

# 62

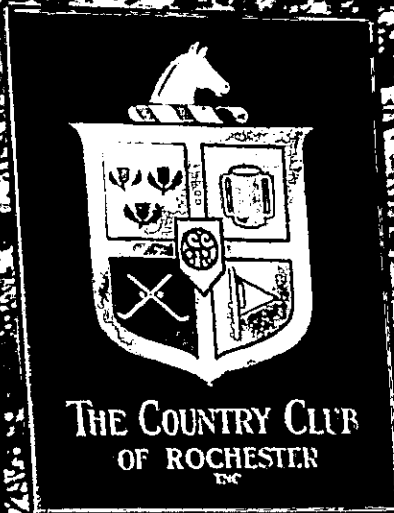
## WOMEN'S AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE USGA

THE COUNTRY CLUB OF ROCHESTER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

August 27 - September 1, 1962

OFFICIAL PROGRAM \$1.00

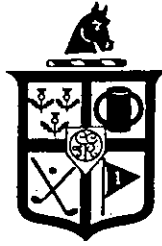




## PROUD TRADITION

Rochester and The Country Club of Rochester welcome the ladies of the Women's Amateur Championship. We are proud to be hosts to the sixty-second running of this historic tournament, which for so long has typified the high caliber of our national competition. Good luck to every contestant — you carry a proud tradition.





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Official Program for the 62nd Women's Amateur Championship of USGA  
The Country Club of Rochester, Rochester, New York  
August 27 - September 1, 1962

William C. Chapin, Honorary Chairman

Scott Stewart, Jr., General Chairman

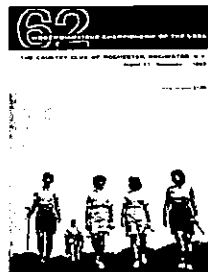
Dr. George M. Trainor and Mrs. Richard G. Bennett, Vice Chairmen

Printed by Case-Hoyt Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.

### ABOUT THE COVER GIRLS

We were looking for a picture symbolic of the youthful zest and vitality that has always played such a part in Rochester golf. We found it in this foursome of young women striding off The Country Club's 7th tee.

From left to right, Sally Hanford has recently won the First Flight in the Women's Club Championship; Linda Del Monaco is a three-times winner of Oak Hill Country Club's Junior Championship and current holder of the Louise Sugg's Trophy; Jane Swan Bush plays at a handicap of 7 and was runner-up in 1959 for the Women's Club Championship; Anne Trainor, daughter of illustrious golfing parents, won The Country Club of Rochester Women's Championship in 1958; the next year she lost to her mother in the Rochester District finals and was runner-up (again to her champion Mother) in the 1960 Oak Hill Country Club Championship.





*Best Wishes  
To Anne Gunderson  
Ann Baker*

Welcome to the Women's Amateur

# *Golf Championship*

of the USGA

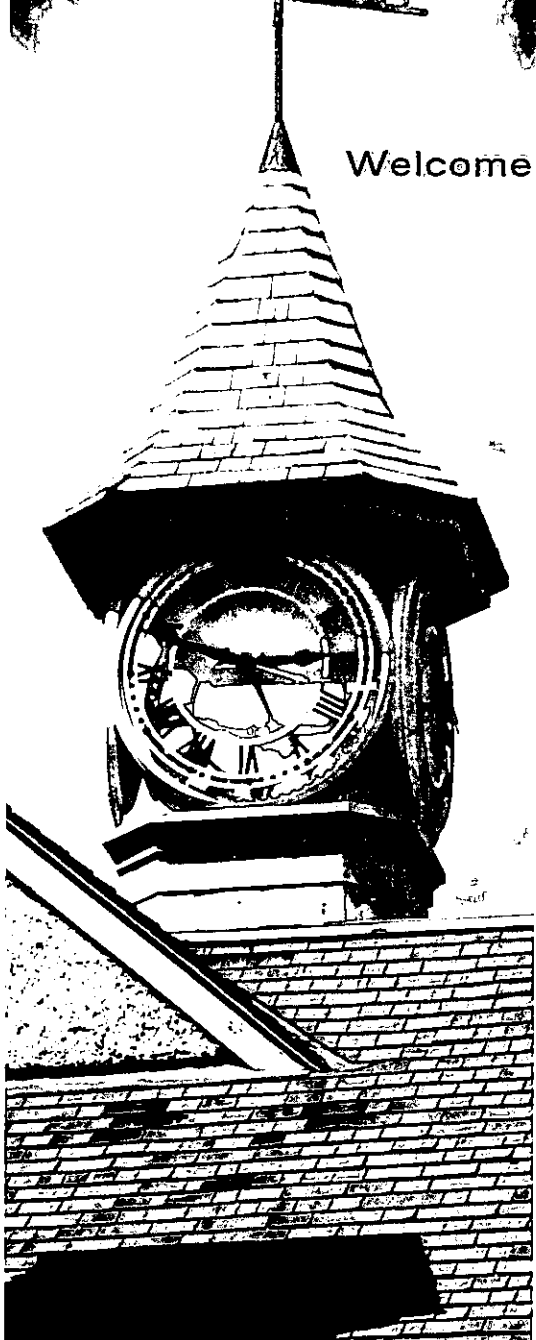
On behalf of the Officers and Board of Stewards of The Country Club of Rochester, may we extend a hearty and sincere welcome to contestants and spectators in the Women's Amateur Golf Championship of the United States Golf Association. We welcome, too, the U.S.G.A. officials whose assistance in preparing for this tournament made our job much easier. We are also glad to have with us as our guests the members of the Curtis Cup teams who have recently competed at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

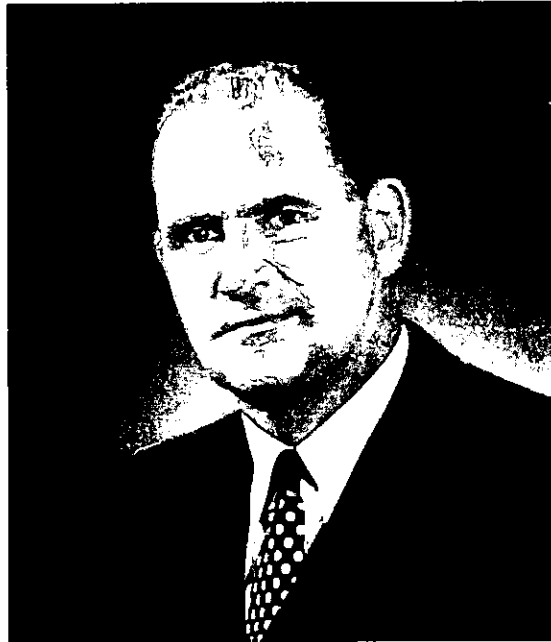
Many members have devoted many hours to seeing that all our guests' needs are anticipated and every detail carefully handled. We especially want to thank the Tournament General Chairman, his committee chairmen and committee members . . . our advertisers and, of course, you, our audience.

Let the play begin . . . and may the best golfer win!

*William R. Baker*

WILLIAM R. BAKER  
President,  
The Country Club of Rochester





**T**his program is dedicated with great fondness and respect to the memory of our Honorary Chairman, William C. Chapin, whose tragic death occurred in the crash of a jet airliner on May 22, 1962. Bill's unassuming and gracious personality, his kindness, his warmth and quiet wit and his sincere friendliness attracted people to him from all walks of life. At the same time his ability, his intelligence, his forthrightness and his determination in whatever job he undertook gave him the respect of all who knew him.

Bill loved golf in all its aspects. He started to play even before he reached his teens and it wasn't long before he became one of the finest golfers in New York State. His interest in the game eventually led him to its administrative side. In 1951 he became associated with the U.S.G.A. and in 1956 he was made a member of its Executive Committee, an office which he held at the time of his death.

When he was a young boy Bill joined Rochester's Oak Hill Country Club, of which his father was long one of the most popular members and for several years in the 1930's its President. For many years father and son had the pleasure of playing there together and soon became affectionately known as "Big Bill" and "Little Bill."

Bill loved Oak Hill and his contribution to the Club was great. He became its President in 1955 and served in that capacity through 1957. He was instrumental in bringing the U.S.G.A. Men's Open to Oak Hill in 1956. Bill was also a member of The Country Club of Rochester. He won the Club's Invitation Tournament in 1936.

Bill was devoted to his lovely wife, three fine children and two grandsons. He was a family man in the truest sense of the word. He loved music and was an accomplished pianist. Bill was a gregarious person. He enjoyed good company and good fun. Many a time at a party at a friend's house or at home he could be found playing the piano with the guests gathered around until the small hours of the morning.

Bill Chapin was a wonderful person. Now he is gone, but he takes with him the love, affection and respect of a legion of friends and acquaintances.

# Officers and executive committee of the USGA

## 1962 USGA officers



**John M. Winters, Jr.**  
*President*  
Southern Hills  
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Pittsburgh, Pa.



**Robert F. Dwyer**  
Waverley Country  
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**Robert K. Howse**  
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**Edward L. Emerson**  
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**Harold A. Moore**  
Exmoor Country Club  
Highland Park, Ill.



**Charles P. Stevenson**  
Country Club of  
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Buffalo, N. Y.



**Edwin R. Foley**  
Orinda Country Club  
Orinda, Calif.



**Eugene S. Pulliam**  
Country Club of  
Indianapolis  
Indianapolis, Ind.



**Henry H. Russell**  
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Coral Gables, Fla.



**Philip H. Strubing**  
*General Counsel*  
Sunnybrook Golf Club  
Plymouth Meeting, Pa.



**Joseph C. Dey, Jr.**  
*Executive Director*  
The Creek Club  
Locust Valley, N. Y.



**P. J. Boatwright, Jr.**  
*Assistant Director*  
Westport, Conn.



# Women's committee of the USGA



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Frost and Winter Sts.  
Natick, Mass.



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1212 N. Cedar St.  
Glendale 7, Calif.



Mrs. George Conant, Jr.  
9630 Ladue Road  
Clayton 24, Mo.



Mrs. Paul Dye, Jr.  
530 W. 79th St.  
Indianapolis 8, Ind.



Mrs. E. C. Kip Finch  
Ponus Ridge  
New Canaan, Conn.



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30 Colt Rd.  
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Mrs. Les Johnstone  
53 River Heights  
Mason City, Iowa



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McGiverin  
358 Rivard Blvd.  
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Mrs. Hiram Parks  
2826 22nd St.  
Lubbock, Texas



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58 Rankin Road  
Buffalo 26, N. Y.



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3839 Jackson St.  
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808 East Deerpath  
Lake Forest, Ill.



Miss Ed Dell Wortz  
202 No. Greenwood  
Fort Smith, Ark.



Mrs. Robert M. Young  
27 Forest Glen Lane  
Tacoma 99, Wash.

# The dual nature of Golf's appeal



By JOHN M. WINTERS, JR.  
*USGA, President*

.....

When Gene Littler underwent the agonies of a 7 on a par-3 hole in a television match last winter, millions were able to recognize the 1961 Open Champion's plight instantly and recall, with shudders, a personal horror at their own courses.

This is the magic of golf. The casual weekend player can identify himself readily with the greatest of players. Moreover, the high handicap golfer can actually outplay the Open Champion on a given hole.

Littler and most of the other renowned American golfers, however, are not big men physically. Their success seems in no way predicated on an unusual alignment of genes. It hinges more on determination, concentration and timing, elements within the reach of everyone who picks up a golf club.

This singular appeal of golf largely explains the rapid growth of the game in recent years — both in numbers of participants and numbers of spectators.

We live in an era of increased leisure time, and the American citizen turns more and more to sports as a healthy preoccupation. Manufacturers of equipment and the headquarters of professional sports leagues proudly announce new highs almost annually.

These announcements center around statistics telling of more spectators or more participants. It is

usually one or the other, seldom both.

Golf appears unique in that it is experiencing a remarkable combination of increase both in players and in people who go out to watch the major competitions.

The major spectator sports—football, baseball and basketball—show a sharp rise in the number of spectators since the end of World War II. The number of adult participants in these sports;

however, does not rise sharply.

On the other hand, sports such as bowling, fishing and hunting reveal sizeable annual increases in the active number of participants. Of late, bowling has begun a movement to interest the spectator as well as the participant.

Other contributing factors in golf's popularity are that it is a leisurely game (but don't dawdle!), one that can be participated in by all age groups and is conducive to sociability. Golf is one of the few sports that can be enjoyed by mixed foursomes.

Golf's expansion is striking, especially in view of the fact that as golfers in 1888, when the first permanent American golf club was founded, the game has grown to some 4,530,000 who now play 15 or more rounds annually.





The magic of golf lies in the beauty of its surroundings, the excitement of its intensely individualized competition, and the ever-increasing player interest. Despite inherent disadvantages, golf's galleries continue to swell each year in this country and abroad. The 1960 Curtis Cup Match attracted a huge throng of 12,000 at Lindrick on the second day. Above is the 13th at ocean-rimmed Pebble Beach.

One of golf's biggest single boosts resulted from amateur Francis Ouimet's victory in the 1913 Open. Fewer than 350,000 played golf that year, but 10 years later, in 1923, the number was 2,000,000.

There was a total of only 43 entries for the first USGA Open and Amateur Championships in 1896. The total for the same two events last year was 4,444.

Consider also that at the turn of this century there were somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000 golf courses in this country, while today we enjoy an estimated 6,623 golf courses including 436 par-3 courses. This means that almost 60 per cent of the estimated 11,249 golf courses in the world are in the USA.

Another view of golf's brisk growth is seen in the number of golf balls sold. It was estimated that 24,000,000 were sold in 1939; 22 years later, in 1961, the figure has risen to 51,062,088.

Golf's differences from other sports extend to the attitude toward Rules. Did you ever see a runner in baseball, on a close play at third base, turn to the umpire and declare himself out? Can you imagine a football tackle telling the referee that his team should be penalized because he had been holding the opposing player?

But think of the numerous occasions where a golfer has called an infraction of the Rules on himself. There are few sports in which this type of sportsmanship is so prevalent — in which the player is usually his own

referee. Self-policing on Rules is at the very heart of the game of golf.

Golf has spectator appeal despite inherent handicaps. Most other popular sports lend themselves readily to production for the gallery — there are standard layouts for the playing fields in baseball, football, hockey, basketball, track, bowling, swimming and most others.

But when a spectator buys a ticket for a golf tournament, all he receives is the right of entrance to some 125 to 150 acres. He has no specific seat. He moves about the course with huge crowds, up and down hills, sometimes in inclement weather, just with the chance he may get to see the play of the leaders. And it may turn out that the decisive stroke of the tournament is at that moment being hit on a fairway seven holes away.

In spite of these obstacles, however, golf tournaments continue to flourish and attract large galleries. As an example, last year's Open at Oakland Hills near Detroit had a total three-day attendance of 47,975, surpassing the record set only the previous year by 4,000. Further, 20,439 attended the final day of the Open last year, an increase of almost 25 per cent over the record, also set the previous year.

Look at figures from the Professional Golfers' Association tour. In 1938, for example, it was estimated

*(Continued on page 86)*

# 62<sup>nd</sup> AMATEUR

## TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE



William C. Chapin  
*Honorary Chairman*  
1911-1962



Scott Stewart, Jr.  
*General Chairman*



Dr. George M. Trainor  
*Vice Chairman*



Mrs. Richard G.  
Bennett  
*Vice Chairman*



Warren W. Allen  
*Transportation,  
Parking and  
Accommodations*



Mrs. William C. Baird  
*Registration*



Willard C. Case  
*Gallery*



E. Kent Damon  
*Finance*



Sherman Farnham  
*Public Information*



John W. Gates, Jr.  
*Caddies*



James T. Henderson  
*Admissions*



Joseph T. Lee  
*Program*



Donald E. McConville  
*Grounds*



Burton C. Smith  
*Scoring*



E. Malcolm Wolcott  
*House*



# GOLF CAPITOL

Martin Donahoe, Jr. is Club Historian, a former Club President, and an avid golfer. His game is about the same as it was when he was 15, and thirty-five years on the links (with time out for a depression and a war), has wrought little change. A New Yorker, he first came to Rochester in 1935 to work for a local corporation. His hobby is collecting golf memorabilia and he feels that in time The Country Club of Rochester will have a collection the equal of any other club in the nation.

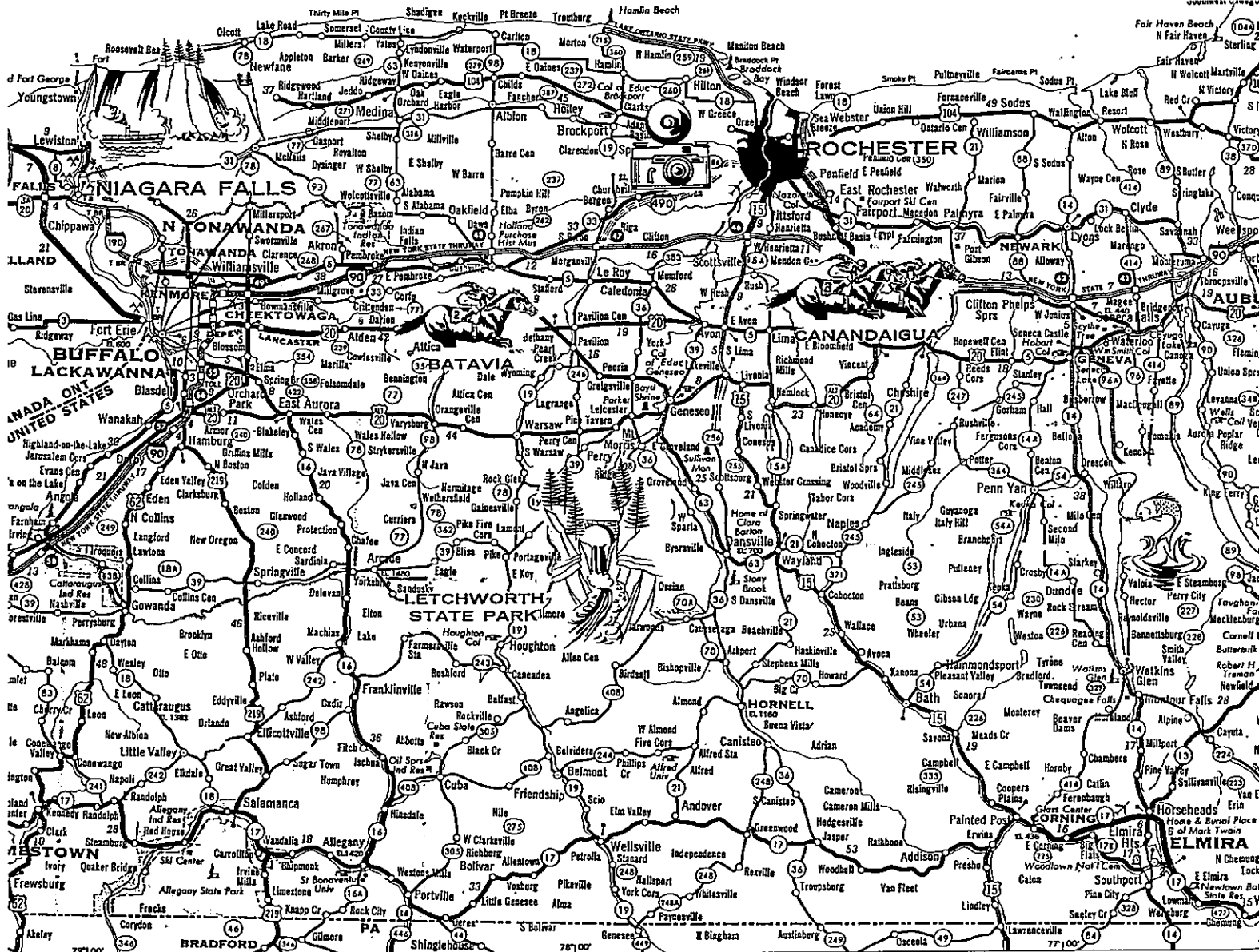
*Rochester, New York (Metropolitan population 586,377, third largest city in New York State, 31st in the United States), is located approximately midway of Lake Ontario's southern shore some six or seven miles upstream from the mouth of the Genesee River. Roundabout, the terrain is generally level or moderately undulating with a slight inclination toward the lake which has a surface elevation of 246 feet above mean sea level — (from the 1960 report of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau).*

Even a cursory reading of the above would indicate that Rochester is ideally suited as a place where good turf and therefore good golf courses abound. The key, of course, is the abundance of moisture implied by the words *river* and the *lake*. And if you were to read further in the report, you would find that this region has a fairly heavy average rainfall (31.83 inches), record snowfalls, and a very high percentage of cloudy days — all of which contribute to such things as the growing of grass for golf courses, and the perfection of such sedentary arts as Book Reading, Gin Rummy, and Complaining by those late arrivals to the North Country who grew up in sunnier climes — which is almost anywhere else except the Pacific Northwest, according to the same Weather Bureau.

*(Continued on page 15)*

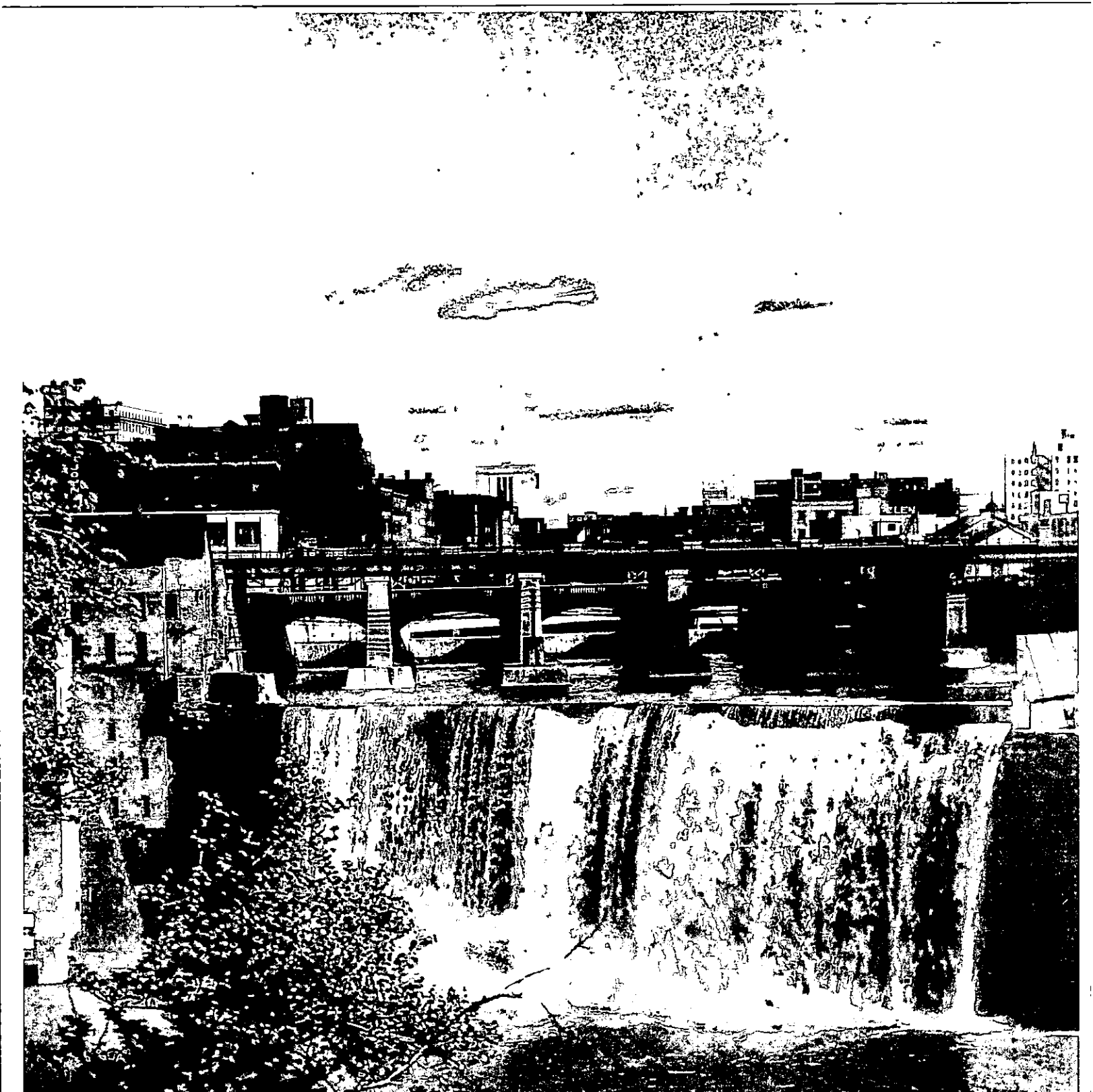
# LAKE ONTARIO

ST. LAWRENCE  
SEAWAY

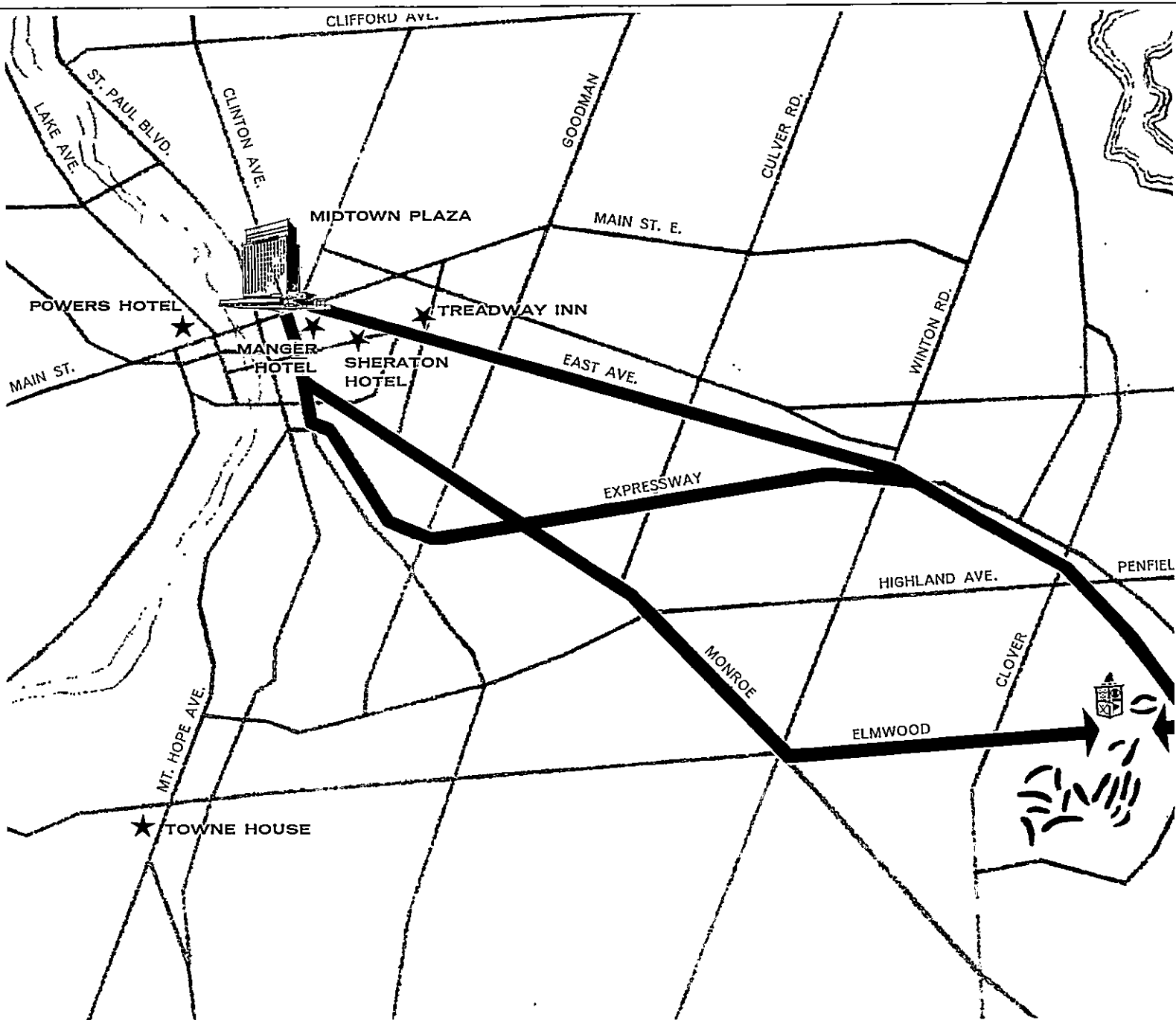


Situated on the Genesee River, a few miles from the southern shores of Lake Ontario, Rochester is no more distant than a 24-hour train ride for seventy-five per cent of the U. S. population. Once here, if the City doesn't captivate, some rather well known spots lie close by.

To the West, there's the Niagara River and its big falls; to the East along the lake, the St. Lawrence begins its run to the sea amidst the Thousand Islands and the new St. Lawrence Seaway; to the Southwest along the upper Genesee, Letchworth State Park has 600-foot gorges and beautiful waterfalls, and to the Southeast are the Finger Lakes and some of the most spectacular trout fishing in the nation. Closer by, for an evening or afternoon's fun, there's harness racing in Batavia, or thoroughbred flat racing on Canandaigua's new track.



The Genesee River, which skirts the University of Rochester campus and flows on through the heart of the City, brought settlers to Rochester back in 1812. With power development of the four successive river falls within its borders, the City early became a leading flour producer; later, with the rise of flour production further west, the spelling was changed slightly. Rochester became "The Flower City," renowned for its horticultural achievements and one of the country's leading nursery products centers. Seen is the Main Falls below the old Court Street Bridge, under whose arches once flowed the old Erie Canal.



The Country Club of Rochester, site of the 1962 Women's Amateur, is a few miles to the east of the City's downtown area. The visitor can ride out the newly constructed Expressway which feeds the New York State Thruway, or follow Monroe Avenue to Elmwood at the Brighton Twelve Corners and across. Perhaps not as quick, but certainly more scenic, is the ride straight out tree-lined, historic East Avenue along whose curbs are some of the City's mansions, including the magnificent former home of George Eastman, now dedicated as a photographic museum.



Rochester is perhaps best known for the Eastman Kodak Company, whose executive offices are located in this 19-story building in the downtown area. Kodak employs over 30,000 here, the city's largest single employer.

Aside from the photographic, the City is home to over 800 other manufacturing plants, and leads the world in the production of precision instruments such as optical goods, check protectors, dental equipment, thermometers, control instruments and recording devices, to mention but a few.

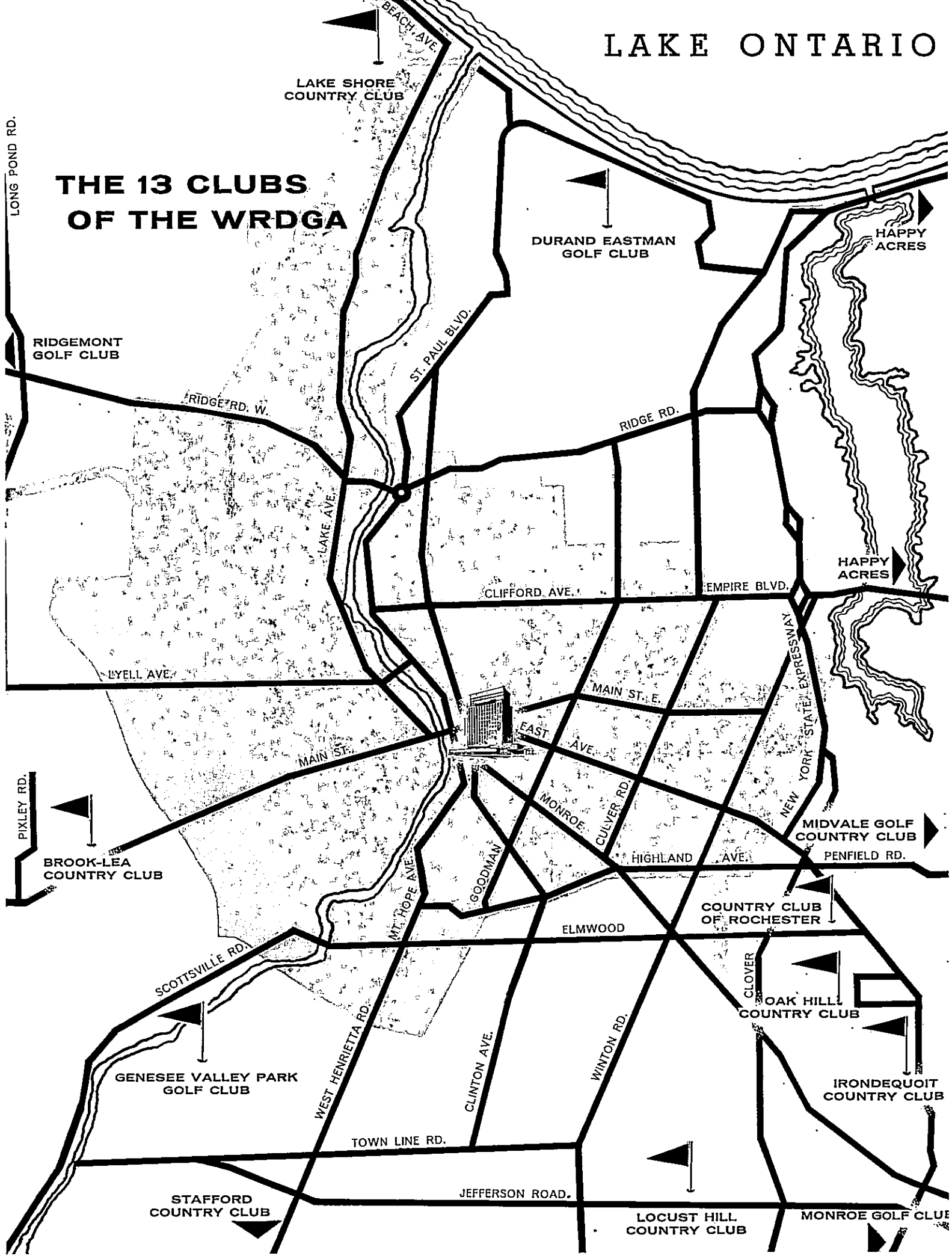
In our city and its immediate suburban areas (maximum about 10 miles from the center of downtown) are the thirteen golf clubs of the Women's Rochester District. On the outskirts of the city and into the surrounding country are 21 more links. For a metropolitan area of less than half a million souls, this is a pretty good per capita average -- approximately one golf hole for every 600 persons of golfing age. All of which indicates that the average Rochester golf addict lives near enough to his course to run over for an hour's practice after supper on a lovely June evening. It also indicates that this could only happen to an area which, until a relatively few years ago, was largely rural -- an area which may not in recent years have shown the dynamic expansion of some cities of

the same size in other parts of the country. And maybe this is all for the best.

"Rochester is a quiet, thrifty town -- sort of complacent -- a place where you'd hardly expect to find a flock of late stayer-uppers." Thus wrote a copywriter not too long ago about Rochester in an ad for one of our utilities. This, of course, is what old Rochesterians call the "view-from-the-hotel-window," and is not entirely true. Rochester has all the conservatism of any middle size or small town, to be sure. But what many don't know is that you can have more good clean fun and more laughs in Rochester on a quiet Tuesday night than any city of its size east of Laramie -- if you are content with playing in the home or at the clubs heretofore mentioned. *(Continued on page 17)*

# LAKE ONTARIO

## THE 13 CLUBS OF THE WRDGA







The 18th hole of the Durand-Eastman Course, one of two public courses in City parks, is as stern a test of golf as any around. Durand-Eastman was one of the first courses designed by well-known architect Robert Trent Jones. The Genesee Valley Park layout boasts two 18-hole courses, and there are 21 additional links outside the City limits within easy driving distance.

When our family came to Rochester from Boston in 1946, some wag said, "In Rochester, you either work for Eastman Kodak, or have a cold." At that moment, we qualified on both counts. In the intervening period, we have discovered that Kodak is important to Rochester, and so are Bausch & Lomb, Delco, Taylor Instrument, Stromberg-Carlson, Xerox, the Ritter Company and a host of other fine enterprises. And, although our citizens have their share of nasal troubles, they don't have a very high incidence of the Yaws, Beri-Beri, Acute Sunburn, Rashes, Jungle-rot — nor do we have floods, droughts, tornadoes, and forest fires. Our land and many of our people are more like those of Scotland, Ireland, England, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway . . . northern types. And, we're not so unhealthy as some would have you think. What's more — if you can survive the winters in Up-

state New York, you can survive anywhere. Few Rochesterians would trade anything for our relatively bright, cool summers and gorgeous autumns. . .

Rochester is something of the Contented Isle — benignly isolated from many of the normal means of transportation by a large body of water on the North and acre after acre of farms, woods, and lakes to the East, the South, and the West. Major airline routes go over us, the New York State Thruway passes a good distance south, the Barge Canal by-passes us, the 20th Century Limited slows down to 50 MPH as it lumbers through Rochester near midnight, and very few cruise ships put into the picturesque Port of Charlotte. Thus Rochesterians may lack the cross-pollination that is a feature of many crossroad metropoli. But I don't think most Rochesterians could care less.

From the simpler, slower moving days of the 1890's when the nation first began to take notice of Mr. Eastman's "Kodak," George Eastman's name has been a legend here. His palatial 50-room former home still stands at 900 East Avenue, since 1949 devoted to his memory as a photographic museum.



If you come from a larger city you may discover it harder to find things like taxis, shoe shines, sun, good haircuts, men's garters, Spring, Walter Winchell's column, good architecture and friendly fences, or sidewalk flower stands. Although such things may be adjuncts to gracious living, they are by no means essential to survival, and the well-adjusted Rochesterian sooner or later learns to survive without them. On the other side of the coin, Rochester has lovely avenues lined with elms, fine parks and nationally known arboretums, nearby lakes, fine industrial relations, good medicine, good music, a University of first stature, good partridge shooting, the Twigs, Eastman House, Midtown Plaza, and wonderful people. Let's sum it up by saying that Rochester's lack of sophistication may be its greatest charm. And if Father Rochester is not the knowledgeable gent in the Imperial whiskey ad, he is the shrewd, no-nonsense country boy who is quite content with this image of himself, thank you. Above all, his is the old-fashioned niceness and gentleness that is too seldom seen in what someone has referred to as the Age of Brass.

No one could ever say that Rochester is unsophisticated about golf. One of our clubs, The Country Club of Rochester, founded in 1895, is among the oldest golf courses in America. What other city of our size — or any size as a matter of fact — has had the four major national U.S.G.A. tournaments since 1949? These are the U. S. Amateur at Oak Hill in 1949, the Women's Open at The Country Club of Rochester in 1953, the Men's Open at Oak Hill in 1956, and the Women's Amateur this year. Rochester loves golf and Rochester supports these great national tournaments with all the community zest that it gives to a Community Chest drive, or raising funds for the Civic Music Association or a hospital. On our own home grounds, we've watched Charlie Coe, Sam Snead, Ben Hogan, Cary Middlecoff, Betsy Rawls, Patty Berg, Jackie Pung, and Louise Suggs — to mention just a few. We'd be surprised if most visiting golf competitors could name an American city where he or she has been received with more genuine warmth and friendliness than they were in the Flower City.

The Country Club of Rochester is proud of the part

it has played in the development of The Game. Almost since golf competition began, The Country Club has had a star performer in its ranks. It was from the CC of R that pro Walter Hagen left for Brookline in 1913, and few realize that when Francis Ouimet tied the great Ted Ray and Harry Vardon, it was Hagen who was just three strokes behind in his first "go" at the U. S. Open. Hagen won the Open the next year at Chicago.

In the early 1900's Gurney T. Curtis was the top man in the League of the Lower Lakes competition. The team played in white knickerbockers and blazing red jackets with silver buttons. The father and son duo of Irving and Filmore Robeson sort of monopolized the play at Pinehurst when dad won the North South tournament in 1918 and the son took the honors in 1919. Soon after came Fairfax (Hike) Gouverneur, New York State Amateur champion. Bill Macomber at scratch, and Mrs. Dewitt Macomber, Women's Rochester District champ in the 1930's, were also outstanding competitors.

Rochester's present Congresswoman Judy Weis played Glenna Collett Vare in the USGA Women's Amateur, and last year her daughter, Judy Warren, won the Rochester District Championship. We also remember Arthur (Ducky) Yates, New York State and District champ, as well as Fred Allen and Brendan MacInerney who both won the Rochester District Championship in their day.

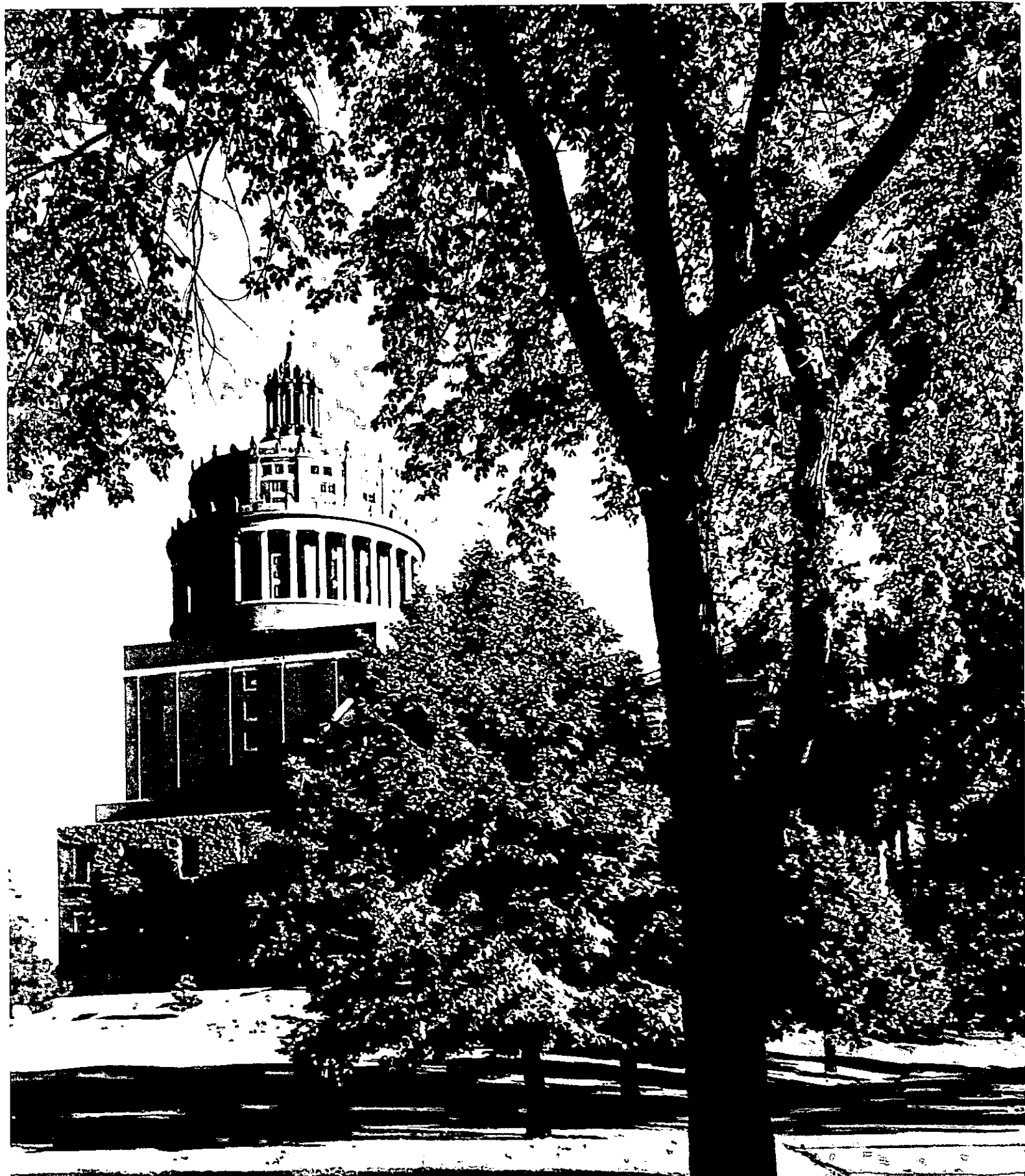
This record may be all the more remarkable because The Country Club has always had a relatively small membership. Today some of our top players are Dr. George Trainor, for many years an outstanding winner in local tournaments, his wife Jean, many times Club and District Champion, the late Bill Chapin ditto (Bill was also a member of the executive committee of the USGA), Anne Trainor, Judy Warren, Jane Swan Bush, Barbara Trimble, Jean Lee, and Ann Coupe. Probably our outstanding golfer of the moment is Don Allen, New York State Amateur and Rochester District Champion. And let's not forget the champ of them all, Sam Urzetta who beat Frank Stranahan at Minneapolis in 1950 for the U. S. Amateur Championship. The match went 39 holes.

And so The Country Club of Rochester, in adding another chapter to its history, extends a cordial welcome to all competitors and visitors. This is a great little town for golfing and living, and we sincerely hope you enjoy your stay.

Play away, Miss Richardson!

It was George Eastman who spearheaded the University of Rochester's Eastman Theatre and started the famed Eastman School of Music. The Rochester Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Theodore Bloomfield, ranks high in orchestral circles, as does the Civic Orchestra and the orchestras of the Eastman School, here led by Dr. Howard Hanson, celebrated composer, conductor and school director.





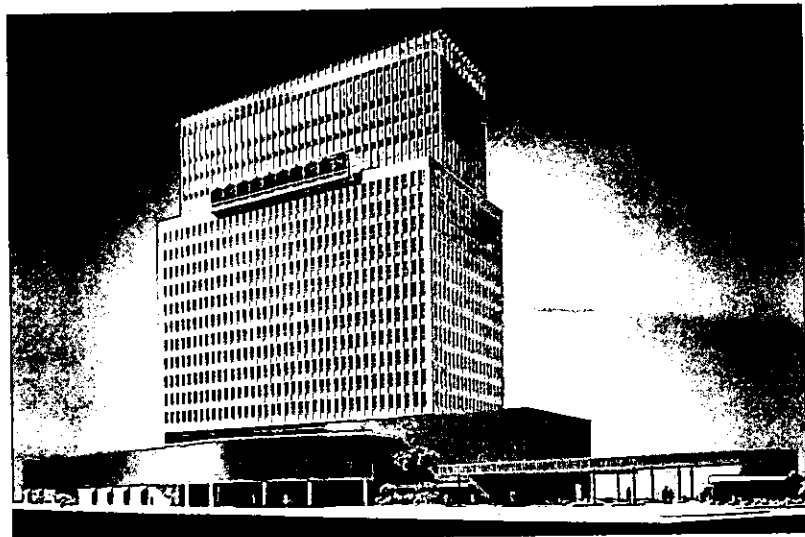
The University of Rochester, founded in 1850, is one of the ten most strongly endowed coeducational universities in the nation. Its 235-acre campus on the banks of the Genesee River comprises seven Colleges and Schools, accommodates over 7,000 students. Above is the Rush Rhees Library.

*Photo by Ansel Adams*

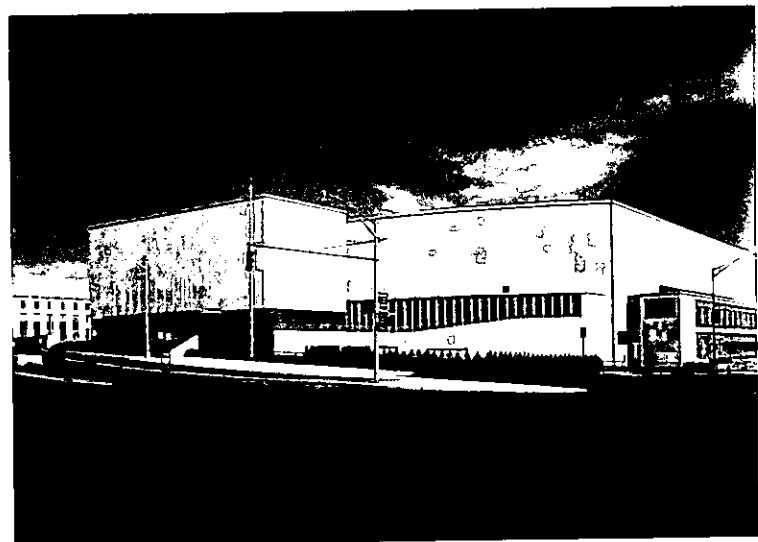
Rochester's new Civic Center, a model of which is shown at the right, is now well along toward completion. Situated on the Inner Loop to the west of the Genesee River, buildings on the planned 27-acre site will house much needed new City and County government offices, as well as some State and Federal facilities.



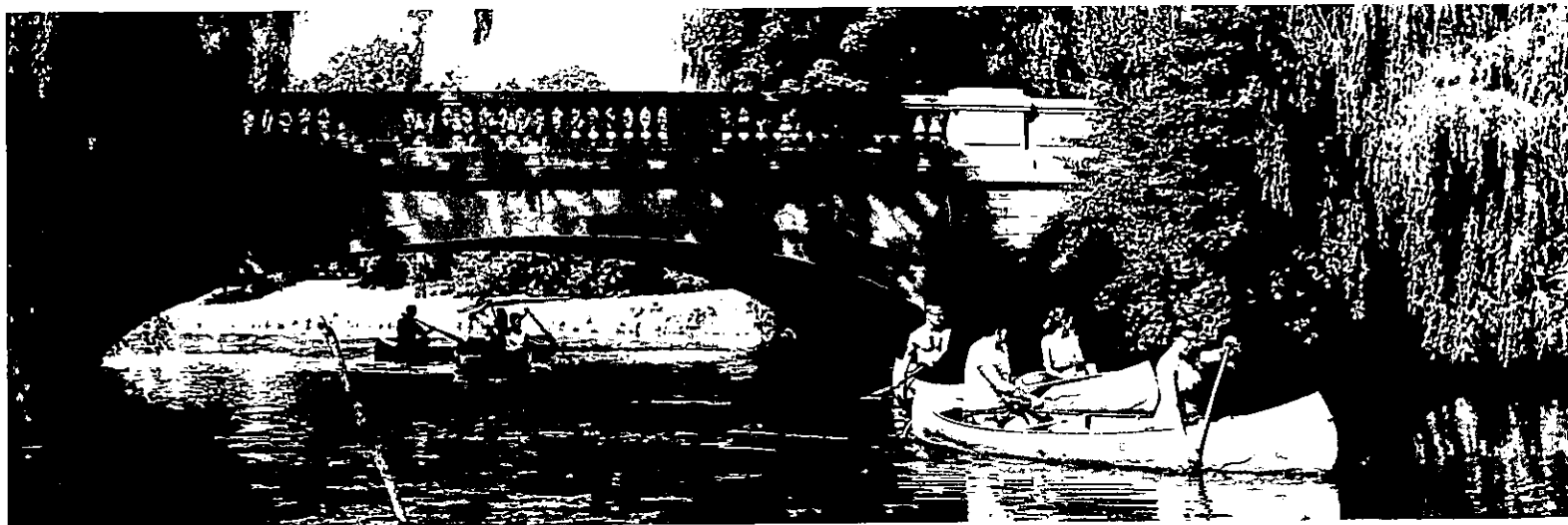
Midtown Plaza, opened earlier this year, is the nation's only downtown retail-business center on 7½ acres, all completely air-conditioned and under one roof. Privately developed, the multi-million dollar project has already become internationally known. In the heart of downtown Rochester, Midtown Plaza includes 1,000,000 square feet of retail stores, shops and services, sub-level parking for 2,000 cars, and an 18-story office building topped by a panoramic restaurant and hotel.



Rochester's Community War Memorial is one of the most modern, best equipped auditoriums in the nation. Fed by extensive underground garages, the Memorial will seat close to 10,000, has been used for professional sporting events, ice shows, auto and home shows, regional and national sales meetings, rodeos and circuses, musicals, political rallies, and trade shows. Home of the Rochester Americans Hockey team, the Memorial was the scene in 1956 of the week-long American Bowling Congress.



Internationally-known Lilac Time in Rochester's Highland Park in May annually brings hundreds of thousands to view more than 500 varieties of lilacs. Azalea, rhododendron and thousands of other shrubs abound. City-sponsored, free operas "under-the-stars" are held here during the summer, often attracting crowds of 10,000.

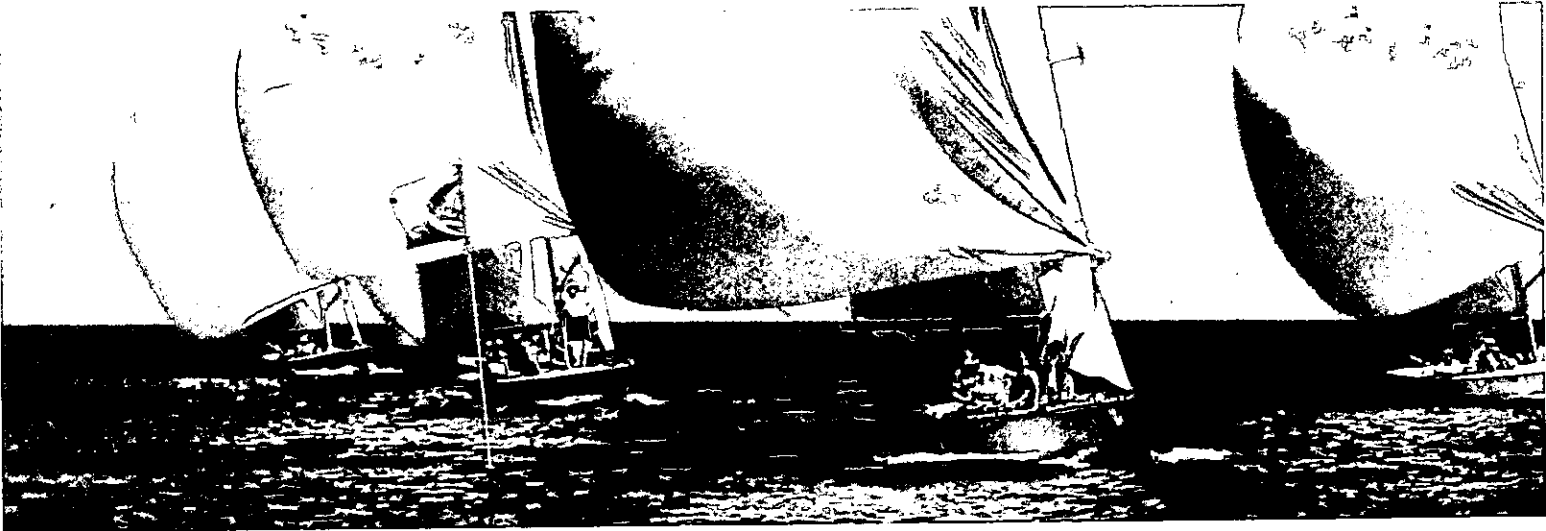


Within the City are seven parks, with six more County and State parks just outside — in all over 2,000 acres of playgrounds, streams, lakes, beaches and woodlands in which to "get away from it all." Durand-Eastman and Seneca Parks have zoos, Ontario a beach and good swimming, Maplewood extensive rose gardens.



Of recent years the streams and lakes around Rochester, particularly those in the Finger Lakes Region, have begun to produce some truly fantastic catches. Enough to make an Izaak Walton drool, Seneca Lake has produced a 30-lb., 3-oz. Lake Trout; Keuka a 21-lb. Rainbow; Owasco a 21-lb., 5-oz. Brown; Pharaoh Lake, an 8-lb. Brook Trout, and our own Lake Ontario a 10-lb., 3-oz. Smallmouth Bass. Granddaddy of them all — and a world's record — was the 69-lb., 15-oz. Muskalonge taken in the St. Lawrence in 1957. Above are a couple of monster rainbows caught this year in nearby Naples Creek.

*Photo by Ray Estes*



Ontario's spanking breezes and the haven of the Genesee River have long made Rochester one of the finest fresh water sailing ports in the country. Racing skippers will remember the 8-meter Conewago and her illustrious skipper "Rooney" Castle running home rail under in '32 and '34 in successful defense of the Canada Cup. Today it's Jerry Castle, Rooney's son, whose 6-meter defends the old home port. White sails dot the lake all Summer, and many international championships — Dinghys, Stars, Jolly Boats, Rhodes, Bantams, Thistles come here each year.

# The Trainors

When we asked Jean Trainor to give us a list of her family's golf winnings, she replied that "It might take all summer to dig up the dates." Mrs. Trainor's memory is not particularly hazy, nor are her records sketchy, it's just that there are two or three trunks of clippings involved. So in some fear that we may have missed a few, but in hopes that what's here will at least fit on the page, herewith is the record which has put Jean and George Trainor, and now daughter Anne, right up on top of the Rochester and area golfing heap these many years. Ladies first, of course.

**Mother Jean:** Rochester Women's District Champion - 16 times (13 times consecutively); Western New York Women's Champion - 3 times; Runnerup New York State Championship - twice; Women's USGA Amateur-participated 4 times, reached 4th round once; Country Club of Rochester Invitation Winner-3 times - 1953, 1957, 1958; Country Club of Rochester Club Championship-7 times; Winner-Oak Hill, Monroe and other Club Championships - 13 times

**Daughter Anne:** WRDGA Sub-Junior Champion-1955; WRDGA Championship-Runnerup-1958; Girls' Junior Championship-Winner 1st Flight-1958; Country Club of Rochester Club Championship-1958; WRDGA Junior Champion-1959

**Father George:** Amherst Golf Team, 1930-32 (Captain '32); Rochester District Golf Association Champion-1940; Monroe Golf Club Invitation Winner - 1940, 1954; USGA Amateur - participated 6 times, reached 5th round twice; Buffalo Country Club Invitation-Winner-1940; Country Club of Rochester Invitation-Winner-1955, 1957 (Runnerup-8 times); Has won 24 Club Championships, among them The Country Club of Rochester, Oak Hill, Monroe, New Castle Field Club, (Pittsburgh, Pa.)



# The Howes & Squash

First family of U. S. women's squash is the House of Howe. The dynasty began almost from the moment that the first clubs admitted women to their courts. When Boston's Union Boat Club organized the first-ever women's state tournament, the winner was Mrs. William F. Howe, Jr. The wife of a prosperous Boston stockbroker and Yale athlete, Margaret Howe proceeded to take the national championship in 1929, 1932, and 1934, after mothering twin daughters named Betty and Peggy. As soon as Betty and Peggy got their growth and found time to give squash their full attention, they took over. For nearly every year since 1950, one or the other has been U. S. champion.

The twins' careers are remarkably parallel, on and off court. Both are married to surgeons-Betty to one-time (1935) Princeton Football Captain W. Pepper Constable; Peggy to Harvard Oarsman Dr. Robert White of Rochester. Each has three children. Chief difference: Betty is left-handed. Peggy was champion in 1952 and 1953. Betty won in 1950, regained her championship in 1956 and has held it ever since. (From Time Magazine.)

Country Club of Rochester's Peggy White started to play golf about three years ago. Lady competitors of the Rochester District, watch out!





THE COUNTRY CLUB OF ROCHESTER



In 1945 upon the 50th Anniversary of The Country Club when Jack Kitchen was President, a commemorative book "THROUGH FIFTY YEARS" was published. Five hundred copies were printed, but all but a handful have long since "disappeared" on dusty shelves. So well did this little book chronicle the early beginnings of The Country Club that it seemed appropriate to reprint excerpts from its pages here.

This is a chronicle of friendship and good fellowship through half a century. This is the history of an idea. This is the story of a club. If more significant events are passed over hurriedly in favor of lesser incidents, it is not that the former are unimportant. It is because the latter are more interesting.

The Country Club of Rochester was not founded to be a monument to the business judgment of those who kept it going through four wars, two major fires, several business booms, and the economic "unpleasantness" of the early 1930's. Theirs is the credit, although they don't want that. They attained what the founders wanted: "The purpose of the Club is the promotion of outdoor sports and games."

Thus read Article I of the Constitution of The Country Club of Rochester, adopted, with its by-laws, at the Genesee Valley Club on April 29, 1895, set up and approved by a group of Rochester men who were to guide its destinies for many years, lay the foundations of its future, and sow the seeds of pleasurable pursuits in the gently rolling hills of Brighton.

These men formed the Club, but the idea went back further than that. It went back as far as 1893, when the first golf in Rochester was played on the Josiah Anstice farm, then south of Genesee Valley Park.

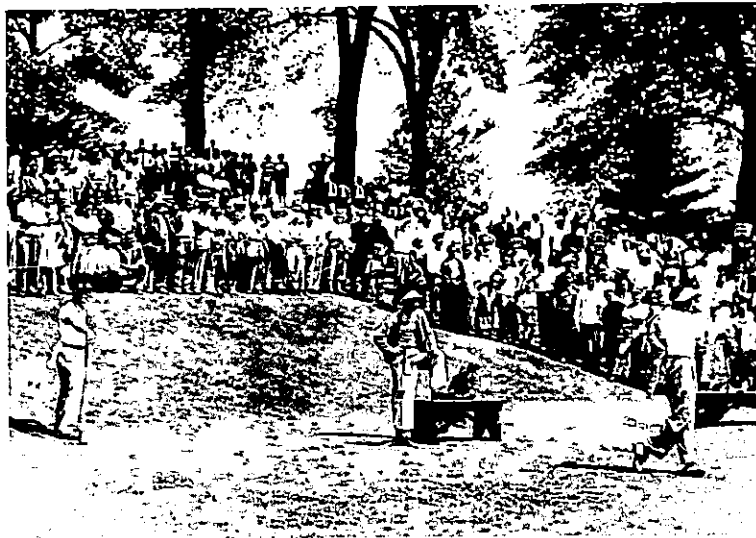
The enthusiasm which culminated in this startling experience had been transplanted from Nantucket, Mass. It came about in this way:

John Harry Stedman, Josiah Anstice, William W. Webb, and Frederic P. Allen had taken their families to Nantucket in the summer of 1892. One warm afternoon, while the four were playing a tennis doubles match, one of them was called to the telephone.

# 1949

## THE USGA AMATEUR Oak Hill Country Club

Sign of things to come — just a year before he won the National Amateur in an overtime match with Frank Stranahan, Rochester's Sam Urzetta tees off at Oak Hill's 14th. Charlie Coe bested the field and bad weather to take the title that year.



# 1953

## THE WOMEN'S USGA OPEN Country Club of Rochester

Tied at 72 holes, Betsy Rawls and Jackie Pung battled it out in a play-off. Miss Rawls' near faultless 71 won the day, in this the first USGA Women's Open ever held. Miss Pung here goes all out for the green from a shallow trap on CCR's 17th.



# 1956

## THE USGA OPEN Oak Hill Country Club

Ben Hogan, the Wee Ice Man, comes within inches of a birdie on Oak Hill's 14th in the final round. Tired and worn he stood tied with Cary Middlecoff at this point, was to lose his chance for an unprecedented fifth Open win three holes later when a 26-inch putt refused to drop. Dr. Middlecoff won with 281.



He returned to the tennis court and told his friends, "Will Kimball is in New York. He has just purchased a set of golf clubs and wants us to come to New York tomorrow to play with him."

"But we know nothing of golf," one of the others exclaimed.

"What of it?" was the reply, "Neither does Will."

The next morning, the four entrained for New York, cloaked in an air of expectancy. They were athletes and sportsmen, and golf, while it may have held mysteries of which they had never dreamed, was a challenge. The game was new to New York, having gotten a foothold there in 1888 when the St. Andrews Club was formed. It was the first to sponsor the game in this country and was fittingly named for the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, Mecca of all true golfers.

The Rochester foursome was greeted in New York by fellow Rochesterian Kimball, who escorted his friends to the Moors, an expanse of ground near the city. There they were initiated. There, with their handkerchiefs tied to bushes to mark something to shoot at, they courted the royal and ancient game with all the ardor of eager but inexperienced swains courting a tantalizing beauty.

The first five golfers of Rochester topped the ball. They sliced, hooked and missed. But they were enthralled.

Mr. Kimball returned to Rochester. His friends rejoined their families in Nantucket, where their game of golf became the chief topic of conversation for the remainder of their stay. They came home to Rochester by way of New York, where their ladies went to Peck & Snyder and bought for their spouses sets of "those sticks the men play golf with."

Golf had its Rochester birth the following spring on Mr. Anstice's farm. Full of lore on the ancient pastime, which they had carefully studied throughout the winter, the quintet reunited and pooled their new and untried knowledge and inexperience in laying out the city's first nine-hole golf links.

Hummocks, tufts of wiry grass, unnatural obstacles were in the way. True putting greens were out of the question. Some years ago, one of the men who had helped in the work recalled, "I well remember the day we placed the cups. One of Mr. Anstice's farm hands hitched up a wagon and drove from hole to hole with us. He dug the little pit and then deposited tiny red flowerpots in the ground."

They may have been flowerpots, but they were Rochester's first golf cups. How many countless thousands of dollars have been lost on the lips of their successors these last 50 years—how many tempers strained, how many strong men vanquished, how many vows made and broken?

But dozens of novice golfers came to know those tiny red flowerpots. Golf flourished on the Anstice

## OLDEST GOLF COURSES

*In 1895 there were over 50 golf clubs in existence. Only a very few joined the United States Golf Association and some were not even named because their courses were small and not of any consequence. The clubs in existence in the summer of '95 and the order in which they were born or first adopted golf is chronologically as follows:*

FROM "FIFTY YEARS OF AMERICAN GOLF"—H. B. MARTIN

- 1848 St. Andrews, Yonkers, N. Y.
- 1849 Toledo Club, Toledo, N. Y.
- 1850 Hotel Chaplain Course, Bluff Point, N. Y.
- Middleboro Golf Club, Middleboro, Ky.
- Newport Golf Club, Newport, R. I.
- 1891 Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, Pa.
- Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, L. I.
- 1892 Baltimore Golf Club, Baltimore, Md.
- Chicago Golf Club, Oakton Hill.
- Powhatan Golf Club, Newburgh, N. Y.
- The Warren's Farm Golf Club, Boston, Mass.
- 1893 Cherry Chase Club, Cherry Chase, Md.
- The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
- Essex Country Club, Manchester-on-the-Sea, Mass.
- Mountsair Golf Club, Mountsair, N. J.
- Swansea Golf Club, Swansea, N. C.
- 1894 Albany Country Club, Albany, N. Y.
- Aprewan Golf Club, Rye, N. Y.
- Balustrad Golf Club, Springfield, N. J.
- Country Club of Lakewood, N. J.
- Devon Golf Club, Devon, Pa.
- Erlington Golf Club, Seattle, Wash.
- Fairfield Golf Club, Greenwich, Conn.
- Jekyll Island Golf Club, Brunswick, Ga.
- Kentwood Golf Club, White Plains, N. Y.
- Meadowbrook Golf Club, Hempstead, L. I.
- Morris County Golf Club, Convent, N. J.
- New Brunswick Golf Club, New Brunswick, N. J.
- Norwich Golf Club, Norwich, Conn.
- Oscego Golf Club, Oscego, N. Y.
- Oyster Bay Golf Club, Oyster Bay, L. I.
- Flower Hill Golf Club, Flower Hill, N. Y.
- Portland Golf Club, Portland, Oregon
- Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, N. Y.
- Riverside Golf Club, Riverside, Calif.
- Santa Barbara Golf Club, Santa Barbara, Calif.
- Seasburg Golf Club, Seasburg, N. Y.
- Tacoma Golf Club, Tacoma, Wash.
- Teaneck Golf Club, Teaneck, N. J.
- Westbrook Country Club, Great River, L. I.
- Weston Golf Club, Weston, Mass.
- 1895 Allegheny Country Club, Allegheny, Pa.
- Bloomington Golf Club, Bloomington, Ill.
- Brooklawn Golf Club, Bridgeport, Conn.
- Burlington Golf Club, Burlington, Calif.
- Charleston Golf Club, Charleston, S. C.
- Cincinnati Country Club, Cincinnati, Ohio
- Concord Golf Club, Concord, Mass.
- COUNTRY CLUB OF ROCHESTER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
- Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Glen Ridge Golf Club, Glen Ridge, N. J.
- Haddon Field Golf Club, Haddon Field, N. J.
- Hampden Golf Club, Chalkyoke Falls, Mass.
- Hornet-Whisk Golf Club, Canton, Mass.
- Morrisown Field Club, Morrisown, N. J.
- Mc Pleasant Field Club, Sing Sing, N. Y.
- New Haven Country Club, New Haven, Conn.
- Palmer Golf Club, Alton, S. C.
- Point Judith Golf Club, Point Judith, R. I.
- Poland Spring Golf Club, Poland Spring, Maine
- Quincy Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I.
- Ridgefield Golf Club, Ridgefield, Conn.
- Saugkill Golf Club, Yonkers, N. Y.
- Salem Golf Club, Salem, Mass.
- San Francisco Golf Club, Presidio Reservation, Calif.
- Sarabright Golf Club, Sarabright, N. J.
- St. Louis Country Club, Louis, Mo.
- Staten Island Golf Club, Staten Island, N. Y.
- Stockbridge Golf Club, Stockbridge, Mass.
- Sutton King Golf Club, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
- Thomasville Golf Club, Thomasville, Ga.
- Van Cortlandt Park Municipal Links, N. Y. City
- Wassbury Golf Club, Wassbury, Conn.
- Wassville Arsenal Golf Club, Troy, N. Y.
- Wasswaer Country Club, Bronx, N. Y.
- Wollaston Golf Club, North Quincy, Mass.

The Country Club of Rochester ranks with some of the oldest golf clubs in the country — back to the days of the cleek and the mashie and the gutta percha ball. In 1895 when The Country Club was founded, only a handful of clubs were going concerns, and clubs like St. Andrews, Shinnecock Hills, and Balustrad were just starting out. Today we have over 6,600 courses in this country.

The Country Club's Thistle Club, here represented by Messrs. L. Allen, J. C. Powers, Bowman, F. Allen, Curtis, Anstice, Stedman, Lee, Minor and Eastwood, often outfitted in their blazing red jackets, silver buttons and white knickerbockers, defended the CCR honor well in League of the Lower Lakes competition in Toronto and Cleveland.



farm. Businessmen and industrialists, friends, colleagues, and acquaintances of the five pioneers, came to watch and then to play. In the next two years, golf dug its toes firmly into the farmland meadows of the place near Genesee Valley Park.

It brought the matter of a country club for Rochester to a head. There had long been talk of organizing such a club. Fashionable sports were becoming so popular that for convenience and sociability the formation of a club of some sort seemed to be almost a necessity. Tennis was widely played and polo and gymkhana sports were gaining more and more interest each year.

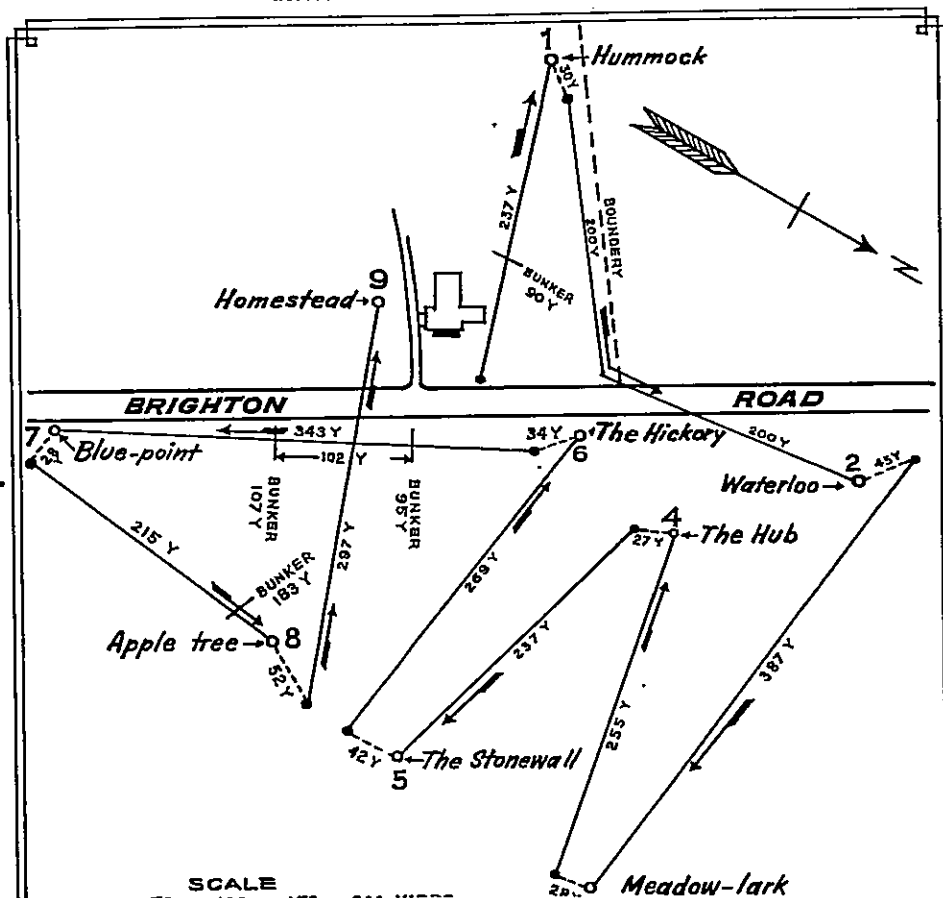
The Genesee Valley Club held its traditional New Year's Day open house on the dawning day of 1895. Some time during the reception some twenty-five men withdrew quietly to a private room. There they decided on the establishment of The Country Club of Rochester. There they fathered the 67-year-old organization of today.

The founding fathers were a Rochester "Who's Who." Men whose names are as Rochesterian as the Genesee River, men like James S. Watson, L. L. Allen, Thomas D. Devine, Erickson Perkins, Josiah Anstice, J. Warren Cutler, Frederic P. Allen, William B. Lee, Gilman N. Perkins, George H. Ellwanger, Eugene T. Curtis, Warham Whitney, Hiram W. Sibley, George Wilder, and William S. Kimball.

The original Country Club course on East Avenue consisted of nine holes, seven of which were located across East Avenue from the clubhouse. Eventually eighteen holes were built, and as new land was acquired south of East Avenue and across Elmwood Avenue, the necessity of shooting over the horses and buggies and early automobiles was abandoned.

# THE COUNTRY CLUB OF ROCHESTER

THISTLE CLUB,  
GOLF COURSE  
1896



At one time polo ranked with golf in popularity at The Country Club. The Club maintained a field across Elmwood Avenue where the present practice area and first tee are now situated and Rochester teams ranked with the best.



The last, the original "founding father" of golf in Rochester, was not to live to see the fulfillment of his early dreams for a splendid place to play the game he had introduced to his friends in New York. He died in March 1895.

Hiram W. Sibley was the Club's first president; James S. Watson, vice-president; George Wilder, its secretary; and Gilman N. Perkins, both vice-president and treasurer.

Step No. 1 was to make changes in the clubhouse. Even before the adoption of the constitution and bylaws, Messrs. Sibley, Watson, Anstice, and Perkins were delegated "to make what improvements and alterations they may see fit in the house leased by them from Col. E. Bloss Parsons."

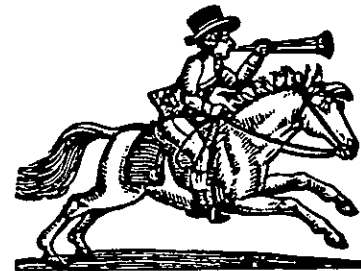
Most significant was Bylaw I: "The membership shall be one hundred and limited to members of the Genesee Valley Club." Although this restriction was later lifted, the ties are still close.

When the groundwork was laid, interest grew; activities increased, and with them, responsibilities mounted.

If the business of the Club was to be transacted, the Club had to have a rig. Messrs. Watson, Stedman, and Whitney were instructed "to purchase horses and vehicles suitable for transacting the business of the Club and to furnish a means of transportation for members to and from the electric cars at Brighton."

There were "dust bowl" difficulties, too, for the stewards found it necessary to take action to assure improvements in the driveway and to "consider the advisability of keeping the road sprinkled."

... Then there was the question of the cinder path, the solution to which was left to Arthur R. Selden, after approving early estimates he had obtained from the best cinder path



For many years the Club maintained stables for members' horses and the Club's pack of American foxhounds could be heard clear to Orleans County during the seasonal drag hunts. Riding was popular, and the Club's Horse Show is still an annual event. Mr. Joseph Weller, five times Country Club President and Master of the Hounds, rides below.





**Professional Course Record** Date August 18th 1932

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total
Out	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	35
In	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	34
Made by:	George W. Christ																			Grand Total	69

George Christ, the Club's Professional from 1919 to 1947, right, with his old pal and former fellow caddy, Walter Hagen, compares notes with Jack Tucker and young Freddie Allen.

Because of the conditions under which it was played, George Christ's remarkable record round played over the "old CCR course,"\* has a particular luminescence of its own.

Late on the lazy afternoon of August 18, 1932, Christ joined Bill Morse and Del Jacobs on the first tee for "a few holes." As the shadows lengthened, Mr. Christ birdied three of the first six holes, then eagled the long 7th and birdied the 8th, to make the turn in 29 . . . six strokes under par.

At the twelfth, twilight upon them, Christ suggested they walk in, but his long putt dropped for a two and the others urged him on. Another birdie at the 13th put him eight under par. At the 15th the trio could barely see the green. The short 16th gave them no shot at all, but two shots put Christ on, and a curling 30-footer found the cup in the darkness. Another par. At the 17th darkness had fallen. Towels were brought from the Clubhouse to target the green. Another par. At the 18th only straight drives were found. Again the towels were laid, and again Christ's second found the green. With automobile headlights and candles lighting the scene, Christ putted from 8 feet . . . and missed by inches for one more birdie. Final score 61.

His record score card is at left.

\*In 1961 Professional Sam Urzetta, playing the new CCR course, with revised 5th, 6th and 7th holes, tied George Christ's 29-year record. Sam's round of 61 had 9 birdies and 9 pars.

minds of the day. This was to be a lengthy foot thoroughfare (also useful for cycling). The path extended 3,660 feet from the railroad in Brighton to Clover Street and thence 3,774 feet to the Clubhouse. The cost was \$400.

Founded upon an ideal of sportsmanship and good fellowship, the Club opened its doors hospitably. With the approval of the stewards, it established in October 1895 a rule under which a member might extend the privileges of "the golf field" for one day on registering the name of his guest and on payment of a fee of fifty cents.

So far as is known, this was Rochester's first greens fee. It has perhaps more significance than that. It is an indication that, outside the circle of the club itself, interest was growing in the already venerable game of golf.

Golf in the good old days, and they were good, was more of a ritual than it is today. In clubs like The Country Club of Rochester was laid the foundation of a strictly formal pastime, thoroughly enjoyable and yet one in which rules and tradition were often the same thing, one in which character, courtesy, and fair play were combined into a highly formalized procedure.

Golf players stuck to the rules then, or no longer had the privileges of a golf course. As the game has grown, so have the courtesies diminished. It is one of the tragedies of the game's rapid spread. Those clubs which retain the traditions, which do most for golf's long life, which treas-

ure most dearly its venerable regulations, its commandments, its royal and ancient rules, are those to which, in the end, golf will owe its perpetuation.

. . . Back in the early days golf matches were state occasions in Rochester. Tournaments were truly gala. The Thistle Golf Club of The Country Club of Rochester outfitted its members in blazing red jackets and silver buttons, and white knickerbockers. Thistle members played many a match "in uniform." Their red coats became known from Rochester to Auburn, Syracuse, and Utica in the old Central New York Golf League, and from Buffalo to Toronto to Cleveland in the League of the Lower Lakes.

The finest golfers from these cities came to Rochester to compete, and generally more than met their match in the high talent of the Rochester team and the trickiness of its 18-hole course, with its famed Horse Shoe first hole, its Big Tree second, Blue Point third, and the others—the Quarter Pole, Flagstaff, Roadside, Meadow Lark, Crest, Stone Wall, Apple Tree, Corner, Cross Road, Orchard, Midfield, Grape Vine, The Lane, and Oakcroft (No. 14), named for Erickson Perkin's bungalow (and later Walter Hagen's house), which stood until recently in the grove between the first and sixteenth holes.

"Rochester looks like the victor," said a Democrat and Chronicle headline for June 30, 1898, describing a Cen-



Walter Hagen, the Merry Mahatma, holds a place in the sports hall of fame alongside such immortals as Babe Ruth, Jack Dempsey and Jim Thorpe. At left he drives to victory in the 1924 British Open at Hoylake.

Hagen's association with The Country Club of Rochester began when he started caddying at the age of seven. The course at that time consisted of seven holes on the north side of East Avenue (with two on the Clubhouse side) — and was situated only a short distance from his boyhood home in Corbett's Glen off Linden Road. When he was eleven, Walter broke 80, and in 1909 he became caddy master and assistant to Andrew Christie, the Club professional. He succeeded Christie as Professional and held that job from 1913 to 1917.

Hagen played in his first National Open Tournament at Brookline in 1913 and finished the 72 holes with the second lowest score. In a three-way tie for first were Ted Ray, Harry Vardon, and the tournament sensation, Francis Ouimet, who won the playoff. The year following, Walter Hagen won the U. S. Open at Chicago.

Probably Hagen's greatest golfing achievement was his four consecutive P.G.A. championships — 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927 (also in 1921). He won the British Open in 1922, 1924, 1928, and 1929, and became a friend of Edward, Prince of Wales. Hagen was the U. S. Open Champion in 1914 and 1919. He is a Life Member of The Country Club of Rochester.



tral New York Golf League tournament at The Country Club. The reason for this proud optimism is perhaps best given in the words of a visiting Otsego player: "The Rochester club has about four exceptional players and in the next grade about fourteen others, so nearly equal that I should think it would be difficult to make selections for a team. None of the other clubs is so well provided with material which has been well schooled."

The team thus described was composed of Messrs. Curtis, Hudson, Powers, Bowman, Lee, and Averill; the last, the Thistle Club's polo playing member who won equal fame as golfer and poloist until death in the prime of life cut short his distinguished career as a sportsman.

The progress made by these and other Thistle Club players was due not only to their own aptitude and skill, but also to a considerable extent to their tutoring. For the Club from the first was fortunate in engaging professionals of high ability both as teachers and players.

Among the early "pros," who served in the days when professionals (as well as some members) made golf clubs, were Alfred Ricketts, Dave Honeyman, Thomas Gourley, and Willis Smith (a brother of Alex Smith, twice open champion, and George and MacDonal Smith, one of the most talented families in golf's history).

While only a thriving youngster of two years, the Club took its first step across international borders by extend-

ing its courtesies to members of the Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec golf clubs. That same spring, the Green Committee came into being, and was charged not only with responsibility for the golf links, but also for all other outdoor sports.

Shortly afterward, a committee appointed to investigate a plan for building a "splash closet" (we call them "showers" in the Clubhouse today) reported that "it would not be advisable to build one at the present time."

This, however, was no indication of backwardness. Club life went on apace. The Club joined the Central New York Golf League and set about buying a flock of sheep to help keep the turf short. The splash closet faction won its point when the House Committee was authorized to build a veranda on the west side of the clubhouse "with a splash closet overhead."

... Even earlier, under their status as contributing members, the ladies had shown their prowess on the links. A sportswriter on October 13, 1897, had this to say of this activity:

"Considerable interest was manifested in the women's handicap golf tournament at The Country Club yesterday afternoon. A large number of spectators was present and watched the play closely. Three prizes were offered, a first and second prize for the two lowest net scores and one for the lowest gross score. Mrs. Whitney developed

COUNTRY CLUB OF ROCHESTER-ROCHESTER, N.Y.

# Golf Handicaps for 1925

Based on three best medal scores on summer greens during 1924

The Calkins System, approved by U.S.G.A., was followed in establishing these handicaps, except for those in Class X. The handicaps in Class X were established according to the judgment of the Tournament Committee, because the information necessary to set handicaps in accordance with the Calkins System was not available.

<b>Class A</b>		Edwin Fitch .....	17	Richard M. Harris .....	18
F.K. Robinson .....	2	M. R. Miller .....	17	Buch P. Mills .....	18
W. R. Macomber .....	3	Carl W. Walsh, Jr. ....	17	M. R. Anselow .....	19
F.H. Gouverneur .....	4	D.M. Beach .....	18	A. R. Egan .....	19
John P. Day .....	6	W. R. Buckley .....	18	W. P. Farley .....	19
L.S. Robinson .....	6	T. J. Hazgrave .....	18	Arthur A. Barry .....	20
<b>Class B</b>		W. B. Lee, Jr. ....	18	E. W. Hanson .....	20
Kathryn G. Wade .....	7	A. S. Merrill .....	18	Homey Strong .....	20
M. H. Anderson .....	8	H. C. Paule .....	18	John B. Howe .....	21
Edward F. Curtis .....	8	L. W. Sage .....	18	E. M. Wolcott .....	21
DeWitt R. Macomber .....	8	Nelson Sage .....	18	D. B. Jewett .....	21
Eric C. Moore .....	8	L. Corbin Strong .....	18	Lawrence Gardner .....	22
Robert Reilly .....	8	A. H. Swan .....	18	J. Howard Kibb, Jr. ....	22
J.M. Ward .....	8	J. P. Weller .....	18	F. K. Easdown .....	22
Whiting B. Mason .....	10	<b>Class E</b>		C. T. DePuy .....	23
T.C. Parsons .....	10	Freeman C. Allen .....	19	J. P. B. Duffy .....	23
<b>Class C</b>		C. A. Ried .....	19	F. T. Elms .....	23
S. B. Curtis .....	11	Geo. C. Duff .....	19	W. A. Mason .....	23
R. G. Hoffman .....	11	Howard Couvres .....	19	Alfred M. Mosecrop .....	23
H. K. Ledy .....	11	J. C. Dyer .....	20	W. W. Webb .....	23
R. C. Lisle .....	11	M. H. Fairbank .....	20	Walter Williams .....	23
M. J. Miller .....	11	H. M. Jenkins .....	20	F. D. Rauling .....	23
F. G. Morse .....	11	F. F. Church .....	20	E. R. Angell .....	24
Gen. Henley .....	11	T. W. Fennell .....	22	A. J. Cunningham .....	24
E. E. Scrantom .....	11	C. J. Wolcott .....	22	Chas. G. Downes .....	24
A. G. Devine .....	12	R. H. Averill .....	23	J. A. Farley .....	24
S. E. Donald .....	12	T. G. Spencer .....	23	Elliot Tenn .....	24
J. Craig Foster .....	12	<b>Class F</b>		George C. Halliday .....	24
Geo. W. Robinson .....	12	Smith Dickler .....	24	A. G. Moore .....	24
L. T. Haller .....	13	N. D. McDowell .....	25	J. F. Taylor .....	24
Chas. Y. Kimball .....	13	W. O. Ashley .....	26	A. R. Easdown .....	25
E. L. Williams .....	13	Arthur S. Hamilton .....	26	John R. Fox .....	25
W. G. Burwell .....	14	Conroy Eric .....	26	George Hawks .....	25
John P. Downson .....	14	F. E. Cassatt .....	27	J. W. Lindsay .....	25
J. A. DePuy .....	14	<b>Class G</b>		Edward Beecher .....	26
R. E. Farnham .....	14	J. C. H. Donbright .....	4	R. G. McPhail .....	26
Lucas C. Fergie .....	14	G. T. Curtis .....	8	J. R. Jackson .....	26
F. S. Macomber .....	14	Harvey Sibley .....	8	C. P. Mauer .....	26
Chas. C. Morse .....	14	V. S. Murphy .....	9	Gleason N. Perkins .....	26
James G. Palmer .....	14	T. S. Newell .....	9	Warham Whitney .....	26
John H. Raw .....	14	F. A. Reed, Jr. ....	9	W. M. Angell .....	27
Chas. W. South .....	14	E. S. Logansoff .....	11	W. H. Briggs .....	27
<b>Class D</b>		Seacy B. Robinson .....	11	L. S. Ward .....	29
McC. H. Benson .....	15	Geo. D. R. Donbright .....	13	W. C. Barry .....	30
E. R. Fish .....	15	W. W. Salomon .....	13	Foster Hartschick .....	30
F. T. Sage .....	15	Ralph H. Fitch .....	14	J. G. Hickey .....	30
James L. Warren .....	15	F. R. McPhail .....	15	Geo. J. Keyes .....	30
C. D. Burwell .....	16	Ernest H. Merrill .....	16	J. H. Kitchin .....	30
H. E. Cunningham .....	16	Harvey G. Berry .....	16	C. F. Lamb .....	30
H. C. Morse .....	16	A. W. H .....	17	W. H. Manbeck .....	30
Wm. S. Morse .....	16	George C. Gombol .....	17	H. Deas Quabby, Jr. ....	30
H. L. Palmer .....	16	W. W. Powers .....	17	Frank Wesley Ward .....	30
S. L. Benson .....	17	R. H. Salomon .....	17	Herbert J. Wynn .....	30
T. C. Briggs .....	17	John E. Sibley .....	17	W. E. Sloan, Jr. ....	30
R. R. Couvres .....	17	H. E. Gray .....	18	F. B. Todd .....	30
W. J. Curtis .....	17	E. G. Fougere .....	18	Douglas C. Townson .....	30
		Edward Harris .....	18	E. H. Wakar .....	30

Country Club golfers have fared well over the years. In the early 1900's, the CCR team was a "tough nut" in League of the Lower Lakes competition. In 1918 Irving S. Robeson won the North and South Amateur at Pinehurst, and in 1919 his son, Fil, duplicated the feat. This 1925 handicap rating shows some of the other CCR "greats," among them "Hike" Gouverneur, a former New York State Amateur Champion, Bill Macomber and John P. Day. Today's heroes include Don Allen, present New York State Amateur and Rochester District Men's Champion; Mrs. William Warren, Rochester District Women's Champion in 1961, and, of course, Jean and George Trainor, husband and wife winners of countless city and area tournaments.



unexpected strength and took first place easily. She was fairly handicapped from her previous records, but by good play reduced her best previous score by ten strokes. For second place, Mrs. Eastwood and Mrs. Little ran tied, while Mrs. Eastwood took the prize for the lowest gross score."

Others participating were Mrs. William B. Lee, Miss Henrietta Allen, Miss Leighton, Miss Mary Peck, Mrs. C. B. Hudson, Mrs. G. T. Curtis, Mrs. Harold Kimball, Mrs. E. A. Webster, Mrs. George C. Buell, Jr., Mrs. J. Warren Cutler, Mrs. J. Craig Powers, and Miss Grace Otis.

The old highway problem had a way of rearing up its dusty head every few months. In the spring of '98, Horace O. Brewster, David Hoyt, and E. R. Willard were instructed to see what they could do "about getting an improved road from Brighton Village to Pittsford and Penfield forks." The four-lane highway and blinking signal lights were still decades away.

... More spectacular than golf, polo had a long, distinguished and checkered career under the colors of The Country Club of Rochester. Its high spots reflect the continuing interest of the Club in horses and hounds and all the riding sports.

The Polo Four, which represented The Country Club in the early 1900's, distinguished itself fully as bravely as did the Club's team golfers. Contests were held with Canadian and Buffalo teams. The Rochesterians, sometimes at a disadvantage in competition with the British-trained and highly skillful Canadians, always gave good account of themselves.

The Club developed a first-rate polo field with a small grandstand across Elmwood Avenue, on the terrain which now forms part of the present first and old tenth and eleventh fairways. There the Club played its games, achieving victory on occasion over the great Buffalo team led by Devereux Milburn, who later became the great internationalist and formed, with Tommy Hitchcock and Winston Guest, the most notable triumvirate in American polo.

There such Rochester polo players as J. G. Averill, Samuel Wilder, Walter Howard, J. S. Watson, Luther Gordon, Eugene Brown, C. H. Stearns, Norman VanVoorhis, and Captain Jim Sam Wadsworth, the crack Geneseo rider, scored their greatest victories.

When this team retired, polo became a lost sport in Rochester for several years. But it was revived spectacularly by a group of young Rochester horsemen after the first World War, among them William P. Barrows and Raymond J. Bantel. They recruited a new team from younger players, including men who had gained riding experience in cavalry organizations. Captained for a time by Major C. L. Clifford, a cavalry officer stationed here,

this team made rapid progress, and polo came back swiftly and colorfully.

When in 1933 the depression threatened to bring to polo a second demise, it was saved by the sportsmanship and interest of Pritchard H. Strong, who had taken up the game only three years before. He saw that polo was at the end of its rope and immediately combed the markets of the East for a string of ponies and put them into training here. With this interest, polo returned with renewed strength.

On October 17, 1902 seeming disaster struck the newly organized Club. The original Clubhouse, purchased from Col. E. Bloss Parsons and situated on Brighton Road in the vicinity of the present riding ring, burned to the ground. John P. Bowman, Club secretary, described the catastrophe in this manner in an account appended to his minutes for the meeting of October 18, 1902, at the Genesee Valley Club: "The fire broke

out on the night of October 17th at about two o'clock in the morning in the rear of the main Clubhouse and was said to have started from the laundry stove, although the servant in charge of that part of the house declared he had extinguished the fire in the rear of the house before retiring. "A light wind from the east carried the flames over the

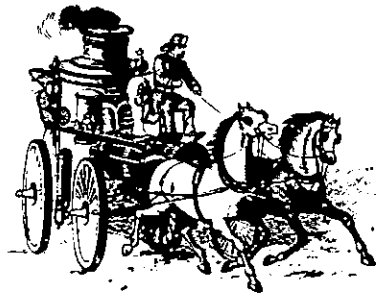
locker house, which with its contents was completely destroyed.

"The Clubhouse proper was consumed except the front porch, though the front walls and a portion of the rear ones remained standing. A subsequent examination by competent builders showed that the walls that remained were so damaged as to be useless. None of the Club property was saved except the trophies, some small articles from the men's cafe, and a few liquors. Harry H. Kingston, Jr., gives this account in his "Folklore of Brighton":

"I was asleep in my home just back of our shop on Winton Road with a window open; being a volunteer fireman, the open window was a habit. I heard the city fire engine with its three horses going east. This was the pumper from the University Avenue house. Our fire company in Brighton Village received no call, but I dressed and on my bike followed out on East Avenue to the fire. It was The Country Club and I was the only volunteer fireman on the job.

"There were no hydrants in those days, and the pumper quickly emptied the well near the house and hadn't enough hose to reach from the creek, so they sent the Club trap all the way back to the University fire house for more hose. When the trap got back the old house was gone. Just a few brick walls were standing.

"Herman and a waiter named Smythe were carrying out the bottled goods by the cellar door route, stacking



the bottles and cases on the lawn out of harm's way. That's what they thought. The trouble was that the bottles wouldn't stay put. They began to walk off as fast as they came up. Mrs. Horace Strowger, a staunch prohibitionist, appointed herself guardian of the bottles. She would chase one bottle going west and during the chase, three other bottles would head north, south and east. The good lady did her best, but she lacked support, both moral and numerical.



The Clubhouse has changed little basically over the years. The horsemen who ride to the hunt around its upper living room walls have ridden thus for long years.

"Before long the audience was getting quite mellow. Waiter Smythe was much the worse for wear. He probably was overtired by carrying out bottles. Anyhow, he laid down among the remains to sleep it off."

Three days after the fire, a special meeting was held at the Genesee Valley Club. It was decided to investigate "all available sites for a Club grounds." Other drastic steps were taken. One was a decision to sell the Club's cow to Dr. Ely for \$75. Another was to re-engage Alfred Ricketts as professional and greens-keeper. At the same meeting the treasurer was empowered to send \$25 to the pension fund of the Rochester Fire Department in recognition of the firemen's work at the Club fire. Cigars were sent to Hose 6 on University Avenue. In January 1903 plans were submitted for the present Clubhouse . . . Fire struck a second time on June 16, 1910, destroying the Club stables.

. . . 1913 was destined to be an historic year for golf, both at The Country Club and nationally. That May, Donald J. Ross, professional at Pinehurst and one of the finest golf architects the game has known, submitted blueprints for a proposed new Country Club course. The plans called for 15 holes on the east side of Elmwood Avenue and three on the property in front of the clubhouse. In September that year the three remaining holes north of East Avenue were abandoned and the new course completed in 1914.

While this was going on, the club's youthful profes-

sional, a native of Rochester who had been "brought up" in the pro shops of Alfred Ricketts and his successors and who had made clubs and caddied for members through his boyhood, approached the Green Committee, composed of Beekman C. Little and Walter Powers, with a strange request. He wanted to go to Brookline, Mass., for four or five days to compete in the United States Open Golf Championship. Sportsmen though they were, Mr. Little and Mr. Powers looked upon this request with some little doubt.



The Country Club Men's Grill is a favorite place on Saturday noons. Virtually unchanged since early days, its walls are hung with all sorts of golf treasures, including the putter which carried "The Haig" to fame and a replica of Bobby Jones's famous "Calamity Jane."

For one thing, professionals were supposed to stay on their jobs. For another, as far as they knew the young Rochester "pro" had never played in a tournament worthy of the name and, to their knowledge, had never swung a stick outside Rochester. He was an unknown and he was untested. But they granted his request and he went to Brookline and bumped right into golfing history.

At the end of the National Tournament's 72 holes, Ted Ray and Harry Vardon, the crack British golfers, were tied with a young New Englander named Francis Ouimet, who was the sensation of the tournament. Ouimet won the three-way play-off, and all the spotlight. No one paid much attention to the young golfer from Rochester who had posted the second lowest score at the end of the regulation 72 holes and who consequently finished fourth in the tournament, his first. His name, of course, was Walter Hagen.

His performance in the Open not only amazed but gratified Club members. Mr. Little recalls that Hagen returned to Rochester less disappointed than bitter.

He had been treated shabbily by the other professionals, the well-knowns who had never heard of him, he said. "They pushed me off the tee and told me I could practise when they got through. I'm going back next year and win that tournament."

Walter Hagen entered the National Open in Chicago in 1914 and won it, beginning then his virtually undisputed

20-year reign over professional golf here and abroad. He remains the finest golfer ever produced by the city and one of the greatest of all time. Some say the greatest.

In the spring of 1919 George Christ was hired as professional and thus began a long and illustrious career as friend and teacher of many a Country Club golfer, himself one of the finest the city has ever seen, holder of many championships, winner of many matches and tournaments, and creator of many record low scores.

The Country Club entered a new era in that first post-war year. There came the early postwar depression and the lush boom days of the 1920's, the sad Thirties, and the tragic years of 1940's decade, with their bloodshed and destruction. In all these the Club's character has stood out because its human personality is made up of those men and women who have weathered the shocks and blows of both war and peace with their compatriots.

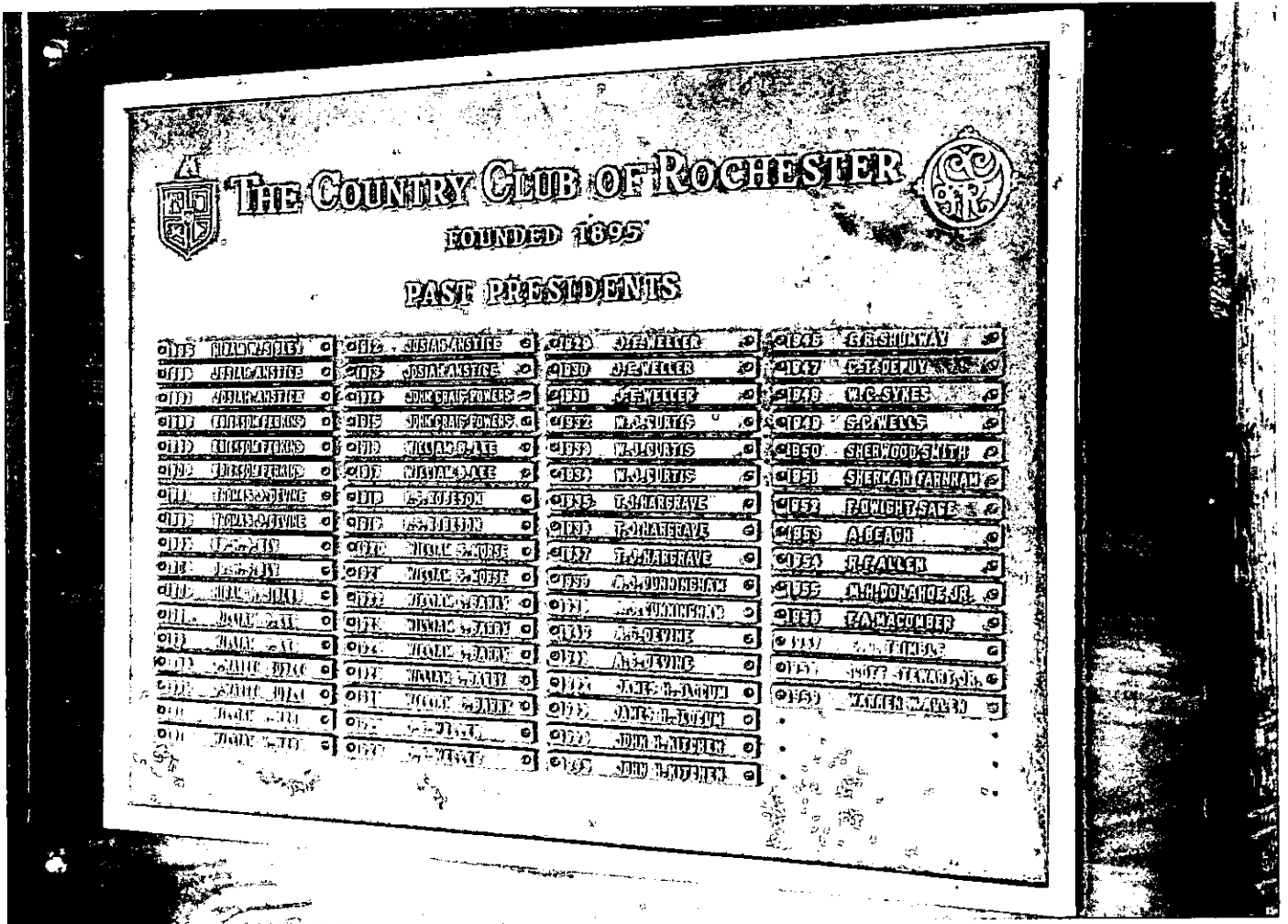
Yet from a long-range view, The Country Club of Rochester has changed little from its first years. It was

fortunate in being steeped in tradition when it was still young. Its character was formed early and has not changed. It remains what its founders wanted it to be, a sociable place "for the promotion of outdoor sports and games."

In keeping to this, it has fulfilled its promise and has justified the labors of those who worked to bring it into being.

... Dry as the dust of old Clover Street, this chronicle of The Country Club's early years? Not for those who saw the main idea take root, send up its shoots, and blossom into the institution it has become. It was a sturdy beginning. 67 years have proven that. The hills are just as green. The verdant trees are older, more gnarled now, but they give more shade. The turf is thicker, more lush. The clubhouse spreads out invitingly. All in all, the years have been good. The dust has been laid on Clover Street long since. Who would walk from the Brighton railroad on the old cinder path now?

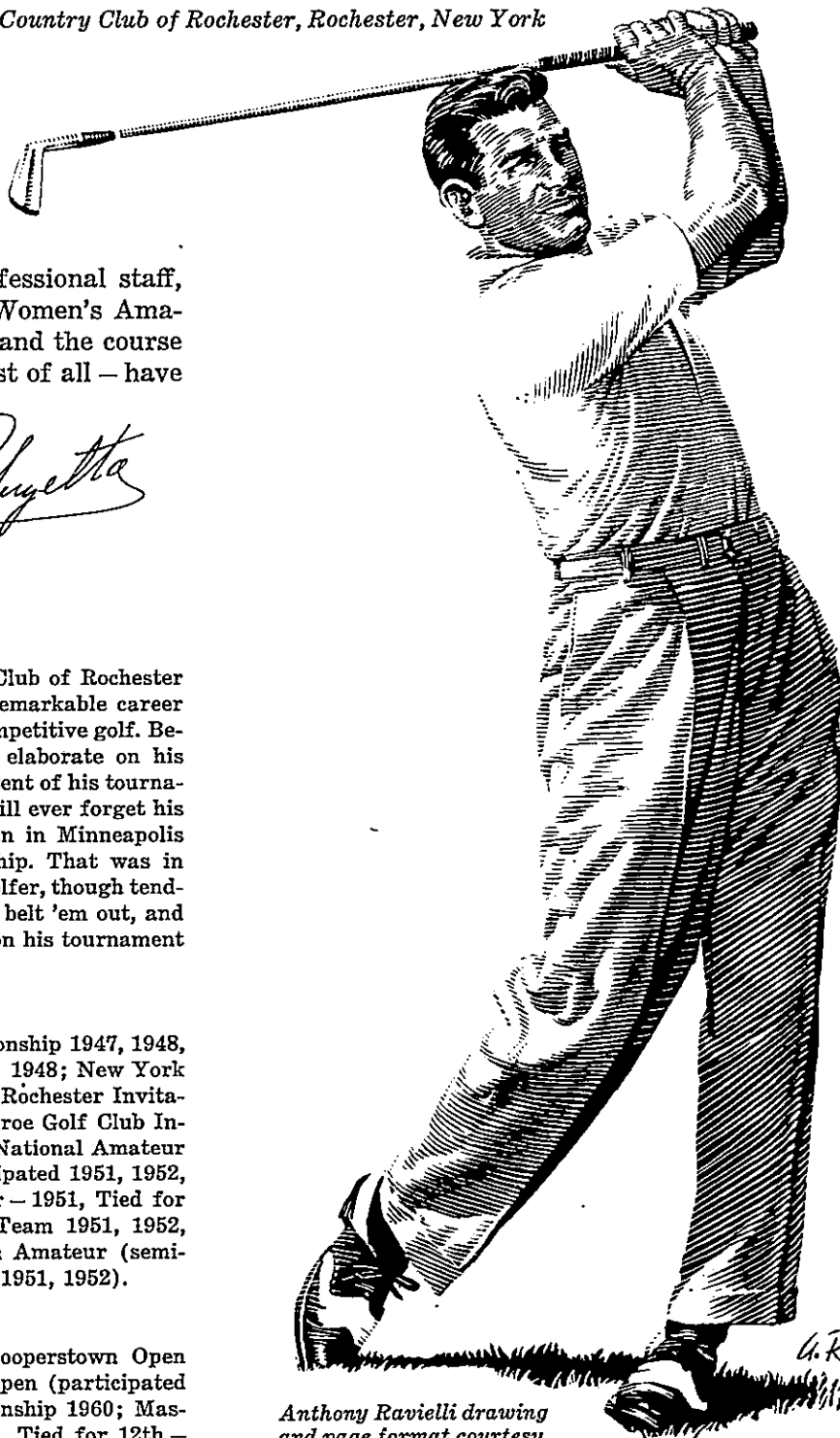
This plaque, which hangs almost unnoticed inside the main front entrance of the Club, may trace the history of some of Rochester's most illustrious citizens. The first President of the Club was Hiram W. Sibley, who was one of the founders of the Western Union Company. Josiah Anstice succeeded him, and it was on Mr. Anstice's farm that the first golf was played in Rochester. Joseph F. Weller, Sr. was President for five consecutive years, and the late Thomas J. Hargrave, former President and Chairman of the Board of the Eastman Kodak Company, was President for three terms. Not shown on the plaque are two recent presidents, Frank Hutchins and Alexander Hargrave, and William Baker, current President.





## Tip from the Top

**SAM URZETTA**, Professional, Country Club of Rochester, Rochester, New York



On behalf of The Country Club professional staff, welcome to the ladies of the USGA Women's Amateur. Here's hoping you like the city and the course . . . and that all those putts drop! Most of all — have fun here.

*Sam Urzetta*

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Sam Urzetta, Country Club of Rochester Professional since 1955, has had a rather remarkable career thus far in both amateur and professional competitive golf. Because Sam's soft-spoken and not prone to elaborate on his accomplishments, not many know the full extent of his tournament record. On the other hand, not many will ever forget his dramatic 39-hole win over Frank Stranahan in Minneapolis for the USGA Men's Amateur Championship. That was in 1950. Today, Sam's perhaps an even better golfer, though tending home fires, teaching CCR youngsters to belt 'em out, and raising a family of his own have cut down on his tournament travels.

### **Amateur Record:**

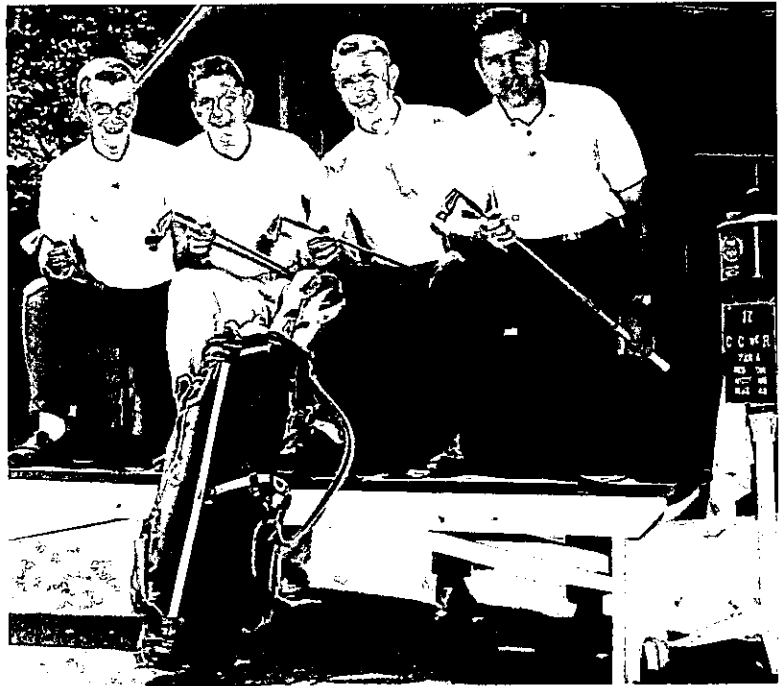
Rochester District Golf Association Championship 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950; Lake Shore Open (tied for first) 1948; New York State Championship 1948; Country Club of Rochester Invitation (retired trophy) 1948, 1949, 1952; Monroe Golf Club Invitation (retired trophy) 1948, 1949, 1950; National Amateur Championship 1950; National Open (participated 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954), Tied for Second Low Amateur — 1951, Tied for Fifth Low Amateur — 1953; Walker Cup Team 1951, 1952, 1953; America's Cup Team 1952; Canadian Amateur (semi-finals); Masters Tournament (participated 1951, 1952).

### **Professional Record:**

Seneca Falls Open Championship 1956; Cooperstown Open Championships 1958, 1960, 1961; National Open (participated 1958); Western New York P.G.A. Championship 1960; Masters Tournament (participated 1956, 1957), Tied for 12th — 1956.

*Anthony Ravielli drawing  
and page format courtesy  
of Sports Illustrated.*

# CCR PROFESSIONAL GOLF STAFF



From left to right, Gerald Martin and Philip Thomas, Jr., Shopmen, Pete Brennan, Assistant Professional, Sam Urzetta, Professional.



The Country Club of Rochester is just plain lucky to have a good Golf Shop staff and a new, well equipped Golf Shop. Built in 1957 after a number of years of discussion by the Board of Stewards (see the best selling book on Country Clubs, "Happy Knoll" by J. P. Marquand), the Golf Shop and staff have fulfilled the promise proposed by the promoters.

Our professional, Sam Urzetta, and his assistant, Pete Brennan, not only are very busy giving golf lessons at standard rates, but both are always willing and ready to give advice for free. This is particularly noticeable in the time they give helping and encouraging some of our promising young golfers.

Along with the pleasant and friendly golf atmosphere to be found in Sam's shop, are attractive things to wear, things to play golf with, to practice with, and to hit. After all, these are the essentials that make a professional's time not only rewarding — but profitable. Sam Urzetta has surrounded himself with an excellent staff.



Former National Amateur Champion Sam Urzetta teaches youngsters Stew Hall and Bill Brewster the fine points.

# The Club Staff

The Country Club of Rochester is fortunate to have such a loyal and efficient staff, under the over-all management of Mr. Edwin R. Johannisson, manager since 1954. Some members of the staff have served more than twenty-five years, and the average length of service is twelve years.



**E. R. Johannisson**  
*Manager*



**Kenneth Robinson**  
*Head Bookkeeper*



**Leonard Lovecchio**  
*Maitre d'*



**Richard Ford**  
*Wine Steward*



**The Office Staff (from left):**  
Virginia Rambert, Lorraine Kimmel,  
Robertina Wahl, Kenneth Robinson



**The Service Staff (from left):**  
Louise Ford, William Thibodeau,  
Theresa Hallauer, Marjorie Edwards,  
Francis Callaghan, Phyllis Kelly,  
Nelson Kelly, Elizabeth Vellekoop



**The Chefs (from left):**  
Robert Parks, Sam Nathan,  
Horace Storey, *Head Chef*,  
Elmer Clack, Charles Marcera



Roman Speegle  
Swimming Pool Supervisor



George Armstrong  
Tennis Professional



James DeBottis  
Greenskeeper



The Clubhouse Staff (from left):  
John Nagle, Alex Meholczo, Marie Lederman,  
Roman Clasgens, John Englerth, Nelson Kelly



The Groundskeepers (from left):  
Thomas Youngs, Charles Krenzer, Henry Monroe,  
James DeBottis, William Harris, Virgil Coyle,  
Kenneth Pillote, William Marvin, Robert Pike

## Officers

William R. Baker  
President

J. Wallace Ely  
Vice President

Joseph T. Lee  
Secretary

Robert B. Frame  
Asst. Secretary

Donald E. McConville  
Treasurer

## Board of Stewards

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Robert B. Frame

John H. Kitchen, Jr.

Joseph T. Lee

George L. Todd

E. Malcolm Wolcott

Bruce B. Bates

Merritt A. Cleveland

John M. Curran

J. Wallace Ely

Donald E. McConville

Nelson W. Millard

Howard J. Henderson, Jr.

Albert B. Hooke

Louis A. Langie

E. W. Middleton, Jr.

Dr. Frank P. Smith

Robert C. Tait

Alexander D. Hargrave  
Past President

The Country Club of Rochester course is the type of layout that plays tougher and longer than it looks. The course measures 6400 yards, but the strong par 4's and 3's make it a stern test. Men's par is 70, women's 72, but the men's rating is 71.6, and the women's 74.

In the past five years the planting of new trees in strategic spots has not only added to the beauty of the course, but also added a few more hazards. New traps, both in the fairway and around the greens, have put a greater demand on more accurate tee shots and pin-point iron play. The greens, although generally not of an undulating nature, are of a true texture and tricky.

# THE COUNTRY CLUB COURSE

*...a real test!*

BY SAM URZETTA

Professional, Country Club of Rochester

The prevailing wind is from the West, which helps some on Numbers Six and Seven, and is directly favoring on Number Seventeen. This leaves fifteen holes where the wind is either directly in the player's face or across the line of play. New fine white sand in the traps makes a delicate bunker touch important. Ample water from the reservoir between Number Eleven and Number Fourteen leaves the fairways soft all Summer, adding length to every hole.

The contestants playing in the 1962 Women's Amateur will find The Country Club course a good and fair test of golf. A fine player will emerge as Champion.

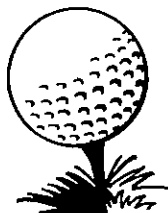
### THE COUNTRY CLUB COURSE RECORDS

**Old 18**

Men's Professional: George Christ . . . . . 61  
 Women's Professional: Betsy Rawls . . . . . 71  
 Men's Amateur: Don Allen, Cliff Goodrich . . . . . 64  
 Women's Amateur: Ruth Woodward Finch . . . . . 72

**New 18**

Men's Professional: Sam Urzetta . . . . . 61  
 Men's Amateur: Don Allen . . . . . 65  
 Women's Amateur: Jean Trainor . . . . . 73



**Stecher-Traung Lithograph Corporation**

Rochester, New York — San Francisco, California

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the way it plays



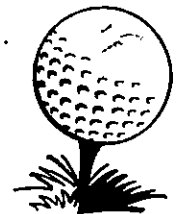
Men		HCP	Men's Handicap	Women	
YDR.	NET			YDR.	NET
334	258		309	14	
496	470	10	432	4	
325	332	2	300	12	
195	195	14	195	12	
406	380	18	364	18	
428	400	8	380	8	
213	165	8	145	8	
410	398	10	370	10	
425	420	12	420	2	
3240	3084	4	2855	16	
525	510		480	3	
187	178	1	145	3	
415	410	13	410	13	
440	436	9	436	1	
190	175	3	160	15	
455	450	15	410	5	
160	140	5	120	9	
418	410	17	396	17	
373	368	7	368	7	
3163	3077	11	2925	11	
6403	6161		5780		

# COUNTRY CLUB OF ROCHESTER



- ▶ No. 1. An easy start—no problems.
- ▶ No. 2. Long—with head winds. Creek fronts green.
- ▶ No. 3. Short—but uphill and partially blind.
- ▶ No. 4. Par 3. Strong, accurate tee shot needed.
- ▶ No. 5. Big tee, big green—rolling fairway in between.
- ▶ No. 6. Deceptive—well placed drive important.
- ▶ No. 7. Par 3. Tee shot must thread the needle here.
- ▶ No. 8. Usually a head wind. Longer than it looks.
- ▶ No. 9. Slight dogleg to right. Routine.
- ▶ No. 10. Beautiful long dogleg. Out of bounds on right.
- ▶ No. 11. Par 3. Medium iron over water.
- ▶ No. 12. No trouble for long hitters.
- ▶ No. 13. Will produce a lot of pars.
- ▶ No. 14. Water and out of bounds plentiful.
- ▶ No. 15. Uphill all the way. Green elusive.
- ▶ No. 16. Par 3. More aces here than any other.
- ▶ No. 17. Wind favors the big drive. Straightaway.
- ▶ No. 18. Majestic oaks frame green. A pretty finish.

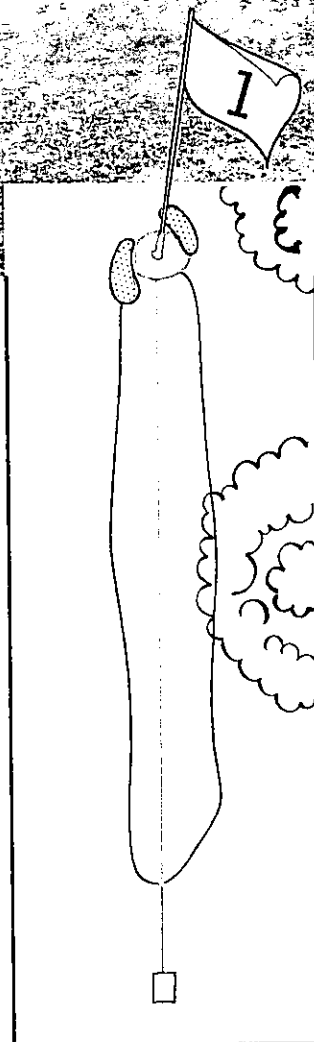
Taylor Instrument Companies  
 Rochester, New York  
 Instruments for the Home, Industry, and Medical Profession



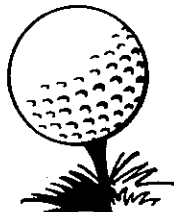


**DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE** — by Jean Trainor in collaboration with her husband, Dr. George, who frequently plays with girls and thereby knows how girls play. The story was told to Martin Donahoe.

An easy start—no problems. A drive just to the right of center opens the green for a medium iron shot which should be played to the right and short of the green. The green is a bit tricky and slopes left. There is a trap behind on the right side. A drive too far to the right in the fairway puts you under low branches of large trees. In these very woods stood the little brown cottage where lived the great Walter Hagen when he was CC of R professional.



No. 1  
334 YARDS  
PAR 4



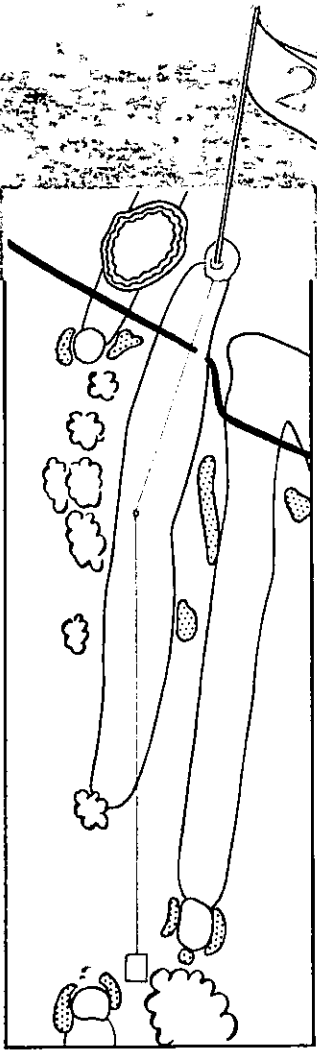
**Xerox Corporation**

Rochester, New York

Products for Xerography and Photography

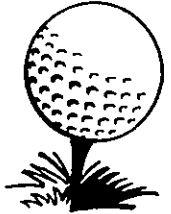


An open tee shot followed by a long iron (or wood, if windy) will place you short of a dry but nasty creek in front of the green. The pitch shot is somewhat deceptive—further than it looks. The men's tee has recently been moved back about 30 yards. With the wind in your face, Number Two seems like a par six.



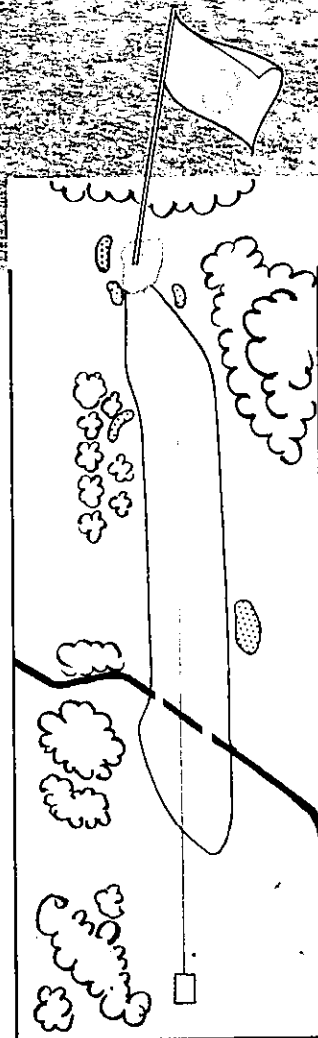
No. 2  
495 YARDS  
PAR 5

The Valley Cadillac Corporation  
Rochester, New York

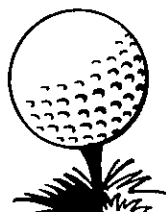




The tee shot should favor the right side of the fairway in order to open up the green. There is bad grunkle and out-of-bounds behind the green. A decided forward slope to this very tricky green makes it important to be short of the pin. Older members call this Coronary Hill and every year ask the Board for an escalator. We can't afford it—and who wants to look like R. H. Macy? Directly behind the rail fence is Cockcroft's Spinney. A delightful Englishman, he is Mr. Big at French's Mustard. His offices are at 1 Mustard St., believe it or not.



No. 3  
335 YARDS  
PAR 4



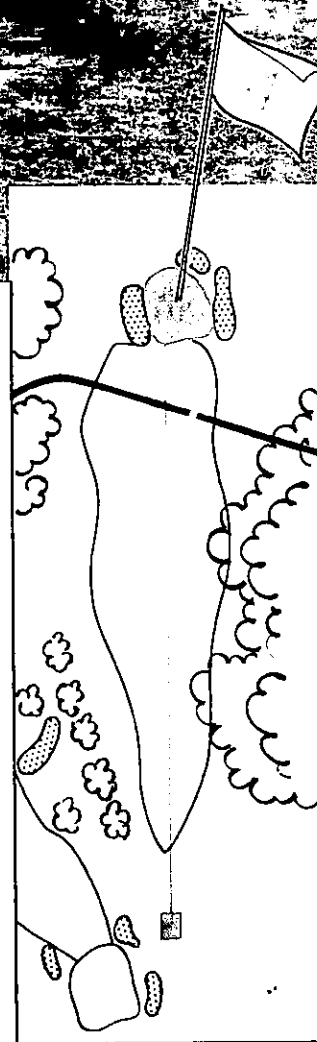
## The R. T. French Company

Rochester, New York

*America's Favorite Mustard, Potato Products, Sauces and Spices*



This is a fine par three and requires a well-hit long iron or a wood. The prevailing wind is from the right to left, swooping over Sherwood Forest. A dry creek short of the green will catch a soft shot. Looking across the pasture and to your right from the tee you will see the lovely estate of Major General Edward Peck Curtis. He was an Air Force hero in both World War I and II.

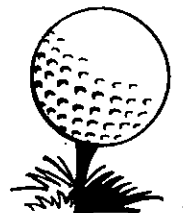


No. 4  
193 YARDS  
PAR 3

**Boller-Clark, Insurance**

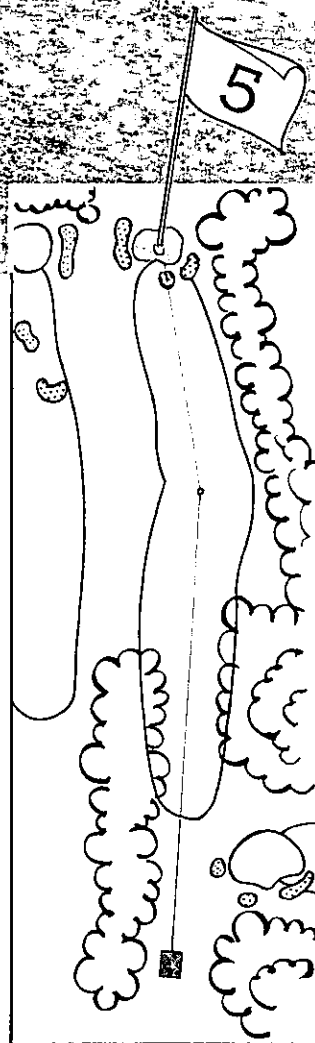
*Established 1895*

Rochester, New York

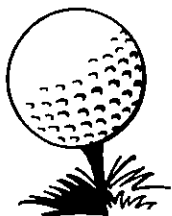




Now you enter the woods and play three new holes designed by Robert Trent Jones and opened in June, 1960. The tee shot for Number Five should favor the left. The prevailing wind in your tanned face, and a tightly-trapped but big Augusta-type green will make this hole difficult for some to reach in two. The green is in amazingly good shape for one so young. It has many tricky rolls.



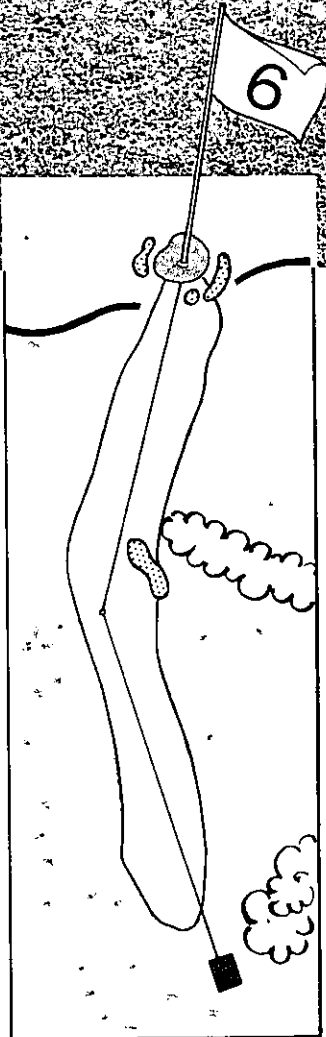
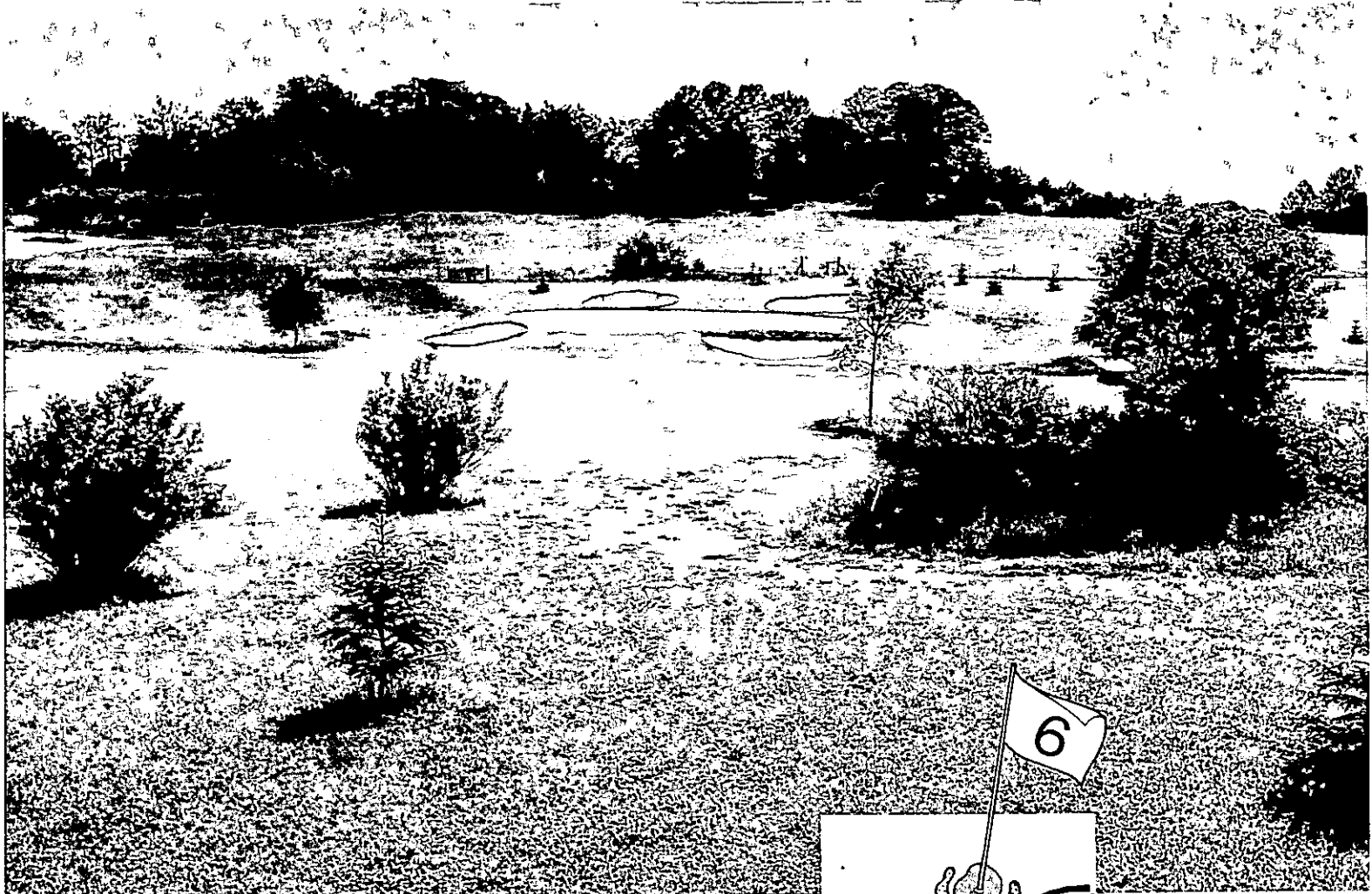
No. 5  
380 YARDS  
PAR 4



**Bernard Held, Inc.**

Rochester, New York

*Rochester's Leading Furrier Since 1870*



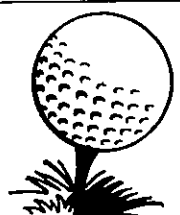
Here we see a typical Trent Jones tee (almost fifty yards long). Depending on the placement of the markers, this hole can require anything from a seven iron to a wood for the second shot. From the front of the tee, a good drive should carry the big trap out on the right and the ball will be in good position for a medium iron. Playing to the left of the trap straight down the fairway will leave a difficult wood second shot. Too big a drive in this direction may put you in Mr. S. P. Connor, Jr.'s banana plantation. The green is very shallow and well trapped with a fence and out-of-bounds behind. This makes it disagreeable for the player who knocks the pellet over the green.

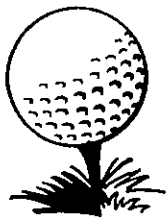
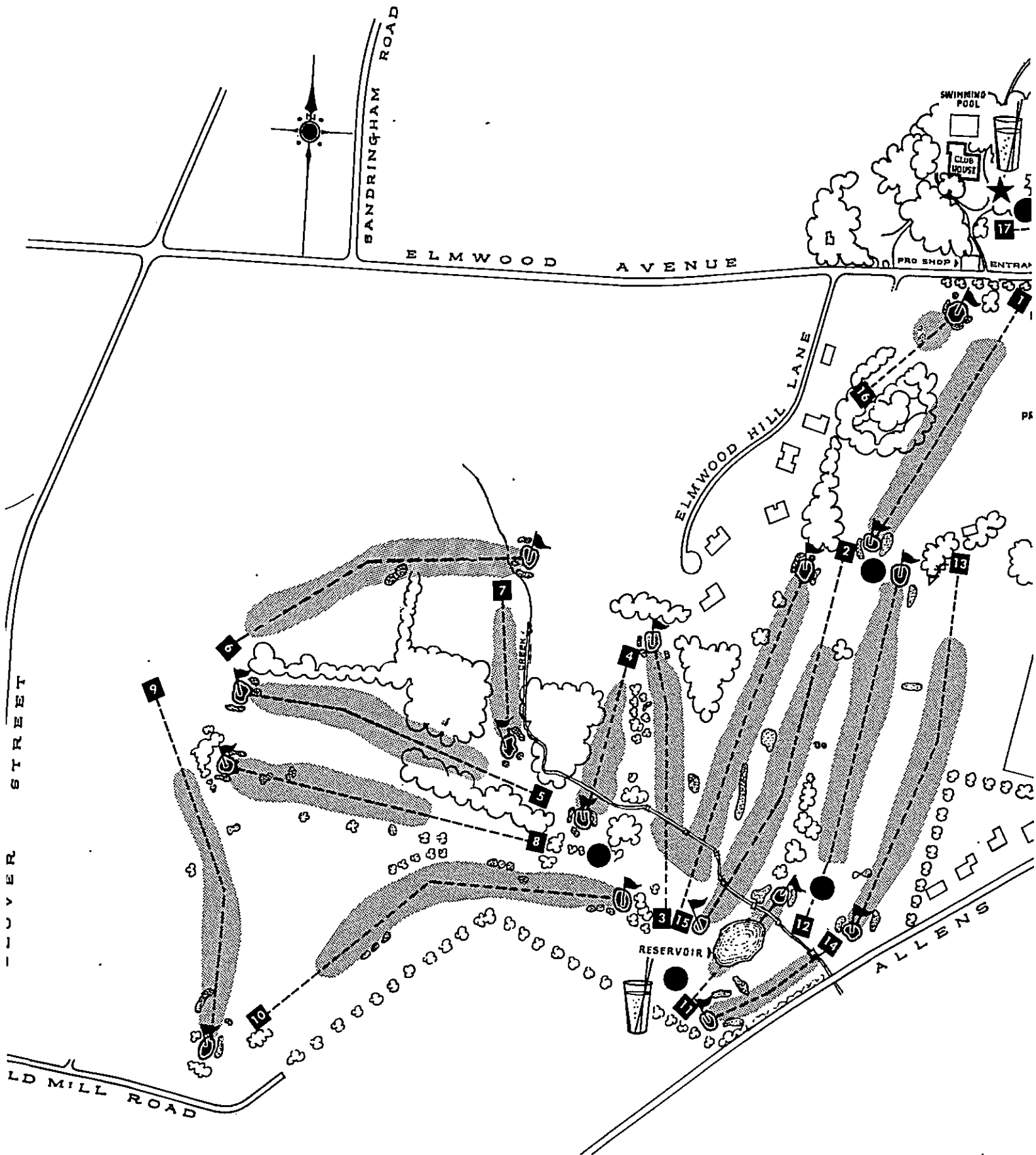
No. 6  
410 YARDS  
PAR 4

## Dollinger Corporation

Rochester, New York

All Types of Filters for Every Industrial Need



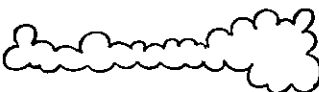









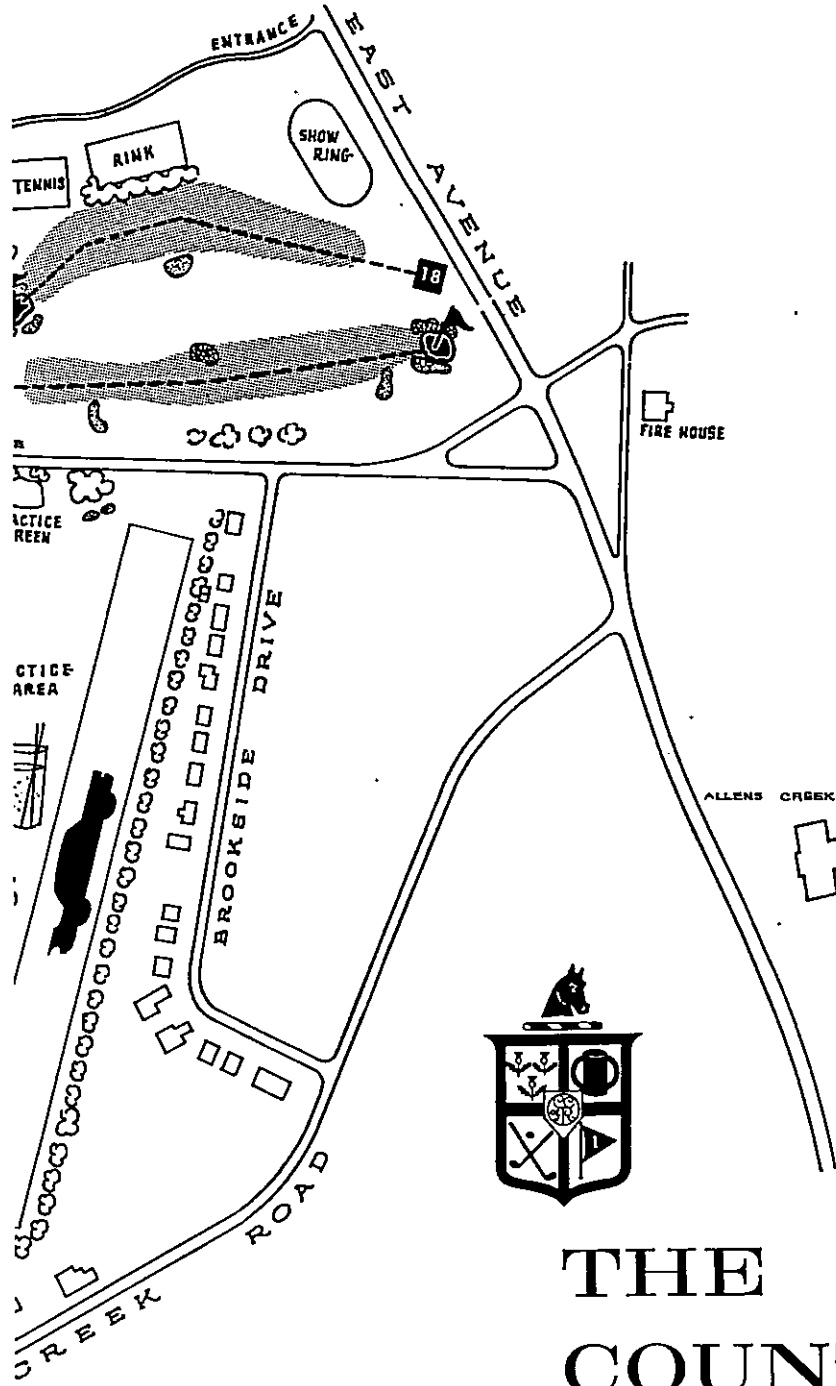
*Picture it now... see it again and again*



Women's Amateur Championship  
of the U.S.G.A.

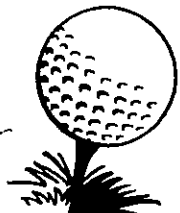
LEGEND

- trees 
- trap 
- tee 
- green 
- best place 
- public parking 
- refreshments 
- official scoreboard 



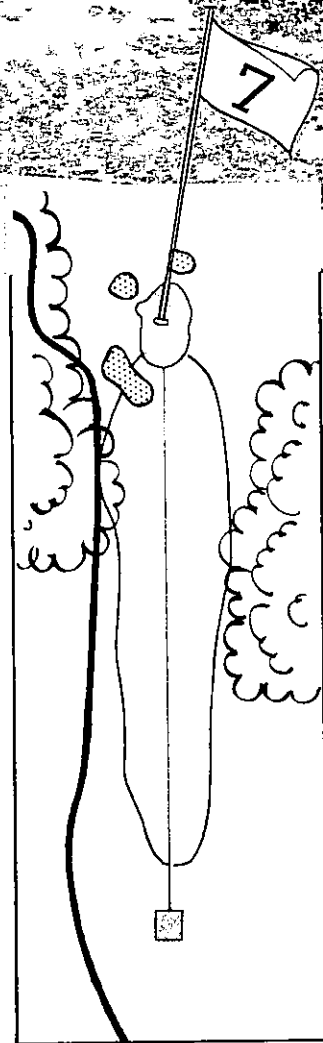
THE  
COUNTRY  
CLUB  
OF  
ROCHESTER

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

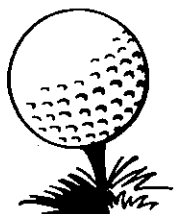




A beautiful hole with a beautiful double-tiered tee. This is an excellent par three. Watch the woods on all sides, but don't think about them. There is a nasty ditch running all along the left side of the hole. From the front section of the tee, this hole requires a long iron. From the middle of the tee, and to rearward, it is a long, full shot. As you stroll toward the green, you are leaving Macomber's Meadows, which was acquired by the Club from the Macomber family some years ago.



No. 7  
170 YARDS  
PAR 3



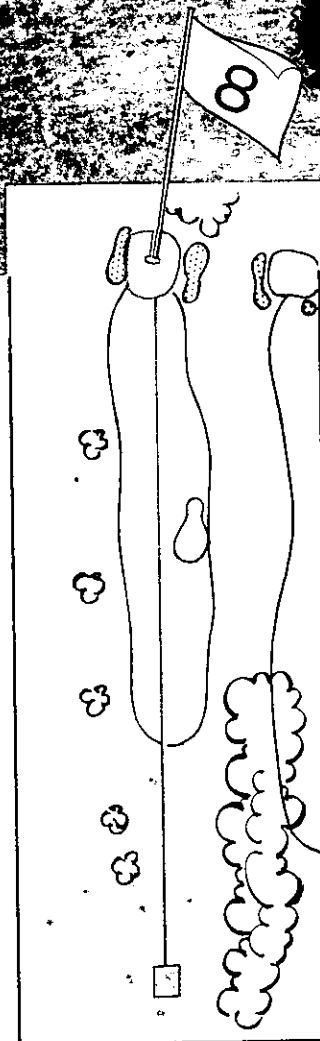
The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co.

Rochester, New York

Publishers of Authoritative Lawbooks Since 1882



This is a good stiff par four and there seems almost always to be anything from a breeze to a gale in your face—even on calm days. Drive to slight left or center. There is no leeway on either side of the green. The distance from the top of the rise to the green is deceptive, and many will find their best second shots short of the apron. It's longer than it looks.

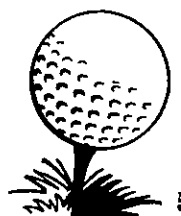


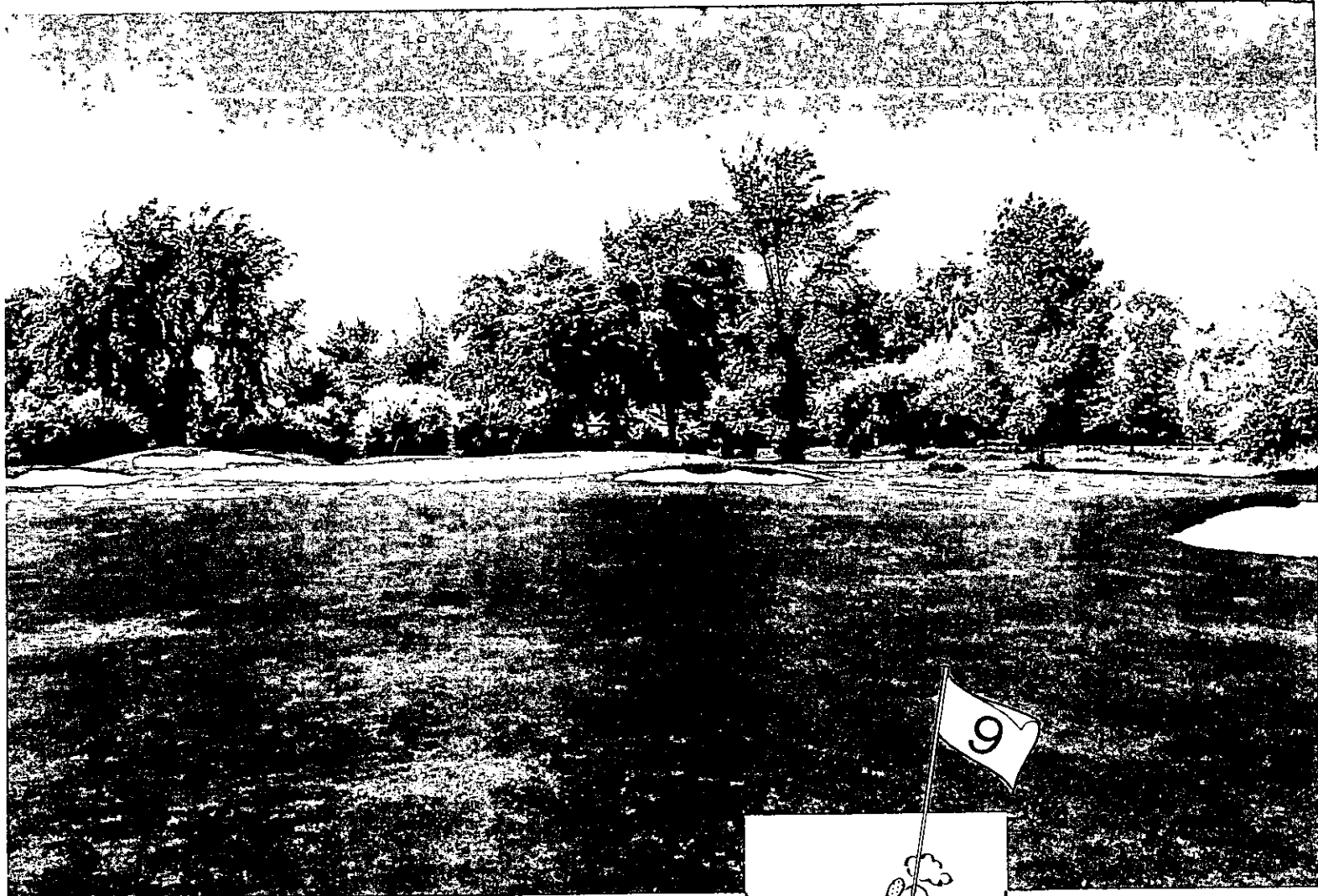
No. 8  
370 YARDS  
PAR 4

Otto Bernz Co., Inc.

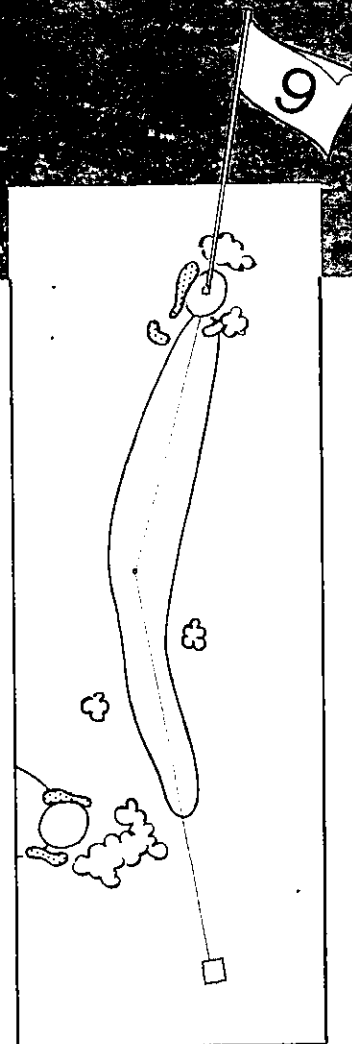
Rochester, New York

Bernz-O-Matic Propane Appliances • Green Spot Lawn Sprinklers

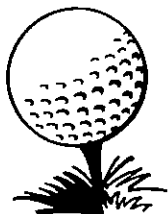




This is a short par five with a well trapped green. The green opens from the left. No problems here except to stay behind the ball and hit against a stiff left side (unless you are left-handed—in which case you hit against a stiff right side). All along the fairway's right is the site of the old Polo Field, now covered with heavily mortgaged Colonials.



No. 9  
425 YARDS  
PAR 5



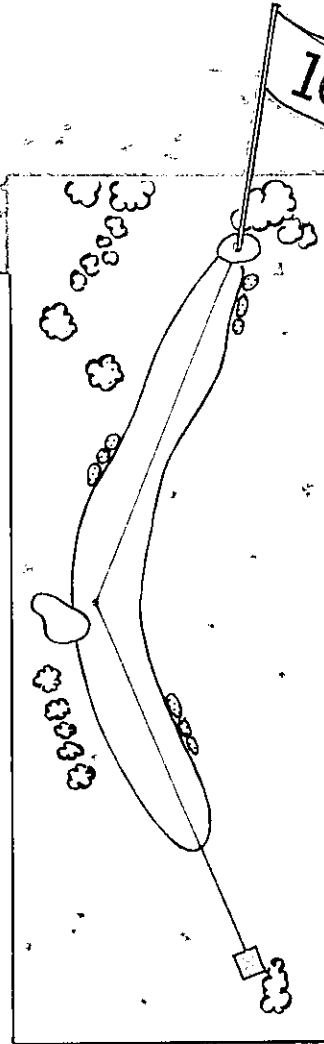
## Rochester Gas and Electric

Rochester, New York

*An investor-owned company with more than 22,000 shareholders*



This is an excellent par five and is our prettiest golf hole—thanks to the grooming in recent years by George Trainor, Trent Jones, and Jim De Bottis, our greenskeeper. Out-of-bounds is on the right throughout the hole. The roll of this beautiful dog-leg is uniformly from left to right, so beware of cutting the corner too closely. The green is well-trapped, fast, and will not hold a loosely played shot. A sprayed tee-shot will land on Joe Taylor's roof. When this happens, it's customary for other members of the foursome to say, "Hello, Joe!" Since buying this lovely house many years ago, Joe and his family have collected 1,265 golf balls. Incidentally, Mr. Taylor does not play golf, but does run a small stand where he sells golf balls and lemonade. He plans to burn the mortgage early in 1963.

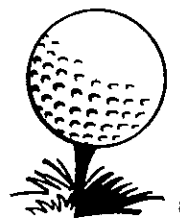


No. 10  
525 YARDS  
PAR 5

The Genesee Brewing Co., Inc.

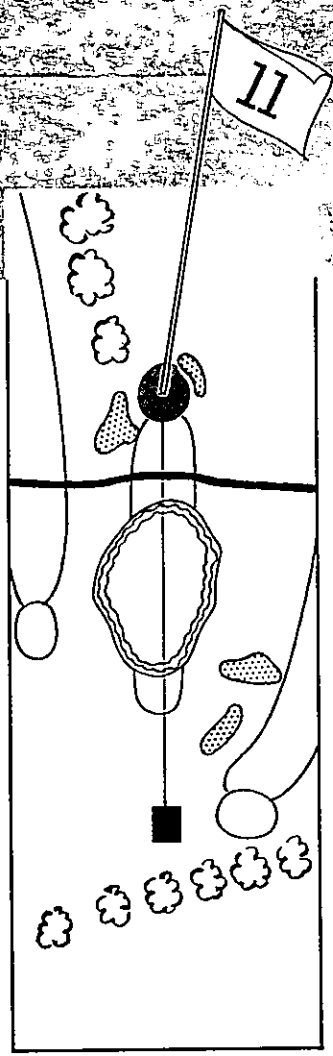
Rochester, New York

Genesee Beer — Genesee Cream Ale

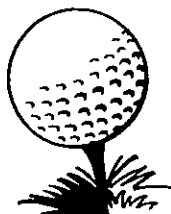




This is a medium iron over water to a sloping green. The green is fast and slopes toward the trap on the right. Between the tenth green and the eleventh tee is Nelson Kelly's Commissary, complete with rest rooms, television, radio, telephone, and light or heavy refreshments. Nelson gets up at five to play the game before coming to work and shoots in the middle seventies.



No. 11  
152 YARDS  
PAR 3



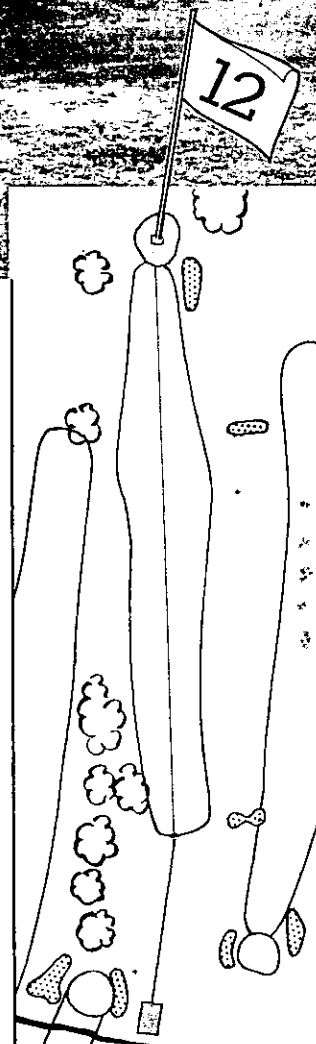
## Burroughs Corporation The Todd Company Division

Rochester, New York

Guarding the Bank Accounts of the World Since 1899



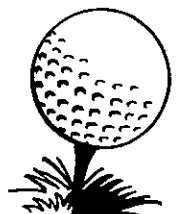
This is an open tee shot favoring the left side of the fairway. The second shot requires a long iron or a wood. There is a sharp kick to the right at the front of the green, so play the second shot to the left. Just off the tee to the left is a wooden barn known as Auchterlonie's Drying Shed. You can only reach it with a diving hook.



No. 12  
405 YARDS  
PAR 4

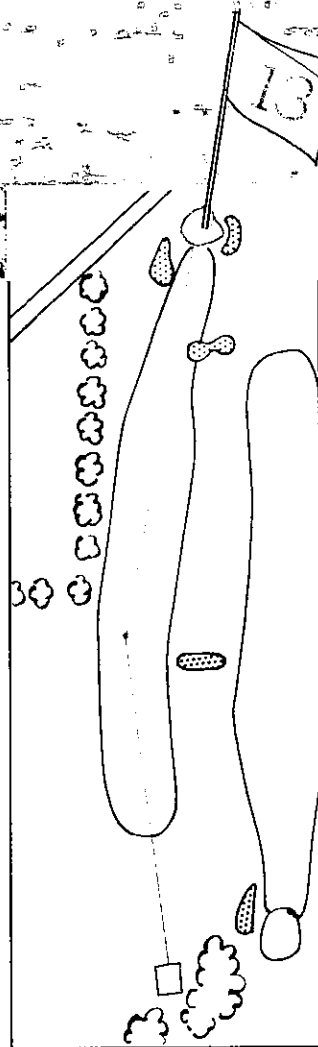
 **ARROWS**  Restaurant

1650 Penfield Road, Rochester, New York  
Rochester's Most Unusual Drive-in Restaurant





The long hitter should reach this green with two long woods. The green is tricky—otherwise no trouble. A lengthy pulled drive will put your ball in the lovely garden of Dr. Albert K. Chapman. He is Chairman of the Board of the Eastman Kodak Company.

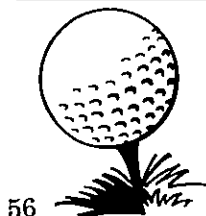


No. 13  
440 YARDS  
PAR 5

**WROC-Radio-TV-FM**

Rochester, New York

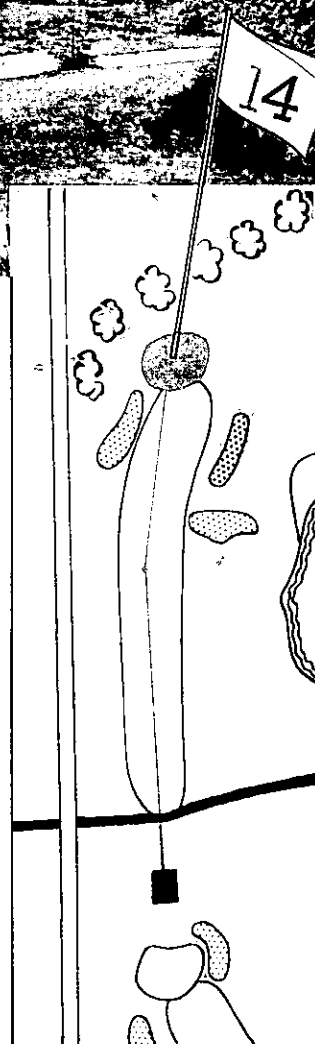
Complete Coverage of the Tournament







This is a tight par three with water along the right and a road (out-of-bounds) on the left. Behind the green is also off-limits. This hole requires a medium-to-long iron. The undulating green holds well. The trap on the right calls for a delicate recovery shot. *The reservoir is called Lake George in honor of Dr. George M. Trainor, who some years ago badgered the usual reluctant Board into building our own water supply. The savings in money have been considerable, and Dr. Trainor is to be commended. (Ed. Note)*

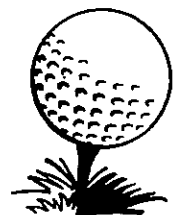


No. 14  
168 YARDS  
PAR 3

Towne House Motor Inn and Restaurant

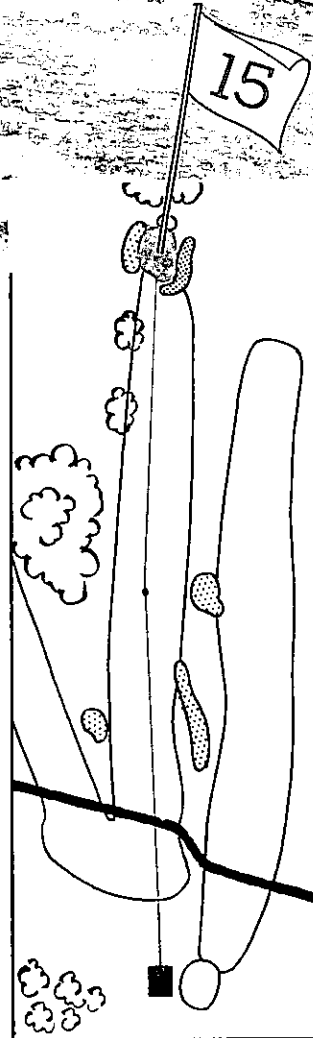
Rochester, New York

Rochester's Finest Accommodations





This is a deceptively hard par five—uphill all the way. The drive should favor the right side of the fairway. You may want to consider playing a placement iron for your second shot in order to gain an almost certain position for your approach. The out-of-bounds on the left and the sharp fairway break to the right near the green makes hitting this one difficult. It is our easiest green to three-putt—and some take four. Walter Hagen always played this hole by crunching his drive into the parallel Number Two fairway. He would then fly the ball onto the green for routine birdies and eagles. There's really nothing to it.

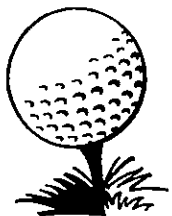


No. 15  
455 YARDS  
PAR 5

McCurdy & Company, Inc.

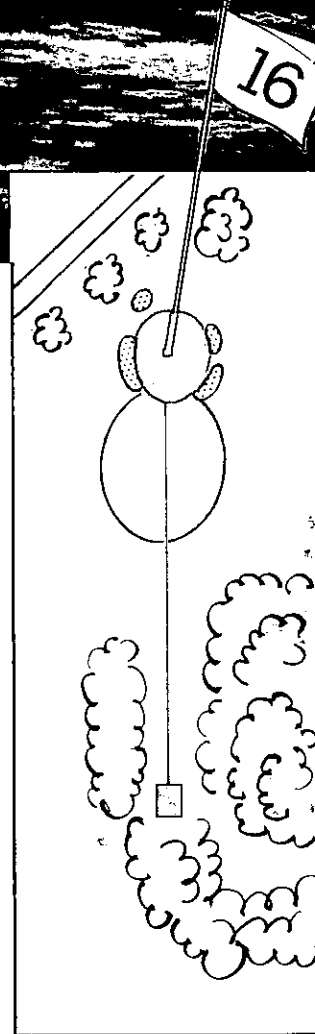
Midtown Plaza — Rochester, New York

Your Sporting Goods Headquarters





This is a good par three with a well-trapped green. The hole requires a medium iron and 'tis better to be short than long, as Tennyson once said. Although it is a reasonably difficult short hole, Number Sixteen has been aced more than any other hole on the links. Good luck!

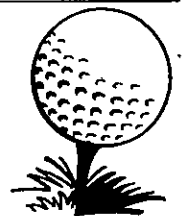


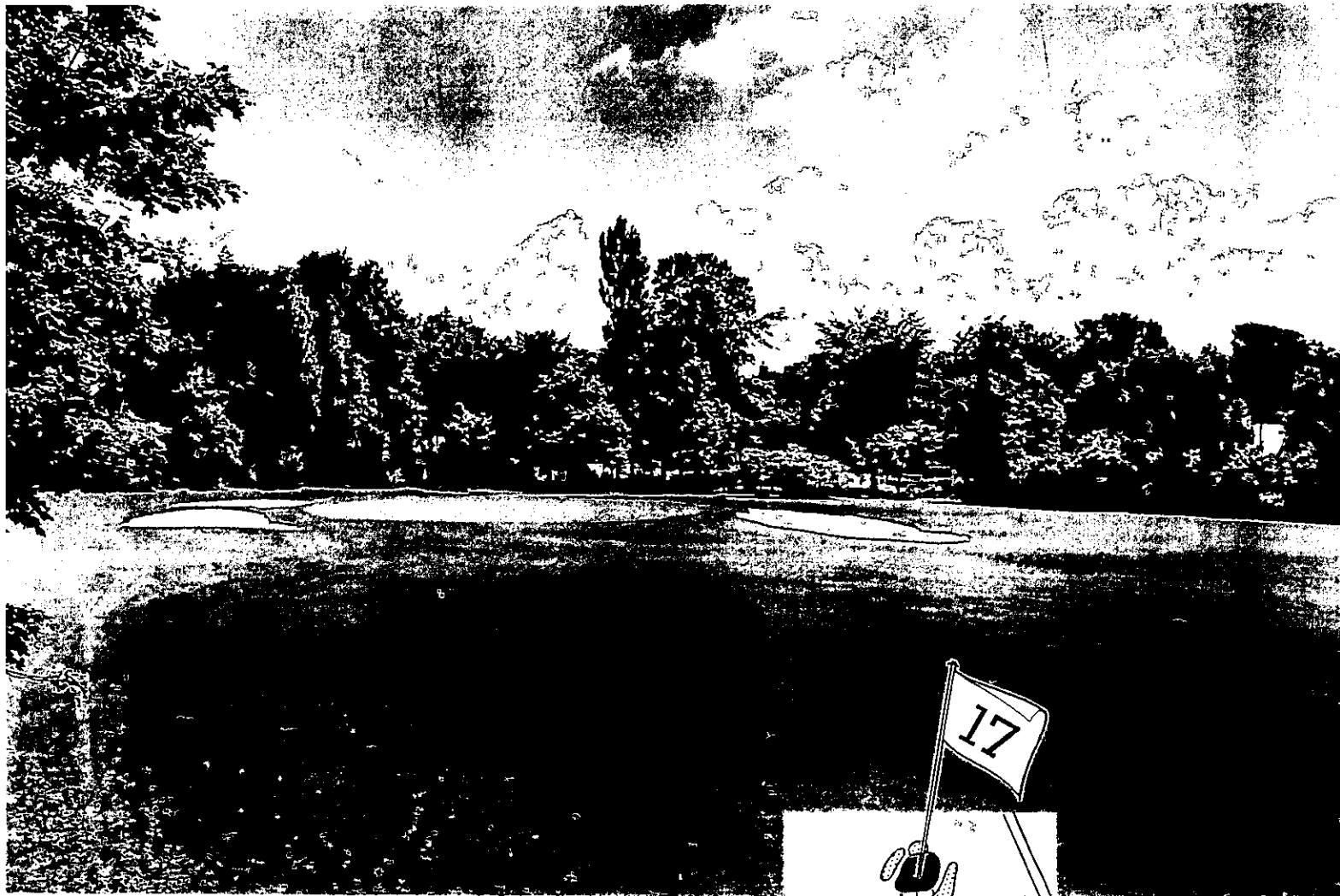
No. 16  
140 YARDS  
PAR 3

**Tobin Packing Co., Inc.**

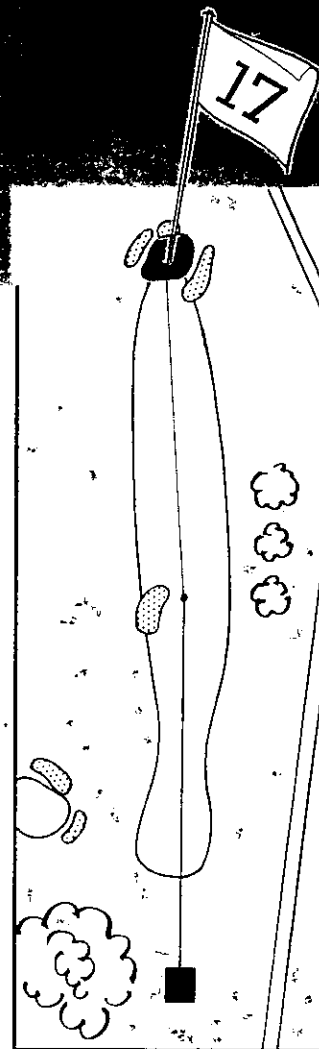
Rochester, New York

*Tobin's First Prize Meat Products — Finest Ever Made*

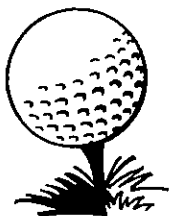




This is an open par four with more trouble—like open woods and horse-show jumps—to the left than to the right. The green opens up better from the left.



No. 17  
396 YARDS  
PAR 4



**General Railway Signal Company**

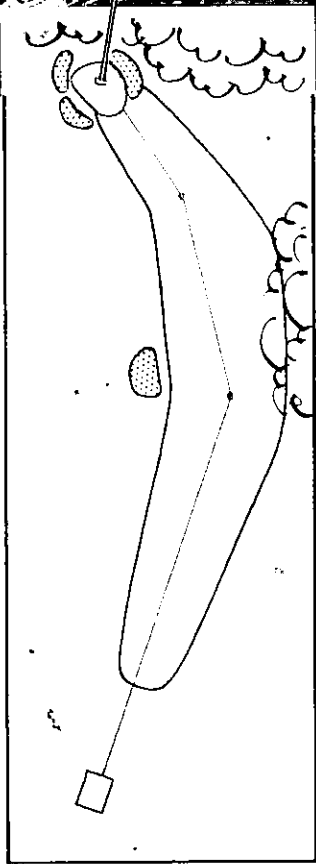
Rochester, New York

*Transportation Control Systems — Railway, Highway, Airway*



This is a tricky but beautiful finishing hole with its ancient and majestic oaks on the slope behind the green. The large trap on the left at mid-fairway forces the tee shot to the right, where it is better to play your approach. The second shot will be longer than it appears. The green has a subtle break from back to front. To the right and relatively close to the tee is the horse ring where our youngsters have their shows. Some of our more miserable golfers manage to drive into the center of the ring. You couldn't do it if you tried.

*Play well, good luck, and have fun!*



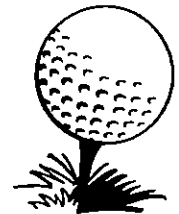
No. 18  
368 YARDS  
PAR 4

TOTAL  
WOMEN'S  
YARDAGE  
6161  
PAR 72

George D. B. Bonbright & Co.

Rochester, New York

Rochester's Oldest Investment Firm



# Other Clubs of the Women's Rochester District

## **BROOK-LEA COUNTRY CLUB**

Founded in 1926, Brook-Lea is located on Pixley Road just a few miles to the southwest of the City. Its rolling 18-hole course, made sporty by a meandering brook, was designed in part by Donald Ross, the man who laid out the Pinehurst courses and The Country Club of Rochester. Joyce Wethered, one of the greatest women golfers of all time, shot a 77 in her first time around Brook-Lea. H. Godfrey McGarvey is the Professional.



## **DURAND-EASTMAN GOLF CLUB**

Durand-Eastman is one of three county-operated public courses in Rochester. Situated in hilly Durand-Eastman Park near the lakefront, a number of Durand's cliff-like tees provide spectacular lookouts . . . and some carefully placed shots. A brook adds to the fun. Durand's 18th hole is one of the tightest around. It should be. Robert Trent Jones designed it, building the first 9 holes in 1916; the second nine was added in 1932. Armand Lannutti is the Professional.

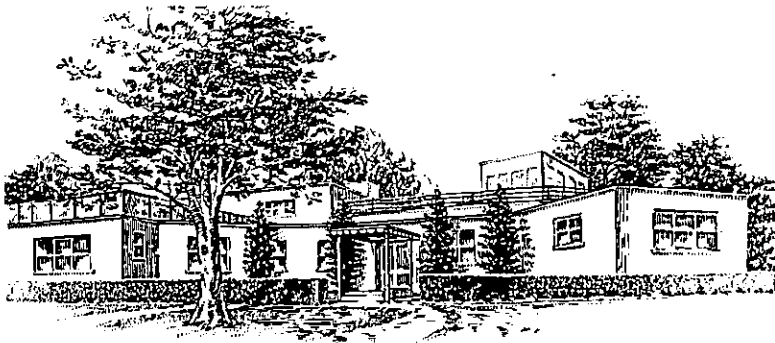


## **GENESEE VALLEY PARK**

Genesee Valley is the second oldest golf course in the City. Mustachioed golfers were beating the ball around the Park as early as 1899, when Genesee's original 9 holes were installed. Just after the turn of the century, 5 more holes were added to make 14, and early-day swingers went around Nos. 1, 2, 13 and 14 again to round out the 18. George Collins is the Professional.

#### HAPPY ACRES GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB

Happy Acres opened its fairways in 1958, the most recent club to join the Women's District. Designed by architect James Harrison, the 18 hole course is situated 12 miles outside the city in the township of Webster. The 6,531 yard, par 72 layout has come along well for one so new, sports a meandering creek on four holes to make things interesting. Robert Hill is the Professional.



#### IRONDEQUOIT COUNTRY CLUB

Irondequoit Country Club was incorporated in 1916 by a dozen Rochester residents. The following year, construction was started on a clubhouse and nine hole golf course on East Avenue. It was not until the early 1950's that a second nine holes was added together with a swimming pool and major renovation of clubhouse facilities. There have been 18 presidents of Irondequoit Country Club to date, starting with Samuel Weil in 1916. Frank Comisso is the Professional.

#### LAKE SHORE GOLF CENTER

Situated on breezy Ontario's shores, the Lake Shore course is oftentimes the coolest spot around on a torrid summer day, but lofty shots mean trouble. Opened in 1932, semi-private Lake Shore has been the site for 15 years of the increasingly popular Lake Shore Open, which every year attracts fine golfers from far and near. Just recently a lighted 9-hole par three course was added. Joe Garin is the Professional.



#### LOCUST HILL COUNTRY CLUB

Locust Hill was started in 1925 by members of the Gyro Club, a local business and professional group. Situated in Jefferson Road, Pittsford, its attractive clubhouse was originally a farmhouse, and its original course played at 9 holes. Present 18-hole layout is a good challenge, with a pond at the 2nd and a winding creek on the back nine for those who like to splash around. The 1960 New York State Amateur was played here. Joe LaMachia is the Professional.



#### MIDVALE GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB

Midvale Golf and Country Club on Baird Road, Penfield, occupies 185 acres of hilly, rolling countryside. The demanding par 72 course was laid out by famed golf architect Robert Trent Jones in 1929. Course includes a lake, several brooks, nine elevated greens all tightly trapped. Not long, but there's good reason for accuracy. Mike Zambito is the Professional.

#### MONROE GOLF CLUB

Another of Donald Ross' courses, Monroe opened its doors on July 4, 1924. Turf is always lush here, thanks to a natural underground water supply said to spring from the pre-historic underground Genesee River. Fairways are wide, but the rough is tough — short and pocketed to deny the full shot; greens are large and tricky and well bunkered. A good score here is an achievement. George Vatke is the Professional.





# Other Clubs of the Women's Rochester District

## OAK HILL COUNTRY CLUB

Perhaps the best known nationally of all the Rochester courses, Oak Hill's championship layout has been the scene of the USGA National Amateur (1949) and the USGA National Open (1956). Five New York State Amateur Tournaments, the Walter Hagen Open and two Times-Union Opens have been held here, as well. Third oldest club in the City — begun in 1901. Original course was located on the University of Rochester river campus. Present layout off East Avenue in Pittsford dates from 1924. Lou Strong, current President of the P.G.A., is the Professional.



## STAFFORD COUNTRY CLUB

Women of the Rochester District look forward each year to visits to the picturesque Stafford course, designed in 1921 by Robert Trent Jones. Situated on Black Creek just outside Batavia, Stafford is a longish layout of 7,000 yards, plays to a par 73. A pond near the clubhouse keeps the fairways lush all summer, while a new swimming pool keeps the members cool. George Meyers is the Professional.

## RIDGEMONT GOLF CLUB

The Ridgemont Club, located in Ridge Road West in the Town of Greece, was founded in 1928. Situated on 129 acres of rolling terrain, Ridgemont has an 18-hole course which recently has been extensively re-trapped and planted, a new fairway watering system and a pond on No. 13 to catch errant shots. Bill Griffith is the Professional.



# Conditions of Play

## *Women's Amateur Championship of the U.S.G.A.*

The Women's Amateur Championship is contested entirely at match play.

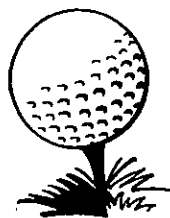
Entries are open to women amateur golfers who have handicaps not over six strokes. Residents of the United States must be members of USGA Regular Member Clubs. Additionally, former champions are eligible regardless of handicap, and the current USGA Girls' Junior Champion is invited regardless of club affiliation and handicap.

Entries are accepted from the 128 applicants with the lowest handicaps. Later vacancies in the field are offered to alternates, in the order of handicaps. Any tie in the highest acceptable handicap class or for an alternate's position is settled by lot.

The Championship consists of seven rounds, all at 18 holes except the final, which is at 36 holes on Saturday. The first and second rounds are played on Monday and Tuesday, the third and fourth rounds on Wednesday, the quarter-finals on Thursday afternoon and the semi-finals Friday afternoon.

A sporting draw (blind) is used except that certain players selected by the USGA Women's Committee are distributed evenly among the quarters of the draw.

The winner receives a silver trophy and custody of the Women's Amateur Championship Cup, presented to the Association by Robert Cox in 1896, for the ensuing year. The runner-up receives a silver medal. The losing semi-finalists receive bronze medals.



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# Great ladies of U.S. golf



By LAWRENCE ROBINSON

Lawrence Robinson, who takes the ladies championship down through all its years, is an authentic dean when it comes to golf writing. Man and boy, Larry has been treading the fairways as an avid fan and writer since 1920, the first year as a scribe he beheld the great Walter Hagen in action.

Larry has been links historian for the New York World Telegram and Sun for the past 33 years. Prior to that he wrote for the Saratoga (N.Y.) Saratogian, the Post-Standard, the New York Post, Evening World and Sun.

He spans the game from Hagen and the immortal Bob Jones to present-day heroes. Larry even plays the game himself, but cross-handed. That has made it very handy for him to write several books on the game, including "Secrets of the Stars," another in collaboration with Doug Ford, still another with Dow Finsterwald.

Larry reluctantly dug up the facts which enabled him to reveal the machinations of a couple of New England "amateurs" which caused the famed Deepdale Calcutta scandal.

At the time of preparation of this program, Larry was even a dual president, of the National Golf Writers Association and also of the Metropolitan Golf Writers Association which runs golfdom's big dinner in New York during the mid-winter lull of the game in the northern clime.



A small item appeared in the social columns of the New York World in mid-November of 1895. "Thirteen ladies played 18 holes of golf at the Meadow Brook Club in Hempstead recently. Mrs. Charles S. Brown, whose husband plays at the Shinnecock Hills Club in Southampton, L. I., made the best score and thus won the United States championship for lady golfers."

That was the beginning of women's competitive golf in these United States 67 years ago. Mrs. Brown's score showed a 69 for the first nine, a 63 for the inward route, for a total of 132. She defeated Miss N. C. Sargent, of the Essex County Country Club, up near Boston, by two strokes. Mrs. Brown won a silver pitcher which now is on display at Golf House, headquarters of the game in these United States, a present to the United States Golf Association by Mrs. Brown's son many years after her death.

The following year, the championship scene moved to the Morris County Golf Club in Morristown, N. J. Instead of chilly mid-November, the golfing ladies tried October weather. By this time there was better organization and the event was changed to match competition.

A total of 29 ladies turned out for qualifying play, with the lowest eight becoming eligible for the three elimination rounds.

History was set in this holding too, when Miss Beatrix Hoyt, also of Shinnecock Hills, not only won the medal with a score of 95 but went on to win the championship. Miss Hoyt was 17 at the time, and thus stands as the youngest champion ever to hold the title. Mrs. Brown did not defend.

Another important development was the advent of a championship trophy, presented by Robert Cox, golfing MP from Edinburgh, Scotland. It still is in competition, an historic and unique award.

Miss Hoyt repeated in 1897, defeating Miss N. C. Sargent, 5 and 4. This time the ladies — and the United States Golf Association — made sure of more clement weather by scheduling the event in August at the Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass.

There was no stopping Miss Hoyt the following year at the hilly Ardsley-on-Hudson course. She again won the medal, with a 92, and defeated Miss Maude K. Wetmore in the final. Miss Hoyt was the only one to break 100 in qualifying. Also women's golf had grown in popularity, with 61 players trying for 16 match-play places.

Again, at the now-vanished Bala course of the Philadelphia Country Club, Miss Hoyt won the qualifying medal with a 97, again the only player to break 100. But Miss

The best woman golfer in America in the twenties was a graceful, strong, remarkably appealing girl from Rhode Island with the euphonious name of Glenna Collett. She was, some said, the "Bobby Jones of women's golf." And her record showed it. Glenna won the Amateur six times between 1922 and 1935, more times than any other woman. Herbert Warren Wind said of her: "Glenna was an accomplished diver, tennis player and rider, and, until her worried mother intervened, was coming along nicely as a baseball player on her brother Ned's team. Glenna was one of those girls who took to athletics the way most girls take to athletes."

Glenna Collett is now Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., of Philadelphia, and she played in the tournament until 1958. In 1925 she was just "Glenna" . . . and that was something! Now, there was a girl!





As the ladies' golf improved so did their clothes. In 1895, when Mrs. C. S. Brown teed off to win the first Amateur it was all she could do to swing in her flowing skirt and full blouse. But she was every inch the Gibson Girl.



No lady played without her straw hat in 1910 — it prevented sunstroke. The baggy dress was a pretty cool number, too. Miss Margaret Curtis could slam them out, as she proved by winning three Amateur titles and moving women's scoring into the 80's.



When Mrs. Alexa Stirling Fraser won her third championship in 1920, she looked like this. Her golf looked better — the girls were beginning to shoot in the low 80's.

Ruth Underhill, of Long Island's Nassau Country Club, ended Miss Hoyt's three-year dominance and won the championship, defeating Mrs. Caleb Fox, 2 and 1, in the final.

Miss Hoyt won her fifth straight qualifying medal in 1900, scoring a brilliant 94 at Shinnecock Hills, her home club. But she was defeated by Miss Margaret Curtis, then 15, in the first round and thereupon retired, never to play in the championship again. Miss Hoyt still is living, residing in Georgia, but does not play golf because of infirmity.

Miss Francis C. Griscom, of Merion Cricket Club, became the turn-of-century champion by defeating Miss Curtis in the final, 6 and 5.

You should visualize these doughty ladies of this era, swathed in great flowing skirts with appropriate petticoating, plus a Norfolk jacket, properly belted up and across like their male counterparts. Their swings were ladylike and proper, but these pioneers of feminine sports participation were learning rapidly.

A two-year reign by Miss Genevieve Hecker, a New England lass, started at Baltusrol Golf Club in Short Hills, N. J., in 1901, when she defeated Miss Lucy Herron 5 and 3 in the final. The following year, at The Country Club in Boston's fashionable Brookline, Miss Hecker repeated by downing Miss Louisa Wells in the final. The notable event of this championship were the 89's scored by Miss Wells and Miss Curtis to share qualifying honors. The gals were learning how to score, too.

The women moved to the burgeoning West for the first time in 1903, the Chicago Golf Club in Wheaton, Ill. There,

too, the title departed from the East for the first time when Miss Bessie Anthony defeated Miss J. A. Carpenter, 7 and 6, with Mrs. Caleb Fox, a fine golfer but never destined to win the crown, medalist with a 94.

Miss Georgianna Bishop of Bridgeport's Brooklawn CC became champion in 1904, at Merion (now Merion Golf Club). Miss Pauline Mackay, a down-east lass from Watertown, Mass., succeeded in 1905 by defeating Miss Margaret Curtis at Morris County.

Miss Curtis, runner-up in 1900, tied for a new qualifying record 87 with Miss Bishop, but was thwarted in her title quest once again in 1906, this time unexpectedly within her own family. Though Miss Margaret was considered the superior player, her sister Harriot won the 1906 title by defeating Mrs. M. B. Adams at Brae Burn CC in West Newton, Mass.

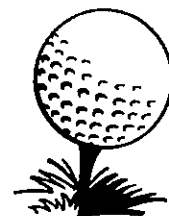
In 1907, Miss Margaret finally broke the jinx, dethroning her sister in the final at Midlothian CC in Blue Hill, Ill., with no doubt as to superiority. The score was 7 and 6. It was the first of three titles earned by Miss Curtis, who repeated in 1911, at Baltusrol, again at Essex County in 1912. Miss Margaret is golfdom's Grand Dame of Golf today, a delightful lady still deeply devoted to the game. Incidentally, after winning the 1907 crown, Miss Margaret paired with Miss Evelyn Sears to win the national doubles tennis title in 1908.

Miss Kate Harley, a willowy, raven-haired lass from Fall River, won the 1908 championship at Washington's Chevy Chase Club, with Miss Harriot Curtis setting a medal record of 85 in the qualifying play.

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Down came the scores and up went the hemlines. Virginia Van Wie won in 1932, 1933 and 1934 looking like this.



Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr. qualified as medalist with a 78 in 1936, yet didn't win the tournament. Mrs. Page was medalist again in 1937 with a 79, and went on to win the tournament looking like this.



And then, not without travail, came shorts. Betsy Rawls who bested the field to win the Women's Open here in 1953, wears them here with calm aplomb.

The 1909 championship, at Merion Cricket, was notable when a Scottish lady named Dorothy Campbell became victor, defeating doughty Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow in the final. Miss Campbell then was reigning British champion, subsequently won both the Canadian and French women's titles — thereby becoming (within a year's span) the first Quadrilateral Champion in history. Bob Jones was to accomplish similar honors in 1930.

Miss Campbell, now living in Hamilton, Ontario, repeated at the Homewood Country Club, Flossmoor, Ill., defeating Mrs. G. M. Martin, another British player, in the final.

Miss Margaret Curtis won, as before mentioned, in 1911 and 1912. In 1913, Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, winner the previous year of the British championship, visited America to down Miss Marion Hollins (later to win the title in 1921) at the Wilmington, Del., Country Club.

Mrs. Arnold Jackson, the former Kate Harley, repeated in 1914, defeating Miss Elaine Rosenthal at Nassau Country Club in Glen Cove, L. I. This marked the first appearance of an Atlanta lass named Alexa Stirling, who with Bob Jones, then only 12, were to make Atlanta famous in golf.

After the victory of Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, of Philadelphia, at Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill., in 1915, Miss Stirling moved to the fore, winning the 1916 crown at Belmont Spring Country Club near Boston. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd was medalist with an 86.

Following a two-year hiatus during World War I, Miss Stirling repeated at Shawnee-on-the-Delaware in 1919, defeating Mrs. William A. Gavin, now moved to Chicago. Miss Stirling defeated Mrs. Hurd in 1920 at Mayfield

Country Club in Cleveland, as Miss Hollins set a qualifying record of 82.

Miss Hollins defeated Miss Alexa the following year at the Hollywood Golf Club in Deal, N. J., and now there were 164 players (181 entries), including a young lady from Providence, R. I., named Glenna Collett.

There was no denying this pretty Providence miss the following year at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. She set a medal record of 82, then defeated Mrs. Gavin in the final.

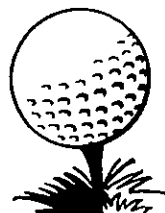
In later years, before her tragic death, Mrs. Hurd made this comment, "I think I was the first woman golfer to play for the green. But Glenna was the first to play for the pin."

In 1923, Miss Edith Cummings of Onwentsia registered an unusual family double at the Westchester-Biltmore CC in Rye (now Westchester CC), by defeating Miss Stirling in a close final. Miss Cummings' brother, Dexter, was reigning Intercollegiate champion the same year and a top amateur.

Mrs. Hurd won her third crown at Rhode Island Country Club in 1924, defeating Miss Mary K. Browne in the final. Miss Browne had been a semi-finalist in the national tennis championships the month before, a remarkable double-sport achievement.

Miss Collett defeated Mrs. W. G. Fraser, the former Miss Stirling, at the St. Louis Country Club in 1925 after Mrs. Fraser had astounded golfdom with a 77 to win the qualifying medal. This was the last title appearance of Mrs. Caleb Fox, who had played in 22 of them.

After Mrs. G. Henry Stetson's triumph over Mrs. Wright D. Goss at Merion Cricket in 1926, the title scene



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Miss Marlene Stewart,  
1956 Winner



Miss Anne Quast,  
1958 Winner



Miss Barbara McIntire,  
1959 Winner



Miss JoAnne Gunderson,  
1957 and 1960 Winner

moved to the Cherry Valley Club in Garden City, N. Y. There a young New Jersey miss with tremendous power, Miss Maureen Orcutt, was favored but her game came apart in the final against a veteran Kansas City player, Mrs. Miriam Burns Horn.

A three-year reign by Miss Collett began in 1928, when she beat Miss Virginia Van Wie, 13 and 12 (a record margin) at Virginia Hot Springs. Miss Glenna repeated, over Mrs. Leona Pressler, at Oakland Hills Country Club, Detroit, and again defeated Miss Van Wie at Los Angeles Country Club (first Coast visit of the championship) in 1930.

Trying for a sixth in 1931 at the Country Club of Buffalo, Miss Glenna (by now Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr.) reached the final but lost to Miss Helen Hicks of Inwood Country Club, who also had beaten the favored British entrant, Miss Enid Wilson.

Incidentally, through those years, Mrs. Vare had made a long series of attempts to win the British Women's, but never achieved the goal in some epic matches, particularly against a brilliant British miss named Joyce Wethered.

Virginia Van Wie, the quiet Chicago miss who had taken such a beating against Miss Collett in 1928, moved to the fore in 1932 to hold a three-year reign in American women's golf. Her first victim was Mrs. Vare at the Salem (Mass.) CC, by 10 and 8. Miss Virginia then defeated Helen Hicks the following year, after Miss Wilson had won the medal with a record 76. Miss Van Wie repeated at Whitemarsh Valley Country Club in Philadelphia by defeating Miss Dorothy Traung. Following this Miss Van Wie retired; never to play in the championship again.

Mrs. Vare won her sixth (and record total) champion-

ship in 1935, defeating Miss Patty Berg, a home-town star, at Interlachen Country Club in Minneapolis. Miss Jean Bauer of Providence won the medal with a 69 — a far cry from those early days of the championship and still the record.

Miss Pam Barton, British champion, came over to play in 1936 at the Canoe Brook Country Club, Summit, N. J. It was Miss Orcutt's fate to lose another final to Pam, later a victim of the Blitz in London. Mrs. Julius Page, who was to make her mark in the game, won medal honors with a 78, and the following year defeated Miss Berg for the title at Memphis Country Club.

Miss Patty reversed things on Mrs. Page in 1938 at Westmoreland Country Club, Chicago. In 1939, Miss Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Tex., defeated Miss Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta. Miss Betty repeated the following year at Pebble Beach Club on California's Monterey Peninsula.

Little Miss Betty Hicks became 1941 champion at the Country Club, winning the final over Miss Helen Sigel of Philadelphia. Note some of these latter-day winners—Miss Berg, Miss Jameson, Miss Hicks. All of them turned professional and, with a famous athletic lass named Miss Babe Didrikson, became the backbone of the present flourishing Ladies PGA.

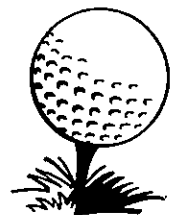
The championship was resumed in 1946, at the end of World War II. Miss Didrikson, re-instated as an amateur just before she would have been permanently a professional, tore through the field at Southern Hills Country Club in Tulsa, and the next Spring became the first American to win the British Women's.

In 1947 the brilliant Miss Louise Suggs, up from Atlanta, won the title over her home-town rival, Miss Kirby.

## Pepsi-Cola of Rochester

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Frank G. Staropoli, President



A nostalgic note was registered in this holding, at Franklin Hills Country Club, Detroit, when Miss Margaret Curtis failed to qualify in her 50th national championship, and retired for good.

Miss Grace Lenczyk, an unknown from Hartford, Conn., thwarted Miss Sigel in the final in 1948, at Pebble Beach, while a pretty lass named Marlene Bauer, age 14, created a sensation when she reached the quarter final.

Sectional qualifying was found to be necessary in 1949 because of the burgeoning entry list, and Miss Dorothy Germaine, later to become Mrs. Mark A. Porter, took the title home to Llanerch Country Club in Philadelphia. Miss Beverly Hanson defeated Miss May Murray at East Lake Country Club in Atlanta in 1950, and Miss Kirby at last won the crown by defeating Miss Claire Doran at Town and City Club, St. Paul, Minn., in 1951.

By now the lassies were sneering at the women's par, devised by the United States Golf Association to evade invidious comparison with men's scoring.

Starting in 1952, the title successively went to Miss Jacqueline Pung, powerful Hawaiian miss; Miss Mary Lena Faulk, stylist from Thomasville, Ga., and svelte Miss Barbara Romack of Sacramento. All subsequently turned professional, to pursue the long, long tournament trail.

Now there was a new generation coming to the fore, young misses who swung powerfully and long. Miss Pat Lesser won in 1955, defeating pretty Miss Jane Nelson. In 1956 the incredibly steady Miss Marlene Stewart of

Canada, dominant in her native area and British champion to boot, barely defeated a tremendous young hitter named Miss JoAnne Gunderson.

The next year, at Del Paso Country Club, Miss Gunderson could not be denied, and repeated in 1960 at Tulsa Country Club.

A memorable tournament developed at Wee Burn Club in Darien, Conn., in 1958 when demure Miss Anne Quast, from the far off Northwest like Miss Gunderson, defeated Miss Romack in a par-busting melee. Miss Quast, now Mrs. Jay Decker, was to repeat last year in Tacoma, and is defending the honors here at The Country Club of Rochester.

Two pretty and accurate hitting lassies fought the final for the 1959 championship at Congressional Country Club, Washington, during an unbelievable heat wave. The winner was Miss Barbara McIntire over Miss Joanne Goodwin. Miss McIntire proved her mettle by winning the British crown, too.

Once the lady who broke a hundred was certain medalist. Today the contender who can't break 80 consistently doesn't have much chance.

People often ask who was the greatest of them all. Maybe it was Mrs. Babe Didrikson Zaharias, or Mrs. Vare, or Miss Suggs, or Mrs. Hurd, or whomever. But don't bet that perhaps the greatest won't be playing right here in Rochester. For even our present "veterans" are mere youngsters—with savvy, ability and power—transcending even our heroines of yore.

# HISTORICAL NOTES

## USGA Women's Amateur

*Consecutive Winners* — Miss Beatrix Hoyt, 1896-97-98; Miss Genevieve Hecker, 1901-02; Miss Dorothy I. Campbell, 1909-10; Miss Margaret Curtis, 1911-12; Miss Alexa Stirling, 1916-19-20; Mrs. Edwin H. (Glenna Collett) Vare, Jr., 1928-29-30; Miss Virginia Van Wie, 1932-33-34; Miss Betty Jameson, 1939-40.

*Winners of British and American Championships* — Mrs. Mildred (Babe Didrikson) Zaharias, Miss Louise Suggs, Miss Barbara McIntire, Miss Marlene Stewart, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd.

*Host for Championship Most Times* — Merion Golf Club, Ardmore, Pa., 4 times.

*Largest Entry* — 201 in 1939.

*Winner in First Attempt* — Mrs. Mildred (Babe Didrikson) Zaharias, 1946; Mrs. C. S. Brown, 1895; Miss Beatrix Hoyt, 1896; Miss Dorothy I. Campbell, 1909; Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, 1913, Miss Pamela Barton, 1936.

*Most Championships Won* — Six, Mrs. Edwin H. (Glenna Collett) Vare, Jr., in 1922-25-28-29-30-35.

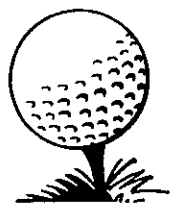
*Most Times in Finals* — Eight, Mrs. Edwin H. (Glenna Collett) Vare, Jr.

*Sisters in Final* — Miss Margaret Curtis defeated her sister, Miss Harriot S. Curtis, 7 and 6, in the final match in 1907 at the Midlothian Country Club, Blue Island, Illinois.

*Smallest Entry* — 13 in first Championship in 1895.

*Longest Final Match, in Point of Time* — 29 hours 15 minutes in 1954 when a thunder and lightning storm halted play after the first 18 holes on Saturday. The remainder of the match was played Sunday. It was won by Miss Barbara Romack, 4 and 2, over Miss Mary Kathryn Wright.

*Youngest Winner* — Miss Beatrix Hoyt, at the age of 16, in 1896. Miss JoAnne Gunderson, 18, when she won in 1957, is the second youngest to have won.

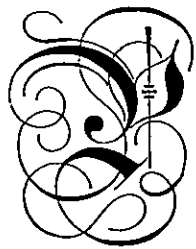


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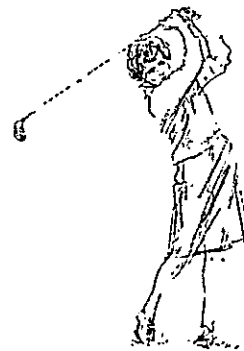
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# Past Champions

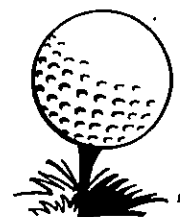


women's  
amateur  
tournament

<i>Year</i>	<i>Winner</i>	<i>Held at . . .</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Winner</i>	<i>Held at . . .</i>
1895	Mrs. C. S. Brown . . . . .	Meadow Brook Club	1927	Mrs. Miriam Burns Horn . . . . .	Cherry Valley Club
1896	Miss Beatrix Hoyt . . . . .	Morris County G. C.	1928	Miss Glenna Collett . . . . .	Virginia Hot Springs
1897	Miss Beatrix Hoyt . . . . .	Essex County Club (Mass.)	1929	Miss Glenna Collett . . . . .	Oakland Hills Country Club
1898	Miss Beatrix Hoyt . . . . .	Ardsey Club	1930	Miss Glenna Collett . . . . .	Los Angeles Country Club
1899	Miss Ruth Underhill . . . . .	Philadelphia Country C.	1931	Miss Helen Hicks . . . . .	Country Club of Buffalo
1900	Miss Frances C. Griscom . . . . .	Shinnecock Hills C. C.	1932	Miss Virginia Van Wie . . . . .	Salem Country Club
1901	Miss Genevieve Hecker . . . . .	Baltusrol Golf Club	1933	Miss Virginia Van Wie . . . . .	Exmoor Country Club
1902	Miss Genevieve Hecker	The Country Club, Brookline	1934	Miss Virginia Van Wie . . . . .	Whitemarsh Valley C. C.
1903	Miss Bessie Anthony . . . . .	Chicago Golf Club	1935	Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr.	Interlachen Country Club
1904	Miss Georgiana M. Bishop . . . . .	Merion Cricket Club	1936	Miss Pamela Barton . . . . .	Canoe Brook Country Club
1905	Miss Pauline Mackay . . . . .	Morris County G. C.	1937	Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr. . . . .	Memphis Country Club
1906	Miss Harriot S. Curtis . . . . .	Brae Burn C. C.	1938	Miss Patty Berg . . . . .	Westmoreland Country Club
1907	Miss Margaret Curtis . . . . .	Midlothian C. C.	1939	Miss Betty Jameson . . . . .	Wee Burn Club
1908	Miss Katherine C. Harley . . . . .	Chevy Chase Club	1940	Miss Betty Jameson . . . . .	Del Monte Golf and C. C.
1909	Miss Dorothy I. Campbell . . . . .	Merion Cricket Club	1941	Mrs. Frank Newell . . . . .	The Country Club, Brookline
1910	Miss Dorothy I. Campbell . . . . .	Homewood C. C., Ill.	1942-43-44-45	—No Championships played—World War II.	
1911	Miss Margaret Curtis . . . . .	Baltusrol Golf Club	1946	Mrs. George Zaharias	Southern Hills Country Club
1912	Miss Margaret Curtis	Essex County Club (Mass.)	1947	Miss Louise Suggs . . . . .	Franklin Hills Country Club
1913	Miss Gladys Ravenscroft . . . . .	Wilmington C. C.	1948	Miss Grace S. Lenczyk . . . . .	Del Monte Golf & C. C.
1914	Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson . . . . .	Nassau Country Club	1949	Mrs. Mark A. Porter . . . . .	Merion Golf Club
1915	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck . . . . .	Onwentsia Club	1950	Miss Beverly Hanson . . . . .	East Lake Country Club
1916	Miss Alexa Stirling . . . . .	Belmont Springs C. C.	1951	Miss Dorothy Kirby . . . . .	Town and Country Club
1917-1918	—No Championships played—World War I.		1952	Mrs. Jacqueline Pung . . . . .	Honolulu, Hawaii
1919	Miss Alexa Stirling . . . . .	Shawnee Country Club	1953	Miss Mary Lena Faulk . . . . .	Rhode Island C. C.
1920	Miss Alexa Stirling . . . . .	Mayfield Country Club	1954	Miss Barbara Romack . . . . .	Allegheny Country Club
1921	Miss Marion Hollins . . . . .	Hollywood Golf Club (N. J.)	1955	Miss Patricia A. Lesser . . . . .	Meyers Park C. C.
1922	Miss Glenna Collett . . . . .	Greenbriar Golf Club	1956	Miss Marlene Stewart . . . . .	Meridan Hills C. C.
1923	Miss Edith Cummings	Westchester-Biltmore C. C.	1957	Miss JoAnne Gunderson . . . . .	Del Paso Country Club
1924	Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd	Rhode Island Country Club	1958	Miss Anne Quast . . . . .	Wee Burn Country Club
1925	Miss Glenna Collett . . . . .	St. Louis Country Club	1959	Miss Barbara McIntire . . . . .	Congressional C. C.
1926	Mrs. G. Henry Stetson . . . . .	Merion Cricket Club	1960	Miss JoAnne Gunderson . . . . .	Tulsa Country Club
			1961	Mrs. Anne Quast Decker . . . . .	Tacoma Golf and C. C.

John B. Pike & Son, Inc.

Rochester, New York



# THE DEFENDING CHAMPION AND THE CUP



By JACK TUCKER,  
Sports Writer,  
Rochester Democrat & Chronicle

When veteran professional Chuck Congdon took pretty Anne Quast Decker in hand and showed her how to grip a club properly, how to pivot and how to go through with the shot, he told her:

"Don't ever spare the horses. Put the wood on the ball. Give it a real smash."

Anne's been smashing 'em ever since . . . and whoever stops her in this current Women's National Amateur Championship will have to be able to get the ball out there but good. Short hitters will have trouble making the longer par 4's in two belts.

In winning the National for the second time, last semester at Tacoma, Wash., Anne made it look easy.

*Item:* Her 14-13 win in the final over Phyllis Preuss of Pompano Beach, Fla., set a record. The previous biggest margin — 13 and 12 — was scored in 1928 by Glenna Collett over Virginia Van Wie.

*Item:* The records show that no one girl dominated this tournament last year as did Anne.

*Item:* She never trailed in seven matches.

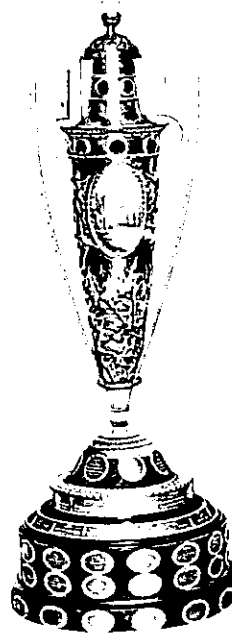
*Item:* Scoring 19 birdies, she lost but six holes of 112 played and ended the week nine under par.

Now the defending champion will try for a third title in Rochester and the betting line — if there is one — must tab her as the favorite.

Actually, last year's battling at Tacoma was featured in the main by accent on youth. And by youth, we mean really young.

For instance, consider the Mighty Mite — or Little Tiger, as she's called: Roberta Albers of Temple Terrace, Fla.

Roberta was a high school sophomore of 14 who wasn't supposed to go anywhere in particular. But the



The Championship Cup dates all the way back to 1896, when it was presented to the Association by Robert Cox.

youngster had other ideas. She kept rolling along, knocking off name players right and left, and made the semifinals before being sidelined.

Then there was Mary Lowell, 17, who proceeded to shock the pre-tourney favorite — big-hitting JoAnne Gunderson — by halting her at the 19th in the second round.

Typical teen-ager Roberta Albers is Daddy's little girl. For it was her persevering father, Tom Albers, who put a club in her hand when she was nine, and kept coaching her ever since. The result was that "Tish" Preuss had her hands full in a 2-1 victory that prevented the pint-sized Florida miss from gaining the final round.

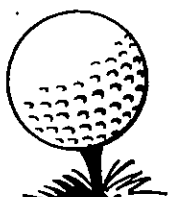
But against confident, sweet-swinging Anne Quast Decker, it was no contest.

Miss Preuss, no "charger" off the tees, plays a hit-and-roll type of game that was slowed down greatly on the Tacoma course's wettish fairways the last day. Lack of distance killed her. For Anne was getting distance from all lies, chipping close, putting well.

In fact, Anne fired 12 straight pars at her last opponent and, after bogeying the 13th when trapped, came back with a fast deuce at the 14th, and had the title virtually wrapped up at that stage.

Anne carded 73 through the morning round and knocked off straight pars in the post-meridian session until the holes ran out.

Her first National was won in 1958 at Darien, Conn. Anne's husband, Jay, is a dentist who does a lot of drilling himself



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Carbon Paper & Inked Ribbons

# POCAHONTAS, PANKHURST and SOPHIA LOREN

*By Herbert Warren Wind*

*Herbert Warren Wind has played golf on every continent except Africa, and has been writing about the game for more than 25 years. He is a good enough player himself to have participated in the 1950 British Amateur at St. Andrews. Since 1948, Mr. Wind has contributed a number of Profiles to the New Yorker Magazine, for which he currently writes. He has, as well, contributed golf articles to a number of other magazines, many to Sports Illustrated. He has written, co-authored or edited seven books on golf, including "The Story of American Golf," "On the Tour with Harry Sprague," "Thirty Years of Championship Golf" (with Gene Sarazen), and "The Modern Fundamentals of Golf" (with Ben Hogan).*



never will; 3) doesn't quite understand the rules of the game; 4) is laborious company on the course since her idea of good golf conversation is a tinkling stream of clichés; and, in short, 5) invariably gives the impression of being a far less alluring specimen than when one meets her in the bar, on the veranda, or in any other golf-proof habitat.

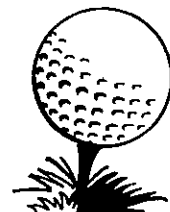
Just why the talented women golfers should be almost an entirely different breed is a minor mystery, but indeed they are. They play at a crisper pace than most male golfers. It is a joy to watch them hit their shots—and instructive, too, for not being able to power the ball with their hands alone, they must depend on sound, rhythmic swings, some of them among the best in the game. They not only understand the rules, they subscribe to them. They are avid students of technique, and their intelligent conversation reflects it. Their temperaments may run the gamut from the locked-in intensesness of Anne Decker and Barbara McIntire to the super-casual buoyancy of the young JoAnne Gunderson, but they have learned how to compete graciously. All in all, it is not surprising that for many men few women can compare in attractiveness with the pretty girl who can play pretty golf. It is easy to understand how Mr. Pat Ward-Thomas, whose golf reports for the Manchester *Guardian* have shot him to the top of the heap among Britain's minor

There are few gulfs in sports as wide or as awesome as the one which separates the ordinary run of women golfers from those women proficient enough to be considered tournament-level players. When, through some whimsical quirk of circumstance, a man finds himself enmeshed in a foursome that includes one (or more) of these average women golfers, it is seldom an experience that provokes a knifing pang of regret that his rounds are usually stag affairs. The average woman, most men believe, 1) plays too slowly and dawdlingly; 2) is no pleasure to watch because she doesn't have a clue about how to hit the ball, and

\* \* \*

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The international flavor of the famed Curtis Cup Match is caught here in flag-raising ceremonies before the start of the 1958 match, Brae-Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass. The Cup is played for by teams of women amateurs representing England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Eire on the one side, and the United States on the other. Held biennially since 1932, the United States has had 8 wins, the British Isles 3, up to this year's match at the Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs.

poets, could solemnly assert after watching a round by Martine Gajan, one of France's best players, that it was almost illegal for nature to endow one person with so much.

For all these reasons, the *top* women's tournaments have a singularly pleasant charm that few other occasions in golf can approach. It is important, however, to underline the word *top* because a considerable abyss also separates the golf mores of the women players of national rank from those who might like to think they are but whose real speed is the club tourney, the local sectional event, and perhaps the state championship. Frustrated ambitions may account for so many players of this class being so over-emotional about winning and losing, but, whatever the reason, they make up that stratum of golf where the rules rhubarb flourishes as nowhere else, the girls apparently vying to see who can call the other for the most abstruse breach of the regulations.

(In this connection, a lady-golfer I know, who competes at this level, recently flabbergasted a small group of us by stating that one of the rules most frequently broken by her opponents is the one limiting the teeing area to two club lengths behind the markers. "If you don't watch them like a hawk," she explained, "on a short hole these women will tee the ball way back, so far back that they can then play a 4-wood or 5-wood to the green instead of a longish iron. Get it?") Winston Churchill once remarked of the Germans that they are either at your throat or at your knees, and, from what one gathers, the same is true of competitive women golfers of this rank. I am thinking particularly of the state championship a few of us attended up New England way in which the two finalists were so excessively sympathetic toward each other—player A breathing anguished sighs of compassion the full width of the fairway whenever player B hit a bad shot, B apologizing to A with a groan of

*(Continued on page 78)*



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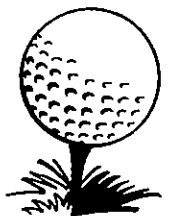
A. L. Anderson Sons — Bottlers of Coca-Cola Since 1906



Training ground for future champions, the USGA Girls' Junior Championship year after year tests the mettle of the youngsters, hardening them for adult competition. Last year 17-year-old Mary Lowell, above, won the championship at the Broadmoor Golf Club at Colorado Springs. Miss Lowell, fired up from her win, then went on to upset big-hitting, pre-tourney favorite JoAnne Gunderson in their second round match in the USGA Amateur at Tacoma. Miss Gunderson, herself a winner of the Junior Tournament in 1956, previously had won the Amateur in 1957 and 1960. Mickey Wright started off by winning the Girls' Championship in 1952, then took the Amateur in 1954, and, as a professional, went on to win the Open in 1958, 1959 and 1961. The Girls' Championship was established in 1949, is open to girls under 18, is contested at match play. Its handsome trophy was presented, appropriately enough, by Glenna Collett Vare.

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The inside pages of this program are printed on  
Warren's Offset Enamel Dull



*(Continued from page 76)*

self-reproach for holing an important 7-footer, and so on—that I am sure that even June Allyson would have been appalled by their coyness and stalked away. After the match it was explained to us that the finalists were good friends and that both were nervous, but, anyhow, we left the tournament more convinced than ever that one of the great unsung virtues of the USGA's Girls' Junior Championship is the opportunity it affords young golfers to become accustomed to the vicissitudes of competition during their formative years.

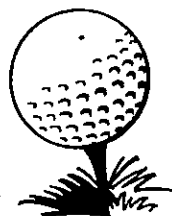
The atmosphere at the major women's events, though, as was mentioned earlier, leaves little to be desired. Thinking back over the recent Women's Amateur and Open Championships and the Curtis Cup matches, only one serious shortcoming suggests itself: the galleries should have been larger. Granting that Britain is a separate case and no one can expect a crowd to turn out in this country anything like the 12,000 who converged at Lindrick on the second day of the 1960 Curtis Cup match, nevertheless, a national championship or an international competition needs to have more than a sparse gathering of friends on hand if it is to project the excitement and impact of an important sports occasion and not merely the thinner charms of a garden party.

There is little doubt that the record attendance at the 1961 Women's Open Championship — about 3,000 came out on each of the first two days and close to 4,000 on the Saturday, the third and concluding day — contributed a great deal to the unmistakable feeling one had at Baltusrol that a true championship was taking place. In other respects as well, that Open was a fortunate child: the course, in superb condition, provided a practically ideal test for the field; the

weather was almost too good to be true — a blend of warm sunshine and soft breezes which evoked one's no-doubt-romanticized recollections of what a good old-fashioned Fourth of July week-end used to be like; the golf of the field in general was first-class and that of Mickey Wright, the winner, was magnificent. In years to come we may well look back on the 1961 Women's Open as a model tournament and, I think, we shall certainly regard Miss Wright's play on the final day as a gleaming landmark in the annals of women's golf.

History — or, more specifically, historical assessment — is a funny thing. In this age of the high-flying adjective, there is a tendency to dismiss quickly what went before and to enthrone a person who has done something exceedingly well as "the greatest ever." Then, on the other hand, and just about as often, one finds that certain recent achievements, while admired no end, may not be truly appreciated as the epochal things they are. If I may express a personal opinion, Mickey Wright's play on the Saturday at Baltusrol falls into this second category. To begin with, it was probably the finest golf played in 1961 by anyone, man or woman. More to the point, it is questionable if any other woman has ever played better golf than Mickey did on the final 36 holes. This is a very large statement, but thinking back over the historic touchstones — Joyce and Glenna at Turnberry and St. Andrews, the Babe at Gullane and later at Salem, and Patty Berg at her top moments, to name the ones that come first to mind — one really wonders if these champions' shotmaking, hole after hole, matched Mickey's on that Saturday morning and afternoon.

The facts of the matter are that Miss Wright played the 6,300-yard course — it seemed very much longer — in a 69 (three under par) in the morning and, after a



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quick lunch, went out and added an air-tight 72. By themselves these figures, excellent as they are, tell very little of the story. Perhaps the closest parallel is the celebrated 66-68 Bob Jones shot at Sunningdale in the qualifying round for the 1926 British Open. En route to his 66, Jones did not take the 25 or 27 putts one would have expected but 33, his play from tee to green on the long course being so close to perfection that only one shot did not go just about where he intended it should. Mickey's concluding 72 was exactly that kind of a round. She took no less than 36 putts, 2 on each green. Her stroke production was of such incredible quality that she missed only one fairway and one green (the short 16th) off the tee, and, although she was playing lots of 3- and 4-irons on her approaches, she hit all but two greens. Her 69 in the morning was characterized by this same precision plus a few Palmerian thrusts, such as her birdies on the 17th and 18th, two good par 5's, where in each instance she used her great length to get within wedging distance of the pin in two and both times got down with a little pitch and a fairly short putt.

While it may be some time before we see the likes of Mickey Wright's beautifully sustained play again, each year we are bound to see more and more girls who hit the ball somewhat the way she does. Mickey, it is commonly agreed, is the first woman golfer of reputation who deliberately jettisoned a good "woman's swing" and set out to learn to hit the ball with the same basic type of action the top men golfers employ. (It was as long ago as 1955 that she began working on getting into position to hit her shots with that delayed, driving hand-action.) Quite independently, and quite naturally, a number of younger girls, like Gunderson and Wheeler, have grown up striking the ball along these same general lines,

having watched good male players and absorbed their technique. Today, with such examples proliferating, for girl golfers there is no longer the old distinction between a "good woman's swing" and a "good man's swing" — simply a "good golf swing."

The visit that Brigitte Varangot and Claudine Cros, the young French amateurs, made to this country this past winter primarily to play on the women's pro circuit neatly synthesizes some other very interesting developments in women's golf that should become increasingly important in the near future. First, we should be seeing a growing sophistication about the role of professional golf in the "big picture" whereby the women's pro tour will come to be more widely accepted as an incomparable "extension course" for amateurs who intend to remain amateurs but want to improve their games, as well as being the logical locus for players who want to make golf their livelihood. Second, golfers of marked talent are now coming to the fore in countries heretofore not regarded as nurseries for top-rank players. (France, one hears, now has, thanks to the leadership of the Vicomtesse de Saint Sauveur, enough excellent young players to give our Curtis Cup team a very good test; in Australia, Argentina, and Japan as well, the standard of women's golf has become extremely respectable.) The day is not too far off, perhaps, when our women's golf championships may have the full flavor of a Wimbledon, the flags of a dozen or more nations swirling above the master scoreboard.

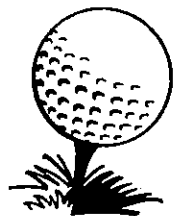
In an imperfect world, it is too much to hope that when such a day arrives the average woman golfer and the lesser tournament player will have breathed in more of the true spirit of the game, but one never can tell: they all laughed at Pocahontas, Emmeline Pankhurst, and Sophia Loren.

---

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# THE WORST THING THAT COULD HAPPEN TO A GUY...

By JACK TUCKER  
Sports Writer, Rochester  
Democrat and Chronicle

As a discouraged fellow (name of Tucker, come to think of it) remarked the other day after going out in 42 blows and coming back in three weeks:

"The worst thing that could happen to a guy is lose to a left-handed lady golfer, who also is a grandmother and has a wooden leg. If there are any such around, I have no doubt it could happen."

In this connection — as you young suffragettes assault these verdant Country Club of Rochester fairways, where MAN once reigned — one is reminded of the time Donald Ross was asked to play an exhibition match at Pinehurst with Babe Didrikson.

Now old Donald, since removed to greener pastures after a brilliant career as a golf links architect, was then in his 60's but frequently broke 70 on Pinehurst's shorter No. 3 course.

The Babe, who was to become a victim of cancer at the height of her game, at the time was making low-handicap males look sick with her booming tee shots and rifled irons.

Old Donald hemmed and hawed about accepting the exhibition, and finally backed out of the whole sinister deal with the crack:

"No bloody dame is going to have the chance to lick me, if I live to be a hundred. Why don't they stay home and knit, or something?"

\* \* \*

Girls, you've come a long way. It's a pleasure to

have your talented company, but don't forget — as the ancient Scots used to point out — "It's still a gyme."

And in the rulebook department (at which lady golfers unquestionably are champions) I am reminded of one Tom Lunt, a long-time CCR member who now operates a successful golf center down by Lake Ontario.

Mr. Lunt, who had got off to a rather unfortunate start by negotiating a fat 7 in a CCR tournament, was in no mood for banter as he mounted the second tee, took a mighty lunge at the ball, and nudged it all of one foot.

The rest of his threesome were afraid to utter a word as Mr. Lunt stared unbelievably at the ripped-up sod and the foot-long drive. Forcing himself, finally, to address the second shot, he was halfway back with his swing when a lady's voice in an adjacent gallery broke in like a banshee's warning.

"Stop! You're teeing off ahead of the markers!" she cried.

Mr. Lunt, trembling, wheeled on his well-meaning interloper and delivered a classic rejoinder.

"Madame," he said, "this happens to be my SECOND shot. Would you kindly go far away and get lost?"

\* \* \*

So much for the superfluous.

To be serious, and at risk of being condemned as a jealous heel, might I resurrect the fact that everybody's generation thinks it's the best — forgetting that





In 1939 Dr. George Trainor had just arrived in Rochester after his four-year internship. Beaten by Jack Tucker in The Country Club Invitation Tournament, Smiling George here carries Bantam Jack off the 18th green straight to the 19th hole. Another fine golfer, Bill Morse, the future lumber baron, stands on the left in the background in the white cap.

yesteryear, like a forgotten and unlamented kiss, also spelled a lot of quality.

I refer to two ladies who, with the exception of the late Babe Didrikson, probably did more to spur dis-staff interest in what women's golf has come to be today than anyone. They are Glenna Collett Vare and Joyce Wethered.

Mrs. Vare was the Bobby Jones of her day, Miss Wethered the Harry Vardon of hers. Their great tournament play, their precise shot-making, their unaffected sportsmanship, the way they made headlines nationally and internationally, struck the kind of progressive blow for feminine golf that Walter Hagen did for the pros.

And to make the point clear: In those days of decades ago, both Glenna and Joyce were scoring around 72 with inferior equipment, shorter-distance balls. Matched sets? Wedges? Such par-leveling dodges were yet to come.

Many golfing buffs will recall a certain exhibition match here at Brook-Lea involving Miss Wethered.

Brook-Lea is a longie layout, hardly intended for women. Par is 36-37 for 73. Bill Chapin was Miss Wethered's partner, opposing Peggy Wattles of Buffalo and the now-defanged tiger who composed these poor lines.

Miss Wethered, who never had seen Brook-Lea before, had a 77 that day with an 8 or 7 at the tenth. And there were no women's tees used. (She also had broken 70 several times in this country and in England).

\* \* \*

So you see, girls, the achievements and lessons gleaned from the past—the inspiration and legend of fine golf—are paying off today in terms of even better golf, good companionship, good winners and good (who dat say dat?) losers.

If you gotta lose, and somebody always does, grin and bear it, honey. You'll always have a lot of company.



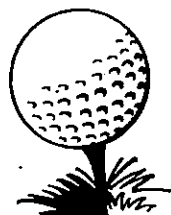
The year is 1936 and the place Brook-Lea Country Club. From left to right are the late Bill Chapin, long one of Rochester's best golfers, Joyce Wethered, the lass from Britain whom many consider the Harry Vardon of the ladies, Peggy Wattles of Buffalo, and Rochester's own Jack Tucker, local champion.

Jack Tucker is not only a nice guy, he can play golf and punctuate a paragraph with the very best.

After terrorizing the natives for some years (five times Rochester District Champion, twice semi-finalist New York State Amateur, twice Country Club Invitation Winner, Monroe Golf Club Invitation Winner and former Club Champion, former Oak Hill Champion, and owner of several Amateur course records), Jack Tucker went on to bigger things.

In 1934 and 1935 the redoubtable Lawson Little won both the United States and British Amateur, an unprecedented back-to-back feat which has never been duplicated. On his way to quadrilateral victory, Little had a tough time in the 1934 Amateur against a tiger from Rochester, New York, named Jack Tucker.

Jack's work over the years — newspaperman in New York, Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Rochester, writer for the New Yorker, Esquire, Golf, Golf Digest, and Saturday Evening Post — has given him close association with some of the great moments and great players of golf. A good deal of it has rubbed off — Jack's still a tiger on the course and his prose is unsurpassed.



- |                             |                                   |                            |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ▼ Brook-Lea Country Club    | ▼ Durand Eastman Golf Club        | ▼ Irondequoit Country Club |
| ▼ Canandaigua Country Club  | ▼ Genesee Valley Park Golf Club   | ▼ Lake Shore Country Club  |
| ▼ Country Club of Rochester | ▼ Happy Acres Golf & Country Club | ▼ Locust Hill Country Club |

## TO THE LADIES OF THE



# THE WOMEN GOLFERS OF WESTERN NEW YORK



Jean Giambrone is the Rochester Times-Union golf and bowling writer. She has covered both men and women in these fields for the last four years . . . prior to that just the women's events. Jean also had four years on the paper's city staff, doing general reporting. As a bowler and golfer, herself, she says she's nothing extra — whatever that means — for she won the Locust Hill Women's Club Championship in 1958.

In November, 1895 Mrs. Charles Brown scored 69 on the front nine of Meadowbrook Golf Club in Long Island . . . had her lunch . . . then whipped out a second nine of 63.

Her 18-hole total of 132 was good enough to make her the first Women's National Golf Champion.

Two years later a Rochester sportswriter, covering a handicap tournament in which 15 women participated at the "infant" Country Club of Rochester, wrote: "Mrs. Whitney developed unexpected strength and took first place easily. She was fairly handicapped from her previous records, but by good play reduced her previous score by ten strokes."

The ladies — even before the turn of the century — had discovered competitive golf.

The story of progress in women's amateur golf parallels the story of the growth of clubs and their memberships — like The Country Club of Rochester — and communities and areas where it has had room to develop — such as Rochester and all of Western New York.

For Rochester women that little tournament at CCR in 1897 was the beginning. Today there is a large and active Women's District Golf Association, embracing golfers from 13 area clubs, a calendar of eight major events, including a week-long championship.

In the last 10 years this group has come from beating its drums for new members to the present when it has become necessary to limit membership and establish a waiting list.

Its sister group, the Western New York Women's Golf Association, has grown similarly. It has a competitive calendar for women throughout this part of the state and some of Canada.

CCR, inspired by its tradition of leadership, has through the years produced some of the most capable women players in the area. It's interesting to note that for the last half dozen years anywhere from five to seven CCR representatives have been among the 16 qualifiers in the championship fight for both the Rochester District and Western New York tests.

One of the most memorable title tournaments was the 1959 event when the final match was not only all Country Club of Rochester, but a one-family affair. In that year Mrs. Jean Trainor defeated her daughter Anne, then 17, 5-4, for the title. Trailing in the gallery was husband-father of the finalists, Dr. George M. Trainor, a former District men's champion. Jean's

## U. S. G. A. WOMEN'S AMATEUR

▶ Midvale Golf & Country Club

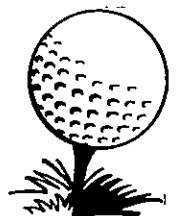
▶ Oak Hill Country Club

▶ Stafford Country Club

▶ Monroe Golf Club

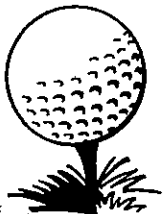
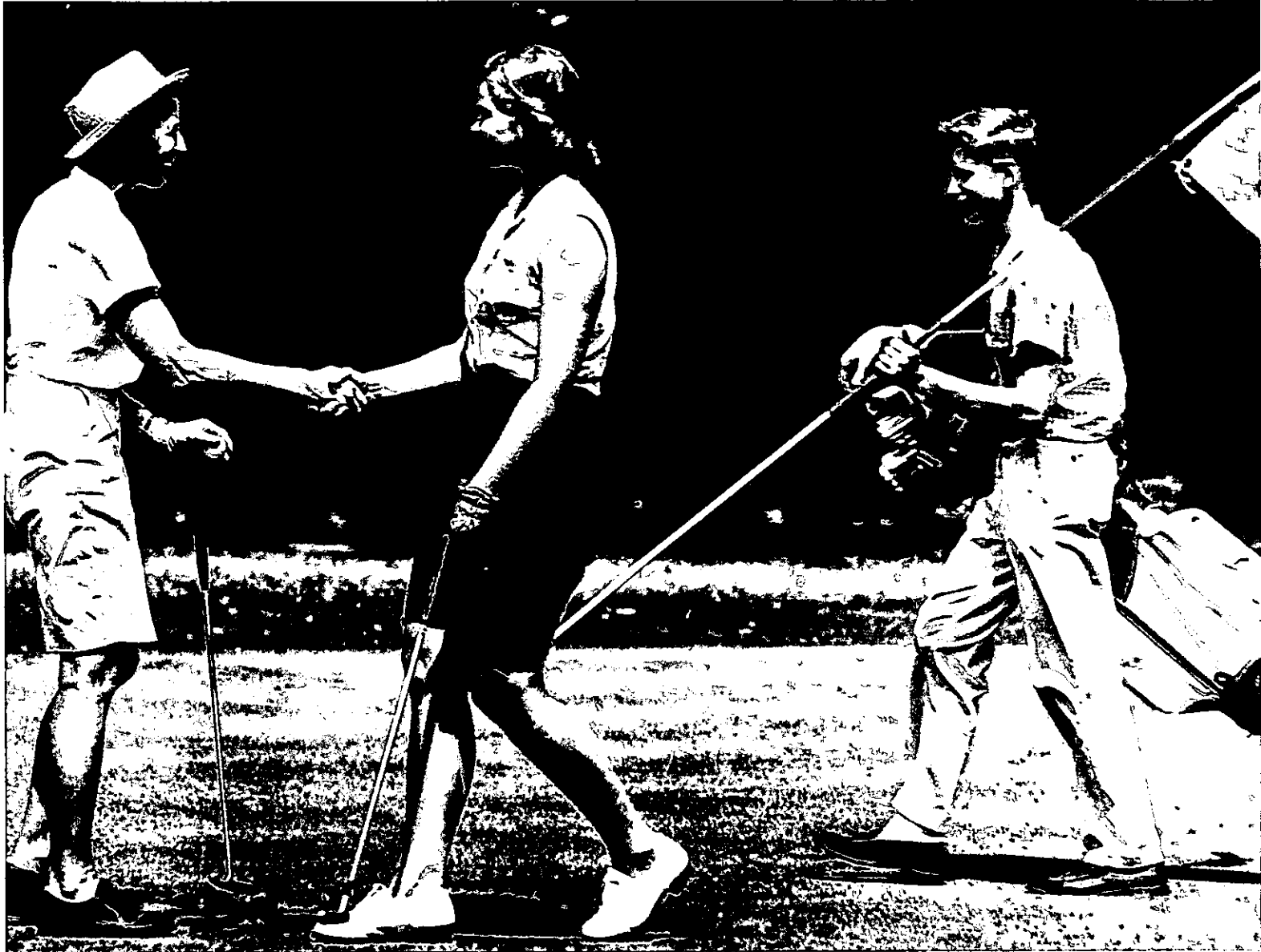
▶ Ridgmont Country Club

From the Clubs of the Rochester District Golf Associations



**AND STILL THE CHAMP!**

In 1959 The Country Club's Women's Championship was a one-family affair. Jean Trainor outlasted her daughter Anne, then 17, for the title, but it was a nip-and-tuck battle all the way. Husband-and-father Dr. George, himself a many-times tournament winner, was hard put to pick a favorite.



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The ladies are as gorgeous as their golf is good. From left, Ann Hildreth, of Buffalo, former Western New York tilist, Jean Trainor, 13-time winner of the Rochester District Championship, Roslyn (Cookie) Swift Berger, former New York State Champion, and Judy Warren, 1961 Rochester Women's District Champion.

win made 13 straight Rochester District titles for her . . . but her knack for leadership goes beyond her ability to play the game.

Once a teen-age star herself, Mrs. Trainor has been the guiding light in promoting golf among junior girls in the area. In recent years she delighted in rounding up capable prospects, then chauffeuring them in her station wagon to far distant places for a crack at girls' national honors. It naturally follows she is a member of the Junior Girls' Committee for the USGA.

One of these youngsters, clubmate Jane Swan (now Mrs. Peter Bush) brought to a halt Mrs. Trainor's record of 14 straight years of being undefeated by a Rochester woman golfer. Jane did it in the semi-finals of The Country Club of Rochester championship, then lost her bid for the title next day to young Anne Trainor.

The Country Club also claims Mrs. William Warren, frequently under 80, winner of the District title last year. She has the game it takes to make contestants in this week's test take notice.

Among its stars of tomorrow is Beth Lyons, teen-aged daughter of Mrs. Walter Lyons, many times Rochester District Champion, and young Margo Cleveland and Sally Hanford, all hitting the long ball

and ready to be heard from in the next few years.

Neighboring clubs have youngsters with bright links futures — Oak Hill with Linda Erdle and Linda DelMonaco, both long-hitting, steady 80 shooters. Ridgemont has young Taffy Simmons, a District junior champion.

A few years ago Locust Hill had a teen-ager named Ann Hildreth. Her diligent hours-a-day practice won her the Western New York title in 1959. Today as Mrs. Bob Stenzel, she is a Buffalo resident and plays her superb golf there.

She has plenty of competition . . . such as Roslyn (Cookie) Swift Berger, former New York State champion, familiar figure in national tournaments . . . Lois Ward, low handicapper who has taken in the southern amateur golf tour . . . young Gayle Terwilliger, winner of the 1961 Western New York title . . . and Mrs. John Pennington, former Western New York champion, member of the USGA Committee.

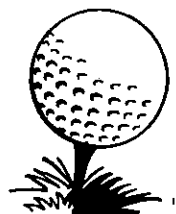
It goes without saying that if enthusiasm, experience and their own ability as golfers count for anything — then the women of Western New York, more particularly those of Rochester — and more specifically those of The Country Club of Rochester — have earned the honor of hosting the 1962 Women's National Amateur Golf championship.

**THANKS YOU  
FOR YOUR  
SUPPORT**



Because you gave your full share, Rochester and Monroe County will be happier and healthier in 1962.

many good friends of Golf in Rochester



(Continued from page 9)

that approximately 200,000 viewed the PGA tournaments. In 1941 it stood at 350,000 and went to 600,000 after the war in 1946. It was estimated that 1,021,000 attended PGA tournaments during 1959, a 9 per cent increase over the previous year.

What lies ahead for golf? From every indication it seems that interest in all directions can only continue to expand, in both active participation and spectator appeal. With new courses being added every year and more public interest through television and wider

newspaper coverage of golf, it apparently can only go in one direction — up.

As for tournament golf, one futurist suggests that some day there will be mobile bleachers on track following the various groups around the course. Another predicts bleachers for the galleries will be set up along the sides of each fairway. It is now difficult to visualize that it will ever come to this. It is certain that more people will play golf and more people will be spectators at golf events each year.

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At a crucial point in a local country club tournament, a better than average golfer was discussing his second shot with his favorite caddy. There was some slight difference of opinion as to the iron that should be used, but in the end the golfer took the advice of his caddy and used a 7-iron instead of an 8-iron.

The caddy was wrong and the ball sailed over the green at a good clip into the gallery. Unfortunately a woman was solidly struck by the ball and killed instantly. More unfortunately, the woman turned out to be the golfer's wife.

The next week, after the funeral was over, the golfer needed relaxation and took to the links. On the 18th fairway, he found himself in the same position with the same discussion with his caddy about the choice of an iron to use. The golfer reminded the caddy that just the week before he had used the wrong iron and the ball sailed over the green.

"I am terribly sorry sir," said the caddy.

"You should be," said the golfer, "because I took an eight."

\* \* \*

And then there is the story about the middle-aged lady who had been married so many times that she has rice marks on her face.

\* \* \*

Hyannis Port Rules for Touch Football. The penalty for roughing the kicker is a Federal rap.

Q. Know the difference between being a drunk and being an alcoholic?

A. If you are a drunk, you don't have to go to all those darn meetings.

\* \* \*

Overheard on a country club terrace. "We have three children. As a matter of fact, we had always planned on four until my wife read someplace that every fourth child in the world is a Chinaman.

\* \* \*

A Japanese gentleman who had spent many years in the San Francisco area made his fortune and returned to his home town just outside Tokyo. One night at a welcome-home dinner, he was describing the wonders of the United States to a group of avid Japanese listeners. He said that one of the most popular games in America today was one called *Shucks-Too-Badjo*. He further went on to describe that the game was played over many acres of beautiful rolling lawn. The players struck at a little round white ball with peculiarly designed mallets and, after a certain number of strikes, the ball often came to rest on a part of the lawn where the grass was cut very short.

After several attempts at getting the little white ball into the little hole in the green, the opponent invariably misses the final attempt.

The opponent says "Shucks!" The other player then says "Too-Badjo!!"



Headquarters of the USGA is "Golf House" at 40 E. 38th St., New York. For those who revel in golf memorabilia, here lies a treasure of old clubs, balls, tees, medals, oil paintings, pictures and documents, plus one of the most complete golf libraries in the world.

# THE USGA

*what it is... what it does...*

The origin of the United States Golf Association gives a clue to its continuing nature and purpose. Faced with the awkward situation of having two rival "Amateur Golf Tournaments" in the United States, with two different "champions," sponsored by two different clubs, a number of foresighted clubs banded together in the Winter of 1894 to form the USGA.

Purpose of the Association then, as it is now, was to provide a central governing body to establish uniform rules in golf, to conduct championships, and to develop the fine elements of sportsmanship in golf.

Today the Association is managed by an Executive Committee of 16 members, elected annually by the member clubs. There are 16 standing sub-committees, comprising some 500 persons throughout the country. The organization operates entirely on a voluntary, non-profit basis.

Its domain is vast. 4,530,000 golfers—men, women, children and caddies who play 15 rounds or more annually; 6,623 golf courses, including 436 par-3 courses; 602,412 acres devoted to golf; \$1,556,000,000 invested in golf facilities; 87,562,000 rounds or more played annually.

Within this area, the USGA functions to make uniform standards and give decisions and information on the rules of golf, amateur status, golf balls and implements,

handicapping, and tournament procedure. In the interests of good national public relations, it publishes an official organ, "USGA Journal and Turf Management." In addition, it keeps golf's records and statistics, keeps an eye on Federal legal and tax developments, plus acting as U. S. "golf ambassador" to other nations. Under its Green Section five regional offices operate throughout the country to disseminate the latest scientific findings on golf course upkeep and turf management to member clubs.

The USGA is perhaps best known for the eight annual championship tournaments it sponsors yearly. These are (with the number of 1961 entrants in parenthesis): the Open (2,449), the Amateur (1,995), the Women's Amateur (111), the Women's Open (85), the Amateur Public Links (2,449), the Senior Amateur (381), the Junior Amateur (1,885), and the Girls' Junior (69).

In addition, the Association sponsors four biennial international team competitions: the Walker Cup match with Great Britain for men's amateur teams; the Curtis Cup match with the British Isles for women's amateur teams; the America's Golf Cup match with Canada and Mexico for men's amateur teams, and the Eisenhower Trophy with the World Amateur Golf Council for men's amateur teams.

# GOLF

*the club  
and  
the ball\**



## THE FEATHER BALL PERIOD TO APPROXIMATELY 1848

### The Ball

Golf as we know it was originally played with a leather-covered ball stuffed with feathers, and the principles of the present Rules of Golf were developed in this era. The feather ball remained the standard missile for at least four centuries, until about 1848. Featheries undoubtedly were in use far longer than that, but the details of golf's origin are lost in antiquity.

It is known that the Romans in their day of Empire, played a game called paganica, which involved the use of open countryside, a bent stick and a ball stuffed with feathers. In the first century before Christ, Romans overran Europe, crossed the Channel and occupied parts of England and Scotland. They did not withdraw until the fourth century after Christ. It is therefore assumed that their game of paganica, with its feather ball, was the forerunner not only of golf but of kindred games played in Holland, Belgium, France and England.

The making of feather balls was a tedious and wearisome task, and most ball-makers could produce only about four a day. The best balls sold for up to five shillings apiece; in bulk, rarely less than 1 pound for a dozen.

In the making, the leather was softened with alum and water and cut into four, three or two pieces. These were stitched together with waxed threads outside in and reversed when the stitching was nearly completed. A small hole was left for the insertion of boiled goose feathers. The ball-maker held the leather cover in his hand, in a recessed ball-holder, and pushed the

first feathers through the hole with a stuffing rod, a tapering piece of wrought iron sixteen to twenty inches long and fitted with a wooden crosspiece to be braced against the ball-maker's chest. When the stuffing iron failed, an awl was used and a volume of feathers which would fill the crown of a beaver hat eventually was inserted into the leather cover. The hole was then stitched up, and the ball was hammered hard and round and given three coats of paint.

Feather balls were seldom exactly round. In wet weather they tended to become sodden and fly apart. They were easily cut on the seams. A player was fortunate if his ball endured through two rounds.

Originally, there appear to have been ball-makers in each golfing community, but in the middle of the eighteenth century the Gourlay family, of Leith and Musselburgh, Scotland, became pre-eminent and a "Gourlay" was accepted as the best and most expensive of all the feather balls on the market.

Their principal competitor was Allan Robertson, of St. Andrews, son of Davie Robertson, tutor of Old Tom Morris and generally regarded as the greatest player of his day. Robertson, who died in 1859 at the age of 44, turned out 2,456 feather balls in 1844 and was unalterably opposed to the introduction of the gutta percha ball shortly thereafter. When he caught Old Tom Morris playing a gutta ball in 1852, they had words, and Morris left St. Andrews, not to return until after Robertson's death.

\*From an exhibit of the development of clubs and balls in "Golf House."



### Clubs of the Feather Ball Period

The full, free style which has come to be known as the "St. Andrews swing" developed out of the feather ball period. The clubs, which were at first rudimentary, tended toward the end of the period to be long, thin and graceful; and the feathery was swept from the ground with a full swing which also tended to be long and graceful. The shafts were whippy, and the grips thick. There was a considerable elegance to these clubs. The foremost club-makers, Hugh Philp and Douglas McEwan, have become known as the Chippendale and Heppelwhite of club-making.

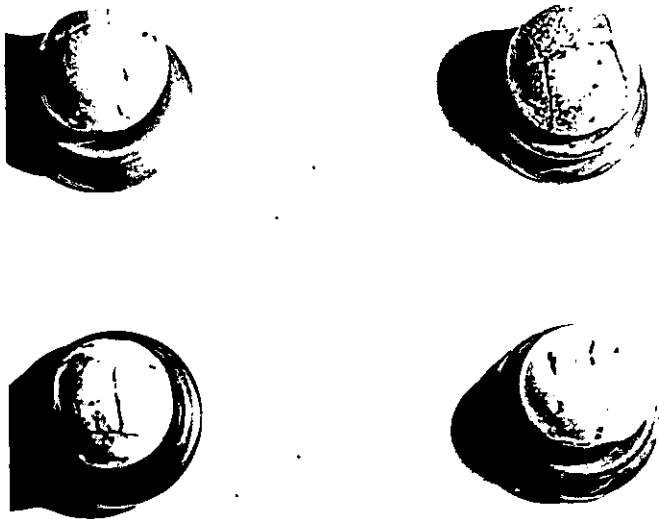
The earliest known club-maker was William Mayne, of Edinburgh, who received a Royal Warrant as club-maker and spear-maker from James VI in 1603. An old notebook of this same period indicates the nomenclature of clubs Mayne must have made by noting payments for the repair of "play clubis," "bonker clubis" and an "irone club." There are no

known examples of these clubs, although some were pictured in art of the times so their rudimentary nature is known.

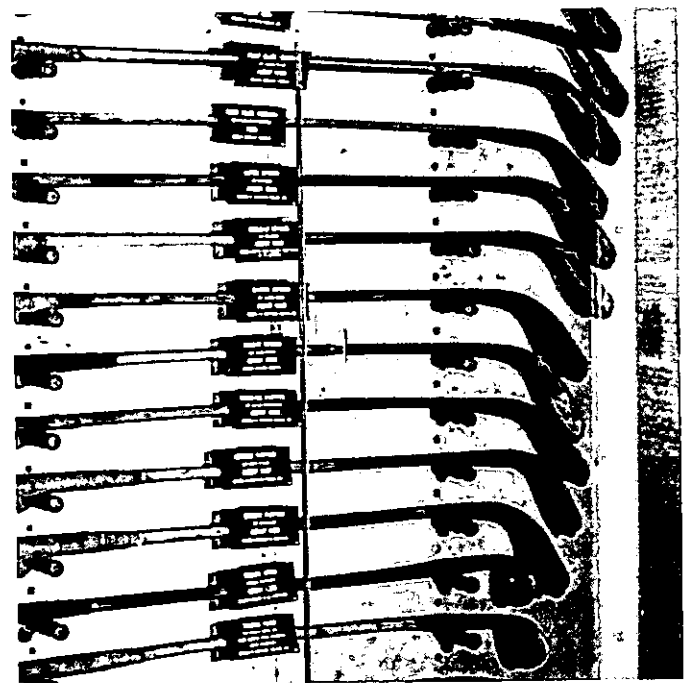
Among the oldest known clubs is a set of six woods and two irons preserved in a case in the Big Room at the Troon Golf Club, Troon, Scotland. These were found in a walled-up closet of a house at Hull, England, with a copy of a Yorkshire paper dated 1741. It is possible that they are of Stuart times. All six woods and two irons are shafted with ash. Only one wood and one iron have grips. The woods are leaded and boned, the lead extending from near the toe two-thirds of the way to the heel. Although the stamp is too worn for identification, they could have been made by Andrew Dickson, of Leith, or Henry Mill, of St. Andrews, who were well-known club-makers of the Stuart era and next in our line of knowledge after Mayne.

Club-making reached its zenith in the last century

### Balls of the Feather Ball Period



### Clubs of the Feather Ball Period



of the feather ball era, with the advent of the real artists — Simon Cossar, of Leith; the successive generations of McEwans, James, Peter and Douglas, of Leith and Musselburgh; Hugh Philp, of St. Andrews, and his assistant, James Wilson; and White, of St. Andrews. Cossar, Philp, Wilson and the McEwans were noted for woods; Cossar, Wilson and White for cleeks and irons. White is credited with giving Allan Robertson and Young Tom Morris such refined irons that they were able to introduce a wide range of new strokes into the game.

Douglas McEwan made club-heads from small cuts of hedgethorne which were planted horizontally on sloping banks so that the stems grew at an angle at the root and created a natural bend for the neck. The shafts, spliced onto the heads, were made of split ash.

By the first half of the nineteenth century, clubs had come to be divided into four classes: Drivers, spoons, irons and putters.

Drivers were distinguished by their long, tapering and flexible shafts and their small raking heads. They comprised "play clubs," which had little loft and were designed for use over safe ground only, and "grassed drivers," which had more loft and were designed to lift a ball from a heavy or downhill lie or over a hazard.

Spoons were of four types: long spoons, middle spoons, short spoons and baffing spoons, the distinctions being in the degree of loft. For a time there was a fifth spoon, the niblick, a well-lofted club with a small head designed to drive a ball out of a rut or cup.

Irons were three in number: driving irons, cleek and bunker irons, and their uses are apparent from the terminology.

There were two types of putters: driving putters, for approach work over unencumbered terrain, and green putters, for use on putting greens.

With these sets, players negotiated their feather balls over holes of 80 to 400 yards.

In the era of the feather ball there were no Championships as we now know them, but four of the great

players of the period returned this card in a feather ball match at St. Andrews in 1849:

— OUT —

Willie and  
 Jamie Dunn . . . . . 6 5 4 6 6 6 4 4 5—46  
 Allan Robertson and  
 Tom Morris, Sr. . . . . 6 5 6 5 5 5 5 4 4—45

— IN —

Willie and  
 Jamie Dunn . . . . . 5 3 5 6 5 5 5 6 6—46—92  
 Allan Robertson and  
 Tom Morris, Sr. . . . . 6 4 5 6 5 5 5 6 6—48—93

THE GUTTA PERCHA BALL PERIOD  
 1848 TO 1901

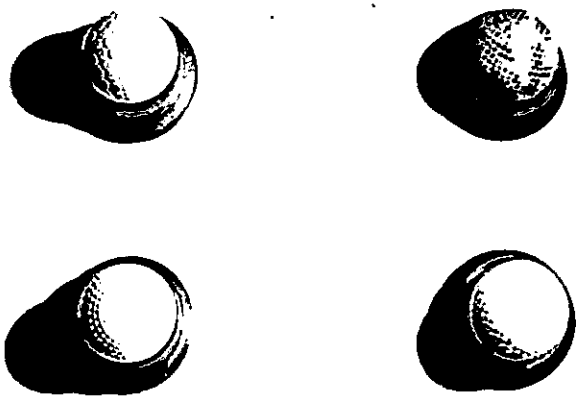
The Ball

The first gutta percha ball is believed to have been made in 1845 by the Rev. Dr. Robert A. Paterson from the gutta percha packing which had been used as packing around a black marble statue of Vishnu which had been sent from India. The statue is now at St. Andrews University, in St. Andrews, Scotland.

The earliest balls were produced under the name "Paterson's Patent." They were brown in color and were made with the hand by rolling the gutta percha on a flat board. They had smooth surfaces, lined to simulate the seaming of a feather ball and ducked quickly in flight until they had been marked and cut in play.

Thus they were not introduced into the game generally until 1848, by which time the makers had learned to apply effective permanent markings to the surface so that they would fly properly. The gutta remained the standard ball until 1901-1902, when the present rubber ball replaced it.

Gutta balls were generally as large as, if not larger than, the modern United States ball of diameter not less than 1.68 inches. They were marked 26, 26½, 27, 27½, 28, 28½ or 29 to designate their weight. These



Balls of the Gutta Percha Ball Period

numbers probably referred to pennyweights in the troy weight scale. In this scale, 20 pennyweights equals an ounce.

Gutta balls were far easier to make than featheries, since they consisted solely of the single lump of gutta percha, properly molded. Gutta percha is a concrete juice produced by various trees and has the property of becoming soft and impressible at the temperature of boiling water and of retaining its shape when cooled. It is not affected by water except at boiling temperature.

Gutta percha was procured from overseas in long, round rods about an inch and one-half in diameter. Sufficient gutta percha was cut from this rod, with the aid of a gauge, to make a ball of the desired size and weight. This piece was softened in hot water. At first it was shaped and rolled by hand and nicked with the thin end of a hammer. Later iron molds, or ball presses, were introduced, first with plain molding

surfaces and subsequently with indented surfaces to create markings on the ball. When first painted, gutta balls were given several coats, until it was noticed that this tended to fill the indentations of the markings. The number of coats was then reduced to two. It became customary, after applying the first coat, to let the balls season on racks for weeks before finishing them off.

The introduction of the gutta ball occasioned one of the great rejuvenations in the history of the game. Its lower cost, longer life, improved flight, truer run on the greens and the fact that it did not fall apart in the rain attracted an enormous number of new players, and the feathery was quickly replaced, despite the best propaganda efforts of its makers to protect their livelihood.

#### The Clubs

The gutta percha ball was harder than the feather ball and put a considerable strain on the slender clubs with which feather balls had been stroked. Thus wooden heads gradually became shorter and squatter. Hard thorn was discarded for the softer apple, pear and beech in the heads, and leather insets appeared in the faces. Hickory, which for golf originally came from Russia and later from Tennessee, replaced ash in the making of shafts.

Iron clubs increased in both number and variety and became vastly more refined. The superlative play of Young Tom Morris at St. Andrews, who died in 1875 at the age of 24 after winning four British Open Championships, is credited with popularizing the iron clubs he used so deftly.

A full range of clubs at the zenith of the gutta ball period consisted of seven woods (driver, bulger driver, long spoon, brassie, middle spoon, short spoon and putter) and six irons (cleek, mid-iron, lofting iron, mashie, niblick and cleek putter). From these the golfer usually selected about eight. The range of clubs which Willie Park, Jr., had in winning the British Open Championships of 1887 and 1889 was bulger

driver, straight-faced driver, spoon, brassie niblick, wooden putter, cleek, iron, mashie, iron niblick and Park's Patent putter.

The increase in the number of clubs brought about another innovation in the early Nineties, that of a simple sailcloth bag in which to carry them. Previously, the few clubs a player might need had been carried loose under the arm.

Robert Forgan was the first to appreciate the merit of hickory shafts after bolts of the wood had come up the Clyde to Glasgow for conversion to handles for pick, shovel, rake, hoe and ax. Thomas Forgan produced the bulger driver and the ebony putter. Old Tom Morris, the Andersons and the Auchterlonies were other noted club-makers at St. Andrews, and there were Ben Sayers at North Berwick, Willie Park of Musselburgh, the Simpsons of Carnoustie, and many more.

The trade itself was little changed. Wooden heads were cut out of a block, filed, spoke-shaved, chiseled, gouged, leaded, boned, glass-papered, sometimes stained and treated with a hare's foot dipped in a mixture of oil and varnish. Where the club-heads used by Allan Robertson were only five-sixteenths of an inch deep, the depth gradually increased to one inch and, for a time, two inches.

Iron heads were hand-forged from a bar of mild iron, heated, hammered, tempered, emery-wheeled and polished, and the socket was pierced for the rivet and nicked. Hickory shafts were seasoned, then cut, filed, planed, scraped and glass-papered down to the required length, shape and degree of whippiness, which was the real art. Shafts for wooden heads were finished in a splice, glued onto the heads and whipped with tarred twine. Shafts for irons were finished with a prong to fit into the socket and holed for the iron cross-rivet.

Strips of untanned leather, shaped with a chisel, were nailed to the top of the shafts, wound on spirally over a cloth foundation similarly applied, rolled tight between two polished boards and nailed at the bottom.

Both ends of the grip were bound with tarred twine, and the whole grip was then varnished.

Caliber of play improved greatly with the advent of the gutta ball. Allan Robertson, when finally won over to it, shattered all precedent by scoring a 79 at St. Andrews in 1858, and this record stood until Young Tom Morris made a 77 in 1869.

The first golf in the United States was played with gutta balls, and the USGA Amateur, Open and Women's Championships originated in 1895, three years before the invention of the rubber ball.

#### THE RUBBER BALL PERIOD SINCE 1901

##### The Ball

The rubber ball was the invention of Coburn Haskell, a Cleveland golfer, in association with Bertram G. Work, of the B. F. Goodrich Co., at Akron, Ohio. In 1898 Haskell adapted the art of winding rubber thread produced by Goodrich under tension on a solid rubber core to produce a ball far livelier than the gutta.

The earliest covers were of black gutta percha, lightly lined by hand. Paint tended to fill the indentations, causing the balls to duck in flight just as had the first, smooth gutta balls. Dave Foulis, a Chicago professional, put one in an Agrippa mold and produced the bramble marking which was common to both the late gutta and early rubber balls.

Haskell balls were placed on the market by Goodrich in 1899 and became known as "bounding billies." It is estimated that they could be hit about 25 yards farther than the gutta, just as the gutta was about 25 yards longer than the feathery. The consensus at first, however, was that the distance a player gained did not offset the difficulty of controlling the lively ball on the green.

Walter J. Travis, considered the best putter of his day, resolved this debate by using a Haskell ball from an Agrippa mold in winning the USGA Amateur

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Championship in September, 1901. The gutta thereafter became a relic of the past, and the game was again revolutionized and popularized as it had been with the advent of the gutta.

The day of the ball made by hand in the professional's shop was then ending. A. G. Spalding & Bros., at Chicopee, Mass., a manufacturer of sporting goods, had undertaken production of gutta balls in 1898 and obtained a license to produce its first rubber ball, the Spalding Wizard, in 1903. Soon thereafter the balata cover was developed for Spalding, and its improved adhering qualities made it an important innovation.

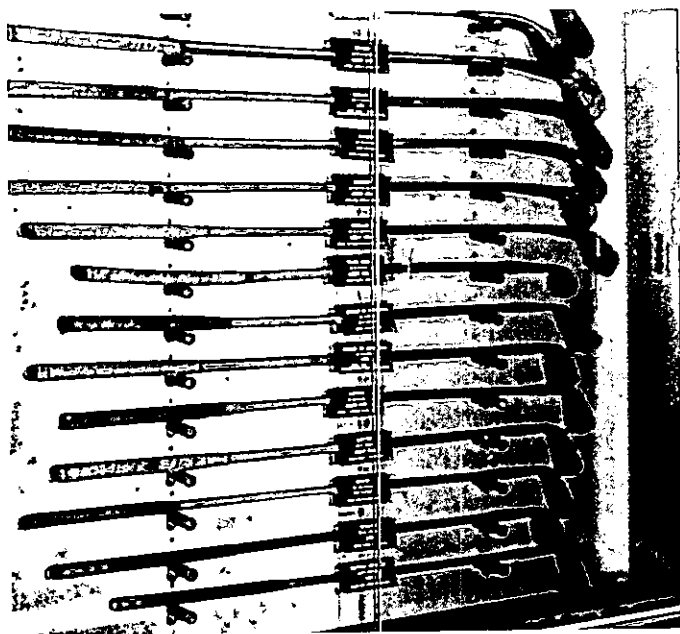
Earliest experiments with the rubber ball concerned the core. It was determined that the best cores, for resilience, were mobile cores which offered least resistance to distortion of the ball caused by clubhead impact. Operating on this theory, the Kempshall Golf Ball Co. produced the Kempshall Water Core, in which a small sac of water was substituted for solid

rubber. The competition to produce a longer ball was under way. Manufacturers tried lead in solution, in an effort to combine weight with a mobile core, but lead proved injurious to curious children and animals. Zinc oxide was substituted, but the pigment tended to settle and unbalance the ball. In the Twenties, true solutions involving glue, glycerin and water were developed.

Early rubber balls were made with the bramble and reverse mesh markings of the gutta ball, but experiments developed improvements as they revealed the best relationship of both depth and area of indentation to the ball's total surface. William Taylor, in England, reversed the markings on his molds to produce the dimple, in contrast to the bramble, in 1908. The mesh, in contrast to the original reverse mesh, was a natural aftermath.

Haskell balls at first were light and large, about 1.55 ounces in weight and 1.71 inches in diameter, and

Clubs of the Gutta Percha Ball Period



Balls of the Rubber Ball Period



they floated. In the absence of regulations governing size or weight, manufacturers pursued one another's leads in the quest for the most efficient combination. Heavy solutions in the core increased the weight to about 1.72 ounces in the first decade. Both size and weight underwent a gradual reduction to 1.62 ounces by 1.63 inches about the time the Haskell patent expired in 1915.

Expiration of this patent increased the competition, which had tended to make courses obsolete. Therefore, in 1920 the USGA and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, agreed jointly that (1) after May 1, 1921, balls used in their Championships must weigh not more than 1.62 ounces and measure not less than 1.62 inches, and (2) the two organizations would take whatever steps they deemed necessary in the future to limit the power of the ball. The ball actually was unchanged by this regulation; it continued to measure 1.63 inches, .01 inch above the minimum.

In 1923, the USGA decided that the power should be reduced. A series of experiments under William C. Fownes, Jr. and Herbert Jaques, Jr. led to introduction in the United States in 1930 of the so-called "balloon ball," weighing not more than 1.55 ounces and measuring not less than 1.68 inches. This ball, with no regulation of its velocity, became standard in the United States on January 1, 1931, and was the first deviation from the British ball. It proved too light to hold on line in flight in a wind or on a green as it lost momentum, and it survived only one year.

The present slightly heavier ball, weighing not more than 1.62 ounces and measuring not less than 1.68 inches, became standard in the United States on January 1, 1932. The velocity of this ball was not regulated, however, until the USGA completed a satisfactory testing machine in 1941. Since January 1, 1942, the USGA has required that the velocity of the ball be not greater than 250 feet per second when measured on the Association's machine under specified conditions.

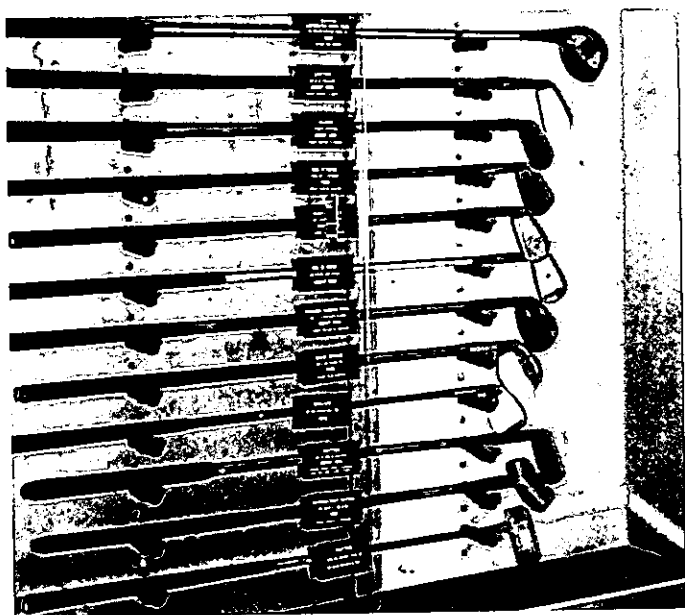
### The Clubs

Golf was being overtaken by the industrial revolution when the rubber ball came into the game at the beginning of the twentieth century. These two factors wrought major changes in the clubs and the methods by which they were produced as craftsmanship moved out of the individual professional's shop and into the factory.

The harder rubber ball brought about the use of persimmon and later laminated clubheads. Hard insets appeared in the faces. Increased demand led to the adaptation of shoe-last machine tools for the fashioning of wooden clubheads. Sockets were bored in the hosels, and shafts were inserted rather than spliced. Drop-forging almost completely replaced hand-forging in the fashioning of iron clubs, and faces were deepened to accommodate the livelier ball and were machine-lined to increase the spin on the ball in flight. Stainless steels replaced carbon steels. Seamless steel shafts took the place of hickory. Composition materials were developed as an alternative to leather in grips, and the grip foundations were molded in so many ways that they were regulated in 1947. Inventive minds created novel clubs, not only center-shafted and aluminum putters and the sand wedge but also types which were such radical departures from the traditional form and make that they could not be approved by the USGA or by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland.

These changes had their genesis in the United States when Julian W. Curtiss, of A. G. Spalding & Bros., purchased some clubs in London in 1892 for resale in his company's retail stores. Two years later, Spalding employed some Scottish club-makers and began producing its own clubs.

Hand-modeling of woods and hand-forging of irons did not long survive the demands of factory production. Within the first decade, the Crawford, McGregor & Canby Co., in Dayton, Ohio, maker of shoe-lasts, was turning out wooden heads, foundries were converting drop-forging processes to iron heads, and



Clubs of the Rubber Ball Period

Allan Lard, in Chicopee, Mass., was experimenting with perforated steel rods for shafts.

A. W. Knight, of the General Electric Co., in Schenectady, N. Y., joined this inventive movement and produced an aluminum-headed putter with the shaft attached near the center, instead of at the heel. Walter J. Travis, of New York, used this "Schenectady" putter in winning the British Amateur Championship in 1904, and center-shafted clubs immediately were banned in Britain.

The import of all these developments was such that in promulgating its revised code of Rules in 1908, the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews appended the notation that it would not sanction any substantial departure from the traditional and accepted form and make of golf clubs. This principle has been invoked many times in an effort to preserve the original form of the game.

When Jock Hutchison won the British Open in 1921 with deeply slotted faces on his pitching clubs, the

Royal and Ancient Golf Club immediately banned such faces, and the USGA concurred with a regulation governing markings which became effective in 1924. After Horton Smith had so effectively used a sand wedge with a concave face designed by E. M. MacClain, of Houston, Texas, the principle of concavity was banned in 1931. However, Gene Sarazen developed a straight-faced sand wedge and used it so well in winning the British and USGA Opens in 1932 that he completed the revolution of bunker play.

Experiments with steel shafts went through several phases. Lard's perforated steel rod was no substitute for hickory, and the locked-seam shaft proved not the answer, either, although the USGA approved such shafts in 1924. However, in 1924, the Union Hardware Co., of Torrington, Conn., drew a seamless shaft of high carbon steel which could be heat-treated and tempered. This came into the game in the late Twenties, was approved by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club in 1929, and substantially replaced hickory in the early thirties.

Improvement of the steel shaft was accompanied by the general introduction of numbered clubs, rather than named clubs, and by the merchandising of matched sets, rather than individual clubs; clubs had become more numerous and more finely graduated than the names which had been applied to them and shafts could be manufactured to specifications for flexibility and point of flex. Where formerly a golfer seeking new clubs went through a rack of mashies until he found one that "felt right" and then tried to find other clubs of similar feel, he now bought a whole set manufactured to impart the same feel. The merchandising aspect of this development was perhaps something more than a happy coincidence for the manufacturers. In any case, the merchandising opportunities inherent in the numbered and matched sets were carried to an extreme, and in 1938 the USGA limited to 14 the number of clubs a player might use in a round. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club concurred in a similar edict the next year.



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## about this program

This program was written with the spectator in mind. As such, we hope it will add materially to your enjoyment of the 62nd Women's Amateur.

A tournament such as this is an important national sporting event. The shots made here and those that make them will be history tomorrow. We hope this program will serve as a fitting record of a great event.

Many of you have attended major sporting events in the past and purchased a souvenir program such as this, only to be disappointed by a mass of advertising and a dearth of information about the tournament and its players. To avoid this we asked our advertisers to subscribe to a new advertising format which limited their purchased space to allow room for more editorial, more pictures . . . in short, more golf.

Without these advertisers this book, in fact, this tournament here in Rochester, could not have been.

THE TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE

*Many people on many committees worked countless hours to make this tournament and this program a success. Our grateful thanks to you all.*

*Our special thanks, too, to The Case-Hoyt Corporation, whose printers and presses did such a fine job in preparing this program, and to the Eastman Kodak Company, for the color photography on the front and back covers.*

*We are indebted, also, to the Hutchins Advertising Agency, whose artists did so much to put this book together.*

*Finally, our thanks to the staff of the United States Golf Association for their direction and technical assistance in compiling the historical material which appears herein.*



*(Taking six strokes from Rudyard Kipling)*

"The white moth to the closing bine,  
The bee to the opened clover."  
And the mashie pitch to the ghastly ditch,  
Ever the wide world over.

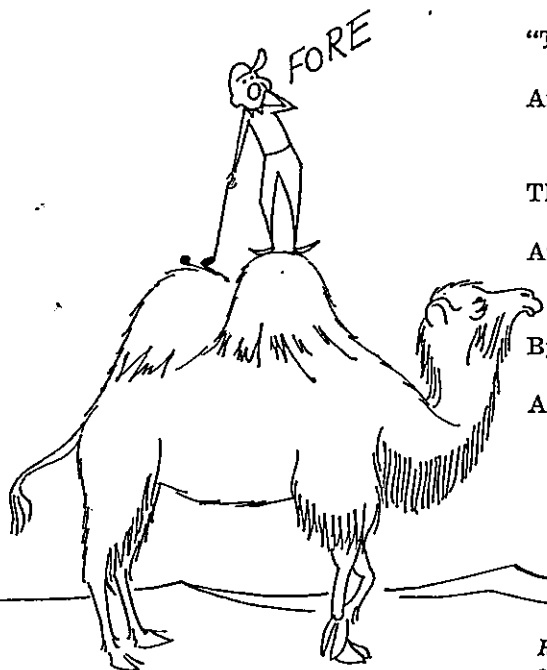
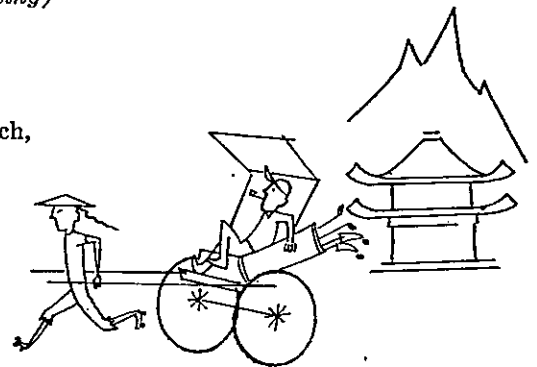
"Ever the wide world over, lad,  
Clear to the Arctic zone."  
By the glacial ice you can see the slice  
And hear the duffer moan.

There are greens by the Guadalquivir  
Fairways in old Cathay;  
And a tough tenth hole that will sear your soul  
On the road to Mandalay.

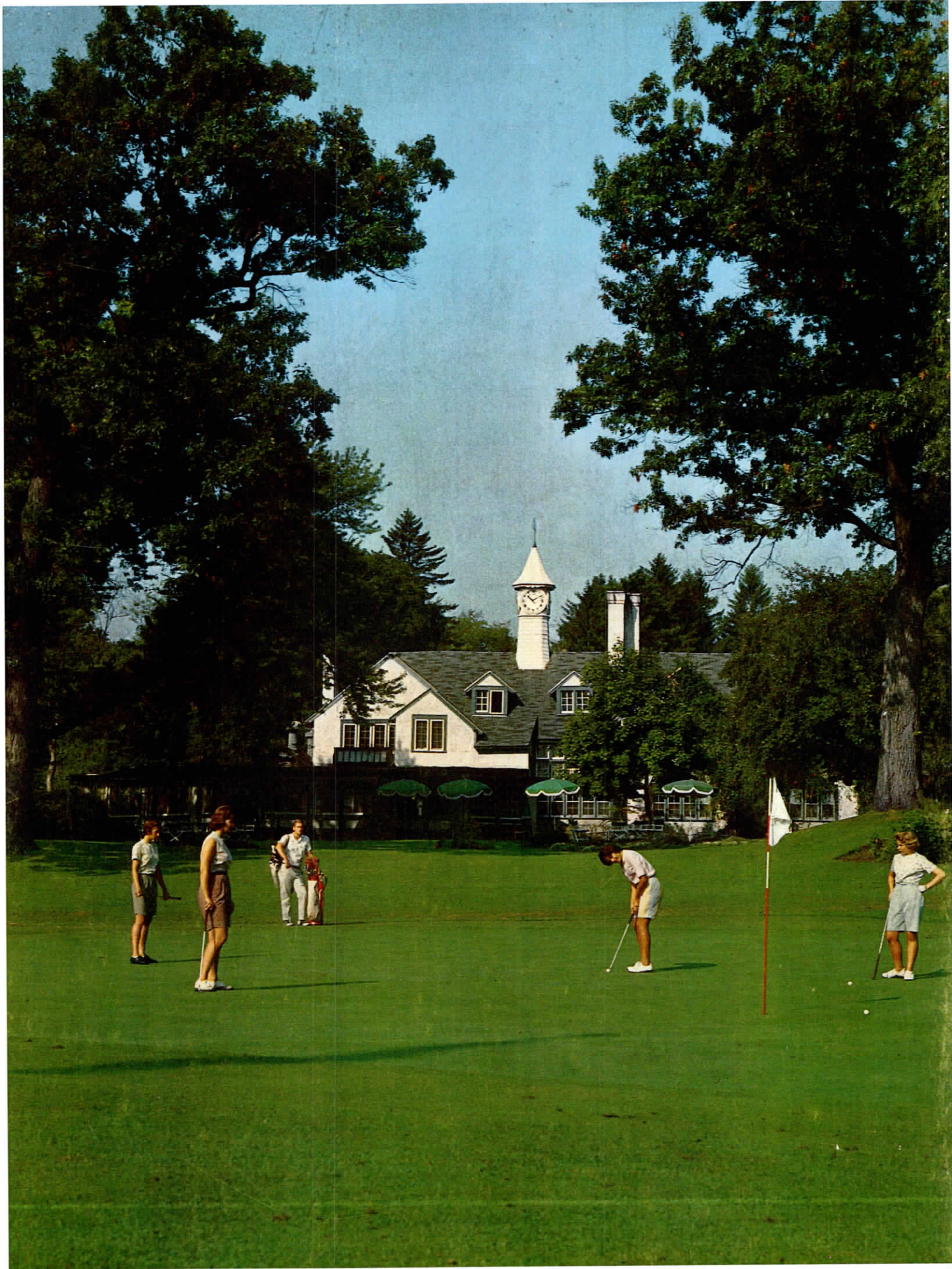
"The wild boar to the sun-dried swamp;  
The red crane to her reed."  
And an easy par at Kandahar  
Is a lure for the golfing breed.

There's a nine-hole course at Quito  
With greens that fringe the sky,  
And they cut the grass in the Khyber Pass  
To furnish a brassie lie.

By the wash of the Parramatta  
Is the golfing flag unfurled,  
And the feet of the dub — and the marks of his club —  
Make a trail around the world.



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# GOLF



## **IT IS A SCIENCE**

*the study of a lifetime,  
in which you may exhaust yourself,  
but never your subject.*

## **IT IS A CONTEST**

*a duel or a melee, calling for courage, skill,  
strategy and self-control.*

*It is a Test of Temper*

*a trial of honor, a revealer of character.*

\*

*It affords a chance to play the man, and*

*Act the Gentleman*

**It means going into God's out-of-doors,**

*getting close to nature, fresh air, exercise,  
a sweeping away of the mental cobwebs,  
genuine recreation of the tired tissues.*

## **IT IS A CURE**

*for care—an antidote to worry.*

\*

*It includes*

**Companionship with Friends**

*social intercourse, opportunity for courtesy,  
kindliness and generosity to an opponent.*

*It promotes not only physical health but*

**MORAL FORCE**