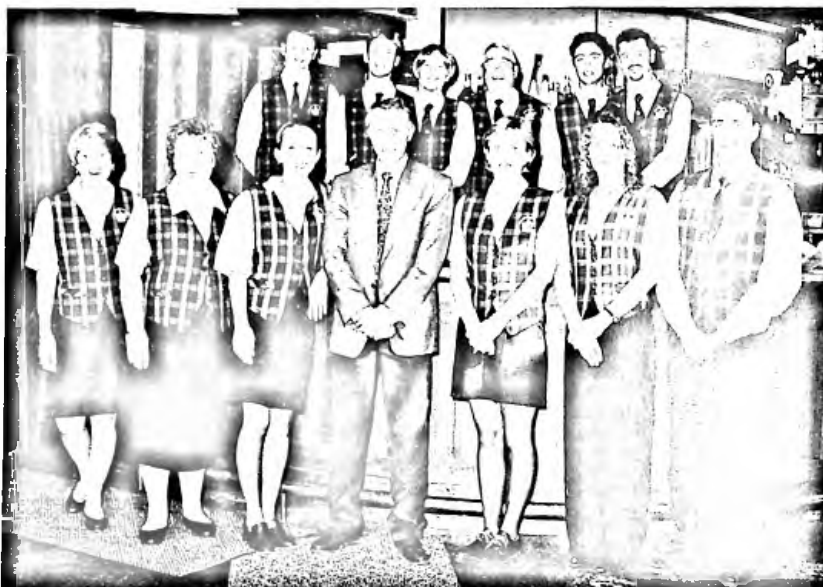
Office Staff

Trish Ryan, Barry Linke (General Manager), Suzanne Barnes, Rex Mooney



Ground Staff

*L to R: B. McCann, D. Hunt, S. Bungey, S. Blades, C. Klei (Course Superintendent),
M. Maystrenko, T. Walker, J. Dalos, B. Smith, R. Hampton*



Dining Room Staff

*Back row, left to right: S. Harley, J. Boland, D. Bailey, A. Matthews, S. Pickles, J. Dixon
Front row, l to r: L. Bauer-Nason, B. Coombe, T. Giannopoulos, M. Markovic (House Manager), W. Pridham, J. Williman, A. Staltari*



Kitchen Staff

Left to right: C. Talbot, T. Kuhn, R. Jacknman, M. Russo, G. Ormsby, N. Spence, K. Studer (Chef)

Appendices

Golf in my time has, literally, changed the face of the world.

(Henry Longhurst in *The Best of Henry Longhurst*)

LIST OF EARLY MEMBERS

Full Members (1926-1929)

Aldersey, W.E.	Cohen, F.	Foster, H.D.	Hughes J.A.
Anstwick, S.	Covernton, H.	Freburg, R.	Hughes, M.C.
Anthony, Alfred	Covernton, J.	Fricker, F.	Hughes, R.A.
Atwell, Leslie	Cowell, Arthur W.	George, A.J.	Innes, D.
Ballantyne, T.F.	Cowell, Richard	Gillman, J.	Ivey, E.J.
Banbury, B.A.	Cowell, L.J.	Granfield, E.B.	Jenkins, J.
Barlow, R.A.	Cox, G.W.	Grasby, E.P.C.	Johns, A.E.
Barrey, W.	Crispe, C.	Green, W.F.	Johnston, Ross M.
Batchelor, O.C.	Davies, E.L.	Gunn, J.B.	Jolly, R.E.
Beare, John H.	Drew, A.F.	Haden, M.	Jones, G.
Beeston, R.	Drew, J.M.	Hall, J.K.E.	Jones, Victor.
Bennett, H.A.	Dunlop, J.	Hall, R.E.	Kerr, H.W.
Bills, L.A.	Elbro, F.W.	Hall, S.M.	Kerrison, Claude
Bills, S.N.	Eldridge, C.C.	Hall, Capt. W.	Lang, E.
Blinman, R.H.	Ellis, F.W.	Harper, H.C.	Lace, G.B.
Blythe, A.D.	Emery, E.	Harper, N.A.	Lasscock, E.A.
Bollen, Dr K.M.	Evans, George C.	Harris, A.	Latimer, J.H.
Bottcher, H.	Ferrier, Douglas	Harrison, F.H.	Latimer, R.
Brook, F.G.	Fewings, D.H.	Harry, A.	Laurie, R.M.B.
Brown, J.T.	Fewings, R.D.	Hart, J.H.	Lawrie, E.R.
Brown, S.T.	Finch, I.A.	Harvey, V.	Ledger, A.J.
Browne, C.R.	Fischer, P.	Harvey, W.L.	Lemon, A.M.
Buchanan, A.	Fisher, D.G.	Hatwell, H.E.	Legnick, E.P.
Byrne, Reuben	Fisher, E.J.	Hatwell, M.	Lewis, Norman
Cartledge, H.H.	Fisher, F.	Hawker, H.E.	Lindsay, H.A.
Chambers, R.G.	Fisher, J.T.	Hawkins, F.G.	Linklater, H.C.
Chambers, S.H.	Fisher, T.	Hibbert, C.I.	Longbottom, H.M.
Cherry, Dr P.T.S.	Fisher, P.	Hill, W.W.C.	MacFarlane, J.J.
Chrome, E.G.	Fletcher, J. (jnr.)	Holden, Dr E.J.R.	Malcolm, G.W.
Churchill-Smith, J.C.	Fletcher, J.J.	Hone, Dr G.M.	Manning, E.J.deC.
Clendenning, F.O.	Forsyth, E.H.	Hopkins, Rev. E.	Marshall, C.H.

Mason, ?	Paterson, S.	Shaw, Frank	Swift, H.W.
McCallum, L.G.	Pellew, H.E.	Schultz, A.	Thompson, W.
McDonald, J.J.	Phillips, E.L.	Shaw, F.	Thomson, C.W.
McDougall, J.G.	Porter, Dr J.	Simpson, R.C.	Thomson, W.D.B.
McFarlane, J.	Potter, B. Anderson	Slattery, F.K.	Tomlinson, J.
McFarlane, J.J.	Pritchard, K.S.	Smith, E. Lingwood	Tucker, D.E.
Millard, H.	Pritchard, P.H.	Smith, F.	Tucker, W.E. (jnr)
Miller, C.W.	Ralph, G.A.M.	Smith, H.O.	Tucker, W.G.
Mills, A.L. (jnr)	Rashleigh, H.J.	Smith, J.	Wake, C.P.
Mills, B.L.	Richardson, A.V.	Smith, Morton	Walkley, A.
Mitchell, R.R.	Robinson, Bertrand	Smith, W.T.	Walpole, J.A.
Mitton, E.W.	Robinson, E.	Stanford, Frank	Wallace, A.W.
Mitton, H.A.	Robinson, C.W.	Stapleton, F.L.	Wallace, Russell
Moffat, James	Robinson, Laurence J.	Stark, D.W.	Walpole, J.H.
Moffit, F.S.	Robley, V.H.	Stevens, G.	Ward, H.A.
Monks, A.J.	Rolph, J.	Stewart, F.	Waters, J.H.
Moore, P.T.	Rooke, W.H.	Stewart, J.J.	Webb, A.J.
Morgan A.	Ross, H.M.	Stockbridge, E.L.	Wheeldon, G.
Munster, R.E.	Rule, A.	Stone, G.R.	Whittingslowe, W.T.
Naylor, J.C.	Sage, A.F.	Stow, G.R.	White, C.
Neild, E. Wenham	Saunders, E.C.	Strang, P.M.	Wills, P.
Nurse, A.R.	Scott, R.C.	Strutton, A.E.	Wooding, A.J.
O'Connell, J.P.	Scott, R.K.	Stuart, Thomas,	Wyly, A.L.
Oldfield, W.F.	Scott, W.	Stuart, W.	Wright, S.
Osborne, J.E.	Scott, W.C.	Sunderland, G.W.	

Associates (1926-1932)

Acraman, Miss N.S.K.	Blinman, Miss D.	Connor, Miss H.M.	Freburg, Miss R.N.
Acraman, Miss P.	Blyth, Ms N.	Coombe, Ms Vonnie	Grasby, Mrs M.
Adams, Miss G.C.	Blythe, Miss J.	Cox, Ms Estelle	Gray, Miss J.
Adams, Ms J.	Bold, Ms Violet	Cox, Mrs George.	Gray, Mrs R.J.C.
Aldersey, Mrs W.E.	Bold, Ms Violet	Cox, Miss Meta	Hall Mrs A.
Anthony, Mrs C.	Bollen, Mrs K.M.	Cunningham, Ms M.	Halliday, Miss F.P.
Anthony, Miss D.G.	Bottcher, Mrs H.	Cunningham, Miss R.	Hanley, Miss A.
Arnott, Miss M.	Brock, Miss A.	Denton, Miss G.	Hardy, Miss K.
Babidge, Ms	Brock, Miss J.	Dick, Miss	Hardy, Miss M.
Baker, Miss H.	Brown Miss M.	Duncan, Miss I.L.	Harvey, Mrs V.
Bald, Miss M.B.	Bunday, Ms	Ellershaw, Miss Betty	Hatwell, Miss M.E.
Bald, Ms N.	Callaghan, Mrs W.M.	Ellis, Ms F.	Heal, Miss I.E.
Bald, Miss V.B.I.	Callaghan,	Erickson, Miss E.F.	Herriot, Ms I.G.
Balleine, Miss G.	Miss Jean G.	Fenner, Ms E.W.	Hocart, Ms O.M.
Barry, Miss M.	Campbell, Mrs G.C.	Ferrier, Miss E.W.	Hocking, Mrs M.F.
Barrey, Mrs W.	Cherry, Miss A.P.	Fisher, Ms B.	Holder, Mrs A.
Beaver, Ms N.	Cherry, Mrs P.T.S.	Fisher, Miss F.	Holder, Miss I.M.
Beeston, Ms Joyce	Chester, Miss B.	Fisher, Mrs T.E.	Holmes, Mrs F.M.
Begg, Mrs	Christie, Mrs	Forsait, Mrs M.B.	Hone, Mrs G.M.
Bennett, Mrs H.A.	Christie, Miss	Freburg, Ms A.A.	Holliday, Ms P.F.
Binder, Miss	Coles, Miss H.	Freburg, Miss H.G.	Hopkins, Mrs J.

Hughes, Mrs R.A.	Marshall, Mrs C.	Reed, Miss B.	Smith, Ms O.
Inkster, Miss A.	Marshall,	Reed, Miss E.B.	Smith, Miss V.M.B.
Inkster, Ms V.	Miss Dorothy M.	Riceman, Miss B.	Southcombe,
Innes, Ms B.E.	Martin, Miss J.	Ridgway, Miss M.E.	Miss K.C.
Jackson,	Matthew, Mrs R.C.	Robertson, Mrs E.B.	Spafford, Mrs W.J.
Miss Karhleen	McBride, Miss B.	Robinson, Mrs C.W.	Stanley, Mrs
Jenkins, Mrs M.B.	McIntosh, Miss A.A.	Robley, Mrs V.H.	Stapleton, Mrs F.L.
Johnson, Ms Mary	McKay, Miss Mavis	Ross, Mrs H.M.	Stewart, Miss J.
Johnston, Miss A.L.	Mills, Mrs B.L.	Rule, Mrs M.	Stewart, Miss M.
Kenney, Miss L.A.	Mitton, Ms E.W.	Sadlier, Miss K.	Srow, Miss E.M.
Kerr, Mrs A.W.	Monks, Mrs A.J.	Sadlier, Miss M.	Stuart, Miss M.A.
Kerr, Mrs H.W.	Naylor, Miss R.W.	Sage, Miss A.F.	Swift, Mrs D.M.
Knowles, Miss G.	Nicholson, Mrs	Saint, Miss s N.	Talbot, Miss M.
Lasscock, Mrs E.	Nitschke, Miss	Saint, Miss Vida	Tucker, Mrs D.E.
Lathlean, Mrs	Noblett, Miss E.G.	Saunders,	Walker, Miss Marie
Larimer, Mrs A.E.	O'Connell, Ms A.M.	Miss E.C.	White, Miss A.
Laurie, Mrs R.M.B.	O'Connell, Mrs J.P.	Scott, Mrs E.N.	White, Miss B.
Lawrence, Miss M.	Orr, Ms Jessie	Scully, Miss M.	White, Miss N.A.
Lawrie, Mrs J.E.C.	Orr, Ms Molly	Shaw, Mrs F.	White, Miss P.
Lawrie, Ms M.C.	Osborne, Miss E.A.	Sidoli, Miss Lorna	Williams, Miss E.M.
Lee, Mrs	Osborne, Mrs Q.	Sinclair, Miss J.	Wills, Mrs F.E.
Lewis, Miss M.H.	Ottaway, Miss M.I.	Slattery, Ms	Winwood, Mrs M.
Malcolm, Ms V.M.	Penhall, Miss G.	Smith, Miss D.	Wright,
Macfarlane, Mrs J.J.	Pickett, Miss J.	Smith,	Miss Mabel R.
Martin, Ms Jean	Pratt, Miss E.M.	Mrs E. Lingwood	
Mathews, Ms G.	Rashleigh, Ms D.H.	Smith, Miss M.	

Junior Members (1928-1930)

Blythe, D.A.	Hart, W.D.	Pritchard, K.S.	Wallace, R.
Chambers, R.G.	Hosking, S.R.	Robinson, J.	
Fisher, D.G.	Hughes, A.J.	Smith, J.	
Freburg, H.E.	Macfarlane, J.J.	Tucker, W.E.	

Patrons

1927-1929 – E.T. Brown 1930 – Dr H.S. Covernton 1931 – E.W. Mitton
This office ceased upon Mr Mitton's death in 1953.

Honorary Life Members

O.C. Batchelor	George Howard (senior)	Charles W. Robinson
Reg. J. Beeston	John N. Howe	Fred. J. Shaw
Eric H. Fitzroy	Roy T. Jackson	Reg. J. Shepherd
E.H. Forsaith	Harry Macklin-Shaw	Doug. J. Shimmmin
H.E. Milton Hatwell	E.W. Mitton	Roy L. Sims
Bruce L. Hocking	J.P. O'Connell	S. Gordon Warren

Simpson Cup Players

The following statistics are up to the end of the 1996 season and show each player's number of matches (M), wins (W) and halves (H).

	M	W	H		M	W	H
Altschwager, L. (1995)	8	6	0	Jupe, C. (1956)	20	11	0
Amor, S. (1990)	1	0	0	Keenan, M. (1967)	5	3	0
Angel, C. (1965)	189	113	6	Kellert, W. (1956)	12	5	0
Bartlett, B. (1959)	12	5	0	Kingshott, V. (1955)	39	18	0
Bartsch, K. (1992)	12	8	0	Langham, P. (1974)	14	5	0
Bell, J. (1962)	3	1	0	Major, R. (1948)	2	0	0
Born, R. (1947)	40	19	1	Manhire, T. (1992)	9	4	0
Brand, J. (1946)	8	1	2	Martin, B. (1970)	26	17	0
Briggs, M. (1988)	17	7	0	Martin, C. (1991)	43	26	0
Broadbridge, H. (1946)	35	13	2	Martin, P. (1958)	31	15	0
Cahill, D. (1989)	10	7	0	Martin, T. (1970)	18	15	0
Cheary, I. (1973)	46	26	0	Mazzone, A. (1988)	27	18	0
Chinner, L. (1954)	8	4	0	McDonald, P. (1985)	60	38	0
Christie, A.R. (1959)	4	1	0	McKay, R. (1960)	67	34	0
Christison, S. (1994)	11	5	0	Middleton, A. (1953)	9	5	0
Clarke, R. (1946)	59	20	3	Minns, W. (1985)	18	9	1
Coats, C. (1988)	1	0	0	Myers, J. (1965)	21	12	0
Correll, R. 1973)	30	19	0	Neill, R. (1958)	42	17	0
Corrick, P. (1979)	7	3	0	Neumann, N. (1955)	27	13	0
Coulson, J. (1990)	51	36	1	O'Loughlin, M. (1980)	9	4	1
Curtis, A. (1986)	5	3	0	Ormsby, J. (1994)	15	11	1
Custance, J. (1972)	100	58	6	Ormsby, W. (1996)	1	1	0
Daly, J. (1946)	72	32	3	Ostrler, C. (1957)	104	67	0
Dick, G. (1966)	34	18	0	Pannach, P. (1985)	18	12	1
Dixon, R. (1966)	27	18	0	Parkinson, I. (1989)	29	16	0
Fewings, R. (1946)	4	0	1	Phillis, D. (1956)	28	13	0
Fink, M. (1975)	63	32	3	Plummer, R. (1967)	22	13	3
Forbes, S. (1946)	19	7	2	Roach, H. (1947)	44	17	0
Forster, J. (1958)	11	5	0	Roberts, P. (1977)	140	94	4
Fraser, G. (1986)	2	0	0	Roberts, W. (1987)	10	3	1
Frost, B. (1960)	15	3	2	Robertson, J. (1946)	4	1	0
Fry, C. (1956)	3	1	0	Robinson, S. (1981)	50	31	6
Gover, A. (1966)	40	25	0	Rogers, C. (1951)	6	2	0
Green, C. (1989)	10	4	0	Scott, G. (1984)	2	0	1
Hocking, M. (1993)	15	11	0	Smith, K. (1982)	16	10	1
Hollard, R. (1946)	18	9	1	Spence, N. (1994)	22	18	0
Howard,				Spence, P. (1983)	16	6	2
George (snr), (1946)	6	0	1	Stanford, B. (1954)	3	1	0
Howard,				Starkey, C. (1987)	5	1	4
George (jnr), (1946)	48	18	3	Stevens, G. (1975)	54	26	2
Howard, J. (1952)	43	21	0	Thomas, V. (1948)	2	1	0
Howard, P. (1958)	140	91	0	Warner, M. (1946)	85	39	1

COMPETITIONS AND TROPHIES

Club Champions

V. Jones	- 1927, 1932	B.W. Bartlett	- 1966
A.W. Cowell	- 1928, 1930	G. Dick	- 1967, 1970, 1971
A.J. Ledger	- 1929	J.W. Myers	- 1968, 1969
R.F. Hollard	- 1933	A. Gover	- 1972
E.V. Suhard	- 1934, 1935	I. Cheary	- 1973
J. Robinson	- 1936	P. Corrick	- 1979
J. Robertson	- 1937	M. Fink	- 1976, 1980
R.A. Clarke	- 1938, 1939, 1946, 1948	P. Roberts	- 1977, 1984, 1985, 1989, 1993
H.R. Roach	- 1947, 1949, 1953	J. Custance	- 1978, 1982
M.E. Warner	- 1950, 1951, 1956, 1957, 1960, 1965	S. Robinson	- 1983
N. Neumann	- 1952	P.F. Spence	- 1986
B.M. Stanford	- 1954	W. Minns	- 1987
V.G. Kingshott	- 1955	T. Mazzone	- 1988
C.G. Ostler	- 1958, 1961	S. Christison	- 1990
R.A. Neill	- 1959	K. Bartsch	- 1991
R.G. McKay	- 1962	M. Hocking	- 1992
P.J. Howard	- 1963, 1964, 1974, 1975, 1981	P. McDonald	- 1994, 1995, 1996

B Grade Cup

1937 - J.H. Botten	1961 - F.R. Montgomery	1980 - B. King
1938 - R.C. Harry	1962 - K.G. Meffert	1981 - P. Hewitt
1939 - H.A. Day	1963 - W.J. Henderson	1982 - D. Field (jnr)
1940-45 - Not played	1964 - G.J. Nicks	1983 - J. Solly
1946 - R.C. Harry	1965 - J.D. Williams	1984 - G. Ringer
1947 - C.T. Young	1966 - L.J. Paterson	1985 - G. Masters
1948 - R.H. Hutchinson	1967 - G.H. Manning	1986 - L.D. Richardson
1949 - B.M. Stanford	1968 - P.R.G. Fagg	1987 - B. Worby
1950 - H. Frost	1969 - R. Saunders	1988 - S. Griffiths
1951 - R.M. Stanford	1970 - T. Coombe	1989 - C. Biar
1952 - D.B. McLeay	1971 - R. Clayson	1990 - G. O'Neill
1953 - G. Fox	1972 - D. Field (jnr)	1991 - F. Marafioti
1954 - P.L. Martin	1973 - J. Richardson	1992 - S. Hutchinson
1955 - B. Frost	1974 - E.A. McDonald	1993 - K. Courts
1956 - D.F. Blackwell	1975 - D.M. Schumacher	1994 - K. Courts
1957 - A.A. Conigrave	1976 - D. Day	1995 - R. Garrett
1958 - D.M. Tamlin	1977 - R. Huxtable	1996 - G. Carter
1959 - P.R.G. Fagg	1978 - A. Parkyn	
1960 - E.W. Haupt	1979 - W. Saville	

C Grade Cup

On 7 June 1938 the committee of the Grange Golf accepted an offer from a member, Mr Daly, to provide a cup for competition among the players of 25 handicap and over but no winners were listed until 1946.

1946 – H.W. Johnston	1963 – B. Moyle	1980 – C. Warland
1947 – L.W. Thomas	1964 – P.W. Matthew	1981 – W.M. Roberts
1948 – A.W. Holmes	1965 – C.P. Brougham	1982 – D. Shurtleworth
1949 – C.W. Rogers	1966 – L.N. Wasley	1983 – M. Wilkinson
1950 – E.B. Phillips	1967 – G. Wheadon	1984 – M. Wilkinson
1951 – R.W. Perkins	1968 – J. Wheatley	1985 – M. Wilkinson
1952 – R.H. Wheeler	1969 – Ray Hank	1986 – J.J. O'Shea
1953 – J. Haga	1970 – R.H. Allen	1987 – B. Hoffman
1954 – D.C. Osborne	1971 – R. Doepke	1988 – W. Zuill
1955 – J.R. Richardson	1972 – R.D. Bishop	1989 – F. Carroll
1956 – R.C. Groves	1973 – K. Trust	1990 – K. Courts
1957 – K.L. Stanley	1974 – M.L. Paterson	1991 – O.S. Jones
1958 – H.J. Gwynne	1975 – C.B. Ramsey	1992 – R. Holt
1959 – H.R. Peake	1976 – M. Paterson	1993 – W.E. Sage
1960 – G.J. Graves	1977 – R.D. Bishop	1994 – R. Hancock
1961 – J.A. Stevens	1978 – R.D. Bishop	1995 – G. Davis
1962 – L.N. Wasley	1979 – M. Tamlin	1996 – C. Hanson

Men's Foursomes Championship

1952 – R.P. Born-M.E. Warner	1975 – M. Fink-P. Wright
1953 – R. Clarke-J. Daly	1976 – B. Martin-T. Martin
1954 – R.P. Born-M.E. Warner	1977 – M. Fink-P.J. Roberts
1955 – R. Clarke-H.R. Roach	1978 – I. Cheary-J. Custance
1956 – I. Saunders-R.A. Neill	1979 – R. Correll-J. Custance
1957 – W.H. Kellett-D.R. Phillis	1980 – R. Correll-J. Custance
1958 – R.A. Clarke-H.R. Roach	1981 – P.J. Roberts-J. Custance
1959 – C.W. Jupe-M.E. Warner	1982 – M. Fink-J. Custance
1960 – C.G. Ostler R.G. McKay	1983 – P.J. Roberts-C.R. Angel
1961 – C.W. Jupe-M.E. Warner	1984 – P. Spence-G. Scott
1962 – C.G. Ostler-R.G. McKay	1985 – C. Starkey-J. Megaw
1963 – C.G. Ostler-R.G. McKay	1986 – P.J. Roberts-C.R. Angel
1964 – J.L. Howard-D.R. Phillis	1987 – P.J. Roberts-C.R. Angel
1965 – P.J. Howard-J.W. Myers	1988 – G.M. Tucker-J. Tucker
1966 – C.W. Jupe-M.E. Warner	1989 – D. Cahill-I. Parkinson
1967 – G. Dick-C.R. Angel	1990 – D. Cahill-I. Parkinson
1968 – G. Dick-C.R. Angel	1991 – A. Matulic-G. Burmeister
1969 – B. Martin-T. Martin	1992 – P.J. Roberts-C.R. Angel
1970 – G. Dick-C.R. Angel	1993 – P.J. Roberts-C.R. Angel
1971 – A. Gover-J. Custance	1994 – A. Mazzone-K. Bartsch
1972 – A. Gover-J. Custance	1995 – P.J. Roberts-C.R. Angel
1973 – T. Martin-J. Custance	1996 – P.J. Roberts-C.R. Angel
1974 – P.J. Howard-C.R. Angel	

Eric Fitzroy Trophy
(Club Stroke Championship)

1955 – M.E. Warner	1969 – P.J. Howard	1983 – J. Custance
1956 – W.H. Kellett	1970 – G. Dick	1984 – J. Custance
1957 – R.A. Neill	1971 – P.J. Howard	1985 – M. Fink
1958 – P.J. Howard	1972 – P.J. Howard	1986 – W.R. Minns
1959 – C.G. Ostler	1973 – J. Custance	1987 – M. Fink
1960 – P.J. Howard	1974 – R. Lovelock	1988 – W. Roberts
1961 – J.L. Howard	1975 – C.R. Angel	1989 – A. Mazzone
1962 – R.G. McKay	1976 – C.R. Angel	1990 – W.W. McGuinness
1963 – C.G. Ostler	1977 – J. Custance	1991 – T.J. Manhire
1964 – P.J. Howard	1978 – M. Fink	1992 – W.W. McGuinness
1965 – J.L. Howard	1979 – J. Custance	1993 – C.R. Angel
1966 – P.J. Howard	1980 – M. Fink	1994 – P. McDonald
1967 – G. Dick	1981 – C.R. Angel	1995 – P.J. Roberts
1968 – J.W. Myers	1982 – K.A. Smith	1996 – J.M. Bell

George Howard Memorial Trophy

1968 – F. Bradley	1978 – J. Annat	1988 – L. Saunders
1969 – R. Saunders	1979 – T. Place	1989 – R. Reichstein
1970 – D. Field (junior)	1980 – N. Carver	1990 – J.V. Bell
1971 – D.W. Scott	1981 – J. Annat	1991 – J. McCarthy
1972 – D. Field (junior)	1982 – T. Ellis	1992 – D. Ure
1973 – R. Edgword	1983 – G. Bamber	1993 – J. Nycz
1974 – W. Lumbers	1984 – J. Tucker	1994 – K. Courts
1975 – B.W. Bartlett	1985 – J. Steele	1995 – K. Courts
1976 – I. Daniels	1986 – L. Brown	1996 – J. Nycz
1977 – A. Menzies	1987 – D. Ure	

C.W. Robinson Memorial Trophy

1950 – J. Wardrop	1966 – E.W. Wood	1982 – L. Odgers
1951 – C. Gordon	1967 – J.H. Wilton	1983 – M. Cameron
1952 – F.C.A. Prait	1968 – C. Wirth	1984 – M. Sykes
1953 – F.R. Montgomery	1969 – D. Andary	1985 – S. Duplock
1954 – A. Pozza	1970 – G. Helliwell	1986 – D.J. Roberts
1955 – B. Frost	1971 – C. Jacquier	1987 – M. Walter
1956 – P.J. Howard	1972 – G.M. Fraser	1988 – J. Bell
1957 – H.M. Hatwell	1973 – A. Martin	1989 – Not played
1958 – J.W. Combe	1974 – J.L. Howard	1990 – Not played
1959 – H.R. Roach	1975 – L.R. Chinner	1991 – G.J. Boyd
1960 – R.E. Sowton	1976 – A. Juleff	1992 – P. Campbell
1961 – J.T. Minter	1977 – J. Cottle	1993 – E.M. Cooper
1962 – C.G. Ostler	1978 – P. Wright	1994 – M.S. Smyth
1963 – R.W.B. Middleton	1979 – T. Eley	1995 – B. Phillis
1964 – R.F. Hollard	1980 – B. Benjamin	1996 – R. Cannizzaro
1965 – E.T. Hodgson	1981 – J. Annat	

Veterans Trophy (The S.R. Jones Trophy)

1957 – K.G. Meffert	1971 – G. Wheadon	1985 – C.J. Clark
1958 – R.F. Hollard	1972 – C. Starr	1986 – R.J. Edgword
1959 – E.L. Phillips	1973 – K. Salkeld	1987 – R. Green
1960 – E.L. Phillips	1974 – C. Haines	1988 – J.L. Howard
1961 – H.G. Banks	1975 – J. Henderson	1989 – M.C. Harris
1962 – K.G. Meffert	1976 – R. Appelkamp	1990 – Not played
1963 – H.R. Roach	1977 – G. Payze	1991 – L.D. Richardson
1964 – F.P. Wilson	1978 – C. Starr	1992 – T. Eley
1965 – M. Shakespeare	1979 – G. McKee	1993 – J. Savage
1966 – H.R. Roach	1980 – L. Rohrlach	1994 – O. Jones
1967 – M. Shakespeare	1981 – C.J. Clark	1995 – W. Bowers
1968 – K.C. Frost	1982 – N. Zerner	1996 – W. Bowers
1969 – T. Edwards	1983 – C.J. Myers	
1970 – G.W. Brown	1984 – R.V. Brand	

Men's Junior Championship

1956 – J. Staiff	1970 – R. Correll	1984 – S. Robinson
1957 – P.J. Howard	1971 – I. Cheary	1985 – G. Burmeister
1958 – P.J. Howard	1972 – I. Cheary	1986 – P.R. Thomas
1959 – T.V. Vandeleur	1973 – M. Fink	1987 – W. Minns
1960 – P.J. Howard	1974 – M. Fink	1988 – M. Parkyn
1961 – P.J. Howard	1975 – M. Fink	1989 – M. Parkyn
1962 – P.J. Howard	1976 – M. Fink	1990 – R. Hocking
1963 – A.P. Bryant	1977 – P.J. Roberts	1991 – T. Manhire
1964 – T. McCarthy	1978 – C. Starkey	1992 – T. Manhire
1965 – J.W. Myers	1979 – M. O'Loughlin	1993 – L.J. Altschwager
1966 – R.L. Dixon	1980 – D. Hill	1994 – L.J. Altschwager
1967 – Not played	1981 – S. Robinson	1995 – C. Farrell
1968 – P. Appelkamp	1982 – S. Robinson	1996 – C. Farrell
1969 – T. Martin	1983 – S. Robinson	

F.W. Pozza Trophy

Fred Pozza won the C.W. Robinson Memorial Trophy in 1954 and it gave him such a kick he decided that at the first opportunity he would become a major trophy donor. Accordingly, in 1955 he provided a trophy for competition between the Club's veterans. In 1956 he went one better and offered a perpetual trophy open to all members by way of a Stableford competition. The veterans' trophy then became sponsored by a new member, Syd Jones.

1956 – J.W. Datson	1963 – M. Hatwell	1991 – K.G. Adams
1957 – E.W. Haupt	1964 – A. Gover	1992 – P.J. Kelly
1958 – R.H. West	1965 – C. Osland	1993 – J.A. Nicolaou
1959 – J.R. Auferheide	1966 – M.E. Warner	1994 – J. Nycz
1960 – R.N. Weidenhofer	1967-1988 – Not recorded	1995 – N. Spence
1961 – M.A. Yeomans	1989 – D. Horton	1996 – G. Bishop
1962 – M.T. Clingly	1990 – K. Kay	

Kirkcaldy Cup

This trophy was donated by a retired banker, Robert Colville Beck, to commemorate the memory of the home town of his grandfather in Scotland. Mr Beck was not a golfer and had never been on the course until he was conducted over it by the president, Roy Sims, in June 1953.

1957 – T.M. Nesbitt
1958 – K. Taylor
1959 – R.W. Burnett
1960 – M.R. Probert

1961 – R.A. Neill
1962 – P.L. Martin
1963 – J.W. Mitchell
1964 – B. Constable

1965 – A.P. Bryant
1966 – L.W. Hodson
1967 – C. Brougham

PROFESSIONALS

1930 – Alfred H. Toogood
1935 – R. I. Lake
1937 – William Robertson
1940-42 Peter Collinson

1943-45 – No appointee
1946 – Alexander Bullock
1947 – Gordon Westthorp
1967 – John Sullivan

1968 – Terry Brady
1969 – John Burton

HEAD GREENKEEPERS

1927 – A. Wenham
1930 – H. West
1945 – F. Johnson

1945 – Robert Blake
1947 – Cliff Foster
1953 – Ted Reeves

1979 – Frank Neighbour
1990 – Chris Klei

CLUB MANAGER

1948 – E.W. Snelling
1953 – Russell D. King
1963 – David F. Saunders

1967 – Norman McMillan
1971 – Norman Dickson
1974 – Lionel Storer

1989 – Barry Linke

WOMEN

Women – Presidents

1931 – Mrs W.J. Spafford
 1932 – Mrs W.E. Aldersey
 1933-35 – Mrs J.E. Osborne
 1936-39 – Mrs J. Gluis
 1940 – Mrs W.G. Malcolm
 1941 – Mrs J. Gluis
 1942-45 – In recess
 1946-49 – Mrs R.C. Scott
 1950-51 – Mrs C.M. Gay
 1952-58 – Mrs W.H. Mongan
 1959-60 – Mrs A.P. McLachlan
 1961-63 – Mrs P.J. Edwards
 1964-65 – Mrs E.J. Pascoe
 1966 – Mrs W.H. Mongan
 1967-68 – Mrs W.G. Francis

1969-70 – Mrs G.L. Richardson
 1971-72 – Mrs J.N. Howe
 1973-74 – Mrs G.C. Smith
 1975-76 – Mrs F.R. George
 1977 – Mrs C.J. Hill
 1978-79 – Mrs W.J. Bentley
 1980-81 – Mrs M.H. Smith
 1982-83 – Mrs H. Rutter
 1984-85 – Mrs J. Ferguson
 1986-87 – Mrs M. Samarcq
 1988-89 – Mrs N. Robertson
 1990-91 – Mrs C. Thamm
 1992-93 – Mrs D. Hill
 1994-95 – Mrs M. Recchi
 1996 – Mrs A. Evans

Women – Captains

1933-35 – Mrs W.E. Aldersey
 1936-39 – Mrs R.C. Scott
 1940-41 – Mrs A. Martin
 1942-45 – In recess
 1946-49 – Mrs C.M. Gay
 1950-51 – Mrs R.C. Scott
 1952-55 – Mrs A.P. McLachlan
 1956-61 – Mrs C.M. Gay
 1962-63 – Mrs E.J. Pascoe
 1964-65 – Mrs S.N. Hunkin
 1966-67 – Mrs H.T. Hollis
 1968-69 – Mrs I.J. Hyde
 1970-71 – Mrs D.J. Shimmin

1972-73 – Mrs R.J.C. Wetherill
 1974-75 – Mrs M. McAlister
 1976-79 – Mrs M.J. Wheatley
 1980-81 – Mrs A. Beard
 1982-83 – Mrs A. Hank
 1984-85 – Mrs H.M. Hosie
 1986-87 – Mrs A.L. Jones
 1988-89 – Mrs J. Zuill
 1990-91 – Mrs T. Cagney
 1992-93 – Mrs M. Williams
 1994-95 – Mrs H. Martin
 1996 – Mrs J.F. McGorm

Women – Club Champions

Miss B. White – 1928, 1929
 Mrs A. Langford – 1930
 Mrs G. Scott – 1931
 Miss J. Sinclair – 1932, 1934, 1937
 Mrs W.E. Aldersey – 1933
 Miss A. White – 1935, 1936
 Miss D. Laing – 1938, 1939
 (now Mrs J. Howard)
 Mrs J. Howard – 1956, 1957, 1958,
 1960, 1964, 1966
 Miss B. Begg – 1947
 Mrs G.B. Norman – 1948, 1951
 Miss M. McKay – 1949, 1950, 1952, 1953,
 1954, 1955, 1962,
 1963
 Mrs J.A. Cooper – 1959
 Miss R. Banks – 1961
 (now Mrs Reeves)
 Mrs E.C. Reeves – 1965, 1967, 1968,
 1969, 1977

Mrs W. Stadthagen – 1970
 Mrs K.C. Crafter – 1971, 1974
 Mrs J.G. Campbell – 1972
 Mrs P. Thomson – 1973, 1979
 Mrs J.F. McGorm – 1975
 Mrs L.B. Coats – 1976
 Mrs K.F. Kavanagh – 1978
 Mrs A.L. Jones – 1980, 1981, 1983,
 1992, 1995
 Mrs W.H. Osborne – 1982, 1988
 Miss K. Simmonds – 1984
 Miss C. Burton – 1985, 1989
 Mrs A. Cumming – 1986
 Mrs B. Beaumont – 1987
 Mrs M. McAlister – 1990, 1993
 Mrs P. Madigan – 1991
 Mrs M. Hughes – 1994
 Mrs G. Beaumont – 1996

Women – B Grade Cup

1948 – Mrs G.J. Howard	1965 – Mrs H.T. Hollis	1982 – Ms M. Rice
1949 – Mrs C.J. Moller	1966 – Mrs R.W. Middleton	1983 – Miss H. Rice
1950 – Miss R. Banks	1967 – Mrs A.F. Lindquist	1984 – Mrs J. Henry
1951 – Mrs A.P. McLachlan	1968 – Mrs A.J. Martin	1985 – Mrs G.P. List
1952 – Miss M. Hocking	1969 – Mrs J.A. Cooper	1986 – Mrs K.W. Whibley
1953 – Mrs H.G. Lovelock	1970 – Mrs H.N. Heath	1987 – Mrs L. Shimmin
1954 – Mrs H.W. Jones	1971 – Mrs A.J. Martin	1988 – Mrs M. Dobson
1955 – Mrs J. McNicol	1972 – Mrs J. Byrnes	1989 – Mrs L. Hoffmann
1956 – Mrs H.J. Polkinghorne	1973 – Mrs J. Byrnes	1990 – Mrs K. Hanson
1957 – Mrs E.J.B. Davis	1974 – Mrs J.A.B. Rolland	1991 – Miss B. Gameau
1958 – Mrs H.G. Lovelock	1975 – Mrs R.C. Marshall	1992 – Mrs C. Ouslinis
1959 – Mrs K.C. Crafter	1976 – Mrs K.F. Kavanagh	1993 – Mrs M. Miki
1960 – Mrs E.S. Burrell	1977 – Mrs J. Byrnes	1994 – Mrs C. Huppattz
1961 – Mrs H.W. Jones	1978 – Mrs R.P. Allen	1995 – Miss M.A. Field
1962 – Mrs K.C. Crafter	1979 – Mrs W.N. Henry	1996 – Mrs J. McCarthy
1963 – Mrs P.J. Henderson	1980 – Mrs L.P. McCavanagh	
1964 – Mrs G.P. List	1981 – Mrs W.N. Henry	

Women – C Grade Cup

1951 – Mrs G. Miller	1967 – Mrs P.H. Culley	1983 – Mrs I.P. Williams
1952 – Miss R. Cleland	1968 – Mrs R.W. Burnett	1984 – Mrs F. Swiggs
1953 – Mrs H.J. Moller	1969 – Mrs O.D. Dawson	1985 – Mrs M. Battye
1954 – Mrs H.N. Hirst	1970 – Mrs H.N. Hirst	1986 – Mrs B. Wuttke
1955 – Miss J. Loan	1971 – Mrs G.W. Brown	1987 – Mrs C. Ouslinis
1956 – Mrs E.J. Pascoe	1972 – Mrs H.T. Hollis	1988 – Mrs B. Burnard
1957 – Mrs R.G. Cleland	1973 – Mrs W. Crierie	1989 – Mrs C. Huppattz
1958 – Mrs B.L. Hocking	1974 – Mrs A. Hank	1990 – Mrs C. Huppattz
1959 – Mrs H.T. Hollis	1975 – Mrs W.J. Henderson	1991 – Miss E. Daly
1960 – Mrs D.A.R. King	1976 – Mrs G.C. O'Loughlin	1992 – Mrs L.J. Bridge
1961 – Mrs W.A. Langsford	1977 – Mrs D. Mortimer	1993 – Mrs L.J. Bridge
1962 – Mrs R.A. Schultz	1978 – Mrs J.T. Warland	1994 – Mrs H. Sanderson
1963 – Mrs G.P. List	1979 – Mrs W.J. Henderson	1995 – Miss E. Daly
1964 – Mrs P.H. Culley	1980 – Miss L. Dawson	1996 – Mrs C. McDonald
1965 – Mrs F.A. Davies	1981 – Mrs D.C. Whibley	
1966 – Mrs A.B. Johnson	1982 – Mrs P. Leonard	

Women – Honorary Life Members

Coralie Gay

Joyce Hill

Alice Pope

* * * * *

Keep the head still – slow back – don't press. There is no better rule for a happy and successful life.

(P.G. Wodehouse)

Sources and Notes

The only way of really finding out a man's true character is to play golf with him.

(P.G. Wodehouse)

Chapter 1

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2. Ted Barrett, *The Complete Golf Chronicle*; *The Guinness Book of Golf Facts and Feats*.
3. J. Johnson, *The Royal Melbourne Golf Club – A Centenary History*, John Ford, *This Sporting Land*, Terry Smith, *Australian Golf – The First 100 Years*, *Advertiser*, 27 July 1895, p. 4, *Sport in Britain*, page 190.
4. W. Park, junior, *The Game of Golf*, Longmans, Green & Co, 1896.
5. John Ford, *This Sporting Land*.
6. John Daly, *Elysian Fields*, p. 179.
7. *Ibid*, p. 28.
8. *Ibid*, p. 190. Also see *Register*, 8 November 1859, page 2, 30 January 1862, p. 3; a 'single wicket' match is advertised in the *South Australian*, 24 November 1838.
9. *Ibid*; *Southern Australian*, 17 March 1843, p. 2; *Register*, 28 March 1853, p. 1e; *Advertiser*, 1 September 1936 (special edition), p. 77; *Elysian Fields*, p. 58.
10. *Register*, 23 July 1861, page 2d.
11. *Register*, 12 December 1908, p. 8, *Chronicle*, 24 January 1935, M. Ridgway, *South Australian Golf, 1869-1970*, C. Bell, *Eighty Golfing Years, North Adelaide Golf Club, 1905-1985*.
The 'Hutchinson' mentioned was, no doubt, Horatio Gordon, Hutchinson, amateur champion of England in 1886 and 1887, and author of a number of books on golf and outdoor life.
A report of golf being played on the Adelaide Race-course is in the *Register*, 17 May 1870, page 5c; also see 23 May 1870, page 3f.
The first competition of the Adelaide Golf Club on the north-east Park Lands is reported in the *Chronicle*, 15 October 1892, page 15d; also see *Chronicle*, 17 February 1894, page 15f.
12. *Advertiser*, 27 July 1895, p. 4, *Observer*, 29 May 1897, 23b.
13. *Register*, 5 October 1897, page 7c.
14. *Register*, 27 June 1903, p.4.
15. *Advertiser*, 18 May 1933, p. 16g.
16. *Register*, 4 January 1905, *Advertiser*, 2 July 1906, p. 4e. The club received the appellation of 'Royal' in 1923.
17. *Register*, 19 September 1908. p. 8g, *Advertiser*, 19 September 1908, p. 8 Seventy-five boy caddies at Seaton were to go on strike in 1931 – see *The News*, 18 April 1931, p. 1c.
18. *Register*, 14 February 1911, p. 19b.
19. *Register*, 24 June 1926, p. 8.
20. Webster Evans, *op. cit.*
21. *The News*, 8 June 1932.
22. *The News*, 16 August 1935.

Chapter 2

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2. See *The Career of Frederick Estcourt Bucknall*, an unpublished manuscript by Mabel Hardy held in Personal Record Group 101 in the Mortlock Library of South Australiana (MLSA).
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16. *Register*, 9 September 1894, p. 6. For further 'vars' see 16 November 1897, p. 7, 31 March 1902, p. 7, *Chronicle*, 10 November 1900, p. 33.
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18. Research Notes Nod. 161 and 162 in MLSA; Deposited Plan No. 712 and Certificate of Title Volume 286, Folio 28 in the Lands Title Office; also see Applications Nod. 3940, 7206 and 25214 in the General Registry Office.
19. *Chronicle*, 27 September 1879, *Register*, 2 October 1879, Mabel Hardy, *op. cit.*, pp. 15-16. A copy of the petition from the subdividers to parliament is in the *Observer*, 23 August 1879, p. 13e.
20. See Personal Record Group 240 in MLSA; it contains much information, including newspaper cuttings, on early suburban rail services.
21. *Register*, 3 April 1883, p. 6d, *Advertiser*, 27 and 30 March 1936, pp. 6d and 25a. A history of the school is in *The Village School That Grew – The Grange School, 1880-1983*.
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23. *Register*, 13 and 24 August 1889, pp. 6g and 5c, 3 September 1889, p. 3g.
24. Smith & Twidale, *An Historical Account of Flooding in the Torrens River System* (1987). Also see *Register*, 18 April 1889, 18 May 1898, 16 July 1898, 21 August 1909, 6 June 1923, p. 9, *Advertiser*, 20 July 1917, 5 September 1931, *The Mail*, 28 September 1935, p. 11.
25. *Chronicle*, 26 December 1868, p. 11e.
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1. Cited in the Club's Newsletter of July 1995 and attributed by Derek Carter, a club member, to an unpublished manuscript by Darryl Kraehenbuehl.
2. The main sources for this chapter were *Register* 11 May 1911, p. 4f, *The Mail*, 14 July 1917, p. 7d, 12 January 1918, p. 2, *Observer*, 28 July 1919, pp. 19d and 23, 15 September 1917, p. 19a, *Register*, 13 June 1924, p. 13b; C. Fenner & J.B. Cleland, *The Geology and Botany of the Adelaide Coast*; SA Lands Department, *The Measure of the Land* (1986). For background information on Section 903 see Application No. 3940 in the General Registry Office and Certificates of Title, Volume 41, Folio 176, 243/83, 273/235 and 598/134. For Section 902 (Kingstown – GRO Plan 327 of 1855) see Applications nos. 9564, 15329, 19463 and Certificates of Title 124/151, 125/98, 237/152, 410/146, 413/25, 1079/148, 2049/32-33, 2255/151.

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1. *Advertiser*, 2 February 1922, p. 11e, 18 December 1922, page 6c.
2. *Register*, 10 March 1927, page 12c; also see 11 March 1927, page 11e.
3. *South Australian Primitive Methodist Record*, April 1887, pp. 239-240; cited in *The Flinders History of South Australia – Social History*, p. 205.
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6. *Register*, 12 August 1898, p. 3g, 11 December 1911, *Advertiser*, 18 February 1904, p. 6a, 23 June 1921, p. 10f, 7 July 1921, page 7h, 11 and 15 July 1922, pp. 10 and 15g, 22 August 1922, p. 9c, 2 March 1931, p. 8d, *The News*, 15 July 1922, p. 6e, 4 October 1934, p. 10e, *Register*, 22 and 23 November 1904, page 8h and 9f, *Observer*, 11 May 1912, p. 51a, *Advertiser*, 15 July 1922, page 15g.
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2. *The Mail*, 13 August 1927, p. 1.
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4. *Advertiser*, 14 April 1927, p. 26, 24 June 1927, p. 26.
5. *Advertiser*, 1 July 1927, p. 25, *The News*, 1 July 1927, p. 11, *Register*, 1 July 1927, p. 4.
6. *Register*, 1 July 1927, p. 4, *Advertiser*, 15 July 1927, p. 26. The first competition was played on Saturday, 9 July 1927.
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9. *Advertiser*, 30 August 1927, p. 22.
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2. For details of the purchase see Crown Lease, Volume 816, Folio 43. Also see minutes of special general meeting of 9 January 1934.
3. See Crown Lease, Volume 908, Folio 19 for details of the transaction.
4. *Register*, 31 December 1925, p. 6.
5. *The News*, 17 September 1933, p. 4, *Australian Golf*, March 1980.
6. *The News*, 10 July 1939, p. 8.
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2. *The News*, 13 November 1948.
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3. Advertiser, 23 August 1961, p. 18.
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15. *The News* 9 June, 1927, p.9.
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20. *Advertiser*, 29 September, 1986, p.29.
21. Minutes, 21 January, 1982.
22. *SA Golfer*, September, 1990, p.7.
23. Minutes, 6 March, 1964.
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Chapter 14

1. *The News*, 27 March 1931, p. 13, *SA Golfer*, August 1977, p. 7.

Chapter 15

1. *Advertiser*, 30 June 1939.
2. Thanks to John Burton for this anecdote.
3. This chapter was compiled from reference notes and scrap books kindly provided by John Custance, a former Grange Simpson Cup player, and newspaper reports of the period researched by the author.

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2. *The News*, 4 and 25 July 1930, 10 August 1934, p. 11.
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Chapter 18

1. Tom Ramsey, *Great Australian Golf Courses*, p. 38
2. *The News*, 7, 8 and 10 June 1937.

Epilogue

1. See the *Observer*, 29 May 1897, p. 23, *Register*, 15 October 1898, 13 August 1923, p. 8, 24 July 1926, p. 8, *Advertiser*, 16 June 1923, p. 12, 19 January 1935, p. 20 and James Michener, *Sports in America* for additional expositions on the general theme of this epilogue.
The term 'average golfer' applies to all those yet to better a score of ninety -- statistically, this applies to ninety per cent of all golfers.

Index

In prehistoric times, cavemen had a custom of beating the ground with clubs and uttering spine-chilling cries. Anthropologists call this a form of primitive self-expression. When modern men go through the same ritual, they call it golf.

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* * * * *

Any time you get the urge to golf, instead take 18 minutes and beat your head against a good solid wall. This is guaranteed to duplicate to a tee the physical and emotional beating you would have suffered playing a round of golf. If 18 minutes are not enough, go for 27 or 36 – whatever feels right.

(Mark Oman, Portrait of a Golfaholic)



