

A vintage, sepia-toned photograph of a man with short, dark hair, smiling broadly. He is wearing a light-colored sweater over a collared shirt and a patterned tie. He is holding a large, ornate trophy with both hands. The background is slightly blurred, showing what appears to be an indoor setting with architectural details.

Southern Golf Association

THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS

GENE PEARCE

Foreword by Vinny Giles and Lanny Wadkins

Southern Golf Association

THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS

GENE PEARCE

The history of the Southern Golf Association, one of the oldest golf organizations in America, tells the story of Southern golf through its great clubs and its greatest players.

For over a hundred years, the Southern Golf Association has promoted golf through one of America's great amateur tournaments, the Southern Amateur. It all began with an organizational meeting in a Chattanooga hotel in 1902, and the playing of the first tournament a few months later on a nine-hole course in Nashville.

Today the Southern Golf Association has over four-hundred and fifty member clubs in fourteen states and the Southern Amateur is recognized by many professionals as the best preparation an amateur can experience for a career as a PGA Tour competitor. Each year the Southern attracts a stellar field because of its long-standing tradition of being played on a premier golf course, its stroke-play format, and the hospitality shown to the players.

This history tells the story of golf being played by English and Scottish merchants in Charleston and Savannah; the popularizing of golf nationwide by Atlanta's boy wonder, Bobby Jones; and the accounts of other great Southern Amateur champions like Lanny Wadkins, Ben Crenshaw, Bob Tway, and Justin Leonard.

(continued on back flap)



Southern Golf Association
THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS

GENE PEARCE

Foreword by Vinny Giles and Lanny Wadkins

Copyright ©2004 Gene Pearce

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any manner without the express written consent of the Southern Golf Association, except in the case of brief excerpts in critical reviews and articles. All inquiries should be addressed to:

Southern Golf Association
1025 Montgomery Highway
Suite 210
Birmingham, AL 35266
(205) 979-1234 PH
(205) 979-1602 FAX

Printed in Canada by Friesens, Altona, Manitoba.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

To

BEVERLY, my wife,

and

RICHARD ELLER, my friend, my brother-in-law,

Beverly's personal golf instructor, and

confidant and mentor to our sons,

BARRY and RAY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	vii
Preface	ix
Acknowledgments	xi
Introduction	1
Chapter 1 – Early Southern Golf	9
Chapter 2 – Bobby Jones: The South’s Gift to Golf.	17
Chapter 3 – A Few of the South’s Finest	33
Atlanta Athletic Club / East Lake Golf Club.	35
Augusta National Golf Club.	40
Bay Hill Club and Lodge	43
Champions Golf Club	45
Country Club of Birmingham	48
Country Club of North Carolina	50
Holston Hills Country Club	52
Innisbrook Resort	54
Pinehurst Resort	55
Southern Hills Country Club.	57
The Dunes Golf and Beach Club	59
The Homestead	61
The Honors Course.	63
Chapter 4 – The 1900s	67
Chapter 5 – The 1910s	77
Chapter 6 – The 1920s	87

Chapter 7 – The 1930s	103
Chapter 8 – The 1940s	115
Chapter 9 – The 1950s	123
Chapter 10 – The 1960s	135
Chapter 11 – The 1970s	149
Chapter 12 – The 1980s	163
Chapter 13 – The 1990s	173
Chapter 14 – The 2000s	185
Hall of Fame	192
The Champions.....	193
Member Clubs.....	196
Officers and Directors – Past and Present.....	204
Sources.....	217
Index	

"We must all play the ball as we find it."

BOBBY JONES

FOREWORD



Vinny Giles. Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey.

THE 1967 Southern Amateur Championship win in Richmond, Virginia, was my springboard for a great summer in amateur golf. Several strong finishes in top amateur events, culminated with a second-place finish in the U.S. Amateur Championship, enabled me to earn a spot on the Americas Cup team and to be selected to play on our World Amateur team (1968) and Walker Cup team (1969). The Southern Amateur success told me I could compete at the highest level.

While I chose not to play professionally, I have stayed very close to the game. When we founded Pros, Inc. in 1973, we were sure a number of our clients would be former amateur friends and competitors. Tom Kite, Lanny Wadkins, Gary Koch, and many others developed great careers while participating in the Southern Amateur. They are fine friends and loyal clients.

The Southern Amateur helped me meet many great players who became true friends. Its history and tradition should be chronicled. *Southern Golf Association, The First Hundred Years* has done just that.

Vinny Giles

Giles Milestones

1967, 1975 Southern Amateur

1975 British Amateur

1972 U.S. Amateur

5 Walker Cup teams*

3 World Amateur teams

1 Americas Cup team

*1993 non-playing captain



Lanny Wadkins. Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey.

I HAVE PLAYED golf professionally for the past thirty years. I have played all over the world and was fortunate to play on eight Ryder Cup teams. It has been a very exciting career that was highlighted by my victory in the 1977 PGA Championship. Yet each summer I'm interested in finding out who won the Southern Amateur. I was sixteen years old when I played in my first U.S. Open, but winning my first Southern Amateur at Lost Tree Club in Florida two years later was the biggest thrill in my golf career at the time. My second Southern win in 1970 at New Orleans was extra special. That was in the middle of a magical year for me. I was fortunate to go on to win both the Western Amateur and the U.S. Amateur.

Each year I knew I was going to play against the best players in the country at the Southern Amateur. The field in the Southern was second to none. In 1969 at Belle Meade in Nashville, the field included five Walker Cup players. The directors of the Southern Golf Association always provided the players with a great golf course. They were first-rate golf officials and superb hosts. The Southern Amateur trophy is one of the most beautiful in golf. I'm sure each new champion takes great pride in knowing his name is going to be engraved on the same trophy that includes the name of Bobby Jones. I know I am.

A handwritten signature of Lanny Wadkins in cursive script.

Wadkins Milestones

1968, 1970 Southern Amateur

1970 Western Amateur

1970 U.S. Amateur

1977 PGA Championship

2 Walker Cup teams

1 World Amateur team

8 Ryder Cup teams*

21 PGA Tour titles

**1995 non-playing captain*

*To mourn a mischief that is past and gone is
the next way to draw new mischief on.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, FROM *OTHELLO*, APPLIED TO GOLF,

WHICH MUST BE PLAYED IN THE PRESENT, NOT THE PAST

PREFACE

ARNOLD PALMER was kind enough to write the foreword for my first book, *The History of Tennessee Golf*. He is on a short list of men I have greatly admired. I have valued the principles set down by my father first, followed by Winston Churchill, Ben Hogan, Ted Williams, and Arnold Palmer. I must now include in this select list Bobby Jones. I have played and been interested in golf for close to fifty years, but only now do I understand what he has meant to the traditions of golf. I did my best to learn everything I could about him. I read every book he wrote and have tried to read every book written on him. I found obscure magazine articles written about golf's greatest hero and pored over hundreds of rolls of microfilm, primarily to read the words of O. B. Keeler, Ralph McGill, and other Atlanta writers who followed Jones shot-for-shot.

All golfers of a fleeting past generation have failed to a degree because few of us know about Jones's place in golf history and nothing about his character. From this day forward, it is my wish that every junior golfer, and especially those Southern Junior participants, learn of and cherish the principles set down by Jones.

I want them to learn about Jones, not only the golfer, but also the man. I can think of no one in the history of American sports as his equal.

In the 1920s, Bobby Jones was bigger than Babe Ruth, Jack Dempsey, Red Grange, and Notre Dame's "Four Horsemen." He made golf an equal on the sports pages with baseball, boxing, and college football. He came from an affluent background, but the common man who didn't even play golf adored him. Today, we need more heroes like Bobby Jones. Our children need to know that Bobby Jones valued his education, family, and profession more than his golf.

In my first book, I referred to Jones as Bob Jones. I understood he preferred Bob to Bobby, but have since learned that's what he wanted his friends to call him. In this book, he will be Bobby. He was called Bobby in the newspapers and one of the books he authored is titled *Bobby Jones on Golf*. Obviously he was not opposed



The Bob Jones Trophy is given each inductee in the Southern Golf Association Hall of Fame and to the four players on each year's championship team at the Southern Amateur. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.

to “Bobby.” I had an opportunity to see him at a distance at the Masters in the early 1960s. I was not his friend, but I would have liked to be. Be assured had I met him, it would have been “Mr. Jones.”

The late Steve Allen, known more for comedy and being the first host of NBC’s *Tonight Show*, presented on the PBS network a series called *Meeting of Minds*. Allen played the host of the typical chat show, but he featured guests who played important roles in the drama of history. A typical program would include a conversation between actors portraying Aristotle, Attila the Hun, Cleopatra, and Theodore Roosevelt, all appearing in period dress. Along those lines, I’ve often thought how privileged one would be to sit and listen to William Shakespeare, Ben Franklin, Winston Churchill, and Mark Twain discuss the past, present, and future. Steve Allen would have made a marvelous host, but I would have preferred Bobby Jones. Why? First, Jones was always the perfect host. He was always interested in what you had to say and what you thought. Golf would not be discussed unless his guests might institute the subject. I believe all four knew something about the game of golf. “Golf is a good walk spoiled,” Twain said. Churchill was a little kinder. “Golf is a game,” he said, “whose aim is to hit a very small ball into a very small hole, with weapons singularly ill designed for the purpose.” If it were left up to Mr. Jones, his guests would never know he knew anything about the game. O. B. Keeler once asked Jones to cover a tournament for his newspaper in which he (Jones) was a competitor. O. B. complimented his great friend on his writing, but said he was a terrible reporter. Never once did he make mention of who was leading in the tournament; the reason being Jones was the leader. Were he alive today, I’m sure that Jones would abhor what is now commonplace in sports—that of self-promotion and bringing attention to one’s self.

In closing it is my wish the readers learn that the officers and directors of the Southern Golf Association (SGA), past and present, have had one simple goal. These men, seen dressed in green jackets at its tournaments, are interested in upholding the values of the game of golf, just as Bobby Jones did. “You ask no quarter, you give no quarter. You play the ball as it lies.”

This history of the Southern Golf Association, written chronologically, is the century-old story of the golfers and the golf clubs that have painted a glorious picture on the American golf scene. There are over 500 SGA member clubs. In Chapter 3, I have included cameos on a few. Those selected are some of the clubs that have hosted the Southern Amateur, or in the case of Augusta National and Southern Hills, have been venues for so many great historical events. I hope I have done the subject justice.

Gene Pearce
Jackson, Tennessee



Southern Golf Association

THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS

"There seems to be little appreciation today that golf is an amateur game, developed and supported by those who love to play it. Amateurs have built the great golf courses where the playing pros play for so much money; amateurs maintain the clubs and public links organizations that provide jobs for the working pros; amateurs spend millions of dollars each year on golf equipment and clothing; and amateurs rule and administer the game on both sides of the Atlantic. In this way, golf has prospered for several centuries. It would appear to be the best possible arrangement."

A PART OF A WELCOMING LETTER WRITTEN BY BOBBY JONES AND
READ BY CHARLES HARRISON TO THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE 1968 U.S. SENIOR
AMATEUR AT ATLANTA COUNTRY CLUB

INTRODUCTION

THE ANCIENT GAME of golf was brought to the South primarily by Scottish and English businessmen who were as accustomed to golf as they were to afternoon tea. The sons of the South were also exposed to the game while studying at Ivy League universities such as Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

In 1902, there were relatively few golf courses in America. Most were located along the Atlantic seaboard. The great majority of these courses consisted of only nine holes and most had sand greens. Despite this, golf was beginning to flourish in the United States. What is now the United States Golf Association (USGA) was formed in 1894. The following year the first U.S. Open, U.S. Amateur, and U.S. Women's Amateur were played. Initially the USGA was a regional association of clubs from the New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, plus Chicago, but quickly other regional associations were organized. The Metropolitan Golf Association, Golf Association of Philadelphia, and Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia were formed in 1897; Western Golf Association in 1899; Trans-Mississippi Golf Association in 1901; and Southern Golf Association in 1902. Some states, such as Connecticut (1899), Indiana (1900), Minnesota (1901), and Wisconsin (1901), have associations now over 100 years old.

ROBERT TYNE JONES, JR.
18 FALCON STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
30304
September 20, 1968

Dear Charlie:

At the dinner on Saturday evening, I hope you will express for me a warm welcome to the USGA Seniors and tell them that we are all honored that they have chosen to play their championship in Atlanta. That so many fine men and fine golfers have for so long followed amateur golf with such enthusiasm is an impressive tribute to the game.

There seems to be little appreciation today that golf is an amateur game, developed and supported by those who love to play it. Amateurs have built the great golf courses where the playing pros play for so much money; amateurs maintain the clubs and public links organizations that provide jobs for the working pros; amateurs spend millions of dollars each year on golf equipment and clothing; and amateurs rule and administer the game on both sides of the Atlantic. In this way, golf has prospered for several centuries. It would appear to be the best possible arrangement.

Those present tonight are expert players, but in my book you do not have to be an expert to be a golfer; all that is necessary is a love for the game and a respect for its rules and traditions.

I salute everyone present, with the hope that you have a fine tournament and a truly good time.

Sincerely,

Robert T. Jones, Jr.

R21:jem

The SGA was the beginning of formalized golf in the South. After it was organized in Chattanooga, Tennessee, other associations on the state level quickly began to promote and organize golf in order to provide competitions. Today, there are over 500 member clubs in the fourteen states now under the Southern Golf Association umbrella. In 1904, a number of Virginia clubs formed the Virginia State Golf League to promote golf through interclub play and to establish guidelines and procedures for governing the game of golf in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Thus, the Virginia State Golf Association is one of the oldest golf associations in America. Virginia was followed by the Texas Golf Association (1906), Oklahoma Golf Association (1908), Carolinas Golf Association (1909), Florida State Golf Association (1913), Tennessee Golf Association (1914), Georgia State Golf Association (1914), Alabama Golf Association (1915), Arkansas State Golf Association (1915), Louisiana Golf Association (1920), Maryland State Golf Association (1921), Mississippi Golf Association (1925), South Carolina Golf Association (1929), and Kentucky Golf Association (1945). Kentucky and Mississippi played their first State Amateur tournaments in 1911 and 1915, respectively.

Today the goal of the Southern Golf Association remains much as it was in 1902 when the first Southern Amateur Championship was held in Nashville. Its primary agenda is to conduct the Southern Amateur and Southern Junior championships. In addition to these competitions, the SGA honors individuals periodically with induction into its Hall of Fame and every other year sends a team to represent the United States in the Simon Bolivar Cup in Venezuela.

"The goal of the Southern Golf Association at this point in time is to run two golf championships and to run the best tournaments the Association, or any association, is capable of running," said Joseph B. Hackler of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, the SGA president for 2003-04. "That's where we have focused all of our energy. Our goal is to make these two golf tournaments as good as they can be. We try to see that the competitors are taken care of, rules decisions are quick, and that the experience for the golfer is as good an experience as you can have at a golf tournament. We run the Junior to try and give the kids of the Southeast the opportunity to see what the Southern Golf Association is capable of doing and to look for them to continue playing in the Southern Amateur. We also have a bit of an international leg where we are the sponsoring association for the United States team that competes in the Simon Bolivar Cup that is played in Venezuela. We are presently looking at the possibility of taking on the Southern Golf Association International Four-Ball Championship in January 2004 for mid-amateur and senior players. That way we would encompass all age groups or competitive golfers, from junior, to amateur, to mid-amateur, and the senior. That's a possibility, but we haven't committed to it."

The first golfer from a Southern club to play in the U.S. Open Championship was M.G. McDonald of the Florida Country Club in Jacksonville in 1903. He finished last in a field of 60 with a score of 372, 65 shots behind winner Willie Anderson. That same year, New Orleans's Albert F. Schwartz, the winner of the first Southern Amateur, won a match in the U.S. Amateur at Nassau Country Club on Long Island, New York. By 1913, Nelson Whitney, also of the Audubon Club in New Orleans, was becoming a regular in the U.S. Amateur. Whitney had already won four Southern Amateurs by 1915 when he reached the quarterfinals at the Country Club of Detroit. In 1916, Whitney and Atlanta's

Bobby Jones and Perry Adair all qualified for the 32-man field at Merion Cricket Club near Philadelphia. These were the names America would first associate with Southern golf.

As the game continued to prosper, member clubs of the Southern Golf Association would seek to improve their playing facilities. Donald J. Ross, one of the most prolific designers and builders of golf courses in America, would put his stamp on countless courses. A great preponderance of his work is dated after 1920, but two of his earliest works were at Memphis Country Club in 1910 and Atlanta's East Lake in 1914. Like so much of Ross's work, these two courses were re-designs. The original nine at Memphis was built by James Foulis (winner of the first U.S. Open in 1895) and the second nine by Tom Bendelow, who also did the original East Lake course. These two courses have served the SGA well. Both courses have hosted six Southern Amateur tournaments. East Lake was also the venue for one Southern Junior, three Southern Opens, and six Southern States Four-Ball tournaments. The latter two events were discontinued in 1927 and 1946, respectively. The Country Club of Birmingham has held more Southern Amateur tournaments—seven—than any other member club.

In the early years, stretching into the 1960s, the Southern Amateur was more than a golf tournament. It was a social event. Golfers brought their wives and were prepared to stay all week. Parties, dances, and even crap games, were an integral part of the festivities. Qualifying placed the players in flights. Competition in the lower flights and consolation flights were just as spirited as that for the championship. The fields sometimes consisted of over 300 players and a second course would be utilized. In 1916, the spill over from Dallas Country Club played at Lakewood. In 1919, Audubon Golf Club held an invitational tournament for the players who did not qualify after 36 holes at New Orleans Country Club. In Atlanta, the lower flights were played at Druid Hills. The week of the Southern Amateur was a time for old friends to renew acquaintances. As far back as 1925, the SGA played an informal seniors event for those fifty-five years of age and older.

The average competitor in today's Southern Amateur is younger than in the early days and is more interested in the competition than the social functions. Also, coverage by newspapers is trivial today compared to an earlier time. In 1940, the Sunday edition of *The Chattanooga Times* devoted four pages to pictures and stories on the upcoming tournament. Everything about the tournament was news. Gambling has always been an integral part of golf. Calcutta pools were common. In 1919, the pool in New Orleans was \$3,750. *The Daily Picayune* not only listed the players who were purchased, but also listed the names of those who purchased them. In 1950, the New Orleans Country Club was making plans to conduct a Calcutta auction, something many of the players and many of the club members were eagerly awaiting. Since the United States Golf Association had urged its member clubs to refrain from this practice, President Jimmy Tupper of Nashville, Col. Lee S. Read of Louisville, and other SGA directors met with the host club's officials who agreed to adhere to this policy.

One of the stories written for *The Times* in 1940 was by Harold W. Pierce, president of the USGA. "In thinking of the Southern Golf Association," Pierce wrote, "I am impressed with the fact that this organization has, over the period of its existence, given ardent support to the United States Golf Association, living strictly by its rules and regulations, and promoting the game by encouraging clean sportsmanship and an understanding of fair play."



Donald J. Ross looking out to sea.
Photo courtesy of Fred Simmons,
Chattanooga, Tennessee

From left, Charles Rainwater, Jimmy Tupper, Bobby Jones, and Polly Boyd at Highlands (North Carolina) Country Club in the late 1940s. Photo courtesy of Lew Boyd, Chattanooga, Tennessee.



“As a result of this policy, golf has gone forward very rapidly in the south and today is popular with great masses of people. Greater interest is being taken in improvement of courses. Cities have spent a great deal of money to give good facilities to its public links players, thereby showing an appreciation on the part of officials for this wholesome and delightful pastime.

“Any story about southern golf would be incomplete if it did not include something about the players who have made your section famous. The one man who has contributed most as a fine player and as an excellent character example of sportsmanship is Robert Tyre (“Bobby”) Jones Jr. During his active participation in competitive golf, he very probably created a greater interest in the game than any other individual in the country.”

One sees a common thread in how the Southern Golf Association is governed and what it stands for. Since the days of Albert Schwartz, Nelson Whitney, and Bobby Jones, each year the Association’s primary goal is attracting a quality field to play a quality tournament on a quality golf course. Player after player makes almost the exact same deduction.

“In the Southern Amateur you were always guaranteed of playing a great golf course and it was the closest thing to the PGA Tour because of its format,” two-time champion Rob McNamara, now the golf director at Farmington Country Club in Charlottesville, Virginia, said. “You had to play 36 holes and make the cut just like in a tour event and then you played 36 more. The first two days the course would be set-up relatively easy, but on the third day it was going to be more difficult and on the final day you were going to be playing a course set-up as hard as possible. The Western and the U.S. Amateur are match-play events. The Sunnehanna is 72 holes, but it’s sugar-coated because you’re guaranteed to play all four rounds. The Southern is the best preparation you can have for playing the tour. If you look at the players who have won you see lots of guys who have had successful careers playing professionally.”

Lanny Wadkins and Ben Crenshaw are two of America's greatest champions. They won consistently as professionals and both are two-time Southern Amateur champions. They agree with McNamara. "Already the Southern was very well thought of as an important championship and I think through all these years it has retained a fascination not just because of Jones, but because of the places where it has been held," Crenshaw said.

"When you look at the names on the trophy, it's impressive," Wadkins said. "It was such a big trophy and then you look and see names like Bobby Jones and others I had read about for years. That was impressive for an eighteen-year-old and then to win it twice was big time. We had great players—Vinny Giles, Hubert Green, John Mahaffey, Allen Miller, Tom Kite, Steve Melnyk. It was the first significant tournament I ever won and I still look every summer to see who's winning it. I'll always have a warm spot in my heart for the tournament."

Amateurs Vinny Giles and Danny Yates, both former Walker Cup players and captains, agreed. "In the old days, in my heyday, say from 1965 to 1975, the Southern always had wonderful fields," Giles said.

"Winning the Southern was very special," Yates added. "It's special when you look at that beautiful trophy and you see names like Bobby Jones, Vinny Giles, and many, many great players. The tournament has always had good fields and good golf courses. Having grown up at East Lake where Jones played, I knew the history of the tournament."

Ten Southern Amateur champions have won a total of twenty-seven major championships (Masters, U.S. Open, British Open, PGA Championship, U.S. Amateur, British Amateur). They are Gay Brewer (1967 Masters), Mark Brooks (1996 PGA), Joe Conrad (1955 British Amateur), Ben Crenshaw (1984, 1995 Masters), Vinny Giles (1972 U.S. Amateur; 1975 British Amateur), Hubert Green (1977 U.S. Open; 1985 PGA), Bobby Jones (1923, 1926, 1929, 1930 U.S. Open; 1924, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1930 U.S. Amateur; 1926, 1927, 1930 British Open; 1930 British Amateur), Justin Leonard (1992 U.S. Amateur; 1997 British Open), Robert "Skee" Riegel (1947 U.S. Amateur), and Lanny Wadkins (1970 U.S. Amateur; 1977 PGA).

Even more impressive are the great number of talented players who played in the Southern Amateur, but did not win. Included are Tommy Aaron, Buddy Alexander, Dick Chapman, Bubba Dickerson, David Duval, H. Chandler Egan, Bruce Fleisher, Lee Janzen, Hank Kuehne, Matt Kuchar, Davis Love III, John Mahaffey, Steve Melnyk, Cary Middlecoff, Bob Murphy, Jerry Pate, Chris Patton, Fred Ridley, Hillman Robbins, Curtis Strange, Jay Sigel, Hal Sutton, David Toms, Scott Verplank, Charles Yates, and Harvie Ward. This group won twenty U.S. Amateurs, seven U.S. Opens, five British Amateurs, four PGAs, two Masters, and one British Open.

The Southern switched from match to stroke play in 1964 since members clubs were reluctant to host the tournament because of the weeklong loss of play their members suffered. As a result, the fields became stronger. Initially the field was flighted after two rounds. This format was also eliminated and today pre-tournament qualifying is carried out at sites in all fourteen states covered by the SGA. In 1969 at Belle Meade in Nashville, seven of the top finishers from the previous tournament were in the field, including defending champion Lanny Wadkins. Eight of the top ten finishers from the previous U.S. Amateur were there. One of the missing was Miami's Bruce Fleisher, the 1968 U.S. Amateur



Dartmouth's 1922 National Intercollegiate champion A.P. "Polly" Boyd was 1950-1952 president of the Southern Golf Association. Photo courtesy of Lew Boyd, Chattanooga, Tennessee.



P. J. Boatwright. Photo courtesy of USGA, Fair Hills, New Jersey.

champion. He couldn't make it back from the British Open. Hubert Green of Birmingham won his second Southern Am at Belle Meade to earn a spot on the Walker Cup team. The following week Green and Fleisher were named to the ten-man team that included five other Southerners who had played at Nashville: Wadkins and Vinny Giles of Richmond, Virginia; Bob Barbarossa of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida; Allen Miller of Pensacola, Florida; and Steve Melnyk of Brunswick, Georgia. Another competitor, Billy Joe Patton of Morganton, North Carolina, was the non-playing captain.

Like in all golf associations, the directors of the Southern Golf Association give of their time, and in some cases, money to promote the betterment of golf. Each director is a member of a member club. The Boyd family of Chattanooga has been involved with the Southern Golf Association for over eighty-five years. A. P. "Polly" Boyd won four Tennessee State Amateurs and the 1922 National Intercollegiate as a student at Dartmouth. He played in his first Southern Amateur at Birmingham in 1917. He became a SGA director in 1932, was president from 1950 to 1952, and was director emeritus at his death in 1966. His son, Lew, was elected a director in 1958 and as of 2004 has been an active director for a record forty-seven years. Robert C. Buchholz of Asheville, North Carolina, took emeritus status in 2002 after forty-six years. The Boyds and Buchholtz are typical. "What I remember about the Southern Golf Association were the men I came in contact with," Arnold Blum, SGA director from 1952 to 1960 and a two-time Southern Amateur champion, said. "The men, and I was pretty young then, that were on that board, I thought they were the cream of the crop of people I met during my golf days. There were people like Polly Boyd [Chattanooga], Bill McWane from over in Birmingham, Mr. Jack Ellis, Sonny Ellis's father, from Columbus, George Treadwell [Memphis], and Mitt Jeffords from South Carolina, and Col. Lee Read up in Kentucky. They were all high-class guys. They were a positive influence on me. And I'm sure the Southern has maintained that through the years. They were just fine men and I felt fortunate to have been around them."

Eight presidents of the USGA have been members of SGA member clubs: 1948-1949 — Fielding Wallace, Augusta National Golf Club, Augusta, Georgia; 1956-1957 — Richard S. Tufts, Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst, North Carolina; 1962-1963 — John M. Winters Jr., Southern Hills Country Club, Tulsa, Oklahoma; 1976-1977 — Harry W. Easterly Jr., Country Club of Virginia, Richmond; 1982-1983 — William C. Campbell, Guyan Golf and Country Club, Huntington, West Virginia; 1988-1989 — William C. Battle, Farmington Country Club, Charlottesville, Virginia; 1994-1995 — Reg Murphy, Caves Valley Golf Club, Owings Mills, Maryland; and 1998-1999 — F. Morgan "Buzz" Taylor Jr., Seminole Golf Club, North Palm Beach, Florida. Campbell's home course is Guyan, but he is a member of three SGA member clubs — Jupiter Island and Seminole in Florida and The Homestead in Virginia.

There have been six executive directors at the USGA. The late P. J. Boatwright Jr., a member of Aiken Golf Club, Aiken, South Carolina, served from 1969 to 1980. Boatwright was the 1993 recipient of the Bob Jones Award.

Until 2003, eligibility to participate in Southern events was contingent on the following: (1) a player must be a member in good standing of a golf club belonging to the Association; or (2) had competed within the calendar year of the tournament in which he is entered as a member of a golf team of a college or university located within one of the states listed in the Association's by-laws; or (3) had received an invitation from a special committee of former SGA presidents

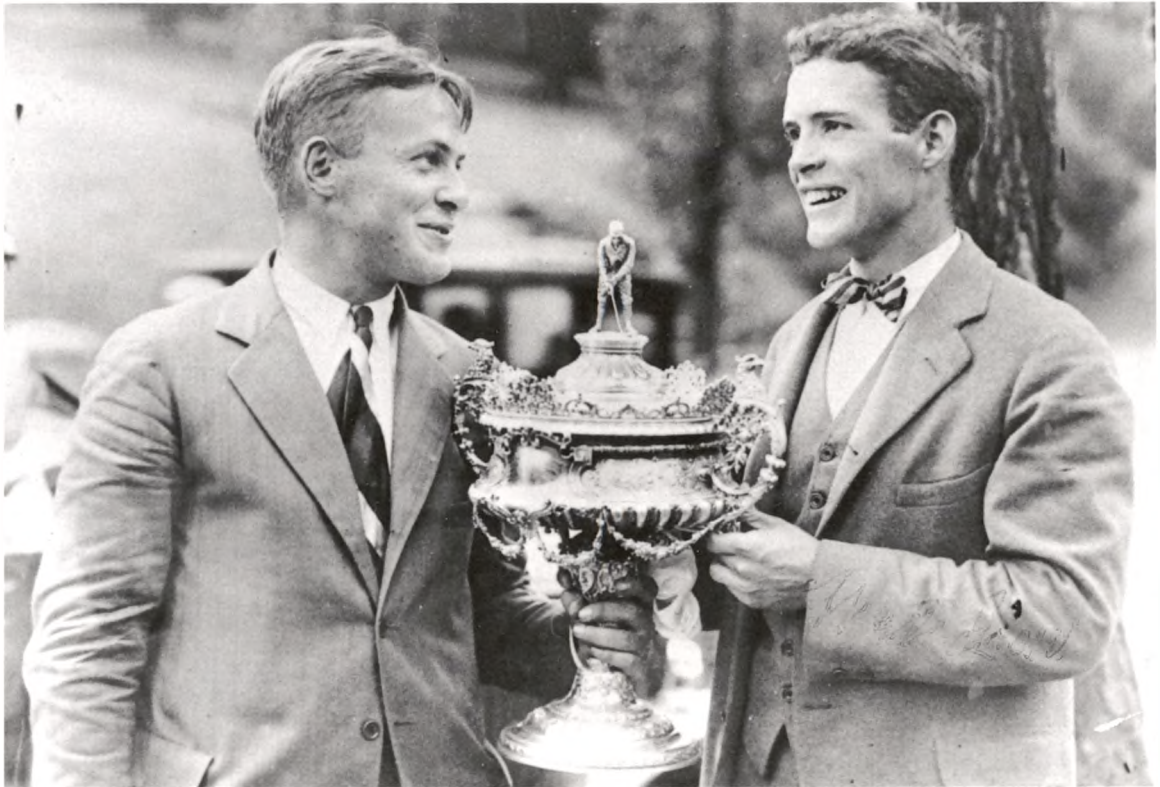
who had the right, but not the obligation, to invite one or more competitors of national or international standing who were not otherwise eligible to compete. Because of the popularity of the SGA's Southern Amateur and its long-standing history, qualifying at sites in each of the states is now required. Beginning in 2003, the SGA eliminated the member of a member club clause, allowing all players with a handicap index of 3.4 or less to qualify.

The Southern Amateur is also unique because of its trophies. Until 1922, the Southern's champion was given a silver cup. The one Bobby Jones won at Chattanooga in 1920 is on display at the Atlanta Athletic Club. In 1922, Atlanta golfers gave the Southern Golf Association the George W. Adair Memorial Trophy. Bobby Jones played and won the 1922 tournament because he wanted his name on this permanent trophy that honors the man who had done so much for him and for golf in the South. It is thought by many to be the most artistic golf trophy in the United States. The overall height of the trophy is forty-four inches. The Gorham Silver Company in Providence, Rhode Island, manufactured this priceless trophy. It is urn-shaped in the classical revival style. The handles are two figural angels holding laurel wreaths. The domed lid is surmounted with an eagle finial. The cup stands on a monumental silver base, not original to the cup, featuring two figural golfers (one male, one female). The silver base is engraved with the names of past winners. The total silver weight is 364 troy ounces (24.9 lbs.). This irreplaceable piece is housed in the Robert T. Jones Jr. Room of the Atlanta Athletic Club with the exception of the week of the Southern Amateur when it resides at the host club. The name of the new champion is engraved on it and returned to AAC. The winner is given a Waterford crystal trophy to keep.

The Sam Perry Medal, in honor of the three-time Southern Amateur champion who was missing in action in the South Pacific during World War II, is awarded to the low scorer for the first two rounds of the Southern Amateur. The Bob Jones Trophy is an 18-by-24-inch walnut plaque, complete with three-dimensional brass replicas of the Grand Slam trophies (British Open, British Amateur, U.S. Open, and U.S. Amateur) won by Jones in 1930. Each of the four members of the winning state team championship at the Southern Amateur every year is given this plaque. Each inductee into the Southern Golf Association's Hall of Fame receives one of these plaques, as well.

The SGA has always operated on a frugal budget. For the first seventy years there were few expenses and the only income was derived from entry fees from primarily its one tournament each year. One of those expenses was paying a modest stipend to a golf professional like Walter C. Sherwood of Memphis Country Club to run the tournament. A secretary-treasurer would handle all of the organization's business affairs. In 1976, Grantland Rice II, a director from Birmingham, who had been the secretary-treasurer for a number of years, was named executive director. He served in this capacity until Joe H. King, also a director from Birmingham, assumed the role. This was a part-time job for both Rice and King with very little compensation.

Today, the executive director is Buford R. McCarty. While in the office furniture business in Birmingham, McCarty became involved with the Alabama Golf Association as a director. He eventually sold his business and in 1985 became the first full-time executive director of the AGA. In 1994, he was named the executive director of the Southern Golf Association. His predecessor in both jobs with the AGA and SGA was King. McCarty and his staff work for both groups in the AGA's office in Vestavia, a suburb of Birmingham.



Bobby Jones, left, and Watts Gunn, finalists in the 1925 U.S. Amateur at Oakmont. Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey.

*“Golf is a game whose aim is to hit a very small ball into
a very small hole, with weapons singularly ill
designed for the purpose.”*

WINSTON CHURCHILL

CHAPTER 1

EARLY SOUTHERN GOLF

THE COASTAL plains and sea islands between Charleston, South Carolina, and its neighbor to the south, Savannah, Georgia, is called the Carolina Lowcountry. South Carolina, one of the original thirteen colonies, was one of America's most prosperous areas in the 1700s and 1800s. Rice, indigo, and cotton were being shipped to Europe from Charleston, centered in the crotch of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers. By 1786 Charleston had a college, a library, a museum, legitimate theatre, orchestral society, a daily newspaper, and elegant homes with grand gardens. Powerful planters, rich merchants, and educated men and women controlled Charleston. Savannah was a bustling seaport, too. It was America's first planned city. General James Edward Oglethorpe laid out the city in a grid of streets next to the Savannah River that separates Georgia from South Carolina.

As of 1786, Charleston had a myriad of social clubs. The planters were South Carolina's aristocracy. They lived in elegant mansions located on inland high rises during the winter and open-air town houses during the summer. Their aversions were deer hunting, rifle shooting, and horse racing. South Carolina's second level of society was Charleston's rich merchants. These merchants, primarily from Scotland and England, formed what was the first organized golf club in America in 1786. The members of the South Carolina Golf Club played the game over what was then known as Harleston's Green, a public park that was later converted to private homes and shops. Harleston's Green included all the area between what is now Calhoun Street on the north, Coming Street on the east, Beaufain Street on the south, and the Ashley River on the west. The use of parks, or "greens," was how all of the original clubs in Scotland and England were started. Even today, The Royal and Ancient Golf Club is one of four clubs that

*The St. Andrew's
Club was one of the
five original clubs
that formed what is
now the United States
Golf Association
in 1894.*

pay for the use of the courses owned by the town of St. Andrews, Scotland. The Savannah Golf Club came into existence in 1796. The men who played the game in Savannah were closely connected with the men from the South Carolina Golf Club.

Newspaper advertisements in the *Georgia Gazette* during that time noted that the Savannah Golf Club met at the Merchants and Planters coffee house to elect officers, and members were requested to meet "at the Marquee, on the East Common," apparently where the club played its matches. Because of politics and a depressed world economy, both clubs ceased to exist after 1811. After this date it appears there were no active golf clubs in North America until 1873 when the Royal Montreal Golf Club in Canada was organized. In 1888, the St. Andrew's Golf Club was formed in Yonkers, New York. John Reid is called the "Father of American Golf." He ordered clubs and balls from Scotland and organized the "Apple Tree Gang" that played golf in Yonkers. The St. Andrew's Club was one of the five original clubs that formed what is now the United States Golf Association in 1894. One of the five, The Country Club (1882), Brookline, Massachusetts, did not include golf until 1893. There are a number of today's great old country clubs, i.e., Philadelphia Cricket Club (1854), that have excellent golf facilities, but did not add golf courses until after 1888. The other original USGA clubs were Shinnecock Hills Golf Club (1891), Southampton, New York; Chicago Golf Club (1892), Wheaton, Illinois; and Newport Golf Club (1893), Newport, Rhode Island. St. Andrew's used an apple tree for a clubhouse on its first golf course, crude in every respect, and held its meetings at the home of Reid, yet it is considered by most as "the oldest continuously existing golf club in the United States." The club was at four locations in Yonkers before moving a few miles further north to Hastings-on-Hudson in 1897. In the early 1980s, Jack Nicklaus did an extensive redesign of the course and additional modifications have been made since then.

In *Golf: Its History, People & Events*, historian Will Grimsley considered the Charleston and Savannah clubs as only social and doubted whether any golf was played. He credits the second American golf club to Middlesborough, Kentucky, behind St. Andrew's. Herbert Warren Wind in his great book, *The Story of American Golf*, thought the Middlesborough Club built America's first nine-hole course. Two clubs and courses slipped through the cracks as both of these histories failed to recognize Foxburg Country Club and Oakhurst Links.

Foxburg Country Club, fifty-five miles north of Pittsburgh, holds claim to being the oldest golf course in continuous use in the United States. In 1884, Joseph Fox of Philadelphia, a member of the Merion Cricket Club (now Merion Golf Club), visited St. Andrews while in Scotland for a series of cricket matches. He met Old Tom Morris who taught him the fundamentals of the game and sold him clubs and gutta percha balls. Fox began to play golf on his summer estate in Foxburg and then in 1887 built a course for what is now Foxburg Country Club. The course is much like it was in the 1800s. Foxburg is the present home of the American Golf Hall of Fame where pictures and exhibits depict the 400-year history of golf.

The 2003 Southern Amateur was played at The Homestead in Hot Springs, Virginia. Just forty miles west of The Homestead is Oakhurst Links in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Oakhurst Links is three miles from The Greenbrier Resort and was built in 1884. Today, as the mist rises in the early morning in the Allegheny Mountains, a golfer can don his plus fours and tartan cap

and use the weapons of yesteryear (gutta percha balls and an arm full of crude hickory-shafted clubs such as the niblick, long driver, and mashie) to play golf as it was played a hundred years ago. Oakhurst was built on the land of Russell W. Montague, a Harvard-trained lawyer who furthered his studies in Scotland. He and his neighbor, George Grant, were joined by three Scotsmen—George Donaldson and brothers Alexander and Roderick McLeod—to form the nucleus of the Oakhurst Links club. Charles Blair Macdonald built the Greenbrier's Old White Course in 1913. Its popularity and the fact that the area's Scottish immigrants were leaving for service in World War I, spelled the end to Oakhurst golf. During the fallow years, local golfers would venture out to Montague's farm and hit balls on the flat and open bottomlands near the road. One of these occasional visitors was young Sam Snead from nearby Hot Springs, Virginia. In 1960, through the friendship of Snead, Lewis Keller Sr. met Russell Montague's son, Cary Montague, and purchased the Montague's 109 acres and farm house. Montague pointed out the first tee and the layout of the remaining holes to Keller, but the Keller family was interested in horses. In the 1990s, long after his children were grown, Keller contacted golf architect Bob Cupp about restoring the course to its original condition.

Oakhurst is a living museum of what golf was like a hundred years ago. "From the day I received the deed in 1960 until my good friend Sam Snead hit the ceremonial drive at our grand reopening in October 1994, my intention had always been to one day restore to playability what was probably America's earliest course," Keller said. "Over the years the thought of doing that got stronger and stronger. Finally, Bob Cupp convinced me we should do it right away. If someone else had purchased this property there might be rows of houses here now."

Oakhurst is as authentic as it gets. Using only rakes and shovels, Cupp and a crew of eight peeled back a century of turf to find the original greens and tees. Today's tees are hard-packed sand as were the originals, but Cupp planted the greens in bentgrass. Twenty-five sheep assist in keeping the fairways mowed and the nine greens are weeded by hand with a pocketknife. This is a procedure called "goosing the greens" by caddies and golf professionals who practiced this method until perhaps the mid-1950s when pesticides came into vogue. Oakhurst Links is open to the general public from April through October. It is the Colonial Williamsburg of golf. The Montague farmhouse displays historic memorabilia relating to the birth of American golf.

Golf at Oakhurst is played with replica nineteenth century long-nose hickory-shafted clubs and gutta percha balls. This equipment is made expressly for Oakhurst Links in St. Andrews, Scotland, and Birmingham, England. The four clubs and balls are a part of the green fee. The National Hickory Championship is held at Oakhurst annually.

Southeast as the crow flies from Oakhurst is Middlesborough, Kentucky. By car it's a six-hour mountain drive through West Virginia, Virginia, and Tennessee. Middlesborough (shortened to Middlesboro by the U.S. Postal Service in 1894) is in coal country where Kentucky meets Tennessee and Virginia. In 1889, Middlesborough was an industrial iron center and Englishmen completed a nine-hole course. The up-and-coming city also built a racetrack for horses and bicycles with a polo field inside the track and cricket fields. Today, Middlesboro Country Club takes credit for being "the second oldest continuously played golf course in the United States."

*From left, Watts Gunn,
Charley Black, Bobbie Jones, and
Charlie Yates at East Lake.
Photo courtesy of The Life and
Times of Bobbie Jones.*



In the late 1880s, Alexander Alan Arthur, a Scottish-born Canadian entrepreneur, built perhaps the most original English village ever conceived in the United States. This Kentucky upstart town built in the heart of the Cumberland Mountains was named for Middlesborough, England, a city some 200 miles north of London on the English Channel. Just as Daniel Boone and his predecessors had done when they crossed the Appalachians at virtually the same spot and visualized how Kentucky and the West could be settled, Arthur saw a vision of what could be. At Arthur's feet he found giant forests of white oak, tulip poplar, and black walnut. He found outcroppings of coal and vast amounts of limestone with the largest seams of iron ore he had ever seen. Investors in Knoxville, Chattanooga and New York were not interested, but after London investors examined the property Arthur was given a blank check (almost one and one-half billion dollars by today's standards) to build his city. From only twenty-five inhabitants in 1888, the population had risen to 5,000 in a year. There were eighty-three businesses in operation and seventy-two others under construction. There were seven hotels and nine more under construction. There were six banks, five churches, a library, a school, an exhibition hall and a City Hall. Like magic, the city was built with Cumberland Avenue (four miles long and 100 feet wide) as the focal point. Parallel streets with English sounding names such as Amesbury, Balmoral, Chester, Chichester, Dorchester, Exeter, and Winchester were blocked off at right angles with streets identified by numerals.

Middlesboro had seven years of unmatched glory, but the capital had been spent on developing the town and other projects such as the Four Seasons Hotel

and Resort in nearby Harrogate, Tennessee, as opposed to developing the iron and coal deposits. Baring Brothers Bank of London failed, followed by the 1893 stock market crash in New York and the discovery of the great iron fields near the Canadian border where ore could be scooped up ten tons at a time instead of mining with pick and shovel.

In that first year of golf, John Snead, the rector of the Episcopal Church, won one of the club's first tournaments. He supposedly gave his prize of a pony keg of Pinnacle beer, donated by the local brewery, to the runner-up, according to a column written by Arthur Rhorer for the *Middlesboro Daily News* in August of 1957. "The playing of golf over the Middlesborough golf course has been indulged in without interruption from 1889 to 1954," Rhorer, an attorney and life-long resident of Middlesborough, was quoted as saying in an article by John P. English in the *USGA Journal*, in February of 1954. Middlesboro, just a few miles east of Interstate 75 north of Knoxville, still has the golf course that Alexander Arthur built in 1889. The first holes of the original course were lost to residential growth, but five of the original are still being played.

Members of the Kentucky Golf Club played on the Middlesborough course in 1889. A copy of the Kentucky Golf Club Rules and By-Laws is in the Middlesboro-Bell County Public Library. Officers of the club for the year ending September 7, 1895, are listed with the names of all of the members (forty-eight men and eighteen women), an introduction to golf and its history, a glossary of golf terms, and Rules for the Game of Golf, as played by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews. Full-page advertisements by some of the country's major sporting goods manufacturers and retailers, i.e., A. G. Spalding & Bros., Chicago, New York, Philadelphia; Peck & Snyder, New York; and A. J. Reach Co., Philadelphia, were included.

The Standard Club of Louisville preceded the Kentucky Golf Club. This downtown Jewish social club was founded in 1883, but did not build a golf course and clubhouse on leased property until after World War I. Flooding problems forced the club to relocate about twelve miles east of Louisville in 1950 where it has thrived.

Golf in Charleston in 1786 was played cross-country to a designated hole. There were no teeing areas. The next hole was played by starting within two club lengths of the previous hole. There were no greens like we play on today, but rather scruffy areas complete with a crude hole and no flagstick. Match play was the only form of play and a match could be any agreed-on number of holes. This first course consisted of five holes. Because Harleston's Green was a public area, golfers competed with children playing, nurses with babies, horse races, and other assorted recreational endeavors. For this reason golfers wore red coats for identification and utilized forecaddies, or "finders." These finders cleared the way for a match by yelling "fore," meaning "you are fore-warned."

The game was played as it is played today by the serious golfer who respects the Rules of Golf. It is the same rule that has been with us for six centuries. One plays the ball as it is found. Golf was played in South Carolina long before 1786. There is an extract from the Customer Accounts Book, Port of Leith, Scotland, listing the ship *Magdalene Castle* sailing from Leith to Charleston in 1743 "carrying eight dozen (96) golf clubs and three gross (432) of golf balls" for David Deas.

Why did the sport disappear early in the nineteenth century?

The Charleston waterfront was littered with trading houses run by Scots.

*Golf in Charleston
in 1786 was played
cross-country to
a designated hole.
There were no
teeing areas.*

*President Thomas
Jefferson was
responsible for the
Embargo of 1808
that brought about
a stoppage of
commercial activity
by the Charleston
merchants.*

Firms such as Lennox and Deas, Ogilvie and Forbes, and Robertson and Baillie were partnerships backed by members of the family who had stayed in Scotland. For this reason, most of these Scots were loyal to Britain during the Revolutionary War. The historian of the St. Andrew's Society stated that the majority of the members of that Society in 1776 were Tories. The 1790s was the decade that was most cosmopolitan in the history of Charleston. The period from 1793 to 1808 was the last in which great fortunes were made. Mansions were built by skilled artisans and furnished lavishly. The merchants contributed to the wealth of the city, but they were not at the center of its society. Charleston's American patriots were members of the Society of Cincinnati and the American Revolution Society. South Carolina planters organized the Agricultural Society and the Jockey Club. Doctors had their Medical Society and artisans the Master Taylor's Society and St. Tammany Society. The Scots had a St. Andrew's Society and the Germans had the German Friendly Society. Charleston's social status was a contrast of the activities of the Jockey Club and the Golf Club. The Jockey Club was made up of planters, politicians, and military men. Its events included lavish balls and dinners and the club flourished until the Civil War, referred to emphatically by staunch Southerners as the "War Between the States." The Golf Club's social life was important, too. The dinner after the game was always as important as the game itself.

President Thomas Jefferson was responsible for the Embargo of 1808 that brought about a stoppage of commercial activity by the Charleston merchants. Charleston in 1800 had a population of 20,000, eclipsed in size only by Philadelphia (70,000), New York (60,000), Baltimore (26,000), and Boston (24,000). Historians have continued to disagree over the causes of the War of 1812. Some argue that the question of frontier lands lay at the heart of the conflict. Others claim that the real issue was freedom of the seas. In fact, the two matters were closely related. Jefferson's embargo prohibited American ships from leaving the U.S. for any port in the world. The idea was to deprive England and France of American trade of which it depended. No group suffered more from this embargo than the Southern planters and farmers and the Charleston merchants.

Many returned to Scotland and England as war raged in Europe and America was on the eve of the War of 1812 when again these merchants were in support of the British crown. British merchants had always tended to return home after they had made their fortune. With less opportunity now, there were fewer reasons for younger men to come to America as replacements. Also, homes built shortly after 1800 on Bull and Montague Streets that ran through the center of Charleston's Green would have hampered playing golf there.

The Country Club of Charleston's logo includes the 1786 date. The game of golf was probably played on a limited basis during the 1800s in Charleston, but it was 1901 before Charleston Country Club was organized with 300 members. The club has been at its present facility on James Island since 1925. The plaque on the first tee, "America's Birthplace of Golf," commemorating the club's claim as the oldest golf club in America and a link to the South Carolina Golf Club is a stretch, but to make this claim for the city of Charleston is not. The South Carolina Golf Club that disappeared after 1799 was reorganized in 1968 and re-chartered by the state of South Carolina with headquarters at the Harbour Town clubhouse in Sea Pines Plantation on Hilton Head Island. Those who signed the reorganization papers included Jack Nicklaus, South Carolina Congressman Mendel Rivers, General Mark Clark, and Edwin C. Coleman, rector of St. Michaels Episcopal

Church in Charleston, who preaches from the same pulpit used in 1786 by Dr. Henry Purcell, the first president of the South Carolina Golf Club. Today's South Carolina Golf Club was organized to promote the traditions of golf by honoring the customs of the old Scottish golf clubs at St. Andrews, Blackheath, Musselburgh, and Muirfield. On Tuesday of the week of the PGA Tour's Heritage Classic, the defending champion plays himself into office as "Captain of Gentlemen Golfers" of the South Carolina Golf Club by banging a drive into Calibogue Sound. The presentation is replete with bagpipers in traditional Scottish dress and a volley of cannon fire from a Revolutionary War cannon.

Golf returned to the Georgia coast in the 1890s when J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and others at the ultra-exclusive Jekyll Island Club built a seaside golf course. On nearby Cumberland Island, Georgia, the Carnegie family built their own private course that included a resident Scottish golf professional. Today's Savannah Golf Club was incorporated in 1899, but it uses the date 1794 in its logo. In the September 1796 edition of the *Georgia Gazette* there was an announcement of an anniversary meeting of the club. It did not state which anniversary, but a researcher claimed the announcement was for the second anniversary, not the first, so the club uses 1794.

"I think we must agree that all a man can do is beat the people who are around at the same time he is. It is grossly unfair to anyone who takes pride in the record he is able to compile that he must see it compared to those of other players who have been competing against entirely different people under wholly different conditions."

BOBBY JONES, *GOLF IS MY GAME*

CHAPTER 2

BOBBY JONES: THE SOUTH'S GIFT TO GOLF

ONLY THOSE WHO were privileged to see Bobby Jones play truly know how good he really was. We can only gauge his record over the brief time he played against the greatest players in the world during his era. It is not fair to compare him to the game's other great players, but we can envision the heavenly match of Bobby Jones and Ben Hogan, both Southern boys, against Jack Nicklaus and Tiger Woods, two non-Southerners who now live in Florida.

Charlie Yates and Tommy Barnes played many rounds with the great Jones at their beloved East Lake in Atlanta. Byron Nelson played practice rounds with him at the Masters, but none of those men played with him during his prime—the years from 1923 through 1930 when he won his thirteen majors. Yates, the 1938 British Amateur champion, idolized Jones. "It was at East Lake that I started trailing Bob around the golf course," Yates said. "He was twelve years older, but he always was so kind to me. He gave me golf balls. He took me into the locker room and he gave me that great Atlanta product—Coca-Cola." Yates later played many rounds with him until Jones suffered his terrible illness. Recipients of the USGA's Bob Jones Award, like Yates, are honored for their "personal qualities of fair play, self-control and perhaps self-denial." In the case of Yates, he learned these qualities from the master.

Barnes played with Jones when Bob played his final round of golf. "Bob was two under par with two holes to go," Barnes recalled. "We played the back side first. On No. 8 he hit the only drive I ever saw him hit that wasn't hit solid. He duck hooked it over in the woods and made a double and then made a par on No. 9



Bobby Jones. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham, Alabama.

*When Jones won
the “Grand Slam,”
the four majors in
the same year (1930),
there were no more
worlds to conquer
and Jones retired
from competitive
golf at the age
of twenty-eight.*

for 72.” During the middle of that last round Jones had commented about his problem. He had been bothered in previous weeks by back and neck pain. He was losing strength in his right arm and right leg. Tests showed bone growth on three cervical vertebrae. The pain soon spread to his left side. Surgery did not lessen the pain. It was 1956 before Bob Jones was diagnosed with syringomyelia, a rare and degenerative disease of the central nervous system. The disease does not affect the person’s intellectual capacity at all. Suffering from this painful disease for twenty-four years he never publicly recognized his condition and in private rarely talked about it to his close friends. “I have my heart, my lungs, and my so-called brain,” Jones told British golf writer Pat Ward-Thomas. “We play it as it lies.”

“He was the finest gentleman that I ever met,” Barnes said. “On the anniversary of his hundredth birthday (March 17, 2002) I had to make a small talk over at the Atlanta History Center. I said he was the fiercest competitor, but the most gracious person I ever played golf with. He had impeccable manners and I’m sure he was smiling down on me when I broke his course record at East Lake that he set in 1922 at the grand old age of 20. It held up for 67 years. I guess that was the greatest round of golf I ever played. I was once asked about that and I said I regretted breaking Bob Jones’s record because he was so nice to me. I wasn’t in his social class, but he always asked me to join him for a drink or to visit.”

The majors in Jones’s days were the British Amateur and Open and the U.S. Amateur and Open. The Masters hadn’t begun and because he was an amateur he could not play in the PGA Championship. Beginning in 1916, when he was only fourteen years old, Jones played in his first of thirty-one major championships. During his career he won five of thirteen U.S. Amateurs, four of eleven U.S. Opens, three of four British Opens, and one of the three British Amateurs that he entered. He never failed to qualify for a tournament he entered.

When Jones won the “Grand Slam,” the four majors in the same year (1930), there were no more worlds to conquer and Jones retired from competitive golf at the age of twenty-eight. Today the four professional majors are the Masters, U.S. Open, British Open, and the PGA Championship. When Lee Trevino won the U.S. Open and British Open in the same year (1971), he scoffed at Jones’s Slam, saying he thought he could win the U.S. and British Amateurs, too. Perhaps he could have, but forgetting the Amateur majors, Jones’s record in the Open majors is phenomenal. From 1923 to 1930 he won seven Opens. What is truly remarkable is that he finished first or second in the U.S. and British Open championships eleven of twelve times between 1922 and 1930. The only exception was the U.S. Open at Oakmont in 1927 in which he tied for eleventh place. How stiff was the competition? The professionals included Gene Sarazen, Walter Hagen, Harry Cooper, Bobby Cruickshank, Willie MacFarlane, Horton Smith, Jock Hutchison, Tommy Armour, Johnny Farrell, Denny Shute, Craig Wood, Leo Diegel, and Macdonald Smith. There were Brits like Abe Mitchell, Jim Barnes, and Aubrey Boomer. The amateur contingent included Americans Francis Ouimet, Chick Evans, Jess Sweetser, George Von Elm, George T. Dunlap Jr., Max Marston, George Voight, Johnny Goodman, and Lawson Little, Brits Roger Wethered and Cyril Tolley, Canada’s Ross Somerville, and many others. There was no year-round tour. Gene Sarazen had not even invented the sand wedge at this time. But it was always “Jones Against the Field.” Bookmakers set the odds almost always at 2 to 1 for Jones. Most of his competition was at 20 to 1. “It seemed to me that when Bobby was playing in the professional events, most of us played like we

had handcuffs on," Paul Runyan said. "We didn't want to lose to an amateur, you see. We didn't want to have to admit that an amateur was the best player in the world at that time."

In early 1930, Jones won the Southeastern PGA Open in Augusta. This pre-Masters event consisted of 36 holes each at Augusta Country Club and the nearby Forest Hills-Ricker course. "That's where I played my finest golf of 1930," Jones said. The field for the Southeastern that year included six members of the 1929 U.S. Ryder Cup team, Gene Sarazen and Horton Smith among them. Jones shot rounds of 72-72-69-71—284 and won by 13 over an awe-struck and embarrassed Smith who won the \$1,000 prize for low professional.

Jones so dominated his era that from 1923 to 1930 his two primary rivals, Walter Hagen and Sarazen, never won a U.S. Open or British Open that he entered. From age twenty to twenty-eight, he won the U.S. Open four times and was second four times. During that same age span, Jack Nicklaus won the U.S. Open only twice and was second twice.

Tommy Armour, the 1927 U.S. Open champion, lost several friendly matches with Jones before finally accepting a stroke per side in their bets. Asked years later how he could do that with an amateur, Armour growled, "Because that's how goddam good he was."

Jones's first major victory was the 1923 U.S. Open at the age of twenty-one. He had come close a number of times, but his only victories were his three Southern Amateur championships. In eight consecutive years (1923 to 1930) he held one or more major titles each year. In those eight years, he entered a total of twenty-eight tournaments (average 3.6 per year). Twenty-one of these tournaments were majors (average 2.5 per year). Jones averaged 73.61 strokes for fifty-six rounds in the Opens, not counting playoffs, and won fifty-nine of sixty-nine matches in the Amateurs in which he participated. Jones played on five Walker Cup teams. He lost only one foursomes match and no singles matches. He won forty-two percent of the thirty-one majors he played in.

In 1920, Bobby Jones was eighteen. He had just finished his second year at Georgia Tech. He captured the Southern Amateur at Chattanooga and the next week he went to Memphis for the Western Amateur. Charles "Chick" Evans, winner of the 1916 Open and Amateur, won 1-up over 36 holes in the semifinals. "Well, Chick will never beat him again," Big Bob, Jones's father, said after the defeat. They met two more times in national championships and Evans never beat him again. In fact as many times as Bobby was beaten in championship competition, the same man never defeated him twice. "I've learned what I know from defeats," Jones was known to say.

Not to compare, but to put in perspective, Hogan won nine majors over an eight-year span (1946 through 1953). He won his five Opens (four U.S., one British) over a six-year period (1948 through 1953). In 1942, Hogan won the Hale America National Open. It was sponsored by the USGA, but they did not recognize it as the U.S. Open and it is not included as a major victory, though Hogan and many believe it should be. There were no U.S. Opens held in 1943, 1944, and 1945.

Nicklaus won twenty majors, including two U.S. Amateurs, over a twenty-nine-year span (1959 through 1986). He won his seven Opens (four U.S., three British) over a period of seventeen years (1962 through 1980). He never won more than eight majors over any one eight-year period.

JONES VS. NICKLAUS

JACK NICKLAUS won the 1965 Masters by nine strokes with a record 72-hole total of 271. "Jack is playing an entirely different game," Bobby Jones said. "A game I'm not even familiar with." Then, in 1976, the U.S. Open was played at the Atlanta Athletic Club. Before his death, Jones was instrumental in getting the USGA to choose the site. Nicklaus was asked about whom he would like to oppose in golf's great challenge match were it possible.

"Jones," he said.

At what course?

"St. Andrews. We both won the British Open there and it's the home of golf."

Match or stroke play?

"It wouldn't make much difference."

Who would win?

"I would hope that he would think he would win, and I would hope that I would think that I would win."

Let us assume Nicklaus would win, but we must also assume Jones would win the re-match. Bobby Jones never lost to an opponent that had once defeated him in match play.

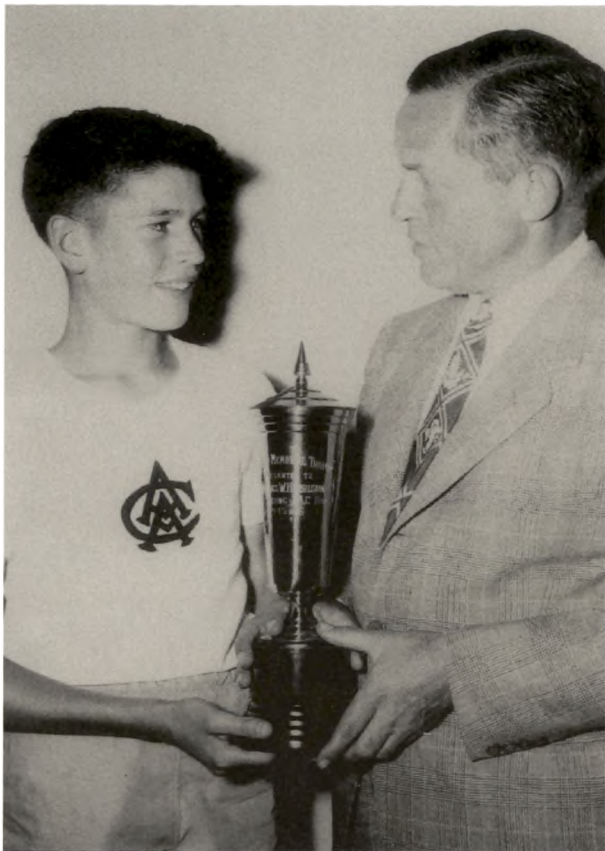
The book is still open on Woods. Through 2003, Tiger had won eleven majors, including three U.S. Amateurs, over a ten-year span (1994 through 2003). He won nine over an eight-year span (1994 through 2001) and ten over a nine-year span (1995 through 2002). His three Opens (two U.S., one British) were won over a period of seven years (1997 through 2002).

Bobby Jones was the "Boy Wonder" by the time he was fourteen when he won the Georgia State Amateur and reached the quarterfinals of the U.S. Amateur. Jones learned to play golf at the East Lake course of the Atlanta Athletic Club. He modeled his swing after that of Scottish professional Stewart Maiden. When Bobby was eight, he saw Atlanta's F. G. Byrd win the 1910 Southern Amateur at East Lake. Jones later played in five Southern Amateurs, beginning in 1915, and three Southern Opens. Yet, he was to become a part of a grander scheme. Because of his skills and that of two other East Lake teenagers, Alexa Stirling and Perry Adair, they were called on to play exhibitions during the World War I years and captured the imagination of all who played golf and many who didn't know the difference between a mashie and a niblick.

Jones was a perfectionist. He would not accept mediocrity in any aspect of his life and that certainly included golf, yet golf was never paramount in his life. From an early age he had his priorities in order. Before the law, Jones's primary endeavor was always his studies. He graduated from high school at the age of sixteen and earned a B.S. in mechanical engineering from Georgia Tech by the time he was twenty. The curriculum was packed with courses in mathematics, chemistry, physics, geology, and drawing, in addition to the engineering courses. At Harvard, Jones earned a B.A. in English Literature by the time he was twenty-two. He studied French, German, English history, German prose, History of the Roman Republic, History of Continental Europe from 1815 to 1871, plus his English courses, Comparative Literature, English Composition, Dryden and his Time, Swift and his Time, and Shakespeare. He had eleven different instructors in elementary German and six in elementary French. He studied law for only two semesters (1926 and 1927) at Emory University before passing the Georgia Bar in 1928. During his two semesters at Emory, he had courses in Public Utilities, Agency, Contracts, Damages, Pleading and Practice, Property, and Torts. During his time at Emory, he was writing his first book, *Down the Fairway* (with O. B. Keeler). Golf writer and historian Herbert Warren Wind considers it the best golf book ever written. Jones was the author of three other books, *Golf Is My Game*, 1960; *Bobby Jones on Golf*, 1966; *Bobby Jones on the Basic Golf Swing* (with Anthony Ravielli), 1969. Despite the great preponderance of books and articles authored by sports personalities or politicians, one would be hard pressed to find one that was not written by a ghostwriter. Jones and Winston Churchill are rare exceptions to the rule. It is even more difficult to find a true scholar who is a world-class athlete. Jones's great command of writing was a gift from God, as was his great skill in golf, but his desire to excel as a writer was the result of love for the classics, just as his golf was brought to fruition by imitating the swing of Stewart Maiden, the Carnoustie pro who happened to make his way to East Lake when Jones was a child. "To me, his style of writing was as elegant as his own swing, and his philosophies and viewpoints, as well as his command of the English language, will always be an important part of golf's literature," Masters champion Ben Crenshaw wrote so eloquently in Martin Davis's book, *The Greatest of Them All: The Legend of Bobby Jones*. Jones was the equal, if not a cut above, his peers Bernard Darwin, Grantland Rice, and O.B. Keeler, followed by the second generation of Herbert Warren Wind and Charles Price.

During Jones's prime, he was considered the greatest sportsman in the world and his fame and reputation continued to grow after his retirement from competitive golf. But as a youngster, like most of us, he had to suffer through some growing pains. In his early years he made no effort to bridle his temper. He threw clubs with the best. He trashed hotel rooms on numerous occasions. On his first trip to Europe when he was nineteen, Jones was embarrassed after shredding his card and quitting in the third round of the British Open. Until the day he died, he said he regretted this act. In an effort to purge it from his mind and record, he vowed a code of sportsmanship never to be equaled in all of sports. He vowed to learn to love the Old Course at St. Andrews and, in turn, love the people of St. Andrews. The Scots make no apologies for the disdain of their English neighbors. This hatred goes back to the Middle Ages. Perhaps it is not to the same degree as between the Irish and English, Israel and the Palestinians, or the Serbs and the Croats, but the Scots love nothing better than whipping the English or seeing

*During Jones's
prime, he was
considered the
greatest sportsman
in the world
and his fame and
reputation continued
to grow after his
retirement from
competitive golf.*



Future Southern Amateur champion Charles Harrison, left, accepting a junior trophy at Atlanta Athletic Club from his hero, Bobby Jones. Photo courtesy of Charles Harrison, Atlanta.

others embarrass them. When Jones routed the great Cyril Tolley of England, 12 and 11, in the 1926 Walker Cup matches at the Old Course, Bobby Jones became St. Andrews's greatest hero. The U.S. won 6-5 over Great Britain. Today the modern-day Ryder Cup matches have bonded these two adversaries, if only in golf. The Scots would take no solace in seeing Tiger Woods defeat Nick Faldo if it meant the difference in winning and losing the Cup.

Jones shot 152 for 36 holes at St. Andrews in 1921. In the third round he shot 46 on the front, made six on the tenth hole, and his ball rested in a bunker at the eleventh. He took two to get out, missed his first putt and picked up. Jones was not required to discontinue play after the incident and shot a 72 the following day. "I know it's not regarded as reprehensible in a medal play competition against the field," he said. "I know some great players and some fine sportsmen have done it, but I was a youngster, still making my reputation. I have often wished I could in some way offer a general apology for picking up my ball. It means nothing to the world of golf, but it means something to me."

By the time he won the U.S. Open in 1923 at Inwood on Long Island, New York, he had become the young gentleman from Atlanta. He was now a model for grace, style, discipline, and confidence on and off the golf course.

Jones's playing schedule was always limited because of his studies and later his practice of law. There were some years when he played in only two tournaments. He only made four trips to Europe and thus played in only a total of seven British Opens and Amateurs. He played in only two Western Amateurs and one Western Open. He played in only five Southern Amateurs and three Southern Opens because of conflicts with travel requirements and major tournaments. "In my view, competitive golf has never been a term to be extended to sectional and local tournaments," Jones wrote in *Golf Is My Game*. "These are fun affairs, pure and simple, and take place in an atmosphere relatively free of strain. To me, competition means the National Championships, Open and Amateur, both in America and in Great Britain. Yet the tournament which set me off into national competition was the Georgia State Championship of 1916, and I think this tournament marked the beginning of my taste for and appreciation of real competition in golf."

Young Charlie Harrison grew up at East Lake idolizing Bobby Jones. Jones was known for his manners, but he had a temper and could be blunt at times. Fresh out of Georgia Tech, Harrison was new to the job of selling insurance. This was before he won the 1955 Southern Amateur. His boss, Bill Leide, was making a call on Bobby Jones. Leide was providing a million-dollar policy covering Jones's trip to Scotland when he was made a citizen of the city of St. Andrews in 1958. He brought Charlie along and it wasn't long before the conversation turned to golf. Jones explained how he used to take two weeks off to prepare for a major championship. "That sounds like a good idea for me!" Charlie quipped. Jones paused and with a glare said: "Goddammit, Harrison, I'm not talking about the city championship."

There was a special relationship between Jones and the Southern Golf Association. In 1915, the Southern Amateur was played at East Lake. Nelson Whitney of New Orleans and Charlie Dexter of Dallas tied for the medal with 81s. Jones, age thirteen, won his first match and faced the tournament's oldest player, Commodore Bryan Heard of Houston, Texas, who won, 2 and 1. The loss placed Jones in the second flight where he reached the finals and lost. The Commodore was a great figure in Southern golf. He was a short, stocky man with iron-gray hair and he wore a sun-helmet. He hit the ball with a short, flat swing that gave the ball a low flight and tremendous run. Heard was a great putter and he met Perry Adair, age sixteen, in the quarterfinals. Perry won on the nineteenth hole. "Too many of these blamed kids," the Commodore was heard to say as he walked back to the clubhouse. Jones compared the golf of his generation with that of his elders by using the analogy of driving an automobile. The competitors of Bobby and Perry had learned to play golf after reaching their maturity, just as they had learned to drive as adults. Not in either endeavor was the older generation as comfortable as were those "blamed kids."

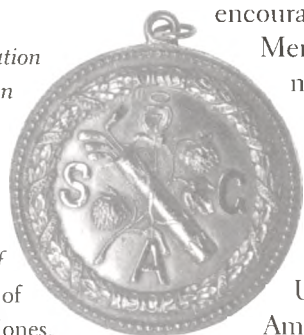
Beginning in 1916 at Merion, Jones played in ten major championships without winning one. These were what Atlanta sports writer O. B. Keeler called Jones's "seven lean years" of never winning, yet being the favorite in the majority of these competitions. Only a true champion would not have broken, and the super-human Jones emerged in the "seven fat years." Jones's three Southern Amateur titles (1917, 1920, and 1922) were his only important wins during this period. He was the youngest competitor ever to win the Southern. He was fifteen years and three months old in 1917 when he defeated Louis Jacoby of Dallas, 6 and 4, at Roebuck in Birmingham. "Much obliged!" was all Jones could say when Jacoby congratulated him. In later years he would become much more articulate and astute. Jones had barely qualified. During qualifying, Bobby, who had not yet brought his temper under control, sat down in the fairway after a poor shot, refusing to go on. Robert H. Baugh, a long-time SGA officer and player, observed what was happening and addressed young Jones. Whatever he said got Bobby back on his feet.

After World War I, Jones went to New Orleans the heavy favorite to win his second Southern. In the 36-hole semifinal match, Bobby was even at lunch time, but never won a hole in the afternoon. He was completely dominated by Nelson Whitney, 7 and 6. In the finals Whitney won his fifth and final Southern Am with a resounding 12 and 11 win over Jacoby. The next year at Chattanooga Jones started slow, but was relentless as he polished off A. P. "Polly" Boyd of Chattanooga, 8 and 6; "Chick" Ridley of Atlanta, 13 and 12; and Ewing Watkins of Chattanooga, 11 and 10, in the final three matches.

Jones did not defend his Southern Am title in 1921. He played in six events that year. The first was as a member of the American team that defeated Great Britain in an informal match. This was the beginning of what we now know as the Walker Cup. It would be Jones's first time to play in the four majors. He lost in the fourth round of the British Amateur and he withdrew during the third round of the British Open. He finished in a tie for fifth in the U.S. Open and was defeated in the quarterfinals of the U.S. Amateur. He tied for fourth in the Western Open. In 1922, the last of his "lean years," he had not planned to play in the Southern Amateur. He had just graduated from Georgia Tech and was preparing to enter Harvard in the fall. The Southern Amateur was scheduled to be played at East

*Beginning in 1916
at Merion, Jones
played in ten major
championships
without winning one.*

*Southern Golf Association
(SGA) medal given
Bobby Jones for
winning the Southern
Open in March of
1927 at East Lake.
Photo courtesy of
The Life and Times of
Bobbie Jones.*



*Reverse of the SGA
medal given
to Jones in 1927.
Photo courtesy
The Life and Times
of Bobbie Jones.*



Lake, yet Jones would not have played but for his desire to honor his great benefactor, George Adair, the father of Perry Adair. It was the elder Adair who encouraged Jones during his young years in golf. The George W. Adair Memorial Trophy was given to the SGA by Atlanta golfers to honor the memory of Georgia's great gentleman and sportsman. The great, four-foot-tall, silver trophy was being played for in its first year and Jones wanted his name on it. His practice consisted of no more than four hours and a quick nine holes of play. In the final match, Jones defeated Frank Godchaux, one of the South's premier players, 8 and 7, over 36 holes. The following year Godchaux, a Vanderbilt University football player who held the Louisiana and Tennessee State Amateur titles, lost to Perry Adair, 6 and 5. Thus, the names of the two golfers George Adair held in highest esteem are listed side-by-side for the golf world to see forever. Jones's other events in 1922 included playing on America's first Walker Cup team at the National Golf Links of America in Southampton, New York; a tie for second in the U.S. Open at Skokie in Glencoe, Illinois; and a semifinal loss to Jess Sweetser in the U.S. Amateur at The Country Club in Brookline, Massachusetts. This third Southern Amateur Championship would be the final time he would play in the event. He finished second to Jim Barnes and second to J. Douglas Edgar in the 1919 and 1920 Southern Opens at East Lake. In 1927 he finished eight shots ahead of Johnny Farrell to win the Southern Open, the only other year he played in this long-lost Southern Golf Association event.

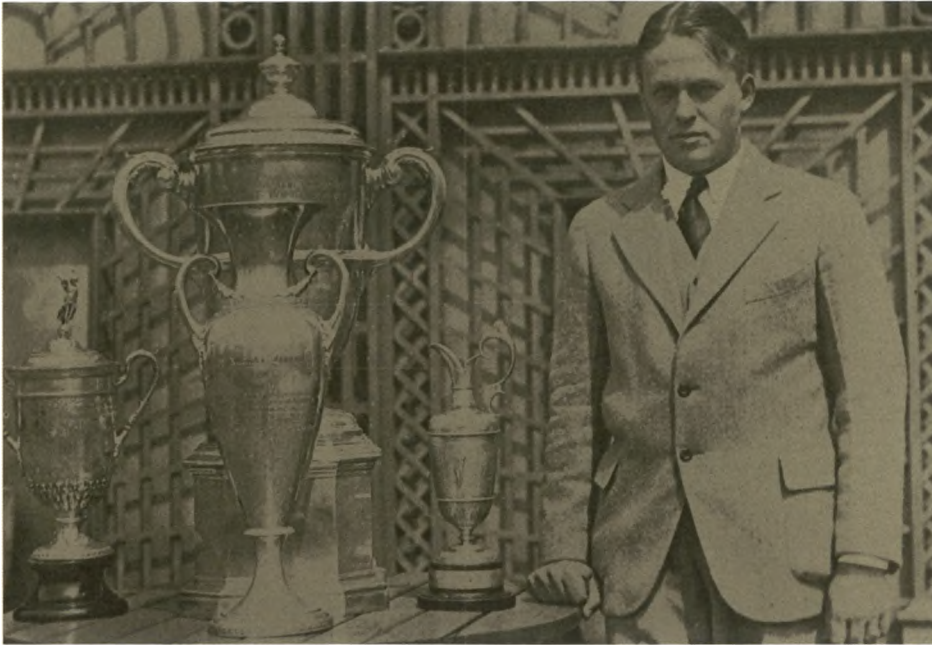
At this point, Jones had not played in the Southern Amateur in five years. But on his way by train to New York, where he was to sail for Europe to defend his British Open title, he stopped in Charlotte where the 1927 Southern Amateur was being played. He was interviewed at the train station, but first he wanted to know about the tournament at Charlotte Country Club where many of his friends were playing.

At age fourteen, Jones was chunky. By the time he began to win majors, he had abandoned his pie-a-la-mode lunch routine between morning and afternoon rounds. He was trim, yet would sometimes lose ten to fifteen pounds a day because the pressure was relentless during his quest of the Grand Slam. His diet for relaxing was two stiff drinks and a long soak in a tub of hot water. O. B. Keeler coined the phrase, "Grand Slam," that started with the 1930 British Amateur victory. It was his most grueling tournament that year. After a first-round bye, he had to conquer eight foes. The defeat of Roger Wethered, the 1923 British Amateur champion, 7 and 6, in the final appeared to be easy. Earlier victories included a nineteenth-hole cliffhanger against Cyril Tolley, the defending champion, and 1-up wins over Harrison R. Johnston, the 1929 U.S. Amateur champion, and American George Voight in the semifinals.

After he won the British Open with a two-stroke victory over Macdonald Smith and Leo Diegel, he returned to America a national hero. He was treated to a ticker tape parade in New York City on July 2. Those cheering him were cheering for an American, not a golfer. Most had never walked a golf course or swung a club. The following day, Jones left by train for Minneapolis. He arrived five days before the start of the U.S. Open on July 11. Again he won by two strokes over Macdonald Smith, the transplanted Carnoustie golf professional who at the



George W. Adair Trophy.



Bobby Jones with four of the major trophies he won. The big cup in the back is the Walker Team trophy; on the left is U.S. Open trophy; in the center is the Southern Open trophy; and at the right is the British Open trophy. Photo courtesy of The Life and Times of Bobbie Jones.

time was manufacturing golf clubs in Nashville, Tennessee. Grantland Rice's newspaper column on the day after the U.S. Open championship quoted a spectator saying Jones "has caught the fancy of this country as no man, barring Lindbergh, has caught it." Over twenty-nine years, Rice had seen Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb, Christy Mathewson, John McGraw, Red Grange, Jim Thorpe, Knute Rockne and his Four Horsemen, Jack Dempsey, and Gene Tunney, yet Rice wrote of his young friend from the South: "There has been no champion like him that sport has yet given to the game."

Over the next ten weeks, writers frequently used Keeler's Grand Slam phrase as the pressure mounted for the upcoming U.S. Amateur. George Trevor of *The New York Sun* referred to Jones's quest as "storming the Impregnable Quadrilateral of golf." Rice called what Jones was about to achieve "a record beyond the imagination of anyone who has ever tackled this elusive and baffling game." Arriving at Merion, Jones was tossed into a sea of adoring well-wishers. Practice rounds were attended by crowds of 5,000. By the time the quarterfinals rolled around, the numbers had increased to 10,000 and the championship match was witnessed by 18,000. Fifty U.S. Marines, in their dress-blues, provided security for Jones because there were no roped off fairways during those early years. "The most triumphant journey any man ever traveled in sport," William D. Richard wrote for *The New York Times* of Jones's walk from the eleventh green — where he had closed out Gene Homan, 8 and 7 — to the clubhouse.

The U.S. Open established a record of \$23,832 in gate receipts in 1930. That was a paltry sum compared to the millions paid to see a modern-day U.S. Open. But in 1931, without Jones in the field, ticket sales dropped to \$12,700. Total receipts in 1930 at Merion were \$55,319. The 2002 U.S. Amateur at Oakland Hills in Detroit had a total attendance of between 25,000 and 30,000. The USGA no longer releases revenue figures.

After the presentation of trophies at Merion, Jones enjoyed a drink inside the clubhouse with Rice and Keeler. His caddie, Howard Rexford, waited outside with

*Jones and Byron
Nelson were a
generation apart, but
Nelson knew Jones
and his game well.*

Jones's clubs. "He had eighteen clubs," Rexford said. "There wasn't a fourteen-club limit like there is now. He had six woods, as I remember. After a while he came out, thanked me and put some money in my hand. I didn't even look at it. He took his clubs. I went outside and hid and looked. There were fifteen ten-dollar bills, a hundred and fifty dollars. In the Depression, that was a real fortune."

Bobby Cruickshank played at Augusta in the Southeastern PGA Open in the spring of 1930 when Jones won by thirteen strokes. "He's going to Britain and he's going to win the British Amateur and the British Open and then he's coming back here and win the U.S. Open and the U.S. Amateur," Cruickshank predicted. "They will never stop him this year." Gambling on golf was more widespread in 1930 than it is today. Cruickshank sent his father-in-law in Great Britain \$500 to place on Jones sweeping the Grand Slam. The odds were 120 to 1. Cruickshank won \$60,000.

Jones and Byron Nelson were a generation apart, but Nelson knew Jones and his game well. "He won the Grand Slam with the small ball," Nelson told Nick Seitz as written in *The Greatest of Them All: The Legend of Bobby Jones*, the excellent book by Martin Davis. "It came off the clubface faster, went through the wind better and was easier to putt, but by the same token you got more spin on the large ball and could control it better. People talk about me pioneering the steel shaft. But Bob was the transition player between hickory and steel.

"...Bob developed the technique of using the large muscles of the body. He was looser at the top of the swing than I was, but he had a remarkable ability to control the club. He made a big turn, a very smooth and deliberate turn with lovely rhythm. He was a wonderful woods player, especially fairway woods. He hit them long and straight, and he made a lot of birdies on par-five holes.

"He was a great lag putter, dying the ball at the hole and his long, flowing stroke was reminiscent of his full swing. Ben Crenshaw today has that kind of stroke, though not as long as Bob's. But you never saw the club head pass his hands. I believe Jones, from 1920 through 1930, holed more good long putts on the last hole to win major championships than anyone else who ever played golf."

Nelson told Seitz about a practice round at The Masters in the early 1940s with Henry Picard and Gene Sarazen. "We all were playing well, including Bob, who was past his heyday but could still strike the ball beautifully," Nelson said. "He shot 31 on the back nine that day. It was amazing. During one stretch, starting late on the first nine, they made seven straight birdies—and Jones and I never lost a hole! We played a number of friendly matches together, and I don't believe we ever lost."

Jones's tournament season was always brief. His schooling came first, as did his business and legal career later on. He was a student during nine of the thirteen years he competed in major championships. The most tournaments he ever entered were eight in 1920 when he was eighteen years old. Jones won six of the seven tournaments he played in 1930. There were some years when the only tournaments he participated in were the U.S. Open and Amateur.

Except for the four years in which he went to Great Britain, most of the tournament season was spent at home. He played no more than the average businessman plays today. Jones played less competitive golf in the eight years of his championships (1923 to 1930) than any other first-rate golfer, amateur or professional, in the world.

Following the 1930 U.S. Open championship, Jones was asked what he

would do after retirement. "You'd better tell them now, O. B," Jones said. "You know."

Keeler began quoting lines from the French-born English writer and poet Hilaire Belloc:

If I ever become a rich man,
Or if ever I grow to be old,
I will build a house with deep thatch
To shelter me from the cold...
I will hold my house in the high wood
Within a walk of the sea,
And the men that were boys when I was a boy
Shall sit and drink with me.

Contrarily, Jones continued to work. "First come my wife and children," Jones said. "Next comes my profession—the law. Finally, and never as a life in itself, comes golf."

Jones won his first federal case at Macon, Georgia, on May 17, 1929. When a judge asked to play golf with him, he made the decision never to again represent a client in court. He felt his presence might prove to be unfair to the opposing side.

In addition to his law practice, he was a director of the Southern Company, Jones Mercantile Co., Canton Textile Mills, and First National Bank of Atlanta. He was associated with Coca-Cola interests, and was a vice-president, director, and golf club designer for Spalding. He continued to write books and newspaper articles, had a radio show, and made instructional movies. He spearheaded the formation of two golf clubs, Augusta National and Peachtree, and assisted in the design of each course. He was also a member of Atlanta Athletic Club, Capital City Club, Druid Hills Golf Club, Piedmont Driving Club, and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland.

In the comical golf instructional movies he made, Jones upstaged W. C. Fields, Jimmy Cagney, and Joe E. Brown. In private, he would sing Puccini arias and recite bawdy limericks. He could cuss with the same exuberance as his father. He loved Prohibition corn whiskey. He possessed a burning will to win, but was not burdened with an ego. Even though he had won the 1923 U. S. Open, he relished his job as the assistant manager for the Harvard golf team. Jones said, "How else am I going to get a crimson 'H' letter?" For the Harvard-Yale match, Jones's sole responsibility was to safely transport the whiskey for an anticipated celebration. It was a chilly day and Jones and the manager rode to the match in the rumble seat of a roadster. "Between the two of them they drank ever ounce of it," a Harvard golfer said.

Jones began work on organizing and building Augusta National Golf Club in 1931. He collaborated with Dr. Alister MacKenzie in the design of the golf course. After losing in the first round of the 1929 U.S. Amateur at Pebble Beach, Jones played MacKenzie's newly finished course at nearby Cypress Point. Jones was impressed with the design by the English physician who incorporated camouflage techniques he had learned during the Boer War into his golf hole creations. The formal opening of Augusta National took place in January of 1933.

Jones played in eleven Masters. He never considered himself a serious contender, yet he finished thirteenth in the first one in 1934. Charles Yates was low

O. B. KEELER

*“I can’t lay an
egg, but I am a
better judge of an
egg omelet than
any hen you
ever saw.”*

WHILE COVERING a women’s tournament, O. B. Keeler, the great Atlanta golf writer, noticed a flaw in the swing of one of the players. At lunch he sat at her table. He made mention of this to the woman, who took the criticism negatively.

“Mr. Keeler, what do you know about golf? You can’t play golf.”

Keeler was quite hurt by the retort, but he calmly made a reasonable reply.

“You are entirely right,” he said, “and I can’t lay an egg, but I am a better judge of an egg omelet than any hen you ever saw.”

In 1909 no one was to know how badly Atlanta needed a great golf writer to go with what would become the greatest collection of golfers ever assembled in one city and at one golf club. Perry Adair, Alexa Stirling, Bobby Jones, and just a little later, Watts Gunn and Charles Yates, were soon to make Atlanta and the players from East Lake the envy of the golf world. He covered forty-five major or national championships, seven of them with Alexa and twenty-seven with Jones.

Keeler was a frustrated bookkeeper. “...I suddenly decided that bookkeeping was not my forte, and that I would just go out to the Chattahoochee River and throw a rock off the bridge, not turning loose the rock.” In 1909, he agreed to a two-week trial with the *Atlanta Georgian*. The deal was he worked for no pay and supplied his own typewriter. On his first day he was sent to cover a weekly meeting of the Baptist Minister’s Alliance and a firebrand Dixie minister delivered a message on therapeutics—psychic healing of physical illness. In laymen’s terms he was preaching “the laying on of hands to cure sickness,” a subject of great interest at the time. Returning to the office, Keeler asked his editor how much he should write. “As much as you can make interesting,” the editor said. It was a valuable lesson for Keeler and one all writers should take to heart. He earned a front-page story on his first day and in two weeks was a regular employee. By the time baseball season rolled around, Keeler was transferred to sports. He was working for sports editor Percy Whitling. A year earlier O. B. had started sending poetry—sports verse—to Whitling who occasionally used some of it. Baseball was Keeler’s job, but his thoughts were mostly about golf. Call it prophetic that Keeler was the right man for the right time. Whitling was a man of golf. While a student at Vanderbilt University in Nashville he finished second to Albert F. Schwartz in the inaugural Southern Amateur at Nashville Golf and Country Club in 1902.

Bob Jones played his last Masters in 1948. Keeler was at the end of his own career. He retired as a golf writer for the *Atlanta Journal* in 1950 and died that same year. “He wasn’t there in person but the spirit of O. B. Keeler was looking over the shoulder of President Dwight D. Eisenhower at the Augusta National Golf Club in the spring of 1953 when the President presented Bobby Jones with a portrait of the great Atlanta golfer, done by the President’s own hand,” Randy Russell of *The Augusta Chronicle* wrote. “It wasn’t the sort of thing O. B. would miss. His ‘boy’ was being presented a portrait done by the President of the United States.”

amateur in five of the first eleven Masters. "Bob would never admit this, I'm sure," Yates said, "but I know that because he was the official host, and wanted to make everybody feel welcome, he would stop and speak to all these friends and admirers of his who had come out to the tournament. I think maybe he lost some of his concentration."

No one in sports has ever been Jones's equal in regard to the respect he commanded, yet it was he who always managed to put his guest at ease in every, and all, formal and informal occasions. Alistair Cooke, the British essayist and historian, said Jones did not flaunt his trophies at home and kept his medals locked up in a chest. "Our talks were mostly about books, people, politics, only rarely about golf," Cooke said. Jones, despite the pain he endured for a great part of his life, was more interested in discussing the lives and concerns of his companions than himself.

"What an exceptional man," Herbert Warren Wind said after visiting with Jones during a Masters week. "He knew the best that life has to offer, and now for more than twenty years he has known some of the worst. He has stood up to both situations with equal grace. He has to be the most popular Southerner since Robert E. Lee. Bob Jones is the only person I know, in or out of sports, who has the Churchillian quality of being larger than life and at the same time intensely human and intimate. I love to be in his company."

Fred Russell of the *Nashville Banner* was honored in 1953 with a party to celebrate his twenty-five years as a sports writer. Red Grange and Jack Dempsey were there at Belle Meade Country Club in Nashville. They looked fit and trim, but it was another from the Golden Age of Sports that was the center of attention. "Through the archway came a man walking slowly with a cane," Bill Corum wrote. "A proud man in the way that a man should be proud in the face of whatever may befall him. Suddenly every man in the room was on his feet. Hand clapping drew as close to a cheer as the clapping of hands can come. Tears jumped to sting a little behind your eyes. Bobby Jones smiled. 'Thank you, gentlemen,' he said. And then, turning the moment deftly, as the champions and those who are born with such a knack can do, he said: 'I know why you are applauding. I'm the only man in the room who had the foresight to bring his highball with him from the bar.'"

He was thought of as a person first and a golfer second, despite his great record. Gene Sarazen called him "the greatest man that ever walked the fairways." Sarazen was playing with Jones when he called a stroke on himself that cost him the 1925 U.S. Open. Jones had noticed his ball move slightly in the rough as his iron grazed the grass. When he informed the rules officials, they told him they hadn't seen the ball move. Jones insisted. He later refused to accept praise for observing the rule. "You might as well praise a man for not robbing a bank," he said. Willie MacFarlane eventually beat Jones in a 36-hole playoff by one shot.

In 1923, Jones, all of twenty-one years old, had the ability of saying the right thing at the right time. After finally winning his first major that year, the U.S. Open at Inwood Country Club, Inwood, New York, it appeared that all of Atlanta turned out at Brookwood Station when Jones and the Georgia contingent returned home. "You gentlemen have said some beautiful things about me and what I've been fortunate enough to do," Jones said at the banquet at East Lake where the Atlanta Athletic Club gave him a silver service as a token of the club's appreciation for the honor he brought to it. "But one thing they all have absolutely wrong. They spoke of my honoring the Atlanta Athletic Club. No man can honor a club like this. The

From left, Bobby Jones, Walter Hagen, Harold Callaway, and Watts Gunn during a foursome match at East Lake Golf Club in May of 1925.

Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey.



honor lies in belonging to it. I am prouder of being a member of this club than I could be of winning all the championships there are.”

No one wanted to win like Jones, but he was a sportsman through and through. In 1929, he won his third U.S. Open by twenty-three strokes in a 36-hole playoff with Al Espinosa at Winged Foot Golf Club. The day before, he had needed to make a twelve-foot downhill left-to-right slider on the final green to force the playoff.

“What time tomorrow?” Jones asked Herbert Ramsay, USGA vice president, regarding the Sunday playoff.

“Nine and one,” Ramsay replied.

“Let’s start in the morning at ten,” Jones said. “Al will want to go to mass.”

“Ten and two,” Ramsay agreed.

In 1958, the first World Amateur Team Championship was held at St. Andrews. Jones wanted to return to St. Andrews for one final time and asked to serve as the American non-playing captain. The team was made up of Bill Hyndman, Charlie Coe, and Billy Joe Patton. Australia defeated the U.S. team in a playoff, 222-224.

The Town Clerk of St. Andrews had asked Jones if he would be willing to accept the Freedom of the City and the Royal Borough of St. Andrews commendation during his visit. Jones agreed, assuming it would be the typical “key to the city” award. He was to discover the honor being bestowed is one reserved for a select few. Only one American, Benjamin Franklin in 1759, had previously been so honored. Younger Hall at St. Andrews University was packed. The Lord Provost (mayor) of St. Andrews introduced Jones and explained the award’s entitlements that included the rights to cart shells, take divot (cut sod), and to dry one’s washing upon the first and last fairways of the Old Course. “These are homely terms—and perhaps in an American as well as a British sense—but they may help us to convey

to our new Honorary Burgess just what is meant by the freedom ceremony: that he is free to feel at home at St. Andrews as truly as in his own home of Atlanta," the Lord Provost said. "He is one of our own number, officially now, as he has been for so long unofficially."

Jones came to the podium unaided by person or cane. He spoke of his unannounced trip in 1936 when a gallery of thousands greeted him. Jones was unaided by notes, but was as eloquent as always. He did on occasion pause to gather his emotions, but his voice did not break and not a tear was shed by him, although many were by the 1,700 attending. "I could take out of my life everything except my experiences at St. Andrews and I would still have a rich, full life," Jones said in conclusion. The audience stood and sang *Will Ye No' Come Back Again?*

Back in 1936, word had spread quickly in St. Andrews that the great Bobby Jones was going to play a round on the Old Course. It was a spur of the moment side trip for Jones who was in Europe for the Olympic Games in Berlin. He went out in 32. A young Scottish lad was caddying for Jones and at the eighth hole said: "My, but you're a wonder, sir!" No one cared when the great Jones came home in 40.

Bill Hyndman was the final U.S. player on the last day at the World Amateur Team Championship in 1958. He knew he had to play the last two holes one under to force a playoff with Australia. He had a four-iron to the seventeenth, the infamous Road Hole considered by many the most treacherous par four in the world. He told Jones he was going for it. With just enough fade to hold the ball against the wind, the ball skipped on the front of the rock-hard green and stopped eight feet behind the hole. The putt was made, then Hyndman made par at the eighteenth. When Hyndman returned home to Philadelphia, he received a large, framed photograph of the Road Hole. The inscription read: "This is the 17th hole at St. Andrews where Bill Hyndman hit the greatest shot I have ever seen." It was signed—Bob Jones.

During World War II, Jones was commissioned a captain in the Army Air Corps on June 9, 1942. Despite a medical disability and three children at home, Jones, age forty, volunteered. Part of his duty was as an intelligence officer in Europe under General Dwight Eisenhower's command. He was discharged as a Lt. Colonel.

Jones died in his sleep on December 18, 1971, of an aneurysm. He was buried in Oakland Cemetery in Atlanta. The tombstone is inscribed as he requested:

Robert Tyre Jones, Jr.
March 17. 1902
December 18. 1971

When news of Bobby Jones's death reached St. Andrews, the flag over the Royal and Ancient Golf Club was lowered to half staff and players on the Old Course stopped play. On May 4, 1972, at Holy Trinity Church in St. Andrews, golf officials attended a memorial service for Jones. Roger Wethered, who had competed against Jones many times, delivered the tribute. Henry Longhurst wrote, "It was fitting that if a memorial service should be held to perhaps the greatest golfer of all time, Bobby Jones, it should be held at St. Andrews."

“It is desired that the spirit of his principals, his acts of good sportsmanship, his innate modesty and other admirable and lovable qualities shall forever guide the policies of the Augusta National and the Masters Tournament....”

A RESOLUTION BY THE DIRECTORS OF AUGUSTA NATIONAL GOLF CLUB MAKING
BOBBY JONES “PRESIDENT-IN-PERPETUITY.”

CHAPTER 3

A FEW OF THE SOUTH’S FINEST

NO TWO GOLF COURSES are alike, nor does the same golf course play the same from morning to evening of the same day. This is one of the many facets of the game that makes it so unique. As with courses, no two clubs are the same. Each of the Southern Golf Association’s 500-plus clubs is different, catering to the needs of its individual members. Each has its own unique story, and each club was founded by members who had particular needs for themselves, their families, and their communities. Some are older than the Southern Golf Association and others are newcomers. One of the SGA’s earliest clubs was Memphis Country Club where six Southern Amateur Championships have been held, the last in 1954. It has hosted two U.S. Women’s Amateurs and one U.S. Amateur and countless regional tournaments. In 1913, the Memphis course was the site of the Western Open, the Women’s Western Amateur, and the Women’s Southern Amateur. In 1933, it was the site of the Western Amateur and the Tennessee State Amateur on successive weeks. It’s hard to imagine any club doing this today.

Most clubs belong to and support a number of golf associations. Almost all are members of the United States Golf Association, in addition to regional and state organizations. The USGA governs all of golf and, therefore, all categories—men, women, juniors, seniors—are covered. Most regional associations are more specific. The SGA promotes two events, the Southern Amateur and the Southern Junior. The Women’s Southern Golf Association is a separate organization and has its own two tournaments—the Women’s Southern Amateur and the Women’s Southern Senior. Most Southern clubs belong to both groups.

All clubs evolve, none more than Atlanta’s Capital City Club. It is the oldest club in the city, tracing its origins back to 1883. The club has three facilities,

including the Capital City Crabapple, which was the site of the 2003 World Golf Championship won by Tiger Woods. Crabapple is a Tom Fazio-designed course located on the Cherokee-Fulton County line. The other facilities are the City Club, which is located in downtown Atlanta, and the Capital City Country Club, located in Brookhaven. Capital City CC was the site of the 1948 Southern Amateur, won by club member Gene Dahlbender Jr.

The Capital City Club has a rich tradition of hosting golf championships, too. Bobby Jones, at age fourteen, won the first Georgia State Amateur Championship in 1916 at Brookhaven. Byron Nelson won the 1945 Atlanta Open there as the fourth of his eleven consecutive victories that year.

Members of Capital City have won a bevy of national championships. Current member Danny Yates won the 1992 U.S. Mid-Amateur title and was a member of four Walker Cup teams, including 1999 and 2001 as the non-playing captain. Like Bobby Jones, Danny and his uncle, Charles Yates, are members of East Lake, formerly a part of AAC, too. North Carolina native Harvie Ward, who later moved to California and won the 1955 and 1956 U.S. Amateur titles, was a member at Brookhaven when he won the 1952 British Amateur.

Capital City golf has two other notable distinctions. Only three golf professionals have served its membership for the past eighty years and it boasts of two of America's greatest women players. Howard "Pop" Beckett was followed by Bill Barker and the present professional, Rich Gaffoglio. Amateur Dorothy Kirby and Louise Suggs, a founding member of the LPGA and member of the World Golf Hall of Fame, grew up playing at Capital City. Both were East Lake members, too. Kirby won four Georgia Amateurs, one North and South Amateur, one Southern Amateur, one U.S. Women's Amateur, and two Titleholders Championships. After winning the U.S. Women's Amateur twice and one British Women's Amateur, plus two Southern Amateurs, two Western Opens, and two Western Amateurs, Suggs won fifty-eight professional events, including eleven major championship titles: 1957 LPGA Championship; 1949 and 1952 U.S. Women's Open; 1946, 1954, 1956 and 1959 Titleholders Championship; and 1946, 1947, 1949 and 1953 Western Open. In 1947, at Franklin Hills Country Club in Franklin, Michigan, Suggs defeated Dot Kirby, 2-up in the U.S. Women's Amateur. Only twice in history have members of the same club played each other in the finals of a United States Golf Association championship. Much has been written about the 1925 U.S. Amateur victory of Bobby Jones over fellow East Lake member, Watts Gunn, but little about the Suggs-Kirby encounter.

Back in the days of the Bobby Jones and Alexa Stirling reign, the city of Atlanta could boast of two additional national champions. J. Simpson Dean, an AAC member playing for Princeton University, won the National Intercollegiate in 1921. J. Douglas Edgar, the professional at Druid Hills Golf Club, won the 1919 and 1920 Canadian Open. Atlanta is truly the greatest home of American golf champions.

Fifty-five clubs, some that no longer exist, have been the venue for the Southern Amateur. Twelve of these host clubs are previewed in this history as an example of the type of clubs and courses the SGA represents. Two other member clubs, Augusta National Golf Club and Southern Hills Country Club, are featured because of their impact on international golf. Augusta is the home of the Masters, the world's most glamorous golf tournament, and Southern Hills has been the host of more USGA championships than any other club in the South.

*Fifty-five clubs,
some that no longer
exist, have been the
venue for the
Southern Amateur.*

**Atlanta Athletic Club (Duluth, Georgia) and
East Lake Golf Club (Atlanta, Georgia)**



In the summer of 1898, Atlanta had two social clubs: the Capital City Club, dating back to 1883; and the Gentlemen's Driving Association (later renamed Piedmont Driving Club), formed in 1887 by horse lovers. Burton Smith was an athlete who had graduated from the University of Georgia and moved to Atlanta to enter the law practice of his brother, Hoke, who served in the cabinet of President Grover Cleveland and would later become governor of Georgia. He found out that other business and professional men such as realtor George W. Adair Jr. were interested in competing in indoor and outdoor sports. Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia had begun its storied football rivalry in 1893. Track and field, tennis, and basketball were increasing in popularity. Smith became the first president of the Atlanta Athletic Club, organized in August of 1898. The charter members were mostly in their twenties. From the beginning, the AAC was fielding teams in swimming, baseball, and basketball and competing in everything from tennis to checkers and chess. John Heisman, the Georgia Tech football coach, was the athletic director for the AAC.

By 1904 The Atlanta Athletic Club had purchased 187 acres at the end of the street car line east of Atlanta that included 30-acre East Lake. Soon after the course, designed by Tom Bendelow, was completed, Atlanta hosted its first Southern Amateur and hired Alex Smith, the winner of both the Western Open and the U.S. Open in 1906. Smith was one of five brothers from Carnoustie, Scotland, who came to the United States to spread the gospel of golf. He was one of the world's best players, but also was experienced in the making of golf clubs. In 1913 Donald Ross rerouted and remodeled the East Lake course, home to Bobby Jones and its many other great champions, and designed the No. 2 course that opened in 1930.

AAC opened its magnificent ten-story, Georgian-style brick building in the Five Points area of downtown Atlanta in 1926. For the next thirty years, Atlanta's downtown club was the social gathering place of the Southeast. There was a 2,000-seat gymnasium, tennis and squash courts, boxing and wrestling rooms, bridge and billiard rooms, the finest in dining facilities, and four floors devoted to hotel quarters.

Atlanta's demographics had changed by the 1950s. Population centers were moving to the north of the city. Despite having two fine golf courses, AAC members wanted a golf course in the north part of Atlanta. Members who lived in the north were also instrumental in the AAC developing a Yacht Club on

By 1980, the AAC had a membership of over 2,400 and was getting ready to host its second great tournament, the 1981 PGA Championship.

recently impounded Lake Lanier. AAC continued to pour money into the East Lake facility as it prepared to host the 1963 Ryder Cup matches, but changes were inevitable. AAC sold the No. 2 course and purchased 617 acres in Fulton County along the Chattahoochee River. Here a 27-hole golf course and clubhouse facility were built and called River Bend Country Club. Atlanta Athletic Club now had four facilities to manage: River Bend, East Lake, the Yacht Club, and the downtown facility at Carnegie Way. In 1968, East Lake was sold to twenty-five members for \$1.8 million. By the end of 1971, however, the AAC was forced to close and sell the downtown club. These were dark days for the older members who cherished memories of East Lake and Carnegie Way, yet Atlanta Athletic Club was to grow even stronger. At the same time, the new East Lake membership would struggle with its storied facility until businessman Tom Cousins developed a program that turned one of America's golf treasures into a show place. In the process, a neighborhood was restored and a model for other metropolitan areas was charted.

Once East Lake was sold, AAC members devoted their attention to River Bend. An additional nine-hole course designed by Joe Finger was built, and Atlanta Athletic Club began to place more emphasis on family activities. There was less interest by adults in team sports, but there was a resurgence of interest in individual sports by the adults and juniors. The stature of Atlanta Athletic Club was enhanced immensely when it hosted the U.S. Open in 1976. Bobby Jones supported AAC's move and personally wrote the United States Golf Association to solicit the tournament.

"My home club, the Atlanta Athletic Club, has recently built a new country club consisting of two golf courses, each of eighteen holes, and the four nines being so designed that they permit consecutive play," Jones wrote. "The lay-out also embraces a spacious clubhouse and several ponds of some beauty.

"Although you will understand that I am not likely to take much part in a golf tournament in 1976, our membership is most eager to be awarded the privilege of entertaining the USGA Open Championship for that year; and I should be most happy if my old club should become the host of my favorite golf tournament."

It was the first time in history the U.S. Open was played in the Southeast. It was also fitting when a Southerner, Jerry Pate of Pensacola, Florida, birdied the final hole to shoot a two-under par 68 on the last day for a 277 total and a victory by two strokes. His five-iron shot from 194 yards out and over the lake at the home hole is considered one of the greatest shots in the history of golf.

Atlanta Athletic Club is a golf museum that honors some of golf's greatest players. The Robert T. Jones Jr. Room portrays Bobby Jones from the age of six until he captured the Grand Slam at the age of twenty-eight. Replicas of all four of the Grand Slam trophies are on display. The Royal Troon Room honors Charlie Yates, who won the British Amateur at the Royal Troon Golf Club in Scotland in 1938. Other memorabilia honors Alexa Stirling Fraser and Watts Gunn.

Atlanta Athletic Club also houses the giant George W. Adair Memorial Trophy. This priceless trophy is kept by the AAC year-round, exclusive of the week the Southern Amateur is played. The trophy, one of the most beautiful in the world, was given to the Southern Golf Association by the Atlanta friends of George Adair Jr., who is considered the "Father of Atlanta Golf." The name of the Southern Amateur champion has been engraved on this magnificent trophy since



1922 when Bobby Jones won his last of three titles. In 1923 the name of Perry Adair, George's son, was etched on it.

By 1980, the AAC had a membership of over 2,400 and was getting ready to host its second great tournament, the 1981 PGA Championship. This championship was again played on the Highlands Course and won by Atlanta native Larry Nelson. In subsequent years the AAC has been a host to a bevy of national and international events, i.e., the 1982 Junior World Cup won by Jose Maria Olazabal; 1984 U.S. Mid-Amateur won by Michael Podolak; 1990 U.S. Women's Open won by Betsy King on the Riverside Course; 2000 Southern Amateur won by Ryan Hybl of Colbert, Georgia; 2001 PGA Championship won by David Toms; and 2002 U.S. Junior Amateur won by Charlie Beljan.

It was not just Bobby Jones who made East Lake a household word. Justifiably East Lake is called the "Club of Champions" because there has never been a club whose members won so many championships. Alexa Stirling, for example, won three U.S. Women's Amateurs several years before Jones won his first major.

Alexa was born to Dr. W.A. Stirling, an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist from Scotland, and the former Nora Bromley, an opera singer from London, shortly after the couple settled in Atlanta. Alexa won her first U.S. Amateur in 1916, the same year Jones won the Georgia State Amateur and reached the quarterfinals in the U.S. Amateur at Merion. Stirling won other U.S. Amateurs in 1919 and 1920. She finished second in 1921, 1923, and 1925. Only two others, Glenna Collett Vare and JoAnne Gunderson Carner, played in more finals. In 1923, Alexa married Dr. W. G. Fraser of Ottawa, Canada. From 1916 to 1938, East Lake golfers won twenty-two national championships. Of the twenty-two titles, Alexa won five and Bobby thirteen. No other city, and certainly no other club, can boast such a record.

Since 1916, East Lake golfers (all amateurs except Louise Suggs who turned pro in 1948) have won 110 international, national, regional, and state championships:

The par-three sixth hole at East Lake Golf Club, one of golf's first island holes. Photo courtesy of East Lake Golf Club, Atlanta.

East Lake Champions

U.S. OPEN

Bobby Jones, 1923, 1926, 1929, 1930

U.S. WOMEN'S OPEN

Louise Suggs, 1949, 1952

U.S. AMATEUR

Bobby Jones, 1924, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1930

BRITISH OPEN

Bobby Jones, 1926, 1927, 1930

LPGA CHAMPIONSHIP

Louise Suggs, 1957

BRITISH AMATEUR

Bobby Jones, 1930

Charles Yates, 1938

WOMEN'S BRITISH AMATEUR

Louise Suggs, 1948

CANADIAN WOMEN'S AMATEUR

Alexa Stirling Fraser, 1920, *1934

TITLEHOLDERS CHAMPIONSHIP

Dot Kirby, 1941, 1942

Louise Suggs, 1946, 1954, 1956, 1959

NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE

J. Simpson Dean, 1921

Watts Gunn, 1927

Charles Yates, 1934

WESTERN AMATEUR

Charles Yates, 1935

WOMEN'S WESTERN OPEN

Louise Suggs, 1946, 1947

WOMEN'S WESTERN AMATEUR

Louise Suggs, 1946, 1947, 1949, 1953

SOUTHEASTERN AMATEUR

Tommy Barnes, 1938, 1946

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN AMATEUR

Alexa Stirling, *1922, *1923

WOMEN'S NORTH AND SOUTH AMATEUR

Louise Suggs, 1942, 1946, 1948

Dot Kirby, 1943

GEORGIA STATE MID-AMATEUR

Danny Yates, 1983, 1985, 1993

*not an East Lake member at the time

U.S. WOMEN'S AMATEUR

Alexa Stirling, 1916, 1919, 1920

Louise Suggs, 1947

Dot Kirby, 1951

U.S. MID-AMATEUR

Danny Yates, 1992

SOUTHERN OPEN

Bobby Jones, 1927

SOUTHEASTERN PGA OPEN

Watts Gunn, 1928

Bobby Jones, 1930

Tommy Barnes, 1946

SOUTHERN AMATEUR

F.G. Byrd, 1910

Bobby Jones, 1917, 1920, 1922

Perry Adair, 1921, 1923

Watts Gunn, 1928

Tommy Barnes, 1947, 1949

Charles Harrison, 1955

Danny Yates, 1974

WOMEN'S SOUTHERN AMATEUR

Alexa Stirling, 1915, 1916, 1920

Helen Lowndes, 1922, 1924

Margaret Maddox, 1929

Dot Kirby, 1937

Louise Suggs, 1941, 1947

GEORGIA STATE AMATEUR

Bobby Jones, 1916

Charles V. Rainwater, 1920

Perry Adair, 1922

Watts Gunn, *1923, 1927

Carl "Chick" Ridley, 1924

Gene Cook, 1925, 1926

Charles Black Jr., 1928

David Black, 1930

Charles Yates, 1931, 1932

Julius Hughes, 1938

Dan Yates Jr., 1939

Tommy Barnes, 1941

Charles Harrison, 1959

John Bodin, 1973

Danny Yates, 1977, 1989, 1996

WOMEN'S GEORGIA AMATEUR

Cornelia Doak, 1930



The clubhouse at Atlanta Athletic Club. Photo courtesy of Atlanta Athletic Club, Duluth, Georgia.

The original Bendelow course at East Lake was described by Bobby Jones as being extraordinary “in that it gave a golfer the opportunity to use every wood and iron in his bag.” After its original construction the course was remodeled twice. Donald Ross rerouted each nine to conclude at the clubhouse in 1913, and this routing has remained constant until today. George W. Cobb lengthened the course to championship caliber for the 1963 Ryder Cup matches. Ross also designed the “new” No. 2 course that was opened on May 31, 1930, the same day Bobby Jones won the British Amateur, the first leg in his quest for the Grand Slam.

It was Paul R. Grigsby who led the fight to preserve East Lake. Grigsby met with Jones, who could no longer play, regarding the fate of the property. It was reassuring for Grigsby to hear his friend say, “Don’t worry, Paul, the Athletic Club is my club, but East Lake is my golf course.”

A number of the early investors in the new East Lake Country Club abandoned ship, but by 1984 the membership was at 500 and the club had been restored to the glory of yesteryear. Once again, however, the club’s stature began to teeter. The problem was not golf, it was social. No longer did the membership feel comfortable in the neighborhood. Across the street on the fifty-five acres that once housed the No. 2 course was East Lake Meadows, a low-income housing project that proliferated crime as drug thugs vied for crack cocaine turf rights. East Lake would have died had it not been for Tom Cousins, a private real estate developer. He designed a program unique in golf. Like the Phoenix, a mythical bird of ancient Egypt that ended its life cycle in a fiery mass from which a new Phoenix would arise, East Lake is brighter than ever on the Southern golf scene. The

changes began in 1993. Rees Jones restored the golf course to the original style of Donald Ross and the clubhouse was brought back to its 1926 design and condition. It serves as a museum honoring Bobby Jones and Atlanta's other great champions. The name is now East Lake Golf Club. The neighborhood was revitalized through a partnership with the federal government's Housing and Urban Development agency (HUD) and private developers. Today all profits from the club, as well as charitable donations from the club's corporate memberships, support the East Lake Community Foundation and its remarkable redevelopment project. The former housing project is now a 500-unit multiple-income community (public housing and middle income) that includes a par-65 public golf course, golf academy with driving range, tennis courts, YMCA, and elementary school. Caddies at the public course "graduate" to the championship course across the street. Cousins was named the 2001 recipient of the Bob Jones Award by the USGA. "I am just a part of a dedicated team within the East Lake Community Foundation, which has the purpose of changing people's lives for the better," Cousins said.

The rebirth of East Lake included its return to hosting championship golf. In 1997, East Lake hosted the Western Junior, followed by the 2001 U.S. Amateur won by Bubba Dickerson of Hilliard, Florida, and the PGA Tour Championship in 1998, 2000, 2001, and 2002. Also in 2002, the Southern Amateur was won there by Lee Williams of Alexander City, Alabama. The Southern has been played there four other times. Nelson Whitney of New Orleans won his first of five Southern Amateurs there in 1907. East Lake member F. G. Byrd won in 1910, followed by Charles L. Dexter of Dallas in 1915, Bobby Jones in 1922, and Ralph Redmond of St. Petersburg, Florida, in 1933. East Lake's first national tournament was the U.S. Women's Amateur in 1950 won by Beverly Hanson. East Lake has been the scene of 17 Georgia State Amateur championships.



Augusta National Golf Club (Augusta, Georgia)

The Old Course at St. Andrews in Scotland is recognized as the "Home of Golf." Every serious golfer dreams of making a trip to this Mecca where golf has been played since the 1600s. Yet the most recognized golf course in the world is a relative newcomer. Each year during the first full week in April, the whole world looks toward Georgia where the Masters Tournament is played at Augusta National Golf Club.

Bobby Jones placed the Old Course at the top of his list of favorites. Jack Nicklaus said it would be Pebble Beach if he had to pick one course to play his last round on. For the vast majority of today's golfers, however, Augusta National is the overwhelming choice. Why? No doubt because it's the only course that is the venue of one of the four majors each year. For this reason golf fans know the course better than any other. Each year via television golfers relish renewing old friendships with Amen Corner, the Green Jacket, the Eisenhower Tree, Rae's Creek, Magnolia Lane, Butler Cabin, and the giant live oak tree, planted in the 1850s, on the course side of the clubhouse where the movers and shakers of golf meet during Masters week.

For the past fifty years, Augusta National has set the standard for how golf courses are maintained and how golf tournaments are run. The traditions of golf are adhered to at Augusta National like no other place in the world. Few golf



*The par-three sixteenth hole
at Augusta National Golf Club.
Photo courtesy of Augusta National
Golf Club, Augusta, Georgia.*

courses are more beautiful than Augusta, especially during the Masters. To the average green superintendent, Augusta National is their biggest nemesis because the average member at the average country club or course can't understand why his or her "home track" can't have tees, fairways, and greens just as good — not for one week out of the year, but every week. Augusta National is open to its approximately 300 members for about eight months each year, from early October to mid-May.

After winning the Grand Slam and retiring from competitive golf in 1930, Bobby Jones set about with Clifford Roberts, a New York investment banker, to organize a golf club with a national membership. They decided on a location in or near Augusta, Georgia, if an appropriate piece of property could be found. Mutual friend Thomas Barrett Jr. recommended the 365-acre property called Fruitland Nurseries. It was once an indigo plantation that was purchased in the 1880s by Belgian Baron Louis Berckman who was a horticulturist by hobby. His son, Prosper, was trained in agronomy and horticulture and the two imported trees and flowers from many countries. Prosper died in 1910 and the nursery ceased operations in 1918. An option was taken on the property for \$70,000. Upon seeing the property from what is now the practice putting green, Jones said, "Perfect! And to think this ground has been lying here all these years waiting for someone to come along and lay a golf course on it."

*The par-three twelfth hole
at Augusta National Golf Club.
Photo courtesy of Augusta National
Golf Club, Augusta, Georgia*



The course was designed by Dr. Alister MacKenzie, an English medical doctor who served as a surgeon in the Boer War. The original design was done in collaboration with Jones, who learned of MacKenzie's skill in 1929. That year Jones lost his first match in the U.S. Amateur at Pebble Beach and then went over to neighboring Cypress Point to play a new course that was designed by MacKenzie and Robert Hunter with input from former U.S. Women's Amateur Champion Marion Hollins. Jones fell in love with Cypress Point. While in South Africa during the Boer War, MacKenzie made a study of how Boer soldiers could hide effectively on treeless veldts grassland scattered with shrubs. Years later MacKenzie observed that successful course design, like camouflage, depended on utilizing natural features to their fullest extent and creating artificial features that closely imitated nature. "Of all the course architects of the Golden Age of Golf Design, MacKenzie probably exerted the greatest influence on contemporary design," wrote Geoffrey S. Cornish and Ronald E. Whitten in *The Architects of Golf*.

MacKenzie began dabbling in the field of golf architecture in the early 1900s and was devoting full time to the work by the 1920s. When he located in the U.S., he formed brief partnerships with a number of people, including Hunter, H. Chandler Egan, and Perry Maxwell. Of all the courses he designed and/or remodeled worldwide, Augusta National and Cypress Point are his most famous. Unfortunately, MacKenzie died before Augusta National was fully covered with grass and never saw the completed project.

The formal opening of the club took place in January of 1933, but it unofficially opened in December of 1932. Almost all the members were from out of town and most were from the Northeast. In New York, Grantland Rice and Clifford Roberts got together to arrange for a party. It was "Dutch treat." Each member and his guest would contribute a hundred dollars to cover the expenses. Roberts arranged for train travel from Pennsylvania Station. With business off because of the Depression, the group got two club cars and two dining cars thrown in extra.

The hundred dollars covered the travel to and from Augusta, plus three days at the Bon Air Vanderbilt Hotel with meals, travel to and from the golf club, and all the bootleg whiskey one could drink. The weather was miserable. Tents were set up at the first and tenth tees. Under each tent was a keg of Georgia's best corn whiskey.

Jones arranged for a meeting at the hotel to discuss business matters with the membership. Jones got to his feet after dessert, but never got through his opening remarks when Rice rose and interrupted. Jones yielded. Rice explained that he had been a member of a number of clubs, some of which went broke because of endless meetings and mangled egos. Rice proposed that Jones and Roberts run Augusta National any way they saw fit. All were asked to stand and vote. The entire group rose as a body of one with a resounding vote of "aye." Jones could only modestly join in the laughter. His training as a lawyer and expertise in running a business meeting were foiled by his fellow member's desire for informality. Augusta and many of America's other premier clubs are governed in this manner even today. An old adage says, "The best form of government is a dictatorship, provided you have the right dictator." General Dwight Eisenhower became a club member in 1948. He was elected President of the United States in 1952 and made forty-five trips to Augusta as Commander-in-Chief. At a club's governors meeting in 1956, Eisenhower proposed cutting down the loblolly pine tree that stood nearly 200 yards in front of the seventeenth tee. Clifford Roberts ruled him out of order and adjourned the meeting. Thankfully, the Eisenhower Tree — now standing sixty-five feet high — continues to be a part of the mystique of Augusta National.

The most abundant tree on the grounds is the loblolly pine. There are also thirty varieties of azaleas, dogwoods, and assorted other flora. There are even some palm trees. Each hole is named for a flower or a tree (in the early years, the 4th hole was called the Palm Hole). It is estimated that since the course was built more than 80,000 plants of over 350 varieties have been added to the landscape.

Augusta National is in constant change, yet most of the changes are so subtle that even members don't notice them immediately. Over the years Perry Maxwell, Robert Trent Jones, George W. Cobb, John LaFoy, George Fazio, Joe Finger, Byron Nelson, Jay Moorish, Bob Cupp, Jack Nicklaus, and Tom Fazio have made changes to the course. Yet the integrity of MacKenzie and Jones has never been compromised.

Bay Hill Club and Lodge (Orlando, Florida)

Bay Hill Club in Orlando is recognized as one of the great golf courses in America and the winter home of its owner, Arnold Palmer, the game's greatest hero since Bobby Jones.

It's the site of the PGA Tour's Bay Hill Invitational each March, and it has hosted two Southern Amateur Championships. In 1974, Atlanta's Danny Yates shot seven-under par 281 to easily outdistance soon-to-be pros Andy Bean, Vance Heafner, and Jerry Pate. Scott Dunlap of Sarasota, Florida, won the 1984 Southern with the same score of 281.

Bay Hill Club was founded in 1961. In 1965, Palmer played in a golf exhibition at Bay Hill with Jack Nicklaus. Palmer shot a 66 that day and fell in love with the course. He decided to make Bay Hill his winter home and, with a group of partners, purchased the club and lodge in 1970. In 1975, Palmer became the



The par-four eighteenth hole at Bay Hill Club. Photo courtesy of Bay Hill Club, Orlando, Florida.



The clubhouse and lodge at Bay Hill Club. Photo courtesy of Bay Hill Club, Orlando, Florida.

majority owner with two other business associates and today is president of Bay Hill Club.

The Florida Citrus Open Invitational was played at Orlando's Rio Pinar Country Club from 1966 through 1978. The following year the tournament was moved to Bay Hill and Palmer has been the host of the tournament ever since. There have been a number of corporate sponsor changes over the years. For twenty-five years the Bay Hill Invitational has consistently attracted one of the outstanding fields on the PGA Tour. Tour players enjoy Bay Hill's challenge, but they also play there out of respect to Palmer and his contribution to golf. Past Bay Hill champions who regularly play in the tournament include Fred Couples, Ben Crenshaw, Phil Mickelson, Paul Azinger, Fuzzy Zoeller, Loren Roberts, Tom Kite, Paul Goydos, Ernie Els, and Tiger Woods. Proceeds from the Bay Hill Invitational benefit the Arnold Palmer Hospital for Children and Women.

The course was originally designed by Dick Wilson and Joe Lee in 1961. Palmer and Ed Seay reworked the course in 1989. In addition to the Southern Amateurs, Bay Hill has been venue for the 1991 U.S. Junior Amateur won by Tiger Woods and the 1992, 1997, and 2003 Florida State Amateurs.

Members of Bay Hill include PGA Tour winners Steve Lowery, Scott Hoch, Dicky Pride, and Robert Damron; U.S. Open champion Corey Pavin; Dow Finsterwald, winner of the PGA Championship; and former Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA) commissioner Charlie Mechem. Bay Hill includes a 65-room lodge where non-members can stay and play the course.

Palmer is one of the world's best-known sportsmen and businessmen. He has won ninety-two national and international championships, including four Masters, two British Opens, and the 1960 U.S. Open. He represented the U.S. seven times in Ryder Cup matches as either a player or captain. He was named the Associated Press Athlete of the Decade for the 1960s. In 1971 the United States Golf Association presented its Bob Jones Award, the organization's top award in recognition of distinguished sportsmanship in golf, to Palmer.

Champions Golf Club (Houston, Texas)

"...Champions is one of the best golf courses in the United States," Ben Hogan said. "It is a course everyone can play and enjoy, and this naturally is a tribute to the foresight of the two men who planned and built it. There may be another golf course in the world constructed and totally operated by former touring professionals, but I don't know of any."

Champions Golf Club in Houston is the culmination of a dream of two World Golf Hall of Fame members, the late Jimmy Demaret and Jack Burke Jr. While playing the PGA Tour these two golf giants, both natives of Houston, were making note of what they thought would be the ideal golf club.

Burke and Demaret found 500 acres they liked in the northwest section of Harris County at a price they were able to finance. There was no way they could know that the area would soon explode into a land-development bonanza unequalled in the history of Texas. Champions Golf Club was centrally located in the middle of nowhere when it opened in 1958. Today, what is now known as "Champions" is a sprawling complex of residential and commercial development in the middle of the area called the Great Northwest where the population in 2000 was 485,000, but is expected to increase to 1.5 million by 2006.



The par-four fourth hole at Champions Golf Club. Photo courtesy of Champions Golf Club, Houston, Texas.

*The par-three eighth hole
at Champions Golf Club.
Photo courtesy of Champions
Golf Club, Houston.*



Burke and Demaret wanted a golf club that emphasized the competitive phase of club life, not the social side. They did not want a huge clubhouse with lavish dining facilities, spacious ballroom, and separate meeting rooms for social functions. Both felt the locker room should be the key to golf's camaraderie and used as a model the locker rooms at Seminole in North Palm Beach and Indian Creek in the Miami area. Golf was to be paramount. Oakmont, Winged Foot, Merion, Pine Valley, Augusta National, Cypress Point, and Baltusrol served as a guide, yet the goal was to keep the price such that young golfers could join. The first 500 members bought a bargain. The \$500 initiation fee gave the buyer a membership certificate, preferred stock in the club, and a guarantee that there could never be an assessment of any kind on the membership. The initial dues were sixteen dollars a month. Former PGA Tour regulars Jay Hebert and Dave Marr, both deceased, were members of Champions. Today's membership includes 1995 PGA champion Steve Elkington and Gene Cernan, one of only three men to walk on the moon twice. Honorary members have included Steve Allen, Perry Como, Bing Crosby, James Garner, Phil Harris, Toots Shor, Ed Sullivan, Ben Hogan, Mickey Mantle, Alan Shepard, and Jerry Lewis.

Demaret was a penniless caddie who watched River Oaks Country Club being constructed in the early 1920s. Donald Ross was the designer and Jack Burke Sr. was the first professional. Burke sensed Demaret's love for golf and brought him into the shop to clean clubs. One of the Demaret's jobs was to baby-sit Burke's young son. By the mid-1930s, Demaret was the pro at Houston's Brae Burn Country Club and young Jack was playing in junior tournaments. When Jack Jr. was only nineteen years old, he was traveling with Demaret and playing the PGA Tour. Burke looked no more than fifteen or sixteen when Demaret introduced him to Bob Hope in California.

"And what do you do, young man?" Hope asked.

"I'm a golf professional," Burke said, doing his best to appear as mature as possible.

"Where, at Boys Town?" Hope quipped. From that day forward the boyish looking Burke was known as "the pro from Boys Town."

Demaret was ever in the debt of Jack Burke Sr. "Jimmy, there's a whole lot more to golf than just hitting the ball — sportsmanship, friends, a whole way of life," Burke Sr. said. "You'll find as you go along that you'll receive just as much from the game as you give it. Don't forget that."

No one had more friends on the tour than Demaret and no one was more generous with his time and money. Demaret won three Masters and had a record of 6-0 on three Ryder Cup teams. He's the only American player in history to go unbeaten that played in more than one competition. In 1956 Jack Jr. won the Masters and the PGA Championship. He played on five Ryder Cup teams and was captain twice. He won a total of seventeen PGA Tour tournaments and won four in successive weeks in 1952. Since that time the feat has been accomplished only twice, in 1953 by Ben Hogan and in 1999 by Tiger Woods.

The Cypress Creek course at Champions, designed by Ralph Plummer, has been the scene of many great competitions. The first of five Houston Champions International tournaments was played in 1966. It was recognized as the best stop on the tour by the players and PGA officials. One of the features was a complete training room, manned by professional trainers. Today's pros take each tour's fitness center for granted. They should thank Jimmy Demaret and Jackie Burke. That first Houston Champions in November of 1966 was won by Arnold Palmer. In May, the PGA had to cancel its first tournament in history because of weather there. Over four inches of rain left the course unplayable. Palmer and Jack Nicklaus assured tournament officials that all the players would return in November and they did. Not one refund was requested by the public. The final Houston Champions in 1971 marked the last competitive start for Ben Hogan. He re-injured his knee and had to withdraw. Another Ben, an amateur from the University of Texas named Crenshaw, shot 283 to tie for seventh.

The Ryder Cup was played at Champions in 1967. In 1969, Orville Moody won the U.S. Open there with a score of 281, one over par (the USGA changed par from 71 to 70 for the tournament). Other premier tournaments on the Cypress course include the U.S. Amateur, U.S. Women's Mid-Amateur, Nabisco Championship, three PGA Tour Championships, and the 1973 and 1980 Southern Amateurs won by Ben Crenshaw and Bob Tway, respectively.

Champions opened its second course, Jackrabbit, in 1964. The owners wanted a course with a character entirely different from the first course. George Fazio was building courses in the East and his style was the type of course they

*No one had more
friends on the tour
than Demaret
and no one was
more generous with
his time and money.*

wanted. Plummer's course is more open with huge greens that place a high premium on putting. Jackrabbit is much tighter with smaller, elevated greens. Some believe Jackrabbit may be tougher than Cypress, but is not conducive for major tournaments because there is not sufficient room for galleries. In the mid-1970s, both courses were selected among the thirty best courses in the United States by *Golf Digest*.



Country Club of Birmingham (Birmingham, Alabama)

Birmingham Country Club's first golf was played in a cow pasture about a quarter mile from its original clubhouse. By September of 1898, what was originally to be a driving club — where society's horseflesh and shiny rigs could be displayed — began to expand to include other desires for a tennis court, golf links, baseball diamond, bowling alley, and bicycle course.

In 1900, the job of laying out a golf course was given to Robert H. Baugh. He had never seen an actual golf course, but he was the local distributor for A.G. Spalding, the leading maker of sporting goods in America at the time. Baugh had only read about golf in Spalding catalogs. That same year, Spalding brought the great English golfer Harry Vardon (three-time winner of the British Open) to the United States to promote the company's new "Vardon Flyer" golf ball. Vardon was touring the country at the very time Baugh was building the first Birmingham course. While on his tour, Vardon played in the U.S. Open in Chicago and won it.

There is no evidence today of where the original course and clubhouse were located in north Birmingham, but it's been said that Baugh and his golfing friends took to the game quickly. "The links were spread over a tract of rough ground crudely laid off without traps or hazards except for natural ones," Baugh wrote. "Grass and weeds were scraped off nine places about 10-feet square and called greens with tin cups for holes. One hundred yards was considered a good drive with a gutta percha ball. You thought you'd done well if you played nine holes in an afternoon."

In a nearby field, members of the Birmingham Gun Club fired at clay pigeons. Baugh and famous bandleader John Phillip Sousa were among its members. In 1901, perhaps because of the noise from the nearby shotguns, the golfers formed the Birmingham Golf Club and rented property for a course near Elmwood Cemetery along the Alabama Great Southern Railroad tracks. A one-story shack served as a locker room. In 1903 the golfers joined Birmingham Country Club, now located at the end of the trolley line on Highland Avenue in the area known as Lakeview.

By 1920, there had been a shift of Birmingham's growing population from Red Mountain to Shades Valley. Birmingham was the industrial giant of the South in the early 1900s. Steel, coal, and railroads were the driving force of its vibrant economy, and Birmingham was rightly called the "Pittsburgh of the South." When Dr. A. B. "Buck" Harris, a veteran golfer, was elected president of Birmingham Country Club in 1922, it was the first step toward purchasing 284 acres in Shades Valley. Dr. Harris, at 6-feet-4-inches, was an imposing sidewalk superintendent during construction of the two courses that were designed by noted architect Donald J. Ross of Pinehurst, North Carolina. It was to be the third move for the



country club; the golfers were actually making their fourth move.

The Country Club of Birmingham as we know it today opened its East Course, a par 72, officially in 1926. The West Course, just a yard shorter when it opened in another two years, played to a par 71. The West's more rolling terrain and wider slopes made it a more demanding test of golf. The West was closed briefly in the early 1930s, a victim of the Depression. The East was redesigned first by George Cobb and later John LaFoy, while the West has seen changes made first by Robert Trent Jones and then by Pete Dye.

Not only was Ross able to have all four nines return to the clubhouse, but also fitted an additional three greens around it. From the veranda that overlooks the courses, members and guests can see six tees and seven greens. When the two courses were completed, Country Club of Birmingham was one of only nine clubs in the United States with 36 holes.

Four sets of plans were drawn for the clubhouse, each in a different style—French, English Tudor, Southern Colonial, and Spanish. Controversy developed between backers of the Colonial and English motifs. The result was the formation of Mountain Brook Club in 1929. The new Mountain Brook members, many who were former presidents of the old club, got their Colonial-style clubhouse and a Donald Ross course, too.

Golf professional Charley Hall, born in Leeds, England, went to high school in Memphis and apprenticed at Memphis Country Club. He came to the Country Club of Birmingham in June of 1911 from Nashville Golf and Country Club (Belle Meade) and served its members for 44 years. He was a two-time Southeastern PGA champion and served two terms as national president of the

The par-four eighteenth hole on the West Course of the Country Club of Birmingham. Photo courtesy of Ivey Jackson, Birmingham, Alabama.

PGA of America (1931-1932). He was an astute businessman who helped his club through some difficult years during the Depression. He weighed only 155 pounds yet was known for his prodigious drives of more than 300 yards on the unwatered fairways of the day. His prize students included Sam Perry, three-time Southern Amateur and four-time Alabama Amateur champion; Bob Baugh Jr., who played golf for the University of Alabama and Oxford University in England; and Dixon Brooke of the University of Virginia, the winner of the 1940 National Intercollegiate.

Seven Southern Amateurs have been conducted at The Country Club of Birmingham (1932, 1941, 1946, 1958, 1966, 1991, and 1998). The Centennial Championship is scheduled for the West Course in 2006. No other course has been the host of as many Southern Amateur Championships. The 1947 Southern States Four-Ball, 1958 Southern Senior, and the 1980 Southern Junior were held there, too. Beginning in 1915 and for the sixth time in 1971, the Women's Southern Amateur Championship, sponsored by the Women's Southern Golf Association, was hosted by the Country Club of Birmingham.

Sam Perry won his second and third Southern Amateurs on the fabled West Course in 1932 and 1941, but the most exciting tournament was in 1966 when Hubert Green became the second member of the club to win the Championship. Hubert, age nineteen, was in a fight for the title with Downing Gray of Pensacola, Florida, the tournament's medalist and the runner-up in the previous year's U.S. Amateur. On the final day of play, Gray's drive on No. 12 rested near the out-of-bounds, which bordered on the Green family's home. Was the ball in bounds or out of bounds? "There was a question as to whether Gray was out of bounds, so we laid a string on the boundary line which revealed that he was out just a fraction of an inch," Walker Reynolds Jr., who would later become president of the Southern Golf Association, said. "That cost Gray two strokes, which ultimately made the difference in the outcome."

Green won his second Southern Amateur at Belle Meade in 1969. As a professional, his two greatest triumphs were in the 1977 U.S. Open and the 1985 PGA Championship.



Country Club of North Carolina (Pinehurst, North Carolina)

In more recent times (over the past 30 years), no other club has hosted as many Southern Amateur Championships as the Country Club of North Carolina in Pinehurst. Since 1971 it has been the venue five times, followed by Bay Hill, Champions, Crown Colony, Holston Hills, Innisbrook, and the Country Club of Birmingham with two each.

All five of the Southern Amateurs at Country Club of North Carolina were played on its Dogwood Course. Ben Crenshaw won his first of two titles in 1971, Rafael Alarcon won in 1979, Len Mattiace in 1985, Jason Widener his second straight in 1990, and Rob Manor in 1996. The club has been the site of numerous Carolinas Amateur and North Carolina Amateur tournaments, but the most prestigious event was the 1980 U.S. Amateur won by Hal Sutton. Only two professional tournaments have been held there with Dewitt Weaver and Lou Graham winning the two PGA Tour World Match Play Championships in 1971 and 1972.

The founding members — Jim Poyner, Richard Urquhart, Griswold Smith,



and Skipper Bowles — organized the club in 1962 and the Dogwood Course opened in 1963. Dogwood was designed by Willard Byrd and Ellis Maples. Robert Trent Jones Sr. and Rees Jones did some tweaking of the course for the 1980 U.S. Amateur and Arthur Hills made other cosmetic upgrades to the course in 1999. In 1970, Byrd built another nine holes. In 1980, Trent Jones added another nine and this second course became known as the Cardinal. Byrd's nine holes are the sixth through the fourteenth on the Cardinal, and Jones's holes are one through five and fifteen through eighteen. In 2002 Arthur Hills completed a restoration of this course, giving it a more homogenous look and feel. Hills was given more latitude and incorporated the diverse styles of Byrd and Trent Jones.

Both the Dogwood and Cardinal are championship courses. The Cardinal is expected to be the venue when the Southern is played at CC of North Carolina the next time. The back nine on the Dogwood is thought by many experts to be one of the greatest nines in America. "Ernie Ransom of Pine Valley calls the back nine on the Dogwood perhaps the best inland nine anywhere in the United States," director of golf Jeff Dotson said.

The Pinehurst area of North Carolina is marketed as the "Home of American Golf" by the travel and visitor's bureau and rightly so. Pinehurst was America's first true golf resort and there are over thirty-five courses in the Sandhills area. The Country Club of North Carolina is a private club with a national membership and is only two miles away from the historic Pinehurst Resort that has eight 18-hole courses.

The late Dale Morey of nearby High Point, was a member of Country Club of North Carolina when he was president of the Southern Golf Association. Two

The thirteenth hole of the Dogwood course at Country Club of North Carolina. Photo courtesy of Country Club of North Carolina, Pinehurst, North Carolina.

other noteworthy members of the club are golf teachers Harvie Ward Jr. and Peggy Kirk Bell. Ward was the golf director at nearby Foxfire, and Grand Cypress and Interlachen in Orlando before returning to Pinehurst to retire. Even after retirement he has continued to teach on a limited basis. Bell was one of the early legendary players on the LPGA Tour. Her greatest fame, however, is as a teacher and the owner of Pine Needles Lodge and Golf Club in Southern Pines. Mrs. Bell won the USGA's Bob Jones Award in 1990.

Buck Adams was the first golf professional at the Country Club of North Carolina. Adams played on the PGA Tour and Senior Tour on a limited basis, but was best noted for training close to thirty proteges who later became head professionals at some of the leading clubs in America.



Holston Hills Country Club (Knoxville, Tennessee)

Since it opened on July 4, 1927, Holston Hills Country Club has been first and foremost a club with a golf course intended to test the best of players. No club anywhere, not just in Tennessee, has striven to keep this almost sacred pledge. The members of Holston Hills take great pride in their Donald Ross-designed golf course and the many great tournaments the club has played host to over the years. As a result of Holston's pledge to excellence, the United States Golf Association is conducting the 2004 U.S. Women's Mid-Amateur at the Knoxville club.

Ross is credited with designing four other great old courses in Tennessee: Memphis Country Club, Cherokee Country Club in Knoxville, Chattanooga Golf and Country Club, and Belle Meade Country Club in Nashville. All, however, were courses that were actually re-designs. Ross built Holston Hills from scratch as he did Ridgefields Country Club in Kingsport, Tennessee. Ross died before Ridgefields was completed. What is remarkable about Holston Hills is that in more than seventy years few changes have been made and the design has been maintained with vigilant care.

Ross's design of Holston featured bentgrass greens—the first in the South—and a hundred sand and grass bunkers. The course included Ross's small inverted saucer-type greens. His fairways were wide, but narrowed at the green in order to bring out what he considered the true test of a golfer—long tee shots, accurate iron play, a mastery of the short game, and precise putting. "The long iron is the hardest club to use in golf," Ross, who was good enough to win three North and South Opens, said. "The golfer should have to use every club in his bag."

The course is practically as it was when Ross finished his work in 1928. A bunker was added at the par-five seventh hole and bunkers were filled in on the ninth and eighteenth holes. The two deletions were the result of inept play by influential members, a problem many clubs encounter.

"Little has changed in the ensuing seventy some years: the fairways are broad, the trees, though mature, remain back from play and once again, Ross chose to defend par at the green site," Ran Morrisett of GolfClubAtlas.com said. "When the club engaged Tom Doak's Renaissance Design in 1997, little was required. Renaissance assisted with the restoration of a handful of grass faced bunkers, convinced the board to thin some trees, and helped determine the mowing lines, including perimeters for the new USGA greens."

Morrisett went on to say that because of its unique setting and membership

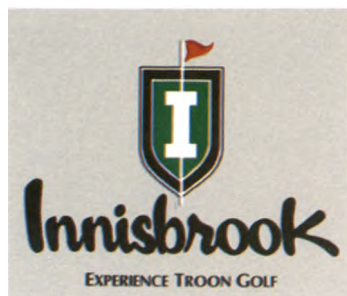


makeup, Holston escaped the fate of so many other Ross-designed courses that have been tampered with by lesser architects who didn't understand his design philosophy. "...The club is located on the 'wrong' side of Knoxville from a social point of view," Morrisett said, "and thus it has never attracted the money/big budget that is normally associated with such a quality course and facility. Without superfluous money, the club board has wisely left well enough alone and the golf world is lucky to have such a pure example of Ross's design talent."

In *Golfweek's* Special Edition of March 13, 2000, Holston Hills was ranked No. 37 among America's Best Classical Courses in its annual listing.

Holston Hills began its tradition of playing host to major state and regional golf championships in 1931 when it was the scene of both the Tennessee State Amateur and Women's State Amateur. Holston has been the venue of eight State Amateurs, six Women's State Amateurs, and two State Opens. In 1945 and 1946 the Knoxville Jaycee Supreme Open, a PGA Tour event, was held at Holston. The tournaments were won by Byron Nelson in 1945 and Herman Keiser in 1946. In 1968 the Rebel Yell Open, the PGA's first try at offering a satellite tournament, was played at Holston. Other major golf events held there include four Southern Amateurs, two NCAA Championships, and the 1982 PGA Cup matches when the United States defeated Great Britain and Ireland. This is the equivalent of the Ryder Cup, but for club professionals. The Southern Amateur winners at Holston were Gay Brewer of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1952; Billy Joe Patton of Morganton, North Carolina, in 1961; Pat Stephens of Richmond, Kentucky, in 1983; and Lee Eagleton of Melbourne, Australia, in 1995.

*The par-four ninth hole at
Holston Hills Country Club.
Photo courtesy of Holston Hills
Country Club, Knoxville,
Tennessee.*



The Copperhead Course at Innisbrook Resort is regarded as one of the toughest tests in all of Florida. It now hosts the PGA Tour's Chrysler Classic in late fall and attracts some of the top Tour players. Photo courtesy of Innisbrook Resort.



Innisbrook Resort (Tarpon Springs, Florida)

Innisbrook Resort is in the rolling hills of Florida's central Gulf Coast, northwest of Tampa, sandwiched between Palm Harbor and the quaint Greek fishing village of Tarpon Springs. Owned by Golf Trust of America and a part of the Westin hotel and resort chain, Innisbrook is a complete golf resort and conference center that caters to every golf situation from the homeowner and individual vacationer to a week-long convention or corporate outing for thousands.

The Resort opened in 1970 and since 1990 has been the host of one or more PGA Tour events each year. The Southern Golf Association's Southern Amateur has made two stops at Innisbrook. In 1978, the tournament was played over the Copperhead and Island courses. Jim Woodward of Oklahoma State University shot 291 for a two-stroke victory over Vance Heafner of Cary, North Carolina. Future PGA member Mark Brooks of Ft. Worth and the University of Texas won on the Copperhead course in 1981 with a score of 289, two strokes better than Jack Veghte of Clearwater, Florida, and Tommy Moore of New Orleans, a stellar Oklahoma State University player.

Innisbrook features four 18-hole golf courses and the entire golf operation is managed by Troon Golf, a Scottsdale-based golf management company. The four courses, Island, Copperhead, Highlands North, and Highlands South, were designed by Larry Packard. The first course to open was the Island in 1970, followed by the Sandpiper in 1971, and the Copperhead in 1972. In 1975 a third nine was added to the Copperhead. Another nine was built in 1998 and was incorporated with the 18-hole Sandpiper and Copperhead's third nine to become the Highlands North and South courses.

Packard, a former president of the American Society of Golf Course Architects, retired in 1986 and is a member at Innisbrook. The Florida complex is

considered by many to be his finest work, a classic example of integration of golf courses with clusters of condominiums. Packard's design work is extensive, including many new courses and remodels and expansions in conjunction with his son, Roger, and partner Brent Wadsworth. His work in Illinois alone has been sizeable, with remodels of classic courses such as Bob O'Link, Medinah, North Shore, and Olympia Fields.

The Copperhead course was the home of the PGA Tour's Tampa Bay Classic from 2000 to 2002. The PGA Tour's Chrysler Championship was conducted on the Copperhead course and will be for years to come. The Copperhead has been ranked Florida's No. 1 course and one of "America's Greatest" by *Golf Digest*. The Copperhead winds through pine forests and rolling hills and reminds one of North Carolina rather than Florida. The Island course features an abundance of water and tight fairways. It is ranked among the country's top fifty resort courses by *Golf Digest*.

From 1990 to 1999 the JC Penney Classic, involving PGA Tour and LPGA Tour players, was held on the Copperhead course. At the 1990 NCAA Championships held on the Island course, Arizona State University won the team title and Phil Mickelson won his second individual championship. On the Island in 1986, Lee Janzen won the NCAA Division II individual title and led Florida Southern to the team championship.

Innisbrook has 600 guest rooms and condo-style suites complete with kitchen and private patio. It is an ideal vacation destination because of its proximity to the Greek eateries and shops in Tarpon Springs and the beaches and other attractions in the Tampa-Clearwater-St. Petersburg area. Some of the entertainment options include Busch Gardens theme park, deep-sea fishing, boat cruises, museums, art galleries, and major league baseball.

Pinehurst Resort (Pinehurst, North Carolina)

Pinehurst, like the names Augusta, Pebble Beach, and St. Andrews, are linked indelibly with one thing—golf. The Pinehurst Resort is located in the southern sandhills, sixty-five miles south of Raleigh, North Carolina. It has been one of the world's premier golf resorts for over a hundred years.

In 1895 there were only a few New Englanders who made the trek to Florida for the winter. One of those who did was James W. Tufts, who had made his fortune in the soda fountain and silver-plating business. Tufts purchased for one dollar and twenty-seven cents per acre a 5,980-acre parcel of land scared by clear-cutting of the pines to provide wood for the resin, tar, and turpentine industries that serviced the shipping interests during the 1800s. This scrubland of primarily sand was called the "Pine Barrens." In an unpublished manuscript covering the early days of Pinehurst, grandson Richard S. Tufts, who was the president of the United States Golf Association in 1956 and 1957, wrote that the soil was so devoid of nutrients "that when a man was buried it was necessary to plant commercial fertilizer under him in order to afford some prospect of his being able to rise on the Day of Judgment."

James Tufts used the landscape firm of Frederick Law Olmstead, architect of New York City's Central Park and Biltmore Estate in Asheville, North Carolina, to plan his model community. Originally designed as a health spa for visitors



Pinehurst No. 2 in Pinehurst, North Carolina is the crown jewel of legendary architect Donald Ross. No. 2 hosted its first U.S. Open in 1999 which was won by the late Payne Stewart and it will again host the national championship in 2005. Photo courtesy of Tufts Archive.



suffering from consumption (tuberculosis), Pinehurst soon made a subtle change in its marketing position. By 1897, guests were playing golf in the area's open fields and this led to a nine-hole course being built the next year. With modifications made by Donald J. Ross, this is now a part of Pinehurst No. 1. Tufts did not play golf, but through friends he found Ross at Oakley Country Club in Boston and sold him on Pinehurst.

Pinehurst's sandy soil was similar to Scotland, but the hot summer months would not allow growth of Bent or fescue grasses or even the rye grasses used in the Boston area. Pinehurst used common Bermuda fairways and roughs, but putting surfaces were simply sand. This was the course Harry Vardon played for four days during exhibitions at Pinehurst in 1900. Pinehurst, even in its infancy, utilized exhibitions and tournaments to promote the resort.

A caddie would utilize a mat to drag the oiled, sand putting surface after each group finished a hole. Bermuda grass tees were not implemented until 1928 and Bermuda grass greens did not arrive until 1935. Strangely enough, Pinehurst became a golf Mecca despite this. Pinehurst was becoming such a popular golf destination that the second nine of Ross's famed No. 2 course was completed in 1907 and No. 3 followed three years later. By 1914, the resort could accommodate 510 golfers in a single day.

To publicize this golf bonanza, Pinehurst started the North and South Amateur in 1901 and it continues to be one of America's premier tournaments. In 1903, the Women's North and South Amateur was inaugurated. It is the oldest women's event in the country, exclusive of the U.S. Women's Amateur. The first North and South Open was won by Donald Ross in 1903. By 1920 the North and South Open was a regular stop on the PGA Tour—in spite of the sand greens on the No. 2 course. The Open was discontinued in 1950. Today, Pinehurst also conducts North and South events for senior men and women and junior boys and girls.

The PGA Championship was played at Pinehurst in 1936. The USGA has held seven events there, including the 1962 U.S. Amateur won by Labron Harris

Jr., 1989 U.S. Women's Amateur won by Vicki Goetze, 1994 U.S. Senior Open won by Simon Hobday, and the 1999 U.S. Open won by Payne Stewart. The Open returns to Pinehurst in 2005. Two Southern Amateurs were played at Pinehurst. Billy Joe Patton won his second Southern in 1965 on No. 2, and Vinny Giles won the first of his two in 1975 on the No. 2 and No. 5 courses. Jack Larkin Jr. won the Southern Junior over the No. 1 and No. 4 courses in 1979.

Today there are eight Pinehurst courses. The resort has 530 guest accommodations, including suites, villas, and condominiums. The resort covers 2,000 acres and is serviced by 1,300 employees. In 1970, the Tufts family sold the Pinehurst development to Diamondhead Corp. Pinehurst was acquired by ClubCorp of America in 1984. In 1995, Pinehurst celebrated its Centennial with a plethora of celebratory activities. In 1996, No. 8, the Centennial course designed by Tom Fazio, was opened. Also that year, Pinehurst was declared a National Historic Landmark by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Southern Hills Country Club (Tulsa, Oklahoma)

Southern Hills Country Club of Tulsa, Oklahoma, is one of America's unique clubs and considered one of golf's greatest venues for major championships. Like Augusta National Golf Club, it is one of the few clubs organized and built during the Great Depression when most clubs were struggling to stay open. While Augusta National is strictly a golf club, Southern Hills was designed to provide family recreation involving a gamut of interests.

Since 1946 when Babe Didrikson Zaharias won the U.S. Women's Amateur there, Southern Hills has been the site of eight competitions conducted by the United States Golf Association. As of 2003, only eight clubs have exceeded that number. In addition to three U.S. Opens at Southern Hills, three PGA Championships have been played on the Perry Maxwell-designed course.



The par-four twelfth hole at Southern Hills Country Club, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Photo courtesy of John R. Johnson.





The eighteenth hole at Southern Hills Country Club. Photo courtesy of John R. Johnson.

Oakmont in Pennsylvania and Firestone in Ohio are the only other clubs to have hosted three PGA Championships. Excluding Augusta and the Masters Tournament, Oakmont (six Opens and three PGAs) has hosted more men's professional major championships than any other U.S. club, followed by Oakland Hills with eight, Inverness with seven, and Southern Hills with six.

Southern Hills sits on 360 acres given to the club by Waite Phillips, founder of the Phillips Petroleum Co. He was one of America's most successful oil drillers who sold his oil interests just before the stock market crash of 1929 and was almost totally liquid. He became chairman of the First National Bank and Trust of Tulsa. His bank was short of cash and long on defaulted real estate and commercial loans. He foreclosed, but did not follow the action with evictions and allowed homeowners and businesses to eventually solve their financial woes.

Phillips was skeptical of the proposal to create a family-oriented club to meet members' interests in swimming, polo, skeet, tennis, horseback riding and golf. He labeled the proposal "ridiculous," believing there were more important financial matters to be resolved. "I will, however, donate the land for the club if you can demonstrate that there are a sufficient number of people interested in the project," Phillips said. Organizers met his two-week deadline. Phillips's other involvement was influencing the board to consider Perry Maxwell as the architect for the course. Maxwell was a wealthy banker from Ardmore who had spoken to Phillips a year earlier about using the acreage for a golf course and residential development.

The course opened in 1935 to an unimpressed gathering of twenty-eight men and one woman. Tulsa golfers much preferred the A.W. Tillinghast courses at Tulsa Country Club and Oakhurst Country Club. At the time, Southern Hills was not as enjoyable to play. It would be years before it matured and it was more difficult. Maxwell believed each green should be set and displayed as carefully as a rare emerald. He believed the land should be minimally disturbed or altered. He did not shape the land to fit his plan, but let the land shape his plan.

Little change has been made on the Southern Hills course created close to seventy years ago. Only four minor design alterations were made on the course until Keith Foster renovated the course in 1999 in preparation for the 2001 U.S. Open. Robert Trent Jones made some changes requested by the USGA for the 1958 Open, but some of these were eliminated after the tournament.

Perry Maxwell was born 1879 in Princeton, Kentucky, and educated at the University of Kentucky. He moved to the Oklahoma Territory because of an attack of tuberculosis. He built his first nine holes on his farm in 1913. This course became Dornick Hills Golf and Country Club. He installed the first grass greens in Oklahoma in 1923 and by the mid-1920s had become a full-time golf architect. In the early 1930s he worked in partnership with Alister MacKenzie, Augusta National's designer along with Bobby Jones. Maxwell was best known for his wildly undulating greens. Because of this reputation, he was hired to rebuild the greens at Augusta National. Of the fifty remodeled clubs he worked on, the most famous are Pine Valley in New Jersey, Maidstone and National Golf Links in New York, and Merion, Philadelphia Country Club, and Saucon Valley in Pennsylvania. Maxwell designed over seventy courses. In addition to Southern Hills, his most noted works are Crystal Downs in Michigan (with MacKenzie) and Prairie Dunes (with his son Press), the site of seven USGA competitions, in Kansas.

The 1958 U.S. Open established Southern Hills as a great golf venue. The

USGA had required a \$60,000 guarantee because the U.S. Open had never been held in such a sparsely populated area, but more than \$100,000 in advance ticket sales were sold. Tommy Bolt birdied the difficult twelfth hole in three of his four rounds to post a one-under score of 283 for a four-stroke victory. A violent storm ensued not five minutes after the trophy ceremony ended and the damage was so severe from the large hail that the greens had to be replaced. Had the 1958 Open been played over four days instead of three it could not have been completed.

In addition to the eight USGA tournaments and the three PGAs, Southern Hills has been the host of two PGA Tour Championships. All agree the course is difficult but fair. Raymond Floyd and Tom Lehman shot the two most remarkable rounds in Southern Hills history. Floyd's first-round 63 when he won the 1982 PGA included nine three's in a row, starting with the sixth hole. His next three rounds were played in one-under par. Lehman shot 66-67-64-71—268, 16-under par, to run away with the 1996 PGA Tour Championship. In 1965, Bob Dickson of Muskogee and Oklahoma State University lost the U.S. Amateur at Southern Hills by one stroke to Bob Murphy after discovering a fifteenth club in his bag that resulted in a four-shot penalty.

The Dunes Golf and Beach Club (Myrtle Beach, South Carolina)

In the early 1940s, the closest thing to a bank in Myrtle Beach was a night depository. Today, what is known as the "Grand Strand" of South Carolina is a bustling vacation Mecca and home of over one hundred golf courses. It all started in 1948 when The Dunes Golf and Beach Club was organized and noted architect Robert Trent Jones Sr. built one of his most famous courses.

In 1892, J.E. Bryan Sr. came to Myrtle Beach to cut timber for Burroughs and Collins, which later was one of the founding companies of Myrtle Beach Farms Co. Even then there were tourists, but few, because the trip required travel by riverboat and then a twenty-mile coach ride. Early tourists camped and fished in what was known as Singleton's Swash, named for the area's only inhabitant, Billy Singleton, a black gentleman who lived in a cabin on the bluff a half of a mile from the Atlantic Ocean.

During the Depression, some of the local businessmen built a cabin on the banks of Singleton's Swash. On Saturdays they would stage stag cookouts and maintain one of the oldest standing poker games along the South Carolina coast. The facility was used for the occasional family picnic. In January of 1948, The Dunes Club was organized in this cabin. The dense growth of blackjack oak and myrtle that surrounded it gave way to the famous course designed and built by Jones.

In 1960 when the Southern Amateur came to The Dunes for the first time, the local tournament chairman was G. W. Bryan, son of the man who came to a barren coast in 1892 to cut timber.

During the golden age of golf architecture, the 1920s, design fell into two categories—"penal" or "strategic". Trent Jones utilized a third, a blend that was termed "heroic." As in strategic design, a heroic hole gives the golfer a choice of routes. In penal design, the player is punished if he gambles and fails to execute a good shot. Over the years, Jones increasingly utilized water as the heroic hazard. According to *The Golf Course*, written by Geoffrey Cornish and Ron Whitten, the



Alligator Alley, No. 11 (par 4), No. 12 (par 3), and No. 13 (par 5) at The Dunes Golf and Beach Club. Photo courtesy of The Dunes Golf and Beach Club, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.



par-five thirteenth that horseshoes around a lake at The Dunes is the ultimate heroic hole. This hole was included in Dan Jenkins's book, *The Best 18 Holes in America*.

The Dunes has a nineteenth hole, but this one does not include a bar. After Hurricane Hugo hit the area in 1998, an extra hole—a par-three between the thirteenth and fourteenth holes—was built. This was required because the twelfth hole was severely damaged as the result of being completely under water for several days. Now this extra hole is utilized when one of the regular holes is taken out of play on a temporary basis in order that special maintenance can be accomplished.

The first major tournament to be played at The Dunes was the 1962 U.S. Women's Open won by Murle Lindstrom. From 1994 through 1999, the Senior PGA Tour Championship was played there. Other notable tournaments at The Dunes have included the 1960 Southern Amateur won by Charles B. Smith, the 1988 Southern Amateur won by Joe Hamorski, the 1977 U.S. Women's Senior Amateur won by Dorothy Porter, three Carolinas Amateurs, one Carolinas Open, and one South Carolina State Amateur.

Noted members of The Dunes include PGA Senior Tour players Jay Sigel and Leonard Thompson; Charles Smith, the 1960 Southern Amateur champion and Walker Cup player; golf writer Des Sullivan; Carolyn Cudone, five-time U.S. Women's Senior Amateur champion; and Joseph B. Hackler, 2003-2004 president of the Southern Golf Association.

The Homestead (Hot Springs, Virginia)

The hotel at The Homestead in Hot Springs, Virginia, is one of the world's greatest. The goal of The Homestead is to exceed each guest's expectations with exceptional personal service. The resort looks to the future, yet cherishes its historical past. In the President's Lounge, patrons are surrounded by the portraits of the twenty U.S. presidents who have visited The Homestead plus George Washington, whose travels in the area predate the famous resort. The Duke of Windsor once stayed at The Homestead for a month and it has been visited by the likes of Alexander Hamilton, Robert E. Lee, Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller and Thomas Edison.

As early as the 1750s, homesteaders constructed a number of simple wooden guest cabins near the appealing springs. During this period George Washington, in his early twenties, was a colonel in the Virginia Militia that fought in the French and Indian War. In June of 1761, an octagonal wooden building was opened to the public and remains today very much like it was then. It was constructed around the octagonal pool that is about 120 feet in circumference and holds 40,000 gallons of constantly flowing, crystal clear mineral spring water. The 104° springs feed the Spa's indoor pool and mineral baths. The Homestead was created in 1766 when Thomas Bullett gained sole ownership. Bullett and brothers Thomas and Andrew Lewis were militia officers who were compensated with grants of land rather than cash. The three obtained a grant of 300 acres of land that included all seven of the mineral springs in Hot Springs. Today those original acres form the heart of the 15,000-acre resort and on them stand all of the historic buildings and the first tee of the Old Course. Bullett gained sole ownership because the Lewis brothers turned their attention to agricultural pursuits on other land grants in the valley.

Most large towns and cities in Colonial America were located along the bays and rivers of the Atlantic coast. Hot coastal summers bred mosquitoes that carried disease. Modern sanitary conditions and clean drinking water were unknown



The par-five sixteenth hole on the Cascades Course at The Homestead. Photo courtesy of The Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia.



The seventeenth green of the Old Course with The Homestead's Tower in the background. Photo courtesy of The Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia.

quantities. To escape the hot and unhealthy summers in the cities, families of means sought the cool mountain breezes, clean water, and the rest and relaxation that quickly became associated with the springs in Virginia's Allegheny Mountains.

The power of natural mineral spring waters has been espoused for many centuries the world over. "Taking the Waters" was a means of curing disease and alleviating pain. It simply means bathing or soaking in the mineral spring water pools.

The Homestead property has changed hands a number of times. Perhaps the most important acquisition was in 1888 when a corporation headed by financier J. Pierpont Morgan and Melville E. Ingalls, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, purchased the resort. The railroad provided access to The Homestead all year long and for the first time in its history The Homestead did not have to close during the winter. By 1892, The Homestead accomplished a glorious facelift. Almost all of the old buildings were razed and a new main Homestead hotel was built. During this same year, the Spa was built. It was the first of its kind in America. New stables were also built and golf was added to the many other sports Homestead visitors could enjoy. Virginia's oldest golf course—The Homestead Course—was a six-hole layout later expanded to 18 holes by Donald Ross in 1913. This is the course where Hot Springs native Sam Snead learned to play golf. The Old Course's first tee is the oldest in continuous use in America.

Fire destroyed The Homestead in 1901, leaving only brick chimneys. Luckily the guests escaped without serious injury. The Grande Dame of the Mountains was rebuilt in record time to an even more glorious state. The Homestead of today consists of buildings constructed of Kentucky red brick, limestone, and steel. The main Homestead Hotel was finished in 1902, followed by the West Wing in 1904 and the East Wing in 1914. Other additions were added and finally the Tower—The Homestead's hallmark—was opened in 1929. The Homestead has 506 guest rooms and suites.

Over the years The Homestead has had its ups and downs financially, but meeting the needs of its guests in a grand fashion has never waned. In 1993 the Pinehurst Company, a subsidiary of ClubCorp, the nation's largest owner and operator of private city clubs, country clubs, and resorts, acquired The Homestead and refurbished the facilities as was done at Pinehurst.

As golf became more and more popular in the early days, the Old Course could not meet the demands of guests. The Homestead called on William S. Flynn to build its second course. In the 1920s Flynn was not widely known as a golf course designer, but he fashioned what now is recognized as a masterpiece. The 6,659-yard Cascades Course was completed in 1923. When *Golf Digest* released its ratings of America's greatest hundred courses in 1999, the par-70 Cascades was ranked No. 53. Golf writer Herbert Warren Wind called it "the world's finest mountain course."

Because the original greens on the Cascades Course were severely sloped, they were eventually rebuilt. Other changes were made to several holes. Robert Trent Jones did part of the redesign work, but everyone recognizes the foresight and genius of Flynn, who continued to do a multitude of projects including Cherry Hills in Denver, Shinnecock Hills in New York, the James River Course at the Country Club of Virginia in Richmond, and a third nine at The Country Club in Brookline, Massachusetts. Courses he has designed or re-designed have hosted more than ten U.S. Opens.

When Flynn designed and built the Cascades Course, it was one of the

greatest engineering feats in golf history. The course was cut out of a deep mountain forest where boulders weighing as much as twenty tons had to be removed. The work was done by nine teams, each with from twelve to twenty men, and many teams of horses and mules. The most sophisticated piece of equipment used was a steam shovel.

Flynn's design uses its mountain location to influence play, but not to dictate it. Talented players can use the slopes and roll to their advantage, while less skilled golfers will not find themselves penalized by forced carries or unfair placement of hazards.

The Lower Cascades, located about five miles from Hot Springs, opened in 1963. It was designed by Robert Trent Jones. It features Jones's trademark runway tee boxes and wide fairways. Jones included severe green contouring and strategically placed bunkers. The course includes a peaceful stream that meanders through the valley floor.

Rees Jones, son of Robert Trent Jones, accomplished a \$1 million redesign to preserve the essential flair and enhance the traditionally favorite characteristics of the Donald Ross-designed Old Course. Abundant fairway contouring gives most shots a side hill, up hill, or down hill lie to small greens.

The Cascades Course has been the venue to seven United States Golf Association Championships. The first was the 1928 U.S. Women's Amateur won by Glenna Collett, followed by the 1966 Curtis Cup won by the U.S. The U.S. Women's Amateur was played there again in 1994. The other national championships there were the 1967 U.S. Women's Open, 1980 U.S. Senior Amateur, 1988 U.S. Amateur, and 2000 U.S. Mid-Amateur. Senior PGA Tour events were played there in 1995 and 1996. Casey Wittenberg of Memphis won the ninety-seventh Southern Amateur on the Cascades Course in 2003.

The Virginia State Amateur has been contested thirty-eight times at The Homestead, and the Virginia Women's Amateur has been held there since 1962. Vinny Giles, a Southern Golf Association Hall of Fame inductee and former U.S. and British Amateur champion, won six of his record seven Virginia State Amateurs at the Cascades. In 1968, the tournament was contested at stroke play and he won by fifteen strokes.

The Honors Course (Ooltewah, Tennessee)

The Honors Course is located northeast of Chattanooga in Ooltewah, Tennessee. When this magnificent Pete Dye course opened in 1983, The Honors set a standard for quality. Businessman John T. "Jack" Lupton II and other Chattanooga developers set out to build a world-class golf course that could host America's premier amateur golf tournaments, namely the U.S. Amateur. The Honors accomplished this feat in 1991. It has also been the venue for such notable golf events as the 1986 Southern Amateur, the 1994 Curtis Cup, the 1996 NCAA Championship, and Tennessee State Amateur and Women's State Amateur.

The building of a great golf course in the Chattanooga area was not the original idea of Lupton's, but he made it happen. It is not a country club. It is strictly a golf club and has served as a model for other exclusive golf clubs in Tennessee and elsewhere. "It will be known as 'The Honors Course,'" Lupton said during early planning. "We are honoring amateur golf at the local, state, and national





The par-four eleventh hole at The Honors Course. Photo courtesy of The Honors Course, Ooltewah, Tennessee.

levels..." The club's policy is to host only exceptional amateur tournaments. The club's logo is a likeness of the Tennessee State Amateur Championship trophy.

Lupton said amateur golf is "the last bastion of honesty in sports." Everything Lupton does is accomplished with style and grace. In preparing for the 1991 U.S. Amateur, every effort was made to eliminate the commercialism that seemed to be taking over the world of sports, including golf. Instead of the glossy four-color souvenir program prevalent in today's corporate world, the U.S. Amateur program at The Honors was simple but beautiful, and contained stories about amateur golf, the philosophy of The Honors Course and the U.S. Amateur.

The Honors Course is a tribute to all the great amateur champions who have played golf in Tennessee. The Honors Circle in front of The Honors clubhouse initially recognized the exploits of five great Tennessee amateur golfers: A. P. "Polly" Boyd, Cary Middlecoff, Lew Oehmig, Betty Rowland Probasco, and Judy Eller Street. It was expanded to include two other great Volunteer State champions, Sarah Ingram and Curtis Person Sr., plus Mitch Voges, 1991 U.S. Amateur champion; the Curtis Cup teams of 1994; and the 1996 NCAA champions, Arizona State University and Tiger Woods of Stanford University. Woods shot a three-under-par score of 285 to win the NCAA Championship in his final college tournament.

The premise of The Honors from the beginning was to provide a test of golf at a course that would always be in immaculate condition. It's an incredibly difficult golf course when set-up and played from its championship tees. Paul Simson of Raleigh, North Carolina, is one of the country's best career amateurs. He was medalist in the 1995 Southern Amateur at Holston Hills. At the 1999 U.S. Amateur at Pebble Beach, Simson was asked in an interview if he had ever played a course as hard as Pebble. "Yeah, I have," he said. "Back in '91 they played the Amateur at The Honors. That course was just as hard. It might have been harder."

The Honors was the first course in the southeast part of the United States to use Zoysia grass on its fairways. Today, Zoysia is the grass of choice for fairways at

all new courses that can afford it. David Stone has been the green superintendent at The Honors from the beginning. He has one of the country's premier jobs, but one of the most demanding. The standard for conditioning at The Honors is as high as at any course in the country and conditioning of courses in Tennessee is as difficult as it gets because it is in the transitional zone. In Tennessee, traditional cool-season grasses are difficult to grow in the summer and warm-season grasses cannot persevere its winters. Stone's name in the turfgrass industry is synonymous with the use and care of Zoysia grass. He is in demand as a speaker at turfgrass meetings on this and other subjects. In 1999, the State Amateur was played at The Honors during a weeklong heat wave that reached temperatures of a hundred degrees. Despite this stress on the grass, Stone's greens were rolling at thirteen on the Stempmeter. Stone and The Honors Course also received national recognition for preserving a natural wildlife habitat on the course by Audubon International in 1991.

It is fitting that the ninety-eighth Southern Amateur is being played in the Chattanooga area in 2004 since the Southern Golf Association was organized during a weekend meeting in Chattanooga in 1902. Later that year the first Southern Amateur was played in Nashville and Jack Lupton's grandfather, John T. Lupton, was the tournament's third low qualifier and played in the semifinals. Jack grew up in the home his grandfather built across the street from Chattanooga Golf and Country Club, Tennessee's oldest golf course, yet he had no interest in golf until he was twenty-five years old. Through his Coca-Cola interests, Lupton became a close friend of Bobby Jones and his great love for golf was nurtured through this friendship.

Lupton has been a member of Augusta National Golf Club for more than thirty years. His association with Jones cultivated his appreciation for the importance of the amateur golfer. As a result of this passion, Tennessee golf has been blessed like no other. Through Lupton's generosity to the Tennessee Golf Foundation, Golf House Tennessee in Franklin has a facility valued at \$4 million. Through this vehicle, Tennessee has established a junior golf program that is the envy of the nation. In 1997, the Tennessee PGA and Tennessee Golf Association were named the Association winner for Junior Golf Development by *Golf Digest*. Lupton is known for his brevity. A letter over his name is considered long if it consists of three sentences. When asked how he would measure the success of the Little Course at Aspen Grove and Golf House Tennessee, which houses up to sixty junior golfers in weekly camps, he said: "First, the young golfers must recognize and appreciate those adults who gave them the opportunity to play. Second, if they say 'thank you' when they leave."

Because of the emphasis Lupton and The Honors Course has placed on promoting championship amateur golf, other premier clubs and courses in Tennessee are now seeking future national, regional, and state championships.

In August of 1987, *GOLF Magazine* rated The Honors the fifty-sixth best course in the world. That same year, *Golf Digest* ranked the course twenty-first in its America's Hundred Greatest Golf Courses. Other events that have been held at The Honors include the Devonshire Cup (matches between seniors from the U.S. and Canada) the AJGA (American Junior Golf Association) East-West matches; and the Ruth Eller Challenge Cup. The Eller Cup is held at either The Honors or in Canada. These annual matches pit the best junior girls from Tennessee against Canada's best.

Through Lupton's generosity to the Tennessee Golf Foundation, Golf House Tennessee in Franklin has a facility valued at \$4 million.

SOUTHERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS

	CHAMPION	HOST CLUB (COURSE)
1902	ALBERT F. SCHWARTZ, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	NASHVILLE GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB (BELLE MEADE) NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
1903	ALBERT W. GAINES, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE	SWANANNOA GOLF CLUB, ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
1904	ANDREW MANSON, DARIEN, GEORGIA	LOUISVILLE COUNTRY CLUB, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
1905	ANDREW MANSON, DARIEN, GEORGIA	SAVANNAH GOLF CLUB, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
1906	LEIGH CARROLL, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	AUDUBON GOLF CLUB, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
1907	NELSON WHITNEY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	ATLANTA ATHLETIC CLUB (EAST LAKE), ATLANTA, GEORGIA
1908	NELSON WHITNEY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	MEMPHIS COUNTRY CLUB, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
1909	JOHN P. "JACK" EDRINGTON, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	MEMPHIS COUNTRY CLUB, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

PRESIDENTS

1902 – 1903 ALBERT W. GAINES, CHATTANOOGA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

1903 – 1904 J. J. MCCLOSKEY, SWANANNOA GOLF CLUB, ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

1904 – 1909 HORACE F. SMITH, NASHVILLE GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB (BELLE MEADE)
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

“On the golf course, a man may be the dogged victim of inexorable fate, be struck down by an appalling stroke of tragedy, become the hero of unbelievable melodrama, or the clown in a side-splitting comedy—any of these within a few hours, and all without having to bury a corpse or repair a tangled personality.”

BOBBY JONES

CHAPTER 4

THE 1900S

THE FUTURE WAS bright for America as its seventy-six million inhabitants looked toward the twentieth century. The male life expectancy was 46.3 years and the U.S. treasury had a surplus of \$46 million. Before the end of this first decade, 700 would lose their lives in the San Francisco earthquake and the Wright brothers would make their first flight in an airplane at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. In 1900, there were only ten miles of paved road and it took fifty-two days to drive from coast-to-coast. There were only 8,000 automobiles, but this would change quickly because Henry Ford was making one that was affordable at a cost of \$700 to \$900. One could get it in his choice of color, too, provided that it was black.

In 1900, the United States Golf Association was five years old. The first U.S. Open, U.S. Amateur, and U.S. Women's Amateur were all played in 1895. Golf was in its infancy in America, but the South was being made aware of the sport through various means. Southern businessmen were learning about golf through trips to the New England states and Scotland and England. Foreign businessmen brought golf to the South, principally to ports such as New Orleans, Memphis, Charleston, and Savannah where import-export commerce was conducted. Southern sons were attending Eastern schools and finding the game to their liking.

On Monday, March 17, 1902 — St. Patrick's Day — Robert Tyre “Bobby” Jones Jr. was born in Atlanta. On the previous weekend just a few miles to the north in Chattanooga, Tennessee, a group of golfers representing golf clubs in the South met to organize what we know today as the Southern Golf Association. Golf clubs in Tennessee (Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville); Georgia (Atlanta, Darien, Rome, Macon, and Savannah); Alabama (Anniston, Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, and Tuscaloosa); North Carolina (Asheville); and Louisiana (New Orleans) expressed interest in joining and most sent

SOUTHERN GOLF LEAGUE

A Permanent Organization Effected Yesterday.

A.W. GAINES OF THIS CITY IS PRESIDENT

Preliminary Arrangements for First Annual Tournament Made — Details of the Meeting.

The Southern Golf Association was organized at a meeting of the golf players of the south held in this city yesterday. This is the first compact organization of the kind ever formed in the south and will give the ancient game a great impetus in this section. There has been much talk during the past five or six years of the organization of such an association, something after the order of the United States Golf Association of America, which embraces the principal golf clubs of the east, north, and west, but not until this time has the movement ever materialized into anything.

**The Chattanooga Sunday Times
March 16, 1902**

representatives. It was a relatively brief meeting at the Stanton House. It started at ten a.m. That afternoon the group played golf at Chattanooga Golf and Country Club and the visitors were entertained with an elaborate dinner and dancing in the evening.

"A constitution and a set of by-laws were adopted for the organization of the Southern Golf Association and to embrace all of the golf clubs south of the Mason and Dixon line," *The Chattanooga Sunday Times* reported. "There are about thirty or forty clubs in smaller cities of the south not represented at the meeting, but it was stated they would be taken into membership in the near future, arrangements having been made by them to enter whenever the association was fully organized."

The following officers were elected: President — Albert W. Gaines, Chattanooga; Vice President — J. J. McCloskey, Asheville, North Carolina; Secretary — H. B. Yergason, Birmingham; Treasurer — L. T. Smith, Anniston, Alabama.

An executive committee made up of the officers, plus Horace H. Lurton Jr. of Nashville, Leigh Carroll of New Orleans, and Robert Graves of Rome, Georgia, met to discuss holding its first annual tournament (Southern Amateur). Lurton extended an invitation to hold the tournament at his club, Nashville Golf and Country Club.

Nashville's invitation was accepted and the committee decided on the following prizes: cups for the Southern Amateur champion and the winner of the consolation flight and medals for the best qualifying score and the runner-up to the champion. "The Nashville delegates promised the golfers a royal good time, and there is no doubt they will be able to carry out their promise, as the club there is one of the wealthiest in the south, having recently built a new club house at an expense of \$6,000 and spent much money in fixing up their links," the *Times* added.

Other delegates to the organization meeting were John T. Lupton and Ross Faxon of Chattanooga, Bernard Norton of Rome, Georgia, H. C. Stiles of Birmingham, and Robert Lusk of Nashville.

As predicted, Nashville rolled out the red carpet to its guests in early June. "The links of the Nashville Golf and Country Club are the most beautiful in the South," J. J. McCloskey of Asheville, North Carolina, said. Birmingham's Robert H. Baugh won the qualifying medal with rounds of 41-42-44-39—166 over the testy nine-hole course, two strokes better than Lewis Rumbough of Asheville.

Albert F. Schwartz of New Orleans was crowned the first Southern Amateur champion when he defeated Percy Whitting, a Vanderbilt University student, 4 and 2, in the finals. Schwartz

reached the finals by defeating C. L. Nelson of Louisville, Kentucky, 5 and 3, in the first round, followed by an upset of the tournament favorite, Andrew Manson of Darien, Georgia, 2-up, in the quarterfinals, and William P. Hill of Atlanta, 12 and 11, in the semifinals.

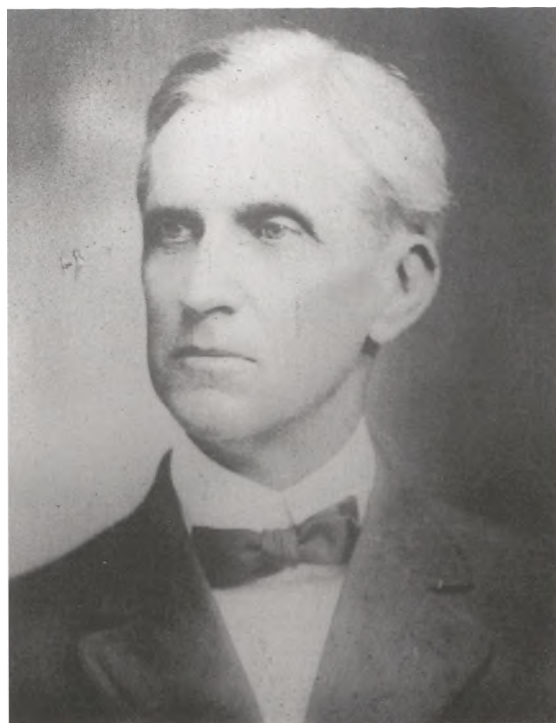
Winning a golf tournament was no surprise to Schwartz or his New Orleans friends since he was at the time one of the South's most versatile athletes. He had moved to New Orleans from his native Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1892 to partner with his brother in business. He became the Southern Athletic Club's best pole vaulter and hurdler. He was the quarterback on the SAC football team and played semi-pro baseball. In addition, he was on the St. John Rowing Club team and a member of the City Park Gun Club. He had been playing the game for only a year at Audubon Golf Club before the Nashville tournament.

Schwartz's match with Manson proved to be the most exciting of the tournament. Manson, a native of Scotland, was one of five brothers. All of the Mansons learned to play golf in their native country and frequently made return visits to Prestwick. Andrew was recognized as the best player in Georgia and Florida. He regularly won golf cups in the Jacksonville and St. Augustine area. Darien, Georgia, was founded in the early 1800s by Scots and was a port where timber was exported. The Mansons were in the timber business. They founded Darien Golf Club and built a clubhouse and course on property now occupied by the present McIntosh County Academy. According to the New Orleans newspaper, *The Daily Picayune*, Manson was not playing his best because he had not been well since arriving in Nashville. But the Scot was affable and made many friends during his stay.

"Albert is a gude player, and he'll drive the dom tar oot of the bugger," Manson said of his opponent to a writer for *The Nashville American*.

The article also said Manson lost, but he was not near as put-out about it as those of his friends, who had considered him the easy winner of the championship. He was the favorite in all bets, as much as 5 to 1 being placed on him before the first matches were played. Everyone was awed by the play of Schwartz. He was considered as long a driver as English professional Harry Vardon. The writer's description of Schwartz playing the final hole of his match with Manson is classic, especially for one not entirely familiar with the game of golf.

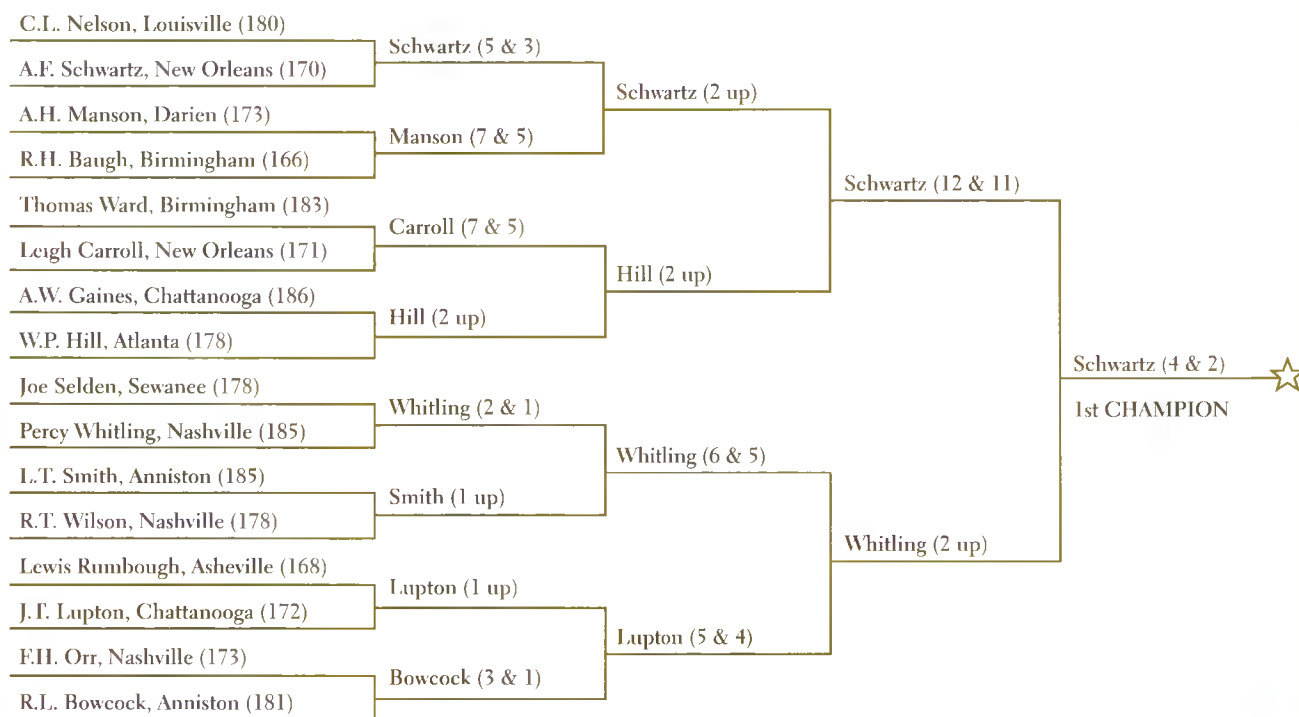
"Manson and he (Schwartz) played once around the course, and at the eighth hole on the second round he was one hole to the good with one to play, this giving Manson a chance to tie the score and win the game," the article reads. "Schwartz picked out a good place on the eighth tee and selected a handful of the best wet sand in the pail, which he formed into the nicest mound he could make. After placing his 'bugger' to suit him he 'addressed' the ball, but what he said could not be heard, though the spectators saw that he was talking very prettily to it. Andrew stood by with a non-chalant air on his countenance, and never erased the pleasant smile from his face as he saw his lengthy opponent draw back his driver as if he would drive the 'dom tar out of the bugger.' Swash, hit the driver, up into the circumambient went the little white sphere until it reached the proper height, when it took a straight shoot for the green where the ninth hole was located, 250 yards away. The bogey [what today is called par] for this hole is four strokes, which means two for the drive, one for the approach and one for the putt. Schwartz landed his ball on the green with one drive, and then capped his feat by making a



Albert W. Gaines, Southern Golf Association's first president in 1902 and the 1903 Southern Amateur champion. Photo courtesy of Golf House Tennessee, Franklin, Tennessee.

SOUTHERN GOLF ASSOCIATION FIRST ANNUAL TOURNAMENT

NASHVILLE GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, JUNE 4-7, 1902



22-foot putt, which won the game, and blasted Manson's chances for taking the cup. Those who saw this game agree that it was the most brilliant ever played here or in the South, and that the feats of the winner place him in the front rank of the amateurs of this country."

The victory by Schwartz was only the first of many by New Orleans golfers who would dominate Southern golf for the first two decades. Chattanooga's Albert W. Gaines, the SGA's first president, won the second Southern Amateur at Swanannoa Golf Club in Asheville and then Manson would become the first two-time winner by taking the crown in 1904 and 1905.

It was fitting for John M. Gray Jr., president of Nashville Golf and Country

Club, to present the cups and the medals at the conclusion of the inaugural tournament. It was the members of his club who proposed the organization of a regional golf association. Those members were shoe merchant Horace H. Lurton Jr., the son of the U.S. Supreme Court judge, and attorney Robert Lusk. At the conclusion of the tournament there were eighteen member clubs in the Southern Golf Association with five more clubs having submitted applications.

Two monumental occurrences marked the first decade in the Southern Golf Association's history. Horace F. Smith of the Nashville Golf and Country Club assumed the presidency of the Southern Golf Association in 1904 and for the next twenty-six years promoted golf in the South and earned the title, "Father of Southern Golf," and players from New Orleans established the Crescent City as the best golf town in the South.

At Savannah in 1905, Lawrence Eustis of New Orleans won his first of three straight qualifying medals and Manson won his second straight Southern Amateur. At the SGA's annual meeting, Leigh Carroll extended an invitation from Audubon Golf Club to host the 1906 tournament in New Orleans. It would be here that Crescent City players would begin a long dominance. Several cities and several states have had short spells of dominance in Southern golf, but none to equal that of the New Orleans contingent. In the beginning, the New Orleans players were members of Audubon Golf Club.

Audubon was not the first golf course in New Orleans. Earlier attempts had been made to play golf there and by 1906 a group called the Country Club had a course at City Park. Eustis, Carroll, Nelson Whitney, Schwartz, and the other good players in New Orleans belonged to both clubs. It was 1913 before the New Orleans Country Club was established with Leigh Carroll as its first president.

The play by the members from Audubon was sweeping in 1906. Six of the eight players in the quarterfinals were from the club, a record never equaled, and it was the first time four players from the same club played in the semifinals. Audubon players won the two top prizes (Carroll and Whitney), the qualifying medal (Eustis), the first-ever club team championship (Carroll, Whitney, Eustis, and Schwartz), the best-ball foursome (W. E. Stauffer and J. B. Bush), and the handicap tournament (Eustis). On the day before the tournament started, the Louisiana team, represented by Audubon players, won the state team tournament over teams from Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. An Audubon member also won the Dixie Cup (first flight), but the other flights, Audubon Cup (second flight) and Consolation Cup (third flight) were won by out-of-towners. SGA president Horace F. Smith was scheduled to present the prizes, but he was called home to Nashville on business. In handing out the trophies, Carroll had something graceful to say to each winner, but when it came to the Championship Cup he ignored the event completely. There were calls from every quarter and modestly he replied that he would take what was left. Carroll was 9-up at lunch and had defeated the younger Whitney, 10 and 9, in the 36-hole final match.

Whitney, age twenty, and Eustis, age twenty-one, were the first youngsters to



1906 Southern Amateur champion Leigh Carroll. Photo courtesy of New Orleans Country Club.

THE NINETEENTH HOLE

Somehow, without doubt, the impression is out,
 Among the simple, I mean,
That the game is all o'er—
 There remains nothing more—
After playing the eighteenth green;
 This may have been true when the game was yet new,
But now—it's no secret to tell—
 That just at the goal, there's a nineteenth hole,
As the duffers all know very well.

The nineteenth green is never the scene
Of aught but a friendly game.
The only rule here is one of good cheer
 And a penalty is naught but a name;
You can here sympathize with another's "bad lies,"
 There is giving and taking of quarter,
And you may take "a drop," if by a bad "top,"
 You are stymied by "casual water."

In playing this green, "one down" doesn't mean
 That the player is no longer "up."
And you don't fill the air with epithets rare,
 When you hang "on the rim of the cup."
All the players are "scratch" in this sociable match
 And no "cold bogey" confounds,
And from a frank view it seems to be true,
 That we are alike (as we lie);
And oft we are told of the putts that are "holed,"
 Of drives that never were seen.
Which we simply pass by as a very "bad lie,"
 Or merely a "rub of the green."

In playing the green known as number nineteen
 The "approach" should be cautiously made.
For guarding the cup, ugly hazards loom up
 Such as water and weak lemonade;
The correct proper thing is a short easy swing,
 Give the elbow a suitable bend,
A slight gentle twist of the right-hand wrist,
 And then a strong "pull" at the end.

—ALBERT W. GAINES

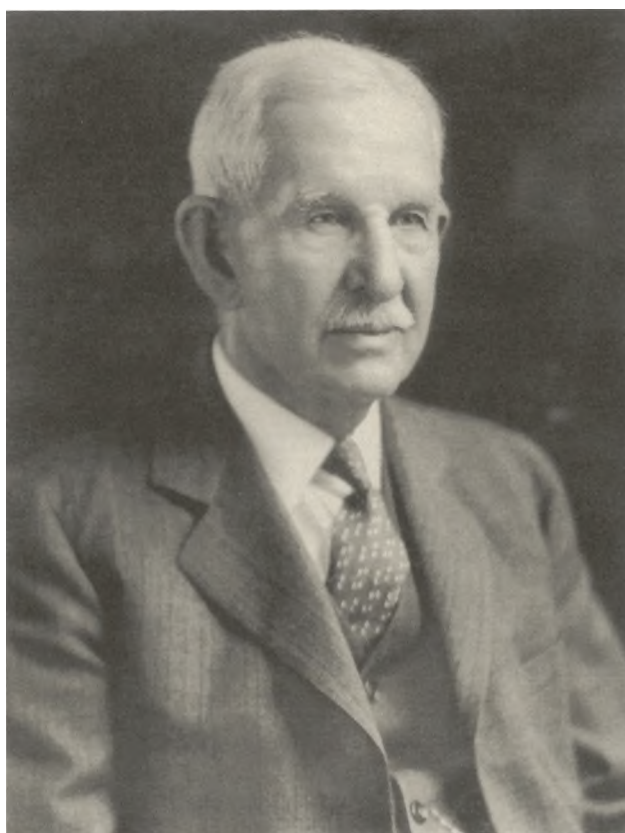
impact Southern golf. Whitney defeated Eustis, 1-up, at Atlanta's East Lake in 1907. The next year at Memphis, Whitney would firmly place the Southern Amateur on the American golf map. Despite being the defending champion, Whitney was not the favorite in 1908. H. Chandler Egan, a native of the Chicago area, had recently begun work for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Louisville, Kentucky. He was representing the Louisville Golf Club. Other than Jerome Travers and Walter J. Travis, Egan was the best golfer in America. He was the winner of the Western Amateur in 1902, 1904, 1905 and 1907 and the runner-up in 1903. He had also won the U.S. Amateur in 1904 and '05 and the National Intercollegiate in 1902. At the Southern in 1908, Egan won the medal, but lost to Whitney, 4 and 3, in the finals. This was Egan's only year to play in the Southern because he returned to Chicago before the next tournament. Friends said it was the worst Egan had played in several seasons, but in accepting the runner-up cup, he thanked everyone for their hospitality. Egan said he was "a member of the Southern Association" for only ten days, but looked upon himself as an old Memphian. At the conclusion of the match at the thirty-third hole, New Orleans teammates lifted Whitney on their shoulders for a trip to the clubhouse. The spectators, however, insisted upon the pair playing out the "bye" holes and Whitney was released from custody in order to grant this wish.

"I played the best game I ever played in my life, that's about all there is to tell," Whitney said. "The course is excellent. This and last year's titles are the only ones I ever have held." Whitney, the son of George Q. Whitney of the Whitney National Bank, played his first golf six years earlier at the age of fifteen in Poland Spring, Maine.

Whitney would later win three more Southern Amateurs, but did not defend in 1909 when John P. "Jack" Edrington defeated George C. Oliver of Birmingham, 8 and 7. Edrington, who is credited with being the first Memphian to bring golf clubs home to share with his friends, upset Ellis Knowles, the 1907 National Intercollegiate champion from Pensacola, Florida, 1-up, in the semifinals. At the conclusion of the match, Edrington said: "I am glad to shake the hand of the best golfer in the South." Knowles played his college golf at Yale University. Egan played at Harvard. Only the Eastern universities were playing golf until the 1930s.

Horace F. Smith, the long-standing SGA president, was born in Mayfield, New York, in 1848. He enlisted as a drummer boy in the Union Army and by 1865 was a telegraph operator for the United States Military Railroad in Huntsville, Alabama. He and his brother, Milton, moved to Louisville to work for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at the end of the Civil War. In 1898 H. F. Smith came to Nashville as traffic manager of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad. He later was named senior vice president.

Smith was an original member of the Nashville Golf and Country Club that was organized in 1901. He was an avid golfer, but noted for his organizational skills, not his golf ability. With Smith the president of the SGA,



*Horace F. Smith, 1904-1930
Southern Golf Association
president. Photo courtesy of
Belle Meade Country Club,
Nashville, Tennessee.*

Nashville became the headquarters of the organization. Smith was also a director of the Western Golf Association from 1907 to 1918 and served as WGA president in 1910. During Smith's third term as president of Nashville Golf and Country Club in 1914, construction started on the present clubhouse and golf course of Belle Meade Country Club, which relocated from its original location at the corner of today's West End Boulevard and Bowling Avenue. In *Seventy Years of Belle Meade Country Club*, printed in 1971, Tom Webb Jr., the club's oldest member who was ninety-two at the time, said Smith used his private railroad car to take the better players at Nashville Golf (Belle Meade) on trips to New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta, Kansas City, Denver, and other cities for matches. He was friends with Charles "Chick" Evans and the Egan brothers (H. Chandler and Walter) and convinced them to play exhibitions in the South. Smith was an early member of the United States Seniors' Golf Association, an organization for golfers fifty-five years or older that started annual competitions in 1905 in Rye, New York.

As of 1908, the SGA had the following 28 member clubs: Country Club of Mobile (Alabama); Birmingham Golf Club; Audubon Golf Club of New Orleans; Nashville Golf and Country Club; Savannah (Georgia) Golf Club; Darien (Georgia) Golf Club; Chattanooga Golf Club; Louisville (Kentucky) Golf Club; Highland Golf Club of Anniston, Alabama; Country Club of Augusta (Georgia); Dallas Golf and Country Club; Florida Country Club of Jacksonville; Charleston (South Carolina) Country Club; Pinehurst (North Carolina) Golf Club; Sarasota (Florida) Golf Club; Country Club of New Orleans; Galveston (Texas) Golf Club; Country Club of Little Rock (Arkansas); Memphis Country Club; Country Club of Vicksburg (Mississippi); Houston (Texas) Golf Club; Log Cabin Club of Macon, Georgia; Fort Smith (Arkansas) Country Club; Cherokee Golf Club of Knoxville; Ft. Worth Golf Club; Cloverhurst Country Club of Athens, Georgia; Country Club of Montgomery (Alabama); and Atlanta Athletic Club.

1902 Southern Amateur, Nashville Golf and Country Club (June 4-7)

Championship: Albert F. Schwartz, New Orleans, def. Percy Whitling, Nashville, 4&2, finals; Schwartz def. William P. Hill, Atlanta, 12&11; Whitling def. John T. Lupton, Chattanooga, 2-up, semifinals
Medalist: Robert H. Baugh, Birmingham, 166

1903 Southern Amateur, Swanannoa Golf Club, Asheville, NC (May 20-24)

Championship: Albert W. Gaines, Chattanooga, def. H. L. Edwards, Dallas, 19th hole, finals; Edwards def. William P. Hill, Atlanta, 3&2; Gaines def. J. J. McCloskey, Asheville, NC, 19th hole; semifinals
Medalist: Andrew Manson, Darien, GA, 84

1904 Southern Amateur, Louisville Country Club, Louisville, KY (June 10-13)

Championship: Andrew Manson, Darien, GA, def. William P. Hill, Atlanta, 4&2, finals; Manson def. F. W. Coleman, Anniston, AL, 3&2; Hill def. Ike Starks, Louisville, KY, 4&2, semifinals
Medalist: Andrew Manson, Darien, GA, 84

1905 Southern Amateur, Savannah Golf Club, Savannah, GA (May 10-13)

Championship: Andrew Manson, Darien, GA, def. Noble A. Hardee, Savannah, GA, 2&1, finals; Hardee def. Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, 3&2; Manson def. John T. Lupton, Chattanooga, 1-up, semifinals
Medalist: *Lawrence Eustis, New Orleans, and Andrew Manson, Darien, GA, 88

1906 Southern Amateur, Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans (May 2-5)

Championship: Leigh Carroll, New Orleans, def. Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, 10&9, finals; Whitney def. Lawrence Eustis, New Orleans, 2&1; Carroll def. Norton Buckner, New Orleans, 4&2, semifinals
Medalist: Lawrence Eustis, New Orleans, 82
Team Championship: Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans, 347 (Lawrence Eustis 82, Leigh Carroll 86, Nelson Whitney 88, Albert F. Schwartz 91)

1907 Southern Amateur, Atlanta Athletic Club – East Lake Course (June 8-12)

Championship: Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, def. Lawrence Eustis, New Orleans, 1-up, finals; Eustis def. R. H. Thach Jr., Birmingham, 6&4; Whitney def. William P. Ward, Birmingham, 3&2, semifinals
Medalist: Lawrence Eustis, New Orleans, 86
Team Championship: Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans, 363 (Lawrence Eustis 86, Nelson Whitney 90, R. H. Brooke 90, W. P. Stewart 97)

1908 Southern Amateur, Memphis Country Club (May 27-30)

Championship: Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, def. H. Chandler Egan, Louisville, KY, 4&3, finals; Whitney def. William Richardson, Memphis, 5&4; Egan def. George C. Oliver, Birmingham, 3&2, semifinals
Medalist: H. Chandler Egan, Louisville, KY, 73
Team Championship: Memphis Country Club 323 (Joe Falls Jr. 78, Charles O. Pfeil 81, John P. "Jack" Edrington 82, William Richardson 82)

1909 Southern Amateur, Memphis Country Club (May 25-29)

Championship: John P. "Jack" Edrington, Memphis, def. George C. Oliver, Birmingham, 8&7, finals; Edrington def. Ellis Knowles, Pensacola, FL, 1-up; Oliver def. Albert W. Gaines, Chattanooga, 7&6, semifinals
Medalist: *John P. Edrington, Memphis, and Ellis Knowles, Pensacola, FL, 162
Team Championship: Memphis Country Club 333 (John P. "Jack" Edrington 82; W. A. Hood 83, J. H. Dougherty 83; G. D. Raine Jr. 85; J. L. Kerr 85)

* playoff

SGA Competitions Year-By-Year

SOUTHERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS

	CHAMPION	HOST CLUB (COURSE)
1910	F. C. BYRD, ATLANTA, GEORGIA	ATLANTA ATHLETIC CLUB (EAST LAKE COURSE), ATLANTA, GEORGIA
1911	W. P. STEWART, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	NASHVILLE GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB (BELLE MEADE), NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
1912	W. P. STEWART, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	CHATTANOOGA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
1913	NELSON WHITNEY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	MONTGOMERY COUNTRY CLUB, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
1914	NELSON WHITNEY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	MEMPHIS COUNTRY CLUB, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
1915	CHARLES L. DEXTER JR., DALLAS, TEXAS	ATLANTA ATHLETIC CLUB (EAST LAKE COURSE), ATLANTA, GEORGIA
1916	REUBEN C. BUSH, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	DALLAS COUNTRY CLUB, DALLAS, TEXAS
1917	ROBERT T. "BOBBY" JONES JR., ATLANTA, GEORGIA	ROEBUCK GOLF AND AUTOMOBILE CLUB, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
1918	NO CHAMPIONSHIP	
1919	NELSON WHITNEY, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	NEW ORLEANS COUNTRY CLUB, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

PRESIDENT

1910 – 1919 HORACE F. SMITH, NASHVILLE GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB (BELLE MEADE),
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

“Don’t get me wrong, but I played some pretty darn creditable golf in the Amateur in the Twenties, then I’d run into Bobby, and he would absolutely annihilate me. You have no idea how good Bobby was!”

FRANCIS OUIMET, 1913 U.S. OPEN CHAMPION,
1914 AND 1931 U.S. AMATEUR CHAMPION

CHAPTER 5

THE 1910S

THE U.S. POPULATION in 1910 was 92.4 million. The country’s treasury was faced with a \$1.15 billion deficit. The male life expectancy was 48.4 years and the average salary was \$750 a year. Children were hired to work in factories, mills, and mines for long hours in unsafe and unhealthy conditions. Men wore striped trousers, morning coat, starched white shirt, and top hat. Ballroom dancing was popular.

During the decade, Byron Nelson (February 4, 1912, Ft. Worth), Sam Snead (May 27, 1912, Hot Springs, Virginia), Ben Hogan (August 13, 1912, Dublin, Texas), and Fred Haas Jr. (January 3, 1916, Portland, Arkansas) were born. Amateur Francis Ouimet registered a stunning upset by defeating Harry Vardon and Ted Ray in the 1913 U.S. Open, and the Professional Golfers Association of America (PGA) was founded in New York in 1916.

Bobby Jones was just eight years old when he saw the Southern Amateur at East Lake in 1910. Bobby and his parents had a summer home across the street from the East Lake course. Young Jones learned to play golf by emulating the better players at the club. His swing was modeled after Scotsman Stewart Maiden, the East Lake pro. In that 1910 Southern, Bobby got to see F. G. Byrd, a baseball player on the Atlanta Athletic Club team, defeat Reuben G. Bush of New Orleans, 8 and 6, in the finals. Defending champion John P. “Jack” Edrington of Memphis defeated the medalist and favorite, Ellis Knowles of Pensacola, Florida, 2 and 1, in the second round, and E. W. Daley of Nashville, 2-up, in the quarterfinals, but then had to forfeit to Byrd in the semifinals because of illness. “He was a very effective player,” Jones wrote of Byrd. “He had a short, little back swing and hit the ball with a sort of flip. He gave it a little twist up at the top of his finish. He was a short man and very strong, and I remember that he sported a heavy, impressive mustache.”

*From 1906 through
1919, excluding
1918 when no tour-
nament was played
because of World
War I, New Orleans
placed at least one
finalist in 11 of the
13 tournaments.*

The preeminence of the New Orleans players went back further than 1910, but it was in this second decade when they completely dominated Southern golf. As a part of the Southern Amateur competition, a team championship began as a part of qualifying in 1906. Teams from either Audubon Golf Club (five times) or New Orleans Country Club (twice) won this title seven times from 1906 through 1919. In 1912 at Chattanooga, New Orleans Country Club's 316 was seventeen strokes better than rival Audubon Golf Club, the second place team. Most of the New Orleans players were members of both clubs, but on hearing of the New Orleans club stopping Audubon's four-year string of victories, President C. B. Thorn and the members at home began making preparations for a spirited reception for their team on its return the following week.

Nelson Whitney won his first two Southern Amateur championships in 1907 and 1908 and three more (1913, 1914, and 1919) in the second decade. Only two other players, Bobby Jones and Sam Perry, won as many as three. Whitney also was the runner-up three times, but he was just one of many great players from the Crescent City. The other winners from New Orleans of this era were Leigh Carroll (1906), W.P. Stewart (1911, 1912), and Reuben Bush (1916). Bush was also runner-up twice.

From 1906 through 1919, excluding 1918 when no tournament was played because of World War I, New Orleans placed at least one finalist in eleven of the thirteen tournaments. It was only once during this period that a New Orleans player did not make it to the semifinals (1909). Twice (1906 and 1919), three made it to the semifinals. On four occasions both finalists were from the same city and club, and in 1906 all four semifinalists and six of eight quarterfinalists were from the Audubon Club. The other players of note from New Orleans included Albert F. Schwartz, Norton Buckner, Whitney Bouden, and Lawrence Eustis, who won medalist honors in 1905, '06, and '07 and was a runner-up to Whitney in 1907.

Whitney was only twenty years old when he made his debut in Southern golf by reaching the Southern Amateur finals against Leigh Carroll in 1906 at Audubon. Carroll, who was more than twice the age of his opponent, crushed Whitney, 10 and 9. The next two years Whitney won, defeating teammate Eustis, 1-up, at East Lake and then upset one of America's great players, H. Chandler Egan of Louisville, Kentucky, and Chicago, 4 and 3, at Memphis. Whitney became the tournament's first three-time winner by defeating George N. Aldredge of Dallas, 4 and 3, at Montgomery, Alabama. His final two Southern titles were spaced six years apart. He was now the old veteran and he was facing Atlanta's two boy wonders, Perry Adair and Bobby Jones. In 1914 at Memphis Country Club, Whitney, age twenty-eight, smashed the fifteen-year-old Adair, 13&12. But Whitney's finest hour came in 1919. Whitney was now thirty-three and the defending champion. Bobby Jones was only seventeen but he was no ordinary yearling. He had played in his first Southern at age thirteen and won at Birmingham's Roebuck in 1917 when he was fifteen. Jones had not learned to control his temper, but he was a seasoned player. Jones and Adair had played a full schedule of exhibitions for the Red Cross the previous year against strong competition. Everyone knew of Jones's ability, but it was Whitney who prevailed. Whitney tied for the medal with Ellis Knowles of Pensacola, Florida, each with 76. Nine other NOCC golfers qualified for the round of 64. They were former champions Reuben Bush, Leigh Carroll, and W. P. Stewart, plus Andrew Stewart, S. J. White, W. G. Cleveland, G. P. Witherspoon, I. H. Stauffer, and Whitney Bouden.

REUBEN G. BUSH

“IN LATER YEARS Reuben Bush kept playing, but the young guys could out hit him so far,” Polly Boyd, the Southern Golf Association president, said of New Orleans’s Bush. He was talking to Tom Siler of the *Knoxville News-Sentinel* in 1952 at Holston Hills. “They’d ask him what he hit,” Boyd said. “If he said a five, they’d smirk and fire away with a seven. Reuben cured ’em of that. He had the numbers filed off and new ones put on. His five had seven on it. He’d say nothing—hold up the club. If it read seven, it meant he really hit a five. The kids, until they caught on, would consistently under club and Reuben would laugh at them.

“It was not all grim warfare in the earlier Southern tournaments. There was, for instance, the time when Reuben went out to practice before a match. He walked out to the practice tee and his opponent, noticing it, sauntered down that way to watch. Reuben hit one and shanked it, the ball going off to the right. The boy chasing the balls went over to get it, and so Reuben turned that way and hit another. Again, he shanked one that went off at about a 90-degree angle and the boy went on around. Once more Reuben turned to face where his last ball had stopped and hit another one. The third one was shanked and went out at a sharp angle. Well, Reuben turned again, hit and shanked a fourth one.

“He had hit four balls to four points of the compass. He had the caddie pick up the bag and went on back to the clubhouse. His opponent had seen it all and didn’t know what to think.

“They played the match and Reuben won, 5 and 4,” Boyd said. “He didn’t shank a single shot during the match.”

In Jones’s opening match that he won, 1-up, over J. C. Lyons, also from New Orleans, the shot of the tournament was struck at the first hole (now No. 10 at New Orleans Country Club). A marker at the first hole today commemorates the remarkable shot. At the time the hole measured about 150 yards and Bobby’s mashie (5-iron) pitch from the tee was pulled to the left of the green and the ball landed in a wheelbarrow left by one of the course’s workmen. To make matters worse the ball rested inside a shoe. The wheelbarrow also included a second shoe, a lawn tool, some greasy rags, and a quantity of cut grass. Two stories have floated around in history as to what actually occurred. According to sports writer O. B. Keeler, Jones was not aware that the rule of “upkeep” applied and he was entitled to a free drop. The other story is that golf professional George Turpie, the referee,

WAITING FOR A BETTER LIE...

A sportswriter commented on the different styles of Bobby Jones and Louis Jacoby, the combatants in the 1917 Southern Amateur at Roebuck in Birmingham. Jones, age fifteen, won 6&4. "Jones' actions are boyish," he wrote. "He never hesitates. He walks to his ball, seizes apparently any old club, holds his first stance and blazes away. Jacoby studies each shot. The game is a serious matter."

During one of Jacoby's long pauses as he prepared to execute a shot, a spectator was heard to say, "What's he waiting for?" Another spectator replied, "Oh, he's waiting for the grass to grow up under the ball and give him a better lie."

"said he couldn't lift under the rules of the day without a penalty." Regardless, Jones used a niblick (9-iron) to smack the shoe that indeed landed on the green. The ball rolled out of the shoe and Jones two-putted for a four and halved the hole.

Bob Monsted, New Orleans CC's oldest member, was a young man at the time of the tournament, but years later he wrote Frank Hannigan, then senior executive director of the USGA, to inquire as to what was the correct way to have proceeded at the time. Hannigan replied promptly: "Mr. Keeler was right; Turpie was wrong." He cited Rule 11 of the 1919 Rules of Golf as they appeared in the USGA Year Book that year. No doubt this was perhaps the only time Jones was not up on the rules.

In the semifinal match between Jones and Whitney a gallery of over 500, including many Atlantans, saw Whitney square the match at the sixteenth hole. Whitney went 1-up at the twentieth, followed by wins at the twenty-second, twenty-third (with a birdie two), and twenty-fourth to go 4-up. The rout was on. Jones never won a hole in the afternoon. Nelson delivered another birdie, a four on the thirtieth hole, for a 7 and 6 victory.

In the finals, Whitney jumped to a 5-up lead after six holes and was 9-up when the players broke for lunch. The match ended on the twenty-fifth hole with a 12 and 11 triumph over Louis Jacoby of Dallas.

"Class is bound to tell, whether it is in golf or any other sport," *The New Orleans Item* reported. "Luck is an element, but consistency is a jewel that has it all over chance. Whitney has always been consistent. The champion isn't an imposing figure on the links—just a white-shirted, thinly built, mild-mannered sort of fellow of some 33 summers. He looks the athlete, has power and strength in his body. Years of tournament play have given Whitney the ideal golfing temperament, if he really wasn't born with it." When 2-down to Jones during the first 18 holes,

Nelson wasn't in the least perturbed. He maintained his usual gait and played without any show of emotion. If he missed a shot, he snapped his fingers or smiled to Reuben Bush, his caddie and close friend. At the conclusion of the final match, he was the talk of the tournament and the crowd buzzed with excitement. But from Whitney's expression one would not know he had won his fifth Southern Amateur championship.

"The sportsmanship and modesty of the champion aren't even exceeded by his wonderful golf," Fred Digby wrote in *The New Orleans Item*. The question had been asked about when the playoff for the medalist would be played. Whitney said there would be no playoff. He was conceding the trophy to Ellis Knowles, who had tied Whitney with a qualifying score of 76.

Bob Monsted, age eighty-eight, learned to play golf at a very early age and was privileged to know the great players that New Orleans produced in the early part of the twentieth century. "I played at Audubon and at the big course, that's what we called New Orleans Country Club," Monsted said. "Reuben Bush and Nelson Whitney were excellent players and both were known as big-time playboys." Bush was a securities broker with the E. A. Pierce Company that later merged into what is now Merrill-Lynch, and Nelson was associated with Whitney National Bank that is still one of New Orleans's great financial institutions.

"I was fortunate enough to have beaten Mr. Whitney, 1-up, in our invitation-al tournament," Monsted said. "In those days we had a lot of good players like Fred Haas playing in that tournament. The reason I was close to Mr. Bush and Mr. Whitney was because I played a lot of golf with his son [George, the son of Reuben G. Bush Jr.]. I was very young at the time, maybe fifteen or sixteen, but Mr. Whitney liked to play with me, George, and Mr. Bush. All of the good players were members of both Audubon and New Orleans. When we would have interclub matches, one year a player would play for Audubon and then the next year he would play for the Country Club.

"They were known throughout the golfing world as being not only very fine players, but bon vivants [self-indulgent life style], you know, men who liked to have a good time when they went to a tournament.

"Mr. Whitney lived just off of old No. 1 at the Country Club. Because of his participation in the Open and the Amateur, anytime anybody of any prominence came into town they were ready to go out with Mr. Whitney. Mr. Whitney was married, on and off, but that didn't seem to deter him from having a good time. So whoever came into town would stay with the Whitneys. By five or six in the morning there might be twenty or thirty people in the house. The next morning he would get up and go to work. He would never take a drink during the daytime, but after that watch out."

Whitney and Bush traveled together and caddied for each other once one of them was eliminated. Bush caddied for Whitney when he won the 1919 Trans-Mississippi Amateur at St. Louis Country Club. This partnership won six Southern titles and reached the finals on five other occasions. Bush won the Southern in 1916 and finished second in 1910 and 1911 with Whitney toting the bag.

The USGA sent a group to England in 1920 to forge rules and to standardize the golf ball with the Royal and Ancient Golf Club. Whitney was a member of the U.S. team. They played at Oxford, Cambridge, and Rye and then competed in the British Amateur at Muirfield, Scotland. Whitney went to the fourth round before losing to Gordon Lockhart. Robert A. Gardner, who teamed with Whitney

*"The sportsmanship
and modesty of
the champion aren't
even exceeded by
his wonderful golf,"
Fred Digby wrote
in The New
Orleans Item.*



From left, Perry Adair, George W. Adair, and Bobby Jones. Photo courtesy of Sid Matthew, author of Champions of East Lake

in several matches in England, beat Lockhart in the semifinals, but bowed to Cyril Tolley in the final.

Out of this European trip came the establishment of the Walker Cup competition between Britain and the United States. Another result was the appointment of Nelson Whitney to the Executive Committee of the USGA.

Whitney played in several U.S. Amateurs. His best tournament was in 1915 when he qualified for the round of 32 with a score of 157, five off the medal. In the round of eight he lost to John G. Anderson, 3 and 2. Anderson was defeated in the finals by Robert A. Gardner, 5 and 4. In 1916, Chick Evans, the U.S. Open champion, easily qualified for match play in the U.S. Amateur on Merion's East Course. He would win the event to become the first player to hold both titles at once. His toughest match was the first, against Whitney. The match went to the thirty-fifth hole, Evans winning, 3 and 1. Whitney won eight New Orleans city championships from 1922 to 1930 and was runner-up once. His loss was to Fred Lamprecht, the National Intercollegiate champion at the time. Tulane's Lamprecht won what is now the NCAA Championship in 1925 and 1926.

Whitney was honored posthumously by induction into the SGA's Hall of Fame in 1974, more than a quarter of a century after his death in 1948.

The name of Horace F. Smith has been all but forgotten in Southern golf history, but the name of George W. Adair will live until the end of time because of the Southern Amateur trophy that honors him. He was the vice president of the Southern Golf Association from 1909 until his death in 1921. This was during Smith's 26-year reign as SGA president. Adair, more than any other person, made it possible for Atlanta to become one of golf's magical places. If St. Andrews is the cradle of golf, Atlanta became the game's capital in the 1920s. Adair did not enjoy the limelight; he found it distasteful. But upon his death, his Atlanta friends honored him by presenting to the Southern Golf Association the George W. Adair Memorial Trophy that is said to be the most artistic golf trophy in the United States. Each year the name of the winner of the Southern Amateur Championship is engraved on this trophy. It is now permanently enshrined in the Robert T. Jones Jr. Room at the Atlanta Athletic Club in Duluth, Georgia. It was almost prophetic that the first two names on this trophy are that of the young man he so energetically encouraged as a teenager, Bobby Jones, and George's son, Perry.

At the time of Adair's death in 1921, Colonel Robert P. Jones, Bobby's father, said he was a genius in regard to real estate values and gave the "impetus" to golf in Atlanta and made the city famous as a golfing center in America. He was the force that built two of the South's greatest golf courses. Adair was responsible for Atlanta Athletic Club building the course at East Lake, which has produced more golf champions than any other in the world, and then he masterminded the promotion of Druid Hills, Atlanta's first great residential development, and the building of Druid Hills Golf Club.

"George Adair did more than anyone, other than my father, to encourage my activity in competitive golf," Bobby Jones said. "Mr. Adair played many rounds with me when I was a youngster of twelve or thirteen years of age. He took me along with his son Perry to the first golf tournament I ever played in away from home and was responsible for my first appearance in a national championship at Merion in 1916. I was devoted to him during his lifetime and shall always revere his memory."

Tom Bendelow laid out East Lake initially and later it was redesigned by

Donald J. Ross. Herbert H. Barker designed Druid Hills, but it was Adair who made sure the courses were built according to the designer's specifications. In East Lake, Adair got the most difficult, hazardous, and interesting golf course in the South. In Druid Hills, he achieved one of the most beautiful courses in the South and the most picturesque in Atlanta. All of golf knows Donald Ross, but little is remembered about H.H. Barker. After winning several tournaments in Great Britain, he came to America as head professional at Garden City Golf Club on Long Island, where he served from 1908 until 1911. In 1910, Barker had designed Atlanta's Brookhaven Country Club (later Capital City Club). A year later, he remodeled and expanded the course at Grove Park Inn in Asheville, North Carolina. In 1912, he moved to the South, laid out Roebuck in Birmingham and remained there as the golf professional. During his time in Birmingham, he did the plans for a course built by pro George Livingstone that became Belle Meade Country Club in Nashville. He also spent several weeks on the grounds at Druid Hills in 1912, and after completing the plans, he boasted that the Druid Hills course would be the best in the South. When World War I began, Barker returned to England to enlist in the military and never returned to America. He died in 1924 as the result of injuries he sustained in the war.

There were only four Southern Open tournaments played in the early years, yet each was unique and while the results of these tournaments are a part of history, they were forgotten by the Southern Golf Association. Minutes do not exist from these early years. The organization's oldest yearbook lists the results of all of the Southern Amateur tournaments, but there is no mention of the Southern Open. The Open was conducted at East Lake in Atlanta in 1919, 1920, and 1927, and at Belle Meade in Nashville in 1922. Transplanted Englishman Jim Barnes, a professional from St. Louis, shot 71-75-71-76—293 and bested Bobby Jones by one stroke in 1919.

Before the 1919 tournament, in a block column in *The Atlanta Journal*, the public was invited to attend the event and see the world's greatest golfers as the guests of East Lake and Atlanta Athletic Club. The article was explicit about etiquette, however. It listed the rules of etiquette in detail, i.e., "Every person in the gallery should stand motionless and without speaking while a player is preparing for a shot." Newspapers made no mention of gate receipts for the first three tournaments, but in 1927 the Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce became involved in the promotion and season tickets (Wednesday pro-am, Thursday 18 holes, Friday 18 holes, Saturday 36 holes) were sold for \$3.50.

The first Southern Open was a joint effort by all of Atlanta. Horace Smith was assisted ably by two SGA directors from Atlanta, George W. Adair, who was vice president, and Lowry Arnold. East Lake members were joined by those from Brookhaven, Druid Hills, and Ansley Park.

"This is absolutely the greatest golfing event ever held in the South and the officials of the Southern Golf Association are more than pleased with the way things are going," Smith told *The Atlanta Journal*. "I believe we are going to set a precedent for the rest of the South to follow in staging golf tournaments and it is largely due to the members and officials of your East Lake Country Club that we are able to make a success of this event." Scott Hudson, the Atlanta Athletic Club president, said the tournament had put the city on the map as much as a place where great tournaments are held as well as the city that fosters some of the country's most promising stars.

*There were only four
Southern Open
tournaments played
in the early years,
yet each was unique*

SGA Competitions Year-By-Year

1910 Southern Amateur, Atlanta Athletic Club – East Lake Course (June 7-12)

Championship: F. G. Byrd, Atlanta, def. Reuben G. Bush, New Orleans, 8&6, finals; Bush def. W. J. Tilson, Atlanta, 2&1; Byrd def. John P. “Jack” Edrington, Memphis, default, semifinals

Medalist: Ellis Knowles, Pensacola, FL, 159

Team Champion: Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans, 350 (Reuben G. Bush 85, R. H. Brooke 87, J. B. Bush 87, Leigh Carroll 91)

1911 Southern Amateur, Nashville Golf and Country Club (June 6-10)

Championship: W. P. Stewart, New Orleans, def. Reuben G. Bush, New Orleans, 5&4, finals; Bush def. Robert H. Baugh, Birmingham, 1-up; Stewart def. E. W. Daley, Nashville, 6&4, semifinals

Medalist: Reuben G. Bush, New Orleans, 149

Team Champion: Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans, 322 (Reuben G. Bush 74, Leigh Carroll 80, W. P. Stewart 81, W. E. Stauffer 87)

1912 Southern Amateur, Chattanooga Golf and Country Club (June 5-9)

Championship: W. P. Stewart, New Orleans, def. Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, 5&4, finals; Whitney def. J. E. England Jr., Little Rock, AR, 3&2; Stewart def. F. G. Byrd, Atlanta, 1-up, semifinals

Medalist: Albert F. Schwartz, New Orleans, 157

Team Champion: New Orleans Country Club, New Orleans, 316 (Albert F. Schwartz 78, J. B. Bush 79, Whitney Bouden 80, S. J. White 80)

1913 Southern Amateur, Montgomery Country Club, Montgomery, AL (June 3-7)

Championship: Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, def. George N. Aldredge, Dallas, 4&3, finals; Whitney def. Reuben G. Bush, New Orleans, 7&6; Aldredge def. Herbert Tutwiler, Birmingham, 2&1, semifinals

Medalist: Reuben G. Bush, New Orleans, 75

Team Champion: Audubon Country Club, New Orleans, 312 (Nelson Whitney 76, R. G. Brooke 77, H. H. Brooke 77, J. B. Bush 82)

1914 Southern Amateur, Memphis Country Club (June 2-6)

Championship: Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, def. Perry Adair, Atlanta, 13&12, finals; Adair def. George V. Rotan, Waco, TX, 4&3; Whitney def. Louis Jacoby, Dallas, 4&3, semifinals

Medalist: C. H. Munger, Dallas, 73

Team Champion: Memphis Country Club 319 (Martin J. Condon 77, Albert Mallory 79, John P. “Jack” Edrington 80, D. S. Weaver 83)

1915 Southern Amateur, Atlanta Athletic Club – East Lake Course (June 14-18)

Championship: Charles L. Dexter Jr., Dallas, def. Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, 2-up, finals; Whitney def.

Reuben G. Bush, New Orleans, default; Dexter def. Perry Adair, Atlanta, 5&3, semifinals

Medalist: *Charles L. Dexter Jr., Dallas; Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, 82

Team Champion: Atlanta Athletic Club 347 (Bobby Jones 83, Perry Adair 88, W. H. Rowan 86, George W. Adair 90)

*-playoff

1916 Southern Amateur, Dallas Country Club, Dallas (May 23-27)

Championship: Reuben G. Bush, New Orleans, def. Bryan Heard, Houston, 1-up, finals; Heard def. J. E.

England, Little Rock, AR, 13&11; Bush def. S. C. Hurst, Dallas, 7&6, semifinals

Medalist: *C. M. Hubby, Waco, TX; George V. Rotan, Waco, TX, 76

Team Champion: Lakewood Country Club, Dallas, 334 (C. H. Munger 77, L.R. Munger 85, J. W. Hurst 86, George N. Aldredge 86)

*conceded by Rotan

1917 Southern Amateur, Roebuck Golf and Automobile Club, Birmingham (June 5-9)

Championship: Bobby Jones, Atlanta def. Louis Jacoby, Dallas, 6&4, finals; Jones def. Thomas Wheelock, New Orleans, 8&7; Jacoby def. Houston Davis, Birmingham, 7&6, semifinals

Medalist: Perry Adair, Atlanta, 79

Team Champion: Atlanta Athletic Club 331 (Perry Adair 79, Bobby Jones 81, George W. Adair 84, Victor Smith 87)

1918 Southern Amateur – No Championship**1919 Southern Amateur, New Orleans Country Club (June 24-28)**

Championship: Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, def. Louis Jacoby, Dallas, 12&11, finals; Whitney def. Bobby Jones, Atlanta, 7&6; Jacoby def. Whitney Bouden, New Orleans, 3&2, semifinals

Medalist: *Ellis Knowles, Pensacola, FL; Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, 76

Team Champion: New Orleans Country Club 319 (Nelson Whitney 76, Reuben G. Bush 78, Whitney Bouden 82, Tommy Wheelock 83)

*conceded by Whitney

Southern Open, Atlanta Athletic Club – East Lake Course (September 8-10)

Jim Barnes, St. Louis, 71-75-71-76—293; a-Robert T. "Bobby" Jones Jr., Atlanta, 294; J. Douglas Edgar, Atlanta, 297; Leo Diegel, Detroit, 300

a amateur

SOUTHERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS

	CHAMPION	HOST CLUB (COURSE)
1920	ROBERT T. "BOBBY" JONES JR., ATLANTA, GEORGIA	CHATTANOOGA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
1921	PERRY ADAIR, ATLANTA, GEORGIA	BELLE MEADE COUNTRY CLUB, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
1922	ROBERT T. "BOBBY" JONES JR., ATLANTA, GEORGIA	ATLANTA ATHLETIC CLUB (EAST LAKE), ATLANTA, GEORGIA
1923	PERRY ADAIR, ATLANTA, GEORGIA	ROEBUCK GOLF AND AUTOMOBILE CLUB, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
1924	JACK WENZLER, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	LOUISVILLE COUNTRY CLUB, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
1925	GLENN CRISMAN SELMA, ALABAMA	BILTMORE FOREST COUNTRY CLUB, ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
1926	EMMETT SPICER, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	MEMPHIS COUNTRY CLUB, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
1927	HARRY EHLE, ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA	CHARLOTTE COUNTRY CLUB, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
1928	WATTS GUNN, ATLANTA, GEORGIA	BROOK HOLLOW COUNTRY CLUB, DALLAS, TEXAS
1929	SAM PERRY, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA	BELLE MEADE COUNTRY CLUB, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
	PRESIDENT	
	1920 – 1929 HORACE F. SMITH, BELLE MEADE COUNTRY CLUB, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	

“It is nothing new or original to say that golf is played one stroke at a time. But it took me many years to realize that.”

BOBBY JONES

CHAPTER 6

THE 1920S

WHEN 1920 rolled around there were 387,000 miles of paved road in the United States and it required thirteen days to reach California from New York. The U.S. population was 106.5 million, the average salary was \$1,236 a year and the average male life expectancy was 53.6 years. Knickers grew in width and length and were called “plus fours.” White linen was popular in the summer and a wool suit cost \$15.85. Cigarettes were a dime a pack. Women voted in the first national election in 1920. The Grand Ole Opry was transmitted over radio station WSM from Nashville in 1925. In the fall of 1929, the New York Stock Exchange had its busiest sessions in history, but on October 24, 1929, the stock market crashed and banks closed as panic broke out.

The golden age of golf course design was in full bloom as Donald J. Ross completed 203 courses during the decade. Atlanta was firmly established as the epicenter of golf in the South. Bobby Jones had won his first Southern Amateur in 1917 at the age of fifteen and would win two more in 1920 and 1922, but his sights were clearly set on a much broader horizon. It would be 1923 before he would begin his immaculate string of national championships by winning the U.S. Open.

Jones and his boyhood friend, Perry Adair, alternated winning the Southern the first four years of the 1920s and then Watts Gunn of Atlanta Athletic Club won in 1928. During this decade and on into the 1930s, Memphis probably produced



1928 Southern Amateur champion Watts Gunn. Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey.

Pollack Boyd and Bobby Jones Meet Today in Feature Match of Tournament

**Two youthful Golf Stars
Brought Together Early by
Luck of Brackets**

EWING WATKINS STICKS IN CHAMPIONSHIP EIGHT

**Adair, Hickey, Ridley From Atlanta;
Dempsey, of Macon; Tutweiler, of
Birmingham. Other Survivors —
Atlantans Conquer and Tennesseans
Fare Ill in Second Day's Play.**

more good players than Atlanta did. However, the nation's attention was on Atlanta, and East Lake specifically, because of Jones, Adair, and Gunn. Bluff City players, who consistently contended included Emmett Spicer, Chasteen Harris, Jack Wenzler, Frank Dyer, Louis Montedonico, Nelson Giddens, and L. P. Jones.

At Chattanooga in 1920, Jones shot 69 to set a course record during the first 18 holes of the scheduled 36-hole final match against Ewing Watkins. The afternoon round was played in the rain, but it didn't last long because Jones won the match, 10 and 9. Earlier in the week Jones made a bet with a friend he would break 70 before the tournament was over. He had missed only two fairways during his first round, but was in jeopardy of missing out on his 69, or perhaps even 70 when he missed his tee shot badly at the par-three eighteenth hole. His ball rested down the hill to the right of the green. His niblick to within five feet of the hole was perhaps his best shot of the tournament.

In Jones's semifinal 13 and 12 victory over Carl "Chick" Ridley, he played five consecutive holes in 15 strokes. Beginning at the ninth hole, his scorecard read 2-3-3-4-3. Ridley was the recipient of a lot of good-natured ribbing by his fellow Atlantans over a new record made by Jones—that of having his opponent 15-down at the end of the first 18 holes.

Adair and A. P. "Polly" Boyd had tied for the medal. It was decided the medal would be played off on Saturday if neither reached the finals. Adair won the playoff. Atlanta writers raised the question as to whether that determined who had won the

team championship. Atlanta Athletic Club and Chattanooga G&CC had tied for the team title with totals of 334 each. Chattanooga's D. S. Henderson, the only member of the tournament committee left in the city, was unwilling to attempt to decide the question alone. The Chattanooga team offered to present the cup to the Atlantans, but the latter refused to receive it in any other way than by competition and the two teams were named co-winners at the tournament's awards dinner.

The following week, Memphis Country Club was the venue for the Western Amateur. Jones, Adair, Boyd, and Atlanta's Tom Prescott represented the Southern Golf Association and captured the Olympic Cup. Each year during qualifying at the Western, this competition between golf associations was held in honor of the Western Golf Association's Olympic Games victory in 1904, one of only two years that golf was an Olympic competition. The SGA was also the last winner of the Olympic Cup, capturing it in 1924. The 1925 Olympic Cup competition was never held. In the spring of 1924, a fire destroyed the clubhouse at Birmingham's Roebuck Club, where the trophy was on display. The executive committee of the WGA did not see fit to get a replacement trophy and abandoned the competition.

Jones lost to the eventual winner, Charles "Chick" Evans, in the semifinals. These two great champions played several times in later years, but Evans never won again. In fact, during Jones's entire career, no opponent in match play ever beat him twice.

Perry Adair had been the medal winner in the Southern Amateur twice and in 1921 found himself in the finals for the second time. He defeated Jack Wenzler, 8 and 7, at Belle Meade as he played his last fifty-six holes in even fours. Adair had



1924 Southern Amateur champion Jack Wenzler. Photo courtesy of Ronnie Wenzler, Germantown, Tennessee.

crushed Frank Godchaux Jr., of Nashville, 11 and 10, in the semifinals. "Perry Adair went out and won the Southern because his girl friend told him to do it," Boyd, who was president of the Southern Golf Association at the time, told Tom Siler of the *Knoxville News-Sentinel* in 1952. "Yeah, that's a true story. He had proposed to this beautiful girl and she was a golf enthusiast. She told him she would marry him when he won the Southern. That was the spring of 1921."

Jones had not planned to seek his third Southern Amateur championship in 1922. He had played in golf's five biggest tournaments in 1921, but had not won any of them. Winning a major championship was now his primary goal.



Two-time Southern Amateur champion Perry Adair.

Photo courtesy of Sidney L. Matthew.

The golfers of Atlanta, however, had given the Southern Golf Association a magnificent trophy in honor of George W. Adair, the man who had influenced Jones and his golf more than anyone other than his father. The Southern was being played at East Lake and Jones wanted his name on this new trophy. Frank Godchaux, a Vanderbilt University football player, had won the Louisiana State Amateur a week earlier. He was a formidable opponent, but Jones defeated him, 8 and 7.

In 1923 at Roebuck in Birmingham, Godchaux would reach the finals again. He had lost the Louisiana State Amateur to five-time Southern Amateur champion Nelson Whitney, but later in the year would win the Tennessee State Amateur. Whitney was passing up the Southern to prepare for the U.S. Open the following month. Godchaux putted brilliantly during the morning round and led 3-up over Perry Adair. "Perry had gone to the final round battling for his life in every match," Grantland Rice wrote. "His iron nerve and his deadly putter had saved him, taking up the slack of a long game, which was never of great range. Frank Godchaux, one of the longest wallopers in the game, was playing spectacular golf in the tournament. This was the one round in Perry's life when inspired golf would count the most. He was devoting more and more time to his family and to business and would not be playing serious golf very much longer." In the afternoon, Adair seemed possessed. Par was 37 on the long first nine at Roebuck but Perry was out in 33. Once trailing by three holes he was now 6-up. He closed out the match, 6 and 5, on the following hole.

"I hated to see my boy lose," Frank Godchaux Sr., said to the winner. "But I am glad it was to such a fine golfer as you. I'm glad you have your name upon your father's cup. Maybe, after all, it is better that you won." Adair was dubbed "The Little Gamecock of Druid Hills" by O. B. Keeler for capturing the imagination of reporters and spectators alike during golf tournaments.

After Jones and Adair, the Southern Amateur would be won each of the following six years by the South's second generation of golfers. They were youngsters



who learned to play at clubs where their affluent parents were members or they were caddies who learned to play by emulating good players and were later fortunate enough to gain admission to golf clubs. The pioneers of Southern golf quickly learned in the 1920s that golf was truly a young man's game. No longer would the older generation, like Albert Gaines, Leigh Carroll, Jack Edrington, and Robert Baugh, be able to compete at the level required to win the Southern. Whitney, Jones, and Adair were young men when they won and now six different young golfers — Wenzler (at age twenty-one), Glenn Crisman (nineteen), Emmett Spicer (twenty), Harry Ehle (twenty), Watts Gunn (twenty-five), and Sam Perry (twenty-two) — would win from 1924 through 1929.

Spicer proved to be the best of a talented group of Memphians. He won five Tennessee State Amateurs over a span of only eight years, plus the 1926 and 1930 Southern Amateurs, yet he failed to qualify for match play in the 1924 Southern Amateur played at Louisville Country Club. Three of his club mates, Wenzler, Harris, and Giddens, made it to the semifinals along with Frank Dyer, a bond salesman who had won the Metropolitan and New Jersey championships and recently moved to Memphis where he played at Memphis Country Club. It was the second and only other year when four players from the same city played in the semifinals of the Southern. The other time was in 1906 when four from Audubon in New Orleans met.

Adair was the defending champion at Louisville Country Club in 1924. In his first match he met the eventual champion, Jack Wenzler. It was sweet revenge for Wenzler, who lost at Belle Meade in 1921 to Adair. Using a set of borrowed clubs, Wenzler defeated Adair, 2-up; Dan Jarvis of Nashville, 3 and 2; Louis Tachau, Louisville, 1-up; Dyer, 1-up; and Giddens, 3 and 2, for the championship. Dyer, one of the favorites going into the tournament, was heard to say he expected to face Giddens in the finals. The overlooked Wenzler got word of this slight and used it as motivation.

Glenn Crisman was a high schooler who learned his golf from Frank

This wide-angle photograph—original, 8x37 inches—of participants and wives and guests at the presentation of trophies at the Southern Amateur held at Belle Meade Country Club, June 21-25, 1921, hangs in the Belle Meade clubhouse. Photo courtesy of Belle Meade Country Club, Nashville.





Frank Godchaux Jr., front left, and Bobby Jones, front right, during the championship match in the 1922 Southern Amateur at East Lake. Photo courtesy of Frank Godchaux III, Abbeville, Louisiana.

Sprogell at Montgomery Country Club before the pro went to Colonial in Memphis. Sprogell was at Roebuck at the request of the SGA to run the 1923 tournament when Crisman first came on the golf scene. At Biltmore Forest Country Club in Asheville, North Carolina, Crisman defeated Fred Lamprecht of New Orleans, the reigning National Intercollegiate champion, on the nineteenth hole and then bested S. E. "Ted" Foster of Jacksonville, Florida, 3 and 2, for the championship. The name Crisman is one of Alabama's most famous golf names. The Selma family produced four great players and one of the most famous putters ever used—the Otey Crisman. William Otey Crisman Sr. had a passion for golf and named his children Glenn, Otey, Lewis, and Frances so that the first letter of each child's name spelled his favorite pastime—GOLF. Glenn won three Alabama State Amateurs and the 1925 Southern Amateur. Otey Jr. became a golf professional and won four Southeastern PGA championships in a span of six

years. The last victory by Otey Jr. was in 1953 when he shot 67 in the final round to win the Panama City Open. He was best known as a club maker. In the 1950s and '60s, Otey Crisman putters were in the bags of Jack Burke Jr., Billy Casper, Jimmy Demaret, Cary Middlecoff, and Arnold Palmer.

Spicer was playing in his third straight Southern Amateur in 1926 at Memphis Country Club. He had started playing golf when he was fifteen at Overton Park in Memphis. He, along with Wenzler, Giddens, Harris, and Montedonico, were called "Condon's Boys." It was Martin J. Condon, the tobacco baron, who encouraged and carried these youngsters to state and regional tournaments. Spicer easily defeated L. P. Jones of Memphis, 8 and 7, and then won his second Southern at Belle Meade in 1930.

Harry Ehle of Asheville defeated Jack Heath of Charlotte in an all-North Carolina final at Charlotte Country Club in 1927, but he had to overcome the Gunn brothers, Watts and Will Jr., along the way. Defeating Watts, 1-up, in the second round was the biggest upset of the tournament. He knocked off Will, 6 and 5, in the semifinals. Ehle did not defend in 1928 when Dallas had eight players and Memphis seven to qualify for the championship field of 32.

Watts Gunn was only twenty-two years old when he reached the finals of the 1925 U.S. Amateur at Oakmont and met Bobby Jones. It was the first time in history when members of the same club met in the finals of a USGA event. Oakmont measured 6,900 yards with 273 bunkers, all raked with a diabolical tool that placed deep ridges horizontal to the direction of play. For the first and only time, the USGA experimented with qualification of sixteen competitors, instead of the customary thirty-two, and each match was contested at 36 holes. Jones was second in qualifying with a three-over par 147. Watts Gunn was tied for fifth with 154. Jones and O. B. Keeler had appealed to Judge Will Gunn, Watts's father, to allow his son to go to the U.S. Amateur. The judge had not been confident Watts was ready for national competition.

Gunn won fifteen consecutive holes after being 3-down to defeat Vincent

Bradford, 12 and 10, in his first match. In the second, he defeated Jess Sweetser, the 1922 champion and a perennial Walker Cupper, 10 and 9. It was the severest defeat in Sweetser's career. "I saw him (Sweetser) fighting like the game golfer he was, going farther and farther down against the dark little juggernaut that we had called the Atlanta pony," Keeler wrote. "I saw him 7-down at the end of the morning round, and in the afternoon, saw him fighting courageously but helplessly against an invincible foe, who shot his way through par after par to a final birdie on the twenty-seventh hole where Jess smiled and held out his hand." In the semi-finals Gunn bested R. A. "Dicky" Jones, 5 and 3.

Jones was accustomed to giving Gunn four shots in matches at East Lake. But at Oakmont, Jones was a stroke better than par and 1-down. As Jones climbed into the bunker to the right of the green at the long 621-yard twelfth hole, called "Ghost," he was thinking what a mistake he had made back in Atlanta. "I could not help thinking, as I climbed down into that trap, of the eloquent speech I had made to Judge Gunn, begging him to send Watts to Oakmont," Bobby said after the match. "...Here he was taking the championship away from me. He was playing inspirational golf of the most devastating kind. He should have been 2-up at the eleventh, for I have never seen a putt come so near to dropping. He was playing better golf at the long twelfth. And if I had not managed to get that pitch up and the putt in, the chances are that I would never have seen Watts again. He would have gone away from there in a cloud of dust."

Jones squared the match on the next hole and then reeled off 3-3-4-3-3-4 on the next six holes for a 4-up lead and a card of 70. In the afternoon Jones started with two birdies, followed by two by Gunn. Watts could not continue the birdie barrage as Jones ended the match, 8 and 7, on the twenty-ninth hole. "I don't think I will urge Judge Gunn to send you to another championship, Watts," his great friend said in the locker room.

Watts did not play in the Southern in 1926 because he was at St. Andrews playing in the Walker Cup matches. After being upset at Charlotte by Ehle in 1927, Atlanta Athletic Club finally claimed its seventh Southern Amateur title at Brook Hollow Country Club in Dallas in 1928. Gunn defeated O. S. "Ossie" Carlton of Houston, 7 and 6, just in time to catch a train heading for New York and the Apawamis Club to defend the National Intercollegiate championship he had won at Garden City while representing Georgia Tech. Watts, a member of the Georgia Sports Hall of Fame, was inducted into the Southern Golf Association Hall of Fame in 1990.

Gunn chose not to defend in 1929. Emmett Spicer, an accountant who had recently moved to Nashville for what was to be a short stay before returning to Memphis, set a tournament record with a qualifying score at Belle Meade of 69, three-under par. Another new bright star, however, sparkled on the horizon. It was Birmingham's Sam Perry. The stocky, dark-haired No. 1 player for the University of Alabama came from behind in every match to win what would be his first of three Southern Amateur championships that would span thirteen years and three different decades. Perry defeated J.C. LeBourgeois of New Orleans, 3 and 1, in the finals. When Perry won his third Southern in 1941,

1926 and 1930 Southern Amateur champion Emmett Spicer.
Photo courtesy of Stuart Spicer,
Hermitage, Tennessee.



Scorecard dated 6-17-29 of Chasteen Harris when he recorded a three and a one, five under par, on No. 14 and 15 at Belle Meade Country Club in qualifying for the Southern Amateur. The card signed W. C. Harris and attested by W.J.T. (Bill Tyne, a member of the host club). Courtesy of Judy Harris Pulliam, Columbia, Tennessee.

PLAYER MUST REPLACE TURF AND SMOOTH TRACKS IN SAND TRAPS GOLFERS DO																			
Holes	Yards	Par	St/Ks	Self	Part'r	Opp.	Opp.	Won	Lost	Holes	Yards	Par	St/Ks	Self	Part'r	Opp.	Opp.	Won	Lost
1	453	4	4							10	200	3	16						
2	210	3	15	3						11	442	4	7	5					
3	420	4	8	6						12	406	4	10	4					
4	310	4	13	5						13	400	4	11	6					
5	412	4	9							14	475	5	3	3					
6	192	3	17	1						15	242	4	14	1					
7	422	4	6	6						16	127	3	18						
8	450	4	2	5						17	575	5	1						
9	420	4	12							18	450	5	5						
Out	3289	34		41						In	3317	37							
Player <u>W. C. Harris</u>									Out 3289 34 41										
Attested <u>W.J.T.</u>									Total 6606 71 77										
Date <u>6-17-29</u>									HANDICAP										
									NET										

he became only the third player to win three Southern Amateur titles. Bobby Jones had won three and Nelson Whitney five. Perhaps Perry would have eclipsed Whitney's record had he returned from World War II. He and his plane were lost in the Pacific in 1946. When the Southern Amateur was revived after World War II in 1946, it was played at Perry's home course, Country Club of Birmingham, in his honor. Each year the tournament's medalist is presented the Sam Perry Medal.

At Belle Meade in 1929, Chasteen Harris of Memphis barely qualified with a score of 77. During that round, however, his scorecard recorded a feat without parallel. After playing so-so golf on the way out, Harris suddenly became red hot on the par-five 475-yard fourteenth hole when he registered an eagle three. Then on the par-four 242-yard fifteenth, he sailed a brassie shot on the green for a hole-in-one. His score of five under par on two successive holes bettered by one the previous record by Jock Hutchison who cut four strokes off par on two straight holes while playing with Bobby Jones at St. Andrews in 1921. The eighth and ninth holes at St. Andrews are a par three and a par four. Hutchison played them in one and two.

Bobby Jones finished second by two strokes to J. Douglas Edgar, the popular professional at Atlanta's Druid Hills Golf Club, in the second Southern Open at East Lake in 1920. Jim Barnes of St. Louis had defeated Jones by one in 1919. The Southern Open, sponsored by the Southern Golf Association, was held only four times—1919, 1920 at East Lake, 1922 at Belle Meade, and 1927 at East Lake. No explanation has been found as to why there were no tournaments in 1921 and from 1923 to 1926. Apparently the tournament was not continued after 1927 for the same reason cities and sponsors lose PGA Tour events today—the escalation in

prize money. 'Today's directors are scratching their heads trying to figure out how these early tournaments were financed by the Southern Golf Association. Studies at Harvard kept Jones out of the 1922 tournament, but in 1927 he won by eight strokes over John Golden of Paterson, New Jersey, and Johnny Farrell of New York.

Each of these tournaments was supported by the best golfers in the world. In the first tournament in 1919, a first prize of \$500 and a gold medal went to the low professional. The low amateur received a gold medal. By 1923 the first prize was \$1,500, second \$1,000, and third \$750. New York sports columnist Grantland Rice, who had learned to play golf at Belle Meade and was a personal friend of SGA president Horace F. Smith, covered the Nashville tournament. Rice wrote in the 1923 *Spalding's Golf Guide* that the Southern Open, because of the valuable prizes offered and the unusually good entry list, was next to the U.S. Open in importance.

Jones and U.S. Open champion Gene Sarazen were the only missing pieces at Belle Meade in 1922. Sarazen said he would have liked to "defend his championship," but was "golfed out" and needed to rest for his upcoming 72-hole match with British Open champion Walter Hagen. Sarazen won this match with Hagen, but he was actually not the defending champion of the Southern Open. Earlier in the spring of 1922, Sarazen won a tournament in New Orleans that some called the Southern Open and others called the Dixie Open. It was an event sponsored by the New Orleans Golf Association in conjunction with the Mardi Gras that failed to catch on because of a meager purse. Strangely, and erroneously, Sarazen's name appears on 'The Journal Cup given to the SGA by *The Atlanta Journal* to serve as a rotating trophy, yet *Journal* columnist O. B. Keeler wrote the following in his column, "Golf Gossip," in the March 4, 1922, issue of *The Atlanta Journal*: "By the way, the event in progress at New Orleans is not the 'southern open championship,' as loosely stated. The championship has to be played under the auspices of the Southern Golf Association, and has been held only twice, both times at East Lake. Jim Barnes won it the first time and Douglas Edgar the second, with Bob Jones runner-up each time. The New Orleans event is a big invitation open tournament promoted by the New Orleans Golf Association. It is planned to make it a fixture, and it is a very fine idea, too, attracting a big field of distinguished golfers getting ready for the long campaign of the summer."

When the "official" Southern Open was played in the fall, former PGA championship winner Jim Barnes and former British Open champions George Duncan and Jock Hutchinson were among the pros at Nashville vying for a staggering \$1,500 first prize and \$1,000 for second. Compare that to the \$2,000 Cary Middlecoff received for winning the 1949 U.S. Open. Abe Mitchell of England and Leo Diegel of New Orleans tied after 72 holes with scores of 280. A 36-hole playoff the following day still did not decide the matter as each shot 146. A three-hole playoff was then played. Mitchell played the three holes in 4-3-4—11, one under par, while Diegel posted a 4-6-4—14.

On the following day, October 1, Horace F. Smith issued a written statement declaring that the three-hole playoff was an illegal arrangement between the two combatants. He stated that the competitors had agreed to split the first and second prize money. "On behalf of the Southern Golf Association and the tournament committee appointed to conduct the Southern Open tournament at Belle Meade last week, we desire to state that the event did not develop a champion," the statement read. Smith went on to say that in the case of a tie or ties a 36-hole playoff

SARTORIAL SPLENDOR LOST

ON THE EVE of the Southern Open and another crack at Bobby Jones in 1927, Walter Hagen, the Emperor of Golf, found himself without clothes. “Sir Walter” returned to his apartment in St. Petersburg, Florida, to find out his clothes—ties, shirts, cuff links, socks, and all—were missing, along with his caddie, namely James MacDonald, of whom the sheriff’s department had been trying to find for over two days.

Whomever the thief, he could have been wearing any combination of the following: one dark blue business suit, three golf suits, three pairs of flannel trousers, two dozen silk shirts, fifty ties, several pairs of golf hose, and a set of diamond studded cuff links.

To make matters worse MacDonald resembled Hagen, however he was not known to putt very well. MacDonald caddied for Hagen during three of his national championship conquests.

was to be played, but there was no provision for a three-hole playoff. Had a provision been made requiring a continuation of the contest until a winner was declared, the contestants would have been required to engage in a full round of golf, consisting of at least 18 holes.

On October 2, Dan Jarvis and Marcellus Frost, tournament committee members from Belle Meade, said they did not agree with Smith and knew nothing about the matter until reading Smith’s statement in the newspaper. Furthermore, no meeting of the tournament committee had been called, as Smith claimed. Smith declined to comment other than to say he stood by his original statement and was asking Mitchell to return his medal so that proper engraving, denoting a tie, could be made and that a second medal would be prepared for Diegel. Smith said he understood that Mitchell’s schedule made it impractical to return to Nashville, but that the ruling of a “tied championship” stood. According to a statement by Jarvis, the committee, including Smith, agreed to the three-hole playoff that was suggested by Mitchell. Jarvis had suggested splitting the money and the title, but Diegel wanted to play. Smith presented Mitchell with the gold medal and Jarvis gave him the first prize of \$1,500. Diegel got \$1,000.

“...Mitchell defeated me squarely and fairly and I, therefore, think he is positively entitled to the championship and I hope the Southern Golf Association will reverse its decision,” Diegel said in a statement from New Orleans. “In the event

they are unable to do so, I will gladly play another playoff in Nashville with an admission charge, the entire proceeds to go to Mitchell to defray his expenses as he is visiting in this country, playing exhibition matches and his time, therefore, is more valuable than mine. I do not want this statement to be taken as a criticism of the officials of the Southern Golf Association or the Belle Meade Country Club, as I have great praise for the way they handled the tournament and regret exceedingly any misunderstanding should have arisen."

Douglas Edgar was so confident he would win the 1920 Southern Open that he bet on himself against the field. "I was so convinced I was right that I bet \$700 on myself against the field, and my judgment proved to be sound," Edgar said. "That isn't egotism, though it may sound so. I simply knew that I was going to play well. I had control of the ball. I knew I could put it where I wanted to." Edgar of England was brought to Druid Hills by George Adair. Edgar had won the French Open in 1914 and the 1919 and 1920 Canadian Open.

"Douglas Edgar was the father of the present-day method of hitting the ball, called 'from the inside out,'" Tommy Armour said. "It was, in brief, the inside action, coupled with a movement that kept the right elbow much closer to the body on the backswing than was the vogue at the time. It was only after he had perfected the action that Edgar really began to make his presence felt as a player. He was one of the many great players I took lessons from, but he was undoubtedly the greatest of them, and taught me the most."

Naturally Edgar was elated with his win over Jones and a strong field of professionals. "This was my first victory in the United States," Edgar said, "and I'm mighty glad it was in Atlanta—the best golfing town in this country. I'll take Bobby and play any other two in the world. I want him to go to England with me next year for the big British tournaments."

"He will," answered Bob Jones Sr.

It was not to be. Edgar was killed in the summer of 1921. "Atlanta golfers—American golfers—grieve today for the untimely passing of a great example and exponent of the game; and those who knew him grieve more deeply for a friend and comrade," O. B. Keeler wrote. The following day Keeler's "Golf Gossip" column consisted of only three paragraphs. He was suspending temporarily the writing of his popular column for "I do not feel like gossiping about golf just now... Douglas Edgar was an artist in golf in the same way that Caruso was an artist in music, and the regret for his death is of much the same quality... Atlanta and America and the world lost a good man and a great artist Monday night."

At the time of his Southern Open win, Edgar's teaching device, called "The Gates of Golf," and his accompanying book were just coming on the market and gaining in popularity. His wife, son, and daughter lived in Newcastle-on-Tyne in Northumberland and were expected to join him soon. Edgar was well educated and served during World War I, but he had a dark side, too. The first newspaper account treated Edgar's death as a hit-and-run accident. He was returning home to the boarding house where he shared quarters with his assistant, Tommy Wilson. Further investigation led police to believe Edgar was a murder victim. He had quickly bled to death as the result of what appeared to be a knife wound on the inner side of his left leg. Edgar's problems were booze, women, and no apparent ability to manage money. This handsome, moody man was popular with everyone, but perhaps too popular with the women. He was described by women as "the most fascinating man that ever hit this town."

*Douglas Edgar
was so confident he
would win the 1920
Southern Open that
he bet on himself
against the field.*

The Journal Cup/Southern Open trophy (damaged). Photo courtesy of Estes-Simmons Silverplating Ltd., Atlanta.



The Journal Cup/Southern Open trophy (restored). Photo courtesy of Estes-Simmons Silverplating Ltd., Atlanta.



“Edgar fit in marvelously in Atlanta, as I recall,” Bobby Jones wrote some years later. “He was peculiar in a lot of ways, but he had an awfully pleasant personality. He was a wonderful teacher, and I think he leaned more toward instruction than playing, but he was equally brilliant at both. He was never my instructor, but we played together a great deal, and I learned, of course, from observation. He was an attractive player to watch, though not flamboyant on the course. He was no Walter Hagen in that respect.

“I think he would have done very well playing today. He would have been great, but I think this would have depended to an extent on his competitive drive. He was, I’d say, an inspirational player. He played in spurts. When his game was good, it was brilliant. When it wasn’t, it could be miserable, and most always depended on his temperament. His training methods were individualistic, too. I recall that he arrived at Hamilton three days before the Canadian Open in 1919, yet we never saw him on the course until the first day of the tournament.”

When Jones won the 1927 Southern Open, it was played in March and the only recent major titleholder not in the field was George Von Elm, the reigning U.S. Amateur champion. Jones had won the 1926 British and U.S. Opens, and Jess Sweetser had won that year’s British Amateur. All of the former PGA Championship winners — Jim Barnes (1916, 1919), Jock Hutchinson (1920), Walter Hagen (1921, 1924, 1925, 1926), and Gene Sarazen (1922, 1923) — were also in the field. Saturday’s crowd of 6,000 was the largest in Southern golf history. Jones was not at his best, but he still won by eight strokes over John Golden and Johnny Farrell. On accepting the gold medal awarded to him at the conclusion of the 72-hole event, Jones summed up the tournament. “All of us here in Atlanta want to thank the real

makers of the success of this tournament—you know who I mean; the boys who came here and played in it. The success is theirs; and we only hope they will come again, soon, and often.”

Instead of the \$5,700 being split, Golden and Farrell asked for a playoff. East Lake gave its permission and the gallery purchased one dollar tags for admission on Monday. Golden shot 70 to defeat Farrell by one stroke. Golden won \$4,000 and Farrell \$1,700.

“...This tournament is immensely important to Atlanta and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, which is sponsoring it,” O.B. Keeler wrote. “To go no farther, there is a matter of \$12,000 invested in it, and the biggest single bit of civic advertising the town has had since W. T. Sherman was so careless with matches here.” The tournament was never played again. The next spring LaGorce, a new Miami resort, hosted a \$15,000 tournament. The price of golf was going up on the infant PGA Tour.

Presently The Journal Cup is on loan by the Atlanta Athletic Club to the Atlanta History Center. The sterling silver trophy, which is twenty-four inches high and weighs 113 troy ounces (7.74 lbs.) of silver, was originally manufactured by Bailey, Banks, and Biddle in 1919. In 1979, when silver prices skyrocketed, the trophy was stolen. A year later it was recovered by the police in a cache of silver items that thieves had attempted to crush and melt down. It required approximately a hundred man hours for Estes-Simmons Silverplating, Ltd., a firm established in Atlanta in 1891 and owned by Mark Antebi, to restore the trophy. “When we were told that the piece could be restored, we were skeptical,” AAC general manager Chris Borders said. “Estes-Simmons has done a tremendous job with something we thought was gone forever.”

At the 1929 Southern Amateur at Belle Meade, Horace F. Smith was honored at a dinner during the tournament for having completed his twenty-fifth year as president of the SGA. O. B. Keller, the noted golf writer from Atlanta, was the featured speaker. Smith was presented with a large silver bowl proclaiming him “The Father of Southern Golf.” In addition to serving as SGA president, Smith was president of the Western Golf Association, headquartered in the Chicago area, in 1910. Two other Southerners have been president of the WGA: William Heyburn of Louisville Country Club in 1911, and Charles O. Pfeil of Memphis Country Club from 1923 to 1925.

Pfeil, one of the leading architects in the South, was a frequent player in the Southern Amateur. He was one of golf’s most respected administrators. His diligent work, long since forgotten, has had a lasting effect on how the game is administered and promoted in America. He died suddenly in December of 1927, just a month before he was to be nominated for president of the USGA. He would have been the first Southerner ever elected to this office. He served on the USGA Executive Committee in 1923 and 1924 and served as vice president of the organization in 1926 and 1927. It was Pfeil who proved to be a peacemaker among golf’s two premier golf associations, the WGA and the USGA, during the early years of golf in America when they argued over everything from supreme authority to rules governing play and amateurism. Pfeil was only forty-six years old when he died. As the result of his death, George H. Walker’s nominating committee proposed Melvin A. Traylor of the Glen View Golf Club in Golf, Illinois, as 1928 president and he was elected. Walker was the 1920 USGA president and the great grandfather of President George W. Bush.



Memphis architect Charles O. Pfeil was a frequent competitor in the Southern Amateur. He was 1923-1925 Western Golf Association president and scheduled to be named president of the USGA when he died in 1927. Photo courtesy of Tennessee State Library & Archives, Nashville.

SGA Competitions Year-By-Year

1920 Southern Amateur, Chattanooga Golf and Country Club (July 6-10)

Championship: Bobby Jones, Atlanta, def. Ewing Watkins, Chattanooga, 10&9, finals; Watkins def.

Richard L. Hickey, Atlanta, 4&2; Jones def. Carl "Chick" Ridley, Atlanta, 13&12, semifinals

Medalist: *Perry Adair, Atlanta; A. P. "Polly" Boyd, Chattanooga, 77

Co-Team Champions: Atlanta Athletic Club 334 (Perry Adair 77, Bobby Jones 83, Tom Prescott 86, Richard L. Hickey 88); Chattanooga Golf and Country Club 334 (A. P. "Polly" Boyd 77, Ewing Watkins 81, Warren Dewees 87, Carl Quinn 89)

Southern Open, Atlanta Athletic Club – East Lake Course (September 30-October 2)

J. Douglas Edgar, Atlanta, 81-77-74-70—302; a-Bobby Jones, 304; Jim Barnes, St. Louis and Clarence Hackney, Richmond, VA, 309

1921 Southern Amateur, Belle Meade Country Club, Nashville (June 21-25)

Championship: Perry Adair, Atlanta, def. Jack Wenzler, Memphis, 8&7, finals; Adair def. Frank Godchaux Jr.,

Nashville, 11&10; Wenzler def. A. P. "Polly" Boyd, Chattanooga, 1-up, semifinals

Medalist: Perry Adair, Atlanta, 74

Team Champions: Belle Meade Country Club 316 (Frank Godchaux Jr. 76, Mike Thomas 76, Dan Jarvis 79, Bradley Walker, 85)

Southern Open: No Championship

1922 Southern Amateur, Atlanta Athletic Club – East Lake Course (June 20-24)

Championship: Bobby Jones, Atlanta, def. Frank Godchaux Jr., Nashville, 8&7, finals; Jones def. Chris Brinke,

Louisville, KY, 12&11; Godchaux def. Mike Jones, Atlanta, 8&7, semifinals

Medalist: *T. W. "Tub" Palmer, Miami; Bobby Jones, Atlanta; Perry Adair, Atlanta, 75

Team Champions: Atlanta Athletic Club 308 (Bobby Jones Jr. 75, Perry Adair 75, Tess Bradshaw 78, Charles V. Rainwater 80)

*-playoff (Jones withdrew)

Southern Open, Belle Meade Country Club, Nashville (September 28 – October 1)

**Abe Mitchell, England, (68-69-69-74); Leo Diegel, New Orleans, (74-68-69-69)—280; Jim Barnes, Pelham, NY, and Emmett French, Youngstown, OH, 283 **-tie

1923 Southern Amateur, Roebuck Golf and Automobile Club, Birmingham (June 19-23)

Championship: Perry Adair, Atlanta, def. Frank Godchaux Jr., Nashville, 6&5, finals; Godchaux def. Al Ulmer, Jacksonville, FL, 19th hole; Adair def. H.G. "Diddy" Seibels, Birmingham, 2-up, semifinals

Medalist: Glenn Crisman, Selma, AL, 73

Team Champions: Roebuck Golf and Automobile Club 319 (Bob Baugh Jr. 76, A. B. Harris 76, I. J. Osburn 80, R. T. Brooke 87)

Southern Open – No Championship

1924 Southern Amateur, Louisville Country Club, Louisville, KY (June 10-14)

Championship: Jack Wenzler, Memphis, def. Nelson Giddens, Memphis, 3&2, finals; Wenzler def. Frank Dyer, Memphis, 1-up; Giddens def. Chasteen Harris, Memphis, 1-up, semifinals

Medalist: *Nelson Giddens, Memphis; Robert Baugh Jr., Birmingham; Lee Chase, Miami; Tom Prescott, Atlanta; Chris Brinke, Louisville, KY, 74

Team Champions: Audubon Country Club, Louisville, KY, 307 (Henry Heyburn 76, Alex Heyburn 76, Alex Bush 76, John Marshall Jr. 79)

Southern Open: No Championship**1925 Southern Amateur, Biltmore Forest Country Club, Asheville, NC (June 16-20)**

Championship: Glenn Crisman, Selma, AL, def. S. E. "Ted" Foster, Jacksonville, FL, 3&2, finals; Foster def. Frank Dyer, Memphis, 19th hole; Crisman def. Fred Lamprecht, New Orleans, 19th hole, semifinals

Medalist: Louis Montedonico, Memphis, 72

Team Champions: Colonial Country Club, Memphis, 308 (Chasteen Harris 73, Emmett Spicer 77, Nelson Giddens 78, George Strickfadden 80)

Southern Open – No Championship**1926 Southern Amateur, Memphis Country Club (June 15-19)**

Championship: Emmett Spicer, Memphis, def. L. P. Jones, Memphis, 8&7, finals; Spicer def. Bill Tyne, Nashville, 4&3; Jones def. Nelson Giddens, Memphis, 3&2, semifinals

Co-Medalist: Emmett Spicer, Memphis; Ewing Watkins, Chattanooga, 73

Team Champions: Colonial Country Club, Memphis, 301 (Emmett Spicer 73, Nelson Giddens 75, Chasteen Harris 76, Charles Cawthon 77)

Southern Open – No Championship**1927 Southern Amateur, Charlotte Country Club (June 21-25)**

Championship: Harry Ehle, Asheville, NC, def. Jack Heath, Charlotte, 7&5, finals; Heath def. Gene Cook, Atlanta, 1-up; Ehle def. Will Gunn Jr., Atlanta, 6&5, semifinals

Medalist: Frank Dyer, Memphis, 72

Team Champions: Atlanta Athletic Club 314 (Charles H. Black Jr. 76, Gene Cook 77, Watts Gunn 78, Carl "Chick" Ridley 83)

Southern Open, Atlanta Athletic Club, East Lake Course (March 24-28)

a-Bobby Jones, Atlanta, (72-66-71-72) – 281; *John Golden, Paterson, NJ, and Johnny Farrell, New York, 289; Al Watrous, Grand Rapids, MI, 291 (Golden 70, Farrell 71)

1928 Southern Amateur, Brook Hollow Golf Club, Dallas (June 19-23)

Championship: Watts Gunn, Atlanta, def. O. S. "Ossie" Carlton, Houston, 7&6, finals; Gunn def.

Lanham Connor, Dallas, 19th hole; Carlton def. Louis Jacoby, Dallas, 1-up, semifinals

Medalist: R. L. Robertson, Dallas, 72

Team Champions: Lakewood Country Club, Dallas 317 (R. L. Robertson 72, William Holmes 74, Francis Holmes 84, D. S. Harris 87)

1929 Southern Amateur, Belle Meade Country Club, Nashville (June 18-22)

Championship: Sam Perry, Birmingham, def. J. C. LeBourgeois Jr., New Orleans, 3&1, finals; Perry def. Allen Smith, Asheville, NC, 1-up; LeBourgeois def. Bill Tyne, Nashville, 1-up, semifinals

Medalist: Emmett Spicer, Nashville, 69

Team Champions: Belle Meade Country Club, Nashville 307 (Emmett Spicer 69, Horace Horner 76, Bill Tyne 77, Fred Leake 85)

* playoff

a amateur

** tie

SOUTHERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS

	CHAMPION	HOST CLUB (COURSE)
1930	EMMETT SPICER, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	SEDGEFIELD COUNTRY CLUB, GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA
1931	CHASTEEN HARRIS, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	CHATTANOOGA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
1932	SAM PERRY, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA	COUNTRY CLUB OF BIRMINGHAM (WEST COURSE), BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
1933	RALPH REDMOND,	ATLANTA ATHLETIC CLUB (EAST LAKE NO. 1 COURSE), ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA ATLANTA, GEORGIA
1934	FRED HAAS JR., NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	NEW ORLEANS COUNTRY CLUB, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
1935	ROBERT H. "SKEE" RIEGEL, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	COUNTRY CLUB OF VIRGINIA (JAMES RIVER COURSE), RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
1936	JACK "RED" MUNGER, DALLAS, TEXAS	MEMPHIS COUNTRY CLUB, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
1937	FRED HAAS JR., NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	CHARLOTTE COUNTRY CLUB, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
1938	CARL DANN JR., ORLANDO, FLORIDA	PONTE VEDRA COUNTRY CLUB, PONTE VEDRA BEACH, FLORIDA
1939	BOBBY DUNKELBERGER, HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA	BELLE MEADE COUNTRY CLUB, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

PRESIDENTS

1930 HORACE F. SMITH, BELLE MEADE COUNTRY CLUB, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

1931 – 1934 LOWRY ARNOLD, DRUID HILLS GOLF CLUB, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

1934 – 1936 JOHN M. SCOTT, CHARLOTTE COUNTRY CLUB, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

1936 – 1939 CHARLES V. RAINWATER, DRUID HILLS GOLF CLUB, ATLANTA;
PENSACOLA COUNTRY CLUB, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

“First come my wife and children. Next comes my profession — the law. Finally, and never as a life in itself, comes golf.”

BOBBY JONES ON DECIDING TO RETIRE FROM COMPETITIVE GOLF

CHAPTER 7

THE 1930S

BY 1930, the population had reached 123 million in the United States as the country was in the throes of the Great Depression. The average salary was \$1,368 annually and the male life expectancy was 58.1 years. Car sales had reached 2.8 million. A loaf of bread cost nine cents and round steak was forty-two cents per pound. Huey Long, a senator from Louisiana, proposed a guaranteed annual income of \$2,500 as unemployment rose to twenty-five percent. The Social Security Act of 1935 set up a program to ensure an income for the elderly. Gambling increased. Clothes had to last a long time so styles did not change readily. Hats were mandatory for the well dressed man.

Johnny Goodman became the fifth and last amateur to win the U.S. Open in 1933. He defeated Ralph Guldahl by one stroke. Goodman had defeated medalist Bobby Jones in the first round of the 1929 U.S. Amateur at Pebble Beach Golf Links. The green fee at Pebble Beach for guests of the Pebble Beach Lodge was one dollar and fifty cents. A set of nine Spalding Bobby Jones irons cost seventy-five dollars.

In February of 1930, Horace Franklin Smith, age eighty-one, senior vice president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad and president of the Southern Golf Association for the past twenty-six years, died. Death was due to complications following an attack of bronchitis. The funeral service was at his home. Lowry Arnold, vice president of the SGA, appointed a large contingent of Southern golf pioneers to escort Smith's body from his residence to Union Station. The group included prominent Nashville golfers and the following SGA directors: J.J. Gray Jr., Nashville; Martin J. Condon, Memphis; Robert A. Baugh, Birmingham; and Leigh Carroll, New Orleans. Smith's body was carried by train



1931 Southern Amateur champion Chasteen Harris. Photo courtesy of Judy Harris Pulliam, Columbia, Tennessee.

to Louisville, Kentucky, for burial. "He may not be the father of golf in Dixie, but none can dispute the claim that he is a godfather," Blinky Horn wrote in *The Nashville Tennessean*. "Most people have monuments after they have shuffled off this mortal soil. Horace F. Smith has built a living monument—his tireless devotion to golf...His counsel is eagerly sought..."

"A wonderful heritage he has left those near and dear to him," Reuben G. Bush said at Smith's funeral. "Sturdy and strong, he stood like a great oak towering above its fellows in the forest. We never thought of him except in connection with some great activity, even in the later years of his life. We could never imagine he was tired or weary, although such might have been the case in the last few years of his life. It is possible he was glad to lay down the tools of service he had wielded so bravely and so uncomplainingly. May we say in the terse but wonderful lines written by Dr. Parker on the occasion of the death of President Garfield:

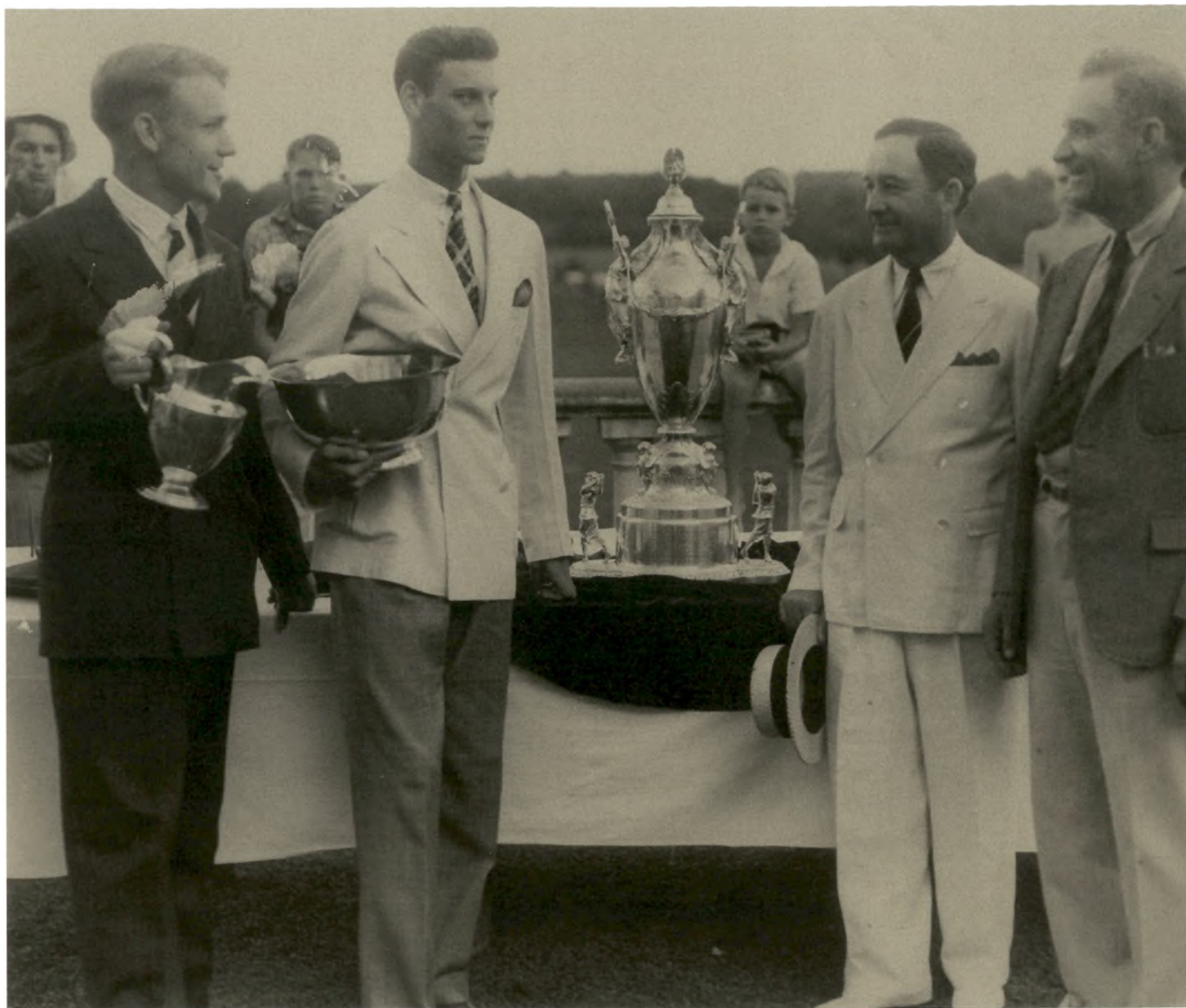
Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's victory won
Now cometh rest."

Three players, Sam Perry of Birmingham, Fred Haas Jr., of New Orleans, and Charles Yates of Atlanta, quickly established themselves as the premier golfers in the South in the 1930s.

Emmett Spicer, however, had always been a threat and he won his second Southern Amateur in 1930 at Sedgefield Country Club in Greensboro, North Carolina. Spicer defeated hometown Tulley Blair, 5 and 4, in the finals. To get there, Spicer had to beat upstart Fred Webb, a fifteen-year-old from Shelby, North Carolina, 2-up. Webb was vying to become the youngest Southern Amateur champion since Bobby Jones, who was fifteen years, three months old when he won his first of three in Birmingham in 1917. Webb defeated two Memphis veterans, Chasteen Harris, 1-up, and Tom J. White Jr., 5 and 4, to get to the semis.

The following year at Chattanooga, Harris, Spicer's club mate at Colonial, won. Harris's road to victory included wins over three state champions: Bob Gormley, Laurel, Mississippi; A. P. "Polly" Boyd, Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Jack Toomer, Jacksonville, Florida. Young Charles Yates of Atlanta defeated Spicer, 1-up, in the quarterfinals and Toomer beat Yates, 1-up. Sam Perry won his second in 1932 on his home course, Country Club of Birmingham.

Haas was the only player to win twice in the 1930s. His wins were over Perry, 10 and 8, at New Orleans in 1934 and over Yates, 1-up, at Charlotte in 1937. He also was runner-up to Jack "Red" Munger in Memphis in 1936. Seeding was used in the 1934 tournament and Haas, the eighteen-year-old son of the golf professional at Colonial Country Club in New Orleans, defeated four of the seeds. Before conquering Perry, the No. 1 seed, in the finals, 10 and 8, he beat unseeded Alvin Everett, 1-up, No. 8 seed George Bush, 1-up, No. 4 seed Julius Hughes, 4 and 3, and No. 2 seed Billy Howell, a Walker Cup player, 1-up.



Perry's route was a little easier, but in the semifinals he had to knock off five-time Southern Amateur champion Nelson Whitney. He did so 4 and 3. In the finals, Haas was 9-up over the first eighteen holes and held this lead for the next nine holes. His approach on the twenty-eighth hole was inside twelve inches for a birdie four that ended the match. Perry had not won a single hole during the morning round.

Perry would win the 1941 Southern Amateur and become the first and only player to win three championships in successive decades. As a U.S. Army Air Corps officer in World War II, he was lost somewhere in the Pacific, leaving a tremendous void in Southern golf history. Haas turned professional after serving with the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve, guarding the riverfront in New Orleans. Yates devoted his life to business and civic projects as he restricted his golf activity to social golf with Bobby Jones and frequent appearances in the Masters Tournament. He came out of the Navy as a Lt. Commander.

1937 Southern Amateur presentation, from left, Charles Yates, Fred Haas, SGA president Charles V. Rainwater, and Charlotte Country Club president H.M. Wade. Photo courtesy of Charlotte Country Club, Charlotte, North Carolina.



It was at Chickasaw in Memphis just days after the war ended (1945) that amateur Haas won the Memphis Open to end Byron Nelson's streak of eleven straight victories on the PGA Tour. The next year Freddie turned pro. Haas was the first college player to successfully play tour golf. Art Doering of Stanford was the first to make the jump, but did not make a career of it. At the time even the best tour players, such as Nelson and Ben Hogan, held club jobs, too. Many were former caddies who had never gone to college. "The tour began to pick up about that time," Haas said. "There weren't enough tournaments for me to play in when I graduated in 1937, so I had to work until I was twenty-five years old. I talked with my wife and said we needed to take a chance. We didn't want to wake up at fifty and say, 'Maybe we could have done it.' We either got to do it or don't. She said, 'If you're game, I am.'"

"Fortunately I was able to continue selling insurance. I was selling it to the guys on the tour. That's when I sold the most, because nobody else could get close to the players and I was living with them. I was able to make a living playing the tour and selling insurance. I couldn't have made it on just one of them. I had to have both."

The Haas family lived in Dermott, Arkansas, when Freddie was in high school. His father turned pro and took a job at Morehouse Country Club in Bastrop, Louisiana. Fred's uncle, Louisiana Senator Leo Terzia, encouraged him to enter the Louisiana State Amateur. He lost in the finals. "After the match, here comes Uncle Leo with Huey Long," Freddie remembered.

"Your uncle tells me you can get me the best golf team in the country at LSU," Long said to Freddie.

"Well, I think I could because I know all the really good junior golfers, but I've got a scholarship at Arkansas."

"Oh, no, you're coming to LSU. Meet me tomorrow morning at the stadium at eight o'clock and we'll talk about this thing."

The following morning Haas met Long. "Now the thing to do is for you to enroll and we'll take care of things here," the Louisiana political legend said.

"At the time the only schools with golf teams were the likes of Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Michigan, and Stanford," Haas added. "We didn't win the NCAA until sometime in the '40s, but I happened to win the NCAA individual in 1937." LSU was co-champion with Princeton in 1940 and Stanford in 1942. LSU was the first university in the South to put an emphasis on golf, but any number of individuals from the South won the NCAA and its forerunner, the National Intercollegiate. In the 1940s, universities were beginning to spend money on golf programs and the best players were beginning to realize that the best schools to attend if they wanted to play college golf were in the Sun Belt because of the weather. North Texas State (now University of North Texas) won four straight championships under coach Fred Cobb beginning in 1949, and the University of Houston won its first of 15 under coach Dave Williams in 1956.

Haas lived up to his word to Huey Long. He got LSU good players. One of the players was Paul Leslie, who lost to Haas in the all-LSU finals of the National



Charlie Yates, left, and Sam Perry.
Photo courtesy of The Life and Times of Bobby Jones.

Opposite: Fred Haas Jr., left, 1934 and 1937 Southern Amateur champion, with pros Johnny Palmer, center, and Ben Hogan. Photo courtesy of Fred Simmons, Chattanooga.

Intercollegiate in 1937. Golfers that followed Haas and Leslie to LSU included Earl Stewart, Gardner Dickinson Jr., Johnny Pott, Dale Morey, Jimmy Wittenberg, Bert McDowell, and Sonny Ellis.

"While we were there at the stadium I said, 'Senator, where are we going to play golf? We've got to have a golf course to play golf.'"

"Oh, we'll make some arrangement," Long said.

"Right across the road there between us and the railroad track is an empty piece of ground," Haas said. "Why don't we build a golf course right there? See all those cows there. All they are doing is munching on the grass."

"Son, I can't move those cows. If I did, I would lose every farmer's vote in the state. That's out."

Twenty-five years later Haas got a call from LSU. They wanted him to dedicate a golf course the university had built. "Can you believe it?" he said. "They built it right where those cows were. The original course was nine holes, but subsequently another nine was added by going across the railroad tracks."

Haas had a long, successful career as a tour player, but it was Dr. Cary Middlecoff, the golfing dentist from Memphis and the University of Mississippi, who was the first college graduate to become a superstar on the PGA Tour.

Charles Yates played in only three Southern Amateurs. He went to the semi-finals twice, then lost to Haas, 1-up, in the finals at Charlotte Country Club in 1937. He was a world-class amateur who earned a spot on two of America's Walker Cup teams, and was captain of the team in 1953.

Charles, Dan, and Alan were the sons of Presley D. Yates and were raised in a home just behind the fourth green of the No. 2 course at East Lake. P. D. and his wife were golfers and the Yates boys, like the others in the neighborhood, grew up with golf clubs in their hands.

One afternoon Bobby Jones was sitting at the old nineteenth hole that used to overlook the ninth green. He watched this youngster put his second shot over the lake, about seventy-five yards short of the green and pitch up about three or four feet from the hole. He had a beautiful swing. At the table where Jones was sitting, someone said, "That kid swings like a champ. Isn't it a shame that since his father and mother are so small, he'll never grow up big enough to play championship golf."

Charlie Yates did grow up. He grew to more than six feet tall, muscular and proficient enough to win his share of golf tournaments, including the 1934 National Intercollegiate representing Georgia Tech, the 1935 Western Amateur, and the 1938 British Amateur.

Winning the British Amateur was not Yates's biggest golf thrill. It came the following week in the Walker Cup matches. The Americans lost, 7-4, at St. Andrews, but Yates and Ray Billows won the team's only foursomes victory and Yates won his singles match. Captain Francis Ouimet picked Yates to play James Bruen Jr. in the day's first match. Yates was facing one of Britain's stars of the future. Yates knew a loss would tarnish his British Amateur title. Yates won, 2 and 1. "The press was high on Jimmy," Yates recalled many, many years later. "They thought he

1939 Southern Amateur champion Bobby Dunkelberger, left, and James Hunter in April of 1937 at Pinehurst. Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey



was their savior.” Jimmy Bruen won the British Amateur in 1946, the first year it was played after the close of World War II. Yates’s first tournament was the 1931 Southern Amateur at the age of seventeen. He won the Georgia State Amateur that year and again in 1932. “In 1931 I was in the finals of the Georgia State tournament,” Yates recalled. “Bob [Jones] sent me a cable wishing me good luck on my final match. Here’s a man who had won all four tournaments [the Grand Slam] and he has time to send a seventeen-year-old boy a thoughtful message like that. It made a lasting impression on me.”

Yates played in eleven Masters tournaments, beginning with the first one in 1934. He was low amateur twice. He was the long-time secretary of the Augusta National Golf Club and is a current member. Today he is president of East Lake Golf Club in Atlanta.

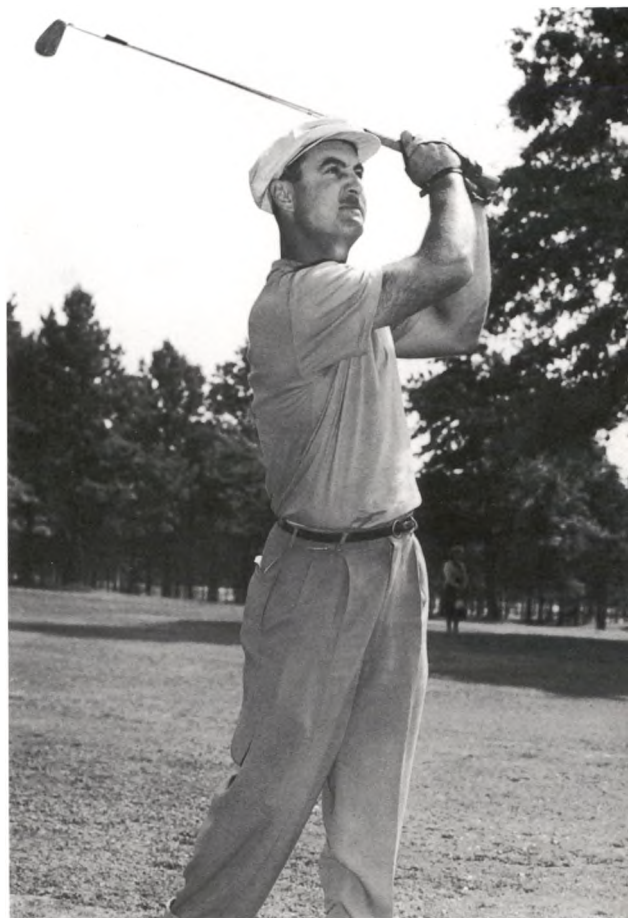
“I can’t tell you how thrilled I am to receive the award,” Yates said of receiving news he was to be honored by the USGA with the 1980 Bob Jones Award. “Particularly since it comes in the year during which we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Jones’s Grand Slam. Another thing that particularly thrills me is that it was twenty-five years ago that Francis Ouimet received the first Jones Award, and now I’m coming along behind Ouimet, who was the captain of the two Walker Cup teams I played for in 1936 and 1938.”

Bob Jones Award recipients are honored for their “personal qualities of fair play, self-control and perhaps self-denial.” This is the legacy passed on to Yates, who sums up his distinguished career in golf by saying, “I didn’t consider myself an exceptional golfer...The thing I’ve learned is that golf is very much like life; you have good things happen to you and some things that are sad.”

The scholarship program of the Georgia State Golf Foundation, the Yates Scholarship, is named after the Yates family—Presley D., sons Charlie, Dan, and Alan; and Dan’s son, Danny. Charles was inducted into the Southern Golf Association’s Hall of Fame in 1986 and nephew Danny, the 1992 U.S. Mid-Amateur champion, was inducted in 1993.

Other Southern Amateur winners in the 1930s were Ralph Redmond of St. Petersburg in 1933, Robert H. “Skee” Riegel of Richmond in 1935, Carl Dann Jr. of Orlando in 1938, and Bobby Dunkelberger of High Point, North Carolina, in 1939. Riegel became the first Southern champion from Virginia when he defeated Edwin McClure of Shreveport, 10 and 8, at the Country Club of Virginia in Richmond. Riegel was a member of the Hermitage Club in Richmond and would win the 1947 U.S. Amateur.

The “player of the year” for 1939 was young Dunkelberger, only nineteen years old. Dunkelberger’s mantel runneth over with trophies. He won the Southern Amateur at Belle Meade and then teamed with his North Carolina neighbor, Skip Alexander, to win the Southern States Four-Ball in the fall at East Lake. Dunkelberger’s previous wins included the French Amateur, Carolinas Championship, Championship of Club Champions, National Pro-Amateur, and North and South Amateur.



1935 Southern Amateur champion Robert “Skee” Riegel. Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey.

REBEL YELL

RALPH MCGILL, Atlanta's greatest newspaperman, made his mark as a news editor and columnist. While O. B. Keeler followed Jones's every step, it was McGill, sports editor of *The Atlanta Constitution* at the time, who proclaimed the exploits of Yates. He wrote of Charlie and the lucky red flannels given to him by Jones. He wrote of the wicked wind and cold and rain and the epic battles with the likes of Cyril Tolley. McGill wrote of the thrill of covering Kentucky Derbys, Rose Bowls, and championship heavyweight fights. "There were these thrills and many others," McGill chronicled. "But today, standing there at the 34th when his last putt dropped and the 24-year-old golfer from Atlanta had won the British amateur, thousands of miles away from home on the bleak and windswept coast of Scotland, all the other things paled into insignificance. That was the thrill supreme. I must admit that, in shouldering through the throng to get to Yates, I let out the old rebel yell and braved the curious glances of the stolid Scots with a happy grin."

In 1937, Charles V. Rainwater, president of the Southern Golf Association, conceived the idea of the Southern States Four-Ball, a unique tournament that would become an annual event until it died in 1948. It was only the third tournament that the SGA ever conducted. Two teams from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky entered the Four-Ball. North Carolina, South Carolina, and Arkansas entered one team. Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, and Oklahoma were enthusiastic about the tournament, but did not have sufficient time to arrange for teams.

A unique trophy, dedicated to Bobby Jones, was given to the state winner and suitable trophies were given to each member of the winning team. All matches were conducted at 36 holes and played on East Lake's No. 1 course where the great Jones learned to play. Rainwater was in charge of the event. He was assisted by Julius Hughes, president of the Atlanta Golf Association, and East Lake pros George and Harold Sargent.

"It was a scene calculated to be an emotional one and it was," Ralph McGill of *The Atlanta Constitution* wrote about Bobby Jones's son unveiling the tournament trophy. "Robert Tyre Jones III, just 10 years old, clad in a blue suit, a lock of raven hair falling a bit over his forehead, and for the first time appearing publicly with his famous father, was so very proud it showed in his face and his bearing. At 10 years of age he is coming to know what golf is and what his father was to golf. And is today."

"The trophy is a plaque, a large plaque, one of the finest trophies in golf. There are a few lines saying it commemorates the things Bobby Jones has done for golf. And there are about its base, only slightly reduced, reproductions of the four cups Bobby Jones won in his 'grand slam' series of 1930—the American open and amateur cups and the British amateur and open cups."

"I hope," Bobby Jones said, "they don't get to calling this a memorial. I very, very much appreciate it. But, I hope they won't call it a memorial. I'm not dead yet."

On the first day in 1937 there was one lone match that drew a nice gallery until it was learned that Bobby Jones was playing in the 18-hole stroke play event. Jones was not in the competition, but he shot two-under par 69 in the company of Rainwater, Polly Boyd, and Jimmy Tupper. Frank Mulherin, Georgia's State Amateur champion from Augusta, won the event with a 68.

In the quarterfinals, Fred Haas and Edwin McClure of Louisiana defeated Georgia's No. 2 team, Mulherin and Crawford Rainwater, in 48 holes. Because of darkness, the last six holes were played on the next day. Georgia's No. 1 team, Charles Yates and Dick Garlington of East Lake, defeated the Haas-McClure team, 5 and 4, in the finals.

SGA
Competitions
Year-By-Year

1930 Southern Amateur, Sedgefield Country Club, Greensboro, NC (June 16-21)

Championship: Emmett Spicer, Memphis, def. Tulley Blair, Greensboro, NC, 5&4, finals; Spicer def.

Fred Webb, Shelby, NC, 2-up; Blair def. E. M. Stokes Jr., Louisville, KY, 1-up, semifinals

Medalist: Carl Dann Jr., Orlando, 68

Team Champion: Sedgefield Country Club, Greensboro, NC, 305 (W. J. Palmer, 74; Johnny Bachman, 76;

Tulley Blair, 76; Adrain C. McManus, 79)

1931 Southern Amateur, Chattanooga Golf and Country Club (June 16-20)

Championship: Chasteen Harris, Memphis, def. Jack Toomer, Jacksonville, FL, 6&5, finals; Toomer def.

Charles Yates, Atlanta, 1-up; Harris def. Frank Setz, Gadsden, AL, 3&2, semifinals

Medalist: Scudday Horner, Nashville, 71

Team Champion: Chattanooga Golf and Country Club 308 (A. P. "Polly" Boyd 75, Ewing Watkins 75,

Darden Hampton 77, Ted Hampton 81)

1932 Southern Amateur, Country Club of Birmingham – West Course (June 14-18)

Championship: Sam Perry, Birmingham, def. Files Crenshaw, Montgomery, AL, 7&6, finals; Crenshaw def.

Charles Yates, Atlanta, 20th hole; Perry def. Johnny Morris, Birmingham, 19th hole, semifinals

Medalist: Gene Vinson, Meridian, MS, 152

Team Champion: Atlanta Athletic Club 616 (Julius Hughes 149, Charles Yates 150, Scott Hudson Jr. 154,

Berrien Moore 163)

1933 Southern Amateur, Atlanta Athletic Club – East Lake No. 1 Course (June 20-24)

Championship: Ralph Redmond, St. Petersburg, FL, def. Earl Stokes Jr., Louisville, KY, 4&3, finals; Stokes def.

Jack Toomer, Jacksonville, FL, 3&2; Redmond def. Billy Howell, Richmond, VA, 6&5, semifinals

Co-Medalists: Julius Hughes, Atlanta; Billy Howell, Richmond, VA, 147

Team Champion: Capital City Club, Atlanta, 634 (Dave Black 154, R. J. Bicknell 158, W. C. Warren 160,

Charles H. Black Jr. 162)

1934 Southern Amateur, New Orleans Country Club (June 19-23)

Championship: Fred Haas Jr., New Orleans, def. Sam Perry, Birmingham, 10&8, finals; Perry def.

Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, 4&3; Haas def. Billy Howell, Houston, TX, 1-up, semifinals

Medalist: Edwin McClure, Shreveport, LA, 144

Team Champion: New Orleans Country Club (Frank de la Houssaye 146, Fred Odom 151, Jesse Rainwater Jr.

153, Nelson Whitney 156)

1935 Southern Amateur, Country Club of Virginia – James River Course, Richmond, VA (June 18-22)

Championship: Robert H. "Skee" Riegel, Richmond, VA, def. Edwin McClure, Shreveport, LA, 10&8, finals;

McClure def. Fred Haas Jr., New Orleans, 2&1; Riegel def. Sam Perry, Birmingham, 2&1, semifinals

Medalist: Johnny Morris, Birmingham, 141

Team Champion: *Hermitage Country Club, Richmond, VA (Robert H. "Skee" Riegel 152, Dave Ewell Jr. 162,

John R. Chappel 162, Roland Wright 167); Chattanooga Golf and Country Club (Ewing Watkins 151, A. P.

"Polly" Boyd 157, Jack Harkins 164, H. S. Chamberlain 171), 643

*-conceded by Chattanooga Golf and Country Club

1936 Southern Amateur, Memphis Country Club (June 16-20)

Championship: Jack "Red" Munger, Dallas, def. Fred Haas Jr., New Orleans, 3&2, finals; Munger def.

Warren Smith, Gadsden, AL, 5&4; Haas def. Johnny Morris, Birmingham, 2&1, semifinals

Medalist: Fred Haas Jr., Baton Rouge, LA, 139

Team Champion: Colonial Country Club, Memphis 595 (Chasteen Harris 147, Monie Grimes 149, Louis Montedonico 149, Junie Buxbaum 150)

1937 Southern Amateur, Charlotte Country Club (June 15-19)

Championship: Fred Haas Jr., New Orleans, def. Charles Yates, Atlanta, 1-up, finals; Yates def. Carl Dann Jr., Orlando, 2&1; Haas def. A. P. "Polly" Boyd, Chattanooga, 3&1, semifinals

Medalist: Charles Yates, Atlanta, 146

Co-Team Champions: Atlanta Athletic Club 610 (Charles Yates 146, Tommy Barnes 153, Cliff Eley 152, Scott Hudson Jr. 159); Myers Park Country Club, Charlotte 610 (Erwin Laxton 147, Bayard Storm 149, W. S. "Sut" Alexander 153, Bob Crosland 161)

Southern States Four-Ball, Atlanta Athletic Club – East Lake No. 1 Course (October 12-16)

Championship: Charles Yates-Dick Garlington, Georgia, def. Fred Haas Jr.-Edwin McClure, Louisiana, 5&4, finals; Yates-Garlington def. Don Schumacher-Morris Norton, Texas, 5&4; Haas-McClure def. Frank Steidle-Collins Gaines, Arkansas, 37th hole, semifinals

1938 Southern Amateur, Ponte Vedra Country Club, Ponte Vedra Beach, FL (June 14-18)

Championship: Carl Dann Jr., Orlando, def. Jennings Gordon, Rome, GA, 8&7, finals; Gordon def. Horace Horner Jr., Montgomery, AL, 19th hole; Dann def. John Oliver, Valdosta, GA, 3&2, semifinals

Medalist: Bill Eager, Valdosta, GA, 150

Team Champion: LSU Country Club, Baton Rouge, LA 625 (Paul Leslie 151, Henry Castillo 152, Wright Adams 159, LeRoy Ward 163)

Southern States Four-Ball, Atlanta Athletic Club – East Lake No. 1 Course (October 10-14)

Championship: Charles Yates-Julius Hughes, Georgia, def. Sam Perry-Gordon Smith, Alabama, 6&5, finals; Yates-Hughes def. Frank Steidle-Jack Tinnin, Arkansas, 3&1; Perry-Smith def. E. T. Hughes-Harold Hall, South Carolina, 39th hole, semifinals

1939 Southern Amateur, Belle Meade Country Club, Nashville (June 13-17)

Championship: Bobby Dunkelberger, High Point, NC, def. Johnny Cummings, Memphis, 7&6, finals; Dunkelberger def. Chasteen Harris, Memphis, 2&1; Cummings def. Ken Rogers, Montgomery, AL, 6&4, semifinals

Medalist: Fred Haas Jr., New Orleans, 141

Team Champion: Colonial Country Club, Memphis, 614 (Chasteen Harris 146, Johnny Cummings 153, Billy Barrett 157, Roy Moore 158)

Southern States Four-Ball, Atlanta Athletic Club – East Lake No. 1 Course (October 2-6)

Championship: Bobby Dunkelberger-Skip Alexander, North Carolina, def. Frank Ford-Harold Hall, South Carolina, 8&7, finals; Dunkelberger-Alexander def. Scudday Horner-Weldon Doe, Alabama, 6&5; Ford-Hall def. Crawford Rainwater-Bill Stark, Florida, 37th hole, semifinals

SOUTHERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS

	CHAMPION	HOST CLUB (COURSE)
1940	NEIL WHITE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	CHATTANOOGA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
1941	SAM PERRY, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA	COUNTRY CLUB OF BIRMINGHAM (WEST COURSE), BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
1942	NO CHAMPIONSHIP	
1943	NO CHAMPIONSHIP	
1944	NO CHAMPIONSHIP	
1945	NO CHAMPIONSHIP	
1946	GEORGE HAMER, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA	COUNTRY CLUB OF BIRMINGHAM (WEST COURSE), BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
1947	TOMMY BARNES, ATLANTA, GEORGIA	AUDUBON COUNTRY CLUB, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
1948	GENE DAHLBENDER JR., ATLANTA, GEORGIA	CAPITAL CITY CLUB (BROOKHAVEN COURSE), ATLANTA, GEORGIA
1949	TOMMY BARNES, ATLANTA, GEORGIA	BILTMORE FOREST COUNTRY CLUB, ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

PRESIDENT'S

1940 – 1946 CHARLES V. RAINWATER, DRUID HILLS GOLF CLUB, ATLANTA;
PENSACOLA COUNTRY CLUB, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

1946 – 1949 JAMES S. TUPPER, BELLE MEADE COUNTRY CLUB, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

“He [Bobby Jones] is a man who never took himself or his feats seriously enough to stuff his shirt with them. Of them all, his feet are freest of clay, the man himself most devoid of guile, envy, false pride, and over-riding ambition.”

RALPH MCGILL, THE ATLANTA JOURNAL

CHAPTER 8

THE 1940S

THE POPULATION of the United States had reached 132 million in 1940. The federal government was running a deficit of \$43 billion and the average salary was \$1,299 per year. The minimum wage was forty-three cents per hour, the male life expectancy was 60.8 years, and fifty-five percent of U.S. homes had indoor plumbing. War production pulled the country out of the Great Depression. Everyone, including children, participated in scrap drives for steel, tin, paper, and rubber. “Rosie the Riveter” took on the work of a man and slacks became acceptable attire. By the end of World War II in 1945, the United States and the U.S.S.R. had become the world’s super powers. Penicillin revolutionized medicine.

Jack Nicklaus (January 21, Columbus, Ohio) was born in 1940. Byron Nelson won eighteen tournaments in 1945, including eleven in a row, and U.S. war bonds were used for legal tender for the majority of the events on the PGA Tour and other war effort exhibitions. Ben Hogan won thirteen times in 1946, ten in 1948, and was severely injured in an automobile crash near Van Horn, Texas, in 1949. The U.S. Open was televised for the first time in 1947.

Georgia was firmly entrenched as the No. 1 state in the South based on the quality of its golfers, yet the 1940 and 1941 Southern Amateurs went to Tennessee’s Neil White and Alabama’s Sam Perry. White, a former golf professional and new member at Belle Meade Country Club in Nashville, was a relative unknown and it was anybody’s guess who would win the 1940 tournament at Chattanooga when defending champion Bobby Dunkelberger lost in the first round. White’s toughest battle to become the new champion was in the semifinals when he defeated the grizzled former minor league baseball player, John Cummings of Memphis, on the nineteenth hole.



1929, 1932, 1941 Southern Amateur champion Sam Perry.
Photo courtesy of Elbert Jemison, Birmingham, Alabama.

White moved to New York a few months after the victory and did not defend in 1941 at Birmingham. Perry waltzed to his third Southern Amateur Championship on his home course. In the finals, he defeated Cummings, 5 and 4, who for the second time finished second in the championship. Perry's toughest match was in the semifinals when he defeated Charles Harper of Valdosta, Georgia, 3 and 2.

Perry became only the third player to win three Southern Amateurs. His three titles (1929 at Belle Meade and 1932 and 1941 at Country Club of Birmingham) in three different decades confirm his star quality. Bobby Jones won three Southerns and Nelson Whitney of New Orleans won five.

Perry and thousands of Americans put their golf clubs away and said goodbye to home and family as the world was caught up in war. It would be 1946 before another Southern Amateur was played. Again the site would be the West Course at the Country Club of Birmingham and the Southern Golf Association played its fortieth Championship in honor of Sam Perry, one of those thousands of Americans who never returned home.

Elbert Jemison Jr., a long-time figure in Alabama and Southern golf, apparently was the last man from Birmingham to see Perry alive. First Lt. Jemison was in California for desert warfare training. He was sent to a nearby army air unit to request that fighter planes drop bags of flour at tanks to simulate bombs. In his book, *Playback: From Hickory Nuts to Hall of Fame*, Jemison tells about his meeting with Perry.

"A sergeant pointed to the far side of the tent and said, 'See the captain over there,'" Jemison wrote. "The captain was facing to the side when I began identifying myself; when he turned toward me, we recognized each other. He was Sam Perry of Birmingham, Ala., and Southern golf fame. We celebrated old home week for a while.

"After catching up on what little wartime golf news there was, we arranged to meet in Los Angeles to play golf. Perry said he had a buddy at Lakeside Club in LA who could get us on. We agreed to meet there in three weeks, arranged for the flour-bag air drop and said a fond farewell. I think I was the last Birmingham friend to see Sam alive, last at least in this country.

"A week before our scheduled get-together in LA, I received a field-phone call from Perry. 'I can't make it,' he said. 'We've been ordered to the Pacific.' In late 1944, he was reported missing on a flight from New Guinea to Australia, then later 'presumed dead.'

"The golf world, especially in Birmingham, had lost one of its finest. After the war William McWane, a Birmingham industrialist, led a campaign to create the Sam Perry Memorial Trophy as a permanent trophy of the Alabama Golf Association. I was pleased to have my name inscribed thereon in 1957 and 1958 after my state championship wins. Belatedly, Sam Perry was inducted into the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame in 1986."

Perry was inducted into the SGA's Hall of Fame in 1978 and each year since 1946, the low qualifier at the Southern Amateur is presented the Sam Perry Medal.

The medal is gold and bears a likeness of Sam on one side and is encased in a plastic cube. Perry was on the board of directors of the Alabama Golf Association and was president for two terms. He was director of the Southern Golf Association from 1936 until his death.

The Southern Amateur was played at match play in 1946 as it was in the first tournament in 1902. Gene Dahlbender Jr. of Atlanta's Druid Hills Golf Club was the medalist and received the first Sam Perry Medal. The SGA changed the format to 72 holes of stroke play in 1964. Since that tournament at Shreveport Country Club, the low qualifier after the 36-hole cut is the winner of the medal.

The quality and the depth of the players in Georgia became evident in the late 1930s when the SGA began playing the Southern States Four-Ball, a best-ball event where each state could enter two teams to compete in 36-hole matches to determine the champion. Charlie Yates of Atlanta's East Lake Club teamed with club mates Dick Garlington in 1937 and Julius Hughes in 1938 to win the first two tournaments. North Carolina's Bobby Dunkelberger and Skip Alexander won in 1939, but Georgia won again in 1940, 1941, 1946, and 1947. The format changed from match to stroke play in 1948, the last year it was played. Alabama's Gardner Dickinson Jr. and Presley Thornton won, followed by two Georgia teams. In the final tournament, states could enter more than two teams and apparently because of Georgia's superiority the tournament died.

Tommy Barnes of East Lake was the best of a great contingent of golfers from Georgia in the 1940s. He won four Southern States Four-Balls and two Southern Amateurs. In the Four-Ball, Barnes won with Gene Gaillard of Atlanta in 1940, Gene Dahlbender Jr. of Atlanta in 1941 and 1946, and George Hamer of Columbus in 1948. Hamer won the 1946 Southern Am by defeating Charles Harper of Jacksonville, Florida, 6 and 5, but he lost 3 and 2 to Barnes at Louisville's Audubon Country Club in 1947.

Dahlbender defeated Hamer, 3 and 2, at Atlanta's Capital City Club in 1948 and Barnes routed Albert Neal of Asheville, North Carolina, 7 and 6, at Asheville's Biltmore Forest in 1949. Dale Morey of Dallas beat Barnes, 8 and 7, in 1950 to end the Georgia string of victories.

A team champion was determined each year at the Southern Amateur during qualifying. Every year in the 1940s a Georgia club won it. Druid Hills of Atlanta won in 1940 and 1941, followed by Country Club of Columbus in 1946, Atlanta's Capital City Club in 1947, and CC of Columbus again in 1948, 1949, and 1950. In 1951 the team champion format was changed from club teams to four-man teams from the same state.

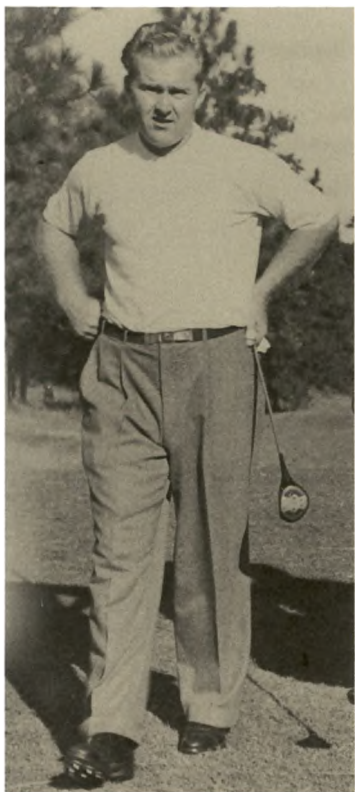
Tommy Barnes was one of seven golfing brothers and, in later years, the father of five golfing sons. He gives credit to Bobby Jones and other members of the Atlanta Athletic Club for all of his golfing success and ultimately for his successful business career. In 1931, when Barnes was fifteen years old, he was the runner-up in the Atlanta Amateur. That was the first time Bobby Jones saw Tommy play and in 1936, because of Jones's influence, the Atlanta Athletic Club gave Barnes a membership. "That was the biggest break I ever got in golf because at that time you couldn't play in golf tournaments unless you belonged to a private club," Barnes said. "I now had two courses to hone my game on, and I did, plus I had the opportunity to play with Bob Jones and Charlie Yates. Charlie Yates had just won the Western Amateur and the National Intercollegiate. All the good players in metro Atlanta wanted to play at East Lake because of Bob Jones. We really gambled. We



Sam Perry Medal.

Two-time Southern Amateur champion Tommy Barnes. Photo courtesy of Tommy Barnes, Atlanta.





1948 Southern Amateur champion
Gene Dahlbender Jr. Photo
courtesy of Fred Simmons,
Chattanooga, Tennessee.

played a dollar Nassau. Actually in the beginning we played a golf-ball Nassau with a four-ball limit. Bob Jones never shot out of the 60s until the last round he played when he shot even par.” With two holes to go in the round, Barnes said Jones hit the only drive he ever saw Bobby hit that wasn’t hit solid. He duck hooked the drive and made double-bogey. Because of a loss of strength and numbness in his limbs, he never played golf again. That was in 1948.

Barnes went to work for an oil company when he was a senior in high school. “Tommy, we want you to go to work for us full-time,” his boss, Doc Tomerlin, a member at East Lake, said. Tommy said he wanted to go to college and Tomerlin said he wanted him to go to college, too. Pure Oil Company paid him seventy-five dollars a month for the four years he went to Georgia Tech. After graduation in 1938, he went on the road as a district sales manager. He went in business for himself in 1950. Barnes owned six independent gasoline stations, but made most of his money in real estate. He was one of the first operators to put food in gas stations and helped pioneer what is now commonly known as convenience stores.

Bobby Jones, age twenty, shot a 63 at East Lake in September of 1922 to set a course record that stood for sixty-seven years. Barnes, age seventy-three, shot 62 in 1989 to break his great friend’s record. Since that time Tommy has regretted having done it because of what Jones had meant to him since his teenage days.

“Playing with Bob Jones helped me a lot,” Barnes said. “He was the kind of person who would never say anything to you (about how to play). He was reluctant to give advice. If you asked him for help he would say, ‘Well, this is how I play.’”

Barnes was among those who purchased East Lake from the Atlanta Athletic Club in 1967 when the AAC was moving north of Atlanta to Duluth. Had it not been for this group’s determination to preserve this shrine to Bobby Jones, the East Lake Golf Club might not be around today for golfers and golf historians to enjoy.

The Tommy Barnes Award signifies the Georgia State Golf Association’s Player of the Year. Barnes is an inductee in the Georgia Tech Athletic Hall of Fame, Georgia Sports Hall of Fame, Atlanta Athletic Club Hall of Fame, and Southern Golf Association Hall of Fame. Administratively, Tommy is a past president of the Atlanta Golf Association, former director of the Georgia State Golf Association, former member of the USGA sectional affairs committee, and a director emeritus of the SGA.

At the 1947 U.S. Amateur at Pebble Beach, Barnes lost on the twenty-second hole to John Selby of Apawamis in New York. A win would have given him a spot in the Masters (all quarterfinalists qualified). Robert H. “Skee” Riegel of Richmond, Virginia, the 1935 Southern Amateur champion, was the eventual winner. Riegel had eliminated Tommy’s brother, Luke, in the fourth round, 5 and 4. On the eighteenth hole, Barnes was 1-up and laying a foot from the cup. Selby laid Barnes a dead stymie that he could not negotiate and then at the twenty-second hole he lost again over a stymie. Barnes finally made it to the Masters as a result of his Walker Cup selection. “I wasn’t a very good short putter, particularly on fast greens, but through the years I had a pretty successful career.” Barnes qualified for sixteen straight U.S. Amateurs and the worst he ever was beaten was 2 and 1.

Barnes, like all good players, can remember vividly the good and bad of golf rounds that occurred forty and fifty years in the past. In 1941, Barnes won the Georgia Amateur and the Southern States Four-Ball. “I had a chance to win the Southern that year, but a guy laid me a stymie on the twentieth hole at

Birmingham,” Barnes said. The guy was Johnny Cummings of Memphis. Cummings had made a valiant comeback after being 4-down at the turn. Cummings made a blind chip-in at the seventeenth for a par and birdied the eighteenth to tie the match. After the stymie on the twentieth, Barnes failed to negotiate out of a greenside bunker on the next hole and lost. Cummings then lost to Sam Perry, 5 and 4, in the finals.

Tommy defeated George Hamer for his first Southern Amateur title. “He had me 4-down with eleven to go,” Tommy recalled. “I birdied the par-three No. 8 at Audubon Country Club and No. 9 was a ninety degree dogleg to the right. I hit a two-wood in the middle of the fairway, but George tried to cut over. You really had to kill it to get in the fairway and he wound up in about six to eight inches of grass. I played for a four, but he rimmed the cup and was eighteen inches above the hole. I putted to about four or five feet and then made a give-up putt and it went in.” Hamer’s putt then rimmed the cup and failed to fall. From there, Barnes won six out of the next seven holes and closed Hamer out, 3 and 2.

“I was the defending champion in New Orleans,” Barnes said of the 1950 tournament. “I had had an operation in May and the doctor told me I couldn’t play in a golf tournament, but Carling Dinkler, the hotel man, got the top floor of the St. Charles Hotel for us.” Tommy didn’t have to qualify and had no problem until the quarterfinals when his old-friend, Dick Hackett of Rome, Georgia, took him to the eighteenth hole, with Barnes winning, 1-up. In the semifinals, Barnes defeated Alabama State champion Gardner Dickinson Jr., 5 and 4, but Dale Morey won easily, 8 and 7, in the finals. It was the first time in the history of the tournament that the medalist won the Southern. “I just ran out of gas against Morey, playing thirty-six holes in that heat,” Barnes said.

SGA
Competitions
Year-By-Year

1940 Southern Amateur, Chattanooga Golf and Country Club (June 18-22)

Championship: Neil White, Nashville, def. Ed Schreiber, Charlotte, 3&1, finals;

White def. Johnny Cummings, Memphis, 19th hole; Schreiber def. W. D. Stark Jr., Jacksonville, FL, 1-up, semifinals

Medalist: Gene Dahlbender Jr., Atlanta, 142

Team Champion: Druid Hills Golf Club, Atlanta, 592 (Gene Dahlbender Jr. 142; Gene Gaillard 144, Harold Crow 153, Crawford Rainwater 153)

Southern States Four-Ball, Atlanta Athletic Club – East Lake No. 1 Course (September 30-October 3)

Championship: Tommy Barnes-Gene Gaillard, Georgia, def. Jennings Gordon-John Oliver, Georgia, 1-up, finals;

Barnes-Gaillard def. Bobby Dunkelberger-Jack Garrett, North Carolina, 8&7; Gordon-Oliver def. Crawford Rainwater-Bill Stark, Florida, 2-up, semifinals

1941 Southern Amateur, Country Club of Birmingham – West Course (June 17-21)

Championship: Sam Perry, Birmingham, def. Johnny Cummings, Memphis, 5&4, finals; Perry def. Charles Harper, Valdosta, GA, 3&2; Cummings def. Tommy Barnes, Atlanta, 21st hole, semifinals

Medalist: Walter Cisco Jr., Louisville, KY, 145

Team Champion: Druid Hills Golf Club, Atlanta (Harold Crow 147, Gene Gaillard 148, Curtis Benton 157, Gene Dahlbender Jr. 159)

Southern States Four-Ball, Atlanta Athletic Club – East Lake No. 1 Course (September 29-October 2)

Championship: Tommy Barnes-Gene Dahlbender Jr., Georgia, def. Dick Hackett-Dan Yates, Georgia, 5&4, finals; Barnes-Dahlbender def. Adrian C. McManus-A. P. “Polly” Boyd, Tennessee, 4&3; Hackett-Yates def.

Crawford Rainwater-Bill Stark, Florida, 5&4, semifinals

1942 Southern Amateur: No Championship

Southern States Four-Ball: No Championship

1943 Southern Amateur: No Championship

Southern States Four-Ball: No Championship

1944 Southern Amateur: No Championship

Southern States Four-Ball: No Championship

1945 Southern Amateur: No Championship

Southern States Four-Ball: No Championship

1946 Southern Amateur, Country Club of Birmingham (June 9-13)

Championship: George Hamer, Columbus, GA, def. Charles Harper, Jacksonville, FL, 6&5, finals; Hamer def. Ben Owen, Lexington, KY, 2&1; Harper def. Earl Christianson, Miami, 2&1, semifinals

Medalist: Gene Dahlbender Jr., Atlanta, 140

Team Champion: Country Club of Columbus, Columbus, GA 608 (Dan Kirkland 150, J. B. “Sonny” Ellis 151, George Hamer 152, Jack Slayton 155)

Southern States Four-Ball, Atlanta Athletic Club – East Lake No. 1 Course (October 1-4)

Championship: Tommy Barnes-Gene Dahlbender Jr., Georgia, def. Dan Yates-Arnold Blum, Georgia, 2&1, finals; Barnes-Dahlbender def. Wilford Wehrle-Walt Cisco Jr., Kentucky, 9&7; Yates-Blum def. Jimmy Lee-Charles Harper, Florida, 8&6, semifinals

1947 Southern Amateur, Audubon Country Club, Louisville, KY (June 17-21)

Championship: Tommy Barnes, Atlanta, def. George Hamer, Columbus, GA, 3&2, finals; Hamer def. Ed Gravely, Richmond, VA, 6&5; Barnes def. Ben Owen, Louisville, KY, 2&1, semifinals

Medalist: *Charles Harper, Jacksonville, FL, 137

Team Champion: Capital City Club, Atlanta, 604 (Gene Gaillard 146, Gene Dahlbender Jr. 147, Morton Bright 152, Carling Dinkler Jr. 159)

Southern States Four-Ball, Country Club of Birmingham – West Course (August 18-21)

Championship: Tommy Barnes-George Hamer, Georgia, def. Avery Beck-Tommy Card, North Carolina, 2&1, finals; Barnes-Hamer def. Albert Stone Jr.-Wes Brown, Tennessee, 3&2; Beck-Card def. Jimmy Lee-Charles Harper, Florida, 2&1, semifinals

1948 Southern Amateur, Capital City Club (Brookhaven Course), Atlanta (June 15-19)

Championship: Gene Dahlbender Jr., Atlanta, def. George Hamer, Columbus, GA, 3&2, finals; Dahlbender def. Gummy Harrison Jr., Augusta, GA, 6&5; Hamer def. George “Sonny” Swift, Columbus, GA, 2&1, semifinals

Medalist: James W. “Billy” Key, Columbus, GA, 142

Team Champion: Country Club of Columbus, Columbus, GA (James W. “Billy” Key 142, George Hamer 146, George “Sonny” Swift 148, Jack B. Key Jr. 148)

Southern States Four-Ball, General Oglethorpe Golf Club, Savannah, GA (September 16-18)

Championship: Gardner Dickinson Jr.-Presley Thornton, Alabama (69-68-70-64) — 271; Tommy Barnes-George Hamer, Georgia, 279; Gene Dahlbender-Bob McCoy, Georgia, and Harvie Ward-Bob Snow, North Carolina, 281

1949 Southern Amateur, Biltmore Forest Country Club, Asheville, NC (June 14-18)

Championship: Tommy Barnes, Atlanta, def. Albert Neal, Asheville, NC, 7&6, finals; Barnes def. Billy Joe Patton, Morganton, NC, 2&1; Neal def. Morton Bright, Atlanta, 2&1, semifinals

Medalist: Billy Joe Patton, Morganton, NC, 138

Team Champion: Country Club of Columbus, Columbus, GA, 593 (Jack B. Key Jr. 141, George “Sonny” Swift 147, James W. “Billy” Key 151, George Hamer 154)

*-record

SOUTHERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS

	CHAMPION	HOST CLUB (COURSE)
1950	DALE MOREY, DALLAS, TEXAS	NEW ORLEANS COUNTRY CLUB, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
1951	ARNOLD BLUM, MACON, GEORGIA	COUNTRY CLUB OF COLUMBUS, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA
1952	GAY BREWER, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY	HOLSTON HILLS COUNTRY CLUB, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
1953	JOE CONRAD, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	LAKEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB, DALLAS, TEXAS
1954	JOE CONRAD, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	MEMPHIS COUNTRY CLUB, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
1955	CHARLES HARRISON, ATLANTA, GEORGIA	LINVILLE GOLF CLUB, LINVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
1956	ARNOLD BLUM, MACON, GEORGIA	DRUID HILLS GOLF CLUB, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
1957	ED BRANTLY, SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, TENNESSEE	LAGORCE COUNTRY CLUB, MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA
1958	HUGH ROYER JR., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA	COUNTRY CLUB OF BIRMINGHAM (WEST COURSE), BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
1959	DICK CRAWFORD, EL DORADO, ARKANSAS	COUNTRY CLUB OF JACKSON, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

PRESIDENTS

1950	JAMES S. TUPPER, BELLE MEADE COUNTRY CLUB, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
1950 – 1952	A. P. "POLLY" BOYD, CHATTANOOGA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
1952 – 1953	LEE S. READ, AUDUBON COUNTRY CLUB, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
1953 – 1955	WILLIAM McWANE, COUNTRY CLUB OF BIRMINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
1955 – 1957	M. K. JEFFORDS JR., COUNTRY CLUB OF ORANGEBURG, ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA
1957 – 1959	ELBERT S. JEMISON JR., COUNTRY CLUB OF BIRMINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
1959	JENNINGS B. GORDON, COOSA COUNTRY CLUB, ROME, GEORGIA

“My first golf hero was Bob Jones, and this of course was a fortunate thing...I have learned an awful lot from him... In a word he has embodied the spirit of golf.”

JACK NICKLAUS

CHAPTER 9

THE 1950s

THE LABORFORCE in the United States included two women to every five men as the population rose to 149 million by 1950. The nuclear scare reached its peak as the government made bomb shelter plans readily available and many were built. American education underwent dramatic changes as integration began across the nation. Clothing was conservative with men wearing gray flannel suits. The federal highway system was allowing for people to travel further away from home more quickly. A new type of music called “rock ‘n roll” was developed from a blend of Southern blues, gospel, and country music, plus the addition of a strong drum back-beat. Young people were spending more time watching television than they were going to school, a trend that has not changed. Through television the public became caught up in sports such as college and pro football, college and pro basketball, pro golf, and the Olympic Games.

Golf Digest, originally a pocket-sized quarterly, was first published in 1950. Ben Hogan, still playing a limited schedule because of injuries sustained in a 1949 car accident, won the 1953 Masters, U.S. Open, and British Open. He did not play in the PGA Championship. He was the only pro—not Hagen, Palmer, or Nicklaus—to have won six majors in four years until Tiger Woods won seven in 1999-2002. The stymie was eliminated and the stroke and distance penalty was reinstated for a ball out of bounds. Hogan’s *Five Lessons: The Modern Fundamentals of Golf* was published in 1957.

Two players above all others marked Southern golf in the 1950s—Arnold Blum of Macon, Georgia, and Joe Conrad of San Antonio, Texas. The golf career of Blum, like thousands of others, was interrupted by World War II. He had won Southeastern Conference championships at the University of Georgia in 1939 and 1940 and won it again in 1947. He won his first Southern Amateur in 1951 and



Two-time Southern Amateur champion Joe Conrad. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.



1951 and 1956 Southern Amateur champion Arnold Blum of Macon, Georgia. Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey.

again in 1956 and was the runner-up in 1957. Blum was a mattress-manufacturing executive in the 1950s and a gentleman amateur who played golf sparingly compared to many of the amateurs who were playing golf almost full-time in preparation for a career on the pro tour.

A member of three NCAA championship teams at North Texas State (now University of North Texas), Conrad won back-to-back Southern Ams in 1953-1954. He became the first player to successfully defend his title since Nelson Whitney in 1913-1914. Previous repeaters were Andrew Manson (1904-1905), Whitney (1907-1908), and W.P. Stewart (1911-1912).

While a sophomore in college, Conrad won the Mexican National Amateur. The week after he graduated, he went to Lakewood in Dallas and won his first Southern Amateur. "I played Gay Brewer in the finals," Conrad said. "That was a happy time for me. I had qualified for the National Open that was to be played in Pittsburgh at Oakmont. I remember sitting in the airport with a twenty dollar bill in my pocket, a flight ticket, a college degree, a lieutenant's commission, and the Southern Amateur trophy. I checked the trophy in storage at Love Field and left for Oakmont." Later in the summer he went to Kansas City Country Club with Don January, one of his North Texas teammates, for the Trans-Mississippi Amateur. Conrad came from 5-down to defeat Jim Vickers with a birdie on the last hole. Conrad had defeated January and Vickers had defeated Gene Littler in the semifinals. "When I was playing, the big tournaments were the Southern, the Trans-Miss, and the Western," Conrad said. The two wins that year in the Southern and Trans-Miss earned him a place on the Americas Cup and Walker Cup teams. In the 1954 and 1956 Americas Cup matches between Canada, Mexico, and the U.S., Conrad never lost a match. In 1955 Conrad was a member of a strong Walker Cup team that included Harvie Ward, Don Cherry, Billy Joe Patton, and Dale Morey. The U.S. defeated Great Britain-Ireland, 10-2. Conrad won his foursomes match with Morey, but lost his singles match. In the British Amateur, Conrad kept a streak in tact for the Americans. Starting in 1926, no United States Walker Cup team had gone to Britain without a member winning the British Amateur. Conrad played the final round with a deep cut on his right forefinger, a cut that he would not bandage lest it hamper his grip. Each stroke opened up the wound. He said nothing about the cut, but it was disclosed by Walker Cup teammate Bill Campbell. After the British Amateur, Conrad was low amateur in the British Open at St. Andrews and went to the quarterfinals in the French Amateur.

Conrad was a lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force in 1954 when he won his second Southern Amateur in Memphis and was the heavy favorite in 1955 to become the Southern's first player to win three in a row. The tournament was played at Linville



From left, Col. Lee S. Read, British Amateur champion Joe Conrad, Bev Nabors, and Dan McDowell at Linville Golf Club in 1955. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.

Golf Club, 3,800 feet high in the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina. Players called it “Windville” as fast greens and a shifting, cold first-day wind caused scores to skyrocket. Those who failed to qualify included Tommy Barnes, a two-time winner. Conrad qualified, but lost his first match to Jack Lumpkin of the University of Georgia. Conrad made no excuses, but he had had little time to adjust to the larger American ball. He had been playing in Europe for over a month with the smaller ball.

Conrad played in three Masters (1955, 1956, and 1957). His best finish was eighteenth in 1955. “There weren’t a lot of golf books available in the libraries when I was young,” Conrad said. “I read Bobby Jones’s books when I was in junior high. They were a great inspiration to me. To later meet him was quite a thrill. When I went to the Masters he always hosted a dinner for the amateurs. He never ever talked about himself.”

Conrad turned pro in 1957, but had little success during his brief tour career. In the 1957 and 1958 seasons he made just over \$7,000 in twenty-nine events. He is a teaching pro in the San Antonio area and a member of the Texas Golf Hall of Fame. The San Antonio Junior Golf Association, one of the nation’s leading junior golf associations, each year presents the Joe Conrad Award to a company or organization that assists in the development of the SAJGA. These organizations exemplify the spirit of Joe Conrad by giving of themselves unselfishly to assist the children of San Antonio through the game of golf.

Charlie Harrison’s boss made him choose between playing in the Georgia State Amateur and the Southern Amateur in 1955. The twenty-three-year-old insurance man from Atlanta could only get off from work for one week. Harrison wanted to test his game against major competition so he chose the Southern. “I looked on the pairing sheet and saw that if I won my first match I would get the opportunity to play against Joe Conrad, the defending champion and the current



Runner-up Billy Joe Patton, left, and champion Charles Harrison at Linville Golf Club in 1955. Photo courtesy of Charles Harrison, Atlanta.

British Amateur champion," Harrison remembers. "I won my match, but when I looked at the board I found out Jack Lumpkin had upset Joe Conrad. Well, Jack was playing at the University of Georgia when I was at Tech. We were good friends. I wasn't any better than him and he wasn't any better than me. It really was a disappointment, but I beat him and got my chance to play a nationally ranked player—Doug Sanders." Sanders was another tournament favorite, along with Billie Joe Patton. The following year Sanders would win the Canadian Open while still an amateur. "I was four under when I closed Doug out," Charlie said. In the semifinals, Harrison beat Ed Gravely, 3 and 2. "In the finals against Billie Joe, it was a total mismatch. It was his home territory. He was an established player and I find myself 4-down after 18 and then I lose the nineteenth hole. I'm looking at a fifteen-foot putt on the twentieth hole and if I don't make it, I go 6-down. All I'm trying to do is get to the back nine. I didn't want to get beat in double figures. I made the putt and got to the turn only 4-down. The weight of the world was off my shoulders and from that point I played really well by playing the last ten holes in four under par." It proved to be the closest finals match since 1916, going to the thirty-seventh hole where Harrison birdied from eight feet to beat Patton, whose fifteen-footer had slid by the hole.

At New Orleans Country Club in 1950, Dale Morey became only the fifth medalist and the first since 1926 to capture the Southern Amateur. Morey, a basketball player and a member of two LSU national championship golf teams, was a native of Indiana. After college he turned pro briefly, but regained his amateur status and was in business in Dallas. Morey posted a five-under round of 66 in a driving rain on the first day of qualifying and added an even-par 71 for a total of 137 to equal the tournament record of 137 set by Charlie Harper of Jacksonville, Florida, in 1947. He then literally breezed through the tournament and ended up defeating two-time champion Tommy Barnes, who was not at full strength because of recent surgery, 8 and 7, in the finals. Morey's toughest match was in the quarterfinals when he came from behind to defeat Arnold Blum, 1-up. Blum was to be contended with in every tournament during the 1950s. At the Country Club of Columbus in Columbus, Georgia, in 1951, Blum defeated Eddie Merrins of Meridian, Mississippi, 3 and 2. It was the fifth time in the past six years that the championship was won by a Georgian.

In the Southern Amateur's Golden Anniversary championship in 1956, Blum beat fellow Georgian Doug Sanders, 1-up, at Druid Hills in Atlanta. "That was probably the best golf match I ever played," Blum said of his victory over Sanders. "It was an unusual match. I don't think there was a bogey in the match until the thirty-fifth hole. That's pretty unusual. Normally in match play there are conceded putts when somebody is out of the hole, but we never had one. In the morning round, I shot 69 and was 2-up. And I shot 36, which was par on the first nine, in the afternoon and had lost my 2-up lead." Blum then birdied three straight holes to go 2-up again. Both birdied fourteen and Sanders added birdies at fifteen and sixteen to even the match again. The seventeenth was a 215-yard par three and Sanders missed the green and failed to make his par. Both birdied the last hole, a par five. Blum shot 69-68 and Sanders 71-67.

The following year at LaGorce Country Club in Miami Beach, Blum reached the finals but lost to Ed Brantly, a Memphis State (now University of Memphis) student from Signal Mountain, Tennessee, 3 and 2. Brantly's victory was proof of how strong the fields in the Southern Amateur had become. In Blum's

quarterfinal match, he won the seventeenth hole and then halved the eighteenth to defeat former U.S., British, French, and Canadian Amateur champion Dick Chapman of Pinehurst, North Carolina, 1-up, in the morning. He then won 5 and 3 over Cobby Ware in the semifinals. Chapman watched Brantly's semifinal match with Jerry Greenbaum in the afternoon, won by Brantly, 1-up. "Brantly is one of the finest young players that I've seen recently," Chapman said. "He plays position with his tee shots, always being able to come into the green from an ideal spot. He hits his long and short irons crisply and is an excellent putter. He's never short with an approach putt. He should give the defending champion lots of trouble, should he play the same tomorrow in the 36-hole finals."

LaGorce CC measured only 6,524 yards, but ninety sand bunkers had to be negotiated. It was Brantly's kind of course. Demanding iron approaches were required. Brantly later would win three Tennessee State Amateurs and the 1960 German Amateur.

Blum won five Georgia State Amateur titles. He qualified for the U.S. Amateur seventeen times, reaching the quarterfinals twice, was on the victorious 1957 Walker Cup team, and played in five Masters, finishing in the top twenty-four in 1952. Blum was president of the Georgia State Golf Association and a SGA board member. He is a member of the Georgia Golf and Southern Golf Association Hall of Fames.

The 1951, 1958, and 1959 tournaments were won by players who later had successful careers in professional golf. Gay Brewer, who was given a football scholarship by University of Kentucky coach Paul "Bear" Bryant so that he could play golf for the Wildcats, became the first Kentuckian to win a Southern Amateur in 1951. He defeated hometown Vernon Thwaites at Holston Hills in Knoxville. No one was happier about the victory than Col. Lee S. Read of Louisville's Audubon Country Club, the newly elected SGA president, who a few months later had to resign because of ill health. His scoreboards in past years were works of art.



1957 Southern Amateur champion Ed Brantly. Photo courtesy of Golf House Tennessee, Franklin, Tennessee.



From left, Gay Brewer, Mason Rudolph, Eddie Merrins, and Tommy Morrow at Holston Hills Country Club, Knoxville, in 1952. Photo courtesy of Fred Simmons, Chattanooga.



From left, seated, Elbert Jemison Jr. and Tommy Nicol. Standing, Paddy Laclair, Walter Wood, and Robert Franklin. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.

At the Country Club of Birmingham in 1958, Hugh Royer Jr., of Columbus, Georgia, defeated Robert Lowry of Huntsville, Alabama, 7 and 6. Royer used the putter that another Columbian, George Hamer Jr., used in winning the 1946 Southern over the same course. One of Royer's toughest fights was a second-round 2 and 1 win over Tommy Aaron. Aaron had bested Royer in the Southeastern Conference championship. Aaron was fresh from a Colonial Invitational victory at Memphis and the next month went to the finals of the U.S. Amateur. In 1959, Dick Crawford of the University of Houston became the only Arkansas golfer to win the Southern Amateur. The El Dorado native defeated David Boyd of Jacksonville, Florida, 7 and 6, at Country Club of Jackson in Jackson, Mississippi.

At the 1950 tournament in New Orleans, Georgia's Country Club of Columbus won the team championship. It was the fourth time in five years the Columbus club had won the team title (and no club outside of Georgia had won the event since 1939), so at the SGA's winter meeting it was decided to change the format to a state team event instead of a club event. It was also unanimously voted to place the Bob Jones Trophy back into competition as a perpetual state team trophy. Formerly this trophy was given to the Southern Four-Ball champions in a tournament discontinued in 1948. Initially, each state could enter numerous teams and in 1951 the Texas team of Herb Durham (139), Don January (140), Jack Munger (148), and L.M. Crannell (148) won with a total of 575. Each member of the team received a replica of the trophy. In 1953, when the

Southern returned to Texas, Lone Star state teams finished first and second. Tennessee teams finished one-two in 1954 at Memphis Country Club. Today the team champion is determined in both the Southern Amateur and Southern Junior by the four low scores from each state in the event's first two rounds of play.

The Southern Amateur was making its fourth trip to New Orleans in 1950 and for the first time a player from the Crescent City did not win. Visiting players and members at New Orleans Country Club, like those at countless clubs during this period in time, were excited about the planned Calcutta auction. This type of gambling had become quite popular nationwide and the USGA was asking its member clubs and regional golf associations to help abolish the practice. SGA president Jimmy Tupper of Nashville, Lee Read of Louisville, Kentucky, and other board members strongly protested and New Orleans Country Club officials agreed that the Calcutta would not be conducted.

M. K. Jeffords Jr., SGA secretary-treasurer from Orangeburg, South Carolina, made a report on the organization's turf project. Since 1950, the Southern Turf Foundation committee had successfully raised through volunteer contributions the yearly budget of approximately \$10,000 for the Turf Research Project at Tifton, Georgia. This venture in research and instruction in turf maintenance saved Southern clubs untold sums of money and enhanced the beauty of the courses. Jeffords, a member of the committee, praised the work of Dr. Glenn W. Burton and B. P. Robinson.

The Southern Amateur at LaGorce was the first ever held at a resort course.

There have been many since, but it proved to be controversial in 1957. The course was one of the most difficult the Southern had ever been played on. The players liked the course, despite only two of 178 starters equaling par in 36 holes of qualifying. Just two others broke 150, and not one eagle was registered in 374 rounds by the entire field during the week's play. Dick Chapman raved about the LaGorce course. "Playing as it is now, LaGorce is a good five or six strokes tougher than Pinehurst No. 2," he said. "I haven't seen a course that is so well guarded by traps. Each approach shot is a treacherous one."

"I don't think we should ever have this tournament in a resort spot," Burgett Mooney of Rome, Georgia, told Grantland Rice II of *The Birmingham News*. "These kids just can't stand the prices." Rice agreed and wrote: "As an example, a hamburger and Coke cost you \$1.25 at LaGorce, caddie fee was a straight \$5 per round, plus a long face if the tip wasn't high, and the doormen put up a fight before letting anybody park their own car." Yes, indeed those were the good old days.

For as far back as the 1920s, the Southern Amateur included a seniors event as a part of the week's play. Generally, it was one round of stroke play. By resolution presented and passed at the SGA's annual meeting in 1953, it was unanimously voted to inaugurate a competition to be played simultaneously with the qualifying rounds to determine a Southern Senior champion, beginning in 1955. The winner was to have his name inscribed upon the John M. Scott Memorial Trophy, named for the former SGA president from Charlotte Country Club. It was fitting the first Southern Senior was played in 1955 at Linville, the summer home of Mrs. Stuart W. Cramer Jr., the daughter of John Scott. Mrs. Cramer, donor of the trophy in honor of her father, presented it to the tournament's first winner, Joe Richardson of Signal Mountain, Tennessee. Thomas E. Walsh of Greenville, Mississippi, became a three-time winner of the Southern Senior in 1956, 1957,



Richard S. Tufts, 1956-1957 USGA president, was a long-time Southern Golf Association director and was inducted into its Hall of Fame in 1973. Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey.



Joe Richardson, Signal Mountain, Tennessee, was the first winner of the Southern Senior in 1955 at Linville Golf Club. The John M. Scott Memorial Trophy was given to the SGA by Mrs. Stuart W. Cramer Jr., Scott's daughter. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.

*There have only been
seven presidents of
the United States
Golf Association from
the South.*

and 1958. In 1961, the Southern Senior changed to a match-play format with a separate site and date from the Southern Amateur. In 1971, the format reverted back to stroke play. The Southern Senior was played until 1977 when the SGA board decided to forego the tournament and place its energies on the Southern Amateur and Southern Junior Championships.

There have only been seven presidents of the United States Golf Association from the South. Richard S. Tufts, a Southern Golf Association director from 1947 until his death in 1980, was one of the USGA's most dynamic and productive leaders. Tufts was a man of principle. He was cut from the same cloth as his grandfather, James W. Tufts, the founder in 1895 of what is now Pinehurst Resort. Richard succeeded his father, Leonard, as president of Pinehurst in 1935 and served until 1962.

Tufts served as the USGA president for the 1956-1957 term, but had began to flex his muscles within the organization by 1947. At the time he became president, he was chairman of the Rules of Golf and senior championship committees. Previously he was chairman of five other committees—handicap, implements and ball, championship, junior championship, and green section. As handicap committee chairman, his leadership resulted in the introduction of the modern national handicap system to USGA members. He also had a hand that year in the USGA's revision and simplification of the Rules of Golf. The rules amendments were rejected by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, but Tufts continued to be a forceful advocate of the unification of the Rules by the R&A and the USGA, which would come about in 1951. As chairman of the championship committee during the 1950s, Tufts developed the guidelines that standardized course setups for USGA events. Under Tufts's direction, the USGA green section began the practice of sending staff agronomists into the field to advise on course-management practices.

The Southern Golf Association elected Bobby Jones as its first inductee into its Hall of Fame in 1972. The following year at Champions Golf Club in Houston, Tufts was elected. It was fitting that the first two inductees were Jones and Tufts since no other Southerners have been more influential. Tufts, like Jones, believed in protecting the spirit of the game and its traditions above all else.

His plaque read:

When one thinks of the contributions, dedication, and inspiration to the game of golf, the name of Dick Tufts is a shining light. Few men have contributed so much of themselves to maintain the excellence of golf than Dick Tufts.

Dick Tufts indelibly left his mark on many aspects of the game, from rules to handicapping to turf grass to amateur status. It is with utmost pride that the Southern Golf Association inducts Richard S. Tufts into its Hall of Fame.

In 1956 the USGA made a concerted and successful effort to limit golf gambling at member clubs. It was the organization's goal to prohibit gambling in connection with tournaments. This referred to all forms of gambling, including Calcutta auction pools, pari-mutuel betting, lotteries, and other devices. At the time gambling at clubs was wide spread with Calcutta pots amounting to thousands of dollars.

"The United States is a big and prosperous nation," Tufts wrote at the time in regard to gambling and the paying of under-the-table expenses to amateurs. "More people have more money and more leisure time to spend it than ever before in the history of man. We do not always make use of these blessings too wisely and too frequently we spend our money on our leisure time in a bad way. One way in which this is often done is in what might be called the commercialization of amateur sport.

"This injurious mixture of money and sports shows up in many ways which it seems scarcely necessary for me to mention. Bribery of amateur athletes, organized gambling in connection with sporting events, the payment of all sorts of expenses, scholarships to those whose only qualifications to receive them is their athletic ability. These things do not belong in amateur sport. It has been said that one of the first steps in the decline of the Roman Empire was the commercialization of her amateur sports.

"Unfortunately, this trend is general in all amateur sports in this country today. In golf it gives us the very gravest concern and we are fighting it to the best of our ability.

"...The position of golf with the individual must always be secondary to the more important things in life. Golf is a relaxation, a tonic to be taken after the fulfillment of more serious obligations. To fit himself for life, the responsibilities of making a success of his job, his obligations to his family, his duties in the community in which he lives—these things, at least must come ahead of golf. To teach a young man otherwise is to do him a serious injury."

The likes of Calcutta pools have diminished greatly as the results of the efforts of Tufts and others, yet he and Bobby Jones would be appalled at today's commercialism in sports and the public's total disregard for the values of amateurism and sportsmanship.

"He was a wonderful person to work for," personal secretary Mildred McIntosh said of Tufts. "I certainly learned much from him and had a deep regard and respect for him. He was the sort of fellow who never asked the question, 'What is good for the Tufts family in making business decisions.' His first question was what is good for Pinehurst and the people who live here and visit here."

The sale of Pinehurst by the Tufts family was not for financial reasons and Richard was opposed to the decision by his brothers. "I don't want to seem angry about this, but my father Richard, unfortunately took selling so hard, because he was so opposed to it, that to my dying day I can't help but believe that the sale ended his life prematurely," Peter Tufts said. Peter, an SGA director from 1968 to 1982, tells the following story on his father:

"When Arnold Palmer was an amateur he was playing in a tournament at Pinehurst. He had won his morning round and was getting ready to play that afternoon. Arnold's mother was a good friend of my father. 'I'm scared to death Arnold's going to want to turn professional,' Mrs. Palmer said. 'He's talking about it all the time.'

"My Dad was concerned, too. 'Gosh, Mrs. Palmer, that's a shame,' he said. 'If there is any way you can stop him, do it! With that swing, he'll never make it.'"

SGA Competitions Year-By-Year

1950 Southern Amateur, New Orleans Country Club (June 19-24)

Championship: Dale Morey, Dallas, def. Tommy Barnes, Atlanta, 8&7, finals; Barnes def. Gardner Dickinson Jr., Dothan, AL, 4&3; Morey def. M. S. "Monty" Hill Jr., Greensboro, NC, 5&4, semifinals

Medalist: Dale Morey, Dallas, 137

Team Champion: Country Club of Columbus, Columbus, GA, 607 (James W. "Billy" Key 150, J. B. "Sonny" Ellis 150, Jack B. Key Jr. 151, Cecil Calhoun 156)

1951 Southern Amateur, Country Club of Columbus, Columbus, GA (July 9-14)

Championship: Arnold Blum, Macon, GA, def. Eddie Merrins, Meridian, MS, 3&2, finals; Merrins def.

Bill Williamson, Charlotte, 8&7; Blum def. Jack B. Key Jr., Columbus, GA, 5&3, semifinals

Medalist: Herbert A. Durham, Dallas, 139

Team Champion: Texas 575 (Herbert A. Durham, Dallas, 139; Don January, Dallas, 140; Jack Munger, Dallas, 148; L. M. Crannell, Dallas, 148)

1952 Southern Amateur, Holston Hills Country Club, Knoxville, TN (July 14-19)

Championship: Gay Brewer, Lexington, KY, def. Vernon Thwaites, Knoxville, 4&3, finals; Thwaites def. Bob Sulzer, Atlanta, 3&2; Brewer def. Frank Stevenson, Savannah, GA, 7&6, semifinals

Medalist: Hillman Robbins Jr., Memphis, 141

Team Champion: Tennessee 589 (Hillman Robbins Jr., Memphis, 141; Lew Oehmig, Chattanooga, 148; Mason Rudolph, Clarksville, 149; J. C. Goosie, Knoxville, 151)

1953 Southern Amateur, Lakewood Country Club, Dallas (June 2-7)

Championship: Joe Conrad, San Antonio, def. Gay Brewer, Lexington, KY, 6&4, finals; Brewer def.

Don Cherry, Wichita Falls, TX, 4&3; Conrad def. H. C. Vandervoort, Ft. Worth, 9&7, semifinals

Co-Medalist: Don Cherry, Wichita Falls, TX; Dick Collard, New Orleans, 140

Team Champion: Texas 576 (Don Cherry, Wichita Falls, 140; Ernie Vossler, Ft. Worth, 143; Ed Hopkins, Abilene, 146; Jack Selby, Dallas, 147)

1954 Southern Amateur, Memphis Country Club, (May 24-29)

Championship: Joe Conrad, San Antonio, def. Jimmy Wittenberg, Memphis, 3&2, finals; Conrad def.

Howie Johnson, Houston, 7&6; Wittenberg def. Beverly Nabers, St. Petersburg, FL, 5&4, semifinals

Co-Medalist: Hillman Robbins Jr., Memphis; Mason Rudolph, Clarksville, TN, 144

Team Champion: Tennessee 586 (Hillman Robbins Jr., Memphis, 144; Mason Rudolph, Clarksville, 144; Curtis Person Sr., Memphis, 148; Jimmy Wittenberg, Memphis, 150)

1955 Southern Amateur, Linville Golf Club, Linville, NC (June 14-18)

Championship: Charles Harrison, Atlanta, def. Billy Joe Patton, Morganton, NC, 37th hole, finals; Harrison def.

Ed Gravely, Rocky Mount, NC, 3&2; Patton def. Mason Rudolph, Clarksville, TN, 1-up, semifinals

Medalist: Teddy Garrison, Morganton, NC, 144

Team Champion: Tennessee 595 (Mason Rudolph, Clarksville, 147; Hillman Robbins Jr., Memphis, 149; Ira Templeton, Chattanooga, 149; Curtis Person Sr., Memphis, 150)

Southern Senior, Linville Golf Club Linville, NC (June 14-18)

Championship: Joe Richardson, Signal Mountain, TN (80-82)—162; John Grant, Chattanooga, 163

1956 Southern Amateur, Druid Hills Golf Club, Atlanta (May 7-12)

Championship: Arnold Blum, Macon, GA, def. Doug Sanders, Miami Beach, 1-up, finals; Sanders def.

Lew Oehmig, Chattanooga, 4&2; Blum def. Art Butler, Tallahassee, FL, 4&3, semifinals

Medalist Charles Dudley, Greenville, SC, 137

Team Champion: Tennessee 575 (Lew Oehmig, Chattanooga, 141; Curtis Person Sr., Memphis, 142;

Mason Rudolph, Clarksville, 145; Hillman Robbins Jr., Memphis, 147)

Southern Senior, Druid Hills Golf Club, Atlanta (May 7-12)

Championship: Thomas E. Walsh, Greenville, MS (76-82)—158; Bill McWane, Birmingham, 163

1957 Southern Amateur, LaGorce Country Club, Miami Beach (June 17-22)

Championship: Ed Brantly, Signal Mountain, TN, def. Arnold Blum, Macon, GA, 3&2, finals; Blum def.

Cobby Ware, Augusta, GA, 5&3; Brantly def. Jerry Greenbaum, Atlanta, GA, 1-up, semifinals

Medalist John J. Penrose Jr., Miami, 140

Team Champion: Georgia 603 (Cobby Ware, Augusta, 144; J. B. "Sonny" Ellis, Atlanta, 152; Tommy Barnes, Atlanta, 153; Charles Harrison, Atlanta, 154)

Southern Senior, LaGorce Country Club, Miami Beach (June 17-22)

Championship: Thomas F. Walsh, Greenville, MS (79-78-82)—239; Leon Sikes Sr., West Palm Beach, FL, 240

1958 Southern Amateur, Country Club of Birmingham – West Course (August 11-16)

Championship: Hugh Royer Jr., Columbus, GA, def. Robert Lowry Jr., Huntsville, AL, 7&6, finals; Lowry def.

Elbert Jemison Jr., Birmingham, 5&4; Royer def. Tommy Nicol, Tuscaloosa, AL, 5&4, semifinals

Medalist Arnold Blum, Macon, GA, 140

Team Champion: Georgia 585 (Arnold Blum, Macon, 140; George "Sonny" Swift, Columbus, 148; Charles Harrison, Atlanta, 148; J. B. "Sonny" Ellis, Atlanta, 149)

Southern Senior, Country Club of Birmingham – West Course (August 11-16)

Championship: Thomas E. Walsh, Greenville, MS (78-79-78)—235; W. E. Norvell Jr., Chattanooga, 248

1959 Southern Amateur, Country Club of Jackson, Jackson, MS (August 10-15)

Championship: Dick Crawford, El Dorado, AR, def. David Boyd, Jacksonville, FL, 7&6, finals; Boyd def.

Paul Tarnow Jr., Tampa, 3&2; Crawford def. David W. Rheams, New Orleans, 23rd hole, semifinals

Tri-Medalist: Samuel Love, Shreveport, LA; DeWitt Walcott Jr., Greenville, MS; David Boyd, Jacksonville, FL, 138

Team Championship: Mississippi (DeWitt Walcott Jr., Greenville, 138; Maynard Craft, Jackson, 140;

Spec Wilson, Laurel, 141; *Walter Love, Laurel, 144; Walter Johnson, Jackson, 144)

Southern Senior, Country Club of Jackson, Jackson, MS (August 10-15)

Championship: Gardner Dickinson Sr., Panama City, FL (76-74)—150; Thomas E. Walsh, Greenville, MS, 156

*-playoff

SOUTHERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS

	CHAMPION	HOST CLUB (COURSE)
1960	CHARLES B. SMITH, GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA	THE DUNES GOLF AND BEACH CLUB, MYRTLE BEACH, SOUTH CAROLINA
1961	BILLY JOE PATTON, MORGANTON, NORTH CAROLINA	HOLSTON HILLS COUNTRY CLUB, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
1962	GEORGE W. "BUNKY" HENRY, VALDOSTA, GEORGIA	ELLINOR VILLAGE COUNTRY CLUB, ORMOND BEACH, FLORIDA
1963	MIKE MALARKEY, SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, TENNESSEE	COOSA COUNTRY CLUB, ROME, GEORGIA
1964	DALE MOREY, HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA	SHREVEPORT COUNTRY CLUB, SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA
1965	BILLY JOE PATTON, MORGANTON, NORTH CAROLINA	PINEHURST RESORT (NO. 2 COURSE), PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA
1966	HUBERT GREEN, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA	COUNTRY CLUB OF BIRMINGHAM (WEST COURSE), BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
1967	MARVIN "VINNY" GILES, LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA	COUNTRY CLUB OF VIRGINIA (JAMES RIVER COURSE), RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
1968	LANNY WADKINS, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	LOST TREE CLUB, NORTH PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
1969	HUBERT GREEN, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA	BELLE MEADE COUNTRY CLUB, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

PRESIDENTS

- 1961 JENNINGS B. GORDON, COOSA COUNTRY CLUB, ROME, GEORGIA
 1961 – 1963 CHARLES H. STEWART, GREAT SOUTHERN COUNTRY CLUB,
 MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISSISSIPPI
 1963 – 1964 HARRY H. PRITCHETT, TUSCALOOSA COUNTRY CLUB, TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA
 1965 DAVID A. PERKINS, HARLAN COUNTRY CLUB, HARLAN, KENTUCKY
 1966 – 1967 JOHN W. WATERS, ALEXANDRIA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB,
 ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA
 1968 – 1969 WILLIAM H. WILLIAMSON III, CHARLOTTE COUNTRY CLUB, CHARLOTTE,
 NORTH CAROLINA

*“Jack is playing an entirely different game.
A game I’m not even familiar with.”*

BOBBY JONES AFTER JACK NICKLAUS WON THE 1965 MASTERS BY
NINE STROKES WITH A RECORD 72-HOLE TOTAL OF 271

CHAPTER 10

THE 1960s

THE NATIONAL DEBT was \$286 billion by 1960. The minimum wage was one dollar per hour, the average salary was \$4,743 annually, and the male life expectancy was 66.6 years. New insights on feminism resulted in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 being amended to include sex. The term “black” became socially acceptable, replacing “Negro.” The decade began with crew cuts, but ended with longer hair, along with beards and moustaches. Bright polyester pants, leisure suits, Nehru jackets, and turtlenecks were in vogue. Respect for authority declined among the youth and the crime rates soared to nine times that of the 1950s. The “hippie” movement endorsed drugs, rock music, mystic religions, and sexual freedom. In 1962, the U.S. and the Soviet Union were close to war over the Cuban missile crisis. President John Kennedy was assassinated in 1963. America sent advisers, and later soldiers, to South Vietnam. Alan Shepherd became the first American in space in 1961 and Neil Armstrong walked on the moon in 1969.

Gary Player became the first foreigner to win the Masters in 1961. Arnold Palmer’s second straight British Open victory in 1962 ignited a new worldwide interest in that championship. Roberto De Vicenzo lost the Masters in 1968 by one stroke to Bob Goalby after signing for a four instead of a three on No. 17 at Augusta National.

Beginning in 1960 and for the next twenty years, the South produced more quality amateur golfers than any other section of the country. Winning or playing well in the Southern Amateur proved to be a giant step toward being selected by the USGA to participate in the three international events—Walker Cup, Americas Cup, and World Amateur Team Championship. Regular participants in the Southern were winning the other major amateur titles such as the U.S. Amateur, British Amateur, North and South Amateur, Western Amateur, and the Trans-Mississippi Amateur.

*Beginning in 1960
and for the next
twenty years, the
South produced
more quality amateur
golfers than any
other section of
the country.*

The dominant players in the 1960s were divided into three groups—the businessmen/golfers such as North Carolina’s Billy Joe Patton and Dale Morey, the soon-to-become touring pros such as Alabama’s Hubert Green and Virginia’s Lanny Wadkins, and the world-class senior golfers such as Tennessee’s Curtis Person Sr., and Louisiana’s John McCue.

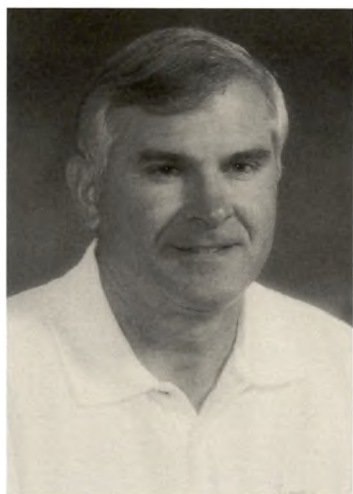
Charles B. Smith of Gastonia, North Carolina, followed up his North and South Amateur win at Pinehurst with his second major amateur title by winning the 1960 Southern Amateur at The Dunes in Myrtle Beach. Smith’s 4 and 2 victory over Cobby Ware of the University of Georgia propelled him to a spot on the 1961 Walker Cup team that included Jack Nicklaus, Deane Beman, Don Cherry, and Charlie Coe. Patton, the thirty-nine-year-old lumber broker from Morganton, North Carolina, was the most flamboyant and talked-about player in America. In 1961 he proved to the golf public, and especially to himself, his worth. Patton called it his “biggest victory in golf.” At Holston Hills in Knoxville, Tennessee, medalist Patton took J. B. “Sonny” Ellis of Atlanta to the woodpile for a 10 and 9 licking. Patton had already played on three Walker Cup teams and narrowly missed winning the 1954 Masters, before finally winning the Southern in his fifth try. He would win his second in 1965 at Pinehurst at stroke play, becoming the second and only other champion to win at both formats. Morey won in 1950 at match and 1964 at stroke. Downing Gray of Pensacola, Florida, led by four strokes after three rounds with 215, but Patton’s 34-35—69 over the famed No.2 course was magnificent. As a result of a violent rainstorm that held up play for ninety minutes, the course played much longer than 7,000 yards. Patton bested Gray by a stroke.

At Coosa Country Club in Rome, Georgia, in 1963, Mike Malarkey, age seventeen years, seven months, and twenty-eight days, became the youngest winner of the Southern Amateur since Bobby Jones. Jones was fifteen when he won his first of three Southerns in 1917. Malarkey, a three-time Tennessee high school champion, defeated David Boyd, the 1962 Southeastern Conference champion and runner-up in the 1959 Southern, 4 and 3. Malarkey, the golf coach at the University of Tennessee for twenty-two years, has the honor of being the last Southern Amateur match-play champion. After winning at Rome, a newspaperman arranged for Malarkey to meet Bobby Jones with the intention of writing about the meeting of the “old” champion and the “new” champion. Mike’s father, legendary club pro Don Malarkey, accompanied his son. “We all had different agendas,” Mike said. “I wanted to ask all the questions I could about how to hit a golf ball. Dad wanted to talk about Gene Sarazen and Walter Hagen.”

Years later, Malarkey remembered the visit vividly. “Talking to Mr. Jones was a real education in positive attitude,” Mike added. “He had not played golf in close to fifteen years because of his illness, but he always spoke in the present tense. For instance, he said, ‘When I putt, my main thought is to get the putter all the way back.’”

Dale Morey of High Point, North Carolina, shot 66-71-69-69—275, nine-under par at Shreveport Country Club in 1964 to win the first Southern Am conducted at stroke play by six shots. Morey, who was living in Dallas at the time, won his first Southern at New Orleans in 1950.

The impact that Billy Joe Patton and Dale Morey had on amateur golf in America can be measured most easily by the number of international events each played in and the longevity of their competitive careers. Patton participated in six Walker Cups matches (one as non-playing captain), four Americas Cups, and two



Mike Malarkey, 1963 Southern Amateur champion and long-time University of Tennessee golf coach. Photo courtesy of University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.



1961 and 1965 Southern Amateur champion Billy Joe Patton. Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey.

World Amateur Team championships. Morey played on five Walker Cup teams, two Americas Cup teams, and one World Amateur.

Augusta National Golf Club is a great monument that honors Bobby Jones, one of golf's greatest champions and certainly the greatest amateur golfer who ever lived. Yet an amateur has never won the Masters, Augusta's great spring spectacle. No doubt no one was rooting harder for Billy Joe Patton when he finished a mere stroke behind Ben Hogan and Sam Snead in 1954 than the great Jones. Snead defeated Hogan, 70 to 71, in the playoff, but it was Patton who had created the real excitement. Patton was tied for the lead with E. J. "Dutch" Harrison after the first round and held the out-right lead after 36 holes. He apparently had shot himself out of any chance to win with a 75 on Saturday, but then he had a hole-in-one at the sixth hole on Sunday. He and his worshipful followers had caught lightning in a bottle. The Augusta faithful loved the devil-may-care, let-it-all-hang-out play of the North Carolinian.

Hogan was on the third green when a great roar erupted at the sixth hole. "It's Billy Joe," came a cry from the gallery as it stampeded in that direction. The sixth hole at Augusta measures 190 yards and the cup was cut close to the edge, but Patton fired a five-iron that cleared the front edge and lodged against the flagstick. Patton birdied the eighth and ninth to pass Snead and tie Hogan. At the par-five thirteenth he went for the green, but dumped his second shot into the creek in front. He vainly tried to play out of the hazard and reaped a double-bogey seven. "I didn't come to play safe," Billy Joe said afterward in the press tent.

Patton, typical of so many great players, remembers the losses and tends to forget the wins. When asked to list his five biggest accomplishments in golf, Patton was quick to say, "I can tell you more about my biggest disappointments.



1950 and 1964 Southern Amateur champion Dale Morey. Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey.

"In 1950, I was in the finals of the North and South Amateur. It was a 36-hole final and I was 1- or 2-up with five holes to go and Hobart Manley made five consecutive threes at Pinehurst No. 2 and beat me, 1-up. My biggest disappointment was in the National Amateur, also at Pinehurst, when some fellow from Oklahoma beat me in the semifinals." He was talking about a 3 and 1, 36-hole semifinals match loss to the soon-to-be-crowned champion Labron Harris Jr.

"I never got that much thrill out of winning, or out of a good performance. I thrived more on minimizing the disappointments," Patton added. "I know the golfing public thinks my biggest disappointment was not winning the Masters in 1954, but to my mind it was a blessing that I didn't win it. Had I won the tournament the money would have changed my life immeasurably at the time." Despite not winning, it still changed Patton's life because of the notoriety he received. He believes had he won he probably would have been bombarded with opportunities for endorsements and probably would have had to turn pro.

"In 1954, the same year I finished a stroke behind Snead and Hogan, the Open was played at Baltusrol," Patton recalled. "I led it the first day [69]. I had a poor second round [76]. I was paired for the final 36 holes with Hogan. I went in the little tent and thanked Joe Dey of the USGA for the pairing. Dey said, 'Billy Joe, why are you thanking me for pairing you with I Hogan?' I said, 'Well, it's June and I've been playing match and stroke-play for almost half a year and if he beats me today it will be the first time anybody's beaten me that I was paired with this year.'" The story got to Hogan before the round started, but Patton made his "boast" good. Hogan shot 76-72—148 and Patton shot 71-73—144. The pair tied at 289 for sixth place. Ed Furgol won the tournament with a score of 284.

In addition to being low amateur twice in both the U.S. Open and Masters, Patton won three North and South Amateurs, three Carolinas Amateurs, and one North Carolina Amateur. In 1975 Patton was inducted into the SGA Hall of Fame. The USGA presented him its highest honor, the Bob Jones Award, in 1982.

Dale Morey's competitive golf career spanned seven decades. He won over 260 tournaments at every level of play. He was encouraged to caddy by his high school basketball coach in his native Indiana, where he won the State Junior, State Amateur (four times), and State Open (four times). He went to Louisiana State University on a basketball scholarship and played on two NCAA championship golf teams there. Before beginning his career as a successful manufacturer's representative selling to the furniture manufacturing trade, he was the head basketball coach at LSU (28-19 won-lost record for two years) and had short tours as a professional basketball player and golfer.

Morey had located in Dallas and regained his amateur standing by 1950. He won his first big tournament, the Southern Amateur at New Orleans by defeating two-time champion Tommy Barnes, 8 and 7. It wasn't long before Morey moved to High Point, North Carolina, and in 1964 shot 66-71-69-69—275 to win his second Southern Amateur by six strokes at Shreveport.

Dale's last major golf victory was the 1985 British Senior Amateur at the age

of sixty-six. A year earlier, he was the low amateur in the U.S. Senior Open. Other major golf accomplishments included a runner-up finish to Gene Littler in the 1953 U.S. Amateur, winning the 1953 Western Amateur, and winning the 1974 and 1977 U.S. Senior Amateur championships. He was the runner-up in that event in 1981. Morey qualified for the U.S. Amateur twenty-seven times and was named Senior Golfer of the Year three times.

No player was more competitive for a longer period in Southern Golf Association events than Morey. Along with winning twice, he tied for third in 1971, six behind champion Ben Crenshaw. He was also a member of the North Carolina foursome that won team championships in 1960, 1971, 1974, and 1979. In 1977, he won the only Southern Senior he ever participated in. It was the last Southern Senior ever contested. Morey won two North Carolina Amateurs and one Carolinas Amateur. He was a long-time director of the Southern Golf Association and president of the organization in 1974-1975. Dale was elected to the SGA Hall of Fame in 1979 and died at the age of eighty-three in 2002.

In 1962, George Walker "Bunky" Henry was an eighteen-year-old place kicker from Valdosta that was headed to Georgia Tech to play football and golf when he won the Southern. All of the quarterfinalists were under the age of twenty-nine, save one, and Henry was the youngest. Bunky was the nephew of the famed Georgia golfer, William "Dynamite" Goodloe, amateur golf's "Mr. Five-by-five." Henry defeated Davie Franklin of Statesboro, Georgia, 6 and 5. After college, he played on the PGA Tour.

The 1960s saw the South turn out a multitude of outstanding golfers, many who played the PGA Tour with stunning results. Hubert Green of Birmingham won the Southern Am in 1966 and 1969. Virginia's Vinny Giles won in 1967



1966 Southern Amateur champion Hubert Green, left, and SGA president John W. Waters at Country Club of Birmingham. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay.



1967 Southern Amateur champion Vinny Giles at Country Club of Virginia. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.

and Lanny Wadkins of Richmond won in 1968. It was the first of two for each. Green, age nineteen, of Florida State University, playing his home course, Country Club of Birmingham, defeated Pensacola's Downing Gray by a stroke for his first crown in 1966. Green became the first Alabama player ever to be named to a Walker Cup team after winning at Belle Meade in Nashville in 1969. The following week he was named to the ten-man team that included six other Southerners: Giles, Wadkins, Bruce Fleisher of Miami, Allen Miller of Pensacola, Steve Melnyk of Brunswick, Georgia, and non-playing captain Billy Joe Patton. Hubert's eight-under par 71-69-69-71—280 at Belle Meade was several shots in front of Bob Barbarossa (285), Melnyk (286), and Wadkins (287). Green's play on the back nine was the difference — he was thirteen strokes under par.

Marvin "Vinny" Giles was a law student at the University of Virginia when he won the Southern in 1967. He won by five shots over Larry Hinson of Douglas, Georgia, in Richmond. Hinson, age twenty-two, was the NCAA College Division champion from East Tennessee State University. At Richmond, a new format was used for the first time. After the opening two rounds,

the field was cut to the low seventy players and ties. In previous years the tournament had been flighted after two rounds.

For the fourth time in the decade, a teenager won in 1968 in North Palm Beach, Florida. Wadkins, age eighteen and soon to enroll at Wake Forest, won at Lost Tree Club despite knocking his first shot of the tournament out of bounds. He had rounds of 71-70-69-74—285, a shot in front of the University of Houston's David Shuster. Bobby Greenwood of Cookeville, Tennessee, was third at 287.

Greenwood's second round 64 at Lost Tree set a single-round record for the tournament that still stands. The previous course record was held jointly by Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus, a club member. Greenwood's 64 was later tied by Calvin Peete during the annual Lost Tree Pro-Am.

Downing Gray was one of America's best golfers in the 1960s. But like many regular participants in the Southern Amateur, he was never able to win it. He finished a stroke back in 1965 to Billy Joe Patton and again in 1966 to Hubert Green. "I finished second so many times they nicknamed me 'Avis,'" Gray said.

Gray went to Florida State because a highly recruited high school teammate, Dick Dunlap, demanded FSU give Gray a scholarship, too. Gray became the No. 1 player for the Seminoles. After graduation, he returned to Pensacola with a wife and child and began a career in insurance. He had no intention of playing

Bobby Greenwood's record 64 scorecard.

62nd Southern Golf Association Championship																		Entry Number			
<small>After each hole the player shall stroke the ball with the exception of a penalty stroke which shall be recorded on the scorecard and the player shall sign the card and return it to the Committee immediately.</small>																		<small>For SGA Use</small>			
HOLES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	OUT	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	IN	TOTAL
YARDS	416	505	399	203	372	504	376	189	425	3,439	409	200	424	509	181	358	460	341	507	3,389	6,829
PAR	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	3	4	36	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	36	
	4	4	4	2	4						4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4		
Signature <i>[Signature]</i>																		Date <i>5-11-64</i>			



1968 Southern Amateur champion Lanny Wadkins, right, with SGA president Bill Williamson, at Lost Tree Club. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.

1968 Southern Amateur champion Lanny Wadkins is ecstatic at Lost Tree Club. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.

in the 1962 U.S. Amateur at Pinehurst, but an uncle said he would pay his expenses if he qualified. "I won the medal [at Birmingham] and was on my way to Pinehurst in my little Ford Falcon," Gray said. "As history will tell you, I went to the finals and I should have won." He went on to say he fell on bad times and lost five holes in a row and lost 1-up to Labron Harris Jr., the son of the legendary Oklahoma State University golf coach. Gray's play at Pinehurst earned him his first of three Walker Cup team selections. Gray tied for third in the 1966 U.S. Amateur, finishing a stroke behind Gary Cowan and Deane Beman (Cowan beat Beman in a playoff). Gray was the low amateur in two of the seven Masters he played in and was a member of two Americas Cup teams and one World Amateur team. He was the non-playing captain of two Walker Cup teams.

On the final day at Birmingham in 1966, Green shot one-under par 71 to Gray's 73 that included two three-putts on the front side and a double-bogey on the back. "They had to put the string down, that's how close it was," Gray said. "I hit a bad shot on No. 12 and it was out by maybe an eighth or a quarter of an inch."

Ironically the ball rested in the back yard of Hubert's home. At the eighteenth hole, Hubert held a one-stroke lead. He hit his tee shot into a fairway





Bobby Greenwood signs his record-breaking 64 at Lost Tree. Photo courtesy of Bobby Greenwood, Cookeville, Tennessee.

bunker and then walked through a creek to his ball because the bridge was blocked by spectators. Wet shoes and all, he flew his approach shot to the green with a five-iron that he had borrowed from his pro, Jon Gustin, at the beginning of the tournament. He made his par and won.

Gray was a member of Florida's team champions in 1963, 1966, 1968, and 1973. Downing has been a Southern Golf Association director since 1968 and was inducted into the SGA Hall of Fame in 1996. "I was fortunate to be the youngest guy at the time I was made a director and served with so many great guys," Gray said. "In the old days you had Lew Oehmig, Bob Ramsay, Dr. Walker Reynolds, Dale Morey, Billy Key, Charlie MacCallum, Elbert Jemison, Crawford Rainwater, Dick Stackhouse, and Granny Rice. I'm leaving out others because

there were so many. They were all dear buddies and great friends of mine. We saw each other around the country at various competitions. We socialized during the mid-winter meetings and they were all very helpful. I watched how they conducted themselves as true gentlemen of the game. I learned from those around me and they were damn good teachers."

In the 1960s, John McCue of New Orleans and Curtis Person Sr. of Memphis were the dominant players of the Southern Senior. McCue, a retired U.S. Navy captain, became the second player to win three Southern Seniors. Person eventually won four.

Four presidents of the SGA served on the rules committee for the 1966 Southern Amateur at Country Club of Birmingham: Harry H. Pritchett, seated, and from left, Charles H. Stewart, Elbert S. Jemison Jr., and David A. Perkins. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.





From left, SGA directors Curtis Person Sr., David Perkins, and Thomas E. Walsh. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.

At a younger age, Curtis Person became obsessed with golf as the result of playing with his older brothers. He developed his great short game by chipping and putting by the light of a lantern at Overton Park. When his boss at a local automobile dealership would not permit him to take time off to play in the 1948 U. S. Amateur at Memphis Country Club, Person made up his mind he was going to buy his own dealership. By 1949, he owned Curtis Person Chevrolet in suburban Memphis. He spent four years organizing his business so that he could devote the rest of his life to his obsession—golf. At a staff meeting he made the following announcement: “Fellas, I want you to know that starting today, I will not be here past eleven o’clock. And I will never let business interfere with golf again.”

He was playing in thirty-five to forty tournaments a year by the time he got to be fifty years old and won 149 tournaments in his lifetime. At age fifty, while playing with Ben Hogan in the 1960 Memphis Invitational Open, Person shot a 64 in the third round of the tournament. The round included a seven-birdie score of 29 on the back nine. Tommy Bolt, Gene Littler, and Hogan tied at 273 for four rounds and Bolt won the playoff. Nobody in the tournament played as well for one round as Person.

Person was getting ready for senior golf. The USGA uses the age of fifty-five, but many state organizations were using fifty as the age for senior competition. “Curtis was one of the greatest players the game has ever known from fifty yards

*“...And I will never
let business interfere
with golf again.”*

From left, Charles Stewart, 1965 Southern Seniors champion Curtis Person Sr., and John W. Waters at Chickasaw Country Club, Memphis. All three served as president of the Southern Golf Association. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.



in,” senior rival Ralph Levy of Memphis said. “He could stomp a ball in a sand trap and bet you he could get it up and down in two.” Person was known for another trait—gamesmanship. This worked especially well in senior tournaments that were generally conducted at match play.

From 1966 to 1970, *Golf Digest* named Curtis Person the No. 1 senior golfer in the world. His two biggest prizes were the U.S. Senior Amateur in 1968 and 1969. In 1968, Dick Taylor, editor of *Golf World*, wrote that Person had accomplished an unprecedented “Grand Slam” in senior golf. In addition to winning the U.S. Senior Amateur, he captured the North and South Senior title and senior championships of the U.S. Seniors Golf Association, Southern Golf Association, and Southern Seniors Golf Association. No golfer had ever won even two of these major events in a single year. Person won all five.

Person died in 1997 at the age of eighty-seven. He was a member of the Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame, Tennessee Golf Hall of Fame, Southern Golf Association Hall of Fame, Southern Seniors Golf Association Hall of Fame, Memphis Park Commission Hall of Fame, and American Seniors Golf Association Hall of Honor. He was president of the SGA in 1970-1971.

In 1960, the Southern held a Junior-Senior Championship for players age fifty to fifty-four. It was won by William Terrill of Charlotte. This event proved unpopular. In 1977, the Southern Senior was discontinued in an effort to place more emphasis on the promotion of the Southern Amateur and Southern Junior.

1960 Southern Amateur, The Dunes Golf and Beach Club, Myrtle Beach, SC (June 6-11)

Championship: Charles B. Smith, Gastonia, NC, def. Cobby Ware, Augusta, GA, 4&2 finals; Smith def. John McKey, Orlando, 3&2; Ware def. Bob Galloway, Winston-Salem, NC, 3&2, semifinals

Medalist: Billy Joe Patton, Morganton, NC, 140

Team Champion: North Carolina 588 (Billy Joe Patton, Morganton, 140; E. A. Justa, Rocky Mount, 147; Dale Morey, Morganton, 149; Bill Harvey, Greensboro, 152)

Southern Senior, The Dunes Golf and Beach Club, Myrtle Beach, SC (June 6-11)

Championship: Frank C. Ford, Charleston, SC (79-74-80)—233; W. E. Norvell Jr., Chattanooga, 235

Southern Junior-Senior, The Dunes Golf & Beach Club, Myrtle Beach, SC (June 6-11)

Championship: William Terrill, Charlotte (73-74-72)—219; Wiley O. Fleenor, Winston-Salem, NC, 232

1961 Southern Amateur, Holston Hills Country Club, Knoxville, TN (June 19-24)

Championship: Billy Joe Patton, Morganton, NC, def. J. B. "Sonny" Ellis, Atlanta, 10&9, finals; Ellis def. Sam Marsh, Greenville, SC, 1-up; Patton def. Billy Womack, Florence, SC, 1-up

Medalist: Billy Joe Patton, Morganton, NC, 139

Team Champion: Alabama 576 (Gilbert Wesley, Red Bay, 140; John Gross Jr., Birmingham, 142; M.C. Fitts, Tuscaloosa, 147; Frank Holt II, Birmingham, 147)

Southern Senior, Linville Golf Club, Linville, NC (August 29-September 2)

— format changed from stroke to match

Championship: James G. Fearing, Statesville, NC, def. Maurice G. Smith, Linville, NC, 2&1, finals

Medalist: M. W. Reynolds, Dallas, 73

1962 Southern Amateur, Ellinor Village Country Club, Ormond Beach, FL (June 18-23)

Championship: Bunky Henry, Valdosta, GA, def. Davie Franklin, Statesboro, GA, 6&5, finals; Henry def. Truman Connell, Jupiter, FL, 1-up; Franklin def. DeWitt Weaver Jr., Mobile, 5&4, semifinals

Tri-Medalist: — J. B. "Sonny" Ellis, Atlanta; Dale Morey, Morganton, NC; Marlen Vogt, Gainesville, FL, 140

Team Champion: *Florida 573 (Marlen Vogt, Gainesville, 140; Jim McCoy, Lake Worth, 142; Robert Hinson, Lakeland, 145; Jim Spencer, Maitland, 146); Georgia 573 (J. B. "Sonny" Ellis 140, Cobby Ware 141, Charles Harrison 144, John Mundy 148), 573

Southern Senior, Linville Golf Club, Linville, NC (August 28-September 1)

Championship: Dexter Daniels, Winter Haven, FL, def. James G. Fearing, Statesville, NC, 5&4, finals

Medalist: Dexter Daniels, Winter Haven, FL, 73

1963 Southern Amateur, Coosa Country Club, Rome, GA (July 8-13)

Championship: Mike Malarkey, Signal Mountain, TN, def. David Boyd, Atlanta, 4&3, finals; Boyd def. Buddy Short, Lafayette, LA, 1-up; Malarkey def. Howell Fraser, Panama City, FL, 2-up, semifinals

Medalist: Lew Oehmig, Chattanooga, 141

Team Champion: Florida 579 (Howell Fraser, Panama City, 142; John McKey, Orlando, 142; Downing Gray, Pensacola, 145; Richard Lackey, St. Petersburg, 150)

SGA Competitions Year-By-Year

SGA Competitions Year-By-Year

Southern Senior, Metairie Country Club, New Orleans (September 23-27)

Championship: John McCue, New Orleans, def. Mally Reynolds, Dallas, 4&3, finals

Medalist: Dexter Daniels, Winter Haven, FL, 71

1964 Southern Amateur, Shreveport Country Club (July 15-18)

– format changed from match to stroke

Championship: Dale Morey, High Point, NC (66-71-69-69)—275; Charles Kennon, Baton Rouge, LA, and Jerry Greenbaum, Atlanta, 281; Howell Fraser, Panama City, FL, 283

Medalist: Charles Kennon, Baton Rouge, LA, 136

Team Champion: Louisiana 566 (Charles Kennon, Baton Rouge, 136; John Bird Jr., Shreveport, 141; Buddy Short, Lafayette, 144; Don Easterwood, Shreveport, 145)

Southern Senior, Mountain Brook Club, Birmingham (October 13-17)

Championship: John McCue, New Orleans, def. Walter Dowell, Walnut Ridge, AR, 23rd hole, finals

Medalist: Walter Dowell, Walnut Ridge, AR, 73

1965 Southern Amateur, Pinchurst Resort – No. 2 Course, Pinchurst, NC (July 14-17)

Championship: Billy Joe Patton, Morganton, NC (71-75-73-69)—288; Downing Gray, Pensacola, 289; Dave Smith Jr., Gastonia, NC, 293; Jack Lewis Jr., Florence, SC, 294

Medalist: Jackie Cummings, Tuscaloosa, AL, 141

Team Champion: North Carolina 579 (Bob Watson, Charlotte, 144; Charles B. Smith, Gastonia, 144; James K. Ward, Jamestown, 145; Billy Joe Patton, Morganton, 146)

Southern Senior, Chickasaw Country Club, Memphis (September 13-17)

Championship: Curtis Person Sr., Memphis, def. Walter Dowell, Walnut Ridge, AR, 2&1, finals

Medalist: John Doggett, Memphis, 75

1966 Southern Amateur, Country Club of Birmingham – West Course (July 13-16)

Championship: Hubert Green, Birmingham (71-69-72-71)—283; Downing Gray, Pensacola, 284; Bill Harvey, Greensboro, NC, and Mike Mitchell, Texarkana, TX, 286

Medalist: *Downing Gray, Pensacola, FL, and Tommy Barnes Jr., Atlanta, 138

Team Champion: Georgia 565 (Tommy Barnes Jr., Atlanta, 138; Ward Wettlaufer, Atlanta, 141; Lester Kelley, Atlanta, 142; Jimmy Cleveland, Atlanta, 144)

Southern Senior, Lost Tree Club, North Palm Beach, FL (November 7-11)

Championship: John McCue, New Orleans, def. Jackson Hancock, Boca Raton, FL, 1-up, finals

Medalist: Curtis Person Sr., Memphis, 70

*-playoff

1967 Southern Amateur, Country Club of Virginia – James River Course, Richmond, VA (July 12-15)

Championship: Vinny Giles, Lynchburg, VA (72-70-68-73)—283; Larry Hinson, Douglas, GA, 288; Allen Miller, Pensacola, 290; Lew Oehmig, Chattanooga, 291

Medalist: Larry Hinson, Douglas, GA, 136

Team Champion: North Carolina 575 (Ken Sawyer, Raleigh, 142; Bobby Edgerton, Raleigh, 143; Billy Joe Patton, Morganton, 144; Joe Inman Jr., Greensboro, 146)

Southern Senior, Lakewood Country Club, New Orleans (September 11-15)

Championship: Curtis Person Sr., Memphis, def. V. A. Doucet, Lafayette, LA, 5&4, finals

Co-Medalist: Mickey Bellande, Biloxi, MS, and Bud McKinney, Dallas, TX, 74

1968 Southern Amateur, Lost Tree Club, North Palm Beach, FL (July 10-13)

Championship: Lanny Wadkins, Richmond, VA (71-70-69-75)—285; David Schuster, North Palm Beach, FL, 286; Bobby Greenwood, Cookeville, TN, 287; Bob Barbarossa, Ft. Lauderdale, 288

Medalist: David Schuster, North Palm Beach, FL, 137

Team Champion: Florida 569 (David Schuster, North Palm Beach, 137; Bob Barbarossa, Ft. Lauderdale, 144; Bruce Fleisher, Miami, 144; Downing Gray, Pensacola, 144)

Southern Senior, Great Southwest Golf Club, Grand Prairie, TX (April 29-May 3)

Championship: Curtis Person Sr., Memphis, def. David Goldman, Dallas, 4&2, finals

Medalist: Lewie Lacy, Oklahoma City, 71

1969 Southern Amateur, Belle Meade Country Club, Nashville (July 16-19)

Championship: Hubert Green, Birmingham (71-69-69-71)—280; Bob Barbarossa, Ft. Lauderdale, 285; Steve Melnyk, Brunswick, GA, 286; Lanny Wadkins, Richmond, VA, 287

Medalist: *Steve Melnyk, Brunswick, GA, and Bob Lowry Jr., Huntsville, AL, 139

Team Champion: Georgia 569 (Steve Melnyk, Brunswick, 139; Charlie Harrison, Atlanta, 142; Jim Gabrielson, Atlanta, 143; James W. "Billy" Key, Columbus, 145)

Southern Senior, Belleview Biltmore, Belleaire, FL (April 14-19)

Championship: Mack Brothers Jr., Nashville, def. Curtis Person Sr., Memphis, 3&2, finals

Medalist: Mack Brothers Jr., Nashville, 140

*-playoff

SOUTHERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS

	CHAMPION	HOST CLUB (COURSE)
1970	LANNY WADKINS, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	LAKEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
1971	BEN CRENSHAW, AUSTIN, TEXAS	COUNTRY CLUB OF N. CAROLINA (DOGWOOD COURSE), PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA
1972	BILL ROGERS, TEXARKANA, TEXAS	GREEN ISLAND COUNTRY CLUB, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA
1973	BEN CRENSHAW, AUSTIN, TEXAS	CHAMPIONS GOLF CLUB (CYPRESS CREEK COURSE), HOUSTON, TEXAS
1974	DANNY YATES, ATLANTA, GEORGIA	BAY HILL CLUB (CHALLENGER/CHAMPION COURSE), ORLANDO, FLORIDA
1975	MARVIN "VINNY" GILES, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	PINEHURST RESORT (NO. 2 AND NO. 5 COURSES), PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA
1976	TIM SIMPSON, ATLANTA, GEORGIA	COLONIAL COUNTRY CLUB (SOUTH COURSE), MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
1977	LINDY MILLER, FT. WORTH, TEXAS	SNEE FARM COUNTRY CLUB, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
1978	JIM WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA	INNISBROOK RESORT (COPPERHEAD & ISLAND COURSES), TARPON SPRINGS, FLORIDA
1979	RAFAEL ALARCON, GUADALAJARA, MEXICO	COUNTRY CLUB OF N. CAROLINA (DOGWOOD COURSE), PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA

PRESIDENTS

1970 – 1971 CURTIS PERSON SR., COLONIAL COUNTRY CLUB, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

1972 – 1973 WALKER REYNOLDS JR., ANNISTON COUNTRY CLUB, ANNISTON, ALABAMA

1974 – 1975 DALE MOREY, COUNTRY CLUB OF NORTH CAROLINA, PINEHURST; SEDGEFIELD
COUNTRY CLUB, GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA; WILLOW CREEK GOLF CLUB,
HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA

1976 – 1977 C. CABELL HANCOCK JR., COUNTRY CLUB OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

1978 – 1979 JAMES W. "BILLY" KEY, COUNTRY CLUB OF COLUMBUS, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

“The man (Bobby Jones) was sick and fought it for so long and fought it successfully. I think we have finally discovered the secret of his success. It was the strength of his mind.”

BEN HOGAN

CHAPTER 11

THE 1970S

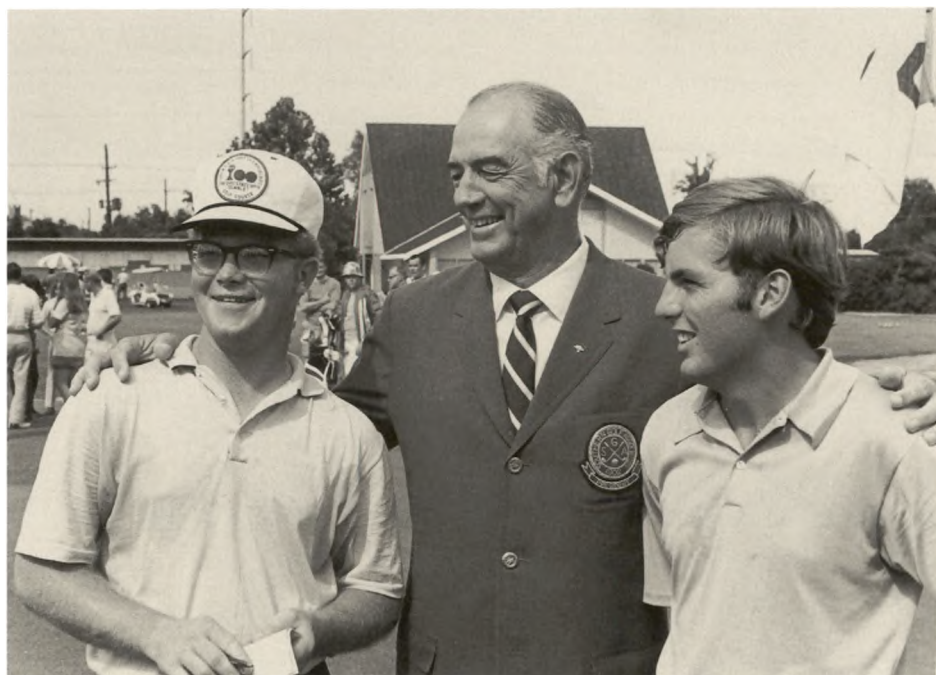
THE POPULATION of the United States rose to 205 million, the annual salary climbed to \$7,564, and the federal debt increased to \$382 billion by 1970. The male life expectancy was 67.1 years. The country was beset with anti-war demonstrations. President Richard Nixon resigned. Leisure suits were in style for men and women wore everything from ankle-length dresses to hot pants. The videocassette recorder (VCR) changed home entertainment. *Roe v. Wade* legalized abortion. The decade saw the breakup of the Beatles and the death of Elvis Presley, as well as golf legends Chick Evans (age eighty-nine), Clifford Roberts (eighty-four), and Bobby Jones (sixty-nine).

In 1971, Alan Shepard, commander of the Apollo 14 space mission, hit two shots on the moon using a standard golf ball and a modified six-iron. Tiger Woods was born in 1975 in Cypress, California. In the 1977 British Open, Jack Nicklaus made the only bogey by either player during a 36-hole duel with Tom Watson, who won with a closing 65-65 to 65-66 for Nicklaus at Turnberry, Scotland. That same year on Colonial's South course in Memphis, Al Geiberger shot the first 59 in a PGA Tour event. Taylor Made introduced its first metal wood in 1979.

The 1970s produced three multiple champions of the Southern Amateur. Lanny Wadkins added the 1970 Southern Amateur title at Lakewood in New Orleans to the 1968 championship he had won at Lost Tree. Following in the path of Wadkins as the nation's No. 1 amateur golfer, Ben Crenshaw won in 1971 at Country Club of North Carolina and in 1973 at Champions in Houston before making a resounding splash on the PGA Tour. Marvin "Vinny" Giles, one of golf's

*The 1970s produced
three multiple
champions of the
Southern Amateur.*

Curtis Person Sr., Southern Golf Association president, with Tom Kite, left, runner-up, and Lanny Wadkins, champion, at 1970 Southern Amateur at Lakewood Country Club. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.



1972 Southern Amateur champion Bill Rogers at Green Island Country Club. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.



all-time great amateur players, won his second title in 1975 at Pinehurst. His first Southern crown was won in 1967 at Country Club of Virginia. From 1967 through 1975 Giles, Wadkins, and Crenshaw won six of the nine Southern Amateurs played.

Two Atlantans won in the '70s as well. Danny Yates, who has played highly competitive amateur golf for over thirty years, won the 1974 tournament at Bay Hill and future PGA star Tim Simpson won at Colonial in Memphis. In 1972, at Green Island in Columbus, Georgia, Bill Rogers of Texarkana, Texas, won one of the tournament's most hotly contested championships as the overall quality and depth of Texas amateur golf became apparent. This tournament at Green Island was called "The Bob Jones Memorial Southern Amateur Championship." During the week's festivities, Bobby Jones was posthumously inducted as the first member of the Southern Golf Association Hall of Fame.

Rogers's 70-65-73-68—276 at Green Island was one better than Guy Cullins of Denton, Texas, who posted a final round of 66. Cullins went birdie-birdie-birdie-par-eagle-birdie-par-birdie on the back nine to tie Rogers going to the eighteenth hole. The new champion got a comfortable par on the tough finishing hole but Cullins used three putts from sixty feet to let the chance at a playoff slip away. Six Texas golfers were among the top ten. Rogers won the medal with a record-breaking seven-under par 135 and the Texas team of Rogers, Rusty Wigham (136) of San Antonio, Cullins (142), and Art Russell (142) of Austin won the team championship with a record thirteen-under-par score of 555. Defending champion Crenshaw (136) was not on the team.

Golfers from Oklahoma State University in Stillwater won four straight Southern Amateurs: Lindy Miller of Ft. Worth won at Snee Farm in 1977; Jim Woodward of Oklahoma City won at Innisbrook in 1978; Rafael Alarcon of Guadalajara, Mexico, took the title at Country Club of North Carolina in 1979; and Bob Tway of Marietta, Georgia, did the job at Champions in 1980.

Oklahoma State is the only school to have competed in each of the last fifty-seven NCAA Championships as of 2003. The Cowboys have had only two coaches, the late Labron Harris from 1947 to 1973, and Mike Holder for the past thirty years. The Cowboys have won nine NCAA championships and seven individual titles. In addition to Miller, Woodward, Alarcon, and Tway, Oklahoma State's Edward Loar of Rockwall, Texas, won the 1999 Southern Amateur at Ocean Forest. Each year OSU is represented well in the Southern. Seven players at OSU have been named the top collegiate golfer, including Miller (1978) and Tway (1981). OSU has had fifty-seven All-America players, including twenty-five who have been named to the first team forty-six times. No other school has come close.

Overall, though, golfers from the University of Georgia and Georgia Tech have dominated the Southern Amateur's winner's circle. Eight former Georgia players have won a total of ten Southern Amateurs and six former Georgia Tech players have won a total of ten. The Georgia players were Arnold Blum (1951, 1956), Vinny Giles (1967, 1975), George Hamer (1946), Hugh Royer Jr. (1958), Danny Yates (1974), Tim Simpson (1976), Bill Brown (1991), and Ryan Hybl (2000.) The Georgia Tech contingent consisted of Bobby Jones (1917, 1920, 1922), Perry Adair (1921, 1923), Watts Gunn (1928), Tommy Barnes (1947, 1949), Charlie Harrison (1955), and Bunky Henry (1962).

Dr. Walker Reynolds Jr., a surgeon from Anniston, Alabama, was elected president of the Southern Golf Association in 1972. He was a fine golfer—despite waiting until age thirty-seven to take up the game — and one of the organization's most dedicated presidents. He had two goals during his tenure and both were accomplished for the betterment of the SGA. His leadership paved the way to the founding of the SGA Hall of Fame and to the start of the Southern Junior. Both were accomplished in July of 1972 at Green Island. The SGA's Hall of Fame is



1976 Southern Amateur champion Tim Simpson at Colonial Country Club, Memphis. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.



1970 Southern Senior champion Curtis Person Sr., at Broadwater Beach with Mrs. Stuart W. Cramer Jr., benefactor of the John M. Scott Memorial Trophy. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.



1977 Southern Amateur champion Lindy Miller. Photo courtesy of Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma.



1979 Southern Amateur champion Rafael Alarcon. Photo courtesy of Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

unique in that it does not necessarily induct a member each year, nor does it select multiple inductees. In over thirty years, there have been only twenty inductees. This, in effect, makes it even more of an honor to be a member of the Southern Golf Association Hall of Fame. The following qualifications were established as criteria for nomination of an inductee, but an inductee does not have to meet every single criteria. The candidate must have: 1) outstanding competitive career; 2) outstanding administrative contributions; 3) outstanding promotional contributions; 4) the candidate must have met the above criteria while a member of a Southern Golf Association member club. The induction of Jones was followed by Richard Tufts (1973), Nelson Whitney (1974), Billy Joe Patton (1975), Curtis Person Sr. (1976), Sam Perry (1978), and Dale Morey (1979).

The first Southern Junior, called the Junior Division, was played as a part of the Southern Amateur in 1972 and won by Hunt Gilliland of Chattanooga in a playoff with Berry Flowers of Dothan, Alabama, and Vance Heafner of Cary, North Carolina. The three juniors missed qualifying for the men's championship by one stroke. Each shot 150. In the playoff, Gilliland shot 75, Flowers 76, and Heafner 77. The following year the Southern Junior was held at a separate site, The Deerwood Club in Jacksonville, Florida. It is recognized as the inaugural tournament despite Dr. Reynolds's plea until the day he died in 2001 that this oversight be corrected in the SGA yearbook. For the 1973 tournament, the Jacksonville Area Golf Association secured private housing for players unaccompanied by parents. The Perry Adair Memorial Trophy is retained at the winner's home club each year.

The Southern Junior was the dream of Dr. Reynolds, but it was Robert M. Ramsay of Birmingham to whom credit for the tournament's great success must be given. Since the tournament's inception, Ramsay served tirelessly in its behalf. "Bob Ramsay loved the junior tournament and loved being involved with the boys that played in it," Joe King, a former executive director of the SGA, said. Ramsay, a successful mechanical contractor in Alabama, is a member of Country Club of Birmingham and Mountain Brook. He has been an SGA director since 1965. He was vice president of junior affairs from 1983 to 2002 when he took director emeritus status, but in June of 2003 he was on hand for the Southern Junior at Old Waverly in West Point, Mississippi. "I know of no one any more dedicated to junior golf than Bob Ramsay," King added.

In addition to his interest in the juniors, Ramsay took the time to preserve for the SGA a good portion of the association's history with a collection of photographs and newspaper clippings.

Lanny Wadkins played in the U.S. Amateur at the age of sixteen and tied for eighteenth at Merion. The following year he played in his first Southern Amateur, the 1967 tournament at Country Club of Virginia won by Vinny Giles. "I think I finished in the top ten [tied for fifth with Billy Joe Patton and Mike Malarkey] in Richmond," Wadkins said. "I remember playing with Larry Hinson. The next year we finished up playing the State Amateur at The Homestead and Vinny, my brother, Bobby, and I got in the car and drove non-stop from Hot Springs, Virginia, to



North Palm Beach, Florida. We got down there and I won the tournament as an eighteen-year-old. That was my first big win and I was really just a senior in high school getting ready to go to Wake Forest. The thing I remember most about that tournament was hitting my first tee shot of the tournament out of bounds, but I played solid the rest of the week. I played with Curtis Person, Billy Joe Patton, and a lot of those icons from that era. I believe I beat David Schuster by a stroke." Like all good golfers, Wadkins has a finely-tuned memory.

Wadkins finished fourth, eight shots back of Hubert Green, at Belle Meade in 1969, but in 1970 at Lakewood he won his second. "I was medalist there," Wadkins added. "I'm reminded of that constantly because I use the Sam Perry Medalist Trophy as a paperweight on my desk. It was just a hellava summer for me and the Southern fell right in the middle of it. I was runner-up in the NCAA, won the Richmond City Amateur, the Virginia State Amateur, and then went out to play in the Western Amateur and I won that. I lost in the first round of the Trans-Miss to Jim Simons and then went down to Lakewood and won the Southern by eight shots. It was very wet, but they got the tournament in. It was my goal to shoot under par every round and I did (69-70-71-71—279). Later that summer I won the U.S. Amateur." Wadkins was only the second player in the history of golf to win the

Robert T. Jones III, center, accepts the plaque honoring his father posthumously as the first inductee in the Southern Golf Association Hall of Fame in 1972 at Green Island Country Club. On the left is SGA director Elbert S. Jemison Jr., and on the right is SGA president Walker Reynolds Jr. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.



Each year the name of the winner of the Southern Junior Championship is etched on the Perry Adair Memorial Trophy. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.

U.S. Amateur, Southern Amateur, and Western Amateur, and he was the first ever to win them all in the same year. A generation earlier, Robert H. "Skee" Riegel, another Richmond, Virginia, golfer, won the Southern in 1935, the U.S. Amateur in 1947, and the Western in 1948.

Ben Crenshaw was fresh off a seven-shot victory in the 1971 NCAA Championship when he got to Pinehurst for the Southern Amateur at the Country Club of North Carolina. The tough Dogwood course was being prepared to host the World Match Play Championship the following month. His four-stroke win over Gary Koch of Temple Terrace, Florida, confirmed what everyone was saying about this golf phenom out of Texas. He was never over par as he posted a 70-71-68-72—281 score. "I was lucky enough to start playing a few more amateur tournaments and the Southern always had a wonderful field," Crenshaw said. "The competition was fierce. It always has been. I was elated to win that tournament at such a beautiful place. It was a great test of golf. I had started beating young fellas my age in competition, but this was my first tournament to play against older players. Great players on the amateur circuit like Dale Morey." Crenshaw gained a share of the lead with Morey after three rounds. Morey finished in a tie for fourth with Tom Kite, Crenshaw's Texas teammate. "The pros should take up a collection to keep him off tour," Morey said of Crenshaw. "He's the best amateur I've seen since Jack Nicklaus came along."

Gentle Ben has had the reputation of being the PGA Tour's best golf historian and the honor is well deserved because this interest began long before he became a professional. "I saw the most beautiful trophy one can imagine," Crenshaw said of the Southern Amateur trophy at the presentation, "and when I saw that name Adair, it all came back to me." Despite his young years, Crenshaw, perhaps more than anyone else at the ceremony, knew the significance. He knew the trophy was named for George Adair. He saw the names of Bobby Jones and Perry Adair as former champions. He knew about Bobby's and Perry's boyhood friendship. He knew that George W. Adair, Perry's father, had taken Bobby to his first U.S. Amateur when Jones was only fourteen years old. "It was one of the regrets of my life that I never got to meet him," Crenshaw said of his hero since boyhood. Crenshaw was the low amateur in his first Masters in 1972, the year after Bobby Jones died.

Crenshaw finished in a tie for fourth at the Southern Amateur in 1972, but in 1973 he set the tournament record with a score of 65-72-67-69—273 at Champions Golf Club, eclipsing the record of 275 set in 1964 by Morey at Shreveport Country Club. "I was really proud to have won at Champions Golf Club in Houston," Crenshaw said. "That's a place that always meant a lot to me because Jackie Burke and Jimmy Demaret were good friends, not to just me, but my father, too. Winning a tournament there had special meaning." At the time, Demaret said that Crenshaw was the greatest amateur golfer he had ever seen. "I saw Lawson Little, Gus Moreland, Harvie Ward, Ken Venturi, and Jack Nicklaus," the three-time Masters champion said. Champions for the first two days played at about 6,400 yards, but for the last two days it played at over 7,100 and Crenshaw

played six-under-par golf. The 1973 Southern had the best field in tournament history as the SGA restricted the entries to the lower handicap player rather than accepting players on a “first-come, first-serve” basis.

“Amateur golf absolutely meant the world to me,” Crenshaw said. “Those years were some of the most enjoyable times of my life.” In three years Crenshaw won three NCAA individual titles, two Southern, and two Easterns, plus the Trans-Miss, Western, Sunnehanna, Northeastern, Porter Cup, and Texas amateurs. He also shot 287 to help the U.S. team win the 1972 World Amateur Team title in Buenos Aires. Only two honors were missing—the U.S. Amateur and Walker Cup. His best finish in the U.S. Amateur was a tie for second in 1972 when Vinny Giles won at Charlotte Country Club. He was selected for the Walker Cup team in 1973, but informed the USGA he was turning pro in August and did not accept. In his first event as a PGA Tour member, he won the San Antonio Texas Open.

Crenshaw won nineteen PGA Tour titles, including two Masters. In addition to winning the 1991 Bob Jones Award, the golf world witnessed on television two of Crenshaw’s greatest, and most emotional, moments. First, a tearful Ben holing the final putt to win his second Masters in 1995, days after burying his beloved teacher, Harvey Penick. Second, serving as captain and kissing the seventeenth green at The Country Club following the U.S. team’s come-back-of-all-come-backs in the 1999 Ryder Cup. In 2002, Crenshaw became only the second Southern Amateur champion inducted into the World Golf Hall of Fame. The other was Bobby Jones.

Vinny Giles had planned to turn pro after graduating from the University of Georgia, but the law got in the way. He had made a promise to apply to law school. To his surprise, the University of Virginia accepted him. “When I got in there, I felt obligated to go,” he said. He was married and did not feel that the travel made the PGA Tour all that lucrative at the time. So he earned his law degree, went into investment banking and became a world-class amateur player. He and partner Vernon Spratley began representing professional athletes in 1973. Their company, Pros, Inc., is now a division of Octagon. The business represents about twenty-five professional golfers on the various tours. Clients include Tom Kite, Lanny Wadkins, Beth Daniel, and Davis Love III.

Giles was beginning to wind down his playing career when he won his second Southern Amateur at Pinehurst in 1975. That spring he had won the British Amateur. Only fourteen Americans have won the British Amateur and none have won more than one. Only twelve have won the British and U.S. Amateur. Giles and Bobby Jones are the only golfers in history to have won the British Amateur, U.S. Amateur, and Southern Amateur. “I remember at Pinehurst it rained so much that we had delays that ran into days,” Giles said. “The first two rounds I played with Andy Bean, who was still in college, and Billy Joe Patton was making his comeback. I was thirty-two, so it was the young, the middle, and the old.” Giles’s final round 70 sealed the victory. Only one other score, a third-round 69 by Ken Sott of Marietta, Georgia, was better in the tournament.



Two-time Southern Amateur champion Ben Crenshaw, left, and SGA president Curtis Person Sr. at Country Club of North Carolina in 1971. Photo courtesy of Robert M. Ramsay, Birmingham.

*Curtis Person Sr. surrounded
by his many, many golf trophies.
Photo courtesy of Golf House
Tennessee, Franklin, Tennessee.*



During the days of stroke play for the U.S. Amateur, Giles finished second from 1967 to 1969, something no one accomplished before or since. Perhaps it was a prelude to winning by three strokes over Mark Hayes in the final stroke-play competition in 1972. Giles was a member of the U.S. Walker Cup team in 1969, 1971, 1973, and 1975, and non-playing captain in 1993. He played on the U.S. World Amateur team in 1968, 1970, and 1972 and was low amateur in the 1972 Masters, 1973 U.S. Open, and 1993, 1995, and 1997 U.S. Senior Open.

Giles won a record seven Virginia State Amateurs. When the Virginia State Golf Association changed the format of the State Amateur from match to stroke in 1968, Giles won by fifteen shots. The tournament then returned to match play in 1969 and he won again.

"Early in my amateur career I didn't have the time or the resources to really play the amateur circuit," Giles said. "So in 1967, when I won the Southern Amateur, that was my biggest win and it spring boarded me to play as well as I did in the U.S. Amateur later that year. That got me on what was called the Americas

Cup team that year and I went on to make the World Amateur team in 1968 after another second.” Giles was inducted into the SGA Hall of Fame in 1984.

For the same reason, playing in the Southern Amateur proved special for Danny Yates, another career amateur player. Danny, who has an insurance agency in Atlanta, is the son of Dan Yates Jr., and the nephew of Charles Yates. All of the Yates grew up playing at East Lake and have numerous championships to their credit. Danny won the 1974 Southern Amateur and the 1992 U.S. Mid-Amateur. He won three Georgia Amateurs and three Georgia Mid-Amateurs and was runner-up in the 1974 North and South Amateur and the 1988 U.S. Amateur. He played in two Masters and was a member of the 1988 World Amateur team and the 1989 and 1993 Walker Cup teams. He was non-playing captain of the 1999 and 2001 Walker Cup teams. Danny was inducted into the SGA Hall of Fame in 1993. He won the '74 Southern at Bay Hill by three strokes over Andy Bean. Vance Heafner and Jerry Pate were five back. He defeated David Lind of Burr Ridge, Illinois, 1-up, at Detroit Golf Club in the 1992 U.S. Mid-Amateur.

“I always looked forward to the Southern,” Yates said. “Growing up in the South that was the tournament you knew the most about, other than your own state amateur. The first one I ever played in was just after graduating from high school. It was at Lost Tree where Lanny Wadkins won. It was fun playing with Ben Crenshaw and Gary Koch at Pinehurst when Benny won in 1971. It was one of the big tournaments you always wanted to play in.

“I had only been out of school (University of Georgia) a short time and was doing more working than playing when I went to Bay Hill, but I had a goal that summer of making the Walker Cup team for 1975. I shot 68-74-70-69—281 to win, but Vance Heafner had got off to a great start (135 for the medal) and was running away from the field. I was in the last group on the last day. It appeared I had no chance. I birdied the first hole, but then I struggled and finished the first nine at three over. Then I shot 30 on the back. I eagled the last hole and that had to be my biggest thrill.” He had risked a three-iron shot over the big lake guarding the green and made a thirty-footer while trying to lag up for a birdie. On the fifteenth hole he had made a sixty-foot birdie putt. At the time Yates won the Southern Amateur, he was a member of Atlanta’s Capital City Club in addition to East Lake. Because he had grown up playing at East Lake, he had East Lake etched on the trophy beside his name.

At Broadwater Beach in Biloxi, Mississippi, Curtis Person Sr. of Memphis won his fourth and final Southern Senior in 1970. He had previously won in 1965, 1967, and 1968 and was a runner-up in 1969 to Mack Brothers of Nashville. During Person’s reign, he was the most prolific senior amateur golfer in the history of the game. His many wins included the 1968 and 1969 U.S. Senior Amateur.

In 1975, the USGA instituted its Associates (now Member) Program. Today, there are over 800,000 members who provide millions of dollars for the betterment of golf in America. Elbert Jemison Jr., a Southern Golf Association director for over fifty years, was the USGA committeeman who brought this program to fruition. The Birmingham insurance executive solicited Arnold Palmer as the honorary national chairman and President Gerald R. Ford signed on as the first Associate. That first year, 28,000 golfers were enrolled.

“...I outlined a plan to fellow members whereby golfers would contribute a specified fee to become a USGA Associate,” Jemison wrote in his autobiography,

*At Broadwater Beach
in Biloxi, Mississippi,
Curtis Person Sr.
of Memphis won his
fourth and final
Southern Senior
in 1970.*

*Jemison's activities
and responsibilities
as a golf administra-
tor proved to be
much more varied
than
the average.*

Playback: From Hickory Nuts to Hall of Fame. “The Associate would receive a Rules of Golf book, a subscription to the *USGA Journal*, information about the USGA, an Associates bag decal, an identification card, and the satisfaction of supporting golf’s governing body.”

Jemison’s activities and responsibilities as a golf administrator proved to be much more varied than the average. He has done everything from overseeing a club junior tournament to handling a death threat against Hubert Green in the 1977 U.S. Open and secretly testing a 1.66-inch U.S.-British compromise-size golf ball. During the final round of that Open at Southern Hills in Tulsa, the FBI office in Oklahoma City received a phone call from a woman who said three men were on their way “to shoot Hubert Green on the fifteenth green.” By the time the USGA received this information, Green was playing the tenth hole. The USGA’s management committee, of which Jemison was secretary, agreed they had three choices: 1) presume the threat was a crank call and do nothing; 2) suspend play long enough to increase security; and 3) for complete safety, accept Hubert’s withdrawal. Jemison was asked by USGA vice president Frank D. “Sandy” Tatum to tell Hubert of the death threat “because you’re both from Birmingham and you know him best.”

As Green left the fourteenth green with a one-shot lead, Jemison got his attention. “I quietly told him of the threat and what we felt his options were,” Jemison wrote. “Whatever he may have felt, he said simply that he would continue playing, that if he withdrew the cranks would use threats to stop other sports events.” With Lou Graham breathing down his neck, Hubert sank a short pressure putt on the home hole to win by a stroke for his first major championship victory.

In the mid-1970s Jemison was among several golfers who were asked to test a compromise ball. At the time the R&A used a ball 1.62 inches in diameter. The USGA only accepted balls measuring 1.68 inches. The smaller ball putted better and effectively bored through the prevalent British winds. Jemison preferred the 1.68-inch ball, but because he was in favor of a common-size ball, he felt the USGA should agree if the British found the 1.66 ball favorable. News about the test leaked out and American golfers — amateur and professional — made it clear they did not want to change. In a surprise move, the R&A agreed to go to the larger ball.

Jemison did triple-duty in 1958. He was president of the Southern Golf Association and chairman of the Southern Amateur tournament being played at the Country Club of Birmingham. As is the case with all tournament chairmen, he wanted things to run smoothly. This was his primary goal, but he wanted to win a Southern Amateur, too. He made it to the semifinals, but lost to an old friend, his brother-in-law, Bob Lowry Jr. Hugh Royer won the other semifinal match against Tommy Nicol and Royer defeated Lowry in the finals.

1970 Southern Amateur, Lakewood Country Club, New Orleans (July 22-25)

Championship: Lanny Wadkins, Richmond, VA (69-70-71-71)—279; Tom Kite, Austin, TX, 287; John Mahaffey, Kerrville, TX, and Eddie Pearce, Temple Terrace, FL., 290

Medalist: Lanny Wadkins, Richmond, VA, 137

Team Champion: Texas 572 (John Mahaffey, Kerrville, 139; Tom Kite, Austin, 142; Kurt Cox, San Antonio, 145; Howard Harpster, Houston, 146)

Southern Senior, Broadwater Beach, Biloxi, MS (April 13-17)

Championship: Curtis Person Sr., Memphis, def. Webster Wilder, San Antonio, 1-up, finals

Medalist: Mickey Bellande, Biloxi, MS, 67

1971 Southern Amateur, Country Club of North Carolina – Dogwood Course, Pinehurst, NC (July 21-24)

Championship: Ben Crenshaw, Austin, TX (70-71-68-72)—281; Gary Koch, Temple Terrace, FL., 285; Dale Morey, High Point, NC, and Tom Kite, Austin, TX, 287

Co-Medalist: Gary Koch, Temple Terrace, FL; Dale Morey, High Point, NC, 137

Team Champion: North Carolina 568 (Dale Morey, High Point, 137; Bobby Edgerton, Raleigh, 143; Bob Bryant, Charlotte, 144; Frank Powers, Raleigh, 144)

Southern Senior, Turtle Point Yacht and Country Club, Killen, AL (May 18-20)

Championship: Truman Connell, Boynton Beach, FL (74-66-79)—219; *John Pottle, Linville, NC, and Des Sullivan, Myrtle Beach, SC, 227

Medalist: Truman Connell, Boynton Beach, FL., 140

*-playoff

1972 Southern Amateur, Green Island Country Club, Columbus, GA (July 17-20)

Championship: Bill Rogers, Texarkana, TX (70-65-73-68)—276; Guy Cullins, Denton, TX, 277; Gil Morgan, Wewoka, OK, Ben Crenshaw, Austin, TX, and Art Russell, Freeport, TX, 281

Medalist: *Bill Rogers, Texarkana, TX, 135

Team Champion: **Texas 550 (Bill Rogers, Texarkana, 135; Rusty Whigham, San Antonio, 136; Guy Cullins, Denton, 142; Art Russell, Freeport, 142) *-record 7-under par **-record 13-under par

Southern Junior Division, Green Island Country Club, Columbus, GA (July 17-20)

Championship: *Hunt Gilliland, Chattanooga (79-71), Berry Flowers, Dothan, AL (78-72), and Vance Heafner, Cary, NC, (78-72)—150

*-playoff

Southern Senior, Sea Palms Country Club, St. Simons Island, GA (May 15-19)

Championship: Truman Connell, Boynton Beach, FL (69-71-77)—217; John McCue, Winter Park, FL., 219

Medalist: Truman Connell, Boynton Beach, FL., 140

1973 Southern Amateur, Champions Golf Club – Cypress Creek Course, Houston (July 18-21)

Championship: *Ben Crenshaw, Austin, TX (65-72-67-69)—273; Mike Killian, Largo, FL., 279; Keith Fergus, Houston, and Danny Edwards, Edmond, OK, 282

Medalist: **Mike Killian, Largo, FL., 135

Team Champion: ***Florida 553 (Mike Killian, Largo, 135; Mickey Van Gerbig, Palm Beach, 137; Gary Koch, Temple Terrace, 140; Downing Gray, Pensacola, 141)

*-record for 72 holes, eclipsing record of 275 set in 1964 by Dale Morey

**-ties record 7-under par set in 1972 by Bill Rogers

***-record 15-under par

SGA Competitions Year-By-Year

Southern Junior, The Deerwood Club, Jacksonville, FL (June 12-15) 1st tournament conducted at separate site
Championship: Buddy Rountree, Ft. Lauderdale, FL (74-73-75-74), and Steve Olsen, Marietta, GA (70-73-73-80)—296; Keith Jones, Hollywood, FL, and John Pacuk, Jacksonville, FL, 299
Team Champion: Florida 585 (John Pacuk, Jacksonville, 144; Tim Wahl, Gainesville, 146; Buddy Rountree, Ft. Lauderdale, 147; Bill Curtis, Largo, 148)

Southern Senior, Disney World Resort – Magnolia and Palm Courses, Lake Buena Vista, FL (May 22-25)
Championship: Norton Harris, Key West, FL (70-75-75)—220; Ozzie Boutwell, Mobile, 221

1974 Southern Amateur, Bay Hill Club – Challenger/Champion Course, Orlando (July 17-20)
Championship: Danny Yates, Atlanta (68-74-70-69)—281; Andy Bean, Lakeland, FL, 284; Vance Heafner, Cary, NC, 286; Jerry Pate, Pensacola, FL, 287
Medalist: *Vance Heafner, Cary, NC, 135
Team Champion: North Carolina 572 (Vance Heafner, Cary, 135; Bill Harvey, Jamestown, 144; Jim Haney, Winston-Salem, 146; Dale Morey, Morganton, 147)
 * tied record

Southern Junior, Montgomery Country Club, Montgomery, AL (June 11-14)
Championship: Chris Witcher, Atlanta (72-70-71-78)—291; Peter Wegman, Ft. Lauderdale, 293; Steve Campbell, Montgomery, AL, 294; Dave Watson, Metairie, LA, and George Alexander, Ft. Worth, 302
Team Champion: Georgia 600 (Chris Witcher, Atlanta, 142; Tom Hagon, Savannah, 152; Dow Seagraves, Atlanta, 153; Steve Hopson, Marietta, 153)

Southern Senior, Diamondhead Yacht and Country Club, Bay St. Louis, MS (April 23-25)
Championship: John Pottle, Linville, NC (75-76-76)—227; Norton Harris, Key West, FL, 228

1975 Southern Amateur, Pinehurst Resort – No. 2 and No. 5 Courses, Pinehurst, NC (July 14-17)
Championship: Vinny Giles, Richmond, VA (74-72-73-70)—289; Phil Hancock, Greenville, AL, Stan Lee, Heber Springs, AR, and Mike Taylor, Meridian, MS, 291
Medalist: *Phil Hancock, Greenville, AL, Tim Saylor, East Bend, NC, and Thomas Mickell, Temple Terrace, FL, 145
Team Champion: North Carolina 590 (Tim Saylor, East Bend, 145; Bill Hamilton, Raleigh, 148; William Boles, Wilson, 148; David Thore, Reidsville, 149) * -playoff

Southern Junior, Duke University Golf Club, Durham, NC (June 10-13)
Championship: Allen Ritchie, Birmingham (68-68-75-70)—281; Chris Newman, Fayetteville, NC, 296; Hollis Geiger, Birmingham, 298; Jay Lumpkin, Atlanta, 301
Team Champion: Alabama 589 (Allen Ritchie, Birmingham, 136; Hollis Geiger, Birmingham, 147; Mark Harris, Montgomery, 152; Grantland Rice III, Birmingham, 154)
Southern Senior: No Championship

1976 Southern Amateur, Colonial Country Club – South Course, Memphis (July 21-24)
Championship: Tim Simpson, Atlanta (71-70-69-74)—284; Chip Beck, Fayetteville, NC, 285; Mitch Adcock, Columbus, MS, and Frank Gusmus, Memphis, 287
Medalist: Frank Gusmus, Memphis, 139
Team Champion: North Carolina 572 (Vance Heafner, Cary, 141; Chip Beck, Fayetteville, 142; Bill Harvey, Jamestown, 143; Bob Byman, Raleigh, 146)

Southern Junior, Olympia Spa Golf and Country Club, Dothan, AL (June 15-17)
Championship: Peter Winkler, Atlanta (73-71-77)—221; Stuart Rumph, Montezuma, GA, 222; Bob Wolcott, Dickson, TN, and Russ Garner, Germantown, TN, 223

Team Champion: *Georgia 596 (Peter Winkler, Atlanta, 144; Ronnie Tupper, Atlanta, 147; Stuart Rumph, Montezuma, 152; Mike Witcher, Atlanta, 153); Tennessee 596 (Russ Garner, Germantown, 145; Bob Wolcott, Dickson, 150; Matt King, Nashville, 150; Bret Weaver, Memphis, 151) *-playoff

Southern Senior: No Championship

1977 Southern Amateur, Snee Farm Country Club, Charleston, SC (July 20-23)

Championship: Lindy Miller, Ft. Worth (71-70-70-72)—283; John Jones, Tampa, 284; David Edwards, Edmond, OK, 285; Billy Pierot, Ruston, LA, 286

Medalist: *Robert Boyle, Summerville, SC; John Jones, Tampa; Billy Pierot, Ruston, LA, 140

Team Champion: South Carolina 569 (Robert Boyle, Summerville, 140; Kim Heisler, Mt. Pleasant, 142; Ernie Adcock, Charleston, 143; Mike Holland, Bishopville, 144) *-playoff

Southern Junior, Hidden Hills Country Club, Jacksonville, FL (June 14-16)

Championship: *Paul Oglesby, Orange Park, FL (73-71-74), and Tom Knox, Greensboro, NC (77-72-69)—218; Madden Hatcher, Columbus, GA, 221; Bret Weaver, Memphis, 224

13-14 Division – Scott Haile, McMinnville, TN (80-81-77)—238; Ed Millington, Pinehurst, FL, 239

Team Champion: Tennessee 595 (Bret Weaver, Memphis, 144; Bob Wolcott, Dickson, 148; Sean Madden, Nashville, 150; Robert O'Kelly, Madison, 153) *-playoff

Southern Senior, Linville Golf Club, Linville, NC (May 24-26)

Championship: Dale Morey, High Point, NC (68-76-76)—219; Harry Welch, Salisbury, NC, 220

1978 Southern Amateur, Innisbrook Resort – Copperhead and Island Courses, Tarpon Springs, FL (July 19-22)

Championship: Jim Woodward, Oklahoma City (72-72-72-75)—291; Vance Heafner, Cary, NC, 294; Todd Smith, Raleigh, NC, and John McGough, Greenville, MS, 298

Medalist: *Jim Woodward, Oklahoma City, OK, and Jon Chaffee, Austin, TX, 144

Team Champion: Texas 599 (Jon Chaffee, Austin, 144; Mark Gammell, Houston, 149; Lindy Miller, Ft. Worth, 152; Mel Callender, San Marcos, 154) *-playoff

Southern Junior, Horseshoe Bend Golf Club, Roswell, GA (June 13-15)

Championship: Talbert Griffin, Montgomery, AL (73-76-68)—217; *Randy Watkins, Jackson, MS, and Bob Wolcott, Dickson, TN, 219; Sandy Pierce, Houston, 223

13-14 Division – Eddie Millington, Pinehurst, NC (76-78-78)—232; *Rick Dreyer, Tampa, FL, and Bud Taylor, Carthage, TN, 241

Team Champion: Mississippi 899 (Randy Watkins, Jackson, 219; Stacy Richburg, Tupelo, 225; Frederick DuPre, Natchez, 226; Gary Martin, Hattiesburg, 229) *-playoff

1979 Southern Amateur, Country Club of North Carolina – Dogwood Course, Pinehurst, NC (July 18-21)

Championship: Rafael Alarcon, Guadalajara, Mexico (73-70-70-70)—283; Jay Sigel, Berwyn, PA, and Bob Tway, Marietta, GA, 284; Wayne DeFrancesco, McLean, VA, 287

Medalist: Bob Wolcott, Dickson, TN, 138

Team Champion: North Carolina 565 (Frank Fuhrer, Chapel Hill, 141; Scott Hoch, Raleigh, 141; Dale Morey, High Point, 141; Bill Buttnr, Chapel Hill, 142)

Southern Junior, Pinehurst Resort – No. 1 and No. 4 Courses, Pinehurst, NC (June 12-14)

Championship: Jack Larkin, Atlanta (70-71-71)—212; Randy Watkins, Jackson, MS, Jeffrey Boies, Dublin, TX, and Ignacio DeLeon, Sugarland, TX, 216

13-14 Division – Francis Ciucevich, Matthews, NC (79-73-69)—221; David LaMalva, Conyers, GA, 225

Team Champion: Georgia 876 (Jack Larkin, Atlanta, 212; Jim Scott, Atlanta, 220; Peter Persons, Macon, 222; Jamie Shelton, Decatur, 222)

SOUTHERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS

	CHAMPION	HOST CLUB (COURSE)
1980	BOB TWAY, MARIETTA, GEORGIA	CHAMPIONS GOLF CLUB (CYPRESS CREEK COURSE), HOUSTON, TEXAS
1981	MARK BROOKS, FT. WORTH, TEXAS	INNISBROOK RESORT (COPPERHEAD COURSE), TARPON SPRINGS, FLORIDA
1982	STEVE LOWERY, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA	MOSS CREEK PLANTATION (DEVIL'S ELBOW SOUTH COURSE), HILTON HEAD ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA
1983	PAT STEPHENS, RICHMOND, KENTUCKY	HOLSTON HILLS COUNTRY CLUB, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
1984	SCOTT DUNLAP, SARASOTA, FLORIDA	BAY HILL CLUB (CHALLENGER/CHAMPION COURSE), ORLANDO, FLORIDA
1985	LEN MATIACE, PONTE VEDRA BEACH, FLORIDA	COUNTRY CLUB OF NORTH CAROLINA (DOGWOOD COURSE), PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA
1986	ROB McNAMARA, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY	THE HONORS COURSE, OOLTEWAH, TENNESSEE
1987	ROB McNAMARA, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY	COLONY CROWN COUNTRY CLUB, LUFKIN, TEXAS
1988	JOE HAMORSKI, FT. WALTON BEACH, FLORIDA	THE DUNES GOLF AND BEACH CLUB, MYRTLE BEACH, SOUTH CAROLINA
1989	JASON WIDENER, GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA	GRAND CYPRESS RESORT (NORTH/SOUTH NINES, SOUTH COURSE), ORLANDO

PRESIDENTS

1980 – 1981 JAMES H. BRENNAN JR., DOTHAN COUNTRY CLUB, DOTHAN, ALABAMA

1982 – 1983 RICHARD E. THIGPEN JR., CHARLOTTE COUNTRY CLUB, CHARLOTTE,
NORTH CAROLINA

1984 – 1985 LESTER VARN JR., TIMUQUANA COUNTRY CLUB, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

1986 – 1987 JOHN C. OWENS, IDLE HOUR COUNTRY CLUB, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

1988 – 1989 E. AUSTIN JONES, COUNTRY CLUB OF ORLANDO, ORLANDO, FLORIDA

*“Jones was one of the greatest ball strikers who ever lived,
but as fine a player as he was, he was even more
impressive as a man.”*

SAM SNEAD

CHAPTER 12

THE 1980s

INFLATION WENT through the roof as the U.S. Treasury's deficit soared to \$914 trillion, a 10-year increase of 139 percent by 1980. The minimum wage increased to \$3.10 as the annual average salary more than doubled to \$15,757. The male life expectancy rose to 69.9 years. Economically, the decade featured hostile takeovers, leveraged buyouts, and mega-mergers. The public was more interested in who was on the list of America's 400 richest people than they were of knowing the names of the country's largest and most profitable companies. It was the decade of status where designer labels were in. Personal computers were becoming commonplace. The two-income family had become the norm. Political correctness was everywhere including *Roget's Thesaurus*, where mankind became humankind and countryman became country dweller. Take-out and microwaves replaced the old-fashioned sit-down meal. Discount air fares, lite foods, aerobics, minivans, and talk shows were a part of the culture and sixty percent of American homes received cable service.

In 1985, Scott Verplank became the first amateur in thirty-one years to win a PGA Tour event, capturing the Western Open. Curtis Strange became the first single-season millionaire and won his second straight U.S. Open in 1989.

The year 1980 marked the passing of one of the South's giants of golf, Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst, North Carolina. Richard, a long-time activist in the Southern Golf Association and a former president of the United States Golf Association, was a third generation Tufts and the heart-and-soul of the famed Pinehurst Resort.

*The year 1980
marked the passing
of one of the South's
giants of golf,
Richard S. Tufts
of Pinehurst,
North Carolina.*

Left: 1982 Southern Amateur champion Steve Lowery. Photo courtesy of the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

Right: 1981 Southern Amateur champion Mark Brooks. Photo courtesy of University of Texas, Austin.



1980 Southern Amateur champion Bob Tway. Photo courtesy of Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma.



Bob Tway of Marietta, Georgia, became the fourth Oklahoma State University golfer in four years to capture the Southern Amateur Championship. On the Cypress Creek course at the Champions Golf Club in Houston, Tway returned a score of 68-66-70-69—273 to win by eleven strokes over Cecil Ingram III of Birmingham and the University of Alabama, and Jack Veghte of Clearwater, Florida. Tway's halfway total of 134, 10 under par, set a new qualifying record. Tway had tied for second the previous year at Pinehurst. The fifteen-under-par score for 72 holes tied the SGA record set by Ben Crenshaw in the 1973 championship that was held on the same course. Tway's medalist record was one better than the 135 jointly held by Bill Rogers, Mike Killian, and Vance Heafner, set respectively in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 championships.

Previous to Tway's Southern Amateur win, the other Cowboy golfers from Oklahoma State to win were Lindy Miller of Ft. Worth in 1977, Jim Woodward of Oklahoma City in 1978, and Rafael Alarcon of Guadalajara, Mexico, in 1979.

Tway would soon become a star on the PGA Tour and other champions from the 1980s would follow suit. The other future PGA Tour stars to win in the decade were Mark Brooks of Ft. Worth (1981 at Innisbrook), Steve Lowery of Birmingham (1982 at Moss Creek Plantation), Scott Dunlap of Sarasota, Florida (1984 at Bay Hill), and Len Mattiace of Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida (1985 at Country Club of North Carolina). All of the winners from the 1980s were "collegians." Actually Joe Hamorski of Ft. Walton Beach, Florida (1988 at the Dunes) had just graduated from the University of West Florida. Mattiace and Jason Widener of Greensboro, North Carolina (1989 at Grand Cypress Resort) were enrolling in the fall at Wake Forest and Duke, respectively. Mattiace was the third youngest player to win the Southern Amateur. Bobby Jones was fifteen. Mike Malarkey, the 1963 champion, was age seventeen years, seven months, and twenty-eight days old. Mattiace was seventeen years, nine months, and five days old.

The other three Southern Ams were won by Kentuckians who are now PGA club professionals. Pat Stephens won in 1983 at Holston Hills and is now the professional at Arlington Golf Club, the course owned by Eastern Kentucky State University in Richmond, where he is the men's golf coach. Rob McNamara of Frankfort was playing at Louisiana State University when he won back-to-back tournaments in 1986 (at The Honors Course) and 1987 (at Colony Crown). Joe Conrad was the last to accomplish this feat in 1953-54. The only others were by Andrew Manson (1904-1905), Nelson Whitney (1907-1908, 1913-1914), and W. P. Stewart (1911-1912). McNamara is the golf director at Farmington Country Club in Charlottesville, Virginia.

McNamara looks back fondly at his two Southern crowns. "I was in one of the last groups in both 1984 and 1985, but I spit the bit like a bad horse that doesn't want the lead," McNamara said, using an analogy fresh out of Kentucky horse country. "They set the golf course up brutally difficult that last day at The Honors. It's always set up difficult on the last day." The temperature was in the hundreds, but going into No. 15 McNamara was one-under for the day. Tempers were short, yet Rob was playing a career round. He weathered a family spat with caddy/brother Johnny, who had threatened to drop the bag on No. 7. On the fifteenth, a long par four with water down the entire left side, McNamara made a ten-footer for a seven. At the 210-yard par-three sixteenth, his tee shot failed to make it across the water separating tee and green and made five.

McNamara was playing with Peter Persons and Billy Andrade. Persons was two back but made seven at No. 15, too. When McNamara's ball found a watery grave on 16, Persons followed suit. "Dang it, Peter," Persons said with his Macon twang. "He gives you the tournament and you give it right back to him." Andrade made two and he was feeling his oats. "He got all cocky," McNamara said. "As we walked to the tee, Andrade said to no one in particular, 'Yeah, we got us a golf tournament now.' That ticked Persons off, especially since Andrade had been his house guest the previous week." McNamara managed pars on the final two holes for a 76-293 to win by a stroke. Ed Pfister of Marilla, New York and Oklahoma State University, finished with a 71—one of only three for the day—to finish second. Persons shot 78 and tied for third and Andrade shot 80 and tied for fifth. Andrade, captain of the Wake Forest team from Bristol, Rhode Island, was the nation's hottest amateur, having just won the North and South and Sunnehanna Amateurs. He had led after three rounds.

At Crown Colony the next year, McNamara found a very difficult course, but one to his liking. On the very narrow golf course, McNamara, who was not long, hit driver on every hole while the rest of the field were using irons off of most of the tees. In the second round he was seven-under through No. 11 when play was stopped by a severe thunderstorm. After three hours of waiting, he continued his super golf. Unfortunately, he couldn't make any putts despite being within ten feet on every hole. He finished with a 65. His 74-65-72-72—283 was two shots better than John O'Neill of Arcadia, California, and David Toms (Rob's roommate at LSU). On the final day on the eleventh hole, McNamara, O'Neill, and Toms hit



1987 Simon Bolivar Cup champions David Toms, left, and Rob McNamara. Photo courtesy of Rob McNamara, Farmington Country Club, Charlottesville, Virginia.



Lew and Mary Oehmig show off his many USGA medals. Photo courtesy of Golf House Tennessee, Franklin, Tennessee.

drives that could have been covered with a small blanket in the fairway. Three perfect drives, but McNamara's ball was in a divot. He played a seven-iron back in his stance and holed it. School was out.

The Southern Junior had begun in 1972. Seventeen years later in 1989, Justin Leonard of Dallas became the first player to win back-to-back titles when he won at Fox Den in Knoxville. The previous year he had won at The Trophy Club in Roanoke, Texas. Both victories were by five strokes.

In the 1980s, Lew Oehmig (1981), Vinny Giles (1984), Charlie Yates (1986), and Tommy Barnes (1988) were elected to the SGA's Hall of Fame. In 1985, a new award, the Award of Merit, was established to recognize outstanding national or international golfing accomplishments by directors of the Southern Golf Association. In 1986, the Award of Merit was given to Lew Oehmig, winner of the 1985 U.S. Senior Amateur, and to Dale Morey, winner of the of the 1985 British Senior Amateur.

Oehmig, Tennessee's greatest amateur, had an illustrious career of championship golf that spanned forty-eight years and six decades. He won his first Tennessee State Amateur in 1937 at the age of twenty-one and won his third U.S. Senior Amateur in 1985 at the astounding age of sixty-nine, a feat even more remarkable than Jack Nicklaus winning the Masters at the age of forty-six. Oehmig won over fifty tournaments during his career. He never won a Southern Amateur, yet was always a threat. It is his record as a senior player that made him unique. No other player has ever won three U.S. Senior Amateurs or played in six finals. The USGA bestowed two of its highest honors on Oehmig. He was named the captain of the 1977 Walker Cup team that crushed Great Britain and Ireland, 14-3, at Shinnecock Hills, and in 1994 he became the only Tennessean ever to receive the Bob Jones Award, the USGA's top honor. "I consider this award by far the highest honor I have ever received in golf," he told Sam Woolwine of the *Chattanooga News Free Press*. "It is named for the man I consider to be the greatest player who ever played the game, and a man who was universally known for his fair play." The award came the same year (1993) Oehmig experienced one of his all-time lows. Oehmig was given an exemption to play in the U.S. Senior Amateur. The event was played in Charlottesville, Virginia, at Farmington Country Club where he played his college golf. Knee surgery prevented him from playing and he was named honorary tournament director. Oehmig died in 2002 at the age of eighty-six.

Since 1983 the United States has entered a team in the Simon Bolivar Cup, an international event inaugurated by the Venezuelan Golf Federation, exclusive of 2001 when no team was sent because of the terrorist scare caused by the September 11 tragedies. The event is played every odd year and the Southern Golf Association is the U.S. sponsor. The Simon Bolivar Cup was established in 1974 to establish good will between Venezuela and other countries through golf. It is staged in honor of Bolivar, the liberator of Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. The first year fourteen countries, all from Central and South America, participated. Spain began playing in 1975, and by 1997 thirty-one countries were playing in the biennial competition. From 1974 to 1979, the competition was held

every year. But since 1981, it has been held every odd year to alternate with the Eisenhower Trophy (World Amateur Team Championship). Initially the Cup was played over 54 holes and used both the aggregate and four-ball formats. Presently the tournament is 72 holes with the four scores of both members of the team counting. Traditionally, the flag of the defending champion is raised last in the opening ceremony and the winning team's flag is lowered last in the closing ceremony. The U.S. team has won seven of the nine events it has competed in.

Pat Stephens and Jay Townsend of Tequesta, Florida, won the first Bolivar Cup the U.S. played in by two strokes and Stephens won the individual. Every U.S. player who gets the opportunity to make the trip has a unique story, none more telling than that of Jason Widener, who was just beginning his freshman classes at Duke when he went to Venezuela. "I was eighteen years old," he said. "It was an eye-opening experience. Caracas is an amazing city. The flight in was gorgeous and the lights on the hillside were beautiful, but then the next morning you look out of your hotel room window and realize there isn't a very large middle class. Having armed escorts to and from the golf course and the army present at the golf course behind locked gates is shocking. That being said, the golf course and the people were superb. They treated us incredibly well. It was a televised event. My partner, Matt Peterson, and I played well and we won the tournament." Venezuela, like most of South America, is a country where ninety-nine percent of the wealth is controlled by one percent of the population. Many Americans, including golfers, have never seen such a wide division between the haves and have nots.

Rob McNamara and David Toms played in the 1987 Cup, won the team title and finished second and third individually. "We played at Caracas Country Club," Rob said. "The crowds approached 5,000 for the event, but being surrounded by people [policemen] holding machine guns as you crossed the street was scary. Caracas Country Club is in a nice residential area not too far from downtown, but after you play three or four holes you have to cross the street and go to another compound where you play three or four more holes. Each time you crossed the street it would be barricaded. That was the biggest crowd I'd every played in front of. The crowd was respectful of us, but they were rooting for their team. Miss Venezuela and Miss World were there to present the trophy to David and me. That was pretty special for a twenty-two-year-old single guy."

The U.S. team of David Eger of Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida, and Danny Green of Jackson, Tennessee, set a new record in 1999 of 545 (-31), in which Eger played 72 holes without a bogey for a course and national record of 264 (-24).

The Simon Bolivar Cup has become the most important international amateur team championship after the Eisenhower Trophy. Since 1995 — in the spirit of world cooperation and friendship through golf — coach Wyn Norwood of the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and a director of the Southern Golf Association has spent a week in July each year running a junior golf camp in Caracas in conjunction with Venezuelan golf professionals and the Venezuelan Golf Federation. This has resulted in a number of Venezuelan junior golfers obtaining partial or total scholarships at UALR. Wyn was also president of SGA in 1998.

Pat Stephens and Jay Townsend of Tequesta, Florida, won the first Bolivar Cup the U.S. played in by two strokes and Stephens won the individual medal.

SGA Competitions Year-By-Year

1980 Southern Amateur, Champions Golf Club – Cypress Creek Course, Houston (July 23-26)

Championship: *Bob Tway, Marietta, GA (68-66-70-69)—273; Cecil Ingram III, Birmingham, and Jack Veghte, Clearwater, FL, 284; Bob Wolcott, Dickson, TN, 286

Medalist: **Bob Tway, Marietta, GA, 134

Team Champion: ***Georgia 569 (Bob Tway, Marietta, 134; Griff Moody, Athens, 141; Jack Larkin, Atlanta, 145; Madden Hatcher, Columbus, 149); Texas 569 (Dennis Walsh, Groves, 138; Ricky Taylor, Houston, 143; Ray Beallo, Houston, 144; Ignacio DeLeon, Sugarland, 144)

*-ties record for 72 holes set by Ben Crenshaw in 1973

**-record, eclipsing the 135 set by Bill Rogers in 1972, Mike Killian in 1973, and Vance Heafner in 1974

***-playoff

Southern Junior, Country Club of Birmingham – West Course (June 10-12)

Championship: Tommy Moore, New Orleans (73-73-74)—220; Tracy Phillips, Tulsa, OK, 223; Sandy Pierce, Houston, 225; Brad Weaver, Memphis, and Tim Fleming, Ocean Springs, 228

13-14 Division – Tim Fleming, Ocean Springs, MS (76-78-74)—228; Chris Gustin, Birmingham, 232

Team Champion: Louisiana 922 (Tommy Moore, New Orleans, 220; Mark Howell, New Orleans, 232; Todd Riff, Lake Charles, 233; Scott Foreman, Lafayette, 237)

1981 Southern Amateur, Innisbrook Resort – Copperhead Course, Tarpon Springs, FL (July 22-25)

Championship: Mark Brooks, Ft. Worth, TX (70-69-74-76)—289; Jack Veghte, Clearwater, FL, and Tommy Moore, New Orleans, 292; Fred Ridley, Tampa, 293

Medalist: Mark Brooks, Ft. Worth, TX, 139

Team Champion: Florida 578 (Chip Holcombe, Ft. Walton Beach, 142; Jack Veghte, Clearwater, 145; Kevin Janiga, Lake Placid, 145; John Keller, Pompano Beach, 146)

Southern Junior, NorthRiver Yacht Club, Tuscaloosa, AL (June 16-18)

Championship: Stuart Hendley, Houston (73-73-69)—215; Tom Krystyn, Jacksonville, FL, 218; Greg Jones, Mobile, Jim Kelson, Grand Prairie, TX, and T. J. Jackson, Mobile, 220

13-14 Division – Brian Nelson, Tyler, TX (75-76-78)—229; Terry Andrews, Bastrop, LA, 235

Team Champion: Texas 883 (Stuart Hendley, Houston, 215; Jim Kelson, Grand Prairie, 220; Scott Verplank, Dallas, 221; Ricky Cole, Conroe, 227)

1982 Southern Amateur, Moss Creek Plantation – Devil's Elbow South Course, Hilton Head Island, SC (July 21-24)

Championship: *Steve Lowery, Birmingham (73-68-71-70), and John Spelman, Hilton Head, FL (69-73-71-69)—282; Jay Sigel, Berwyn, PA, 284; Lee Rinker, Stuart, FL, 285

Medalist: Lee Rinker, Stuart, FL, 139

Team Champion: Florida 575 (Lee Rinker, Stuart, 139; Jack Veghte, Clearwater, 142; Scott Dunlap, Sarasota, 146; Len Mattiace, Ponte Vedra Beach, 148)

*-playoff

Southern Junior, Country Club of Jackson, Jackson, MS (June 15-17, weather-shortened to 36 holes)

Championship: *Doug McLeod, Mobile (71-71), and Scott Verplank, Dallas (70-72)—142; Cole Thompson, Abilene, TX, Vance Veazey, Senatobia, MS, and Scott Warzecha, Daleville, AL, 144

13-14 Division – Tripp Davis, Decatur, GA (77-80)—157; G. Stacy Smith, Houston, 159

Team Champion: Texas 580 (Scott Verplank, Dallas, 142; Cole Thompson, Abilene, 144; Stuart Hendley, Houston, 145; Brian Nelson, Tyler, 149)

*-playoff

1983 Southern Amateur, Holston Hills Country Club, Knoxville, TN (July 20-23)

Championship: Pat Stephens, Richmond, KY (68-67-72-71)—278; Jay Townsend, Tequesta, FL, 279; Billy Varn, Jacksonville, FL, and Jim Wilson, Tulsa, OK, 281

Medalist: Pat Stephens, Richmond, KY, 135

Team Champion: Tennessee 562 (Jeff Gollither, Knoxville, 139; Griff Rudolph, Clarksville, 140; Bob Wolcott, Dickson, 141; Dickie Morgan, Morristown, 142)

Southern Junior, John's Island Club – North Course, Vero Beach, FL (June 14-16)

Championship: Doug McLeod, Mobile (76-70-74)—220; Bill McDonald, Dalton, GA, and Chris Gustin, Birmingham, 222; Tripp Davis, Decatur, GA, 223

13-14 Division – *Doug Barron, Memphis (76-80-82); *Jeff Barlow, Jackson, MS (80-77-81), and Steve O'Neil, Zephyrhills, FL (78-78-82)—238

Team Champion: Florida 913 (James Sowerwine, North Palm Beach, 226; John Reynolds, Palm Beach Gardens, 227; Mike Gallagher, Palm Beach Gardens, 230; Roger Kennedy, Pompano Beach, 230)

*-playoff (Barron 1st, Barlow 2nd)

Simon Bolivar Cup, Barquisimeto Golf Club, Barquisimeto, Venezuela

United States 582 (+14), Canada 584

Individual: Pat Stephens, Richmond, KY, 288; Danny Mijovic, Canada, 291; Jay Townsend, Tequesta, FL, 294 (5th)

1984 Southern Amateur, Bay Hill Club – Challenger/Champion Course, Orlando (July 18-21)

Championship: Scott Dunlap, Sarasota, FL (72-72-68-70)—281; Michael Bradley, Valrico, FL, and Peter Persons, Macon, GA, 283; Andy Dillard, Tyler, TX, and Davis Love III, St. Simons Island, GA, 283

Medalist: *Michael Bradley, Valrico, FL, and Peter Persons, Macon, GA, 139

Team Champion: Florida 569 (Michael Bradley, Valrico, 139; Mark Bucek, Winter Park, 142; Scott Dunlap, Sarasota, 143; Fred Ridley, Tampa, 145)

*-playoff

Southern Junior, Charlotte Country Club, Charlotte (June 12-14)

Championship: Sam Olson, Anniston, AL (73-75-70)—218; Matt Peterson, Morganton, NC, 221; Dave Schreyer, Peachtree City, GA, 222; Matt Beopple, Columbia, SC, 224

13-14 Division – Brian Craig, Gastonia, NC (73-79-76)—228; Doug Barron, Memphis, 232

Team Champion: North Carolina 900 (Matt Peterson, Morganton, 221; John Maginnes, Durham, 226; George Payne, Charlotte, 226; Chris Estridge, Badin, 227)

1985 Southern Amateur, Country Club of North Carolina – Dogwood Course, Pinehurst, NC (July 17-20)

Championship: *Len Mattiace, Ponte Vedra Beach, FL (69-74-75-74), and John Trivison, Hilton Head, SC (70-72-74-76)—292; Mitchell Perry, Spring Lake, NC, and Darren Cole, University, MS, 293

Medalist: *John Trivison, Hilton Head, SC, and Doug Farr, Monroe, LA, 141

Team Champion: Florida 583 (Len Mattiace, Ponte Vedra Beach, 143; Lee Janzen, Lakeland, 144; Scott Dunlap, Sarasota, 148; Billy Varn, Jacksonville, 148)

*-playoff

SGA
Competitions
Year-By-Year

Southern Junior, Shreveport Country Club, Shreveport, LA (June 11-13)

Championship: Duke Donahue, Dayton, OH (74-74-71)—219; Christian Williams, Spartanburg, SC, 220; Christopher Cupit Jr., Atlanta, 221; Gerald Adams, Shreveport, LA, 223

13-14 Division – Rett Crowder, Jackson, MS (84-79-76)—239; Jon Whittemore, Roanoke, TX, 244

Team Champion: Louisiana 918 (Gerald Adams, Shreveport, 223; Michael Black, New Orleans, 230; Perry Moss, Shreveport, 232; Todd Sherman, Baton Rouge, 233)

Simon Bolivar Cup, Valle Arriba Golf Club, Caracas, Venezuela

United States 550 (-10), Canada 564

Individual: *Doug Farr, Monroe, LA, and Jay Sigel, Berwyn, PA, 275

*-tie

1986 Southern Amateur, The Honors Course, Ooltewah, TN (July 16-19)

Championship: Rob McNamara, Frankfort, KY (74-71-72-76)—293; Ed Pfister, Marilla, NY, 294; Peter Persons, Macon, GA, and Bill McDonald, Dalton, GA, 295

Medalist: Tad Rhyan, Sarasota, FL, 143

Team Champion: *Georgia 591 (Bill McDonald, Dalton, 145; Jonathan Nichols, Savannah, 148; Peter Persons, Macon, 149; Seth Knight, Atlanta, 149); Florida 591 (Tad Rhyan, Sarasota, 143; Len Mattiace, Ponte Vedra Beach, 145; Jeffrey Bogan, Marco Island, 151; Dudley Hart, Miami Beach, 152)

*-playoff

Southern Junior, NorthRiver Yacht Club, Tuscaloosa, AL (June 10-12)

Championship: Michael Clark, Dalton, GA (67-76-73)—216; Jimmy Johnston, Knoxville, TN, 220; Doug Barron, Memphis, 221; Jeff Barlow, Jackson, MS, 223

13-14 Division – Mike Dreier, Knoxville, TN (83-84-77)—244; Trey Sones, Atlanta, GA, 245

Team Champion: Tennessee 585 (Doug Barron, Memphis, 142; Jimmy Johnston, Knoxville, 144; Bowen Sargent, Brentwood, 149; Donnie Cooper, Knoxville, 150; Chris Dibble, Greeneville, 150)

1987 Southern Amateur, Colony Crown Country Club, Lufkin, TX (July 15-18)

Championship: Rob McNamara, Frankfort, KY (74-65-72-72)—283; John O'Neill, Arcadia, CA, David Toms, Bossier City, LA, and David Smith, Longwood, FL, 285

Medalist: John O'Neill, Arcadia, CA, 138

Team Champion: Florida 577 (Joe Hamorski, Ft. Walton Beach, 143; Tommy Tolles, Cape Coral, 143; David Smith, Longwood, 145; Tim Crockett, Delray Beach, 146)

Southern Junior, East Lake Golf Club, Atlanta (June 16-18)

Championship: Rob McKelvey, Lawrenceville, GA (74-70-73)—217; Greg Krak, Palm Beach Gardens, FL, and Jimmy Green, Mobile, 220; Doug Barron, Memphis, 222

13-14 Division – Nicki Clinard, Gastonia, NC (72-78-77)—227; Bill Maynard, Clarksville, TN, 232

Team Champion: Florida 593 (Jon Whittemore, Sarasota, 144; Greg Krak, Palm Beach Gardens, 146; Chris Chuck, Jacksonville, 148; Britt Jones, Orlando, 155)

Simon Bolivar Cup, Caracas Country Club, Caracas, Venezuela (October 14-17)

United States 564 (-4), Taiwan 577

Individual: Carlos Larraine, Venezuela, 281; Rob McNamara, Frankfort, KY, and David Toms, Bossier City, LA, 282

1988 Southern Amateur, The Dunes Golf and Beach Club, Myrtle Beach, SC (July 20-23)

Championship: Joe Hamorski, Ft. Walton Beach, FL (72-76-71-71)—290; Jimmy Johnston, Knoxville, TN, and Frank Ford, Johnson Island, SC, 291; Jon Worrell, Douglas, GA, 292

Medalist: *Chris Patton, Fountain Inn, SC, and Jeff Daves, Madison, TN, 144

Team Champion: Tennessee 581 (Jeff Daves, Madison, 144; Jimmy Johnston, Knoxville, 145; Gibby Gilbert III, Chattanooga, 145; Chris Dibble, Greeneville, 147)

*-playoff

Southern Junior, The Trophy Club, Roanoke, TX (June 14-16)

Championship: Justin Leonard, Dallas (72-68-71)—211; Jean-Paul Hebert, Houston, 216; Jon Whittemore, Sarasota, FL., 217; Tom Hemker, Dallas, 220

13-14 Division – Brian Brown, Rocky Mount, NC, 77-73-73—223; Brian Shelton, Richardson, TX, and Brian Domingues, Beaumont, TX, 233

Team Champion: Texas 572 (Justin Leonard, Dallas, 140; Jean-Paul Hebert, Houston, 142; Ren Budde, Argyle, 145; Trip Kuehne, Dallas, 145)

1989 Southern Amateur, Grand Cypress Resort – North and South nines, South Course, Orlando (July 19-22)

Championship: Jason Widener, Greensboro, NC, 285; Greg Leshner, Lebanon, PA, 287; Craig Perks, Lafayette, LA, and Chris DiMarco, Heathrow, FL., 288

Medalist: Tee Burton, Shelby, NC, 141

Team Champion: Florida 569 (Kevin Altenhof, Cocoa, 142; Chris DiMarco, Heathrow, 142; Tom Case, Ft. Myers, 142; Miles McConnell, Tampa, 143)

Southern Junior, Fox Den Country Club, Knoxville, TN (June 13-15)

Championship: Justin Leonard, Dallas (69-75-71)—215; Zan Banks, Rome, GA, 220; Tim Morris, Signal Mountain, TN, 221; Joe Tomaselli, Plano, TX, 224

13-14 Division – Derek Branham, Conroe, TX (71-77-85)—233; Nick Malinowski, Dallas, and Brian Newton, Richardson, TX, 240; John Sterchi Jr., Knoxville, TN, 241

Team Champion: Texas 588 (Justin Leonard, Dallas, 144; Joe Tomaselli, Plano, 147; Derek Branham, Conroe, 148; David Mitchell, Houston, 149)

Simon Bolivar Cup, Caracas Country Club, Caracas, Venezuela

United States 573 (+5), Japan 577

Individual: Felipe Harker, Columbia, 280; Ken Kesumoto, Japan, 282; Matt Peterson, Morganton, NC, 286 (3rd); Jason Widener, Greensboro, NC, 287 (T4th)

SOUTHERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS

	CHAMPION	HOST CLUB (COURSE)
1990	JASON WIDENER, GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA	COUNTRY CLUB OF N. CAROLINA (DOGWOOD COURSE), PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA
1991	BILL BROWN, DUBLIN, GEORGIA	COUNTRY CLUB OF BIRMINGHAM (WEST COURSE), BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
1992	JUSTIN LEONARD, DALLAS, TEXAS	OAK TREE COUNTRY CLUB (EAST COURSE), EDMOND, OKLAHOMA
1993	JUSTIN LEONARD, DALLAS, TEXAS	THE FARM GOLF CLUB, ROCKY FACE, GEORGIA
1994	TREY SONES, ORLANDO, FLORIDA	LAKE NONA GOLF CLUB, ORLANDO, FLORIDA
1995	LEE EAGLETON, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA	HOLSTON HILLS COUNTRY CLUB, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
1996	ROB MANOR, GARLAND, TEXAS	COUNTRY CLUB OF N. CAROLINA (DOGWOOD COURSE), PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA
1997	ED BROOKS, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS	MIRA VISTA GOLF CLUB, FT. WORTH, TEXAS
1998	KRIS MAFFET, ELIZABETHTOWN, KENTUCKY	COUNTRY CLUB OF BIRMINGHAM (WEST COURSE), BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
1999	EDWARD LOAR, ROCKWALL, TEXAS	OCEAN FOREST GOLF CLUB, SEA ISLAND, GEORGIA

PRESIDENTS

- 1990 – 1991 WALTER C. FOWLER, ALEXANDRIA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB,
ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA
- 1992 – 1993 M. M. "BUSTER" BROWN JR., DALLAS ATHLETIC CLUB, DALLAS, TEXAS
- 1994 – 1995 MOFFATT G. SHERARD JR., CHARLOTTE COUNTRY CLUB,
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
- 1996 – 1997 ALBIN S. JOHNSON, GREENVILLE COUNTRY CLUB,
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
- 1998 WYNTON C. NORWOOD, MAUMELLE COUNTRY CLUB, MAUMELLE, ARKANSAS
- 1999 JOHN D. McKEY JR., SEMINOLE GOLF CLUB, NORTH PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

“Jones was the most beloved golfer of his time, by his colleagues as well as his fans. He treated everyone with respect and courtesy and was a true sportsman. He instinctively shifted the spotlight away from himself. He cherished his privacy and always felt quite nervous in front of a large gallery. In essence, he simply played a game he was enchanted with.”

BEN CRENSHAW

CHAPTER 13

THE 1990S

THE WORLDWIDE WEB was created in 1992 and by 1998 100 million people were communicating by e-mail and transacting business through e-commerce. Bill Gates of Microsoft was the richest man in the world. The United States continued to play the role of the world's policeman. CNN had live coverage of the Gulf War as we reacted to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Our military was involved in police actions in Somalia and the war-torn Balkans. In 1995, we were shocked by the bombing of the Oklahoma City federal building by one of our own citizens and twenty-four-hour television reveled in the trial of O.J. Simpson and the exploits of our most controversial president, William J. Clinton.

In 1991, ninth alternate John Daly won the PGA Championship. Softspikes were first exhibited at the PGA Merchandise Show in 1994 and within four years, 2,000-plus courses banned metal spikes. Harvey Penick, the teacher of Tom Kite and Ben Crenshaw, died at the age of ninety the week Crenshaw won his second Masters in 1995. In 1996, Tiger Woods claimed a record-setting third consecutive U.S. Amateur; a woman, Judy Bell, was named president of the USGA; and Greg Norman lost the Masters to Nick Faldo by five strokes despite having a six-stroke lead after three rounds. Golf in the twentieth century ended when Justin Leonard's forty-five-foot putt on the seventeenth hole at The Country Club gave the Americans the 1999 Ryder Cup. In the same decade when Ben Hogan (age eighty-four), Gene Sarazen (age ninety-seven), and Payne Stewart (age forty-two) died, Tiger Woods became the most dominant player in the history of the game. He had won three U.S. Juniors and three U.S. Amateurs, and then in four years won eighteen professional tournaments, including two majors.

*In 1991, ninth
alternate John Daly
won the PGA
Championship.*



1992 and 1993 Southern Amateur champion Justin Leonard. Photo courtesy of University of Texas, Austin.

Two golfers, Justin Leonard of Dallas and Charles Howell III of Augusta, Georgia, both destined to become world-class professionals, would quickly become the most dominant players on the Southern Golf Association scene in the 1990s. Leonard easily won the 1988 and 1989 Southern Juniors, each by five strokes at The Trophy Club in Roanoke, Texas, and Fox Den Country Club in Knoxville, Tennessee, respectively. In the Southern Amateur, Leonard would tie for third in 1990, finish fifth in 1991, and win in 1992 at Oak Tree in Edmond, Oklahoma and 1993 at The Farm Golf Club in Rocky Face, Georgia. Leonard's wins were the most dominant in the tournament's history. At Oak Tree he won by eight strokes and at The Farm he set a new tournament record with a 68-66-66-70—270. His win by nine strokes broke Ben Crenshaw's 1973 record by three. His 134 tied Bob Tway's medalist record from 1980. Beginning in 1994, Howell would win three straight Southern Junior championships. His third title with a score of 195 was a whopping fifteen strokes better than Leonard's previous junior tournament record.

Jason Widener won his second Southern Amateur in 1990 at the Country Club of North Carolina to become a back-to-back champion, and when Leonard accomplished the same feat in 1992-1993 they became the sixth and seventh players in history to do it. Nelson Whitney, a five-time winner, did it twice (1907-1908, 1913-1914).

Previous to 1996 the SGA utilized on-site qualifying early in championship week to complete the 168-player field (including exempt players and the top forty from the previous year). In

1996 for the first time, regional qualifying was conducted throughout the fourteen-state Southern Golf Association area to fill half the field after eighty-five exemptions were awarded. Rob Manor of Garland, Texas, qualified with a 70 in June at the Trophy Club in Roanoke and then won the event in a playoff at Country Club of North Carolina.

Another Texan, Ed Brooks of Georgetown, won the Southern the following year at Mira Vista Golf Club in Ft. Worth. The forty-eight-year-old real estate developer birdied the sixteenth and seventeenth holes on the final day for a one-under 70 and a nine-under 275 total to win. He became the oldest player to win the Southern Amateur since Albert W. Gaines, the SGA's first president, won the 1903 tournament at the same age. "There are so many good players in Texas, and winning your state amateur is something you think about since you are a kid," Brooks said. "I'm just tickled to death to win both the state amateur and the Southern Amateur at forty-eight years of age." It was a bittersweet week for Texas, where six of the top ten finishers were from the Lone Star State. Justin Leonard returned to his hometown of Dallas with the British Open trophy. Ft. Worth's Ben Hogan died.

The other champions of the 1990s were Bill Brown of Dublin, Georgia (1991 at Country Club of Birmingham), Trey Sones of Orlando (1994 at Lake Nona in Orlando), Lee Eagleton of Melbourne, Australia (1995 at Holston Hills in Knoxville, Tennessee), Kris Maffet of Elizabethtown, Kentucky (1998 at Country

Club of Birmingham), and Edward Loar of Rockwall, Texas (1999 at Ocean Forest in Sea Island, Georgia).

Eagleton led a contingent from the Down Under continent to the U.S. and became the second foreigner to win the Southern Amateur. Eagleton shot 68-71-69-66—274 to win by two over Paul Simson of Raleigh, North Carolina. Mexico's Rafael Alarcon of Oklahoma State University had won in 1979. Eagleton was among seven Australians who were in the U.S. to play the summer amateur circuit. Four received special invitations to the Southern and the other three were in the field by virtue of being members of college teams in the SGA area. Simson led Eagleton by three, five, and two strokes for the first three days as he attempted to duplicate his victory earlier in the summer in the North and South Amateur. In the final round, Eagleton made seven birdies. In 1999, Edward Loar became the fifth Oklahoma State golfer to win a Southern Amateur. He birdied the last hole to win by one stroke over a field that included seven current and former Walker Cup players.

Early in the decade, Leonard quickly became the most dominant amateur in America, surpassing the record amassed by three other Southerners: Lanny Wadkins, Vinny Giles, and Ben Crenshaw. In 1970 Wadkins became the first and only player to win the Southern, Western, and U.S. Amateur in the same year. Leonard duplicated this feat in 1992 and came remarkably close to doing it again in 1993. He was foiled in the final leg when John Harris defeated him 2 and 1 in the quarterfinals of the U.S. Amateur. Justin was a member of the 1992 U.S. World Amateur team and the 1993 Walker Cup team. In 1997, at the age of twenty-five, he became the youngest British Open champion since Seve Ballesteros won in 1979 at age twenty-two.

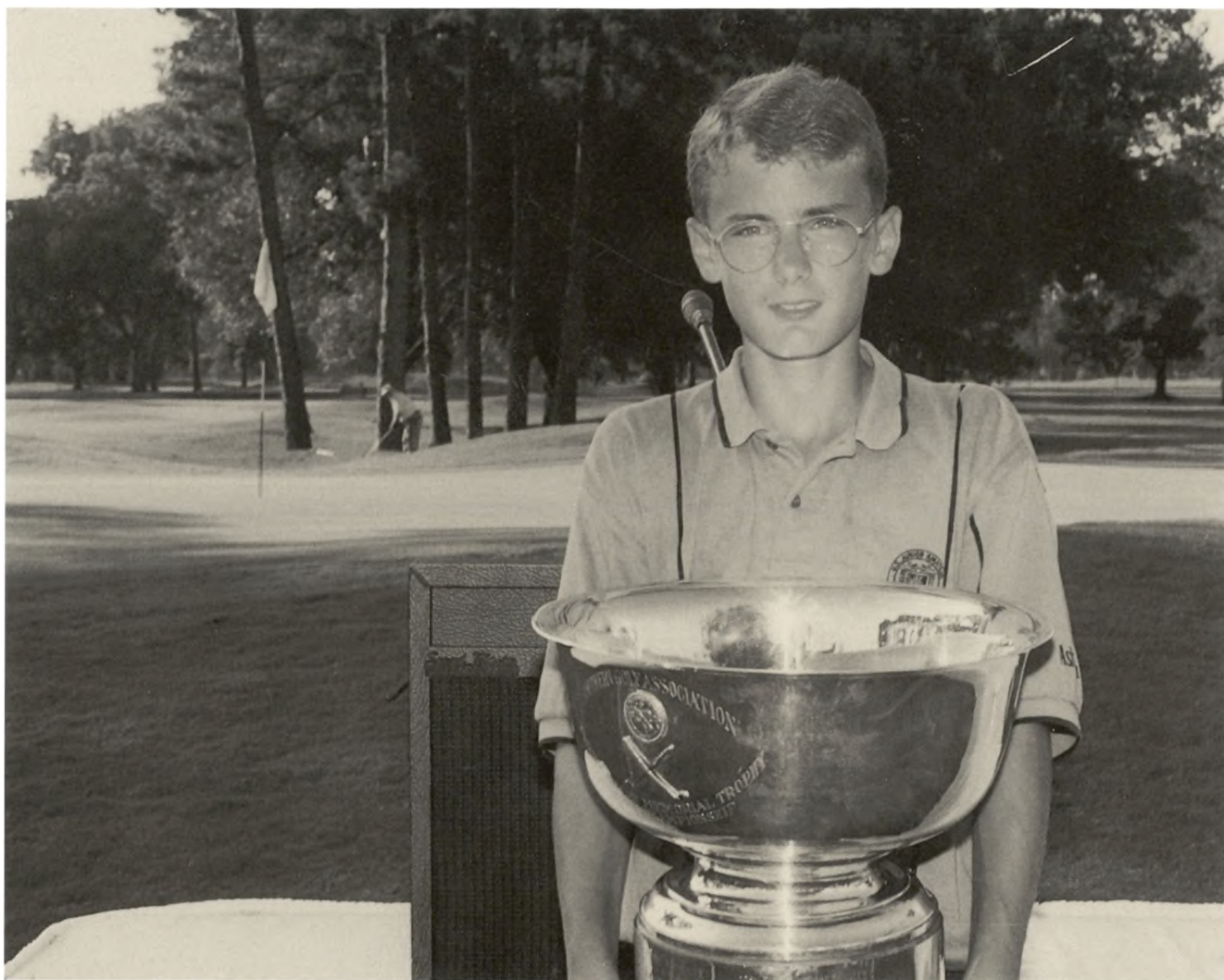
Howell was the sixth-ranked junior player in America when he won the Southern Junior at Bayou DeSiard Country Club in Monroe, Louisiana. Howell shot 72-74-71—217 to become the first player from the 13-14 age division to win the overall junior championship in its twenty-two-year history. In 1973, the Southern Junior was inaugurated at The Deerwood Club in Jacksonville, Florida. Since both age divisions play from the same tees, the younger age group is not exempt from providing the champion. Howell's 71 was the only sub-par round on the final day and only the third of the tournament.

"I was very impressed to see a boy that size hit the ball as far and as high as he does," Doug Farr, one of the South's best players and the tournament director, said. "I can't remember anybody fourteen years old who, number one, has that kind of demeanor; and two, can hit that kind of quality golf shot. He has a very mechanically sound golf swing."

Howell won again in 1995 at Cherokee Country Club in Dunwoody, Georgia, when he set a record with a score of 210 to better Leonard's 1988 total of 211. In 1996 at Pine Needles in Southern Pines, North Carolina, he shot 65-63-67—195 to better his own record by 15 strokes. Howell, America's No. 1 junior, did not choose to defend his Southern Junior title in 1997. A product of the David Ledbetter School, he never played in the

1999 Southern Amateur champion Edward Loar. Photo courtesy of Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma.





Charles Howell III, age fourteen, wins his first of three Southern Junior titles at Bayou DeSiard Country Club, Monroe, Louisiana. Photo courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Howell Jr., Augusta, Georgia.

Southern Amateur. Howell attended Oklahoma State University for three years and was named All-America each year. In 2000, his final year, he set the all-time NCAA season scoring average record (69.57). He also set a new record by winning the individual championship with a twenty-three-under-par score, six better than Justin Leonard's old record. Howell was named Big 12 Conference Athlete of the Year and Student-Athlete of the Year in 2000.

The Southern Golf Association was asked by the Virginia State Golf Association to join them in participating in the U.S.-Japan Goodwill Match to be conducted in Hiroshima, Japan, in October of 1992. The purpose of the event was to promote the sport that was to be included in the Asian Olympics for the first time in 1994. The SGA was asked to select two players to be a part of a six-man team. It selected Doug Farr of Monroe, Louisiana, and Dickie Pride of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Virginia's players were Keith Decker of Martinsville, Tom McKnight of Galax, and David Partridge and playing captain Vinny Giles of Richmond. The Hiroshima Country Club was the host for the event which included a visit to Tokyo and a reception dinner. The Japanese team won the match.

In the 1990s, Watts Gunn (1990), Arnold Blum (1991), Danny Yates (1993),



1974 Southern Amateur champion and 1993 SGA Hall of Fame inductee Danny Yates. Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey.

Downing Gray (1996), Joe King (1998), and Tim Jackson (1999) were elected to the Southern Golf Association Hall of Fame.

King is a retired vice president of the U.S. Pipe and Foundry Company in Birmingham and became involved in golf administration in 1948 when he was elected a director of the Alabama Golf Association. He was the president of the AGA in 1959 and again in 1969. King was a good enough player to win three matches in the 1966 British Amateur. He was selected Amateur of the Year by the Dixie Section of the PGA in 1969 and 1980, but he is best known for what he has given back to the game through administration and rules. King is an expert on the Rules of Golf. He was appointed to the sectional affairs committee of the USGA in 1970. He has been an official at more than fifty national championships conducted by the USGA, including the past twenty-six U.S. Opens. His first was at Medinah in 1975 when Nashville's Lou Graham won. In 1998, when King was 78, he was presented the Joe Dey Award, in honor of the late Dey, who served as USGA executive director for thirty-five years. It was given in recognition of meritorious service to the game as a volunteer for almost fifty years. The Alabama Golf Association periodically gives its Joe King Award to those who serve Alabama golf in the spirit of the award's namesake.

The Southern Golf Association has always operated on a frugal budget, but over the years the duties of the executive secretary have increased. King replaced Grantland Rice II in this part-time capacity in 1980 and served for fourteen years. King's only compensation during this period was having his dues at the Country Club of Birmingham paid by the SGA. In 1994 he accepted director emeritus status with the SGA and was replaced by Buford R. McCarty, who serves in a dual role as the executive director of the SGA and the Alabama Golf Association.



Downing Gray, 1996 Southern Golf Association Hall of Fame inductee. Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey.

Tim Jackson of Memphis is the consummate amateur golfer. He is cut from the same pattern as Nelson Whitney, Bobby Jones, Tommy Barnes, Billy Joe Patton, Arnold Blum, Vinny Giles, and Danny Yates. All are members of the SGA's Hall of Fame, yet of this number Jackson is the only non-winner of the Southern Amateur. "I feel guilty because I haven't played in as many Southern Amateurs as I would have liked," Jackson said, "especially since they elected me to their Hall of Fame. Only in recent years have I been able to play in many tournaments because of my business. It's difficult to qualify and play in the USGA events and the local and state tournaments you are expected to play in." Induction is not based on required participation or performance in the Southern Amateur, but on one's overall merits and accomplishments. Tim's best finishes in the Southern have been a tie for fourth in 1995 and third in 1996. His accomplishments include two U.S. Mid-Amateur championships, a North and South Amateur title, and selection to two Walker Cup teams.



From left, Elbert Jemison, Gene Sarazen, and Joe King. Photo courtesy of Joe King, Birmingham.

For the better part of the 1990s Jackson has been one of the best “mid-ams” in America. The mid-amateur golfer, as defined by the USGA, is a non-collegian twenty-five years old or older. They are among the best amateur players in the United States and normally have to spend the vast majority of their time trying to provide for their families, not chasing after trophies. Jackson, like Bobby Jones, places family and business ahead of golf. Since selling his successful accounting practice, his leasing business has given him the opportunity to play more tournaments. Jackson is not your normal golfer. He does not have a regular game, but does practice a lot. On average he has played about twelve tournaments a year.

1994 and 2001 U.S. Mid-Amateur champion Tim Jackson. Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey.



SGA Competitions Year-By-Year

1990 Southern Amateur, Country Club of North Carolina – Dogwood Course, Pinchurst, NC (July 18-21)
Championship: Jason Widener, Greensboro, NC 283; Jimmy Johnston, Knoxville, TN, 284; Bill Brown, Dublin, GA, 285; Justin Leonard, Dallas, and Mike Sposa, Tamarac, FL, 286
Medalist: Jason Widener, Greensboro, NC, 137
Team Champion: North Carolina 565 (Jason Widener, Greensboro, 137; Mike Goodes, Reidsville, 139; Neal Sullivan, Kitty Hawk, 144; Andrew Anderson, Arden, 145)

Southern Junior – Maumelle Country Club, Maumelle, AR (June 12-14)
Championship: Daniel Stone, St. Petersburg, FL (70-76-70)—216; Jason Bourgeois, Opelousas, LA, 218; Chris Stutts, Leoma, TN, and Brian Bateman, Monroe, TX, 219
 13-14 Division – Phil Walters, Garland, TX (77-78-72)—227; Teddy Smith, Edmond, OK, and Jon Whittaker, Little Rock, AR, 235
Team Champion: Louisiana 592 (Brian Bateman, Monroe, 145; Jason Bourgeois, Opelousas, 147; Chip McDonald, Lafayette, 150; Brian Johnson, Shreveport, 150)

1991 Southern Amateur, Country Club of Birmingham – West Course (July 17-20)
Championship: Bill Brown, Dublin, GA (67-68-74-74)—283; Bill McGowan, Augusta, GA, and David Patterson, Berwyn, PA, 284; Allen Doyle, LaGrange, GA, 285
Medalist: Bill Brown, Dublin, GA, 135
Team Champion: Georgia 555 (Bill Brown, Dublin, 135; Chan Reeves, Atlanta, 139; Steve White, Dalton, 140; Michael Cress, Marietta, 141)

Southern Junior, Wachesaw Plantation Club, Murrells Inlet, SC (June 11-13)
Championship: Justin Roof, Conway, SC (72-68-73)—212; John Walker, Macon, GA, and Zac Courtenay, Cordova, TN, 221; Chris York, Potomac, MD, T.G. Smith III, High Point, NC, David Steelman, Lexington, SC, Kirk Kees, Canton, MS, Eric Axley, Athens, TN, and Matt Godwin, Greensboro, NC, 223
 13-14 Division –Robbie Biershenk, Inman, SC (74-72-78)—224; John Mendell, Lafayette, LA, 237
Team Champion: South Carolina 585 (Justin Roof, Conway, 140; Robbie Biershenk, Inman, 146; David Steelman, Lexington, 147; Tommy Biershenk, Inman, 152)

Simon Bolivar Cup, Lagunita Country Club, Caracas, Venezuela (November 4-7)
 Columbia 571 (+11), Canada 578, United States 596 (19th)
Individual: Julio Rivas, Argentina, 281; Bernardo Gonzalez, Columbia, 282; Doug Farr, Monroe, LA, 290 (T10th); Austin Jones, Orlando, FL, 306 (T32nd)

1992 Southern Amateur, Oak Tree Country Club – East Course, Edmond, OK (July 22-25)
Championship: Justin Leonard, Dallas (66-70-71-67)—274; Scott Sterling, Orange, TX, 282; Rhett Crowder, Jackson, MS, 283; Alan Bratton, College Station, TX, and Chris Edgmon, Edmond, OK, 285
Medalist: Justin Leonard, Dallas, 136
Team Champion: Texas 553 (Justin Leonard, Dallas, 136; Scott Sterling, Orange, 137; Iain Alexander, Richmond, 139; Bryan McMyler, Plano, 141)

Southern Junior, NorthRiver Yacht Club, Tuscaloosa, AL (June 16-18)
Championship: Scott Butler, West Palm Beach, FL (75-73-71)—219; Will Garner, Augusta, GA, 220; Brian Wright, Mobile, Wes Cate, Maryville, TN, and Bradley Garner, Augusta, GA, 221
 13-14 Division – Bradley Garner, Augusta, GA (76-76-69)—221; Tosh Hays, Edmond, OK, 228
Team Champion: Tennessee 593 (Wes Cate, Maryville, 145; Brad Burkeen, Hendersonville, 146; Josh Gregory, Memphis, 149; Joe Tepler, Nashville, 153; Daniel Johnson, Greeneville, 153)

1993 Southern Amateur, The Farm Golf Club, Rocky Face, GA (July 21-24)

Championship: **Justin Leonard, Dallas (68-66-66-70)—270; Allen Doyle, LaGrange, GA, 279; Mark Slawter, Winston-Salem, Eric Axley, Athens, TN, and Brian Bateman, Monroe, LA, 281

Medalist: ***Justin Leonard, Dallas, 134

Team Champion: Texas 556 (Justin Leonard, Dallas, 134; Marcus Jones, Graham, 138; Eric Bogar, Houston, 142; David Lawrence, Houston, 142)

**—record, eclipsing 273 set in 1973 by Ben Crenshaw

***—ties record, set in 1980 by Bob Tway

Southern Junior, Dallas Athletic Club, Dallas (June 15-17)

Championship: *Todd Richardson, Tuscaloosa, AL (69-76-75), Phil Walters, Garland, TX (71-77-73), John Inabnett, Dallas (73-73-75), and Tim McMillan, Red Oak, TX (67-77-77)—221

13-14 Division — Bryce Molder, Conway, AR, 223; Nicholas Loar, Rockwall, TX, 230

Team Champion: Texas 578 (Anthony Sprague, Dallas, 143; Tim McMillan, Red Oak, 144; Jeff Williams, Garland, 145; Brandon Brown, Missouri City, 146; John Inabnett, Dallas, 146)

*—playoff (Richardson birdied, McMillan parred, Walters and Inabnett bogied)

Simon Bolivar Cup, Guataparo Country Club, Valencia, Venezuela (October 10-17)

United States 553 (-7), Germany 563

Individual: Knut Ekjord, Norway, 275; Allen Doyle, LaGrange, GA, 276; Tom McKnight, Galax, VA, 277 (3rd)

1994 Southern Amateur, Lake Nona Golf Club, Orlando (July 20-23, weather shortened to 54 holes)

Championship: Trey Sones, Orlando (67-71-65)—207; Paul Tesori, St. Augustine, FL, and Paul Fitzgibbon, Australia, 209; Adam Thomas, Baxley, GA, and Dan Stone, St. Petersburg, FL, 210

Medalist: Justin Roof, Conway, SC, 65

Team Champion: Texas 271 (Kris Cox, San Antonio, 67; Deron Zinnecker, Hutto, 67; Eric Bogar, Houston, 68; Brian Newton, Richardson, 69)

Southern Junior, Bayou DeSiard Country Club, Monroe, LA (June 14-16)

Championship: *Charles Howell III, Augusta, GA (72-74-71)—217; Landry Mahan, Richardson, TX, 219; Roland Thatcher, The Woodlands, TX, and Culley Barragan, Dallas, 234

13-14 Division — Charles Howell III, Augusta, GA (72-74-71)—217; Culley Barragan, Dallas, 234

Team Champion: Texas 591 (Landry Mahan, Richardson, 146; Roland Thatcher, The Woodlands, 147; Alex Armstrong, Ft. Worth, 149; Drew Canty, Nacogdoches, 149)

*For the first time in tournament history, the winner came from the 13-14 age division.

1995 Southern Amateur, Holston Hills Country Club, Knoxville, TN (July 19-22)

Championship: Lee Eagleton, Melbourne, Australia (68-71-69-66)—274; Paul Simson, Raleigh, NC, 276; P. J. Smith, Morristown, TN, 277; Trip Kuehne, McKinney, TX, Michael Henderson, Raleigh, NC, and Tim Jackson, Germantown, TN, 279

Medalist: *Paul Simson, Raleigh, NC, 134

Team Champion: Tennessee 556 (P. J. Smith, Morristown, 136; Marvin Morris, Nashville, 138; Tim Jackson, Memphis, 140; Steve Colliher, Knoxville, 142)

*—ties record set in 1980 by Bob Tway and 1993 by Justin Leonard

SGA
Competitions
Year-By-Year

Southern Junior, Cherokee Country Club – North Course, Dunwoody, GA (June 13-15)

Championship: *Charles Howell III, Augusta, GA (74-71-65)—210; Pete Abernathy, Jacksonville, FL, 212; Bryan Hawkins, Lufkin, TX, and Edward Loar, Rockwall, TX, 213

13-14 Division – Jay Mundy, Augusta, GA (70-75-80)—225; Peter Rivas, New Orleans, 231

Team Champion – Georgia 577 (Nick Cassini, Atlanta, 142; Dave Womack, McDonough, 145; Charles Howell III, Augusta, 145; Jay Mundy, Augusta, 145)

*-record, eclipses 211 set in 1988 by Justin Leonard

Simon Bolivar Cup, Izcaragua Golf Club, Caracas, Venezuela

United States 568 (+8), Japan 591

Individual: Tim Jackson, Memphis 281, Paul Simson, Raleigh, NC, 287

1996 Southern Amateur, Country Club of North Carolina – Dogwood Course, Pinchurst, NC (July 17-20)

Championship: *Rob Manor, Garland, TX (71-74-70-68), and Joey Maxon, Clemson, SC (74-72-65-72)—283; Tim Jackson, Germantown, TN, 284; Macon Moye, Charlotte, 285

Medalist: Paul Simson, Raleigh, NC, 140

Team Champion: South Carolina 574 (Frank Ford, Charleston, 141; Charles Warren, Columbia, 142;

Terry Ezell, Rock Hill, 145; Joey Maxon, Clemson, 146)

*-playoff

Southern Junior, Pine Needles Lodge and Golf Club, Southern Pines, NC (June 18-20)

Championship: *Charles Howell III, Augusta, GA (65-63-67)—195; Bryce Molder, Conway, AR, 210;

Brad Schwartz, New Smyrna Beach, FL, 212; John McAllister, Spartanburg, SC, 214

13-14 Division – Michael Brewer, Raleigh, NC, 224; Fred Stone, Raleigh, NC, 235

Team Champion: **Georgia 563 (Charles Howell III, Augusta, 128; Walt Lee, McDonough, 144; Jayce Stepp, Cartersville, 144; John Fisher, Augusta, 147)

*-record, eclipses 210 in 1995 by Charles Howell III

** -record, eclipses 572 in 1988 by Texas

1997 Southern Amateur, Mira Vista Golf Club, Ft. Worth (July 23-26)

Championship: Ed Brooks, Georgetown, TX (66-72-67-70)—275; Jeff Burns, Dallas, and Roland Thatcher, The Woodlands, TX, 277; Knox Milligan, Manakin-Sabot, VA, 278

Medalist: *Knox Milligan, Manakin-Sabot, VA, and Edward Loar, Rockwall, TX, 137

Team Champion: Texas 551 (Edward Loar, Rockwall, 137; Jeff Burns, Dallas, 138; Ed Brooks, Georgetown, 138; Chris Morris, Houston, 138)

*-playoff

Southern Junior, The Pinnacle Country Club, Rogers, AR (June 10-12, weather shortened to 36 holes)

Championship: Kris Mikkelsen, Woodstock, GA (69-69)—138; Doug Sinitiere, Humble, TX, and Russell Wrentz, Cabot, AR, 142; Peter Rivas, New Orleans, 143

13-14 Division – Chris Noel, Tulsa, OK (79-73)—152; Craig Trahan, Marrero, LA, and Bill Jamison, Tuscaloosa, AL, 153

Team Champion: Georgia 577 (Kris Mikkelsen, Woodstock, 138; Cortland Lowe, Augusta, 146; Jay Mundy, Augusta, 146; John Powell, Dalton, 147)

Simon Bolivar Cup, Lagunita Golf Club, Caracas, Venezuela

Japan 558 (-2), Venezuela 559, United States 579 (10th)

Individual: Kentaro Yonekura, Japan, 275; Wilfredo Morales, Puerto Rico, Justin Rose, England, and Jon Drewery, Canada, 278; Paul Simson, Raleigh, NC, 286 (T13th); Ed Brooks, Georgetown, TX, 293 (30th)

1998 Southern Amateur, Country Club of Birmingham – West Course (July 15-18)

Championship: *Kris Maffet, Elizabethtown, KY (69-72-72-68), and Edward Loar, Rockwall, TX (68-70-70-73) — 281; Nick Cassini, Athens, GA, 283; Paul Simson, Raleigh, NC, Korky Kemp, Greensboro, NC, Roland Thatcher, The Woodlands, TX, and Richard Barbles, Houston, 284

Medalist: Edward Loar, Rockwall, TX, 138

Team Champion: Texas 566 (Edward Loar, Rockwall, 138; Roland Thatcher, The Woodlands, 142; Richard Barbles, Houston, 142; Bob Kearney, Houston, 144)

*-playoff

Southern Junior, The Landings Club, Savannah, GA (June 16-18)

Championship: Sean O'Hair, Bradenton, FL (75-66-71) — 212; Buck Williams, Raleigh, NC, 215; Daniel Harrell, Vidalia, GA, 218; Richardo Prieto, Bogota, Colombia, 219

13-14 Division — Tyler Leon, Dallas, TX (74-74-77) — 225; Casey Wittenberg, Memphis, 229

Team Champion: Alabama 585 (Tyler McKeever, Auburn, 143; Heath West, Dothan, 145; Brian Snider, Dothan, 148; Matthew Myers, Auburn, 149)

1999 Southern Amateur, Ocean Forest Golf Club, Sea Island, GA (July 14-17)

Championship: Edward Loar, Rockwall, TX (68-69-70-74) — 281; Matthew Saglio, Clearwater, FL, 282; Jonathan Byrd, Columbia, SC, 283; Edward Stedman, Australia, 285

Medalist: Edward Loar, Rockwall, TX, 137

Team Champion: Texas 570 (Edward Loar, Rockwall, 137; Chris Morris, Tyler, 138; Matt Weibring, Plano, 145; Roland Thatcher, The Woodlands, 150)

Southern Junior, The Surf Golf and Beach Club, North Myrtle Beach (June 15-17),

weather shortened to 36 holes)

Championship: *Michael Barbosa, St. Petersburg, FL (71-70), Rand Williams, Raleigh, NC (71-70), and Brent Delahoussaye, Greer, SC (69-72) — 141; Sean O'Hair, Bradenton, FL, 142

13-14 Division — Casey Wittenberg, Memphis (73-77) — 150; James Dickey, Pembroke Pines, FL, 152

Team Champion: Florida 574 (Michael Barbosa, St. Petersburg, 141; Sean O'Hair, Bradenton, 142; Andrew Lanahan, Jacksonville, 144; Duke Butler, Ponte Vedra Beach, 147)

*-playoff

Simon Bolivar Cup, Maracaibo County Club, Maracaibo, Venezuela

United States 545 (-31), Scotland 565

Individual: David Eger, Ponte Vedra Beach, FL, 264; Danny Green, Jackson, TN, 281

SOUTHERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS

	CHAMPION	HOST CLUB (COURSE)
2000	RYAN HYBL, COLBERT, GEORGIA	ATLANTA ATHLETIC CLUB (HIGHLANDS COURSE), DULUTH, GEORGIA
2001	CODY FREEMAN, WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA	CROWN COLONY COUNTRY CLUB, LUFKIN, TEXAS
2002	LEE WILLIAMS, ALEXANDER CITY, ALABAMA	EAST LAKE GOLF CLUB, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
2003	CASEY WITTENBERG MEMPHIS	THE HOMESTEAD (CASCADES COURSE), HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

PRESIDENTS

2000 JOHN D. McKEY JR., SEMINOLE GOLF CLUB, NORTH PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

2001 – 2002 JACK W. VEGHTE, FEATHER SOUND COUNTRY CLUB, CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

2003 – 2004 JOSEPH B. HACKLER, THE DUNES GOLF AND BEACH CLUB,
MYRTLE BEACH, SOUTH CAROLINA

“He (Bobby Jones) had incredible strength of character. As a young man, he was able to stand up to just about the best that life can offer, which is not easy, and later he stood up with equal grace to just about the worst...Everybody adored him—not just dyed-in-the-wool golfers, but people who had never struck a golf ball or had the least desire to.

They admired the ingrained modesty, the humor, and the generosity of spirit that was evident in Jones’ remarks and deportment. They liked the way he looked, this handsome, clean cut young man, whose eyes gleamed with both a frank boyishness and a perceptiveness far beyond his years... Jones, in short, was the model American athlete come to life, and it is to the credit of the American public that they recognized this almost instantly.”

HERBERT WARREN WIND

CHAPTER 14

THE 2000S

THE TWENTY-FIRST century was welcomed in by discovering that pesky computer bugs did not shut down our airports, our water systems, and our power plants under the guise of the Y2K scare. George W. Bush was inaugurated as our forty-third president in January of 2001 after the closest and one of the most controversial elections in this nation’s history. The population in the United States was 281,421,906, an increase of 269 percent since 1900. The stock market began to decline in 1999 and in 2000 we learned that the go-go stocks that made retirement accounts look great were merely paper tigers. By 2001 it was evident these inflated stocks were manipulated by greedy CEOs and their underlings who had been “cooking the books.” On September 11, 2001, America was attacked by terrorists in three separate incidents and all U.S. citizens learned that their ability to live and travel freely would never be the same.

In the year 2000, the USGA conducted its hundredth U.S. Open and it was won by Tiger Woods. But the big news in golf were the tremendous strides being made in equipment technology, the lack of measures being taken to curb its effect on the game, and the astronomical purses of professional golf.

1958 Western Amateur champion and medalist James W. "Billy" Key, center, with wife Ann and WGA president Harold A. Moore at Country Club of Florida in Del Ray Beach, Florida. Photo courtesy of James W. "Billy" Key, Columbus, Georgia.



The adage "youth must be served" continued in the twenty-first century as young collegians dominated the winning circle at the Southern Amateur. It was back in the 1950s and 1960s when businessmen like Arnold Blum, Billy Joe Patton, and Dale Morey were able to hold their own with the college players seeking one of amateur golf's biggest prizes. The only exception since that time was in 1997 when forty-eight-year-old real estate developer Ed Brooks of Georgetown, Texas defied the odds by winning the Southern Amateur and Texas State Amateur.

Ryan Hybl of Colbert, Georgia, the nation's No. 1 ranked junior player for two years, earned his first major amateur title at Atlanta Athletic Club in 2000. Hybl had just graduated from Madison County High School and was preparing to enter the University of Georgia in the fall. He hit sixteen greens and made sixteen pars and one birdie and one bogey in the final round. His score of 71-68-66-72—277 was two better than Adam Groom of Sydney, Australia.

Cody Freeman of Woodward, Oklahoma, and Lee Williams of Alexander City, Alabama, won the 2001 and 2002 tournaments at Crown Colony Country Club in Lufkin, Texas, and East Lake Golf Club in Atlanta. On accepting his trophy at the conclusion of the 2001 tournament, Freeman said he intended to turn pro after he graduated from the University of Oklahoma, but was now considering defending his title. "For the chance to play East Lake, I may want to come back and defend next year," Freeman said. On the final day, Freeman birdied three of the last four holes. He had dropped two strokes behind the leaders when he hit his tee shot on the par-three twelfth hole in the water. It was his only bad shot during the round of 68.

Freeman did not defend at East Lake where Williams, a junior at Auburn University, shot 66-70-69-71—276 to best Andrew Black of Chattanooga and the University of Tennessee by four strokes. Things were shaky for Williams. He held a four-stroke lead over Matt Gallant of Lebanon, Tennessee and Austin Peay State

University going into the final round. On the last day he was three over par after ten holes. His lead was still in doubt on the par-five fifteenth that measures 495 yards. Williams hit a three-iron to reach the back of the green. With a pitching wedge he chipped in for an eagle three. Black had the round of the day as his three-under par 67 gave him an even-par 280 for second place. The 2000 champion Hybl finished in a tie for third place.

Early in the new century, the Southern Golf Association inducted the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth person into its Hall of Fame. These three gentlemen—James W. “Billy” Key of Columbus, Georgia, in 2000; Fred S. Ridley of Tampa, Florida, in 2002; and William C. “Bill” Campbell of Huntington, West Virginia, in 2003—speak to what the Southern Golf Association is all about: serving



1975 U.S. Amateur champion Fred Ridley. He was elected USGA president for 2004. Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey.



Bill Campbell, 1982-83 USGA president. Photo courtesy of USGA, Far Hills, New Jersey

amateur golf by playing at the highest level and/or through outstanding administrative or promotional contributions.

All three had exceptional playing careers, yet none won the Southern Amateur Championship. Key, a banker, was the medalist in the 1948 Southern at Atlanta's Capital City Club and a member of the Country Club of Columbus's team champion in 1948, 1949, and 1950. Ridley finished fourth in the 1981 Southern at Innisbrook.

Key's biggest victory was in the Western Amateur at Country Club of Florida in 1958. He defeated the 1956 Western champion Mason Rudolph, 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final after tying for the 72-hole medal with Rudolph and Edwin Hopkins Jr. with scores of 286. Key was also the runner-up to Jack Nicklaus in the 1961 Western Amateur. Key, a member of the Georgia Golf Hall of Fame, also won the 1962 Southeastern Amateur and the 1968 Georgia State Amateur. He became an SGA director in 1973 and was president in 1978-1979. In 1990, Key was named *Golf Digest's* No. 2 senior amateur in the United States. "Golf was always good to me," Key said. "Used properly it was a good tool to open doors for business that might not otherwise be opened. Through golf I was able to make friends all over this country as well as in Ireland, Scotland, and England."

Ridley, from Cypress Gardens, Florida, had just graduated from the University of Florida when he defeated Keith Fergus of Houston, Texas, 2-up, on the James River Course at the Country Club of Virginia in Richmond to win the 1975 U.S. Amateur. Ridley defeated some of America's best amateurs at the time to take the title. He knocked off Curtis Strange, winner of the North and South and the Eastern Amateur, and Andy Bean, the reigning Western Amateur champion, both by 2 and 1 scores. Ridley was taken to the final hole only twice, first when he defeated Jack Veghte of Clearwater, Florida, on the nineteenth hole in the quarter-finals and against Fergus in the finals. Ridley played on America's World Amateur team in 1976 and in 1977 he defeated Sandy Lyle in both his singles matches when America's Walker Cup team crushed Great Britain and Ireland at Shinnecock Hills. Fred elected to curtail competing in national amateur events in the mid-1980s to concentrate on his law practice. In 1987 and 1989, Ridley was afforded one of the highest honors for an amateur golfer when he was asked to serve as non-playing captain of the Walker Cup team. Since 1994, Fred has served on the executive committee of the United States Golf Association. In 2003, he was a USGA vice president and chairman of the championship committee. He was elected president of the USGA in 2004.

Campbell is from Huntington, West Virginia, and one of America's all-time great amateurs. In addition to winning the 1964 U.S. Amateur and the 1979 and 1980 U.S. Senior Amateur, he was a member of the Walker Cup team eight times. His record in this competition was seven wins and one half. He competed in one World Amateur Team and two Americas Cup competitions. In 1956 he was the recipient of the USGA's highest honor, the Bob Jones Award. This is just one of many, many awards bestowed on the Princeton University graduate, including being voted into the World Golf Hall of Fame. Campbell served as president of the USGA in 1982-1983. In 1987, he was named captain of the Royal and Ancient

Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland. With this honor he became the only person to have served as head of both of golf's governing bodies. He is an insurance broker in Huntington and at last count is a member of eight golf clubs, including three SGA member clubs—Jupiter Island Club, Hobe Sound, Florida; Seminole Golf Club, North Palm Beach, Florida; and The Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia.

Casey Wittenberg, a nineteen-year-old freshman-to-be at Oklahoma State University from Memphis, won the 2003 tournament at The Homestead. Wittenberg, the grandson of Jimmy Wittenberg, who lost in the finals of the 1954 tournament at Memphis Country Club to Joe Conrad, fired a final round six-under par 64 on the Cascades Course to win by one over Nicholas Thompson of Pompano Beach, Florida. Wittenberg's eight-under total of 272 was just two strokes off the tournament record of 270 set by Justin Leonard at The Farms in Rocky Face, Georgia, in 1993. Thompson, the leader after fifty-four holes, and Alex Hamilton of Aiken, South Carolina, each shot 67 on the final day to finish second and third. Richard Moir of Melbourne, Australia, turned in a 66 to finish fourth at 277. Moir was one of seven foreigners in a field that included players from thirty-one states. In the ensuing weeks, Wittenberg was named the No. 1 ranked U.S. player, finished second in the U.S. Amateur, and was named to the Walker Cup team that included Lee Williams, the 2002 Southern Amateur champion.

Wittenberg is expected to defend his title in the ninety-eighth Southern Amateur Championship in 2004 at The Honors Course in Ooltewah, Tennessee, just a few miles from downtown Chattanooga.

It was on Saturday, March 15, 1902, when a group of businessmen from several golf clubs in the South met at the Stanton House hotel in Chattanooga to establish the Southern Golf Association, now one of the nation's oldest and most well-respected regional golf associations. In June of 1902, the Southern Golf Association held its first Southern Amateur in Nashville. It has been held every year since, exclusive of interruptions by World War I and World War II.

2003 Southern Amateur champion Casey Wittenberg. Photo courtesy of Southern Golf Association, Birmingham.



SGA
Competitions
Year-By-Year

2000 Southern Amateur, Atlanta Athletic Club – Highlands Course, Duluth, GA (July 19-22)

Championship: Ryan Hybl, Colbert, GA (71-68-66-72)—277; Adam Groom, Sydney, Australia, 279; Carl Pettersson, Raleigh, NC, and Greg Kennedy, Duluth, GA, 281

Medalist: Adam Groom, Sydney, Australia, 135

Team Champion: Georgia 564 (Ryan Hybl, Colbert, 139; Brian Barrer, Mt. Berry, 141; Wes Latimer, Canton, 142; Jeff Belk, Marietta, 142)

Southern Junior – Crooked Creek Golf Club, Alpharetta, GA (June 13-15)

Championship: Jeff Bell, Plano, TX (71-66-71)—208; Lance Goodson, Birmingham, 209; Derek Abel, Plano, TX, and Brent Witcher, Duluth, GA, 214

13-14 Division – Brent Witcher, Duluth, GA, 69-73-72—214; Robert Castro, Alpharetta, GA, 218

Team Champion: Georgia 569 (Luke List, Jasper, 139; Brent Witcher, Duluth, 142; Rhett Lewis, Douglas, 142; Robert Castro, Alpharetta, 146)

2001 Southern Amateur, Crown Colony Country Club, Lufkin, TX (July 18-21)

Championship: Cody Freeman, Woodward, OK (75-66-73-68)—282; Alan Morgan, Lake Charles, LA, 284; Bill Haas, Greer, SC, Matt Brost, Austin, TX, and Lee Williams, Alexander City, AL, 285

Medalist: Cody Freeman, Woodward, OK, 141

Team Champion: Texas 568 (Zach Atkinson, Coppell, 141; Zack Robinson, Ft. Worth, 141; Doug Manor, Garland, 143; Matt Brost, Austin, 143)

Southern Junior, Timuquana Country Club, Jacksonville, FL (June 12-14)

Championship: James Vargas, Miami (76-70-69)—215; Butler Melnyk, Jacksonville, FL, 218; Drew Pigg, Plano, TX, Dos Goldsmith, McAllen, TX, and Matthew Swan, Montgomery, AL, 220

13-14 Division – Matthew Swan, Montgomery, AL (75-70-75)—220; Glenn Northcutt, Dothan, AL, 223

Team Champion: Florida 583 (Butler Melnyk, Jacksonville, 143; James Vargas, Miami, 146; Danny Allen, Palm Harbor, 147; Ty Callahan, Tampa, 147)

Simon Bolivar Cup, Valle Ariba Golf Club, Caracas, Venezuela

(United States did not compete because of the September 11 terrorist attacks.)

2002 Southern Amateur, East Lake Golf Club, Atlanta (July 17-20)

Championship: Lee Williams, Alexander City, AL (66-70-69-71)—276; Andrew Black, Chattanooga, TN, 280; Scott Feaster, Columbia, SC, Jack Ferguson, High Point, NC, Matt Gallant, Lebanon, TN, and Ryan Hybl, Colbert, GA, 283

Medalist: Lee Williams, Alexander City, LA, 136

Team Champion: Tennessee 563 (Matt Gallant, Lebanon, 135; Andrew Black, Chattanooga, 141; Charles Gibson, Brentwood, 143; Brandon Skeen, Jefferson City, 144)

Southern Junior, The Houstonian Golf Club, Houston (June 11-13)

Championship: Dan Kleckner, Spring, TX (70-77-69)—216; Joshua Carr, Orlando, FL, and Dos Goldsmith, McAllen, TX, 217; Lance Lopez, Fresno, TX, 218

13-14 Division – Lance Lopez, Fresno, TX (73-71-74)—218; Scott Kelly, Humble, TX, and Mark Lindsey, Houston, TX, 235

Team Champion: *Texas 586 (Dos Goldsmith, McAllen, 145; Dan Kleckner, Spring, 147; Trent Leon, Dallas, 147; Blake Parks, Odessa, 147); Florida 586 (Preston Brown, Ponte Vedra Beach, 144; Joshua Carr, Orlando, 145; Garrett Runion, Windemere, 148; Tyler Brown, Ponte Vedra Beach, 149)

*-playoff

2003 Southern Amateur, The Homestead, Hot Springs, VA (July 16-19)

Championship: Casey Wittenberg, Memphis, TN (72-68-68-64)—272; Nicholas Thompson, Pompano Beach, FL, 273; Alex Hamilton, Aiken, SC, 274; Richard Moir, Melbourne, Australia, 277.

Medalist: Ramon Bescansa, Chapel Hill, NC, 135.

Team Champion: *Alabama 562 (Will McDonald, Birmingham, 138; Lee Williams, Alexander City, 139; Jonathan Dismuke, Auburn, 142; Lance Goodson, Birmingham, 143); Georgia 562 (Trent Erb, Athens, 137; Roberto Castro, Alpharetta, 141; Jack Hall, Macon, 142; Rusty Mosley, Vidalia, 142)

Southern Junior – Old Waverly Golf Club, West Point, MS (June 10-12, weather shortened to 36 holes)

Championship: Beck Troutman, Fernwood, MS, 139; Sam Rosati, Oldsmar, FL, and Gator Todd, Florence, AL, 140; Dan Kleckner, Houston, TX, 141; Will Wilcox, Pell City, AL, 141

13-14 Division – Kevin Johnson, Jesup, GA (75-69)—144; Jonathan Fly, Memphis (70-75)—145

Team Champion: Mississippi 571 (Beck Troutman, Fernwood, 139; Greg Cowan, Oxford, 143; Matt Lingle, Olive Branch, 144; Austin Bowen, Hattiesburg, 145)

Simon Bolivar Cup: No Championship

HALL OF FAME

THE SOUTHERN GOLF ASSOCIATION Hall of Fame was established in 1972 by the Board of Directors of the Southern Golf Association. The following qualifications were established as criteria for nomination of an inductee, but an inductee does not have to meet every single criteria. The candidate must have: 1) outstanding competitive career; 2) outstanding administrative contributions; 3) outstanding promotional contributions; 4) and must have met the above criteria while a member of a Southern Golf Association member club. The Southern Golf Association Hall of Fame is unique in that it does not necessarily induct a member each year, nor does it select multiple inductees.

1972 – *Robert T. “Bobby” Jones Jr., Atlanta, Georgia
1973 – Richard S. Tufts, Pinehurst, North Carolina
1974 – *Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, Louisiana
1975 – William J. Joe Patton, Morganton, North Carolina
1976 – Curtis S. Person Sr., Memphis, Tennessee
1977 – No Election
1978 – *Sam Perry, Birmingham, Alabama
1979 – Dale Morey, High Point, North Carolina
1980 – No Election
1981 – Lewis W. Oehmig, Lookout Mountain, Tennessee
1982 – No Election
1983 – No Election
1984 – Marvin “Vinny” Giles III, Richmond, Virginia
1985 – No Election
1986 – Charles R. Yates, Atlanta, Georgia
1987 – No Election
1988 – Thomas W. Barnes, Atlanta, Georgia
1989 – No Election
1990 – Watts Gunn, Atlanta, Georgia
1991 – Arnold S. Blum, Macon, Georgia
1992 – No Election
1993 – Daniel P. Yates III, Atlanta, Georgia
1994 – No Election
1995 – No Election
1996 – A. Downing Gray, Pensacola, Florida
1997 – No Election
1998 – Joe H. King, Birmingham, Alabama
1999 – Tim Jackson, Memphis, Tennessee
2000 – James W. “Billy” Key, Columbus, Georgia
2001 – No Election
2002 – Fred S. Ridley, Tampa, Florida
2003 – William C. “Bill” Campbell, Huntington, West Virginia
*-inducted posthumously

“Down the years people have wondered whether Jones was the greatest of all golfers. Comparison is invidious, for no man can do more than win and Jones won more often within a given period than anyone has ever done. ...In his time, Jones was supreme, at match and medal play, to a greater extent than Hogan or Nicklaus have been in theirs.”

PAT WARD-THOMAS, BRITISH GOLF WRITER

THE CHAMPIONS

Southern Amateur

1902 – Albert F. Schwartz	1929 – Sam Perry
1903 – Albert W. Gaines	1930 – Emmett Spicer
1904 – Andrew Manson	1931 – Chasteen Harris
1905 – Andrew Manson	1932 – Sam Perry
1906 – Leigh Carroll	1933 – Ralph Redmond
1907 – Nelson Whitney	1934 – Fred Haas Jr.
1908 – Nelson Whitney	1935 – Robert H. Riegel
1909 – John P. Edrington	1936 – Jack Munger
1910 – F. G. Byrd	1937 – Fred Haas Jr.
1911 – W. P. Stewart	1938 – Carl Dann Jr.
1912 – W. P. Stewart	1939 – Bobby Dunkelberger
1913 – Nelson Whitney	1940 – Neil White
1914 – Nelson Whitney	1941 – Sam Perry
1915 – Charles L. Dexter Jr.	1942 – No Championship
1916 – Reuben G. Bush	1943 – No Championship
1917 – Bobby Jones	1944 – No Championship
1918 – No Championship	1945 – No Championship
1919 – Nelson Whitney	1946 – George Hamer
1920 – Bobby Jones	1947 – Tommy Barnes
1921 – Perry Adair	1948 – Gene Dahlbender Jr.
1922 – Bobby Jones	1949 – Tommy Barnes
1923 – Perry Adair	1950 – Dale Morey
1924 – Jack Wenzler	1951 – Arnold Blum
1925 – Glenn Crisman	1952 – Gay Brewer
1926 – Emmett Spicer	1953 – Joe Conrad
1927 – Harry Ehle	1954 – Joe Conrad
1928 – Watts Gunn	1955 – Charles Harrison

1956 – Arnold Blum	1980 – Bob Tway
1957 – Ed Brantly	1981 – Mark Brooks
1958 – Hugh Royer Jr.	1982 – Steve Lowery
1959 – Dick Crawford	1983 – Pat Stephens
1960 – Charles B. Smith	1984 – Scott Dunlap
1961 – Billy Joe Patton	1985 – Len Mattiace
1962 – Bunky Henry	1986 – Rob McNamara
1963 – Mike Malarkey	1987 – Rob McNamara
1964 – Dale Morey	1988 – Joe Hamorski
1965 – Billy Joe Patton	1989 – Jason Widener
1966 – Hubert Green	1990 – Jason Widener
1967 – Vinny Giles	1991 – Bill Brown
1968 – Lanny Wadkins	1992 – Justin Leonard
1969 – Hubert Green	1993 – Justin Leonard
1970 – Lanny Wadkins	1994 – Trey Sones
1971 – Ben Crenshaw	1995 – Lee Eagleton
1972 – Bill Rogers	1996 – Rob Manor
1973 – Ben Crenshaw	1997 – Ed Brooks
1974 – Danny Yates	1998 – Kris Maffet
1975 – Vinny Giles	1999 – Edward Loar
1976 – Tim Simpson	2000 – Ryan Hybl
1977 – Lindy Miller	2001 – Cody Freeman
1978 – Jim Woodward	2002 – Lee Williams
1979 – Rafael Alarcon	2003 – Casey Wittenberg

Southern Open

1919 – Jim Barnes	1923 – No Championship
1920 – J. Douglas Edgar	1924 – No Championship
1921 – No Championship	1925 – No Championship
1922 – *Abe Mitchell	1926 – No Championship
Leo Diegel	1927 – Bobby Jones
	*. tie

Southern States Four-Ball

1937 – Charles Yates, Dick Garlington	1942 – No Championship
1938 – Charles Yates, Julius Hughes	1943 – No Championship
1939 – Bobby Dunkelberger, Skip Alexander	1944 – No Championship
1940 – Tommy Barnes, Gene Gaillard	1945 – No Championship
1941 – Tommy Barnes, Gene Dahlbender Jr.	1946 – Tommy Barnes, Gene Dahlbender Jr.
	1947 – Tommy Barnes, George Hamer
	1948 – Gardner Dickinson Jr., Presley Thornton

Southern Senior

1955 – Joe Richardson	1967 – Curtis Person Sr.
1956 – Thomas E. Walsh	1968 – Curtis Person Sr.
1957 – Thomas E. Walsh	1969 – Mack Brothers Jr.
1958 – Thomas E. Walsh	1970 – Curtis Person Sr.
1959 – Gardner Dickinson Sr.	1971 – Truman Connell
1960 – Frank C. Ford	1972 – Truman Connell
1961 – James G. Fearing	1973 – Norton Harris
1962 – Dexter Daniels	1974 – John Pottle
1963 – John McCue	1975 – No Championship
1964 – John McCue	1976 – No Championship
1965 – Curtis Person Sr.	1977 – Dale Morey
1966 – John McCue	

Southern Junior-Senior

1960 – William Terrill

Southern Junior

1972 – Hunt Gilliland	1988 – Justin Leonard
1973 – Buddy Rountree	1989 – Justin Leonard
1974 – Chris Witcher	1990 – Daniel Stone
1975 – Allen Ritchie	1991 – Justin Roof
1976 – Peter Winkler	1992 – Scott Butler
1977 – Paul Oglesby	1993 – Todd Richardson
1978 – Talbert Griffin	1994 – Charles Howell III
1979 – Jack Larkin	1995 – Charles Howell III
1980 – Tommy Moore	1996 – Charles Howell III
1981 – Stuart Hendley	1997 – Kris Mikkelsen
1982 – Doug McLeod	1998 – Sean O'Hair
1983 – Doug McLeod	1999 – Michael Barbosa
1984 – Sam Olson	2000 – Jeff Bell
1985 – Duke Donahue	2001 – James Vargas
1986 – Michael Clark	2002 – Dan Kleckner
1987 – Rob McKelvey	2003 – Beck Troutman

“If I had ever been set down in one place and told I was to play there, and nowhere else, for the rest of my life, I would have chosen the Old Course.”

BOBBY JONES

MEMBER CLUBS

Alabama

Altadena Valley G&CC, Birmingham
Anniston CC, Anniston
Arrowhead G&CC, Montgomery
Auburn University Club, Auburn
Bent Brook GC, Bessemer
Cahawba Falls CC, Centreville
Chace Lake CC, Birmingham
Cherokee Ridge CC, Union Grove
CC of Andalusia, Andalusia
CC of Birmingham, Birmingham
CC of Mobile, Mobile
CC of Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa
Cypress Lakes G&CC, Muscle Shoals
Decatur CC, Decatur
Dothan CC, Dothan
Eagle Point GC, Birmingham
Gadsden CC, Gadsden
Grayson Valley CC, Birmingham
Greenville CC, Greenville
Greystone GC, Birmingham
Hampton Cove GC, Owens Cross Road
Heron Lakes CC, Mobile
Highland Oaks GC, Dothan
Hoover CC, Birmingham
Huntsville CC, Huntsville
Indian Hills CC, Tuscaloosa
Inverness CC, Birmingham
Kiva Dunes, Gulf Shores
Lakewood GC, Point Clear
Montgomery CC, Montgomery
Mountain Brook Club, Birmingham
Musgrove CC, Jasper
NorthRiver Yacht Club, Tuscaloosa
Old Overton Club, Birmingham
Pell City CC, Pell City
Pikeville CC, Guin

Pineview CC, Thomasville
Prattville CC, Prattville
Riverchase CC, Birmingham
Saugahatchee CC, Opelika
Selma CC, Selma
Shoal Creek, Shoal Creek
Terrapin Hills CC, Ft. Payne
Terri Pines CC, Cullman
The Ledges CC, Huntsville
The Peninsula Golf & Racquet Club, Gulf Shores
Trussville CC, Trussville
Turtle Point Y&CC, Killen
University of Alabama Golf Center, Tuscaloosa
Valley Hill CC, Huntsville
Vestavia CC, Birmingham
Willow Point G&CC, Alexander City
Woodland Forrest CC, Tuscaloosa
Woodward G&CC, Fairfield
Wynlakes G&CC, Montgomery

Arkansas

Camden CC, Camden
Conway CC, Conway
CC of Little Rock, Little Rock
Diamante GC, Hot Springs Village
Forrest City CC, Forrest City
Greystone CC, Cabot
Hardscrabble CC, Ft. Smith
Helena CC, West Helena
Hope CC, Hope
Jonesboro CC, Jonesboro
Longhills GC, Benton
Maumelle CC, Maumelle
Paragould CC, Paragould
Pleasant Valley CC, Little Rock
RidgePointe CC, Jonesboro

Florida

Adios GC, Coconut Creek
 Avila G&CC, Tampa
 Bay Hill Club & Lodge, Orlando
 Bear Lakes CC, West Palm Beach
 Bear's Paw CC, Naples
 Bent Tree CC, Sarasota
 Black Bear, Eustis
 Boca Raton Resort & Club, Boca Raton
 Boca Rio GC, Boca Raton
 Boca West Club, Boca Raton
 Bonita Bay Club, Bonita Springs
 Capital City CC, Tallahassee
 Coral Ridge CC, Ft. Lauderdale
 CC of Florida, Boynton Beach
 CC of Orlando, Orlando
 Cypress Creek CC, Boynton Beach
 Delaire CC, Delray Beach
 Delray Beach GC, Delray Beach
 Fiddlesticks CC, Ft. Myers
 Frenchman's Creek, Palm Beach Gardens
 Gainesville G&CC, Gainesville
 Gateway G&CC, Ft. Myers
 Harbour Ridge, Palm City
 High Ridge CC, Lake Worth
 Hombre GC, Panama City
 Imperial CC, Naples
 Indian Bayou G&CC, Destin
 Indian Creek CC, Miami Beach
 Indian River Club, Vero Beach
 Innisbrook Resort, Tarpon Springs
 Interlachen CC, Winter Park
 Island CC, Marco
 Isleworth CC, Windermere
 Jacksonville Beach GC, Jacksonville
 Jonathan's Landing, Jupiter
 Jupiter Hills Club, Tequesta
 Jupiter Island Club, Hobe Sound
 La Cita CC, Titusville
 Lake Nona GC, Orlando
 Lake Region Yacht & CC, Winter Haven
 Legacy Club at Alaqua Lakes, Longwood
 Magnolia Point G&CC, Green Cove Springs
 Mariner Sands CC, Stuart
 Marsh Landing CC, Ponte Vedra Beach
 Mayacoo Lakes CC, West Palm Beach
 Oceanside CC, Ormond Beach
 Olde Hickory G&CC, Ft. Myers
 Pablo Creek Club, Jacksonville
 Palma Ceia G&CC, Tampa
 Panama CC, Lynn Haven
 Pensacola CC, Pensacola

PGA National GC, Palm Beach Gardens
 Ponce De Leon Golf & Convention Resort, St. Augustine
 Ponte Vedra Inn & Club, Ponte Vedra Beach
 Quail Ridge CC, Boynton Beach
 Rio Pinar CC, Orlando
 San Jose CC, Jacksonville
 Santa Rosa Golf & Beach Club, Santa Rosa Beach
 Sawgrass CC, Ponte Vedra Beach
 Seminole Golf Club, North Palm Beach
 St. Petersburg CC, St. Petersburg
 The Everglades Club, Palm Beach
 The GC of Amelia Island, Amelia Island
 The Plantation CC, Ponte Vedra Beach
 Timuquana CC, Jacksonville
 Turtle Creek Club, Tequesta
 Weston Hills CC, Ft. Lauderdale
 Willoughby GC, Stuart

Georgia

Americus CC, Americus
 Ansley GC, Atlanta
 Athens CC, Athens
 Atlanta AC, Duluth
 Atlanta CC, Marietta
 Atlanta International G&CC, Decatur
 Atlanta National GC, Alpharetta
 Augusta CC, Augusta
 Augusta National GC, Augusta
 Barnsley Inn & GC, Cumming
 Battlefield GC, Ft. Oglethorpe
 Belle Meade CC, Thomson
 Bent Tree CC, Jasper
 Big Canoe GC, Jasper
 Cannongate at White Oak GC, Newnan
 Cannongate GC at Palmetto, Sharpsburg
 Capital City Club, Atlanta
 Cartersville CC, Cartersville
 Chapel Hills GC, Douglasville
 Chateau Elan GC, Braselton
 Cherokee Town & CC, Atlanta
 Chestatee GC, Dawsonville
 CC of Columbus, Columbus
 CC of Roswell, Roswell
 CC of the South, Alpharetta
 Crooked Creek GC, Alpharetta
 Dalton G&CC, Dalton
 Douglas G&CC, Douglas
 Druid Hills GC, Atlanta
 East Lake GC, Atlanta
 Glen-Arven CC, Thomasville
 Goshen Plantation CC, Augusta

Green Island CC, Columbus
 Hamilton Mill GC, Dacula
 Hawk's Ridge GC, Ball Ground
 Horseshoe Bend CC, Roswell
 Idle Hour G&CC, Macon
 Jekyll Island GC, Jekyll Island
 Lanier GC, Cumming
 Laurel Springs GC, Swannee
 Lookout Mountain GC, Lookout Mountain
 Lost Plantation GC, Rincon
 Marietta CC, Kennesaw
 McKenzie Memorial Club, Montezuma
 Newnan CC, Newnan
 Ocean Forest GC, Sea Island
 Okefenokee CC, Waycross
 Peachtree GC, Atlanta
 Piedmont Driving Club, Atlanta
 Pinetree CC, Kennesaw
 Rivermont G&CC, Alpharetta
 Savannah GC, Savannah
 Sea Island GC, St. Simons Island
 Spring Hill CC, Tifton
 St. Ives CC, Duluth
 Stone Mountain GC, Stone Mountain
 Stonebridge GC, Rome
 Sunset Hills CC, Carrollton
 The Club at Cuscowilla, Eatonton
 The Farm GC, Rocky Face
 The GC of Georgia, Alpharetta
 The Legends GC, Braselton
 The Orchard Club, Clarkesville
 The Savannah Harbor Resort, Savannah
 The Standard Club, Duluth
 Valdosta CC, Valdosta
 Vidalia CC, Vidalia
 West Lake CC, Augusta
 Willow Lake CC, Metter
 Wilmington Island Club, Savannah

Kentucky

Big Spring CC, Louisville
 Bowling Green CC, Bowling Green
 Cole Park GC, Ft. Campbell
 Eagle's Nest CC, Somerset
 Green Co. Golf Assn., Greensburg
 Hillcrest CC, Brandenburg
 Idle Hour CC, Lexington
 Indian Hills CC, Bowling Green
 Kearney Hill Golf Links, Lexington
 Madisonville CC, Madisonville
 May Wood GC, Bardstown

Midland Trail GC, Louisville
 Scottsville CC, Scottsville
 The Champions GC, Nicholasville
 Valhalla GC, Louisville
 Windridge CC, Owensboro

Louisiana

Alexandria G&CC, Alexandria
 Baton Rouge CC, Baton Rouge
 Bayou DeSiard CC, Monroe
 Beauregard CC, DeRidder
 East Ridge CC, Shreveport
 False River G&CC, New Roads
 Lake Bruin G&CC, St. Joseph
 Le Triomphe G&CC, Broussard
 Metairie CC, Metairie
 New Orleans CC, New Orleans
 Oakbourne CC, Lafayette
 Oakknoll CC, Hammond
 Pine Hills CC, Minden
 Pine Hills G&CC, Calhoun
 Pine Ridge CC, Winnfield
 Rapides G&CC, Alexandria
 Shenandoah CC, Baton Rouge
 Southern Trace CC, Shreveport
 Squire Creek CC, Ruston
 Squirrel Run CC, New Iberia
 Tchefuncta CC, Covington
 The Bluffs on Thompson Club, St. Francisville
 Tideland G&CC, Galliano
 Timberlane CC, Gretna
 Ville Platte G&CC, Ville Platte

Maryland

Columbia CC, Chevy Chase
 Congressional CC, Bethesda
 Elkridge Hunt Club, Baltimore

Mississippi

Back Acres CC, Senatobia
 Beau Pre' CC, Natchez
 Briarwood CC, Meridian
 Canton CC, Canton
 Colonial CC, Jackson
 CC of Jackson, Jackson
 Dancing Rabbit GC, Philadelphia
 Hattiesburg CC, Hattiesburg
 Hillandale CC, Corinth
 Laurel CC, Laurel
 Northwood CC, Meridian
 Old Waverly GC, West Point
 Olive Branch CC, Olive Branch

Timberton GC, Hattiesburg
Tupelo CC, Belden

North Carolina

Alamance CC, Burlington
Biltmore Forest CC, Asheville
Cape Fear CC, Wilmington
Cardinal G&CC, Greensboro
Carolina CC, Raleigh
Catawba CC, Newton
Cedar Rock CC, Lenoir
Champion Hills, Hendersonville
Chapel Hill CC, Chapel Hill
Charlotte CC, Charlotte
CC of Asheville, Asheville
CC of North Carolina, Pinchurst
Finley GC, Chapel Hill
Gaston CC, Gastonia
Gates Four CC, Fayetteville
Grandfather G&CC, Linville
Greensboro CC, Greensboro
Greenville CC, Greenville
Highland CC, Fayetteville
Laurel Ridge CC, Waynesville
Mid Pines Inn & GC, Southern Pines
Mimosa Hills GC, Morganton
Myers Park CC, Charlotte
North Ridge CC, Raleigh
Oakwoods CC, Wilkesboro
Pine Needles Lodge & GC, Southern Pines
Pinehurst CC, Pinehurst
Pinewild CC, Pinehurst
Prestonwood CC, Raleigh
Quail Hollow CC, Charlotte
Starmount Forest CC, Greensboro
The Peninsula Club, Huntersville
TPC at Piper Glen, Charlotte
Wade Hampton GC, Cashiers
Wildwood Green GC, Raleigh

Oklahoma

Cedar Ridge CC, Broken Arrow
Dornick Hills, Ardmore
Hillcrest CC, Bartlesville
Karsten Creek, Stillwater
Lake Hefner GC, Oklahoma City
McAlester CC, McAlester
Meadowbrook CC, Broken Arrow
Oklahoma City G&CC, Nichols Hills
Ponca City CC, Ponca City
Southern Hills CC, Tulsa

South Carolina

Belfair GC, Hilton Head Island
Berkeley CC, Moncks Corner
Camden CC, Camden
Cherokee National G&CC, Gaffney
Columbia CC, Blythewood
CC of Charleston, Charleston
CC of Lexington, Lexington
CC of Spartanburg, Spartanburg
Cross Creek Plantation, Seneca
Crowfield G&CC, Goose Creek
DeBordieu Club, Georgetown
Florence CC, Florence
Forest Lake CC, Columbia
Green Valley CC, Greenville
Greenville CC, Greenville
Kiawah Island Club, Johns Island
Long Cove Club, Hilton Head Island
Midland Valley CC, Graniteville
Regent Park GC, Ft. Mill
Royal Oaks GC, Manning
Secession GC, Beaufort
Snee Farm CC, Mt. Pleasant
The Cliffs G&CC, Landrum
The Daufuskie Island Club, Hilton Head Island
The Dunes Golf & Beach Club, Myrtle Beach
Wachesaw Plantation, Murrells Inlet
Wexford Plantation, Hilton Head Island
WildeWood CC, Columbia
Woodside Plantation CC, Aiken
Yeamans Hall GC, Charleston

Tennessee

Arnold Air Force Base GC, Arnold AFB
Belle Meade CC, Nashville
Black Creek Club, Chattanooga
Bluegrass Yacht & CC, Hendersonville
Brainerd G&CC, Chattanooga
Brentwood CC, Brentwood
Brown Acres GC, Chattanooga
Brownsville CC, Brownsville
CC of Franklin, Franklin
Centennial GC, Oak Ridge
Chattanooga G&CC, Chattanooga
Cherokee CC, Knoxville
Chickasaw CC, Memphis
Clarksville CC, Clarksville
Cleveland CC, Cleveland
Colonial CC, Cordova
Council Fire, Chattanooga
CC of Bristol, Bristol

Creeks Bend GC, Hixson
 Eastland Green GC, Clarksville
 Fox Den CC, Knoxville
 Green Meadow CC, Alcoa
 Greystone GC, Dickson
 Hillwood CC, Nashville
 Holston Hills CC, Knoxville
 Humboldt G&CC, Humboldt
 Jackson CC, Jackson
 Legends Club of Tennessee, Franklin
 Link Hills CC, Greeneville
 Long Hollow GC, Gallatin
 Memphis CC, Memphis
 Old Hickory CC, Old Hickory
 Pinetree CC, Lexington
 Richland CC, Nashville
 Ridgefields CC, Kingsport
 Ridgeway CC, Memphis
 Selmer G&CC, Selmer
 Signal Mountain G&CC, Signal Mountain
 Springfield CC, Springfield
 Springhouse GC at Opryland, Nashville
 Stones River CC, Murfreesboro
 The Farms GC, Dyersburg
 The GC of Tennessee, Kingston Springs
 The Governor's Club, Brentwood
 The Honors Course, Ooltewah
 The Ridges G&CC, Jonesborough
 TPC at Southwind, Memphis
 Willow Creek GC, Knoxville
 Windyke CC, Germantown

Texas

Amarillo CC, Amarillo
 Austin CC, Austin
 Balcones CC, Austin
 Barton Creek, Austin
 Beaumont CC, Beaumont
 Bentwater Yacht & CC, Montgomery
 Brae-Burn CC, Houston
 Brook Hollow GC, Dallas
 Brookhaven CC, Dallas
 Center CC, Center
 Champions GC, Houston
 Colonial CC, Ft. Worth
 Coronado G&CC, El Paso
 Corpus Christi CC, Corpus Christi
 Crown Colony CC, Lufkin
 Denton CC, Denton

El Dorado CC, McKinney
 Gleneagles CC, Plano
 Great Hills GC, Austin
 Great Southwest GC, Grand Prairie
 Green Tree CC, Midland
 Hackberry Creek CC, Irving
 Hank Haney Golf Ranch, McKinney
 Houstonian GC, Richmond
 Lakeside CC, Houston
 Lakewood CC, Dallas
 Las Colinas Sports Club, Irving
 Lochinvar GC, Houston
 Lost Creek CC, Austin
 Midland CC, Midland
 Mira Vista CC, Ft. Worth
 Northwood Club, Dallas
 Nutcracker GC, Granbury
 Oak Hills CC, San Antonio
 Odessa CC, Odessa
 Pine Forest CC, Houston
 Pinecrest CC, Longview
 Preston Trail GC, Dallas
 Raveneaux CC, Spring
 Ridglea CC, Ft. Worth
 River Oaks CC, Houston
 River Plantation, Conroe
 Riverbend CC, Sugar Land
 Riverside CC, Lake Jackson
 Rockport CC, Rockport
 Royal Oaks CC, Dallas
 Shady Oaks CC, Ft. Worth
 Sweetwater CC, Sugar Land
 The Club at Falcon Point, Katy
 The Club at Sonterra, San Antonio
 The Woodlands CC, The Woodlands
 Twin Creeks GC, Allen
 Wichita Falls CC, Wichita Falls
 Willow Brook CC, Tyler
 Willow Creek CC, Spring

Virginia

Belle Haven CC, Alexandria
 Boonsboro CC, Lynchburg
 CC of Fairfax, Fairfax
 CC of Virginia, Richmond
 Farmington CC, Charlottesville
 Richmond CC, Manakin-Sabot
 Roanoke CC, Roanoke
 Robert Trent Jones GC, Gainesville
 The Homestead, Hot Springs

“No man will ever have golf under his thumb. No round will ever be so good that it could not have been better. Perhaps that is why golf is the greatest of games. You are not playing a human adversary. You are playing a game. You are playing Old Man Par.”

BOBBY JONES, DOWN THE FAIRWAY

SOUTHERN GOLF ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT

Joseph B. Hackler
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

TREASURER

Larry R. Walker
Memphis, Tennessee

1ST VICE PRESIDENT

Lewis C. Foster Jr.
Knoxville, Tennessee

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Buford R. McCarty
Birmingham, Alabama

2ND VICE PRESIDENT

Kevin F. Butler
West Palm Beach, Florida

DIRECTORS

Llewellyn Boyd
Chattanooga, Tennessee

M. M. “Buster” Brown Jr.
Dallas, Texas

W.O. “Bill” Brazil
Asheville, North Carolina

John T. “Tommy” Culp
Houston, Texas

James H. Brennan III
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Glen Davis
Lockhart, Florida

James E. Brown
Dallas, Texas

T. Wayne Davis Jr.
Jacksonville, Florida

Henry W. Donald
Birmingham, Alabama

Edward R. Duffie
Savannah, Georgia

Mitchell Dunn
Savannah, Georgia

Joel Eastman
Dallas, Texas

Jay Arthur Garrison
Knoxville, Tennessee

Harald R. Hansen
Atlanta, Georgia

Roger A. Harvie
Orlando, Florida

Don Hershfelt
Tupelo, Mississippi

David H. Hughes
Orlando, Florida

John Robert Hullender
San Antonio, Texas

Joe H. King
Birmingham, Alabama

William Lattimore Jr.
Savannah, Georgia

John D. McKey Jr.
Stuart, Florida

Orvis Milner
Knoxville, Tennessee

W. Cabell Moore Jr.
Richmond, Virginia

Richard W. Moore
Savannah, Georgia

Wynton C. Norwood
Little Rock, Arkansas

John Robert Owens
Lexington, Kentucky

Henry S. Perkins
Pensacola, Florida

J. Edgerton Pierson
Shreveport, Louisiana

Al Reynolds
Birmingham, Alabama

Clarke Rheney
Houston, Texas

Grantland Rice II
Birmingham, Alabama

Joel W. Richardson Jr.
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Jimmy L. Riddle
Madisonville, Kentucky

James A. Savage
Isle of Palms, South Carolina

Jack W. Veghte
Clearwater, Florida

Wyatt W. "Chip" Wall
Richmond, Virginia

William G. White IV
Charlotte, North Carolina

Don G. Williams
Charlotte, North Carolina

DIRECTORS EMERITUS

James H. Brennan Jr.
Dothan, Alabama

James W. "Billy" Key
Columbus, Georgia

Robert C. Buchholz
Asheville, North Carolina

Charles E. MacCallum
Port St. Lucie, Florida

A. Downing Gray
Pensacola, Florida

John C. Owens
Lexington, Kentucky

C. Cabell Hancock Jr.
Richmond, Virginia

Robert M. Ramsay
Birmingham, Alabama

Elbert S. Jemison Jr.
Birmingham, Alabama

Moffatt G. Sherard Jr.
Charlotte, North Carolina

E. Austin Jones
Orlando, Florida

Lester Varn Jr.
Jacksonville, Florida

ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS

Jon Babb
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Edwin Palmer
New Orleans, Louisiana

Robert Birmingham
Montgomery, Alabama

Bill Roach Sr.
Knoxville, Tennessee

John Boatwright
Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina

Brenner Sadler
Alexandria, Louisiana

Brooks Carey
Charlotte, North Carolina

Jeff Sikora
Albany, Georgia

Lew Conner
Nashville, Tennessee

Robert Thornton
Winter Park, Florida

Robert Cox
Edmond, Oklahoma

Sam Vann III
Dothan, Alabama

Ed Holland
Atlanta, Georgia

Scott Wallace
Little Rock, Arkansas

Macon Moyer
Charlotte, North Carolina

Robert Wilson III
Charleston, South Carolina

Mike Nugent
Rocky Face, Georgia

Robert Young
Atlanta, Georgia

OFFICERS & DIRECTORS – PAST & PRESENT

†ADAIR, George W.
Atlanta, Georgia
1909-1922 Vice President

ALLEN, Tracy J.
Winter Park, Florida
1975-1985 Director

*ARNOLD, Lowry
Atlanta, Georgia
1918-1922 Director
1922-1930 Vice President
1930-1934 President

BARNES, Thomas W.
Atlanta, Georgia
1947-1950 Director

*BARNETT, R. H.
Jacksonville, Florida
1904-1905 Director

BATTLE, John S., Jr.
Richmond, Virginia
1958-1974 Director

*BAUGH, Robert H.
Birmingham, Alabama
1903-1911 Secretary
1911-1936 Director

BINION, Stanley B.
Houston, Texas
1981-1982 Director

BLUM, Arnold S.
Macon, Georgia
1952-1960 Director

BOGART, Ralph M.
Bethesda, Maryland
1972-1988 Director

“BOYD, A. Pollack
Chattanooga, Tennessee
1932-1949 Director
1949-1950 Vice President
1950-1952 President

1952-1955 Director
1955-1966 Director Emeritus

“BOYD, Basil M., Jr.
Charlotte, North Carolina
1985-1992 Director

BOYD, Llewellyn
Chattanooga, Tennessee
1958-1969 Director
1970-1971 2nd Vice President
1972-1973 1st Vice President
1974-2004 Director

“BOYNTON, Ben Lee
Dallas, Texas
1949-1950 Director

BRAZIL, W.O. “Bill”
Asheville, North Carolina
2003-2004 Director

BRENNAN, James H., Jr.
Dothan, Alabama
1974-1976 Director
1977 2nd Vice President
1978-1979 Vice President
1980-1981 President
1982-1998 Director
1999-2004 Director Emeritus

BRENNAN, James H., III
Chattanooga, Tennessee
1987-2004 Director

BROGDEN, William M.
Tulsa, Oklahoma
1981 Director
1982 VP Junior Affairs
1983-1984 Director

BROWN, James E.
Dallas, Texas
2003-2004 Director

*Deceased
Incumbent

BROWN, M. M. "Buster," Jr.
 Dallas, Texas
 1981-1983 Director
 1984-1987 Treasurer
 1988-1989 2nd Vice President
 1990-1991 1st Vice President
 1992-1993 President
 1994-2004 Director

BROWN, Thomas O.
 Marietta, Georgia
 1971-1978 Director
 1979-1981 VP Junior Affairs
 1982-1985 Director

BRUNSON, James F.
 Greenville, South Carolina
 1991-1992 Director

BUCHHOLZ, Robert C.
 Asheville, North Carolina
 1958-2001 Director
 2002-2004 Director Emeritus

***BUSH, Reuben G.**
 New Orleans, Louisiana
 1931-1938 Director
 1938-1947 Vice President
 1948-1953 Director Emeritus

BUTLER, Kevin F.
 West Palm Beach, Florida
 1995-2002 Director
 2003-2004 Treasurer

***CAMP, Clarence**
 Ocala, Florida
 1924-1947 Director

CAMPBELL, Jack H.
 High Point, North Carolina
 1976-1980 Director

CAPEHART, Leroy S.
 Gulfport, Mississippi
 1961-1967 Director
 1972-1973 Director

***CARROLL, Leigh**
 New Orleans, Louisiana
 1902-1936 Director

CASE, John B.
 San Antonio, Texas
 1972-1980 Director

CHADWICK, Kermit
 Gulfport, Mississippi
 1957-1961 Director

***CHAPMAN, Robert F.**
 Camden, South Carolina
 1984-1987 Director

CHAPMAN, Robert H., Jr.
 Spartanburg, South Carolina
 1961-1976 Director

CLARK, Ethan A.
 Orangeburg, South Carolina
 1967-1972 Director

***CLARK, N. R.**
 Mobile, Alabama
 1904-1906 Director

***COFFEY, Alden**
 Ft. Worth, Texas
 1946-1949 Director

COLE, R. H.
 Greenwood, Mississippi
 1926-1933 Director

COLLARD, Dick
 Columbia, Tennessee
 1951-1956 Director

***COLVILLE, Fulton**
 Atlanta, Georgia
 1906-1909 Director

***CONDON, Martin J.**
 Memphis, Tennessee
 1922-1940 Director

***COOK, James**
 Memphis, Tennessee
 1981-2003 Director

***COTTER, T. B.**
 Pinehurst, North Carolina
 1905-1906 Director

*COWDEN, S. D.
Nashville, Tennessee
1916-1918 Secretary-Treasurer

*COX, G. S.
Thomasville, Georgia
1905-1906 Director

CULP, John “Tommy”
Houston, Texas
1995-2004 Director

*CUMMINGS, Bryan
Augusta, Georgia
1904-1906 Director

CUSHMAN, John, Jr.
Charlotte, North Carolina
1967-1969 Director

*CUSHMAN, Paul G.
Palm Beach, Florida
1955-1957 Secretary-Treasurer
1957-1960 Director
1960-1982 Director Emeritus

DARRAGH, Ted
Little Rock, Arkansas
1959-1962 Director
1976-1979 Director

DAVENPORT, Charles
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
1959-1966 Secretary-Treasurer

*DAVEY, William E.
Atlanta, Georgia
1974-1979 Director

*DAVIDSON, Robert
Chattanooga, Tennessee
1904-1905 Director

DAVIS, Glenn
Lockhart, Florida
2003-2004 Director

DAVIS, T. Wayne
Jacksonville, Florida
2001-2004 Director

DELLINGER, Raiden W.
Rome, Georgia
1970-1973 Director

DeWESE, Richard W.
Tupelo, Mississippi
1982-1983 Director

*DEXTER, Charles L.
Dallas, Texas
1921-1923 Director
1931-1934 Director

DINKLER, Carling, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia
1957-1958 Director

DONALD, Henry W.
Birmingham, Alabama
2001-2004 Director

DOWELL, Walter
Walnut Ridge, Arkansas
1963-1969 Director
1971-1973 Director

DUDLEY, Charles
Greenville, South Carolina
1956-1962 Director

DUFFIE, Edward R.
Savannah, Georgia
2000-2004 Director

*du FOUR, W. C.
New Orleans, Louisiana
1905-1906 Director

DUNN, Mitchell
Savannah, Georgia
2001-2004 Director

EASTMAN, Joel
Dallas, Texas
1998-2004 Director

EDENTON, Bruce C.
Jackson, Tennessee
1974-1996 Director

EDMONDSON, George E.
Tampa, Florida
1950-1951 Director

*EDRINGTON, John P. "Jack"
Memphis, Tennessee
1905-1906 Director

*EDWARDS, A. C.
Dallas, Texas
1905-1906 Director

ELLIS, John B. "Sonny"
Atlanta, Georgia
1957-1966 Director

ELLIS, John Tyler
Columbus, Georgia
1947-1954 Director

*ENGLAND, J. E.
Little Rock, Arkansas
1916-1923 Director

ENGLERTH, Fred L.
Ft. Worth, Texas
1959-1970 Director

*EUSTIS, H. S.
New Orleans, Louisiana
1905-1906 Director

FARR, Douglas T.
Monroe, Louisiana
1989-1997 Director

*FERGUSON, William L., Jr.
New Orleans, Louisiana
1963-1967 Director

FIELDS, David E., Jr.
Charleston, South Carolina
1976-1980 Director

FOSTER, Lewis C., Jr.
Knoxville, Tennessee
1992-1998 Director
1999-2000 Treasurer
2001-2002 2nd Vice President
2003-2004 1st Vice President

*FOWLER, Walter C.
Alexandria, Louisiana
1983-1985 Director
1986-1987 2nd Vice President
1988-1989 1st Vice President
1990-1991 President
1992-1996 Director

*FREDERICKSON, George
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
1916-1923 Director

*GAINES, Albert W.
Chattanooga, Tennessee
1902-1903 President

GARRISON, Jay Arthur
Knoxville, Tennessee
2002-2004 Director

GILES, Marvin, III
Richmond, Virginia
1974-1978 Director

*GOODWYN, D. M.
Louisville, Kentucky
1909-1924 Director

*GORDON, Jennings B.
Sarasota, Florida
1938-1953 Director
1953-1954 Secretary-Treasurer
1954-1957 Director
1957-1959 1st Vice President
1959-1961 President
1961-1964 Director
1965-1985 Director Emeritus

*GRAVES, R. W.
Rome, Georgia
1902-1904 Director

GRAY, A. Downing
Pensacola, Florida
1968-1996 Director
1997-2004 Director Emeritus

GRAY, Bahnson
Winston-Salem, North Carolina
1957-1959 Director

*GRAY, J. J., Jr.
Nashville, Tennessee
1926-1931 Director

*GREEN, Charles
Laurel, Mississippi
1933-1946 Director

*GREER, Shel A.
Bowling Green, Kentucky
1955-1962 Director
1962-1965 VP Senior Affairs

*GROOVER, F. C.
Jacksonville, Florida
1913-1930 Director

GROSS, Frank B.
Winter Haven, Florida
1968-1985 Director

*GUNN, Will
Atlanta, Georgia
1924-1930 Director

*GUNTER, W.A., Jr.
Montgomery, Alabama
1912-1924 Director

HACKLER, Joseph B.
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina
1991-1997 Director
1998 Treasurer
1999-2000 2nd Vice President
2001-2002 1st Vice President
2003-2004 President

*HADDOCK, Paul F.
Charlotte, North Carolina
1931-1936 Director
1936-1938 Vice President

HALL, Sam
Hattiesburg, Mississippi
2000-2003 Director

HANCOCK, C. Cabell, Jr.
Richmond, Virginia
1970-1973 Director
1974-1975 1st Vice President
1976-1977 President

1978-1997 Director
1998-2004 Director Emeritus

*HANCOCK, Jackson B.
Delray Beach, Florida
1969-1973 VP Senior Affairs
1974-1981 Director

*HANES, H. L.
Nashville, Tennessee
1918-1930 Secretary/Treasurer

HANSEN, Harald R.
Atlanta, Georgia
1985-2004 Director

*HARRIS, A. B.
Birmingham, Alabama
1931-1934 Director
1934-1936 Vice President
1936-1946 Director

HARRISON, Charles W.
Decatur, Georgia
1967-1970 Director

HARVIE, Roger A.
Orlando, Florida
1993-2004 Director

HATTIER, Gilbert, Jr.
New Orleans, Louisiana
1966-1968 VP Senior Affairs
1969-1972 Director

HAWKINS, John E.
Lexington, Kentucky
1970-1974 Director

HAYS, James R., Jr.
Tulsa, Oklahoma
1996 Director

*HEALEY, Jack
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
1972-1975 Director

*HENDERSON, D. S.
Chattanooga, Tennessee
1919-1931 Director

HERRON, Ed, Jr.
Houston, Texas
1939-1946 Director

HERSHFELT, Don
Tupelo, Mississippi
1998-2004 Director

HEYBURN, William
Louisville, Kentucky
1957-1958 Director

*HILL, William P.
Atlanta, Georgia
1903-1906 Director

*HILLYER, Charles C.
Jacksonville, Florida
1963-1987 Director
1988-1997 Director Emeritus

HORNE, Richard P.
Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina
1976-1981 Director

HOTCHKISS, Elmore D., Jr.
Richmond, Virginia
1936-1938 Director

HOWELL, William R. "Billy"
Houston, Texas
1933-1938 Director

*HUDSON, Scott
Atlanta, Georgia
1922-1946 Director

HUGHES, David H.
Orlando, Florida
1997-2004 Director

HULLENDER, John Robert
San Antonio, Texas
1995-2004 Director

*JACOBY, Louis
Dallas, Texas
1924-1931 Director

*JEFFORDS, M. K., Jr.
Orangeburg, South Carolina
1946-1951 Director
1951-1953 Secretary-Treasurer
1953-1955 Vice President
1955-1957 President
1957-1961 Director

JEMISON, Elbert S., Jr.
Birmingham, Alabama
1953-1954 Director
1954-1955 Secretary-Treasurer
1955-1957 Vice President
1957-1959 President
1959-1980 Director
1981-2004 Director Emeritus

JETT, William J.
Maumelle, Arkansas
1992-2001 Director

*JOHNSON, Albin S.
Lexington, South Carolina
1985-1989 Director
1990-1991 Treasurer
1992-1993 2nd Vice President
1994-1995 1st Vice President
1996-1997 President

JONES, E. Austin
Orlando, Florida
1981 Director
1982-1983 Treasurer
1984-1985 2nd Vice President
1986-1987 1st Vice President
1988-1989 President
1990-1997 Director
1998-2004 Director Emeritus

*JONES, Jesse
Houston, Texas
1916-1923 Director

KEMP, A. Harcourt
Louisville, Kentucky
1977-1981 Director

KENNON, Charles S.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
1978-1983 Director

KERNS, Steve
Houston, Texas
1995-1998 Director

KEY, James W. "Billy"
Columbus, Georgia
1973-1975 Director
1976-1977 Vice President
1978-1979 President
1980-1996 Director
1997-2004 Director Emeritus

KING, Joe H.
Birmingham, Alabama
1980-1993 Executive Secretary
1994-2004 Director

KLEWFER, L.W.
Hampton, Virginia
1976-1979 Director

LATTIMORE, William, Jr.
Savannah, Georgia
2001-2004 Director

LITTLE, Jean
Spartanburg, South Carolina
1970-1974 Director

LOWRY, Robert, Jr.
Huntsville, Alabama
1958-1984 Director

*LUPTON, John T.
Chattanooga, Tennessee
1905-1906 Director

*LURTON, H. H., Jr.
Nashville, Tennessee
1902-1904 Director

MacCALLUM, Charles E.
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
1976-1998 Director
1999-2004 Director Emeritus

*MALLORY, A. H.
Memphis, Tennessee
1906-1918 Director

MANN, William D.
Jackson, Mississippi
1984-1994 Director

*MANSON, Andrew
Darien, Georgia
1903-1909 Vice President

*MANSON, Robert
Darien, Georgia
1905-1906 Director

MARBUT, John W., Jr.
Macon, Georgia
1989-1997 Director

MARS, Sam
Middlesboro, Kentucky
1976-1977 Director

*MASSIE, W.K.
Lexington, Kentucky
1904-1905 Director

McCARTY, Buford R.
Birmingham, Alabama
1988-1993 Asst. Exec. Secretary
1994-2004 Executive Secretary

*McCLOSKEY, J. J.
Asheville, North Carolina
1902-1903 Vice President
1903-1904 President
1904-1905 Director

McCLURE, Edwin
Shreveport, Louisiana
1938-1939 Director

McDOWELL, W. D. P.
Atlanta, Georgia
1953-1957 Director

McKEY, John D.
Orlando, Florida
1962-1975 Director

McKEY, John D., Jr.

Hobe Sound, Florida
 1982-1993 Director
 1994-1995 Treasurer
 1996-1997 2nd Vice President
 1998 1st Vice-President
 1999-2000 President
 2001-2004 Director

***McROBERTS, George A.**

Danville, Kentucky
 1904-1906 Director

***McWANE, William**

Birmingham, Alabama
 1946-1952 Director
 1952-1953 Vice President
 1953-1955 President
 1955-1959 Director
 1959-1978 Director Emeritus

MERRITT, Richard

Bay St. Louis, Mississippi
 1974-1978 Director

MILNER, Orvis

Knoxville, Tennessee
 1975-2004 Director

MOONEY, Burgett H., Jr.

Rome, Georgia
 1957-1973 Director

MOORE, C. Alex

Dallas, Texas
 1992-1997 Director

MOORE, W. Cabell, Jr.

Richmond, Virginia
 1992-2004 Director

MOORE, Elliott D.

Orangeburg, South Carolina
 1958-1959 Director

MOORE, Richard D.

Savannah, Georgia
 2001-2004 Director

***MOREY, Dale**

High Point, North Carolina
 1963-1972 Director
 1973 2nd Vice President
 1974-1975 President
 1976-1990 Director
 1991-2002 Director Emeritus

***MOSES, C. F.**

Savannah, Georgia
 1904-1906 Director

***MUNGER, S. I.**

Dallas, Texas
 1913-1921 Director

MURRAH, Verne C.

Ormond Beach, Florida
 1950-1956 Director

NABERS, Beverly C.

St. Petersburg, Florida
 1951-1963 Director
 1963-1988 Director Emeritus

***NELSON, C. L.**

Louisville, Kentucky
 1905-1906 Director

***NICOL, Thomas A.**

Alexander City, Alabama
 1957-1973 Director

NORWOOD, Wynton C.

Maumelle, Arkansas
 1982-1991 Director
 1992-1993 Treasurer
 1994-1995 2nd Vice President
 1996-1997 1st Vice President
 1998 President
 1999-2004 Director

***OEHMIG, Lewis W.**

Chattanooga, Tennessee
 1972-1993 Director
 1994-2002 Director Emeritus

OWENS, John C.
Lexington, Kentucky
1962-1967 Director
1972-1977 Director
1978-1981 Treasurer
1982-1983 2nd Vice President
1984-1985 1st Vice President
1986-1987 President
1988-1995 Director
1996-2004 Director Emeritus

OWENS, John Robert
Lexington, Kentucky
1992-2004 Director

*PAINE, M. P., Jr.
Charleston, South Carolina
1905-1906 Director

*PAYNE, Gibson
Dallas, Texas
1934-1936 Director

PENDLETON, John E., Jr.
West Palm Beach, Florida
1960-1972 Director

PENROSE, John J.
Miami Shores, Florida
1957-1958 Director

PERKINS, Henry S.
Pensacola, Florida
2003-2004 Director

*PERKINS, David A.
Asheville, North Carolina
1958-1961 Director
1961-1963 2nd Vice President
1963-1964 1st Vice President
1965 President
1966-1983 Director
1984-1993 Director Emeritus

*PERRY, Sam
Birmingham, Alabama
1936-1945 Director

*PERSON, Curtis S., Sr.
Memphis, Tennessee
1958-1965 Director

1966-1967 2nd Vice President
1968-1969 1st Vice President
1970-1971 President
1972-1980 Director
1981-1997 Director Emeritus

PERSON, Curtis S., Jr.
Memphis, Tennessee
1968-1975 Director

PETERSON, Louis B.
Vero Beach, Florida
1967-1973 Director
1974-1976 VP Senior Affairs
1977-1983 Director

PIERSON, J. Edgerton
Shreveport, Louisiana
1988-2004 Director

POOLE, Grover D.
Jonesboro, Arkansas
1970-1971 Director
1981-1987 Director

PRIDE, Richard F., Jr.
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
1984-1995 Director

*PRITCHETT, Harry H.
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
1951-1957 Director
1957-1959 Secretary-Treasurer
1959-1963 1st Vice President
1963-1964 President
1965-1967 Director
1967-1981 Director Emeritus

*RAINWATER, Charles V.
Pensacola, Florida
1930-1936 Secretary-Treasurer
1936-1946 President
1946-1973 Director Emeritus

*RAINWATER, Crawford V.
Pensacola, Florida
1939-1950 Director
1950-1951 Secretary-Treasurer
1966-1971 Director
1972 2nd Vice President
1973-1991 Director

RAMSAY, Robert M.
 Birmingham, Alabama
 1965-1982 Director
 1983-2002 VP Junior Affairs
 2003-2004 Director Emeritus

RANDALL, Thomas H., Sr.
 Charleston, South Carolina
 1979-1981 Director

RAWLINS, Robert S.
 Dallas, Texas
 1985-1987 Director

***READ, Lee S.**
 Louisville, Kentucky
 1938-1946 Director
 1946-1950 Secretary-Treasurer
 1950-1952 Vice President
 1952-1953 President
 1953-1964 Director Emeritus

***REDDING, W. C.**
 Macon, Georgia
 1911-1918 Director

REID, John M.
 Chattanooga, Tennessee
 1971-1973 Director

REYNOLDS, Al
 Birmingham, Alabama
 1998-2004 Director

***REYNOLDS, Walker, Jr.**
 Anniston, Alabama
 1963-1967 Director
 1968-1969 2nd Vice President
 1970-1971 1st Vice President
 1972-1973 President
 1974-1989 Director
 1990-2001 Director Emeritus

RHENNEY, Clarke
 Houston, Texas
 2000-2004 Director

RICE, Grantland, II
 Birmingham, Alabama
 1967-1975 Secretary-Treasurer
 1976-1979 Executive Secretary
 1980-2004 Director

***RICHARDS, Don**
 Cherokee Village, Arkansas
 1967-1976 Director
 1977 Treasurer
 1978-1983 Director
 1984 Director
 1985-2002 Director Emeritus

RICHARDSON, Joel W.
 Chattanooga, Tennessee
 2001-2004 Director

RIDDLE, Jimmy L.
 Madisonville, Kentucky
 1992-2004 Director

ROGERS, Frank
 Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida
 1938-1947 Director

ROSEN, Charles, II
 New Orleans, Louisiana
 1971-1979 Director

***ROTAN, George V.**
 Houston, Texas
 1923-1925 Director
 1936-1939 Director

RUSSELL, Henry H.
 Miami, Florida
 1958-1972 Director

***RYAN, J. C.**
 Memphis, Tennessee
 1911-1916 Secretary-Treasurer

SALMEN, Raymond F.
 New Orleans, Louisiana
 1947-1952 Director
 1956-1957 Director

SAVAGE, James A.
 Isle of Palms, South Carolina
 1992-2004 Director

*SCOTT, John M.
Charlotte, North Carolina
1918-1930 Director
1930-1934 Vice President
1934-1936 President
1936-1940 Director
1940-1945 Director Emeritus

SCOTT, Kenneth L.
Marietta, Georgia
1979-1985 Director

SHARPE, Paul C.
Memphis, Tennessee
1976-1982 Director

SHERARD, Moffatt G., Jr.
Charlotte, North Carolina
1982-1987 Director
1988-1989 Treasurer
1990-1991 2nd Vice President
1992-1993 1st Vice President
1994-1995 President
1996-2002 Director
2003-2004 Director Emeritus

SIMONS, A. Pollard
Dallas, Texas
1950-1955 Director

SINGLETON, Sandy H.
Edmond, Oklahoma
1989-1995 Director

*SIRRENE, J. E.
Greenville, South Carolina
1926-1930 Director

*SMART, Felix G. "Bubba"
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
1947-1948 Director

*SMITH, Horace F.
Nashville, Tennessee
1904-1930 President

*SMITH, L. T.
Anniston, Alabama
1902-1911 Treasurer
1911-1912 Director

*SMITH, Roger H.
Lexington, Kentucky
1931-1936 Director

SMITH, Terrence
New Orleans, Louisiana
1957-1958 Director

*SPOTTS, E. R.
Houston, Texas
1908-1911 Director

*SQUIER, Kirby
Chattanooga, Tennessee
1908-1909 Director

STACKHOUSE, Richard H.
Boynton Beach, Florida
1976-1990 Director

*STARK, I. F.
Louisville, Kentucky
1904-1905 Director

*STARK, William D., Jr.
Jacksonville, Florida
1947-1950 Director

STEVENS, Lem B.
Nashville, Tennessee
1956-1958 Director

*STEVENSON, Frank, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia
1996-2000 Director
2001-2002 Treasurer
2003 2nd Vice President

*STEWART, Charles H.
North Palm Beach, Florida
1958-1960 Director
1960-1961 2nd Vice President
1961-1963 President
1963-1971 Director
1972-1977 Director Emeritus

STOKES, Earl, Jr.
Louisville, Kentucky
1936-1938 Director

STROOPE, James L.
Houston, Texas
1974-1979 Director

*STROTHER, Ralph G.
Louisville, Kentucky
1924-1930 Director

TAYLOR, Ray H., Jr.
Greensboro, North Carolina
1952-1957 Director

THAMES, Allyn M.
Montgomery, Alabama
1968-1973 Director
1974-1975 2nd Vice President
1976-1981 Director

*THAMES, John A.
Birmingham, Alabama
1946-1950 Director

THIGPEN, Richard E., Jr.
Charlotte, North Carolina
1975-1977 Director
1978-1979 2nd Vice President
1980-1981 1st Vice President
1982-1983 President
1984-1992 Director

*THOMASSON, E. B.
Chattanooga, Tennessee
1909-1919 Director

*TILSON, Fred
Marshall, North Carolina
1940-1958 Director
1958-1960 2nd Vice President
1960-1961 Director
1962-1973 Director Emeritus

TRAMMELL, Marshall
Nashville, Tennessee
1963-1973 Director

TRAVIS, Robert C.
Jackson, Mississippi
1972-1973 Director

*TREADWELL, George H., Sr.
Memphis, Tennessee
1951-1960 Director
1961-1987 Director Emeritus

TUFTS, Peter V.
Pinehurst, North Carolina
1968-1982 Director

*TUFTS, Richard S.
Pinehurst, North Carolina
1938-1947 Director
1947-1949 Vice President
1949-1952 Director
1952-1980 Director Emeritus

TULLOS, C. Max
Jackson, Mississippi
1977-1980 Director

*TUPPER, James S.
Nashville, Tennessee
1931-1936 Director
1936-1946 Secretary/Treasurer
1946-1950 President
1950-1952 Director
1953-1974 Director Emeritus

TUTEN, Henry
Jacksonville, Florida
1974-1975 Director

VARN, Lester, Jr.
Jacksonville, Florida
1976 Director
1977-1978 VP Junior Affairs
1979 Director
1980-1981 2nd Vice President
1982-1983 1st Vice President
1984-1985 President
1986-1996 Director
1997-2004 Director Emeritus

VEGHE, Jack W.
Clearwater, Florida
1988-1995 Director
1996-1997 Secretary-Treasurer
1998 2nd Vice President
1999-2000 1st Vice President
2001-2002 President
2003-2004 Director

WAGHORNE, Richard C.
Dallas, Texas
2002-2003 Director

WALKER, Larry R.
Cordova, Tennessee
1995-2004 Director
2003-2004 Treasurer

WALL, Wyatt W. "Chip"
Richmond, Virginia
1995-2004 Director

***WALSH, Thomas E.**
Greenville, Mississippi
1946-1964 Director
1965-1976 Director Emeritus

***WATERS, John W.**
Alexandria, Louisiana
1959-1963 Director
1963-1964 2nd Vice President
1965 1st Vice President
1966-1967 President
1968-1982 Director
1983 Director Emeritus

WELCH, Harry L.
Salisbury, North Carolina
1975-1976 Director
1977-1981 VP Senior Affairs
1982 Director

***WESTALL, Henry**
Asheville, North Carolina
1924-1930 Director

***WHEELER, R. H.**
High Point, North Carolina
1930-1931 Director

WHELESS, N. H., Jr.
Shreveport, LA
1966-1974 Director

***WHITE, Sidney J.**
New Orleans, Louisiana
1936-1938 Director

***WHITE, Tom**
Memphis, Tennessee
1940-1947 Director

WHITE, William G., IV
Charlotte, North Carolina
1994-2004 Director

WILLIAMS, Don G.
Charlotte, North Carolina
1994-2004 Director

WILLIAMSON, Bob
Rogers, Arkansas
1998-2000 Director

WILLIAMSON, William H., III
Charlotte, North Carolina
1958-1964 Director
1965 2nd Vice President
1966-1967 1st Vice President
1968-1969 President
1970-1973 Director

WILSON, M. P. "Monk"
San Antonio, Texas
1961-1965
1970-1971 Director
1966-1967 President
1968-1982 Director
1983-1987 Director Emeritus

WINDER, Paul R.
Shreveport, Louisiana
1976-1993 Director

***WINSTON, J. C.**
Richmond, Virginia
1904-1905 Director

WITTENBERG, James
Memphis, Tennessee
1974-1978 Director

WOOD, Roy W.
Fayetteville, Arkansas
1948-1951 Director

YATES, Charles R.
Atlanta, Georgia
1946-1947 Director

***YERGASON, H. B.**
Birmingham, Alabama
1902-1903 Secretary

***Deceased**
Incumbent

*For when the one great scorer comes
To write against your name
He writes not that you won or lost
But how you played the game.*

THE FRAMED QUOTE BY GRANTLAND RICE THAT HUNG IN BOBBY JONES'S OFFICE.

SOURCES

- Bartlett, James Y. "Old Hickory," *Forbes FYI*, Winter, 1999.
- Bishop, Schuyler, ed. *A Passion for Golf: The Best of Golf Writing*. New York, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1998.
- Brown, Virginia Pounds. *Grand Old Days of Birmingham Golf*. Birmingham, Alabama: Beechwood Books, 1984.
- Bryant, James C. *Druid Hills Golf Club in Atlanta: The Story and the People, 1912-1997*. Atlanta, Georgia, 1998.
- Country Club of Charleston (South Carolina), The, membership directory.
- Cronin, Tim. *A Century of Golf: Western Golf Association, 1899-1999*. Chelsea, Michigan: Sleeping Bear Press, 1998.
- Current, Richard N., and T. Harry Williams, Frank Freidel, Alan Brinkley. *American History A Survey*, Sixth Edition. New York, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1983.
- Darwin, Bernard. *Golf Between Two Wars*, London, England: Chatto & Windus, 1944.
- Davis, Martin. *The Greatest of Them All: The Legend of Bobby Jones*. Greenwich, Connecticut: The American Golfer, Inc., 1996.
- DeLuca, Louis, "The Oldest Golf Course in America," *Golf Links: The Golf Quarterly*, Vol. 1, No. 1, Summer, 1990.
- Dey, Joseph C., Jr. "It Was Always Jones Against the Field," *Golf*, August, 1965.
- Ducibella, Jim. *Par Excellence: A Celebration of Virginia Golf*. Champaign, Illinois: Sports Publishing, Inc., 2000.
- Dufour, Charles L. *Seventy-Five Years: New Orleans Country Club, 1913-1988*. New Orleans Louisiana: New Orleans Country Club, 1988.
- Elliott, Charles. *East Lake Country Club History: Home Course of Bobby Jones*. Atlanta, Georgia: Cherokee Publishing Co., 1984.
- English, John P. "Middlesborough's Place in History," *USGA Journal and Turf Management*, February, 1954.

- Fountain, Charles. *Sportswriter: The Life and Times of Grantland Rice*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.
- Fraser, Charles F. "The Reorganization of the South Carolina Golf Club" essay written for Sea Pines Co., Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, 1980.
- Fox, David. *Richland Country Club: A History, Richland Country Club*. Nashville, Tennessee: Richland Country Club, 1989.
- Georgiady, Peter. "In the Beginning," *Golf Journal*, October, 1997.
- _____. "Oakhurst Links Takes Golfers Back In Time," *Golf Illustrated*, May, 1997.
- _____. "Pristine Chapels," *Golf Journal*, August, 1999.
- Girard, George. "Oakhurst – A Pioneer Course," *Golf Illustrated*, August, 1929.
- _____. *Golf Journal*, January/February, 2000.
- _____. *Golf World*, June 10, 1955.
- Grimsley, Will. *Golf: Its History, People & Events*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1966.
- Henderson, Ian, and Doug Stirk. *Golf in the Making*. Winchester, England, 1979.
- Hopkins, Linton C. *Where Bobby Learned to Play*. Atlanta, Georgia: McGuire Publishing Co., 1998.
- Jemison Jr., Elbert S. *Playback: From Hickory Nuts to Hall of Fame*. Birmingham, Alabama: Hole-High Publishing, 1997.
- Jones, Robert Tyre (Bobby), Jr. *Golf Is My Game*. Garden City, New York, New York: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1960.
- Jones, Robert Tyre, Jr. *Bobby Jones on Golf*, New York, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1966, Golf Digest Inc., 1984.
- Jones, Robert T., Jr., and O.B. Keeler. *Down the Fairway: The Golf Life and Play of Robert T. Jones Jr.* New York, New York: Minton, Balch & Company, 1927.
- "Kentucky Had Pioneer Golf," *Plymouth Traveler*: The Plymouth dealer publication, Vol. 1, No. 5, April, 1960.
- Klein, Bradley S. *Discovering Donald Ross: The Architect and His Golf Courses*. Chelsea, Michigan: Sleeping Bear Press, 2001.
- Landau, Herman. *Adath Louisville: The Story of a Jewish Community*. Louisville, Kentucky: Grieb Printing Co., 1981.
- Lewis, Catherine M. *Considerable Passions: Golf, The Masters, and the Legacy of Bobby Jones*. Chicago, Illinois: Triumph Books, Inc., Atlanta History Center, 2000.
- MacKenzie, Alister. *The Spirit of St. Andrews*, Chelsea, Michigan: Sleeping Bear Press, 1995.
- Matthew, Sidney L. *Champions of East Lake—Bobby Jones and Friends*. Tallahassee, Florida: Impregnable Quadrilateral Press, 1999.
- _____. *Life and Times of Bobby Jones*. Chelsea, Michigan: Sleeping Bear Press, 1995.
- Neill, Nancy. *More Than Bricks and Mortar: A History of the Atlanta Country Club*. Roswell, Georgia: W. H. Wolfe Associates, 1987.
- Owen, David. *The Making of the Masters: Clifford Roberts, Augusta National, and Golf's Most Prestigious Tournament*. New York, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1999.
- Pearce, Gene. *The History of Tennessee Golf, 1894-2001*. Franklin, Tennessee: Hillsboro Press, 2002.

- PGA Tour Career Player Record Report, Joe Conrad, 1950-1969.
- Price, Charles. *A Golf Story: Bobby Jones, Augusta National, and the Masters Tournament*. New York, New York: Atheneum, 1986.
- _____. "This Demi-Paradise: The Story of Low Country Carolina" essay written for Sea Pines Co., Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, 1980.
- Reaves, Randolph P. *The History of Golf in Alabama: A Century of Memories*, Montgomery, Alabama: Publications for Professionals, Inc., 1998.
- Reynolds, Morgan B. *Seventy Years of Belle Meade Country Club, 1901-1971*. Nashville, Tennessee: McQuiddy Printing Co., 1971.
- Rice, Grantland. *The Bobby Jones Story from the Writings of O. B. Keeler*, Atlanta, Georgia: Tupper & Love, 1953.
- Roberts, Clifford. *The Story of the Augusta National Golf Club*. Garden City, New Jersey: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1976.
- Rogers Jr., George C. "The History of Golf in South Carolina in the Late 18th Century" essay written for Sea Pines Co., Hilton Head Island, S.C., 1980.
- Rule, Bob. *Champions Golf Club, 1957-1976*. Houston, Texas: Graphics Unlimited, Inc., 1976.
- Satterfield, Carolyn Green. *The Country Club of Birmingham: Centennial History*. Birmingham, Alabama: The Country Club of Birmingham, 1999.
- Saunders, Bob. "Gentle Ben Turns Tiger in Southern," *Golf World*, August 3, 1971.
- Savannah (Georgia) Golf Club, The, membership directory.
- Southern Hills Country Club: A Fifty-Seven Year History, 1935-1992*. Tulsa, Oklahoma: Southern Hills Country Club, May 1, 1992.
- Sparkman, Mary A. "The Earliest Known Golf Club in America" essay. Historical Commission of Charleston, South Carolina.
- Tales of Pinehurst*, Vol. II. Pinehurst, North Carolina: The Gazette Newspapers, Inc., 1988.
- "The First 100 Clubs in America," *Golf Magazine*, January, 1995.
- Trimble, Frances. *Austin Country Club: One Hundred Years of Champions and Change*. Austin, Texas: The Whitley Company, 1999.
- Tufts, Richard S. "A Sense of Values in Amateur Sport," *USGA Journal and Turf Management*, June 1956.
- Whitley, Peggy. "American Cultural History: The Twentieth Century." Kingwood College Library, Houston, Texas. <http://kclibrary.nyhmccd.edu/decades.html>, October 1, 2002.
- Wind, Herbert Warren. *The Story of American Golf: Its Champions and Its Championships*, Third Edition, Revised. New York, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1975.
- Woolwine, Sam. "Lew Oehmig: The Legend Lives On...And On...And On," *Tennessee Golf Association Yearbook*, 1986.
- _____. "Sweet Swinging Lew From Chattanooga," *Tennessee Golfer*, Winter 1999/2000.
- Young, Rick. "Ben There, Won That," *Golf Journal*, May, 2002.

"I don't think it's by accident that golf is the most polite and well-mannered game on earth, a sport where every man or woman rises on the merits of his or her own skills and personal integrity, following rules that have remained essentially the same for the past five hundred years. What some players don't seem to quite grasp is that golf's enormous success can be attributed almost entirely to the fact that it hasn't changed much in a world where values are constantly shifting or, as some believe, eroding."

ARNOLD PALMER

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

NO HISTORY can be written without the assistance of many people. A written history of the Southern Golf Association (SGA) had been the dream of Joe Hackler, the current SGA president, for some time. It was my pleasure to make it come true. I appreciate his encouragement and the work he and Lewis Foster did to sell the project to their fellow directors. I am also indebted to Lewis and the other SGA directors from my home state of Tennessee, namely Lew Boyd, Jim Brennan, Jim Cook, Jay Garrison, Orvis Milner, Joel Richardson, Larry Walker, Lew Conner, and Griff Rudolph.

The coffers of the Southern Golf Association are not such that the publishing of this work could have been accomplished without many of its directors on a voluntary basis underwriting the project. They know who they are, I don't. Never did I ask for assistance from a director that they weren't responsive. The special help from John Culp, Joe King, Elbert Jemison Jr., Austin Jones, Bob Ramsay, and Al Reynolds was appreciated immensely.

My thanks are extended to Buford R. McCarty, the association's executive director, and his staff in Birmingham. Buford's encouragement and assistance certainly made the job easier. Ditto to Dick Horton and my daughter-in-law, Connie Pearce, of the Tennessee Golf Association in Franklin.

To Vinny Giles and Lanny Wadkins for writing the foreword, the directors

of the Southern Golf Association and I are grateful. Also, the courtesy extended to me by the many golfers I interviewed is something I will treasure. Many of the interviews were done by telephone and it is my wish that I meet each of you personally.

I have never met a librarian I didn't like. All are dedicated to service. Never have I found one any more cooperative than Patty Moran of the United States Golf Association in Far Hills, New Jersey. Knowing full well that there are oversights, please let me express to the following my thanks for your assistance: Michael Salmon, Amateur Athletic Federation of Los Angeles (AAFLA); Ken Bradley, Atlanta; Sam Hatcher, Atlanta; Chris Borders, Jo Ann Jordan, Atlanta Athletic Club; Emily Erwin, Catherine Lewis, Mickey Waldrop, Atlanta History Center; Barbara Spencer, Augusta (Georgia) National Golf Club; Leigh Anne Dillard, Bay Hill Club and Lodge, Orlando; Rich Gaffoglio, Capital City Club, Atlanta; Tad and Lisa Weeks, Champions Golf Club, Houston; Bill Hall, Charlotte Country Club; Honey Ryan, Chatham-Effingham-Liberty Regional Library, Savannah, Georgia; Neal and Madden Hatcher Jr., Columbus, Georgia; Ben Freeman, Country Club of Birmingham; Marc J. Raymond, Country Club of Charleston (South Carolina); Brian Stubbs and Jim Bishop, Country Club of Columbus (Georgia); Jeff Dotson, Country Club of North Carolina, Pinehurst, North Carolina; Martin Davis, Greenwich, Connecticut; Jerry McKenna, County of Henrico Public Library, Richmond, Virginia; Randy Delaney, Druid Hills Golf Club, Atlanta; Chuck Walsh, Florida State University; Lou DeLuca, Frankfort, Kentucky; Tommy Barnes, Rick Burton, Charlie Harrison, Chad Parker, Charlie Yates, East Lake Golf Club, Atlanta; Mark Antebi and Donna Edwards, Estes-Simmons Silverplating Ltd., Atlanta; Mike Green, Franklin, Tennessee; Ronnie Watts, Ft. Walton Beach, Florida; Vicki Newman, Marilyn Somers, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta; Lisa Storey, University of Georgia Library, Athens, Georgia; John Companiotte, *Golf Talk*; Bobby Greenwood, Cookeville, Tennessee; Cary Corbitt, Harbour Town Golf Links, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina; Amy Rupard Hilliard, High Point (North Carolina) Public Library; Ryan Blair, Holston Hills Country Club, Knoxville; John Hoover, Don Ryder, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia; Chris Wright, Indiana PGA, Columbus, Indiana; Matt Hurley, Chris Card, Innisbrook Resort, Tarpon Springs, Florida; Joanna Lochner, Jackson-Madison County Library, Jackson, Tennessee; Cal Brown, Juno Beach, Florida; Mark Hill, Kentucky Golf Association; Peggy Whitley, Kingswood College, Kingswood, Texas; Patrick Mehan, Jason Feirman, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge; Margaret Kirk, Middlesboro (Kentucky) Country Club; Tom and Barbara Shattuck, Ann Matheny, Middlesboro, Kentucky; Jeff Morton, Mississippi Golf Association; Linda B. Goldberg, Naamani Library, Jewish Community Center, Louisville; Bob Monsted, Robert J. Crifasi, New Orleans Country Club; Rick Bayliss, Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Michigan; Rick Coe, Oklahoma Golf Association; Ryan Cameron, Mike McGraw, Oklahoma State University; Allison McClow, PGA Tour, Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida; Lou Ferguson, Pinehurst (North Carolina) Resort; C.J. McDaniel, Plano, Texas; Peter Landau, St. Andrew's Golf Club, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York; Toby Browne, Savannah (Georgia) Golf Club; Shirley Small, Richmond, Virginia; Happ Lathrop, South Carolina Golf Association; Roberta Copp, South Carolina Library, Columbia, South Carolina; Lisa Reams, The South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston; Nick Sidorakis, Southern Hills Country Club, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Gary Behan, Joyce Butler, Joe Cohen, Scott Feller, Henry Levy,

Standard Country Club, Louisville; Tom Kanon, Tennessee State Archives and Library, Nashville; Barbara Sawyer, Three Rivers Regional Library, Brunswick, Georgia; Jeff Turtinen, Trans-Miss Golf Association; Doug Stark, Maxine Vigliotta, United States Golf Association, Far Hills, New Jersey; Julio L. Torres, Venezuelan Golf Federation; and Evan Frisby, Waterford Crystal, Waterford, Ireland.

To Brett Marshall and Danny Freels at Harbor Links Publishing for making me look good by providing excellent editing and design.

Finally, a special thanks to Sidney Matthew, Tallahassee, Florida, the recognized No. 1 authority on the life and times of Bobby Jones.

INDEX

Illustrations are shown in boldface type.

- Aaron, Tommy, 5, 128
 Adair, George W., Jr., 24, 35, 82, 83, 85
 See also George W. Adair Memorial Trophy
 Adair, Perry, 3, 20, 82
 1914-1920 Southern Amateur, 23, 78
 1921-1923 Southern Amateur, 24, 88-89, 90, 151
 Adams, Buck, 52
 Alabama, SGA member clubs, 196
 Alabama State Amateur, 92
 Alarcon, Rafael, 50, 150, 151, 152, 164
 Aldredge, George N., 78, 84, 85
 Alexander, Buddy, 5
 Alexander, Skip, 109, 117
 Americas Cup, 124, 135, 136, 137, 156-57
 Anderson, John G., 82
 Anderson, Willie, 2
 Andrade, Billy, 165
 Apawamis Club, 93, 118
 Arkansas, SGA member clubs, 196
 Armour, Tommy, 18, 19, 97
 Arnold, Lowry, 83, 103
 Arthur, Alexander Alan, 12, 13
 Atlanta Athletic Club (AAC), 27, 29-30, 35-40, 118
 East Lake Course, 20, 21, 82.
 See also East Lake Golf Club
 Atlanta Open, 34
 Audubon Golf Club, 2, 3, 71, 78, 81, 117
 Augusta National Golf Club, 6, 27, 28, 40-43, 109, 137
 Azinger, Paul, 44
- Barbarossa, Bob, 6
 Barker, Bill, 34
 Barker, Herbert H., 83
 Barnes, Jim, 18, 24, 83, 94, 95, 98
 Barnes, Luke, 118
 Barnes, Tommy, 117-18, 151
 1950 Southern Amateur, 126
 Bobby Jones and, 17-18, 117-18
 first Southern Amateur title by, 119
 SGA Hall of Fame inductee, 118, 166, 192
 Barrett, Thomas, Jr., 41
 Battle, William C., 6
 Baugh, Bob, Jr., 50, 100
 Baugh, Robert A., 103
 Baugh, Robert H., 23, 48, 68, 84
 Bay Hill Club and Lodge (Orlando), 43-44
 Bean, Andy, 43, 155, 157, 188
 Beckett, Howard, 34
 Beljan, Charlie, 37
 Bell, Judy, 173
 Bell, Peggy Kirk, 52
 Belle Meade Country Club, 52, 83, 95-97
 Beman, Deane, 136, 141
 Bendelow, Tom, 3, 35, 39, 82
 Billows, Ray, 108
 Biltmore Forest Country Club, 86, 92, 101
 Black, Andrew, 186-87
 Black, Charles H., Jr., 12, 101
- Blair, Tulle, 104
 Blum, Arnold, 6, 123-24, 126-27, 151
 SGA Hall of Fame inductee, 176, 192
 Boatwright, P.J., Jr., 6
 Bob Jones Award (USGA), 17
 1956, 188
 1971, 44
 1980-1982, 109, 138
 1990-1994, 6, 52, 155, 166
 2001, 40
 Bob Jones Trophy, 7, 128
 Bolt, Tommy, 59, 143
 Boomer, Aubrey, 18
 Bouden, Whitney, 78, 84, 85
 Bowles, Skipper, 51
 Boyd, A.P. ("Polly"), 4, 6, 23, 64, 88, 89
 Boyd, David, 128, 136
 Boyd, Lew, 6
 Bradford, Vincent, 92-93
 Brantly, Ed, 126, 127
 Brewer, Gay, 5, 53, 124, 127
 British Amateur, 24, 108, 109, 135
 Giles, Vinny, 155
 Jones, Bobby, 18, 22, 23
 Yates, Charlie, 17, 108
 British Open, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 135
 British Senior Amateur, 138-39, 166
 Brook Hollow Country Club, 86, 93, 101
 Brooke, Dixon, 50
 Brooks, Ed, 174, 186
 Brooks, Mark, 5, 54, 164
 Brothers, Mack, 157
 Brown, Bill, 151, 174
 Bruen, James, Jr., 108-109
 Bryan, G.W., 59
 Bryan, J.E., Sr., 59
 Buchholtz, Robert C., 6
 Buckner, Norton, 78
 Bullett, Thomas, 61
 Burke, Jack, Jr., 45, 46, 47, 92
 Burton, Glenn W., 128
 Bush, George, 81, 104
 Bush, Reuben G., 77, 78, 79, 81, 104
 Byrd, F.G., 20, 40, 77, 84
 Byrd, William, 51
- Callaway, Harold, 30
 Campbell, William C., 6, 125, 187, 188-89, 188, 192
 Capital City Club (Atlanta), 27, 33-34, 35, 83, 117, 157
 Carlton, O.S., 93, 101
 Carner, JoAnne Gunderson, 37
 Carolinas Amateur, 50, 138, 139
 Carolinas Championship, 109
 Carroll, Leigh, 68, 71, 78, 84, 103
 Casper, Billy, 92
 Cernan, Gene, 46
 Champions Golf Club (Houston), 45-48, 130, 149, 150, 154, 164
 Chapman, Dick, 5, 127, 129
 Charleston Country Club, 14
- Charlotte Country Club, 24, 86, 92, 101
 Chattanooga Golf and Country Club, 52, 86, 88, 100
 Cherokee Country Club, 52, 175
 Cherry, Don, 124, 136
 Chrysler Classic, 54
 Clark, Mark, 14
 Cleveland, W.G., 78
 Cobb, Fred, 107
 Cobb, George W., 39, 43, 49
 Coe, Charlie, 30, 136
 Coleman, Rev. Edwin C., 14-15
 Collett, Glenma, 63
 Colonial Country Club, 104
 Condon, Martin J., 84, 92, 103
 Conrad, Joe, 5, 123, 124-25, 165, 189
 Cooper, Harry, 18
 Cornum, Bill, 29
 Country Club, The, 3, 10, 14, 155
 Country Club of Birmingham, 48-50, 94, 116, 128, 140, 152
 Country Club of Columbus, 117, 128
 Country Club of North Carolina (Pinehurst), 50-52, 149, 150, 154
 Country Club of Virginia, 6, 109, 150, 188
 Couples, Fred, 44
 Cousins, Tom, 36, 39, 40
 Cowan, Gary, 141
 Cramer, Mrs. Stuart W., Jr., 129, 151
 Crannell, L.M., 128
 Crawford, Dick, 128
 Crenshaw, Ben, 21, 26, 47, 173
 Southern Amateur, 5, 149, 154-55, 155
 Crisman, Glenn, 86, 91-92
 Crisman, Otey, Jr., 92
 Crisman, William Otey, Sr., 92
 Cruickshank, Bobby, 18, 26
 Cudone, Carolyn, 60
 Cullins, Guy, 50
 Cummings, John, 115, 116, 119
 Cupp, Bob, 11, 43
 Curtis Cup, 63
 Cypress Point, 27, 42
- Dahlbender, Gene, Jr., 34, 117, 118
 Daley, E.W., 77, 84
 Dann, Carl, Jr., 109
 Darien Golf Club, 69
 Darwin, Bernard, 21
 Dey, Joe, 138
 De Vincenzo Roberto, 135
 Dean, J. Simpson, 34
 Decker, Keith, 176
 Deerwood Club, 152, 175
 Demaret, Jimmy, 45, 46, 47, 92, 154
 Dempsey, Jack, 29
 Devonshire Cup, 65
 Dexter, Charles L., Jr., 23, 40, 85
 Dickerson, Bubba, 5, 40
 Dickinson, Gardner, Jr., 108, 117, 119
 Dickson, Bob, 59
 Diegel, Leo, 18, 24, 85, 95, 96-97

- Digby, Fred, 81
 Dinkler, Carling, 119
 Dixie Open, 95
 Doak, Tom, 52
 Doering, Art, 107
 Donaldson, George, 11
 Dotson, Jeff, 51
 Druid Hills Golf Club, 3, 27, 34, 82, 83, 94
 Duncan, George, 95
 Dunes Golf and Beach Club, The (Myrtle Beach), 59–60, 60, 136
 Dunkelberger, Bobby, 108, 109, 115, 117
 Dunlap, George T., Jr., 18
 Dunlap, Scott, 43, 164
 Durham, Herb, 128
 Duval, David, 5
 Dye, Pete, 49, 63
 Dyer, Frank, 88, 91, 100, 101

 Eagleton, Lee, 53, 174, 175
 East Lake Golf Club, 35, 38, 118
 Bobby Jones and, 17, 18, 77
 course design, 3, 37, 39, 40, 82–83
 Easterly, Harry W., Jr., 6
 Edgar, J. Douglas, 24, 34, 94, 95, 97–98, 100
 Edrington, John P., 73, 77, 84
 Egan, H. Chandler, 5, 42, 73, 74, 78
 Egan, Walter, 4
 Eger, David, 167
 Ehle, Harry, 86, 91, 92, 93, 101
 Eisenhower, Dwight D., 28, 42
 Eisenhower Trophy, 167
 Elkington, Steve, 46
 Eller Cup, 65
 Ellis, J.B. (“Sonny”), 6, 108, 136
 Els, Ernie, 44
 Espinosa, Al, 30
 Eutis, Lawrence, 71, 73, 78
 Evans, Chick, 18, 19, 82, 88, 149
 Everett, Alvin, 104

 Falso, Nick, 173
 Farmington Country Club, 4, 6, 165
 Farr, Doug, 175, 176
 Farrell, Johnny, 18, 24, 95, 98, 99, 101
 Faxon, Ross, 68
 Fazio, George, 43, 47–48
 Fazio, Tom, 34, 43, 57
 Fergus, Keith, 188
 Finger, Joe, 36, 43
 Finsterwald, Dow, 44
 Fleisher, Bruce, 5–6, 140
 Florida, SGA member clubs, 197
 Florida Citrus Open Invitational, 44
 Florida State Amateur, 44
 Flowers, Berry, 152
 Floyd, Raymond, 59
 Flynn, William S., 62–63
 Ford, Gerald R., 157
 Foster, Keith, 58
 Foster, S.F. (“Ted”), 92, 101
 Foulis, James, 3
 Fox, Joseph, 10
 Franklin, Davie, 139
 Fraser, Alexa. See Stirling, Alexa
 Freeman, Cody, 186–87
 Frost, Marcellus, 96
 Furgol, Ed, 138

 Gaffoglio, Rich, 34
 Gaillard, Gene, 117
 Gaines, Albert W., 68, 69, 70, 72, 174
 Gallant, Matt, 186–87
 Gardner, Robert A., 81–82
 Garlington, Dick, 111, 117
 Geiberger, Al, 149
 George W. Adair Memorial Trophy, 7, 24, 36–37, 82, 90, 154
 Georgia, SGA member clubs, 197–98
 Georgia Amateur, 118, 157
 Georgia Mid-Amateur, 157
 Georgia State Amateur Championship, 20, 22, 34, 40, 109
 Giddens, Nelson, 88, 91, 92, 100, 101
 Giles, Marvin (“Vinny”), 5, 6, 151, 155–57, 176
 1967 Southern Amateur, 139, 140, 150, 156
 1968 Virginia State Amateur, 63
 1975 Southern Amateur, 57, 149–50, 155
 SGA Hall of Fame inductee, 157, 166, 192
 Walker Cup, 156
 Gilliland, Hunt, 152
 Goalby, Bob, 135
 Godechaux, Frank, Jr., 24, 89, 90, 92, 100
 Goetze, Vicki, 57
 Golden, John, 95, 98, 99, 101
 Golf Digest, 123
 Goodloe, William, 139
 Goodman, Johnny, 18, 103
 Gornely, Bob, 104
 Goydos, Paul, 44
 Graham, Lou, 50, 158
 Grand Slam, 18, 24, 25, 26
 Grange, Red, 29
 Grant, George, 11
 Gravely, Ed, 126
 Graves, Robert, 68
 Gray, Downing, 50, 136, 140–42, 177, 178, 192
 Gray, J.J., Jr., 103
 Gray, John M., Jr. 70–71
 Green, Danny, 167
 Green, Hubert, 5, 6, 50, 139
 Southern Amateur, 139, 140, 141–42
 U.S. Open, 158
 Walker Cup, 140
 Greenbaum, Jerry, 127
 Greenbriar Resort, 10, 11
 Greenwood, Bobby, 140, 142, 142
 Grigsby, Paul R., 39
 Groom, Adam, 186
 Guldahl, Ralph, 103
 Gunn, Watts, 8, 12, 30, 151
 1925 U.S. Amateur, 8, 92–93
 1928 Southern Amateur, 86, 87
 SGA Hall of Fame inductee, 93, 176, 192
 Gunn, Will, Sr., 92
 Gustin, Jon, 142

 Haas, Fred, Jr., 104, 105, 106, 107–108, 111
 Hackett, Dock, 119
 Hackler, Joseph B., 2, 60
 Hagen, Walter, 18, 19, 30, 96, 98
 Hale America National Open, 19
 Hall, Charley, 49–50
 Hamer, George, 117, 119, 128, 151
 Hamilton, Alex, 189
 Hamorski, Joe, 60, 164
 Hannigan, Frank, 80

 Hanson, Beverly, 40
 Harper, Charles, 116, 117, 126
 Harris, A.B., 48, 100
 Harris, Chasteen, 88, 92, 94, 100, 101, 104
 Harris, Labron, Jr., 56–57, 138, 141, 151
 Harrison, Charles, 22, 22, 125–26, 126, 151
 Harrison, E.J. (“Dutch”), 137
 Hayes, Mark, 156
 Heafner, Vance, 43, 54, 152, 157, 164
 Heard, Bryan, 23, 85
 Heath, Jack, 92, 101
 Hebert, Jay, 46
 Heisman, John, 35
 Henderson, D.S., 88
 Henry, George Walker (“Bunky”), 139, 151
 Heritage Classic, 15
 Heyburn, William, 99
 Hill, William P., 68
 Hills, Arthur, 51
 Hinson, Larry, 140, 152
 Hobday, Simon, 57
 Hogan, Ben, 19, 47, 77, 106, 115, 123, 173
 Holder, Mike, 151
 Hollins, Marion, 42
 Holston Hills Country Club (Knoxville), 52–53, 127, 136
 Homan, Gene, 25
 Homestead, The (Hot Springs), 6, 10, 61–63, 61
 Honors Course, The (Ooltewah), 63–65, 64
 Hope, Bob, 47
 Hopkins, Edwin, Jr., 188
 Horn, Blinkey, 104
 Houston Champions International, 47
 Howell, Billy, 104
 Howell, Charles, III, 174, 175–76, 176
 Hudson, Scott, 83
 Hughes, Julius, 104, 110, 117
 Hunter, James, 108
 Hunter, Robert, 42
 Hutchison, Jock, 18, 94, 95, 98
 Hybl, Ryan, 37, 151, 186
 Hyndman, Bill, 30, 31

 Ingalls, Melville E., 62
 Ingram, Cecil, 164
 Ingram, Sarah, 64
 Innisbrook Resort (Tarpon Springs), 54–55, 54, 150
 Inwood Country Club, 22, 29

 Jackson, Tim, 177, 178–79, 179, 192
 Jacoby, Louis, 23, 80, 84, 85, 101
 January, Don, 124, 128
 Janzen, Lee, 5, 55
 Jarvis, Dan, 91, 96, 100
 Jeffords, M.K., Jr., 128
 Jeffords, Mitt, 6
 Jemison, Elbert S., Jr., 116, 142, 153, 157–58, 179
 Jenkins, Dan, 60
 Joe Conrad Award, 125
 John M. Scott Memorial Trophy, 129, 151
 Johnston, Harrison R., 24
 Jones, Bobby, 4, 8, 12, 17–32, 67, 82, 151
 Atlanta Athletic Club, 36
 Augusta National, 41, 42–43
 death of, 149
 on Douglas Edgar, 98

- early golf tournaments, 23–24
 early influences on, 77
 and East Lake, 37
 influence of George Adair on, 82
 SGA Hall of Fame inductee, 150, 152, **153**, 192
 Southern Amateur, 78, 88–89, 92, 93, 100, 101
 Southern States Four-Ball trophy, 110–11
 St. Andrews, 22, 30–31
 U.S. Amateur, 8, 20, 23, 92, 154
 U.S. Open, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24–25, 29, 30
 Walker Cup, 19, 22, 23, 24
 See also Bob Jones Award, Bob Jones Trophy
- Jones, L.P., 88, 92, 101
 Jones, R.A. (“Dicky”), 93
 Jones, Rees, 40, 51, 63
 Jones, Robert P., 82
 Jones, Robert Trent, 43, 49, 58, 62, 63
 Jones, Robert Trent, Sr., 51, 59–60
 Jones, Robert Tyre, Jr. See Jones, Bobby
 Jones, Robert Tyre, III, 110, **153**
 Journal Cup, The, 95, 98, 99
 Junior World Cup, 37
 Junior-Senior Championship, 144
- Keeler, O.B., 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28
 Keiser, Herman, 53
 Keller, Lewis, Sr., 11
 Kentucky, SGA member clubs, 198
 Kentucky Golf Club, 13
 Kentucky State Amateur, 2
 Key, James W. (“Billy”), 142, 186, 187, 188, 192
 Kich, Gary, 157
 Killian, Mike, 164
 King, Betsy, 37
 King, Joe II., 7, 152, 177, **179**, 192
 Kirby, Dorothy, 34
 Kite, Tom, 5, 44, **150**, 154, 173
 Knowles, Ellis, 73, 77, 78, 81, 84, 85
 Knoxville Jaycee Supreme Open, 53
 Koch, Gary, 154, 157
 Kuchar, Matt, 5
 Kuehne, Hank, 5
- LaFoy, John, 43, 49
 LaGorce Country Club, 99, 126, 127, 128–29
 Lamprecht, Fred, 82, 92, 101
 Larkin, Jack, Jr., 57
 LeBourgeois, J.C., 93, 101
 Lee, Joe, 44
 Lehman, Tom, 59
 Leide, Bill, 22
 Leonard, Justin, 5, 166, 173, 174, 175, 189
 Leslie, Paul, 107, 108
 Levy, Ralph, 144
 Lewis, Andrew, 61
 Lewis, Thomas, 61
 Lindstrom, Murle, 60
 Linville Golf Club, 124–25
 Little, Lawson, 18, 154
 Littler, Gene, 124, 143
 Livingstone, George, 83
 Loar, Edward, 151, 175, **175**
 Lockhart, Gordon, 81, 82
 Long, Huey, 107, 108
 Lost Tree Club, 140, 149
- Louisiana, SGA member clubs, 198
 Louisiana State Amateur, 24, 90, 107
 Louisville Country Club, 73, 86, 91, 100
 Love, Davis, III, 5
 Lowery, Steve, 164, **164**
 Lowry, Bob, Jr., 158
 Lowry, Robert, 128
 Lumpkin, Jack, 125
 Lupton, John T., I, 65, 68
 Lupton, John T., III, 63–64, 65
 Lurton, Horace H., Jr., 68, 71
 Lusk, Robert, 68, 71
 Lyle, Sandy, 188
 Lyons, J.C., 79
- MacCallum, Charlie, 142
 Macdonald, Charles Blair, 11
 MacDonald, James, 96
 MacFarlane, Willie, 18, 29
 MacKenzie, Alister, 27, 42, 58
 Maffet, Kris, 174–75
 Mahaffey, John, 5
 Maiden, Stewart, 20, 21, 77
 Malarkey, Don, 136
 Malarkey, Mike, 136, **136**, 152, 164
 Manley, Hobart, 138
 Manor, Rob, 50, 174
 Manson, Andrew, 68, 69–70, 124, 165
 Maples, Ellis, 51
 Marr, Dave, 46
 Marston, Max, 18
 Maryland, SGA member clubs, 198
 Masters. See U.S. Masters
 Mattiace, Len, 50, 164
 Maxwell, Perry, 42, 43, 57, 58
 Maxwell, Press, 58
 McCarty, Buford R., 7, 177
 McCloskey, J.J., 68
 McClure, Edwin, 109, 111
 McCue, John, 136, 142
 McDonald, M.G., 2
 McDowell, Bert, 108
 McDowell, Dan, **125**
 McGill, Ralph, 110
 McIntosh, Mildred, 131
 McKnight, Tom, 176
 McLeod, Alexander, 11
 McLeod, Roderick, 11
 McNamara, Rob, 4, 165–66, **165**, 167
 McWane, Bill, 6, 116
 Mecham, Charlie, 44
 Melnyk, Steve, 5, 6
 Memphis Country Club, 3, 7, 52, 87–88, 92
 Memphis Invitational Open, 143
 Memphis Open, 107
 Merion Cricket Club, 3, 10, 23, 25, 82, 152
 Merrins, Eddie, 126, **127**
 Mickelson, Phil, 44, 55
 Middlecoff, Cary, 5, 64, 92
 Middlecoff, Dale, 108
 Middlesborough Country Club, 10, 11, 13
 Miller, Allen, 5, 6, 140
 Miller, Lindy, 150, 151, **152**, 164
 Mississippi, SGA member clubs, 198–99
 Mississippi State Amateur, 2
 Mitchell, Abe, 18, 95, 96–97, 100
 Moir, Richard, 189
 Monsted, Bob, 80, 81
 Montague, Cary, 11
- Montague, Russell W., 11
 Montedonico, Louis, 88, 92, 101
 Montgomery Country Club, 84, 92
 Moody, Orville, 47
 Mooney, Burgett, 129
 Moore, Harold A., **186**
 Moore, Tommy, 54
 Moreland, Gus, 154
 Morey, Dale, 51, 108, 138–39, **138**
 on Ben Crenshaw, 154
 SGA Award of Merit, 166
 SGA Hall of Fame inductee, 139, 152, 192
 Southern Amateur, 117, 119, 126, 136
 Walker Cup, 124, 137
 Morgan, J. Pierpont, 15, 61
 Morris, Old Tom, 10
 Morris, Jay, 43
 Morrisett, Ran, 52–53
 Morrow, Tommy, **127**
 Mountain Brook Club, 49, 152
 Mulherin, Frank, 111
 Munger, Jack, 104, 128
 Murphy, Bob, 5, 59
 Murphy, Reg, 6
- Nabors, Bev, **125**
 Nashville Golf and Country Club, 68, 84
 National Amateur, 138
 National Golf Links of America, 24
 National Hickory Championship, 11
 National Intercollegiate, 34, 73, 92, 107, 108
 National Pro-Amateur, 109
 NCAA Championship, 82, 107, 151, 154
 Neal, Albert, 117
 Nelson, Byron, 17, 26, 43, 53, 77, 107, 115
 Nelson, C.L., 68
 Nelson, Larry, 37
 New Orleans Country Club, 3, 78, 79, 81, 126, 128
 Nicklaus, Jack, 14, 17, 19, 20, 43, 115
 1961 Walker Cup, 136
 and Bobby Jones, 20
 British Open, 149
 redesign of St. Andrew's, 10
 Nicol, Tommy, 158
 Norman, Greg, 173
 North and South Amateur, 56, 109, 135, 136, 138
 North and South Open, 52, 56
 North and South Senior, 144
 North Carolina, SGA member clubs, 199
 North Carolina Amateur, 50, 138, 139
 North Carolina Country Club, 4
 Norton, Bernard, 68
 Norwood, Wyn, 167
- Oakhurst Links, 10–11
 Oakmont, 18, 58, 92, 93
 Oehmig, Lew, 64, 142, 166, 192
 Oklahoma, SGA member clubs, 199
 Olazabal, Jose Maria, 37
 Oliver, George, 73
 Olympic Cup, 88
 O'Neill, John, 165–66
 Ouimet, Francis, 18, 77, 108
- Packard, Larry, 54–55
 Packard, Roger, 55

- Palmer, Arnold, 43–44, **44**, 47, 131, 135
 Palmer, Johnny, **106**
 Partridge, David, 176
 Pate, Jerry, 5, 36, 43
 Patton, Billy Joe, 30, **126**, 136–38
 SGA Hall of Fame, 152, 192
 Southern Amateur, 53, 57, 155
 Walker Cup, 6, 124, 136, 140
 Patton, Chris, 5
 Patton, William. See Patton, Billy Joe
 Pavin, Corey, 44
 Pebble Beach Golf Links, 27, 103
 Peete, Calvin, 140
 Penick, Harvey, 155, 173
 Perkins, David A., **142**, **143**
 Perry Adair Memorial Trophy, 152, **154**
 Perry, Sam, 93–94, 104, 107, **116**
 SGA Hall of Fame inductee, 116, 152, 192
 Southern Amateur, 50, 93–94, 115
 See also Sam Perry Medal
 Person, Curtis, Sr., 64, 136, **150**, **151**, **155**, **156**
 senior tournaments, 142, 143–44, 157
 SGA Hall of Fame inductee, 144, 152, 192
 Persons, Peter, 165
 Peterson, Mark, 167
 Pfeil, Charles O., **99**
 Pfister, Ed, 165
 PGA, 77
 PGA Championship, 18, 173
 PGA Senior Tour, 60
 PGA Tour, 15, 40, 59, 77, 99, 107, 155
 Philadelphia Cricket Club, 10
 Phillips, Waite, 58
 Picard, Henry, 26
 Piedmont Driving Club, 27, 35
 Pierce, Harold W., 3
 Pinehurst Country Club, 6, 55–57, 130, 131, 150, 163
 Player, Gary, 135
 Plummer, Ralph, 47, 48
 Podolak, Michael, 37
 Pollack, Boyd, 88
 Porter Cup, 155
 Porter, Dorothy, 60
 Pott, Johnny, 108
 Poyner, Jim, 50–51
 Prescott, Tom, 88, 100
 Price, Charles, 21
 Pride, Dickie, 176
 Pritchett, Harry H., **142**
 Probasco, Betty Rowland, 64
 Professional Golfers Association of America.
 See PGA
 Purcell, Dr. Henry, 15
- Rainwater, Charles, 4, 100, **105**, 110
 Rainwater, Crawford, 111
 Ramsay, Herbert, 30
 Ramsay, Robert M., 142, 152
 Ransom, Ernie, 51
 Ray, Ted, 77
 Read, Lee S., 3, 6, **125**, 127, 128
 Rebel Yell Open, 53
 Redmond, Ralph, 40, 109
 Reid, John, 10
 Rexford, Howard, 25–26
 Reynolds, Walker, Jr., 50, 142, 151, **153**
 Rhorer, Arthur, 13
 Rice, Grantland, 21, 25, 42–43, 90, 95
- Rice, Grantland, II, 7, 129, 142, 177
 Richard, William D., 25
 Richardson, Joe, **129**
 Richmond City Amateur, 153
 Ridley, Carl ("Chick"), 23, 88, 100, 101
 Ridley, Fred, 5, **187**, 188, 192
 Riegel, Robert ("Skee"), 5, 109, **109**, 118, 154
 Rivers, Mendel, 14
 Robbins, Hillman, 5
 Roberts, Clifford, 41, 42–43, 149
 Roberts, Loren, 44
 Robinson, B.P., 128
 Rockefeller, John D., 15
 Roebuck Golf and Automobile Club, 23, 78, 83, 86, 100
 Rogers, Bill, **150**, 164
 Ross, Donald J., 3, 47, 83, 87
 Atlantic Athletic Club courses, 35, 39
 Country Club of Birmingham, 48, 49
 Holston Hills, 52
 The Homestead, 62
 Pinehurst Resort, 56
 Royer, Hugh, Jr., 128, 151, 158
 Rudolph, Mason, 127, 188
 Rumbough, Lewis, 68
 Runyan, Paul, 18–19
 Russell, Art, 150
 Russell, Fred, 29
 Russell, Randy, 28
 Ruth Eller Challenge Cup, 65
 Ryder Cup, 22, 44, 47, 155, 173
- Sam Perry Medal (SGA), 7, 94, 116–17, **153**
 Sam Perry Memorial Trophy, 116
 San Antonio Texas Open, 155
 Sanders, Doug, 126
 Sarazen, Gene, 18, 19, 29, 173, 179
 Sargent, George, 110
 Sargent, Harold, 110
 Savannah Golf Club, 10, 15
 Schuster, David, 153
 Schwartz, Albert F., 2, 68, 69–70
 Scott, John, 129
 Seay, Ed, 44
 Seitz, Nick, 26
 Selby, John, 118
 SGA (Southern Golf Association), 3–4, 6–7, 23, 82
 champions, 193–95. See also Southern Amateur, Southern Open
 early history of, 1, 2, 5, 6, 67–68
 members, 6, 74, 196–200
 officers and directors, 201–16
 SGA Award of Merit, 166
 SGA Hall of Fame, 2, 7, 130, 153
 criteria for induction into, 152–53, 192
 inductee list, 192.
 See also specific inductees
 SGA International Four-Ball Championship, 2
 Shepard, Alan, 149
 Sherwood, Walter C., 7
 Shreveport Country Club, 117, 136
 Shuster, David, 140
 Shute, Denny, 18
 Sigel, Jay, 5, 60
 Siler, Tom, 89
 Simon Bolivar Cup, 2, 166–67, 168–71, 180–83, 190, 191
 Simons, Jim, 153
- Simpson, Tim, 150, 151, **151**
 Simson, Paul, 64, 175
 Singleton, Billy, 59
 Smith, Alex, 35
 Smith, Burton, 35
 Smith, Charles B., 60, 136
 Smith, Griswold, 50–51
 Smith, Hoke, 35
 Smith, Horace F., 73–74, 82, 99
 death of, 103–104
 Southern Open, 83, 95–96
 Smith, Horton, 18, 19
 Smith, L.T., 68
 Smith, Macdonald, 18, 24–25
 Snead, John, 13
 Snead, Sam, 11, 62, 77, 137
 Somerville, Ross, 18
 Sones, Trey, 174
 Sott, Ken, 155
 South Carolina, SGA member clubs, 199
 South Carolina Golf Club, 9–10, 14–15
 Southeastern PGA Open, 19, 26
 Southern Amateur Championship, 4, 5, 7, 34, 78
 1902–1909, 66, 75
 1910–1919, 23, 28, 76, 77–80, 81, 84, 85
 1920–1929, 23–24, 85, **90–91**, 92, 99, 100, 101
 1930–1939, 102, 104, **105**, 109, 112–13
 1940–1949, 105, 114, 117, 120, 121
 1950–1959, 22, 122, 125–26, 127, 132, 133, 136
 1960–1969, 57, 134, 136, 139, 140, **142**, 145–47
 1970–1979, 57, 148, 150, 154, 157, 159–61, 174
 1980–1989, 150, 162, 164, 174
 1990–1999, 151, 168–71, 172, 174, 175, 180–83
 2000–2003, 184, 190, 191
 early history of, 2, 3, 68, 70
 by specific year, 193–94
 women's, 33
 Southern Golf Association. See SGA
 Southern Hills Country Club (Tulsa), 6, 34, 57–59, 57, 58
 Southern Junior, 2, 144, 151, 152, 175
 1970–1979, 57, 159–61
 1980–1989, 166, 168–71, 174 1990–1999, 180–83
 2000–2003, 190–91
 by specific year, 195
 Southern Junior-Senior, by specific year, 195
 Southern Open, 20, 22, 85
 1919, 24, 83, 94, 95
 1920, 24, 83, 94, 97, 100
 1922, 83, 94, 95, 100
 1923, 95
 1927, 24, 83, 94, 98–99, 101
 by specific year, 194
 Southern Senior, 129–30, 195
 1955–1959, 132–133
 1960–1969, 142, 145, 146, 147
 1970–1979, 139, **151**, 157, 159, 160, 161
 women's, 33
 Southern States Four-Ball, 3, 110–11, 117
 1937–1939, 109, 113
 1940–1948, 118, 120, 121
 by specific year, 194

Spicer, Emmett, 86, 88, 91, 92, **93**, 101, 104
 Spratley, Vernon, 155
 Sprogell, Frank, 91–92
 St. Andrews, and Bobby Jones, 21, 22, 30–31
 Stackhouse, Dick, 142
 Stauffer, I.H., 78
 Stauffer, W.E., 71, 84
 Stephens, Pat, 53, 165, 167
 Stewart, Andrew, 78
 Stewart, Charles H., **142**
 Stewart, Earl, 108
 Stewart, Payne, 57, 173
 Stewart, W.P., 78, 84, 124, 165
 Stiles, H.C., 68
 Stirling, Alexa, 20, 28, 34, 38
 Stone, David, 65
 Strange, Curtis, 5, 163, 188
 Street, Judy Eller, 64
 Suggs, Louise, 34, 37
 Sullivan, Des, 60
 Sutton, Hal, 5, 50
 Sweetser, Jess, 18, 93, 98

Tachau, Louis, 91
 Tampa Bay Classic, 55
 Tatum, Frank D., 158
 Taylor, Dick, 144
 Taylor, F. Morgan, Jr., 6
 Tennessee, SGA member clubs, 199–200
 Tennessee State Amateur, 6, 24, 53, 90, 91, 127, 166
 Terrell, William, 144
 Terzia, Leo, 107
 Texas, SGA member clubs, 200
 Texas State Amateur, 186
 Thompson, Nicholas, 189
 Thomson, Leonard, 60
 Thorn, C.B., 78
 Thornton, Presley, 117
 Thwaites, Vernon, 127
 Tolley, Cyril, 18, 22, 24, 82
 Tomerlin, Doc, 118
 Tommy Barnes Award, 118
 Tooms, David, 5, 37, 165–66, **165**, 167
 Toomer, Jack, 104
 Townsend, Jay, 167
 Trans-Mississippi Amateur, 81, 124, 135, 153, 155
 Travers, Jerome, 73
 Travis, Walter J., 73
 Traylor, Melvin A., 99
 Treadwell, George, 6
 Trevino, Lee, 18
 Trevor, George, 25
 Trophy Club, 174
 Tufts, James W., 55, 130
 Tufts, Leonard, 130
 Tufts, Peter, 130
 Tufts, Richard S., 6, 55, **129**, 130–31, 152, 163, 192
 Tupper, Jimmy, 3, 4, 111, 128
 Tway, Bob, 150, 151, **164**, 174
 Tyne, Bill, 94, 101

United States Golf Association. See USGA
 Urquhart, Richard, 50–51

U.S. Amateur, 1, 4, 18, 19, 25, 37, 82
 1904–1905, 73
 1925, 8, 92
 1921, 23
 1929, 24, 27, 103
 1931, 25
 1947, 109
 1964, 188
 1965, 59
 1966, 141
 1970, 153, 154
 See also Jones, Bobby
 USGA, 1, 3–4, 10, 33, 99
 Associates Program, 157–58
 attitude toward gambling, 3, 130–31
 competitions. See U.S. Amateur, U.S. Open
 Southern presidents of, 130
 See also Bobby Jones Award
 U.S.-Japan Goodwill Match, 176
 U.S. Junior Amateur, 44
 U.S. Masters, The, 18, 20, 27, 28, **135**, 118, 155
 See also Augusta National Golf Club
 U.S. Mid-Amateur, 109, 157, 178, 179
 U.S. Open, 1, 2, 3, 18, 19, 185
 1913, 77
 1933, 103
 1977, 158
 1989, 163
 1999, 57
 See also Jones, Bobby
 U.S. Ryder Cup, 1927, 19
 U.S. Senior Amateur, 144, 157, 166, 188
 U.S. Senior Open, 1994, 57
 U.S. Women's Amateur, 1, 34, 40, 57
 U.S. Women's Mid-Amateur, 52
 U.S. Women's Open, 34, 37, 60
 U.S. World Amateur, 175

Vardon, Harry, 48, 56, 77
 Vare, Glenma Collett, 37
 Veghte, Jack, 54, 164, 188
 Venturi, Ken, 154
 Verplank, Scott, 5, 163
 Vickers, Jim, 124
 Virginia, SGA member clubs, 200
 Virginia State Amateur, 63, 153, 156
 Virginia Women's Amateur, 63
 Voges, Mitch, 64
 Voight, George, 18, 24
 Von Elm, George, 18, 98

Wade, H.M., **105**
 Wadkins, Lanny, 5, 136, 152–54, 175
 Southern Amateur, 140, 141, 149, **150**
 Wadsworth, Brent, 55
 Walker, George H., 99
 Walker Cup, 82, 135, 140
 Wallace, Fielding, 6
 Walsh, Thomas E., 129, **143**
 Ward, Harvie, Jr., 5, 34, 52, 124, 154
 Ware, Cobby, 127, 136
 Waters, John W., **139**
 Watkins, Ewing, 23, 88, 100, 101
 Watson, Tom, 149
 Weaver, Dewitt, 50
 Webb, Fred, 104
 Webb, Tom, Jr., 74

Wenzler, Jack, 86, 88, **89**, 91, 92, 100
 Western Amateur, 4, 19, 22, 73
 1920, 88
 1935, 108
 1958, 186, 188
 1961, 188
 1970, 153, 154
 Western Golf Association, 1, 74, 88, 99
 Western Junior, 40
 Western Open, 22, 23, 163
 Wethered, Roger, 18, 24, 31
 White, Neil, 115, 116
 White, S.J., 78, 84
 White, Tom J., Jr., 104
 Whitling, Percy, 28, 68
 Whitney, Nelson, 2–3, 71, 73, 81–82
 1907–1908 Southern Amateur, 165, 174
 1913–1919 Southern Amateur, 23, 24, 78–81, 165, 174
 SGA Hall of Fame inductee, 82, 152, 192
 Widener, Jason, 50, 164, 167, 174
 Wigham, Rusty, 150
 Williams, Dave, 107
 Williams, Lee, 40, 186, 189
 Williamson, Bill, **141**
 Wilson, Dick, 44
 Wilson, Tommy, 97
 Wind, Herbert Warren, 21, 29
 Winters, John M., Jr., 6
 Witherspoon, G.P., 78
 Wittenberg, Casey, 63, 189
 Wittenberg, Jimmy, 108, 189
 Women's North and South Amateur, 56
 Women's Southern Golf Association, 33
 Wood, Craig, 18
 Woods, Tiger, 20, 123, 149, 173
 100th U.S. Open, 185
 1996 NCAA Championship, 64
 Bay Hill Invitational, 44
 Woodward, Jim, 54, 150, 164
 World Amateur Team Championship, 30, 31, 135, 137, 155, 157
 World Golf Hall of Fame, 34, 155, 188
 Yates, Alan, 108, 109
 Yates, Charles, **12**, **105**, **107**, 108–109, 110
 Atlanta Athletic Club, 34, 36
 Bobby Jones and, 17, 27, 29
 SGA Hall of Fame inductee, 109, 166, 192
 Southern State Four-Ball, 117
 Walker Cup, 108
 Yates, Dan, 108, 109
 Yates, Danny, 109, 157, 177
 SGA Hall of Fame inductee, 109, 157, 176, 192
 Southern Amateur, 5, 43, 150, 151
 Walker Cup, 157
 Yates, Presley D., 108, 109
 Yergason, H.B., 68
 Zaharias, Babe Didrikson, 57
 Zoeller, Fuzzy, 44

(continued from front flap)

Gene Pearce began writing books after having spent forty years with his family's office supply/furniture business in his boyhood home of Jackson, Tennessee. His interest in golf was as a result of having written sports for *The Nashville Tennessean* and marrying Beverly Eller, a member of one of Tennessee's most famous golf families. Gene and Beverly have two sons, both golf professionals, as were her father, Harold, and her two brothers, Richard and Mike. Gene has been a director of the Tennessee Golf Association for over twenty years. This relationship resulted in his first book, *The History of Tennessee Golf, 1894-2001*. A third book, not yet titled, is a history of Tennessee high school sports being written for the Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association. In Nashville, he graduated from Lipscomb University with a major in history and a minor in English literature. He is a past president of the Jackson Exchange Club and the Exchange Club-Carl Perkins Center for the Prevention of Child Abuse and past chairman of the Jackson-Madison County Sports Hall of Fame.

Front Cover:

*Bobby Jones in 1927 with the
Southern Open Trophy*

Back Cover:

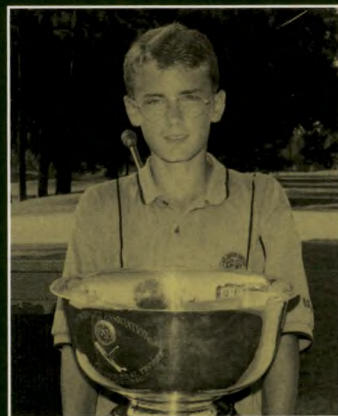
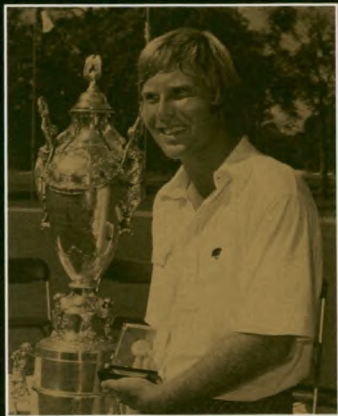
Southern Amateur Champions (left to right)

Vinny Giles, Ben Crenshaw,

Justin Leonard, Sam Perry,

Joe Conrad and Southern Junior Champion

Charles Howell III.



“Winning my first Southern Amateur was the biggest thrill in my golf career at the time.” — LANNY WADKINS, FORMER

PGA RYDER CUP CAPTAIN

“The Southern Amateur helped me meet many great players who became true friends. Its history and traditions should be chronicled and this book does just that.” — VINNY GILES,

FORMER U.S. WALKER CUP CAPTAIN AND 2-TIME
SOUTHERN AMATEUR CHAMPION