

A History of the New Mowbray Golf Club

Communiqué 3

Toward Security of Tenure and an Eighteen Hole Course

*Coming together is a beginning; keeping together is progress;
working together is success. Henry Ford*

Communiqué 1 (16 June, 2017) presented information concerning the new Club's establishment in 1934, its move to 'Janefield' and the development of a 'permanent' nine hole course. Communiqué 2 took a step backwards to explain how the original Mowbray Golf Club arose and changed itself within the context of the turbulent early years of organised golf in Launceston. This Communiqué demonstrates that the 'permanent' course detailed in Communiqué 1 was far from being 'permanent'. Substantial changes were made to the course as a consequence of subdivision of the land upon which the first and second fairways were located, and then progress was made toward building an eighteen hole course. The journey described here extends from the early 1940s to March 1964.

I add two smaller sections to try to explain some matters that may be seen as important in understanding the socio-economic fabric of the times. The first examines the cost of golfing equipment, particularly golf balls, during the era. The second focuses on the struggle by Associate members for appropriate course time.

The first four or five years of this period were dominated by World War II. During this time there was very little competition golf. The Tasmanian press of the day reported just a half dozen or so relevant details. These were about:

- Mowbray's Opening Day of the 1940 season¹;
- an event played between Mowbray and Deloraine in August, 1940, with about £20 being raised and donated to the Comfort Fund²;
- Mrs W.H. Brooks winning the Associates A Grade Championship and Miss A. Ingles winning their B Grade Scratch for 1940, and C. Howard winning the Wise & Abbott Trophy³;
- the three clubs in Launceston commencing a series of matches between themselves in 1945⁴;
- Mrs H.O. Bond defeating Mrs W. Brooks over 27 holes in July 1945 to win the first Mowbray Associates Championship since the commencement of the War⁵;
- Roy Bishop, in August 1946, winning the first Mowbray Members Championship contested since 1939.⁶

Onward to an 18 hole course

The Club changed its status as a legal entity in January, 1941. Its new official name became Mowbray Golf Club Company Limited.⁷ At the same time it secured a ten year lease of the land being used for the course.⁸

As early as August 1944 mention was made of undertaking a land survey and obtaining advice on extending the 'permanent' course.⁹ Some five months later Directors agreed to pay fifteen pounds to Mr G. Ayers for a survey of the course.¹⁰ This was followed quickly by a visit from Mr H.P. Smith with a view to designing an 18 hole course, and it was suggested this might be paid for through subdividing the first and second fairways or through offering debentures.¹¹ Potential for subdivision, obviously, was premature, since the land was under lease, and in May 1945 Directors declared their willingness to renew the lease for a further five years, but that they had an intention to purchase the land.¹² This willingness was translated into action when a new five year lease was signed by the Directors present at their meeting on 13 February, 1946.

Security of tenure in the form of a lease, though, did not allay fears about the condition of the course. Several months earlier Directors heard *we are likely to lose players unless we make improvements*.¹³ Then, just two months after signing the lease, Directors resolved that a *Press report re adverse criticism of our course be left in the hands of Mr T.M. Payne*.¹⁴ Actual mention of such criticism in the press noted above appears to be non-existent. There were just 16 items concerning Mowbray Golf Club in the Tasmanian press in the two years leading up to the Directors meeting referred to. Of these items, eight were short articles concerning golf competitions themselves; four were to do with court matters handling the theft of golf balls and a jacket from the Associates room; one acknowledged a gift of £4/7/6 from the Club to Red Cross; one concerned a delay in Council digging up a road until after the Club's current golf season; one sketched a brief 'history' of golf in Launceston and Mowbray's place in it; and one mentioned the Club's floral tribute provided at a funeral.

At the Annual General Meeting on 18 March, 1946, the President for the previous six years, Mr W. St C. Manson stood down and was replaced by Mr A. Ramsay. It was on this occasion that Ramsay offered to loan the Club sufficient money to buy the property,¹⁵ and several weeks later Directors decided to exercise the option of purchasing it as outlined in the lease.¹⁶ In July Directors noted that a cheque for £100 had been drawn to solicitors (Douglas Collins) as a binder for purchase of the land at 'Janefield'.¹⁷ However, by the end of the year Directors resolved to recall this money.¹⁸ Nevertheless the Directors eventually 'bit the bullet' and nine months later decided to borrow, under mortgage, £5,000 at four percent interest for five years.¹⁹

Manson had stood down as President, but he and his family continued to be hearty supporters of the Club. For example, it was reported that

The effort made by the Manson family, of Carvarvon Street, for funds for the proposed new Club House at Mowbray Golf club was a bright

*dance at the Club on Saturday night. The dance was so successful it is anticipated Mr and Mrs Manson will raise more than each member's required quota of £5. Mrs Manson's well-cut dinner gown was in deep burgundy cloque and was embroidered on the long bodice with sky blue flowers.*²⁰

Steps were taken also to proceed with an application for a licence to sell intoxicating liquor so long as the process didn't cost more than £50.²¹ Because of this, Directors thought it prudent that *the bar be removed in anticipation of an inspection of the club house in connection with this application!*²² Of course, to accommodate a liquor licence the Club's Constitution and Articles of Association needed to be amended in regard to matters such as honorary and restricted membership, and these amendments were agreed to at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 3 June, 1948. The press reported in August that

*Mowbray Golf Club was this week registered as a club, entitling it to sell liquor on the premises to members. The application was unopposed.*²³

A fresh water spring was discovered near the periscope alluded to in Communiqué 1 (probably below the 'escarpment' to the south of the fifth fairway of the day) and Directors allocated £10 to test for the possibility of harvesting water from this source.²⁴ While there appears to be no further mention of this in the press or in Minutes of Directors Meetings, several people (personal communication with Lawrie Caelli, Adrian Dennis and Rodney Eiszele) recall that there was a windmill located in this area - perhaps to pump the spring water to higher ground.

The State Government wanted some of the land leased by the Club and that led to the headline: ***Land Wanted for School; Dispute with Golf Club***, followed by the comment that the Director of Education was investigating the purchase of 4 1/2 acres of land needed for Mowbray Heights School. However it was stated that *some difference of opinion had arisen* between the Government and the Club.²⁵ Ultimately, the Government purchased 2 1/2 acres from the Club to enable the school's playing area to be extended.²⁶

Further land sales were on the horizon, and plans for an altered course were in hand. It is worth providing details of an article published in the Hobart Mercury in August, 1949:

The Mowbray course will take on a new look over the next two or three months. There will be three new holes, and only two of the original nine holes will remain. One of the new holes will be a classic. It will be 535 yards, and will have a creek hazard about 310 yards from the tee. This will be the sixth hole and the tee will replace the current second tee.

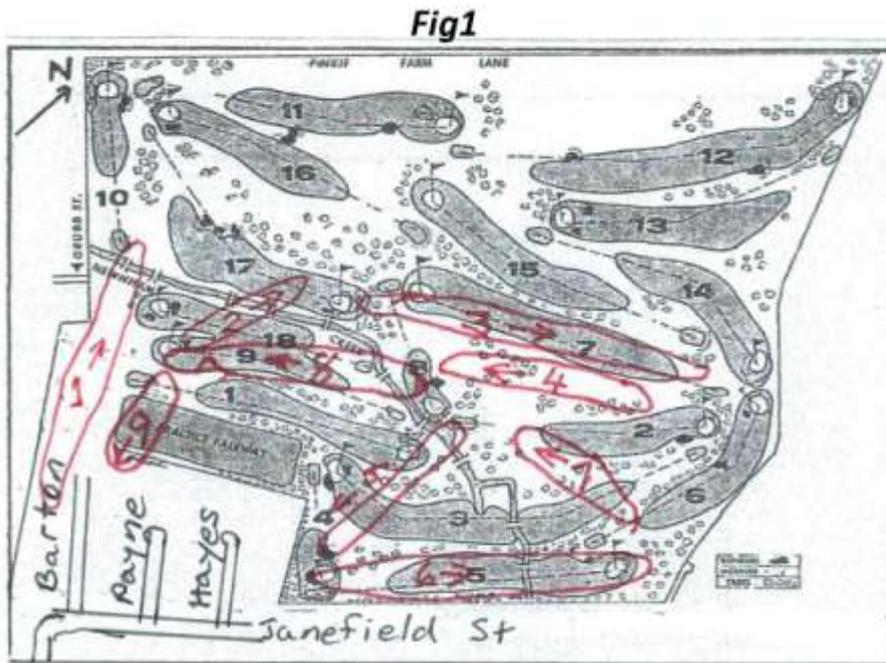
Another new hole, the fifth, will begin at the original seventh green and end on the site of the original second tee. The seventh will also be new, with its tee at the original sixth green. The new third hole, at 480 yards, will be one of the hardest and will incorporate the original periscope and Headlam's hole. The third will become the first; the

*fourth will be the second; while the seventh will become the new fourth. The other two holes, the eighth and the ninth will be unchanged. Par will be 76.*²⁷

By the middle of May, 1951 the par rating for the course was down to 74, and it was reported that Roy Bishop established the course record of 70 on Saturday 14 April.²⁸ A little later, the par for the course was lowered to 72 and Joe Bishop established the new course record of 74 on Sunday 14 October, 1951, when he defeated his brother, Alf, over 36 holes in the Club's open tournament.²⁹

A Special Meeting of Directors held on 1 September, 1949 heard an offer from the War Service Commission for £3,600, plus half the road costs of approximately £600, to buy land including that occupied at the time by the first and second fairways (see Figure 1 Communiqué 1). However, this offer was rejected as being unprofitable in favour of selling a smaller parcel to C. Weedon & Co for £4,300,³⁰ and the sale to Weedon was finalised eight months later.³¹

Figure 1 shown here is a representation of what the course looked like at the end of 1951. It is shown in red and, as with the map displayed in Communiqué 1, is superimposed on the course as it was in 1972.*



In the meantime, Directors decided to recommend to Members that a new Club House ought be built³² and they heard that Club President Mr K. Oliver was prepared to lend £6,000 at four per cent for the purpose. Consequently, Directors resolved to prepare blueprints for a new club house.³³ However, despite calling for estimates of cost (the three received being in the order of £9,000), the Annual General Meeting held on 21 March, 1951 resolved to defer any further discussions regarding this venture. A factor influencing this decision was that members *believe home building should have priority* .(and it

*is) unfair to homeless people to build it now.*³⁴ There was periodic discussion within the Club concerning a new club house for the next few years but, in general, there seems to have been a leaning toward some minor improvements to the existing structure and to extending the course to 18 holes, rather than toward a new Club House. There was toing and froing here though, and for the time being at least Directors³⁵ generally agreed to improving the course rather than creating a reserve to extend the course to 18 holes.

In 1959 the Directors heard³⁶ that changes to the amount payable in rates and taxes would force the sale of a portion of the property. Given the Club's bank had agreed to finance a sub-division and the construction of a new Club House to the tune of about £6,000³⁷ the sale looked like a strong possibility. However, by the time of the Directors Meeting held on 1 April, 1959 the total cost of the projects had increased to £16,100, while estimated revenue from the sale of 39 blocks was only £12,650. As a consequence, Directors decided to shelve the project for the time being.

The first official mention of a possible new brick Club House was raised by Directors at their meeting on 22 June, 1959. The following week they resolved to call a Special General Meeting to consider the motion that Directors be empowered to

- 1. sell Golf Club property bounded by the western boundary of the property to the creek, the creek, the continuation of the western side of the P.M.G. road, the southern boundary of the practice fairway and the Club House area;*
- 2. sell the existing Club House and have a new Club House constructed;*
- 3. construct four new holes to replace holes 1, 2, 8 and 9.*³⁸

The minutes of the Special Meeting that followed on 21 July, 1959 indicate that the motion presented above was agreed to, on the conditions that the project be completed within 18 months and that the minimum sale price for the land be £17,000.

By the middle of 1961 Directors predicted that the advent of television in the North of the State would promote interest in golf considerably as had happened in the South. Consequently it was considered that a third 18 hole golf course would be necessary in Launceston.³⁹ As a result, they thought it prudent to consider the plans drawn for 18 holes provided earlier by H.P. Smith, the Club's professional of the day.⁴⁰ Ultimately, though, the Club contacted H.V. Morcom of Melbourne, who quoted a fee of 100 guineas (plus travel and hotel expenses) to peg out the site including tee and green positions, supply an overall plan to scale, provide separate plans for each new green, advise on construction and grassing and so on.⁴¹ One month later Directors agreed to ask Morcom *to proceed at his earliest convenience.*⁴² At the same meeting Directors decided that one of their number, M.J. Eiszelle, Director and Course Manager,

should make an unofficial approach to the Premier, Mr Reece, to ascertain his Government's requirements regarding a loan to extend to an 18 hole course and to build a new Club House.

Following this, the Club Secretary, Lindsay Wastell, reported that he had applied for a grant of £5,000 under Special Unemployment Relief Allotment on advice from the Premier.⁴³

Morcom arrived in Launceston on 1 June, 1962. He considered the soil on E.J. (Eric) Bradford's property to be very suitable for final top dressing of tees and greens, and the Directors resolved to thank Eric for his offer to supply the soil *gratis*. Furthermore, at the same time, Directors authorised the greenkeeper of the day, Bernie Pearton, and Course Manager Eiszele to accompany Morcom to Melbourne (at Club expense) to inspect a range of features at some Melbourne courses.⁴⁴

Not long after this, Directors heard⁴⁵ that Morcom was inconvenienced by ill health, and it was decided that Max Eiszele would need to visit him and obtain most of the information orally, preparing plans and specifications himself. Whether Morcom or Eiszele actually drew the plan for the course is debatable, but the copy of that plan stored in the Club's archives, was clearly signed by H.V. Morcom on 30 August, 1962.

By February the next year bulldozing for the new course had been completed.⁴⁶

Within two months

*16 greens and 28 tees had been sown; the practice fairway and numerous other fairway areas harrowed, rolled and sown; 15 of the new greens and 26 tees were being watered from the present watering reticulation system.*⁴⁷

Nevertheless, a couple of months later Directors⁴⁸ adopted the principle that full fairway watering should be carried out, and the Annual General Meeting held on 17 December, 1963 heard that this had been completed.

Soon thereafter⁴⁹ course manager Eiszele was authorised to buy 500 assorted trees for approximately £63 from Forestry Department and that these, plus a gift of about 500 pine trees from Royal Hobart Golf Club, were ready for immediate planting. This task was completed by mid September but Directors noted that *a large number of trees had been stolen.*⁵⁰

The course extension was to spread beyond the fence line that ran from a line below the current (2017) 10th green toward the current 6th green. From the middle of 1953 much of that land had been used for share farming peas, oats and sheep before the land was leased to a Mr Hardman for five years early in 1958.⁵¹ It will be noted this rental term extended into the time frame for commencement of the development of the additional nine holes on this land. However, it seems an amicable outcome was reached in that Hardman *agreed to our commencing construction of greens and tees on the leased property immediately, subject to our waiving rent for the final six*

*months and his continued use of the paddocks until June 15, 1963 if required.*⁵²

The accompanying photograph shows a large portion of the course following the major earth works that enabled the 18 holes to be developed. It is likely the photograph was taken in the middle of 1963. The Grubb Street entrance can be seen toward the upper left corner and this indicates the position of the current 10th hole; the hedgerow to the right parallels the present Parklands Parade; the 11th fairway and green can be seen clearly near this hedgerow; the 12th tee bed and portion of that fairway can be seen running toward the bottom right hand corner; the dogleg 13th is shown prominently, with the two hawthorn bushes of today probably being remnants of hedgerows that existed previously; the 14th is shown running to the bottom left hand corner; the 15th and 16th holes can be seen running toward the 10th green. Note the early positioning of the 16th tee bed; three fairway bunkers on the 17th and the bunkers at the 18th and 9th greens.



The photograph also shows a reservoir at its bottom. Construction of this began early in 1963.⁵³ I have not been able to determine how long it was operational but eventually it seemed to become a matter of 'out of sight, out of mind' until the vegetation that covered it was removed by the Club's 'Green Team' and others in about 2014.

Despite course development being the major item on the Board's agenda at this time, Directors also considered a proposed development scheme for a new Club House, bowling green, parking areas and the like that had been prepared by D. Goldsworthy.⁵⁴ Again, however, this was premature.

Despite the farming efforts the minutes of a Special General Meeting on 30 August, 1962 indicate it was

anticipated fees would increase by 50%, that members would have a compulsory levy of £10 loan-bearing interest and secured by registered mortgage debenture and that special calls would be made on members to support 'working bees' and to lend additional money under the mortgage debenture.

Directors agreed the new 18 hole course would be opened officially on 21 March, 1964,⁵⁵ and that the event would be marked by a mixed foursomes event to be played in sixes.⁵⁶ Senator Dr Turnbull*** was to 'cut the ribbon'.⁵⁷ Furthermore, at the same meeting Directors heard that a junior member, Lloyd French, had been appointed Captain of the State Junior Team and decided to invite him to speak on behalf of junior members at the official luncheon.

Communiqué 4 will take up part of the story from opening day of the 18 hole course. Before that, though, I have taken the liberty of spending some time describing two social/economic matters that seem to have been important at the time.

The cost of golf balls and equipment more generally

An age-old definition of money is 'Money is as money does'. In other words, anything that acts as a medium of exchange (I'll pay you \$10 for that), as a store of value (I have 20 Euros in kitty), and as a measure of debt (you owe me £15) is in fact money. We have long heard of pigs being money in some equatorial developing countries; shells being money in some Pacific Island communities in the past; even large boulders as being money in some primitive societies in years gone by. The information provided below points to golf balls being money over the years at Mowbray Golf Club and, certainly, elsewhere.

Towards an understanding of this claim it is of interest to note that the announcement referred to in Communiqué 1 indicating Eustace Headlam would start the field upon the opening of the 'permanent' course in 1937 was accompanied by the statement that *the starting sheet was available at Hopwoods Sports Depot, The Golf Specialists, at 123 Brisbane Street, Launceston*. An adjacent advertisement pointed out that repaint golf balls ('as new') were priced at one shilling (10 cents) each; new season's golf bags ranged in price from six shillings (60 cents) to seven pounds six shillings (\$14.60); and golf club head covers were priced between three shillings and eleven pence (40 cents) to four shillings and six pence (45 cents).⁵⁸

Some seven years later, prices were much the same. For example an advertisement in the Advocate (14 October, 1944) stated: *50 second hand golf balls for sale for 50 shillings*. That's one shilling (10 cents) per ball.

How expensive/cheap were these items? The following data provide some insight into this question. In this analysis I ignore the impact of income tax on earnings for the sake of simplicity. In May 1937 the Total Basic Wage for Hobart workers was raised to 74 shillings (\$7.40) per week.⁵⁹ Consequently, in 1937 a full wage for a full week's work for many people could buy, for example, 74 used but repainted golf balls.

By 1944, the Basic Wage had risen to 92 shillings for men aged 20 and over while women's was three quarters of that. Thus, at one shilling per second hand ball, matters had improved somewhat, since for a full week's work a man on the Basic Wage could afford to buy something like 91 golf balls at this time.

In comparison, in 2017 good quality used balls (almost certainly of a quality as good as repainted used balls of the past) might cost as little as \$1, which means for someone receiving the minimum wage (\$17.70 per hour plus loading as appropriate) it takes wages for about three or four hours to buy 74 used golf balls or about five hours to buy 91. Put another way, in 2017 a single person's full aged pension for one week is equivalent to the cost of some 400 such balls. Another take on this question is that in January, 1940 the Northern Tasmania Bread Council announced the price of a one pound loaf of bread would rise to three pence.⁶⁰ That is a used golf ball was worth about three loaves of bread. By 1947 bread prices had doubled - sixpence (5 cents) for a two pound loaf whether delivered or sold over the counter⁶¹ and, therefore, a repainted golf ball was worth about the same as two large loaves of bread. Conclusion: Golf balls were very expensive in 1937 and continued to be so ten years later in 1947.

Not only were golf balls expensive at the time, by 1944 at least, they had become very scarce. Club Directors⁶² decided that *a canvass of members be made for second hand golf balls*. This was followed by their resolution that *Golf Balls be released and a register be kept by Captain, with members to hand in two old balls for one new and new members to be allowed one ball without any old ones. On application sale price of balls would be two shillings and seven pence each*. One year later, it seems matters hadn't improved much. It was decided that two Directors *be given power to investigate the losses of golf balls reported by Associates*; that D.H. Wallace (Director) be allowed to sell A. Ramsay two golf balls; and that Directors Payne and Brain be *in charge of golf balls and to handle all sales*.⁶³ Furthermore it was resolved⁶⁴ that permission be given for golf balls to be raffled occasionally. The proceeds of such raffles enabled the club to purchase most of the equipment required to run the kitchen.⁶⁵

It appears that the high cost and limited availability of golf balls was not the only equipment factor of concern, since a paid-up member for 1945-6 could not obtain suitable golf sticks and was, therefore, exempted from subscription in 1946-7.⁶⁶

The notion that 'golf balls were money' is supported even further when, in 1962, *Mr J. Butwell would supply the necessary fence posts at a cost of a ball a post.*⁶⁷

As a final observation here, is there any wonder that some of our older players dedicate much course time to wandering in the rough and at the edge of streams searching for golf balls unfortunate players before them had lost! Of course, this sort of regard for golf balls as 'treasure' is not unique to the Mowbray Golf Club. As an example, I have first-hand experience of the matter in far off Nauru (once famous as a phosphate island but now infamous as a 'prison' for would be refugees) in the 1970s when I was a member of its golf club. All players wrote their initials on their golf balls so that when any of them found stray balls on the course they were 'obliged' to put them a box in the club house for their rightful owners to retrieve. What is remarkable here is that Nauru was regarded as one of the richest countries in the world at that time!

Associates struggle for course time and other 'concessions'

A pamphlet written by Lindsay Wastell, a long-serving stalwart of Mowbray Golf Club and of golf in Tasmania more generally, stated that a group of ladies met and formed an Associates group of the Riverside Golf Club in 1932, prior to its transfer from the Mowbray area to West Tamar. Communiqué 2 explained that Riverside transferred in 1934, but some of their members stayed behind and formed the new Mowbray Golf Club. It would seem that the women remained with Riverside or abandoned their semi-autonomous group identity for a time, since the first mention in the press of Mowbray Associates was not until August 1937, when it was revealed that six players qualified for the club championships - Mesdames Henri, Abbott, Manson, Rockwell, Brooks and Miss Bramich.⁶⁸

Nevertheless, the Associates declared at their annual meeting in 1937 that a most successful season was in progress and that there were 125 registered players. Their champion for 1937 was Mrs C. Henri, while B Grade Gross was won by Mrs E. Headlam. Officers elected at the meeting were Mrs H. Richardson - President; Mrs J.L. Abbott - Captain; Mrs L. Brooks - Honorary Secretary; Mrs W.A Dawson and Misses V. Hayter, A. Ingles, B. Bramich - Committee.⁶⁹

The first player to hole out in one stroke on the new links at 'Janefield' was Mrs Turner, an Associate of the Club, achieved on the 140 yards ninth hole.⁷⁰

The first set of Meeting Minutes of the Associates available to me is dated from their Annual General Meeting held on 18 November, 1940. The office bearers elected at that meeting were President: Mrs F. Stevens; Captain: Mrs W. Manson; Secretary: Mrs L. Carr; Handicapper: Miss A. Ingles.

I believe most men who have had a long-time familiarity with golf clubs, will agree there seems to have been a persistent (generally unspoken) 'feel' that the Associates' rights on the course must be conscientiously respected. I suspect the following will explain why women may seem to be somewhat 'protective' of their position.

It is critical to understand that the term 'Associates' did not refer to the fact that they were women. Instead, it meant they were not men and therefore could not be Members - they were Associate Members. As such, in regard to matters concerning their rights and privileges in the Club, they were subservient to the Directors of the Board (all men of course). This was reflected in the fact that the first mention of the Associates Committee having their own bank account was made in the Minutes of their Committee meeting that was held on 2 August, 1949 (there was a credit balance of £40/18/6).

A later communiqué will elaborate upon the Associates' slow progress to fuller rights. It is sufficient to say here that an amended constitution dated July 1994 continued to state that

The method of their (Associates) election and admission, entrance fees and subscriptions shall be controlled by the Board of Management of the Mowbray Golf Club.

However, the same constitution did state the Associates' Committee of Management could *frame Rules and By-Laws for carrying out all or any of the objects of the Associates, provided they did not conflict in any way with the Rules or decisions of the Board of Management of the Club itself.* By the time Jeanette Elmore, Honorary Secretary, presented the annual report to the Associates AGM held on 20 October, 2009, she was able to offer an almost 'throw away line' that read

You will have no doubt noticed that our timesheets etc have been changed to use the words 'Lady Members' instead of Associates. With the changes in memberships offered by the Club, this may need a change in the Constitution to reflect this.

In particular, playing rights for Associates appear to have been an ongoing issue. In 1944 it was reported that there should be a meeting of all Associates *when we have been officially notified as to what the rules are in order to decide what action be taken.*⁷¹

Then, at a Special Meeting of the Associates Committee⁷² they decided to ask Directors for permission to hold competitions on Saturday afternoons *for the benefit of business girls.* The Committee met again on 31 May, 1944, and were told that Directors had advised them that permission had been given for 'business girls' to play nine holes on Saturday afternoons. Associates deemed this to be unsatisfactory for handicapping purposes, and again asked permission to have an 18 hole competition.⁷³

Ultimately, Directors agreed that Associates would *be allowed to play single competition on Saturdays over 18 holes, but only for a trial period until 1 July and only on condition that Members still have right of course over Associates.*⁷⁴ At their next meeting three weeks later Directors agreed to abandon the 1 July time frame and substituted the words *until further notice.*⁷⁵

A major step by the Associates Committee was made at their meeting on 20 July, 1944 when they decided to write to Directors requesting equal rights on Saturday afternoons. Although I could not find any reference to the matter in

Directors Meetings Minutes, Associates recorded they had been advised by Directors that such rights could not be granted.⁷⁶

A concession was granted to Associates in 1946 in that those unable to play during the week were allowed to play their own nine hole competition on Saturdays starting at 2.30pm. These competitions had to be similar to men's of the day and Associates *must give way to men players*.⁷⁷

Women's rights were not settled yet, and at a Special Associates Committee Meeting on 16 March, 1947, they decided to try to get a definite understanding concerning a competition for 'business girls' at weekends, their privileges, and to find out if there was any possibility of conducting an 18 hole competition on Saturday afternoons or Sunday mornings. In 1947 Directors responded with a policy change to allow Associates *to follow at the rear of the field after the first round of Members on Saturday afternoons on the distinct understanding that they must give way to members at all times*.⁷⁸ Then a month later there was another change in policy, by which the course would be open to all players on Saturday mornings while Sunday mornings would be open to all, with 'business girls' being allowed an 18 hole competition to be completed by 12.30pm with no rights over members. Furthermore, Associates would be allowed to play on Sunday afternoons after the men's competition had completed its first nine holes.⁷⁹

Further 'refinements' in regard to playing rights of Associates continued to be made. In the middle of 1947 Directors agreed to allow 'business girls' to finish 11 holes by 12.30pm on Sundays. Furthermore, Associates were *allowed to play after all members in competitions on Sunday afternoons have played off the 10th tee*.⁸⁰

Directors, clearly, took the position that Associates were to be 'protected', as evidenced by their decision that *if strong drink is served (at the fifth hole on Opening Day) we do not want Associates to run same*.⁸¹ However, Associates were not protected in all matters. The Directors decided that

a letter be written to the Associates and state that we are compelled to report that on 24 August (three) Associates broke the rules by commencing play on the first hole after the prescribed time and that they are astounded that one of the ladies was at the conference to draw up the Rules and should have known better, and we shall be glad to take any action to prevent any (re)occurrence of this nature.⁸²

The next meeting of Directors (25 September, 1947) decided that *any Director present on Sundays during the Summer be given permission for Associates to play before 2.00pm and must give way to Members*. They noted, though, *that two ladies broke the rules on September 21, but that two ladies got permission from some Directors present to mark for two members playing in competition*.

It seems that some Members also complained about slow pace of play and Directors resolved to *write to Associates regarding criticisms of Associates on the limit handicap*.⁸³

Associates' dress (so too Members') was also a significant issue at the time. That matter will be taken up in the next Communiqué.

* I am indebted to Lawrie Caelli, Rodney Eiszele and Adrian Dennis for their assistance in producing this map.

** According to Rodney Eiszele, his father Max and Eric Reece were work colleagues in Queenstown.

*** Reginald John David "Spot" Turnbull was a member of the Tasmanian House of Assembly from 1946-1962, then a Senator for Tasmania from 1962-1974. A fuller description of his influential and sometimes controversial career can be accessed online at <http://www.biography.senate.gov.au/turnbull-reginald-john-david>

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37. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 11 February, 1959
38. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 30 June, 1959
39. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 23 May, 1959
40. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 20 June, 1961
41. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 21 February, 1962
42. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 26 March, 1962

43. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 17 July, 1962
44. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 7 June, 1962
45. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 17 July, 1962
46. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 13 February, 1963
47. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 9 April, 1963
48. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 11 June, 1963
49. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 9 July, 1963
50. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 17 September, 1963
51. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 12 March, 1958
52. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 13 November, 1962
53. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 13 February, 1963
54. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 8 October, 1963
55. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 12 November, 1963
56. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 14 January, 1964
57. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 11 February, 1964
58. Launceston Examiner, 19 March, 1937, p10
59. Year Book of Australia, 1937 available at
<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/featurearticlesbytitle/A1C64B659EF75B7CCA2575BC0019D042?OpenDocument>
60. Hobart Mercury, 23 January, 1940, p5
61. Burnie Advocate, 19 August, 1937, p4
62. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 26 April, 1944
63. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 16 May, 1945
64. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 6 June, 1945
65. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 1 August, 1945
66. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 3 June, 1946
67. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 26 March, 1962
68. Launceston Examiner, 13 August, 1937, p2
69. Launceston Examiner, 2 December, 1937, p2
70. Launceston Examiner, 28 May, 1937, p11
71. Minutes, Associates Committee Meeting, 13 May, 1944
72. Minutes, Associates Committee Meeting, 1 May, 1944
73. Minutes, Associates Committee Meeting, 13 May, 1944
74. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 7 June, 1944
75. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 28 June, 1944
76. Minutes, Associates Committee Meeting, 10 August, 1944
77. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 3 June, 1946
78. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 31 March, 1947
79. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 28 April, 1947
80. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 30 June, 1947
81. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 27 March, 1946
82. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 1 September, 1947
83. Minutes, Meeting of Directors, 2 April, 1948