

THE HISTORY OF GOLF

By virtue of its age and its Royal approval, golf is commonly referred to as the Royal and Ancient Sport. Centuries ago, golf was a popular amusement in Scotland and many historians claim that St. Andrews is the cradle of golf; others say that it is the cradle of golf in Scotland and that the game originated in Holland. There is evidence that golf was a popular amusement in St. Andrews in 1413, when the University was formed, but its origin is unknown although generally conceded by all that the game commenced in Scotland. The oldest written evidence concerning the game establishes the origin to be in Scotland and there exist no authenticated documents which contradict this theory.

Documentary evidence compiled from various official sources and legal records substantiates the fact that Scotland's persistence in participating in the game when it was forbidden, and her ardent support after it became legal, was instrumental in bringing the game called golf to the world today. Although early accounts are authentic, they may not all be precisely accurate due to differences in transcribing and interpreting the glossary records of their ancient phraseology. However, they are all basically and generally correct.

Scotland's initiative in organizing golfing societies and clubs to a degree of recognized proficiency obviously elevated the social aspects of the game and, by the same token, stimulated an increased interest among her own populace. This interest later expanded to England. These organizations possessed influential political powers which enabled them to obtain civil recognition. This recognition materially aided them in receiving land grants for their links and other facilities. The membership of these golfing societies and clubs was confined to the privileged group, a clientele referred to as "Gentlemen Golfers." These organizations carried a considerable amount of prestige.¹

The early accounts in the following pages are quoted as a matter of interest which are the first written evidence on the game of golf, that we know of today. It describes golf's progress in Scotland from the time it was a "forbidden disgraceful recreation," to the period when it became a "legal, honorable and respectful sport." Its beginning was small and, comparatively speaking, appears insignificant. Yet the facts are presented as they existed and are the stepping-stones which enabled the game to expand throughout the world on such tremendous plateaus.

EARLY HISTORY

Golf was prohibited in 1457 by the Scot's Parliament of King James II. An extract of the decree, dated March 6, read in part "and that Futeball and Golfe be utterly cryed downe and not be used." Golf, it seems, commenced to interfere with compulsory archery training to such an extent that it necessitated the Sovereign to issue this proclamation for the common defense of the country. During this period, the bow was the principal weapon of defense. Scotland and England were noted for their superiority in mastering this weapon, particularly England, which at times was not on the friendliest terms with Scotland.

In 1471 an act was passed by the Parliament under the regime of James III forbidding golf. This act read in part, "Futeball and Golfe be abused in time cumming," with further mention that it interfered with essential archery training.

Twenty years later it was ordained under the acts of James IV that neither golf nor other unprofitable sport be played as it interfered with the more important duties. However, in spite of these proclamations, issued under the reign of three different regimes, golf continued to be a popular amusement in Scotland.

¹ James Grierson, *Delineations of St. Andrews*. Cupar, 1833

According to the Royal Financial Account, the King violated his own act when he played golf with the Earl of Bothwell from 1503 to about 1506.

One century later the situation remained the same, but the people continued to play golf. In 1592 the Town Council of Edinburgh prohibited the playing of golf in Sundays. The next year, the same Council issued a similar act, this time specifying “during devine services,” and imposing a forty shilling fine for violations. These latter acts were obviously instigated by church officials since early accounts reflect that a large number of church members were fined and sentenced for participating in golf during the time of sermons. In some cases church ministers were also offenders and were promptly deposed from office. Public repentance was a common method of punishment, and, on many occasions, the violators were ordered to make public repentance in the presence of the church congregations.

When the invention of gunpowder superseded the bow as a principal weapon of war the statues prohibiting the playing of golf became obsolete. In 1603 King James VI appointed William Mayne as “Club-Maker,” and, in 1618, James Melvill as “Ball-Maker.” The King’s act of appointing the Ball-Maker was for the financial protection of the Kingdom since many balls were being imported from Holland which required the transfer of silver and gold out of the Kingdom.

The first known official account permitting golf came in 1618, when the King authorized and encouraged the playing of golf on Sundays with the stipulation that “devine services must first be attended.”

In 1633, King Charles I ratified a previous act and “commanded” that his loyal and dutiful people should not be molested in their “lawful” recreations after having first done their “duty to God.” King Charles was playing on the Links of Leith when notified of the Irish Rebellion, whereupon he discontinued his game and fled. He was so passionately fond of the game that he practiced it during his confinement at Newcastle.

Approximately one century after golf became legal, Scotland organized the first golfing society. The Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers was established in 1744, during which year the club held its first annual tournament. The trophy was a silver club which was awarded in a colorful ceremony and the winner was designated as the Captain of Golf for the coming year. This Golf-Society used the famous Links of Leith near Edinburgh and survived until 1831, when it ceased operations. In 1836 this club was reactivated, this time using the Musselburgh links for its annual tournaments.²

In 1754, the St. Andrews Society of Golfers, now known as the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, came into existence. This club held an annual competition similar to that of the Honorable Company and its rules of play were identical. These rules are the oldest in golf. This club has been in continuous operation since its activation. This, combined with other circumstances obviously contributed to the recognition of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club as the leading golf club and the foremost authority on golf.³

Golf was played at Blackheath, near London, in 1608. There is, however, no written evidence which substantiates the existence of an organized golfing society or club in England before 1787. This club possesses a silver club which bears the following inscription: “August 16, 1766, the gift of Mr. Henry Foot to the Honorable Company of Golfers at Blackheath.”⁴

² Robert Clark, *Golf, A Royal & Ancient Game*. MacMillan & Co., 1875

³ H. S. C. Everard, *History of the Royal & Ancient G. C.* Blackwood, 1907

⁴ W. E. Hughes, *Chronicles of Blackheath Golfers*. Chapman & Hall, 1897

According to the records of this club, the Bruntsfield Golf Club was established in 1761. This club, like many others, lost its original records.

In 1773, The Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society was formed, and since that year the minute books have been kept continuously. This society was for many years aided by the council of the city of Edinburgh whereby the Bruntsfield links were preserved in a proper state for their amusement of golf.⁵

The Musselburgh Golf Club was established in 1774, but the minutes of its first ten annual meetings were lost.⁶

The Crail Golfing Society was formed in 1786, and this club possesses a complete series of the minute books from the date of its inception. This is the oldest golf club in Fife, apart from St. Andrews.⁷

The Society of Golfers at Aberdeen, now known as the Royal Aberdeen Golf Club, claims 1780 as its organization date. The historic ballot box, still retained by the club, has this date inscribed thereon. The regulations of this society, still intact, were drawn up in 1783. This club was reactivated in 1815 and has remained in continuous operation.⁸

In 1787, The Glasgow Golf Club was formed. This club still possesses its original rules of golf.

The Bruntisland Golf Club came into existence in 1797.⁹

During the first half of the nineteenth century, through the 1850's, approximately thirty golf clubs were started. Some of these clubs soon disbanded while others became very prominent. Here are some of the more famous clubs and their year of inception, activated during this period: The Royal Albert (Montrose) Golf Club, 1810; Innerleven Golf Club, 1820; Royal Perth Golfing Society, 1824; North Berwick Golf Club, 1832; Carnoustie Golf Club, 1839; Leven Thistle Golf Club, 1846; Inverness Golf Club, 1847; Prestwick Golf Club, 1851; Pau Golf Club (France), 1856; King James VI Golf Club, 1858.

COURSES AND EQUIPMENT

During the 1850's golf courses consisted of five to eighteen holes. St. Andrews, the most famous, had eighteen, but the same greens were used for both the outgoing and incoming nine. Later, two holes were made on each green, and the party first played out before the approaching party played on. Holes were marked with a small iron pin with a red flag attached. Later, the outgoing holes were indicated with a white flag and the incoming holes with a red flag. The length of the course was approximately three and one half miles.

Teeing grounds were unknown. According to the Rules of Golf, the teeing area for each hole was designated by a certain number of club lengths from the last hole played. The sand boxes located on the teeing grounds, which were familiar up to a few years ago, were not used. Sometimes caddies carried the sand in bags swung about their necks. The Aberdeen Rules of 1815 specified that "no sand be taken for teeing within ten yards of the hole." This provision was made for the purpose of protecting the putting surface around the hole.

The greens were very rugged. At St. Andrews, the second was on a tricky slope, the sixth had a rough surface with little turf, the seventh was of a sandy nature, the eighth had an undulated surface and the ninth contained roots of heather. The greens of other courses were likewise very rough.

⁵ Robert Clark, *Golf, A Royal & Ancient Game*. MacMillan & Co., 1875

⁶ H. G. Hutchinson, *British Golf Links*. J.S. Virtue & Co., 1897

⁷ James G. Low, *The Crail Golfing Society*. Edinburgh, 1936

⁸ Charles Smith, *The Aberdeen Golfers*. Privately, 1896

⁹ Henry Farnie, *Handy-Book of the Fife Coast*. Cupar-Fife

Golf course maintenance was usually done by one man. In many instances it was a part-time job. Tom Morris, who cared for the greens at Prestwick from 1851 to 1864, was paid fifteen shillings (\$3.00) per week. At St. Andrews, two caddies were appointed to care for the links in 1855. Labor saving equipment, such as grass mowers, was not yet invented. Many courses relied on sheep to keep the grass trimmed.

Prior to 1848 golf balls were known as ‘featheries.’ They consisted of a small spheroid of leather stuffed with approximately one top hat of feathers. The leather was cut into three small pieces and sewn together with waxed thread, leaving a small pin hole in which the feathers were inserted with a stuffing tool. This method was tedious and slow. One man could make approximately four balls per day. On numerous occasions the balls would burst on club-head impact and the feathers would fly in all directions. In 1848 there was a vast improvement in the golf ball with the introduction of gutta-percha. This revolutionized the golf ball industry and made for a considerable improvement in the game. The new balls were simple to make and their cost far more reasonable. They were durable, more accurate, carried a longer distance and responded more favorably in the wind.

In 1850 all golfers had converted to the ‘Gutties.’ The change from the old featheries to gutta-percha was a tremendous aid to the game as it enabled all classes to play. Gutta-percha derives its name from the Malayan words ‘guttah’ and ‘Pertcha.’ Gutta-percha is a resin or gum from certain types of Malayan trees of the sapodilla family. It is a substance which resembles rubber but contains more resin. Its color varies from white to brown, depending on the tree variety from which it comes.

The first gutta-percha ball was made in 1845 by Rev. Dr. Robert Adams Patterson from this substance which was used as a protective packing for certain items shipped from India to England. The gutta-percha ball became very popular during 1848 and, before the year ended, everyone, including the professionals, who detested the introduction of the new ball, was using the ‘gutties.’

All golf clubs had wooden shafts; all but two had wooden heads. The niblick and the cleek were the only clubs with steel heads. Even the putters had wooden heads. The niblick, even in those days, was the ‘trouble’ club, and the only one capable of extracting the ball from cart wheel ruts, horse tracks, holes, and bunkers. Many years ago more of the clubs had steel heads. These were later discarded and replaced by the wooden head clubs which we find during this particular period. There was no specified number of clubs in a regulation complete set. Golf bags were not used, the clubs were merely carried by hand. It was not until the 1880’s that golf bags came into use.

The standard use of golf clothing was still to come. Spiked shoes were not known, or at least not used. In reviewing the minutes of the Tantallon Golf Club, a Mr. Hislop is found donating a pair of golfing shoes in 1857. Not only did golfers continue to wear heavy outer coats, but on many occasions they wore inner jackets or vests which handicapped them physically and restricted their freedom in accomplishing a proper swing. Although golf had now been played for more than four hundred years, uncomfortable and impractical clothing continued to be worn. It was the custom of practically all clubs to have their members wear the official uniform coat during medal days, else they be fined or disqualified. In most cases the color of the official uniform coat was red.

Few clubs possessed their own clubhouses. Some rented public houses and others used tents. St. Andrews used the Union Parlor Club. This was located on the present site of the Grand Hotel. In 1854 they moved into their new clubhouse. North Berwick Golf Club used a tent. The Prestwick Golf Club used a small room convenient to the Red Lion Hotel which provided a place for its members to keep their clubs and clothing. The

Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers played on the Musselburgh Links at this time and had accommodations in the grandstand of the Musselburgh racetrack.

As previously noted, the St. Andrews Golf Course had nine holes but it played as eighteen, the same green being used for both the outgoing and incoming nine. About 1832, two holes were made on each green. Blackheath, the old English course, had seven holes, but during annual competitions three rounds of the links were played. For many years Blackheath had only five holes which were increased to seven in 1844. The Musselburgh course, which was the site of the Musselburgh Golf Club and the Honorable Company of Golfers, had only eight holes, and two rounds on the links were played in the annual competition of the Honorable Company of Golfers. North Berwick, like the Blackheath club, had only seven holes with two rounds being played on medal competitions. Aberdeen Golf Club increased its seven-hole course to fourteen in 1852.

Most golf clubs had their own professionals, but their duties varied. Some were green keepers, custodians, instructors, etc. The professional golfer during this period was only a step above a caddy, and many performed caddy chores. The five top professionals during this era were Allan Robertson of St. Andrews, Tom Morris of St. Andrews who represented Prestwick, Willie and Jamie Dunn, representing the Blackheath club, and Willie Park of Musselburgh. They competed periodically in challenge matches. The outstanding match was played in 1849, when Robertson and Morris defeated the Dunns over three greens, Musselburgh, St. Andrews and North Berwick, by a single hold and won the £400 (\$1600) stake posted by the club members.

The amateurs of the day were called "gentlemen golfers" and were, even as now, the financial backbone of organized golf. Each club held its own club matches. In the latter part of the 1850's, three amateur championships were held, bringing together players from the leading clubs. However, it was not until 1885 that the first British Amateur took place.

The leading amateur championship of the year was held in the autumn at the Royal and Ancient Golf Club at St. Andrews. This tournament was considered the blue ribbon event, with the amateurs competing for the Royal Medal. The amateur championships during this period were all in medal (stroke) play. The medals competed for at St. Andrews are as follows:

**FOUR MEDALS COMPETED FOR ANNUALLY AT
THE ROYAL AND ANCIENT GOLF CLUB**

- ROYAL MEDAL:** First prize of the autumn meeting
- GOLD MEDAL:** Second prize of the autumn meeting
- SILVER CROSS:** First prize of the spring meeting
- SILVER MEDAL:** Second prize of the spring meeting

The Prestwick Golf Club and the Blackheath club held a spring tournament, and the latter club also held a summer tournament. Other leading clubs held at least one annual competition. The site of these tournaments, the trophy (medal) awarded and the number of holes played were:

<i>Club</i>	<i>Venue</i>	<i>Trophy</i>	<i>No. of Holes</i>
St. Andrews Golf Club (Royal and Ancient)	St. Andrews Scotland (18-hole course)	Royal Medal	One round of 18 holes
		Gold Medal	
		Silver Cross	
		Silver Medal	

<i>Club</i>	<i>Venue</i>	<i>Trophy</i>	<i>No. of Holes</i>
Blackheath Golf Club Near London, England	Blackheath Near London (7-hole course)	Spring Medal Summer Medal Bombay Medal	Three rounds of 7 holes
Prestwick Golf Club Ayr, Scotland	Prestwick (12-hole course)	Spring Medal Autumn Medal	Two rounds of 12 holes
Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers Edinburgh, Scotland	Musselburgh (8-hole course)	Golf Medal	Two rounds of 8 holes
North Berwick Golf Club Scotland	North Berwick (7-hole course)	Gold Medal	Two rounds of 7 holes
Aberdeen Golf Club Scotland	Aberdeen (14-hole course)	Gold Medal	One round of 14 holes

The information above is applicable to the status of golf in 1862. Later all courses were increased to eighteen holes, following the pattern set by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club.

The decade of the 1850's is one of the most interesting and important in the history of golf. Although the game existed some four centuries prior to 1850, its progress was slow until then. Apart from the gutta-percha ball, one of the principal forces in golf's progress was the St. Andrews Golf Club. In 1854 the stone grey clubhouse, which still stands, was completed, and the club assumed its new title, The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, which King William IV had conferred in 1834.¹⁰ St. Andrews is recognized as the world's golfing embassy and is the spiritual home of all golfers.

During the 1850's Hugh Lyon Playfair, the town provost, exerted every effort to make St. Andrews attractive. He drew the citizens, while Allan Robertson, the noted professional, drew the golfers. The combination stimulated great interest in the game. The golfing enthusiasm prevailing at St. Andrews even before this period is described in the poem written by George F. Carnegie in 1833:

*St. Andrews! they say that thy glories are gone,
Thy streets are deserted, thy castles o'erthrown:
If thy glories be gone, they are only, methinks,
As it were my enchantment, transferred to thy Links!*

FIRST CHAMPIONSHIPS

The first National Golf Club championship was held in 1857 when eleven clubs participated at St. Andrews. George Glennie and John Stewart, representing the Blackheath Club, were victorious. The next year this event was changed to individual match play, and W. Robert Chambers won to become the first amateur champion golfer. George Condie won in 1859 when he defeated Robert Hay in the finals by six holes. Although these amateur events were held at St. Andrews, it was the Prestwick club that originated them.¹¹

The first British Open championship was held at Prestwick in 1860. Eight professionals entered and "Old" Willie Park of Musselburgh was victorious. He played

¹⁰ H. S. C. Everard, *History of the R & A G. C. of St. Andrews*. 1907

¹¹ James E. Shaw, *Prestwick Golf Club*. Jackson & Sons, 1938

three rounds over the twelve-hole course in 174 strokes. The prize was the Championship Challenge Belt, which was donated by the Earl of Eglinton. It had to be won three consecutive times for permanent possession.

The next year the British Open was thrown open to the world, including amateurs. Actually, the Open championship sprang from the amateur events held at St. Andrews prior to 1860, and the original concept was a tournament for amateurs only. However, it was not until 1885 that the British Amateur commenced.

‘Old’ Tom Morris won the second and third British Opens and Willie Park came back to win the fourth. These two rivals held a monopoly until 1868, when Tom Morris, Jr., the son of ‘Old’ Tom, then only seventeen years old, won the first of four consecutive titles. Even before his tragic death in 1875 at the age of twenty-four, young Tom was generally considered the world’s first immortal golfer.¹²

Tom Morris, Jr., won his third consecutive British Open title in 149 strokes to break his own previous record by five strokes. During this period golf holes were designated by names; the term ‘par’ had not come into use. The following statistics indicate the names of the famous holes at Prestwick, the scene of the first twelve British Open tournaments, the estimated par, the length down to inches and the score which Young Tom accomplished with the gutta-percha ball in 1870.

Hole No.	Name	Length	Par	1 st Rd.	2 nd Rd.	3 rd Rd.
1	Start	578-1-9	5	3	5	5
2	Alps	385-0-0	5	5	5	5
3	Tunnel Out	167-0-7	3	3	2	3
4	Stone Dike	448-2-5	5	5	5	7
5	Sea He’therick	440-1-4	5	6	6	4
6	Tunnel In	314-1-9	4	3	5	5
7	Green Hollow	144-1-7	3	3	3	3
8	Station	166-0-4	3	3	4	3
9	Burn	395-1-0	5	4	5	5
10	Sauch House	213-1-2	4	3	3	4
11	Short Hole	132-0-0	3	4	4	3
12	Home Hole	417-2-1	4	5	4	4
		<u>3793-2-0</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>

Young Tom eagled the very first hole. His third successive title automatically entitled him to retain the Championship Challenge belt. His father had striven in vain to win the belt for his permanent possession. In 1863 the elder Morris had a chance to win his third straight but Willie Park won by two strokes. Old Tom did succeed in winning four British Opens, the same number as Park.

During the 1870’s golf expanded into England and other countries, including Ireland, Canada, and some of the British colonies. Golf courses, clubs and facilities showed considerable improvement and club memberships increased greatly. The rivalry in various competitions became keener, as evidenced by the lower winning scores. The winners of the Royal Medal in the 1860’s averaged 96.6; in the 1870’s, the average dropped to 90.8.

Jamie Anderson was the second golfer to win three consecutive British Open championships, from 1877 through 1879. Jamie was the son of ‘Old Daw,’ noted St. Andrews caddy. In the next three years, Bob Ferguson became the third professional to win three successive British Opens – a feat duplicated by Peter Thomson in 1954, 1955,

¹² W. W. Tullock, *The Life of Tom Morris*. T. Warner Laurie, 1908

and 1956. In 1885 the Royal Liverpool Golf Club instituted an amateur championship which later became the British Amateur Championship. The success of this first competition prompted the club to suggest that St. Andrews sponsor an amateur championship. The winner of the first informal championship was not recognized as the official winner until 1922, when St. Andrews decided that the 1885 winner be included in the records. A. F. MacFie was the original winner, defeating Horace G. Hutchinson in the finals.

THE SPORT IN THE U. S.

With golf's rapid progress throughout the British Empire during the 1880's and with its ever increasing popularity, it was inevitable that the game should gravitate to the United States. Golf was played in the U.S. before 1888, but it was not until that year that the first permanent American golf club was organized. Its name: St. Andrews.

The birth of golf in the United States took place at the home of John Reid in Yonkers, New York, on Wednesday evening, November 14, 1888. Reid invited four friends to dinner – Henry O. Tallmadge, John B. Upham, Kingman Putnam – and they founded the St. Andrews Club. Reid was elected president and Upham, secretary and treasurer. The other comprised the Board of Governors. Robert Lockhart, the man who brought over the first golf clubs from Scotland, became the first member.

The first course was a three-hole layout in Reid's cow pasture. It was then moved to a 30-acre pasture where six holes were laid out. The next move was to an apple orchard on Palisade Avenue, at which location these pioneer golfers became known as the "Apple Tree Gang." The club made another move on May 11, 1894, to Grey Oaks, where they laid out nine holes. The club had twenty members at this time. It was to move again in August 1897, to its present location in Mt. Hope in Westchester County, New York, where the club remains today.

A list of the early American golf clubs follows:

- 1888 – St. Andrews Golf Club, Yonkers, N. Y.
- 1889 – Tuxedo Golf Club, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
- 1890 – Newport Golf Club, Newport, R. I.
- 1890 – Middlesboro Golf Club, Middlesboro, Ky.
- 1890 – Hotel Champlain Golf Course, Bluff Pt., N. Y.
- 1891 – Philadelphia Country Club, Philadelphia
- 1891 – Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, N. Y.
- 1892 – Baltimore Golf Club, Baltimore, Md.
- 1892 – Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
- 1892 – Warren's Farm Golf Club, Boston
- 1892 – Powelton Golf Club, Newburgh, N. Y.
- 1893 – The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
- 1893 – Essex County Country Club, Manchester, Mass.
- 1893 – Swannanoa Golf Club, Asheville, N. C.
- 1893 – Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md. (Wash., D. C.)
- 1893 – Montclair Golf Club, Montclair, N. J.
- 1894 – Tacoma Golf Club, Tacoma, Wash.
- 1894 – Oyster Bay Golf Club, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
- 1894 – Santa Barbara Golf Club, Santa Barbara, Cal.
- 1894 – Meadowbrook Golf Club, Hempstead, N. Y.
- 1894 – Weston Golf Club, Weston, Mass.
- 1894 – Country Club of Lakewood, Lakewood, N. J.

- 1894 – Town and Golf Club, Colorado Spgs., Colo.
- 1894 – Norwich Golf Club, Norwich, Conn.
- 1894 – Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, N. Y.
- 1894 – Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J.
- 1894 – Portland Golf Club, Portland, Ore.
- 1894 – Erlington Golf Club, Seattle, Wash.
- 1894 – Albany Country Club, Albany, N. Y.
- 1894 – Fairfield Golf Club, Greenwich, Conn.
- 1894 – Otsego Golf Club, Otsego, N. Y.
- 1894 – Apawamis Golf Club, Rye, N. Y.
- 1894 – New Brunswick Golf Club, New Brunswick, N. J.
- 1894 – Riverside Golf Club, Riverside, Cal.
- 1894 – Jekyll Island Golf Club, Brunswick, Ga.
- 1894 – Morris County Golf Club, Convent, N. J.
- 1894 – Staatsburgh Golf Club, Staatsburgh, N. Y.
- 1894 – Knollwood Golf Club, White Plains, N. Y.
- 1894 – Devon Golf Club, Devon, Pa.
- 1894 – Westbrook Country Club, Great River, N. Y.
- 1894 – Patterson Golf Club, Hohokus, N. J.

In 1895, some forty more golf courses were formed in the United States.

As the game expanded in the United States, it did likewise in other countries. The table below, taken from the *Golfing Annual* (British), indicates the number of existing golf courses for each year:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Golf Clubs or Courses</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Golf Clubs or Courses</i>
1890	3287	1893	759
1891	529	1894	999
1892	634	1895	1280

As the St. Andrews Golf Club, America's first, was moving its six-hole course from one location to another, other infant clubs were making even greater progress. The Chicago Golf Club in Wheaton, Illinois, established an eighteen-hole course through the efforts of Charles Blair Macdonald, the great Western golf pioneer. Shinnecock Hills, which was incorporated in 1891, had a twelve-hole course and a clubhouse one year after its activation. Another progressive club was the Newport Golf Club in Newport, Rhode Island, which made an indelible mark in the history of American golf when it staged the first amateur championship (invitation).

That championship was sponsored by Theodore Havemeyer, president of the Newport club, in September, 1894. It brought together twenty golfers from other leading clubs and was won by Willie G. Lawrence with a score of 188 over 36 holes (four rounds of nine holes). Charles Blair Macdonald followed with a 189. The following month, the St. Andrews club sponsored a similar tournament in which twenty-seven golfers from eight clubs played over the new nine-hole course at Grey Oaks. In the final round Laurence W. Stoddart defeated Macdonald on the 19th hole. Macdonald took both defeats bitterly. He protested on three grounds that neither tournament could be considered as a National Amateur. (1) The first event was in stroke play, and it was not proper for amateurs to compete in stroke play as the British Amateur was in match play. (2) The participants did not represent the whole U.S. but were an invited group. (3) An official in the first event refused to let him improve a lie without a two-stroke penalty.

Macdonald's cries were not in vain. His Western partisans concurred and added their objections. The controversies arising from these two events alerted leading golf officials of the East, and they recognized the need for an organized golf association.

Theodore Havemeyer, of the Newport club, host for the first amateur championship; Henry O. Tallmadge, of the St. Andrews Golf Club, which held the second championship, and Laurence Curtis responded to the urgency for an organized golf association. Tallmadge invited five leading clubs to send two representatives each to a dinner in New York for the purpose of establishing a governing body for American golf.¹³

The clubs answered the call, and December 22, 1894, the Amateur Golf Association of the United States was formed at the Calumet club. The association later changed its title to the American Golf Association, as it was also connected with professional golf, and then to The United States Golf Association, its present name.

The principal object of the association was to 'Promote the interest of the game of golf, to conduct the Amateur and Open championships of the United States and to establish a code of rules for the game of golf.' The founding fathers were:

Shinnecock Hills Golf Club – Samuel Parrish and
Gen. Thomas Barber
The Country Club-Brookline – Laurence Curtis and
Samuel Sears
The Chicago Golf Club – Charles B. Macdonald and
J. Arthur Ryerson
St. Andrews Golf Club – John Reid and Henry O.
Tallmadge
Newport Golf Club – Theodore Havemeyer and
Winthrop Rutherford

These officials constituted the first executive committee of the association: President, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Newport Golf Club; Vice President, Laurence Curtis, The Country Club; Vice President, Charles B. Macdonald, The Chicago Golf Club; Secretary, Henry O. Tallmadge, St. Andrews Golf Club; Treasurer, Samuel Parrish, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club.

USGA CHAMPIONSHIPS

In 1895, the U.S.G.A. sponsored its first three annual golf championships, the Men's Amateur, the Men's Open and the Women's Amateur. The first championship, the Men's Amateur, was held October 1, 2 and 3 at Newport, where there were thirty-two entries. The winner was the colorful Macdonald who defeated Charles E. Sands in the final round by 12 and 11 and was awarded a \$1,000 cup donated by Havemeyer.¹⁴ The Open championship followed the next day on the same course, with ten professionals and one amateur entered in the one-day competition. Horace Rawlins was the winner, scoring 91-82-173 over four rounds of the nine-hole course. Willie Dunn was runner-up with 175. Rawlins received \$150 and a \$50 gold medal. There were five money prizes: \$150, \$100, \$50, \$25 and \$10.

The following month the U.S.G.A. sponsored the U.S. Women's Amateur championship at Meadow Brook Golf Club in Hempstead, New York, where Mrs. Charles S. Brown bested twelve other women.

¹³ According to the U.S.G.A. Year Books, Henry O. Tallmadge conceived the idea which led to the formation of the United States Golf Association.

¹⁴ The Havemeyer trophy was destroyed by a fire when the East Lake Country Club burned. Bobby Jones had won it in 1924 and 1925. It was replaced by another trophy donated by the U.S.G.A.

One of the first projects of the U.S.G.A. was to draw up the Rules of the Game. John Reid and Charles Macdonald favored the rules of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club and were adverse to any changes. Although Macdonald frequently corresponded abroad, seeking interpretations and clarifications, the American rules were not changed, with the exception of two which were modified.

There were 611 golf courses in the United States as of August 26, 1898, and 122,200 golfers who were spending approximately \$15,000,000 on the game annually. *Golf* magazine of December 30, 1898, reports that 600 new clubs were instituted in 1898 of which approximately 150 were in Great Britain and the vast majority of the remaining 450 were in the U.S. The U.S.G.A., which started in 1894, had 139 golf club members in March, 1899.

Many professional golfers from England and Scotland came to the United States and assisted in the golf course construction program. Many remained and were rewarded with lucrative positions at plush country clubs.

By 1900, there were over 1,000 golf courses scattered throughout the U.S., and every state had at least one course. The State of New York boasted at least 160 courses; Massachusetts had more than 155.

A number of sectional golf associations were formed and held district tournaments. Listed below are some of the leading associations and the year of formation.

Metropolitan Golf Association, 1897; Inter-Collegiate Golf Association, 1897; Golf Association of Philadelphia, 1897; Western Golf Association, 1899; Pacific Northwest Golf Association, 1899; Southern California Golf Association, 1899; Connecticut Golf Association, 1899.

The name of Harry Vardon became prominent in the United States in 1900, during which year the A.G. Spalding Company sponsored his exhibition tour to the U.S. Although golf was firmly rooted in the U.S., it was still in its infancy and the exhibition tour of Vardon, which began on February 3, had a magnetic impact. At the time, Vardon ranked as the greatest golfer in the world. He captured the U.S. Open at the Chicago Golf Club, winning by two strokes over John H. Taylor, another great British golfer. The primary purpose of Harry's trip was to promote the new "Vardon Flyer" guttie golf ball, which was not too successful as the new rubber ball was soon introduced. However, his tour was no failure to American golf. It proved a potent stimulant.

The highlights of the game in 1902 were centered on the innovated rubber ball, which marked the first time in over fifty years that a major change occurred in the golf ball. Although the rubber ball had been introduced prior to this time, it did not receive international recognition until it was used by the winner of the British Open. In spite of the fact that both the winner and runner-up in the British Amateur used the rubber ball earlier, it did not affect the opinions of the professionals. The large majority used the "gutties" in the Open. "Sandy" Herd's quick conversion from the guttie to the rubber ball enabled him to defeat a record number of 111 entries and win the British Open by one stroke over Vardon. Herd's 307 total score was approximately eight strokes lower than the average winning score of the Open during the past ten years. Although the course was dry, fast and played very short, his average score of 76.75 per 18-hole round caused considerable interest in the new ball. Immediately after this championship, the game became completely revolutionized to Dr. Coburn Haskell's rubber ball. After fifty-four years, the gutta-percha ball had become antiquated. Dr. Coburn Haskell played a fair game of golf and conceived the idea for his rubber ball at the Goodrich Rubber Company, in Cleveland. The legality of the Haskell patent was contested on the basis that every substance it comprised had previously been used. However, it was contended that the

proportionate arrangement of such elements constituted the invention. At any case, the ball was invented, used, and approved for play, and the only disadvantage it created was the necessity to change certain golf holes to compensate for the additional yardage.

Walter J. Travis, better known as the ‘Old Man,’ painted a most unusual picture in the chapters of early American golf. Travis was born in Australia but came to the United States in his youth. Although he took up golf at the late age of thirty-five, he won the United States Amateur three times and the British Amateur in his first and only attempt, in 1904.

During this period the competition of the British Amateur championship was obviously far superior to the United States Amateur event, and naturally an American amateur had little or no change in such outstanding competition. Such were the conditions and circumstances when Travis, with his aluminum mallet-head putter and his long black cigars, won the British Amateur. A number of sports writers severely criticized his ‘Schenectady putter,’ claiming it was illegal. This, combined with the fact that he was the first outsider to win the Amateur, stirred more than a little bitterness. According to published statements, it was a disaster for an American to win the British Amateur. One very famous British golfer and writer stated in his summary of the event, ‘What we have to do is see that such disaster does not happen again.’ Travis not only had won three U.S. Amateur championships, but two Metropolitan Amateur championships and one North and South Amateur event as well. From the United States’ viewpoint, it was difficult to understand why the British took ‘the old man’s’ win as a fluke. Perhaps Travis’ attitude had some bearing on the matter. According to the British, he started wrong when he refused an invitation to a dinner party at the Royal St. Georges Golf Club, the host club, which was a cardinal sin in their viewpoint. En route to the championship, Travis defeated the following opponents:

H.H. Holden of the Royal Liverpool G.C., 4 and 3; James Robb of the Glasgow G.C., 1 up; A.W. Murray of Purely Downs, 3 and 1; H.E. Reade of County Downs, 2 up; Harold H. Hilton of the Royal Liverpool G.C., 5 and 4; Horace G. Hutchinson of the Royal North Devon G.C., 4 and 2; Edward ‘Ted’ Blackwell of the Royal and Ancient G.C., 4 and 3.

‘Ted’ Blackwell was the longest hitter in the game, and Walter J. was one of the shortest on both sides of the Atlantic. The tension of this event grew tremendously as the two contestants met. Travis was given little chance to win. In fact, the British considered him lucky to have reached the title round.

During the title match, Travis lived up to his reputation as a great putter on the second hole where he canned a 35-foot putt for a winning three to go two up. On the next hole, the ‘old man’ made a complimentary remark to Blackwell about his long drives, but Ted’s response was a sort of grunt, and from then on not one word was spoken between the two contestants. On the sixth hole when Travis missed a putt to lose the hole, the spectators actually applauded. At the turn of the nine, Travis was three up and at the end of the first 18, he was four up. The match ended on the 33rd when the ‘old man’ sank his final winning putt. There was no applause from the spectators.

Travis was bitter at the British in general. He claimed that he was mistreated throughout the tournament. The British claimed otherwise. In any case, Travis never attempted to defend his British Amateur crown nor did he ever enter the championship again. He ended his tournament career in 1915, winning his fourth Metropolitan Amateur championship at the age of fifty-four. His other contributions to the game of golf were in the field of writing and designing golf courses. He instituted the *American Golfer* and was the editor for some time. He died in 1927.

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION

The year following Travis' British Amateur victory, professional Golf took the limelight. In 1905, Willie Anderson became the first and only golfer to win three consecutive U.S. Open championships, which gave him a total of four Open titles. Bobby Jones and Ben Hogan were later able to match the four Open victories, but the three consecutive Opens has yet to be duplicated.

During this era, in Great Britain, the famous three professionals, Harry Vardon, John H. Taylor and James Braid, became known as "the great triumvirate" and were winning them all. A French professional, Arnaud Massey, took the title away in 1907 for the first time. However, when the trophy was returned the following year, it remained in the custody of the "triumvirate" for many years to come.

British subjects were still winning the U.S. Open title until 1911. That year John J. McDermott of the Atlantic City Country Club became the first home-bred to win, and he repeated in 1912. Except for 1920, the Americans have monopolized their own title since.

Among the amateurs, youth found its way to the winning side of the ledger. Jerome D. Travers moved to the top in 1907, when he won his first U.S. Amateur championship, and in 1915 captured the U.S. Open. Travers became the second American amateur to achieve the latter distinction, and his record stood good until the reign of Bobby Jones. Before Jerry Travers ended his golf career, he accumulated four U.S. Amateur championships, five Metropolitan Amateur championships and one U.S. Open title.

It was in September 1913, that another youthful amateur, 20-year-old Francis Ouimet, achieved one of the most dramatic victories the golf world has known. It happened near Boston, at the Brookline Country Club, where a record number of 165 contestants were vying for the nation's more coveted trophy, the U.S. Open championship. Among the participants was Harry Vardon, the immortal British golfer, who had won the Open in 1900. Another great golfer on hand was Edward "Ted" Ray, the 1912 British Open king and the longest hitter in the game.

At the end of the first day's play of thirty-six holes, Vardon has leading, with another British professional, Wilfred Reid, at 147, two strokes ahead of Ted Ray. At the end of fifty-four holes Vardon was tied for the lead with Ray and an unknown amateur, Francis Ouimet, at 225. Ouimet, who had shot a 74 on the third round, was unknown outside of Massachusetts, and it was presumed that he would never hold his own in the fourth and last round. Ray came in with a 72-hole total of 304. So far, it was the leading score. Ray sat by and smoked his familiar pipe and waited for the others to arrive. One by one they came in and the score stood up. Then Vardon came in with the same score and Ray's biggest worries were over. Ouimet had taken a 43 on the first nine and started with a 5 on the short tenth. One by one the remaining field faded, and it appeared a certainty that the two favorites, Vardon and Ray, would vie in a play-off to determine the winner. Word was then passed around that Ouimet had a very slim chance of tying. He was informed on the 13th tee that he needed to play the remaining six holes in two under par in order to tie, a most impossible feat over the wet Brookline course. But with the aid of this ten-year-old caddie, Ouimet birdied the 13th with a chip shot and sank a 20-foot putt on the 17th. He now had to par the 18th. By this time the gallery was wild. On the 18th he hit a fair drive and was slightly short with his approach. His chip shot was about four feet short. He putted without hesitation, and the ball found the hole. The crowd went wild with excitement; he had tied the great Vardon and Ray for the title.

Little chance was given the young amateur to win the play-off, but with the aid of his same ten-year-old caddie, Eddie Lowery, Ouimet stepped on the first tee, having

drawn the honors. It was raining over the already wet course. Lowery handed Ouimet the driver and told him, "Be sure and keep your eye on the ball." Ouimet did keep his eye on the ball. He scored a 72. Vardon and Ray took a 77 and 78, respectively.

The tide seemed to have turned on the short tenth hole. All three had turned the first nine in 38. Both Vardon and Ray three-putted the tenth; Francis got his three to go one up.

The scoring of the play-off:

		OUT		IN			
(a) <u>PAR</u>	444	444	345 - 36	344	454	344 -	35-71
Ouimet	544	454	435 - 38	344	454	334 -	34-72
Vardon	544	453	445 - 38	445	354	356 -	39-77
Ray	545	454	335 - 38	445	456	453 -	40-78

The following year, Ouimet proved his U.S. Open victory was no fluke. He defeated Jerome D. Travers in the final round, six and five, to win his second major title, the United States Amateur.

The year 1914 marked the first major victory of America's Walter Hagen and the last major victory of the famous British "triumvirate." World War I inflicted its toll on British golf three years before it was to damage golf in the U.S. Thus, the 1914 British Open was the last in which Vardon, Taylor and Braid played a major role. Up to this event, each had won five British Open championships. Which of the trio would be the first and only to win six? This was the question foremost in the minds of 9,000 spectators who were all over the course and who added to the drama of this most spectacular event. It was the 54th British open, held at Prestwick, where the first one was held in 1860. At the end of the first round, Vardon led with a 73, with Taylor and Braid trailing with 74's. Vardon increased his lead in the second with a 77 while Taylor had a 78 and Braid fell behind with an 82. In the third round, Taylor came through with a 74 which caught and passed Vardon, who scored a 78. Therefore, Taylor was in the commanding position at the end of round three. In the final and decisive round, Taylor increased his lead to three strokes, but at the third (Cardinal) hole, Vardon gained a stroke. Then, at the fourth, Taylor caught the treacherous burn and finally took a seven to Vardon's four, which put Vardon in the lead again. This was Taylor's Waterloo. From here on Vardon took over and won by three strokes. This tournament ended the reign of the famous trio, who had won sixteen of the last twenty British Open championships. This tournament, the granddaddy of them all, was discontinued for six years during the war.

As 1914 ended, the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association reported a membership of 88 active member clubs and 303 allied clubs, an increase of 33 over the previous year.

It was just one year later that another amateur, Charles "Chick" Evans, of Chicago, won the U.S. National Open championship. Three months later he added the U.S. Amateur championship to become the first to win the two major American championships in the same year. Chick Evans was runner-up in the Amateur event in 1912, when he was defeated in the final by his friendly rival, Jerome D. Travers. These two amateurs, plus Francis Ouimet, were often referred to as the great amateur triumvirate of America. In the 1916 Open, Evans established a record low of 286 which was to stand for 20 years. He used seven "hickory" shafted clubs. The prize money was increased in the Open to \$1,200, with the winner receiving \$500 (if a professional) and a golf medal. Jock Hutchison was the leading professional, two strokes back of Evans.

The year 1916 also saw the formation of the Professional Golfers Association of America. The P.G.A. staged its first national championship at Siwanoy Country Club in New York, where James Barnes defeated Hutchison in the final. This event is all in match play.

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENTS

By 1920, the membership of the U.S.G.A. had increased to 477 golf clubs, of which 159 were active and 310 were allied.

The U.S. Amateur event of that year drew a record 235 entries in comparison to 150 for the preceding year, and the U.S. Open drew a record 265 entries as against 142. The Open saw Britain's Harry Vardon and Ted Ray regain the limelight. Although British golf had been practically dormant during the previous six years, these two aging notables proved their superiority over American professionals, with Ray winning and Vardon tied for second. It proved to be the last successful British invasion of the U.S. Open.

The first International Amateur Matches between the United States and Great Britain were held in 1921 at Hoylake, England, with the Americans victorious. These matches were designated the following year as the Official Walker Cup Matches in honor of George Herbert Walker, donor of the cup and the outgoing President of the U.S.G.A.

During the same year, the U.S.G.A. and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club jointly amended the Rules of Golf. For one thing, the ball was limited in weight to 1.62 ounces and the size was to be not less than 1.62 inches in diameter. A uniform penalty of stroke and distance was decreed for a lost ball, a ball out of bounds and an unplayable ball. Previously, the penalty for a lost ball in match play was a lost hole.

In 1922 the U.S.G.A. under the persuasion of James D. Standish, Jr., inaugurated a national tournament for public links golfers who play at clubs not affiliated with the U.S.G.A., and who are not eligible to play in the National U.S. Amateur event. Standish donated a perpetual trophy for annual competition. Edmund R. Held won the first event at Toledo on the Ottawa Park course. A year later President Warren G. Harding, an honorary member of the executive committee, donated a trophy for a city team competition to be played in conjunction with the public links championship. The four-man Chicago team won the first event with 311 strokes over 18 holes at the East Potomac Park Golf Course in Washington, D.C.

A former caddie twenty year of age, Gene Sarazen, rose to the heights of golf glory this same year by winning both the U.S. Open and the P.G.A. championship. To add further glory, he defeated Walter Hagen in a 72-hole match for the unofficial world's championship. The match was played in Pittsburgh and New York and the state was \$3,000, of which Sarazen received 60 per cent. Hagen went on to win the British Open- his first of four- at Sandwich, England.

On the feminine side and still on British soil, Joyce Wethered defeated Cecil Leitch to win the British Ladies championship. Miss Leitch defended her title against the advice of a New York specialist who had treated her for a torn arm muscle. However, she was after her fourth consecutive title and could not resist the temptation to try to become the first and only woman to do it.

In 1923, Bobby Jones, the youthful amateur from Atlanta, finally won his first major championship when he defeated Bobby Cruickshank in a play-off for the U.S. Open. They were never more than one stroke apart, and the crucial point of the match came on the 18th hole. It is best described by Jones himself in his book, *Down the Fairway*: "We were even on the last and decisive hole. I sliced to the short rough and the ball lay on the hard ground, clean- I suppose I had to decide again whether to play safe or go for it with an iron of about 200 yards. But I don't remember it. Stewart Maiden was near me. He told me later that I never played a shot more promptly or decisively. He

says I picked a number two iron from the bag and banged it-I saw the ball on the green near the pin. Next thing I knew somebody was propping me up by the arm-I won the hole with a four to Bobby's six. And the championship. The first conscious thought I had was: I don't care what happens now. I had won a championship." It was only the beginning. During the next seven years Jones accumulated a totals of thirteen major titles.

Four state golf associations were formed in 1923, including New York. Although New York brought golf to the U.S., it was one of the last states to form a state association. By 1931 every state in the union had its own golf association and was holding a state amateur championship.

The first international professional matches between the U.S. and Great Britain were played in 1926 in England, where the British won, 13 ½ to 1 ½ "Wild" Bill Melhorn scored the only single point for the American team when he defeated Archie Compston, one up. The following year these matches were played at the Worcester Club in Massachusetts as the Ryder Cup Matches in honor of Samuel A. Ryder, a wealthy British seed merchant who donated a solid gold trophy. The American team won the first official Ryder Cup matches, 9 ½ to 2 ½ The matches are played every other year on a home and home basis and have continued under this system except for 1939 to 1946, when war forced their temporary suspension.

Also in 1926, Bobby Jones became the first to win both the U.S. Open and the British Open in the same year, while Walter Hagen successfully defended the PGA title for his third consecutive win. (The next year he made it four in a row.) These victories earned them recognition as the greatest amateur and professional in the world. When they met in a memorable 72-hole challenge match in Florida, Hagen was an easy winner by 11 and 10. The first 36 holes were played at St. Petersburg, where Hagen was paid \$5,000, and the remaining holes were played at Sarasota Bay, where he received the gate money of \$3,500. His \$8,500 total was the largest amount ever received for a single challenge match. Hagen presented Jones a set of shirt studs and cuff links. Afterwards, the U.S.G.A. banned amateurs to play in such events.

THE GOLDEN AGE American golf during the roaring 20's, sport's golden decade, was the most spectacular in the history of the game. Hagen and Jones were the idols of the golfing world and contributed immeasurable to the great popularity the game attained.

The supremacy of American golf was vividly demonstrated in the 1929 British Open. Hagen won, and eight of the ten leaders were American professionals. Although the British did win the Ryder Cup, it was their first and last victory in these matches, until 1957 when they were victorious again.

In 1930, Jones accomplished the greatest feat in the history of golf – the grand slam. He won the British Amateur, the British Open, the U.S. Open and the U.S. Amateur in that order. At the end of the year, Jones announced his retirement from tournament competition.

The number of golf courses in the U.S. reached a record 5,700 in 1931, including 4,450 private clubs, over 500 municipal courses and 700 privately-owned public fee courses. There were an estimated 9,000 courses throughout the world, of which 2,000 were in the British Empire.

During this same year, the U.S.G.A. adopted the larger and lighter ball, 1.68 inches in diameter and 1.55 ounces in weight. Called the "balloon ball," it replaced the 1.62-1.62. However, only a year later the association reverted to the 1.62 ounce ball and retained the 1.68 size. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews approved the use

of steel-shafted golf clubs in 1931. Previously, only hickory or wood shafted clubs were legal in British championships.

This same period marked the rise of the miniature golf course. It started in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and rapidly spread throughout the U.S. Garnet Carter is reputed to be the inventor of these Tom Thumb courses, which required the use of only a putter. But the rapid rise of miniature golf was exceeded only by the swiftness of its decline. Still, it imbued thousands with golf interest while it lasted.

From 1931 to 1935, the club members of the U.S.G.A. dropped from a record 1,154 to 767, many of them victims of the depression. At the same time, many tournaments cut the prize purse and some were completely suspended.

But a turn for the better came in 1936, when the executive committee of the U.S.G.A. reported an increased membership. Further, the association took larger executive quarters and began the preparation of a golf museum.

The Professional Golfers Association of America also made an encouraging report when it was announced that the professionals were to compete for over \$100,000 during the year. Freddy Corcoran was appointed tournament director, succeeding Robert Harlow.

After Bobby Jones retired in 1931, new names and some old names appeared in the headlines. Francis Ouimet, who had risen to the height of international fame in 1913 when he won the U.S. Open, then the U.S. Amateur the next year, captured his second U.S. Amateur title eighteen years later at Chicago. Then Walter Hagen came through to win his first Canadian Open championship, giving the old master every major and semi-major golf title under the sun. Tommy Armour won the British Open. The "Silver Scot" thus possessed three leading championships of the world.

In 1932 the U.S.G.A. instituted the first international women's amateur matches between Great Britain and the U.S. These became the Curtis Cup matches in honor of Harriot and Margaret Curtis. The U.S. team won the first match at Wentworth, England, 5 1/2 to 3 1/2.

The same year, Gene Sarazen reappeared when he captured both the British Open championship and the U.S. National Open. Hagen won his fifth Western Open, which was to be his last big championship.

The famed Masters tournament, sponsored by the Augusta National Golf Club in Augusta, Georgia, was inaugurated in 1934. Bobby Jones, in conjunction with the late Dr. Alister MacKenzie, spent many months in planning this beautiful course over the grounds which formerly comprised a nursery. The project began in 1931, when Jones and his friends purchased the 365-acre tract at a depression price. Horton Smith won the first Masters tournament with 284, beating Craig Wood by a stroke.

W. Lawson Little, Jr., won both the U.S. National Amateur and the British Amateur in 1934, scoring what became known as the "little slam." Even more remarkable, he successfully defended both titles in 1935. Little, the longest driver in the game at the time, turned professional and in 1936 he won the Canadian Open championship. In 1940, he defeated Sarazen in a play-off for the U.S. National Open title.

The late 1930's also brought to the fore the names of such pros as Byron Nelson, Sam Snead, Ben Hogan, Ralph Guidahl, Denny Shute, Craig Wood, Jimmy Thomson, Paul Runyan, Harry Cooper, Henry Picard, John Revolta, Jimmy Demaret and a host of others.

Pro golf became big business, and the social stature of the professional golfer rose proportionately. Walter Hagen, who by this time had aged out of competitive golf, did much along these lines. The Haig tore down many barriers which restricted the social freedom of the pros.

Larger purses came with the increasing number of tournaments in which they could compete. The small \$2,500 purses were a thing of the past, and when such events were sectionally sponsored, only the local pros played in them for the good of the club with which they were affiliated.

With improved steel-shafted clubs, golf balls, sand wedge and better golf course and green management, the golfers were scoring better. In 1938, the U.S.G.A. limited the number of golf clubs to fourteen.

The Professional Golfers Association announced the award of the first Vardon Trophy in 1937 to Harry Cooper. Named in honor of the British star, Harry Vardon, the trophy is awarded annually to the professional having the best tournament record in competitive play in the U.S.

All U.S.G.A. tournaments were cancelled in 1942 after America's entry into World War II. However, there were a number of open and amateur events. Ben Hogan ended the year as the leading money winner for the third consecutive year, followed by Byron Nelson and Sam Snead.

THE NEW ERA

The war years in golf were the era of Byron Nelson. In 1944, Nelson won no less than 13 of the 23 tournaments and was the year's leading War Bond winner with a record of \$37,967.69. Harold 'Jug' McSpaden followed with \$23,855.30.

Nelson and McSpaden, who became known as golf's Gold Dust twins, marched in with approximately \$100,000 in 1945. 'Lord Byron' himself collected \$63,335.66 and McSpaden \$36,299.18. Out of the thirty-eight tournaments held in 1945, Nelson participated in thirty-one. He won seventeen and was runner-up in seven. His average was a record 68.33 strokes per round. Starting in Miami on March 8, Nelson launched a string of consecutive victories which has never been approached in the history of the game. After his Miami victory, he swept eleven consecutive tournaments, including the National PGA and the Canadian Open. His march of triumph lasted from March 8 to August 4. The richest event was the Tom O'Shanter, in which he won \$13,600 and finished thirteen strokes ahead of Ben Hogan and Gene Sarazen.

With the end of the war, the Professional Golfer Association announced that the professionals would compete in at least forty-five tournaments in 1946. A minimum purse of \$10,000 for each event was established. The All-American Open at the Tam O'Shanter Country Club in Chicago paid the largest purse, \$45,000, of which the winner received \$10,500. This club also sponsored the World's Championship, which paid the winner \$10,000.

Women professionals entered the scene in 1946 when a small group held its first Open championship at Spokane, Washington. Patty Berg defeated Betty Jameson in a match play event and won the record prize of \$5,600 in war bonds.

Ed Dudley, the president of the PGA, announced that the professionals would compete in forty-five tournaments in the first year of post-war golf and the cash awards would be about \$600,000. At the end of the year, Ben Hogan was the leading money winner with \$42,556.16.

In 1947 and 1948, Arthur 'Bobby' Locke, the South African professional, followed the tournament circuit with the American professionals and dominated the scene. Locke played in over fifty tournaments, winning thirteen and finishing as runner-up in ten. In 1947 he was second leading money winner with \$24,327.50, and in 1948, he was fourth with \$20,010. Bobby was barred from the tournament trail in the U.S. when the Professional Golfers Association announced that he failed to comply with a certain schedule to which he had agreed.

Locke's hickory shafted putter was his greatest weapon. Later, he won four British Open championships and was enrolled among the immortal golfers of the world.

Ben Hogan rose to the top again in 1948. He ended the year as the leading money winner for the fifth time and won two more major championships, the U.S. Open and the PGA. He also won the Western Open.

The United States Golf Association instituted the Junior Amateur championship for boys in 1948 and one year later started the Amateur for girls. As of June, 1949, the U.S.G.A. membership totaled 1323 clubs, of which 154 were in New York.

The year 1949 was the greatest for Samuel Jackson Snead who won his first Masters, the National PGA championship, the Western Open, the North and South Open and the Vardon Trophy and was the year's leading money winner. He was also tied for runner-up by a stroke in the U.S. National Open championship. The National Open appears to be Snead's jinx. He was runner-up in 1937 and had it in the bag in 1939 only to take an eight on the last hole to lose by two strokes. In 1947 he had it for a 30-inch putt, but missed it and then lost the play-off. Again, in 1953, he was a runner-up, to Ben Hogan.

The name of Hogan continued to dominate the game in the 1950's despite an auto accident in 1949 that almost took his life. Still limping from injuries, Hogan was a surprise entrant in the 1950 Los Angeles Open, where the purse had been increased to \$15,000. After an opening-round 73, Hogan scored three successive 69's and looked like the winner until Sam Snead sank a long curling putt on the last green to tie. Ben lost the play-off, but the important thing was that Hogan was back. Next, he entered the Masters and finished in a tie with Byron Nelson, for fourth place. Perhaps he reserved his best for the biggest-the U.S. Open-at Ardmore, Pennsylvania. At the end of the four rounds, the gallant little Texan was tied at 287 with Lloyd Mangrum and George Fazio. He won the play-off on the strength of sheer determination and courage. It was a high point in one of golf's more poignant comebacks.

Hogan continued his mastery in 1951 when he won his first Masters and successfully defended his U.S. Open title and World's Championship. But it was in 1953 that Hogan carved out the greatest triumphs of his career, winning the three leading championships of the world.

Hogan started the year at the Augusta National Golf Club, where he again won the Masters, this time with a record of 274. His next victory was in the Pan-American Open. He followed this with a victory at his native Fort Worth, Texas, where he won the Colonial National with a 282. Then came the National Open at rugged Oakmont, where the little man was victorious for his fourth time. His score broke the course record and he was six strokes in front of Sam Snead. Hogan now turned his sights on the British Open at the ancient windswept links of Carnoustie, which required a peculiar brand of golf with a smaller ball to which Ben was not accustomed. It was his first attempt and he again made history. He opened with a 73 and improved with each round until he scored a final 68 for a 282 to win by four strokes. Yes-it was another record for the Carnoustie course and when he made his last putt on the 72nd green, for his assured victory-there were tears of happiness in the eyes of the golfing world. He had now won every major championship of the world.

It was assumed that Hogan would retire from competitive golf after his great victories of 1953. But he had another goal-to become the first and only golfer to win five National Open titles.

His first appearance in 1954 was at the Masters, where he tied with Sam Snead for the title. The play-off was sensational. Hogan hit every green in regulation figures while Snead missed five, yet Snead recovered brilliantly and won out by a single stroke.

Hogan's next move was the Open at Springfield, New Jersey, but this was Ed Furgol's event and Hogan ended in a tie for sixth.

By now, Hogan was competing in only a few selected events and his next was the Masters in 1955, where he was again a runner-up. The same year, he almost reached his coveted goal of a fifth National Open. In fact, he was congratulated by many who thought he had it in the bag. But an unknown golfer by the name of Jack Fleck played the last five holes of the Olympic Country Club at San Francisco in two under par, tied Hogan and defeated him in the play-off. Hogan came close again in the following year at Rochester, New York, but he missed a 30-inch putt on the 17th hole and finished in a tie for second to Cary Middlecoff.

International golf received another boost in 1952 when the first match for the Americas Cup was held at Seattle, Washington, between the amateur golfers of Mexico, Canada and the United States. The Americas Cup was presented by Jerome P. Bowes, Jr., past president of the Western Golf Association. The first Hopkins Cup matches also were held in 1952, between professionals from Canada and the United States. The late John J. Hopkins was the founder and the president of the International Golf Association, a non-profit organization whose aim is to improve international relations through golf.

In 1953, the U.S.G.A. assumed the sponsorship of the Women's Open championship at the request of the Ladies Professional Golfers Association. The first Women's Open was held in 1946 at which time there were only a few lady professionals. The association has since grown much larger and the lady professionals now compete in tournaments which award over \$200,000 annually in prize awards. In 1957, the PGA took over handling of the lady professional tournament affairs.

The U.S.G.A. adhered to another request in 1955 and established a championship for senior members of all U.S.G.A. regular member clubs. The tournament of the U.S. Seniors Golf Association was established in 1905. However, its membership is limited to 850 and many seniors are on this waiting list. The first U.S.G.A Seniors championship attracted 370 entries. This Association now sponsors eight championships annually and three international matches every other year.

Some 5,000,000 Americans each play at least 12 rounds of golf per year over 5,350 golf courses in the United States. The real estate value of existing golf courses and facilities is \$2,000,000,000. In 1955 the sales of golf balls alone amounted to \$30,000,000.

America could support at least 10,000 golf courses, according to the number playing the game. Of the 5,700 golf courses in the U.S., in 1931, 4,450 were private clubs. Only 2,800 private clubs are in existence out of the present total of 5,350 courses. A comparison of the number of golf courses in the U.S. in 1931 and 1957 is depicted below:

	<u>1931</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total Number of Golf Courses in U.S.	5700	5350
Total Number of Private golf clubs	4450	2800
Total Number of Public Courses	710	1680
Total Number of Municipal Courses	540	870

CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

- 1457 – Golf was prohibited by the Scot's Parliament of King James II. The game interfered with compulsory archery training during the period when the bow was the principal weapon of defense.

- 1471 - The Parliament under the regime of King James III issued a proclamation forbidding golf, again on the ground that it interfered with essential archery training.
- 1491 - King James IV decreed that neither golf nor other unprofitable sports be played because they interfered with the more important duties.
- 1503 - The King disregarded his own decrees and played golf with the Earl of Bothwell at intervals from about 1503 to 1506.
- 1592 - The Town Council of Edinburgh prohibited golf on Sundays.
- 1593 - The Edinburgh Council issued a similar ban but specified it to apply "during devine services."
- 1603 - King James VI appointed William Mayne as a Golf Club Maker.
- 1618 - King James VI appointed James Melvill as Golf Ball Maker. Balls were being imported from Holland, requiring the transfer of gold and silver out of the Kingdom. In the same year, the first known official act permitting golf was recorded, when the King authorized and encouraged the game on Sundays, provided divine services were attended first.
- 1633 - King Charles I commanded that his loyal and dutiful people should not be molested in their lawful recreations after first done their duty to God.
- 1744 - The first golf club was founded at Edinburgh, Scotland, under the title of The Honourable The Edinburgh Company of Golfers.
- 1754 - The St. Andrews Society of Golfers was formed, now known as The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews.
- 1880 - Dumfries, Felixstowe, Worcestershire and Bath Golf Clubs formed.
- 1881 - The first regular constituted golf club was formed in Ireland, the (Royal) Belfast.
- 1882 - Bob Ferguson won his third consecutive British Open to become the third professional to accomplish this feat.
The final challenge match between Tom Morris and Willie Park took place, Morris winning by seven holes over four courses which comprised 144 holes.
Bembridge Golf Club, on the Isle of Wight, and Minehead Golf Club formed.
- 1883 - Prestwick extended its course to eighteen holes. Carragh Golf Club formed in Ireland. The Great Yarmouth and the Hayling Golf Club formed in England.
- 1884 - Aldeburgh, Formby and Aldershot Golf Clubs formed.
- 1885 - The first British Amateur championship was held at Hoylake, where A.F. Macfie defeated Horace G. Hutchinson in the finals, 7 and 6. Forty-four amateurs entered.
Dublin Golf Club founded near Dublin, Ireland.
Dornoch Golf Club founded in Scotland.
- 1886 - Lytham & St. Annes and Guildford Golf Clubs formed.
Willie Park, Jr., son of the famed professional, "Old" Willie, won the British Open.
- 1888 - Golf was established in the U.S. with the founding of the St. Andrews Golf club in Yonkers, New York. Up to this time, 150 golf courses were scattered throughout the world: Scotland, 73; England, 52; Ireland, 6; Wales, 2; Others, 17.
- 1889 - Three more golf clubs established in New York: The Pomonok, the Country Club of Buffalo and the Oakland.
Andrew Kirkaidy missed one-inch putt and finished in tie with Willie Park, Jr., for British Open at Musselburgh. Park won play-off.

- 1890 - Five more golf clubs were founded in the United States. Among them, the Newport Golf Club in Rhode Island was the first nine-hole course in the U.S. The four others were the Philadelphia (Pa.) Country Club, the Albany (N.Y.) Country Club, the Essex Country Club in Orange, N.J., and the Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
- 1891 - John Ball, Jr., an amateur, won both the British Open and the British Amateur. Irish Golf Union formed. Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers (oldest golf club in existence) moved from Musselburgh to Muirfield. Additional golf clubs instituted in United States were Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.; Kebo Valley Golf Club, Bar Harbor, Me.; Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, N.Y., and the Colorado Springs (Colo.) Golf Course.
- 1892 - Ireland held its first annual amateur championship at Portrush, when Andy Stuart defeated J.H. Andrew in the finals by one hole. Harold H. Hilton, an amateur, won the British Open at Muirfield. Gate money was charged spectators for the first time during an exhibition match between Jack White and Douglas Rolland at Chesterfield Park, Cambridge, England.
- 1893 - The Ladies Golf Union was formed and sponsored the first annual British Ladies Amateur championship at Lytham & St. Annes, where Lady Margaret Scott was the winner. New Zealand held its first men's and ladies' amateur championships. New clubs in the U.S. were Wheaton Golf Club, Chicago; Apawamis Club, Rye, N.Y.; Chevy Chase (Md.) Club, Chevy Chase; Rumson Club, Rumson, N.J.; and the Allegheny (N.Y.) Club.
- 1894 - The Amateur Golf Association of the United States, now the United States Golf Association, was formed. Theodore Havemeyer was elected president and Henry O. Tallmadge, secretary. The association was formed by the following clubs and their respective representatives:
 Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Samuel Parrish and General Thomas Barber;
 Country Club of Brookline, Laurence Curtis and S. Sears;
 The Chicago Golf Club, Charles B. Macdonald and J. Arthur Ryerson;
 St. Andrews Golf Club, John Reid and Henry O. Tallmadge;
 Newport Golf Club, Theodore Havemeyer and Winthrop Rutherford.
- 1895 - The United States Golf Association sponsored its first three annual championships: Mens Amateur, at Newport, won by Charles B. Macdonald; the Open, at the same club, won by Horace Rawlins, professional, and the Women's Amateur, at Meadowbrook, N.Y., won by Mrs. C.S. Brown, the first lady Amateur champion. Lady Margaret Scott won her third straight British Ladies Amateur championship. Canada held its first amateur championship.
- 1896 - The Royal Canadian Golf Association was formed. First public golf course established in the United States at Boston.
- 1897 - The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews formed The Rules of the Golf Committee. The first United States Intercollegiate golf tournament was held in New York, where Louis P. Bayard of Princeton won the individual honors and Yale the team event. The Metropolitan Golf Association was formed. The Golf Association of Philadelphia was formed.

- 1898 - Approximately 224 golf clubs and courses were established throughout the world this year. The United States showed the largest expansion with 71 new courses; Great Britain added 53.
Miss Beatrix Hoyt, at the age of eighteen, won her third consecutive U.S. Women's Amateur title.
The Western Golf Association was founded in Chicago.
- 1899 - The Pacific Northwest Golf Association was formed and held its first Annual Men's and Women's Amateur championships at Tacoma, Wash.
A memorial challenge match between Harry Vardon and Willie Park, Jr. took place over the courses of North Berwick and Ganton in England and Scotland, where 10,000 spectators saw Vardon win.
- 1900 - Harry Vardon, on an exhibition tour in the United States, won the United States Open in Chicago by two strokes over his British rival, John H. Taylor.
By the end of the year there were 1100 courses throughout the U.S., with at least one in each state.
- 1901 - The Trans=Mississippi Golf Association was formed and held its first amateur championship in Kansas City.
The London and Counties Professional Golfers Association was formed, later to become the Professional Golfers Association of Great Britain. North and South Amateur championship was started at Pinehurst, N.C.
- 1902 - The rubber-cored golf ball was introduced.
The Southern Golf Association was formed and held its first annual amateur championship in Nashville, Tenn.
The first International Amateur championship took place at the Royal Liverpool Club in Hoylake, England, between Scotland and England.
- 1903 - The Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society visited the U.S. and played in numerous matches.
The North and South Open championship was inaugurated at Pinehurst, N.C.
The first International Professional match was held at Prestwick, where Scotland defeated England by 9 & 8.
The first News of the World Tournament was held at Sunningdale, England, a match play event for British professionals. James Braid defeated Edward "Ted" ray in the final round for a prize of £200 (\$800).
- 1904 - Walter J. Travis, an Australian-born American, became the first "outsider" to win the British Amateur. He defeated Edward Blackwell, 5 & 4, in the final round.
- 1905 - The British lady amateurs defeated the U.S. lady amateurs in the first International match (informal).
Willie Anderson won his third consecutive and fourth U.S. Open.
The first Metropolitan Open was held in New York, where Alex Smith defeated Willie Anderson in a play-off.
- 1906 - Alex Smith scored a record 295 to win the U.S. Open at Lake Forest, Ill., by seven strokes over his Scottish brother, Willie Smith. Alex also won the Western Open at Flossmoor, Ill.
- 1907 - Arnaud Massy, a French professional, defeated a record number of participants in the British Open and took the trophy from the shores of Great Britain for the first time.
Alex Ross won both the U.S. Open and the North and South Open.
- 1908 - The United States defeated Canada in their first International amateur match at Toronto, 27 to 7.
'Old' Tom Morris, famous Scot professional of St. Andrews, died.

- 1909 - Miss Dorothy Campbell, of North Berwick, Scotland, became the first to win both the British Ladies Amateur and the U.S. Women's Amateur in the same year.
- 1910 - Alex Smith won both the U.S. Open and the Metropolitan Open.
- 1911 - John J. McDermott won the U.S. Open in a three way play-off.
Harold H. Hilton, veteran British amateur, won both the U.S. Amateur and the British Amateur.
First German Open was played at Baden-Baden, where Harry Vardon was the winner. Vardon also won his fifth British Open.
- 1912 - John Bell, Jr., won his eighth British Amateur.
Jerome D. Travers won the U.S. Amateur for the third time.
- 1913 - Francis Ouimet, a twenty-year-old amateur, defeated Harry Vardon and Edward "Ted" Ray, the 1912 British Open champion, in a play-off to win the United States Open at Brookline, Massachusetts. The scores in the 18-hole play-off: Ouimet, 72; Vardon, 77; Ray, 78.
Harold H. Hilton won his fourth British Amateur at St. Andrews, where he was defeated in 1891. Since then he had won four British Amateurs, two British Opens and one U.S. Amateur.
- 1914 - Harry Vardon became the first and only man to win six British Open championships, outstroking two other five-time winners, John H. Taylor and James Braid.
Walter Hagen won the United States Open.
- 1915 - All major golf tournaments in Great Britain and Canada were cancelled because of World War I.
Jerome D. Travers became the second amateur to win the U.S. Open.
- 1916 - The Professional Golfers Association of America was organized and sponsored its first championship, which James Barnes won at the Siwanoy C.C. in Bronxville, N.Y.
Charles "Chick" Evans, an amateur, won both the U.S. Open and the U.S. Amateur. Evans established an Open record of 286, using seven hickory-shafted golf clubs.
- 1917 - The United States entered World War I and all major tournaments were cancelled. However, the United States Golf Association conducted an "Open Patriotic Tournament" for the benefit of the American Red Cross, which was won by Jock Hutchinson in Philadelphia.
- 1919 - All major tournaments in the U.S. were resumed. Walter Hagen captured his second U.S. Open when he defeated Mike Brady by one stroke in a play-off.
The United States Golf Association increased the prize money in the Open to \$1,745, which provided purses for the twelve players. The first prize remained \$500.
James Barnes successfully defended his PGA crown and also won the Western and the North and South Open.
The United States Golf Association accepted an invitation from the Royal Canadian G.A. to a ten-man amateur match. The U.S. team won, 12 to 3, at Hamilton, Ontario.
- 1920 - The membership of the United States Golf Association increased to 471 clubs, of which 159 were active and 310 allied.
The Royal and Ancient G.C. of St. Andrews increased the prize money in the British Open by \$400 to a total of \$900. The R & A also agreed to manage the British Amateur and Open and to supervise the Board of Green Keeping and Research.

- The U.S. Open championship left the U.S. for the second time when Edward "Ted" Ray, the British professional, defeated a record number of 265 entrants to win by a single stroke. Harry Vardon, who had won the event in 1900, tied with three others for second.
- The United States Golf Association established a green section.
The Scottish Golf Union was formed.
- 1921 - The Rules Committee of the R & A and the U.S. Golf Association jointly amended the Rules of Golf. The principal amendment was the Limitation of the Ball, which specified that the weight shall not be greater than 1.62 ounces and the size not less than 1.62 inches in diameter.
The first International amateur match between Great Britain and the U.S. took place at Hoylake, England, where the American team won 9 to 3.
Cecil Leitch became the second woman to win three consecutive British Ladies championships.
- 1922 - The United States Golf Association sponsored its first annual Public Links amateur championship at Toledo, Ohio, where Eddie Held defeated Dick Walsh in the finals.
Gene Sarazen, at the age of twenty, won both the U.S. Open and the PGA championships.
Walter Hagen won his first British Open.
The first official International amateur match between the U.S. and Great Britain was played for the Walker Cup. (Previously it was an informal match.)
The United States team won again, this time on its own grounds, 8 to 4.
The U.S.G.A. Open charged admission fees of spectators for the first time.
- 1923 - Bobby Jones, the youthful amateur from Atlanta, Ga., won his first major tournament when he defeated Bobby Cruickshank in a play-off to win the Open at Inwood Country Club, New York.
The United States Golf Association added another feature to the Public Links amateur championship, the Inter-City Team championship.
- 1924 - The United States Golf Association introduced sectional qualifying for the U.S. Open because of the increasing number of participants. The use of the steel-shafted putter was permitted for the first time.
Walter Hagen won major championships in three different countries, the British Open, the Belgian Open and the U.S. PGA championship. He also won the North and South Open.
- 1925 - James M. Barnes won the British Open, giving the British-born American every major championship in the world.
- 1926 - The first professional match between the U.S. and Great Britain took place at Wentworth, England, where the British team won, 13 to 1.
Walter Hagen, rated the greatest professional in the world, and Bobby Jones, the greatest amateur, played a 72-hole match, with Hagen winning by 11 & 10.
Jones became the first golfer to win the two leading championships of the world in the same year, the U.S. Open and the British Open.
Cecil Leitch won her fourth British Ladies Amateur.
- 1927 - The first Official Ryder Cup matches were held between the British and American professionals at Worcester, Mass., where the American team won, 9 to 2.
Lady Mlle. Thion de la Chaume, of France, became the first outsider to win the British Ladies Amateur.
Walter Hagen won his fourth consecutive PGA title, giving him a record total of five.

- Tommy Armour defeated Harry Cooper in a play-off for the U.S. Open title.
- 1928 - With a record of 1064 players entered, Johnny Farrell won the U.S. Open, defeating Bobby Jones in a 36-hole play-off. All previous play-offs had been over 18 holes.
Another French woman, Mlle. Manette Le Blan, took the British Ladies Amateur trophy to France for the second successive year.
- 1929 - Walter Hagen won his fourth British Open championship over the Muirfield Links of Scotland, where American professionals captured eights of the first ten places. It was Hagen's last major victory, making a total of eleven.
Carl Kauffmann became the first golfer to win three consecutive U.S. Public Amateur championships.
Johnny Goodman upset Bobby Jones in the first round of the U.S. Amateur, which was played on the West Coast for the first time.
- 1930 - Bobby Jones scored his epic grand slam, winning the British Amateur, the British Open, the U.S. Open and the U.S. Amateur. Soon afterward, having won eleven major titles, Jones announced his retirement.
- 1931 - The U.S.G.A. approved the larger golf ball, the so-called balloon ball, with specifications of no smaller than 1.68 inches in diameter and no heavier than 1.55 ounces.
Entries in the U.S. Amateur event rose to 583, and sectional qualifying was held at twenty cities for the first time. Francis Ouimet, the veteran amateur, who won the event seventeen year previously, capture the event again.
Billy Burke won the U.S. Open, defeating George Von Elm by a single stroke after two 36-hole play-offs.
- 1932 - The international Curtis Cup matches for women were instituted by the U.S.G.A. The Americans defeated the British team at Wentworth, England, 5 ½ to 3 ½
Gene Sarazen won both the British Open and the U.S. Open.
C. Ross Sommerville, four-time Canadian Amateur champion, won the U.S. Amateur.
The U.S.G.A. membership increased to 1148 clubs.
- 1933 - Johnny Goodman, an amateur, won the U.S. Open.
Michael Scott won the British Amateur at the age of fifty-five.
Macdonald Smith won his third Western Open, twenty-one years after his first.
- 1934 - The Masters tournament was inaugurated at Augusta, Georgia, over the Augusta National Golf Club, home course of Bobby Jones. Horton Smith, leading money winner of 1929, was victorious.
T. Henry Cotton won the British Open, returning the title to England after Americans had won it for ten consecutive years.
W. Lawson Little won both the British Amateur and the U.S. Amateur.
- 1935 - Gene Sarazen scored a double eagle to win the Masters.
Sam Parks, Jr., a practically unknown professional, won the U.S. Open.
Lawson Little, Jr., duplicated his 'little slam' by winning the British and U.S. Amateurs.
Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare became the first golfer to win six U.S. Women's Amateur championships.
- 1936 - The Professional Golfers Association of American announced that the pros would compete for \$100,000 in prize money in twenty-three tournaments. At the end of the year Horton Smith led with \$7884.75. Three others, Ralph Guidahl, Henry Picard and Harry Cooper, won over \$7000. Pamela Barton became the second

golfer to win both the U.S. Women's and the British Ladies championships in the same year.

The U.S.G.A. ruled that the game could not be played with more than fourteen golf clubs.

A record number of 1118 entrants in the U.S. Amateur required 32 qualifying points.

1937 - The American Vardon Trophy, named in honor of the immortal British professional, Harry Vardon, was placed in competition, to be awarded to the professional having the best playing average, determined by a certain amount of points for each tournament. Harry Cooper won the award and was also leading money winner with \$14,139.69.

Byron Nelson wins the Masters.

T. Henry Cotton, the king of British professionals, won his second British Open, the German Open and defeated Denny Shute, reigning PGA champion, in a £500 (\$2,000) challenge match at Walton Heath, England.

1938 - Great Britain defeated the U.S. for the first time in the Walker Cup matches, held at the R & A Golf Club.

Ralph Guidahl successfully defended his U.S. Open crown to become the fourth golfer to achieve this distinction. He also won the Western Open for the third consecutive time, the first time this was ever done.

1939 - Byron Nelson won the U.S. Open, the Western Open, the North and South Open and the Vardon Trophy and was runner-up in the National PGA.

1940 - All major competition in Great Britain ceased because of World War II. Lawson Little defeated Gene Sarazen in a play-off to win the U.S. Open at Canterbury.

1941 - Craig Wood won the U.S. Open and the Masters. Wood had previously been runner-up in five major championships and, on three occasions, lost only after a play-off.

1942 - Ben Hogan ended his third successive year as the leading money winner.

Byron Nelson defeated Hogan in a play-off for his second Masters.

The U.S.G.A., the PGA, and the Chicago PGA sponsored the Hale America National for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society and the United Service Organizations. Hogan won with 271.

The U.S. Ryder Cup team defeated the Walter Hagen challenge team at Oakland Hills C.C. in Detroit, 9 to 5.

1943 - The U.S. Ryder Cup team defeated the Walter Hagen challenge team, 8 ½ to 3 ½ at Plum Hollow C.C., Michigan.

1944 - Byron Nelson and Harold "Jug" McSpaden became famous as the Gold Dust Twins. The two accumulated almost \$62,000 in War Bond winnings. Nelson won \$37,967.69, McSpaden, \$23,855.30.

1945 - Nelson collected a record \$63,355.66 and McSpaden picked up \$36,299.18.

1946 - After seven years of war, golf was resumed all over the world – except in Germany, Italy and Japan.

Lloyd Mangrum won the U.S. Open after a play-off with Byron Nelson and Vic Ghezzi.

Ben Hogan led the professionals for the fourth time as money winner. His outstanding victory came when he defeated Ed "Porky" Oliver for the PGA championship at Portland.

The Professional Golfers Association announced that the professionals were participating in forty-five tournaments annually for a total of \$600,000 in prize money.

- The first U.S. Women's Open was held at Spokane, where Patty Berg defeated Betty Jameson, 5 & 4, in the final.
- 1947 - The U.S.G.A. increased the Open purse to \$10,000 with \$2,000 as the first prize. Lew Worsham won the event after a play-off with Sam Snead at St. Louis. Mildred 'Babe' Zaharias became the first American to win the British Ladies championship. Bobby Locke, South African professional, was the second leading money winner in the U.S., with \$24,327.50.
- 1948 - The U.S.G.A. inaugurated the Junior Amateur championship for boys who had not reached their 18th birthday. Dean Lind was the winner, defeating Kenneth Venturi, 4 & 2, at the University of Michigan. Ben Hogan won his first U.S. Open, his second PGA championship, his second Western Open and his third Vardon Trophy and was the leading money winner for his fifth time. T. Henry Cotton won his third British Open. Charles Congdon won the Canadian Open.
- 1949 - The first Junior Amateur championship for girls was played at Philadelphia, where Marlene Bauer won over Barbara Bruning, 2 up. Sam Snead won the National PGA, the Masters, the Western Open, the North and South Open, and the Vardon Trophy and was the year's leading money winner. Snead was runner-up again in the U.S. Open.
- 1950 - Ben Hogan won the U.S. Open in a three-way play-off, one year and a few months after an almost-fatal auto accident. Jimmy Demaret became the first to win three Masters titles. He overcame a four-stroke deficit in the last round to win by two strokes.
- 1951 - Ben Hogan won the Masters, the U.S. Open and the World's Championship. The U.S.G.A. reported that spectator attendance at the Open was the largest ever and that the 1511 entries also were a record. The U.S. Amateur likewise received a record number of entries, 1416.
- 1952 - The first Americas Cup match was held at the Seattle (Wash.) Golf Club, with a team of American amateurs defeating Mexico and Canada. Julius Boros won both the U.S. Open and the World's Championship. He was the year's leading money winner. The U.S.G.A. reported that it now had a total of 1509 active member clubs. The first Hopkins Cup matches were held, a team of U.S. professionals defeating Canada, 20 1/2 to 6 1/2. The stymie was abolished from the rules of golf.
- 1953 - Ben Hogan won the Masters by five strokes, the U.S. Open by six strokes and the British Open, in his first effort, by four strokes. He also won the Pan-American Open and the National Colonial at Fort Worth, Texas, where he started as a caddie. The U.S.G.A. increased the prize money in the Open to \$20,400, the winner to receive \$5000. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club increased the British Open purse from £1700 to £2450. Lew Worsham sank a wedge shot (104 yards) for an eagle on the last hole to win the World's Championship and \$25,000 by a single stroke. The U.S.G.A. took over the U.S. Women's Open at the request of the Ladies Professional Golfers Association.

- 1954 - Ed Furgol, with a withered left arm, won the U.S. Open in a record field of 1928. The gallery reached 39,600, the largest in the history of the event; the tournament was televised for the first time, and the prize money increased by 20 per cent. Babe Zaharias made an inspiring comeback after a cancer operation and won the Women's Open at Peabody, Mass., by 12 strokes. Prize money was \$7500, of which the winner received \$2000.
George S. May, sponsor of the World's Championship tournament at the Tam O'Shanter in Chicago, increased the prize money to \$100,000 with the winner's prize set at \$50,000, the highest money prize in the history of golf. Bob Toski won the 1954 event.
- 1955 - The U.S.G.A. established the Senior Amateur championship. J. Wood Platt was the first winner.
Julius Boros won his second World's Championship.
Jack Fleck won the U.S. Open after a play-off against Ben Hogan.
- 1956 - Women professionals in the U.S. competed for over \$200,000 in over thirty tournaments. Marlene Bauer Hagge was the leading money winner with over \$20,000.
The U.S.G.A. revised its scale of yards for determining par for the first time since 1917. There were over 2000 member clubs in the U.S.G.A., of which 1846 were regular clubs and 158 associate.
- 1957 - The first National Golf Show was held in New York City. Doug Ford won the Masters after predicting his victory and his score two weeks prior at the National Golf Show.
- 1958 - The first World Amateur Golf Team Championship was played this year over the famed Royal and Ancient course at St. Andrews, Scotland. Representatives from 29 countries competed for the Eisenhower Trophy in which Australia was victorious. Over eight million Americans played at least one round of golf this year for an estimated total of 75,000,000 rounds over 5700 different golf courses. Televised golf matches of leading professionals on 'All Star Golf', has aroused tremendous public interest in golf.
- 1959 - The National Golf Foundation reported that over four million people in the United States played at least ten times or more this year and a total of 81,250,000 rounds of golf were played. The professional golfers played for a total of \$1,109,755.00 in 43 PGA co-sponsored tournaments this year which marked the first time the one million dollar figure was exceeded.
- 1960 - The televising of golf tournaments and President Eisenhower's enthusiasm for the game are contributing factors to golf's rapid expansion in the U.S. and abroad. As reported by The National Golf Foundation, a non-profit organization, a record total of 6,011 golf courses were in existence in the U.S. in December this year. A breakdown on the type of courses follows:

	<u>9 Hole Courses</u>	<u>18 Hole Courses</u>	<u>Total</u>
PRIVATE COURSES	1,607	1555	3162
SEMI-PRIVATE COURSES	1,371	625	1997
MUNICIPAL COURSES	406	446	852
TOTALS	3385	2626	6011

Arnold Palmer became the PGA player of the year and showed marks of Immortalism by winning the Masters, the U.S. Open, Best Performance Average and was leading money winner of \$75,262.00.

1961 - The Professional Golfers Association of America set a prize record \$1,492,200 in 45 tournaments this year. Gary Player, from South Africa, became the first foreigner to capture the leading share for \$64,540.00 while Arnold Palmer, last year's leader, was second with \$57,733.00.

1962 - Golf continued making tremendous expansions this year in the aspect of equipment sold and the number of persons playing the game. The televising of golf matches and tournaments exceeded all other sports with the exception of baseball. The immortal Arnold Palmer won the Masters and successfully defended his British Open title to give him a total of seven major victories. Arnold lost in the play-off to Jack Nicklaus for the U.S. Open title. He ended the year as the leading money winner with \$81,448 in official winnings, which is an all-time record.

Golf continues to lead in the sales of sporting goods. In 1961, gold equipment represented nearly three times the sales of its closest competitor, baseball. Statistics of the Athletic Goods Manufacturers Ass'n. are:

Clubs	8,231,765	\$54,474,679
Balls (Doz.)	4,559,796	33,383,348
Bags	716,071	7,903,856
Carts	200,414	2,561,171
Other Equipment		<u>1,151,590</u>
TOTAL		\$99,474,644

1963 - As of February 1963 the value of golf facilities in the U.S. is estimated at \$1,556,000,000 which occupies approximately 630,000 acres and the annual cost of maintenance exceeds \$138,000,000, according to Golf Foundation. An estimated \$53,000,000 will be spent on construction of new courses during the current year. Total golf courses in the U.S. as of November 1962, numbered 7070, and of this number 6521 were regulation 18 hole layouts and 549 Par-3's. The national average is one golf course for each 25,376 persons. With the ever increasing of real estate taxes, par 3 courses are becoming more popular. Of the estimated 6,000,000 golfers in the U.S., 700,000 are women. According to the Ladies Professional Golfers Association, the Proettes will be competing for \$300,000 in tournament play in 1963.