

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of a work such as this, especially when done by a member of only six years standing, cannot be accomplished alone. Many club members have taken their time to recall the old days and answer my questions. Without the help of all of them I could not have completed this work. It is not possible to mention all who participated but I do wish to express my thanks for the help rendered.

Special thanks must go first to the R.H.G.C. History Committee, which consists of John Franklin, Dave MacMillan, Pete Lytle, and Lee Hughes. These gentlemen gave of their valuable time to meet and discuss this project, and they gathered archival materials for my use. Collections of The Chili Dipper were donated to the club by John Franklin, Pete Lytle, and Fred Mitchell. These records were invaluable in piecing together the story of the club.

My thanks also go to Marilyn McClellan, of Orlando, Florida, a word processor and computer specialist, who is second to none in typing and tolerance, and to Judith Costello of Atlanta, Georgia, for her kindness in acting as proofreader.

I know that there must be some errors and omissions in this work and inasmuch as the History Committee and Ms. Costello didn't catch them, I hereby forgive them anyway.

Henry Kennedy

PREFACE

This "History of Rolling Hills Golf Club" has a history and, inasmuch as history provides us with lessons for the future, in the future i'll keep my big mouth shut. It all began quite innocuously in 1989 when Jim Shoultz was president of the club and Don Lee was secretary. As a sometime history buff, I am impressed by the fact that the royal, ancient, great and not so great golf courses often have names for each hole. For example, "Ireland's Eye" (the Fourteenth at Portmarnock, Ireland), "The Road Hole" (the Seventeenth at the R. & A. St. Andrew's, Scotland), "The Postage Stamp" (the Eighth at Troon Golf Club), and the Eleventh tee at Fuji Country Club, Japan, is named "The Eisenhower". Holes, tees, bunkers, creeks, trees, valleys, mounds and hills have all been named.

In my opinion Rolling Hills Golf Club has a long (in Florida golfing) and honorable past and were we to name a few holes after geographic characteristics, such as calling number Three "The Road Hole", or calling another hole after a member who has made an outstanding contribution, it would not be stooping to the level of commercial developers who build a course and try to give it a touch of instant tradition by calling holes after Nicklaus, Jones, Sarazen, Palmer, etc. In fact, our club parking lot's designation, "Art Hagan Place", honors a man to whom the club owes much.

All of these reasonings I laid before Jim Shoultz who conceded that the idea had merit. He promised to bring it up at the next meeting of the Board. This must

have transpired because shortly thereafter I received a letter from Don Lee which said more or less, 'What a good idea Henry, we'll make you chairman of the History committee and while you're at it why don't you write a History of the club?' Four years later this "History" is the product. Incidentally, although my committee has made recommendations on naming five holes to various Boards, that particular suggestion has not gained rapturous applause - I must speak to President Ben Keenun about it or, maybe I'll just keep my big mouth shut.

Not all of us enjoy historical accountings of land, mortgages and club politics, therefore, I have done my best to lay out the story of Rolling Hills in as light and interesting manner as possible, sprinkling it here and there with, what seems to me at least, humor. I hope reading it will be an enjoyable experience.

Henry Kennedy
Longwood. Florida - 1994

R.H.G.C. HISTORICAL TIMELINE

- 1879 Louis A. Lampp acquires homestead which includes R.H.G.C. land
- 1886 Colonel I. Hamilton Gilleispie plays golf in Sarasota
- 1880 J.M. Hendry acquires the property
- 1895 First Golf Club in Florida founded: St. Augustine Golf Club
- 1897 Oldest existing Club in Florida founded: Bellair Country Club, Bellair, Florida
- 1903 Home and Overscreeet acquired R.H.G.C. land
- 1910 Orlando Country Club founded
- 1912 Winter Park Golf and Country Club founded
- 1922 Walter Hagen founds golf club factory in longwood
- 1922 Dubsdread (Orlando) Golf Club founded
- 1925 Hagen's factory closes
- 1926 Sanlando Springs Golf Club founded (now R.H.G.C.)
- 1922 Walter Hagen plays Sanlando Springs Golf Club
- 1940 Sanland Golf Club sold to R.B. Harris
- 1941 Course closed during World War II
- 1951 Harry C. Hutchinson buys course
- 1951 Garapic, Kausek, Lorbach, Inc. buy course
- 1953 Work begins to reclaim course
- 1955 Arthur and Madge Hagan buy the course
- 1955 New clubhouse built
- 1957 Hagans lease course to Garapic et. al.
- 1958 Steering Comminee reports on purchase of course by its members
- 1959 R.H.G.C. members acquire Lease-Purchase Agreement
- 1978 R.H.G.C. pays off mortgage (December 12)
- 1987 Major redesign of course under President J. Shubert

**A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT
OF
ROLLING HILLS GOLF CLUB**

As you stroke your way around Rolling Hills Golf Club, have you ever wondered how it all began?

Did you know our golf property was once a part of a land grant issued in 1819 to one Louis Lalnpp? And did you know that construction of the course began on August 10, 1926.

But enough of this! I don't want to leak anymore og the tidbits found in this totally interesting history of Rolling Hills Golf Club compiled by our own Henry Kennedy.

Thanks, Henry, for a very professional job.

Ben Keenum
President 1993

As an added bit of information, the Abstract of Title indicates all of the Rolling Hills Golf Club land, west of Pressview Avenue, was granted to P. G. C. Hunt by President R. B. Hayes in 1879. This land was later part of the over-all package acquired by Home and Overstreet.

Fred Wolfe
President 1994



The Purchase of Rolling Hills: 1967

L-R: Art Hagan, Marge Hagan, Ron Brant, John Franklin, Rod Ross, Bill Munn

CHAPTER I

THE ROLLING HILLS OF SANLANDO SPRINGS

Rolling Hills Golf Club (RHGC) is to be found in one of the most pleasant and beautiful sections of Florida. As its name implies, it is situated on a series of hills and valleys, or depressions, in Seminole County some ten miles north of downtown Orlando. The land is within a few hundred yards of a spot which in the thirties attracted northern visitors to the clear springs which still flow in abundance. Some of the earliest advertising for the golf course proclaimed the joys of swimming in clearwater, and boasted of the thousands of gallons of water per minute supplied to the Springs by "Mother Nature" at an all year round temperature of 74 degrees.

An interesting aspect of the course is the abundance of plant life to be found such as oaks, palms, pines, and citrus. Many other trees and plants now on the course and some trees reach a height of 30-50 feet, and these are not unusual. Animal life is profuse. Golfers are used to seeing turtles, squirrels, raccoons, opossums, rabbits, blue jays, woodpeckers, varieties of egrets, limpkins, heron, cardinals and, it has to be admitted, the occasional alligator and serpent (Black Snakes and Water Moccasins), and this list is far from complete. The only wildspecies which is not welcomed is the 'eight-cylindereed-fourwheeled teenage party animal', whose tracks can be found on greens and fairways some mornings.

Lakes and water hazards are a signifcant part of the challenge at Rolling Hills

and come into play, assuming a normal water level, on nine holes. There are four named lakes: Lake Jeanette (holes number ten and eighteen), Lake Lola (hole number ten and eleven), Lake Phyllis (hole number twelve), and Lake Elaine (hole number fourteen). In addition, three small ponds guard portions of the playing area on holes number seven, eight, and seventeen.

In total yardage, the course is by no means long i.e. comparison to some, in fact, its 6,284 yard length is modest. However, when we examine some of the great historic courses of the game, we find that they too are not exactly 'monsters'. Lytham and St. Anne's is 6,657 yards and Hoylake is 6,673 yards. The Royal and Ancient (Old Course) at St. Andrew's is 6,935, but as anyone who has played it can tell you, it is as flat as a pancake and a straight drive will roll a long way. Thus, even, if the distance factor is not great at Rolling Hills, it still remains that for a golfer to negotiate the course successfully, calls for more skill than simply driving the ball 250 yards but, it has to be conceded, it does help. For those familiar with the Florida terrain and the golfing scene in particular, flatness is normal and a hilly golf course is a prize to be cherished. It therefore comes as a surprise, to visitors to RHGC, sometimes pleasant and sometimes otherwise, when they encounter uphill, downhill and sidehill lies which they are unaccustomed to negotiating. Not a few low handicap golfers have teed up here in the expectation of a scoring triumph on our modest fairway yardage only to be humbled by its challenges. As one might expect, photographs of Rolling Hills, or Sanlando Springs Golf



Aerial View: 1960

and Country Club as it was once known, taken in the 1950's, show few if any homes on the fairways. Since then, however, virtually all the fairways have become lined with homes and all are skirted by some kind of road or sandy track. Fortunately, as the building progressed so did the trees. As a result, one is not really conscious of the homes, and the vegetation, bushes and trees and lakes and hills, are the most prominent features of the golfing landscape.

In the beginning

Rolling Hills, then known as Sanlando Springs Golf Club, founded in 1926 and is one of the oldest golf courses in Florida. It has to be admitted, however, that this claim is somewhat diminished by the fact that the course has not enjoyed a continuous existence. During and after World War II, for 13 years, the course was closed and cattle had the run of the fairways but, let us make a virtue of a necessity; when other patriotic Americans grew 'victory gardens', Rolling Hills became a 'victory pasture'. Such disingenuous rationalizations notwithstanding, in 1953 the process of reclaiming the old course from the weeds was begun, a renaissance took place and the work of building a beautiful and challenging course has seen no interruption since.

The course was founded only 53 years after the club recognized as the oldest in North America, the Royal Montreal, was founded (1873). However, it is the Royal Montreal 'club' not the course, which is so recognized. They do not now play on their original course.

In the United States there is evidence that golf 'clubs' were organized in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1788 and in Savannah, Georgia, about 1795. Ship manifests exist which list balls and clubs being brought to "The Carolinas" about this time. But the game died out there about 1812 and was not resumed until after the Civil War.¹ In fact, the claim to be first in the United States by Charleston and Savannah is in some dispute. Mitchell Platts² writes:

"At Savannah there hangs an invitation dated 1311 to a golf club ball for a Miss Eliza Johnston. There is little doubt that there was a club in existence but there are no records to support the theory that golf was in fact played there. It was played in Yonkers, New York, by John Reid and some friends in 1888. He had asked a friend on a trip to Scotland to call in to the shop of Old Torn Morris at St. Andrews and purchase some equipment. Mr. Reid, born Dunfermline in 1840, had learned to play the game at Musselburgh. Now he developed a course initially of three holes, which was to be called the St. Andrew's Club of Yonkers on Hudson. At a similar time, maybe even a couple years earlier, another club, Oakhurst, had been formed in West Virginia by Scottish settlers. However Reid, rightly or wrongly, is credited as being the 'Father of American Golf, ...Yonkers on the Hudson later moved its course to an old apple orchard where members played over six holes and eager pioneers were to become known as 'The Apple Tree Gang'. Club members there were also known for their habit of partaking of refreshments from picnic baskets at the final hole. At the Merion Golf Club today, instead of a pennant at the top of the flagstick, there is a small wicker basket that recalls the custom of those pioneering days of golf in the United States."

The Florida Scene

Golf in Florida kept pace with the rest of the country and once again it was

¹ Robert Scharff (ed.) *Golf Magazine's Encyclopedia of Golf* (Harper & Row, New York, 1970), page 8.

² Mitchell Platts, *The Illustrated History of Golf* (Bison Books Corp., New York, 1988), page 21.

Scottish immigrants who were making things dangerous for the cattle. Scharff³ writes that "In 1883 or 1884, Colonel J. Hamilton Gillespie, a Scotsman who went into the lumber business in Florida, hit golf balls in a field that now is the main street of Sarasota." Visitors to the Sarasota airport can see a series of murals depicting the history of the town. One of them shows a golfer carrying a bag of old hickory clubs.

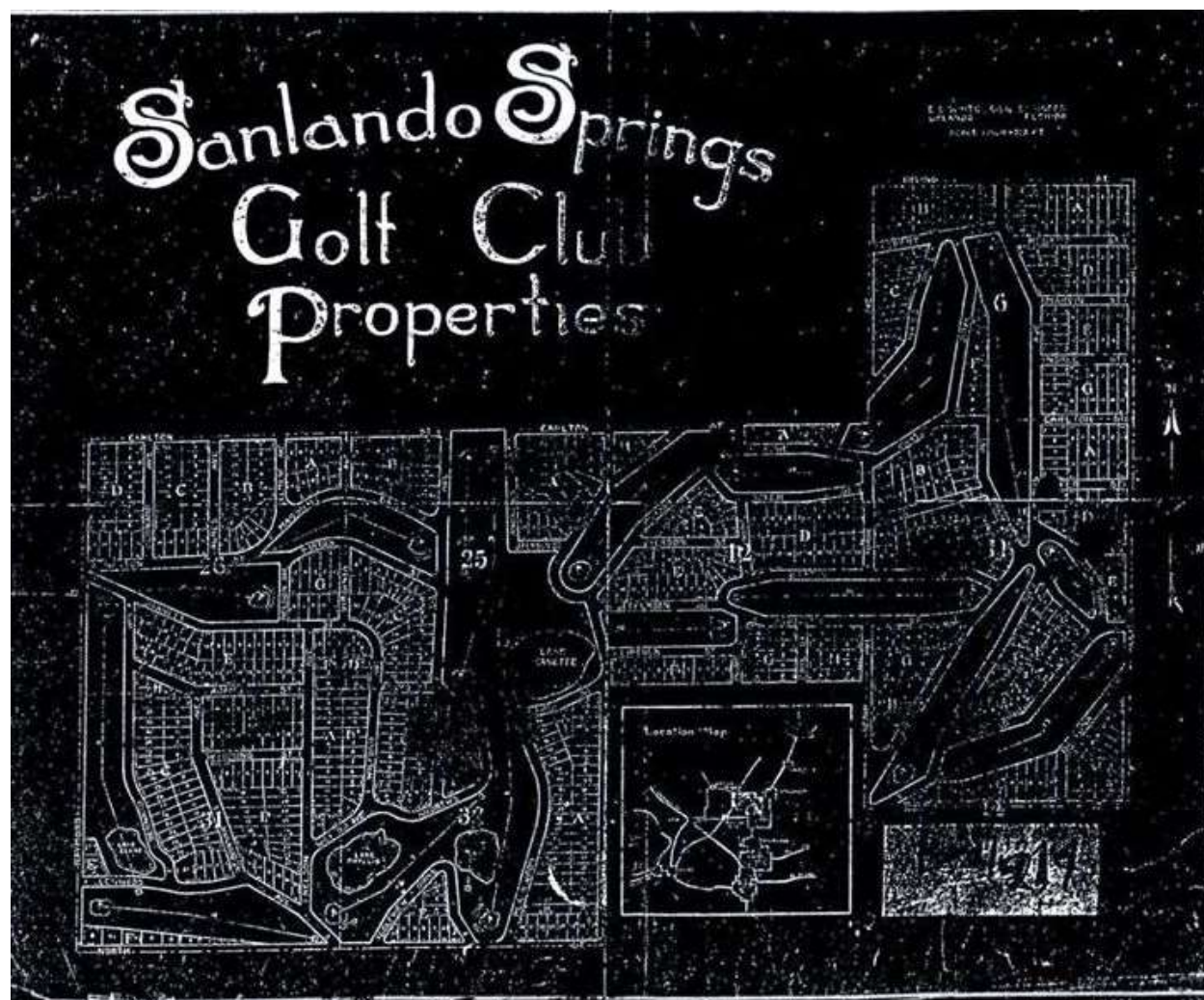
Who ever said that only 'mad dogs and Englishmen go out in the noonday sun'?

(Noel Coward did.)

As far as the Sarasota history buffs are concerned it was not John Reid of Yonkers who was the 'Father of American Golf', it was their own first mayor of Sarasota (1902), Colonel Gillespie, who deserves the title. A newspaper dated May 4, 1939 entitled the Sarasota Golf News, a copy of which is to be seen in the Sarasota Caledonian Society display case at the local airport, contains various facts concerning golf in the area. Among these are details of the Club, a picture of the clubhouse (1908), and a description of the good Colonel playing on a course he constructed in Sarasota in 1886, two years before the New York claim. There is little doubt in the minds of Sarasotans where the birthplace of American golf is or who was the father.

However, the U.S.G.A. recognizes the John Reid and Yonkers claim on the grounds of continuous existence and the fact that the club was incorporated. Realistically speaking, golf in Florida had to wait for two elements to combine; the rich and the railroads. The first real courses to be built were not far

³ Scharf, Op.Cit.



³ Scharf, *Op. Cit.*

from the tracks and the hotels. According to the American Annual Golf Guide⁴, the first club in Florida was the St. Augustine Golf Club founded in 1895. The course had nine holes and 'oiled sand greens'. Neither the club nor the course are in existence. Today, the St. Augustine Visitors Center occupies part of its fairways.

The oldest continuous club course in Florida is the Bellair Country Club, Bellair, Florida, which was founded in 1897. It was, as one might expect, a complex of railroad terminal, hotel and golf course. The Bellair Country Club is thriving today. It is located a few miles from Clearwater.

Central Florida Golf

Moving our focus to the Orlando area and its golfing history we find that the Orlando Country Club was the first on record, having been founded in 1910 as a nine hole course. Winter Park Golf and Country Club followed in 1912 and Dubsdred was opened in 1922.

As can be seen, Rolling Hills, or Sanlando Springs if one chooses, having had its founding date as a course in 1926, has been part of the Florida golfing scene, except for the 'Victory Pasture' period, for most of the history of golf in the state.

The course has gone through many name changes, if the legal documents, score cards, promotional pamphlets and *The Chili Dipper*⁵ are any indication. It started in 1926 with Sanlando Springs Golf Club, then it became Sanlando Golf

⁴ The American Annual Golf Guide (1916). P.C. Pulver (ed). (The Angus Company. New York. 1916).

⁵ *The Chili Dipper* is the monthly magazine of RHGC.

Course, Sanlando Golf Properties, Sanlando Springs Golf and Country Club, Rolling Hills Country Club, and finally Rolling Hills Golf Club. By whatever name the course is known, its existence down through the years, the hiatus in the war period notwithstanding, earns it an honored place in the history of the Great Game in Florida and this short history is a reflection of the pride of its members.

The course has become a jewel, carefully and skillfully tended by it's employees and lovingly decorated and enhanced by individuals among its membership who volunteer their time to plant flowers and shrubs around the tees, to plant new trees, and to build steps up to tees. Gazebos and benches have been donated by generous members as memorials, further beautifying this fine example of golfing architecture. Every golf club should be so fortunate.

CHAPTER 2

THE LAND AND IT'S ACQUISITION

The history of Rolling Hills is, in many respects, a smaller version of the history of Florida and it has all of the elements we are familiar with in the development of the state: land grants from the U.S. Government, legitimate settlers, speculators, developers and the inevitable 'snowbirds' from the north who migrated south looking for a place to settle, retire and hit a little ball around twelve months a year.

Homesteaders, Cowboys and No Indians

The earliest available records show that in July of 1879 the United States of America, granted to one Louis A. Lampp, 162.04 acres of land as a homestead. This grant was, as the title document of the homes in this area will show, "Pursuant to the Act of Congress approved 20th May 1862, to secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain". There is no mention of Indians which, given some of the problems involving treaty rights in the northern states, is something for which we can be thankful. Assuming, of course, that such rights as the Indians may have had in this area were not just ignored as a matter of course. The Homestead Certificate (number 1558) was given under the names of President Rutherford B. Hayes and his secretary, one W.H. Crook. Our

homesteader, Louis A. Lampp did not let the palmettos grow under his feet and, in February of 1880, he issued a warranty deed (on this occasion he is referred to as "Lewis". His wife Cordelia is also mentioned) to J.M. Hendry, selling the majority of the acreage (160.04) for the sum of \$250, a not inconsiderable profit for a seven month investment and not at all what President Hayes or the Congress had in mind when the legislation was promulgated. The act was clearly designed to provide homesteads for 'actual settlers', but Mr. Lampp's opportunism was a common characteristic of the development of North America.

There followed a series of buyers of small parcels of land at ever increasing prices until, in 1903, the remainder was purchased by D.W. Horne of Moultrie, Georgia, and Moses O. Overstreet of Orange County, Florida. These men formed a partnership as Horne and Overstreet. The assets of the partnership were eventually acquired by Moses Overstreet who, with other partners and \$200,000 capital, formed the Overstreet Turpentine Company in 1905. The stated objective of the company was ". . . for the purpose of buying and selling lands and timber, . . . and other purposes incident thereto, . . ." This they proceeded to do while, at the same time, becoming involved in a series of law suits over the company's right to the full title of the property. A group calling itself The Town of Altamonte Improvement Company seems to have given Mr. Overstreet the most trouble. In April of 1926 the company, now called the Overstreet Investment Company, sold the land to the Sanlando Springs Corporation.

It is a reasonable guess that the Overstreet Turpentine Company cleared off

most of the first growth of timber. Photographs of the course from the 1960's do not show large stands of trees, and the trees which are in evidence seem no more than 20 years old. Some of the finest trees standing on the course now are in all likelihood the second growth, now about 60-70 years old.

In his "History of the Rolling Hills Country Club", Penn Sefton states: "The history of the Rolling Hills Golf and Country Club goes back to the time when the Overstreet Investment Company first owned the land. It was purchased by this company from the various holders for the purpose of producing turpentine. The land was covered by a fine stand of native pine and for a considerable time supplied the raw materials for the three turpentine distilleries owned by the Overstreet family.¹ Since the average yield life of a pine tree, when being used for the production of turpentine, is about seven or eight years, it was not too long before the area become useless for this purpose. and was cut over for lumber, after which all operations ceased.

Besides his impact on the environment, Mr. Overstreet had another memorial to his presence, Sardando Utilities Corporation Station located at the corner of Pressview Avenue and S.R. 434 is still called the 'Overstreet Water Plant and Meter Facility'.

It is to the new owners of the land that we owe the creation of the golf course. It is not entirely clear from the records, but it appears to be that Calvin O. Black was President of the Sanlando Springs Corporation, S.H. Atha was Vice President, and

¹ *The Chili Dipper*, January, 1967. The author is indebted to this article by Penn Sefton for information about, and personal observations of, the course.

I.W. Phillips was Secretary. Neither is it clear as to exactly which sections of the land were purchased, but the records show that the construction of a golf course was contemplated. A deed of August, 1926, shows that the Sanlando Springs Corporation and one, Calvin O. Black, desired " . . . to have installed upon its properties known as Sanlando Springs Development in Seminole County, Florida, an eighteen-hole golf course, complete with watering system, and to have constructed on the said property a clubhouse to contain foyer, dining room, golf shop, and men's and ladies locker rooms, the same, when completed to be conveyed as hereinafter provided, to a golf club when the same has been organized and incorporated, so that it may be an entity at law, legally capable of accepting title to real estate;" if the course has a birthdate, it is August 10, 1926.

The land was laid out for a golf course and the area around was divided into 400 lots. They were to be sold for "not less than \$1,300 for each and every lot so sold," and an added requirement stipulated that down payments should be no smaller than one fourth the purchase price.

Calvin Black is designated as the 'beneficiary' in the deed and is clearly in charge of the course development and sale of the lots. He was, however, under an obligation to perform all of the development by February, 1927, otherwise "the trustee: shall forth with convey by a good and sufficient deed of Special Warranty unto the Company all of the property herein conveyed" Among the provisions required of Black was one that called for agreement that ". . . all purchasers of property in Sanlando Springs Development shall be entitled to use the Golf Course

upon payment of not more than \$150.00 per year in fees, the exact amount of said fees to be fixed by the Golf Club's Board of Governors."

By the year 1929 legal disputes over the property became endemic. There are references to 'deferred payments' on the 400 lots, and in the public records, one can find references to "Sanlando Springs Corporation as party of the first part," and to "Calvin O. Black as party of the second part," and to the "Bank of Orange and Trust Company, as trustee, party of the third part." All of which might make a lot of sense to a lawyer, but even the non-legally trained can deduce that somebody was not happy with the status quo.

In December of the same year the Overstreet Land Company instituted a suit against the Sanlando Springs Corporation and against what appears to be the already hundreds of people who had purchased lots. The various lot owners were mostly northerners who had planned a Florida retirement. Their addresses are listed as Detroit, Michigan; Statesville, North Carolina; Quincy, Illinois; Springfield, Massachusetts; Orifield, Pennsylvania; New York, New York, etc. Calvin Black could hardly have been pleased by all of this, but he could be somewhat comforted by the fact that, whatever the outcome of the suit, his wife would always be remembered. Her name was Jeanette, and the lake in front of the RHGC clubhouse still bears her name. There is no indication as to the names of his daughters, if he had any, or the names of the ladies of the Atha and Phillips families, but if the names of the other lakes on the course are any guide, Phyllis, Lola, and Elaine seem likely choices.



The First Club House: Circa 1928

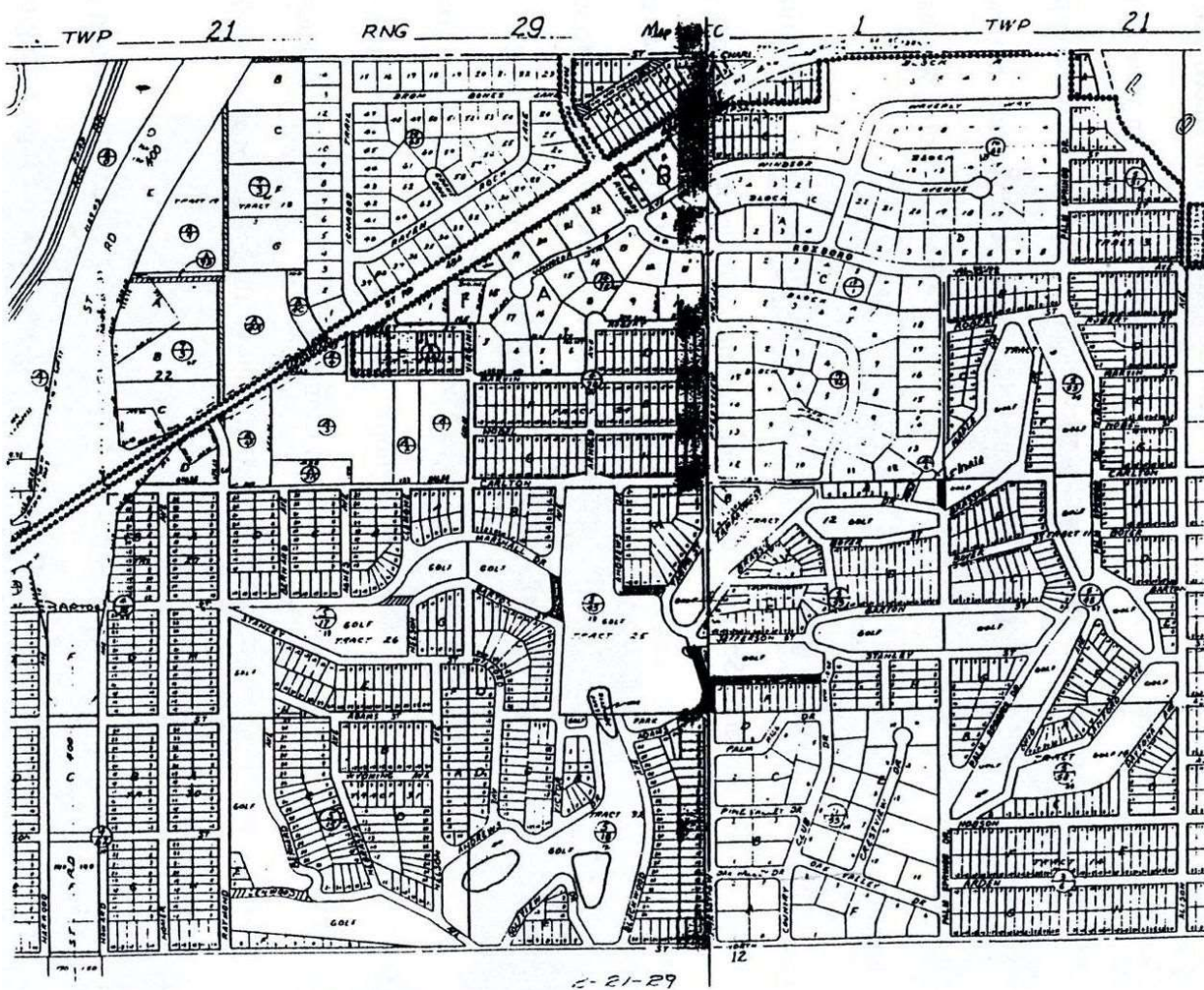
Penn Sefton's account of the legal situation is worth repeating: "To go back a little, at about the time Black has his golf course finished some time in 1927², the officers of the original Sanlando Springs Corporation (Haithcox et.al.) presented themselves at the offices of the Overstreet Land Company and announced that they were through, washed up, in fact busted. A pretty kettle of fish! In view of the fact that they sold a great many of the lots, blocks and tracts, the Overstreet Company was forced to foreclose in order to clear their title. In spite of the fact that there was no opposition, it proved a long and costly procedure. The final decree was handed down April 14, 1930. Exit Mr. Calvin O. Black.²

A final decree on the dispute was issued by the Circuit Court on February 24, 1930, and the Sanlando Springs Corporation (not the Golf Properties - it does get confusing) lost. Notice was given of a sale of the foreclosed properties in a statement which read: "I will sell by public auction to the highest bidder for cash in front of the courthouse door in the City of Sanford . . . certain parcels of land . . . , etc."

It all read very ominously, but guess who showed up in front of the courthouse door with \$68,000 in cash to win the auction? None other than the Overstreet Land Company. Thus a few days later the Land Company got the land and Sanlando Springs Corporation is given credit for that amount on the approximately \$68,981.25 plus court costs for which they were sued.

It is difficult, without a skillful reference to the plat books, to ascertain exactly what land was in dispute, but it appears that throughout all of the legal wrangling the

² It was probably 1926. (ed.).



golf course itself was not in question and that it was other parcels of land designated as lots for home building which were being disputed. Nevertheless, the course was open and was being played upon by the end of 1926.

In Penn Sefton's history of the club he states that this new ownership arrangement went under the name of the Sanlando Golf Properties, Inc., and it consisted of a 49 percent ownership by the Overstreet Land Company and 51 percent by Mr. B.L. Maltby, "a well known and much respected resident of Maitland".

Sanlando Golf Properties ran the course until December 1940, at which time the course was sold for a variety of reasons. Firstly, the United States was preparing for the possibility of war and Mr. Overstreet was to serve in the Navy at the rank of Commander and, secondly, the Club was running continuous deficits.

Again ownership of the property changed. The course was purchased sometime in 1940 by Robert Bruce Harris and his brother Frank, a dentist. Work commenced to prepare the course for play, and inasmuch as both men were from Chicago, Penn Sefton asserts that they and several friends flew down from Chicago to Slade's Airport on the Longwood Road and played a few games in early 1941. Yes there was an airport in Longwood. Older residents of the area tell of a Mr. Slade who ran an airport and some orange groves on land between what is today I-4 and Rangeline Road, just north of S.R. 434. It closed during World War II.

The Victory Pasture

With the entry of the US into the World War, the Harris brothers closed the

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Bob Dredley, popular Club Professional, is on hand to instruct you in the mysteries of the ancient Scottish game, Katherine Rawls, member of the U. S. Olympic Team is shown above in one of her typical dives during the 1936 Olympic Games at the Sanlando Springs nearby.

Brochure of the Golf and Country Club

The diver shown above is Katherine Rawls who won a Silver Medal in Springboard at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. This brochure, therefore, is Circa 1939.

course and it became a cattle pasture. As anyone familiar with the growth of plant life in Florida is well aware, nature can do a fine job of re-asserting itself in the space of 13 years. By 1954 the fairways and greens must have been totally engulfed by plants. Only the vague outlines of land formations must have greeted the builders when it was again purchased for a golf course.

Sefton relates how he found the course 11 years after closure. "Back in 1952 the writer drove in the north entrance of the course, crawled through a barbed wire fence, and after dodging malevolent appearing bovines, looked in vain for a golf course. It is a far cry from this to the present, beautiful, well kept course which now meets the eye - a source of beauty and pleasure to all true lovers of the ancient and honorable game of golf, and so deo volente, it will remain for many years to come."

CHAPTER 3

CONSTRUCTION AND, DESIGN

In the years after the turn of the century Florida was being discovered by those seeking relief from the cold northern winters and, in these years, the standard of living in the industrial states was rising rapidly and railroads, cars and highways made Florida increasingly attractive and accessible. Naturally, golfers were attracted to the land where golf can be played all year around. The game may have been invented in 'North Britain' and played there even in winter time, but winter golf in North Michigan is out of the question. As noted earlier, Florida's earliest golf courses were constructed in the late 1890's. The American Annual Golf Guide lists 32 courses constructed between 1900 and 1917. It is obvious that the lure of a golf course, to enhance the sale of the lots on its periphery, was a successful form of enterprise.

Walter Hagen

Not only sun-seeking amateur hackers were migrating to Florida, the pros were coming as well, and the greatest golfer of the era came to Longwood. Walter 'The Haig' or 'Sir Walter' Hagen, opened a factory to manufacture golf clubs'. In his memoirs Hagen describes how the decision was made and why the enterprise

¹ It is a well known fact that he established a small golf factory in Longwood, where for several years he manufactured golf clubs, golf bags, etc. He also sold golf balls (manufactured elsewhere). One, a utility ball called Longwood, at 50¢, and a top grade ball called Hagen at 75¢. Years later, after Hagen had left, the factory burned down." Penn Sefton, Op.Cit..

failed.² He states:

"Early in 1922 I conceived the idea of manufacturing golf clubs bearing my name. Since 1915 I had been using and exploiting golf equipment for the A.G. Spalding company, and our relationship had been equally satisfactory to both parties. However, I felt that if A.G. Spalding, a baseball player, could parlay the production of sporting supplies into a fortune, I could do the same with golf equipment.

"So with John Ganzil and Joe Tinker, former major league baseball players who lived in Orlando, Florida, I formed the Walter Hagen Golf Products Corporation. The City of Longwood, Florida, erected the building and gave us the property with the idea of booming its population and business. We began the production of golf clubs bearing my name. The first hard fact we learned was that we'd started production in the wrong place. For Longwood and Florida have 11 percent moisture, the highest moisture percentage of any place in the country. And we were producing hickory-shafted clubs, the only shafts used in those days. "Those early Hagen clubs were beautifully designed, I thought, but the humid climate caused the hickory to swell. While the heads fitted perfectly in the factory, once they arrived in drier temperate zones, like Arizona and states with a similar climate, the iron heads almost rattled off the shafts. When the hickory shafts dried out they gave off slivers of thin wood like porcupine quills which got into a player's hands. We were able to prevent some of this by using a drying kiln, but with the thousands of clubs going through, we couldn't give them all the treatment. "I kept pouring money into the business, and some weeks my big salary from the Pasadena Estates and the exhibitions I played were far from enough to make up the weekly payroll. I lost my partners and wound up carrying the entire burden myself. Finally I telephoned my sister Freda, who was teaching high school in Rockport, New York and asked her to come down and handle the bookkeeping department. "I didn't employ many people, yet my payroll every Friday night amounted to \$5,000. One or two exhibitions a week, say on Tuesday and Wednesday, allowed me to drag barely enough cash to pay off. In the end it seemed like 'fish day' came around more and more often, when another \$5,000 was due. I sweated it out until 1925 when I was in for over \$200,000. I realized if I didn't take some drastic action, I'd be playing golf for the rest of my life to support that factory.

² The Walter Hagen Story, as told to Margaret S. Heck, (Simon and Schuster. New York, 1956), PP 140-142.

"I got in touch with my old friend Al Wallace in Detroit, and he set up a plan for selling the business . . . bailing me out, in other words."

The Hagen factory was located in Longwood on the north side of Orange Avenue at Longwood Street (S.R. 427) on the east side of the railroad tracks.³ In his memoirs Hagen mentions playing golf in Sanford (probably Mayfair, which was founded as part of a hotel complex and which was the New York Giants winter home), but there is ample evidence that he played "Sanlando" as well. His golf factory closed the year before Sanlando opened but, like many pros, he came south in the winter and this area seems to have been his destination, because on February 17, 1927, he played an exhibition match with Calvin Black, Dow George and one other player who is unidentified in the records. Penn Sefton adds: "When the writer asked one Winter Park lady, who had watched the match, if she remembered who the fourth party was, she replied that she was so fascinated by the handsome Hagen, she didn't notice the other three." Walter Hagen is the outstanding golfing personality with any connection to the Rolling Hills course.

Personalities Among Us

Some other famous and distinguished people have played the course. RHGC

³ The property is now (1993) leased by Jandreau Inc. and is owned by RHGC member Bill Roof (W.H. Roof Construction Co.). Jason Roof, Bill's son, told the writer that some years ago while cutting the weeds near the lake on which the property is located, he came upon the cement slab floor of an old building. Mr. B.L. Helms, a retired employee of the City of Longwood, recalled that as a child, in the early '30s, he and his friends played around the rusting remains of a '3-drum express' boiler which the Hagen Co. had left. He also informed the writer that the company left so much sawdust on the ground that the earth had a bounce to it.

member Major General Norman Sillin had, as his houseguest and golfing partner, former Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Norman Twining. Currently the members roster includes General Leonard F. Chapman, former Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps.

On a somewhat lighter note, the Orlando Sentinel reported (Feb. 1969) that Eddie Peabody, the banjo artist had recently played the course. So far there have been no sightings of Elvis Presley.

Course Design

The present design and quality of Rolling Hills is the work of many men and women who have applied their skills and labor to its creation and maintenance over the years. However, speaking strictly in terms of the architecture and design of the course, a few names stand out and it has been RHGC's good fortune to have had their expertise and dedication.

Penn Sefton cites a rumor that Walter Hagen helped design the course, but adds quite vehemently that "Walter Hagen did not lay the course out." Judging by his own account of the financial troubles he was having with his Longwood golf club factory, 'Sir Walter' had enough on his hands. But we can dream, can't we?

The original construction and design of the course from its natural state to playable condition was the work of Calvin O. Black⁴. In laying out the course he had the advice of D.W. George, a local golf professional. Work progressed to such a

⁴ Penn Sefton

degree that by November, 1926 it was finished and play commenced. The Maitland News reported:

SANLANDO GOLF CLUB OPENS

The new golf club at Sanlando has been completed and is now open to members, among whom are several Maitland residents who have purchased lots in Sanlando. The links, which are now in condition for playing, are very sporty, lying in a country of hills and lakes, which furnish splendid natural hazards not often found in this section of the country. The clubhouse is situated in a beautiful location, looking south over a rolling country, with a charming little lake at the bottom of the slope upon which it rests. The house is a rambling building with spacious verandas and artistically furnished. An excellent chef has been engaged and meals are served to members at noon and evening.⁵

Calvin Black is reputed to have hailed from Canton, Ohio and it is said that he built another golf course in Brooksville, Florida, and one called 'Whispering Hills' in Titusville.

As for the layout of the original course, a blueprint in the RHGC archives exists which shows the details and the lots adjoining. It is undated, but probably is from 1927 which was the year Calvin Black changed the name of his company to Sanlando Golf Properties. The blueprint is entitled "Sanlando Springs Golf Club Properties".

The most obvious point which strikes the observer when studying the blueprint is that the 'nines' are reversed. Modern hole number ten is shown as number one, and modern hole number nine is number eighteen. As to why and when the change

⁵ The Maitland News, November 27, 1926.

from this original layout took place, one can only make a guess. It is possible that after World War II when the course was reopened and had to be reclaimed from nature's prolific grip, it was easier to clear the flatter eastern half of the course (modern number one-nine) than the hilly, and possibly swampy, fairways of the western (modern number ten-eighteen) half. But this is speculation. However, teeing off from number one today is a blinding experience at 8:00 a.m. on a summer morning and calls for the assistance of one's playing partners to ascertain the flight of the ball. In contrast, starting on number ten does not call for a shot into the sun until reaching number fifteen, which allows almost an hour for the sun to rise in the sky.

The original designers knew what they were about.

Old maps show Lake Jeanette as undivided by the causeway, which was not built until around 1960, and the tees for holes number one and number ten are shown as sharing one large area. Art Hagan Place is Jackson Street on the 1927 blueprint. It did not acquire its new name until after 1960.

Quite a few roads were planned for construction which, fortunately, never were completed. If they had been, the course would be much shorter than it is and, on a few holes, golfers would be teeing off and watching for traffic at the same time. For example, on hole number one (all the following hole numbers are modern) Adams Street crosses the fairway about 100 yards from the tee. On hole number four another street cuts to the left of number three green and required the placement of the number four tee some 40 yards into the fairway. Hole number fourteen calls for a tee shot over the planned extension of Lenwood Avenue, which runs to Raymond,

and the fairway of number sixteen is cut by an extension of Barton Street. In a later map, dated February 21, 1929, these streets are shown as non-existent or "not planned". No doubt some active golfer had had a few words with the sub-division planner. No yardages are shown in the old maps of the courses. Seminole County finally declared these planned streets 'abandoned', i.e., they would never be built. (Perhaps the members should start a campaign to have Palm Springs Road declared 'abandoned'.)

When the property was sold to the Harris brothers the deed shows that Sanlando Golf Properties included various tracts of land "which said several tracts also include and embrace the entire eighteen hole golf course known as Sanlando Golf Course and Clubhouse". The purchase, and subsequent closing, of the course by the Harrises was an important stage in its development and, although we can only guess at details, Robert Bruce Harris probably left his mark on Rolling Hills.

Penn Sefton describes R.B. Harris as one of America's foremost golf architects "with an office in Chicago". Mr. Harris's brother Frank was his partner.

In re-opening the course the Harris brothers had the advice of Henry Miller, a Chicago professional golfer. Mr. Sefton writes: "Bruce Harris personally directed the work. He and several of his Chicago friends flew from Chicago to Slade's Airport on the Longwood Road and played a few games of golf early in 1941. With the bombing of Pearl Harbor the operation was again abandoned and the course reverted to weeds."

Indeed, Robert Bruce Harris was a fine golf architect. In The Golf Course, by

Comish and Whitten⁶, he is described as having "successfully renovated several abandoned courses and operated them as daily fee facilities." As to whether his contribution to RHGC was renovation after abandonment, it is not clear, but he is mentioned in that work as having "Remodeled and added to Monterey Peninsula Country Club, Pebble Beach, (R. 1962)", and to "Delray Beach Golf and Country Club (R. 1962) ", and to "Sanlando Golf and Country Club, Altamonte Springs (NLER)." The initials 'NLE' indicate 'No Longer Existing', and the 'R' indicates 'Remodeled'. The list of courses remodeled and added to by Harris is over 30 and includes courses in 11 states.

Harris was a leader in the profession of golf architecture and was a charter member and first president of the American Society of Golf Course Architects. His early experiences during the depression and World War H raised his sensitivity to the problems of golf course maintenance in times of labor and material shortages. Thus he is known for designing courses which required only economical maintenance. His critics assert that this characteristic of his design tended to result in "oval bunkering placed too far from putting surfaces." This is not a feature of RHGC today, but old pictures of the course show long shapeless bunkers lookdng like large eyebrows on one side and at the back of holes. There were no berms or undulations, and none of the bunkers were in front of the greens.

⁶ The Golf Course, Geoffrey S. Comish and Ronald E. Whitten, (The Rutledge Press, New York. NY 1981). p. 198.

CHAPTER 4

THE RENAISSANCE

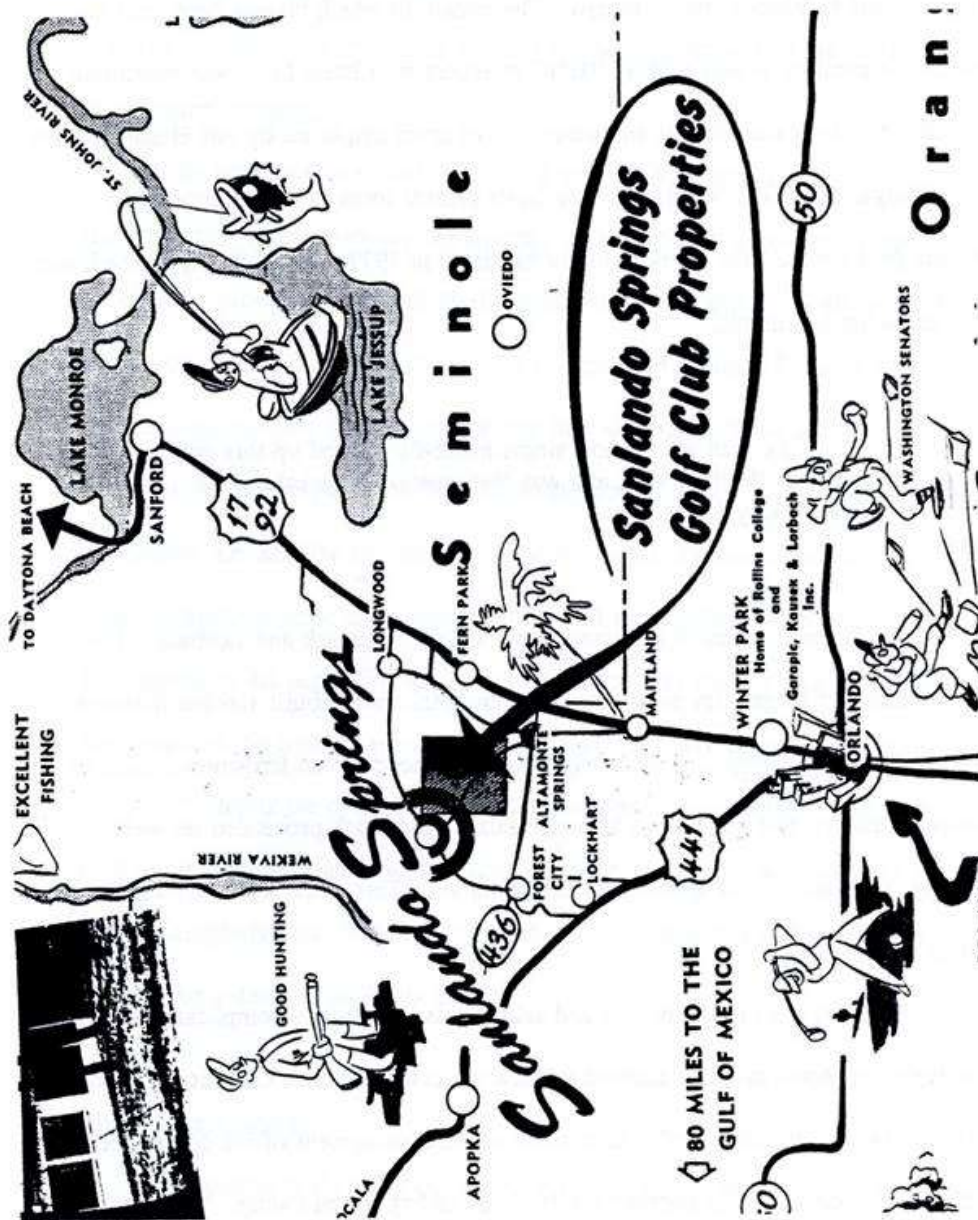
The golf course lay dormant for a thirteen year period covering World War and and for some time afterward. In 1951 the property was once again sold when the Harris brothers sold out to Harry C. Hutchinson and his wife Dorothy. According to Penn Sefton¹ "It is believed Mr. Hutchinson's intention was to develop the land. However, so many lots adjoining the golf course had been sold in the 1920s that the task of repurchase appeared an impossible one and by 1953 Mr. Hutchinson had given up the idea."

The demise of the Hutchinson plans for the property produced a new group of owners. In February 1954 the firm of Garapic, Kausek and Lorbach, Inc., acquired the land and almost immediately began to revive the golf course. As Sefton so aptly says, "Again the task of reclaiming the beautiful course from the weeds and the cows was begun."

Arthur Hagen

As the work of rebuilding the course progressed, another change of ownership took place, and a man who was to be a major personality in the R.H.G.C. story

¹ Most of the information relating to the condition of the property and the various improvements between 1951 and 1960 is from Penn Sefton's article noted earlier.



Advertisement for Sanlando Springs Golf Club Properties

entered the picture. He was Arthur B. Hagan (no relation to Walter Hagen). Art Hagan came to Florida from Chicago. The esteem in which he was held, and in which his memory is still held by RHGC members who knew him, was enormous.

Without the dedicated interest and generosity of spirit displayed by Art Hagan and his wife Marge, R.H.G.C, would not exist in its present form as a member-owned private golf course. On the occasion of his death in 1977, *The Chili Dipper* dedicated the following testimonial:

"To a man who almost single-handedly opened up this golf course after World War II and was instrumental in (creating) its condition today."

Art Hagan purchased the course from Garapic, Kausek and Lorbach. Under the direction of Hagan, the tees, greens and bunkers were rebuilt and the fairways cleared. In 1955 a new clubhouse was built. The need for an irrigation system to sustain a quality golf course was also recognized, and work proceeded on well- digging, pipe laying and sprinkler-head installation. This work was completed in the spring of 1955.

As if the saga of the buying and selling was not already complicated enough, Art Hagan in April of 1957, decided to lease the course back to Garapic, et al, doing business as "Gator Golf, Inc". This aided in the deveiopment of the course, because the company continued to improve the facilities adding the pro shop, the swimming

¹ *The Chili Dipper*, January, 1977.

pool and electrically powered drinking fountains on both nines. Gator Golf spent at least \$60,000 in eighteen months. Things were definitely looking up for the future R.H.G.C. One might say, using an old Florida expression, that we were now in 'high cotton' country.

The lease to Gator Golf was for 12 years at an annual rental of \$12,000. It also included an option to buy the course's 130 acres plus all of the buildings (clubhouse, pro- shop, and tool shed), tools, equipment and pool, all for \$200,000. The Lease-Purchase Agreement was due to expire on January 3, 1969, but the purchase option could be exercised at any time during the lease period.

It was at this point that Art Hagan stepped in with a great and generous suggestion, i.e. that the members of the club acquire the lease-Purchase agreement from Garapic, exercise the purchase option and turn Rolling Hills into a private club. In response to his suggestion a steering committee was formed to look into the matter. The result of the committee's deliberations was a positive progress report on October 29, 1958³, stating the desirability of as Hagan advised. The cost to the club for purchasing Gator Golf's Lease-Purchase Agreement was \$75,000 in three annual installments or, if paid in cash, \$68,000. A deadline of December 1, 1958 was set for a decision on either option.

The Progress Report

According to the Progress Report a further option to secure the Agreement

³ For further details see Appendix II "Progress Report". by Bruce S. Bucher and the Steering Committee.



The Eleventh and Lake Jeanette: Circa 1962
L-R, Red Addison, Art Hagan, unknown

existed. This third option was a cash payment of \$60,000 to be delivered before November 1, 1958. This was only two days from the day the Report was issued, but an extension was sought.

To obtain the cash for whichever of these options was chosen, the Steering Committee issued shares of stock in the proposed new club and charter members were invited to purchase these at \$300 each but not later than November 30, 1958.

To pursue the acquisition of the Lease-Purchase Agreement the club members formed two corporations, Rolling Hills Golf Course - a for profit corporation, and Rolling Hills Country Club - a not-for-profit corporation, and, on February 19, 1959, the agreement to secure an option to buy the golf course was made. The person who was the prime mover in this decision was Bruce Bucher who was in the investment business and was also Chairman of the Steering Committee and the author of the Progress Report. The two corporations were formed to gain an advantageous tax ruling from the I.R.S. but, according to former President Jerry Cook, in a statement to the author, "It didn't work."

Inasmuch as it was the dedicated work of the Steering Committee which had the courage to propose, and successfully negotiate, the purchase agreements which led to the establishment of RHGC, it is only right to call its members 'The Founding Fathers' of the present club. Their names are listed in the Progress Report. (Appendix 11).

After successfully negotiating the acquisition of the Lease-Purchase Agreement from Garapic, negotiations commenced with the Hagan family to finalize the purchase



Two Views: 1993
Above: Lake and the Pro Shop
Below: Playing the Twelfth

arrangement pertaining to the golf course⁴. It should be said that this was not a casual decision and took considerable courage on the part of the club members involved. To begin with, it was estimated that the club would need 200 dues-paying members to sustain the financial viability of the contract - yet the club had only 60 members and the Steering Committee felt confident of an increase of only 47 more members. This was far short of the goal of 200. New dues paying members were desperately needed or the deal would collapse. A plan was devised to sell shares of stock to the membership. Under this plan if purchased before November 30, 1959 a share would cost \$300, if purchased in the following twelve months the cost would be \$350⁵. This was considered a necessity if the dream of a quality private golf course, owned exclusively by its members, was not to be born - and survive.

Once again the generous spirit of the Hagans was in evidence and the task of buying the course was made much easier by the terms upon which they agreed in the new Lease-Purchase Agreement. The Hagans could have insisted on the club's adherence to the payment deadlines of the original (Hagan-Garapic agreement. This would have required a payment of \$75,000 within a year - money the newly born club did not have and had little prospect of getting. A four year delay was granted thus providing the time to acquire the necessary funds.

Rolling Hills Golf Course was now a going concern but, it was barely going. After gaining only 60 new members the club did not have an easy time making ends

⁴ See Appendix III for details of the Hagan - Garapic Agreement and the Hagan - RHGC re-negotiation of this Agreement.

⁵ There is no information as to how many shares of stock were sold.

meet and the course was not exactly in A-1 condition. Old photographs bear out the conclusions that it was a 'modest' stretch of grass, weeds and swamps. The condition of the course meant a less than enthusiastic attitude on the part of prospective members. and they were slow to join. Things were so bad financially that at times some of the members had to advance money to the club treasurer to pay bills. Purchases were on a C.O.D. basis. According to Past President John Franklin one member, Colonel James W. Bidwell, even went so far as to meet a club payroll out of his own pocket.

As the years went by, however, the stitualion became better and as work on the course began to increase, changes for the better took place. With the improvements in the physical layout new members joined. In 1963 the Board dropped the requirement that new members had to own stock in the club, making it easier to join and further stimulating membership growth. Tournaments were organized to advertise the course to other prospective members. Things were beginning to look up but there were still some difficult moments. According to one report, in 1967 or 1968, there was a move to make the club a 'satellite' of Orlando Country Club. The proposal was vetoed by "one very prominent member" of the O.C.C. (to whom we should all be grateful)."⁶

Finance and accounting are not the stuff of great story telling and it is not the intention to belabor every detail of the club's financial history, but the story of the purchase of the property tightly belongs in the club's history because it is also the

⁶ From An untitled and unsigned document in the RHGC archives.

story of courageous men and women who took a big chance, many of them no doubt with money they could ill-afford to lose if things went awry. It is also the story of the Hagans, their goodwill and their obvious love of the game of golf.

The Declaration of Independence

The final chapter in the story of the purchase of the Rolling Hills course by its members was written on December 28, 1973. On that day a check, representing the final payment of \$79,500). was delivered to pay off the mortgage. Signed by Club President Bill Caveny and Secretary Virginia Lockhart, the check ensured that Rolling Hills Golf Course was now owned in its entirety by its members.

The membership of RHGC owe a great debt of gratitude to Art Hagan and his family for their generous attitude to the struggling infant club. It is with good reason that the area on the north side of our clubhouse is officially designated 'Art Hagan Place'.

WE DID IT!!!



Now that our mortgage is past history let's turn our efforts to the necessary Clubhouse improvements. Many active members have not yet subscribed to our voluntary note project. Please stop by the Club office and become part of this project.

BILL CAVENY,
PRESIDENT

'WE DID IT!!!'

CHAPTER 5

THE COURSE: THEN AND NOW

That Rolling Hills is a gem of a course is not merely the hyperbolic boast of its members. It is a fact to which guests also attest. Its current condition is a testament to the dedication of the men and women who, over the years, have labored to improve it to a level of scenic beauty and golfing challenge unmatched by few courses.

Older members of the club are justifiably proud of the course today because they remember its modest beginnings. Although, as we have already noted, its design has been attributed to R.B. Harris, a reputable golf course architect, nevertheless the vicissitudes of funding led at times to the condition of the course being rather poor. Members recall very small greens, some of which did not drain after heavy rains, weeds on fairways, and flat and uninteresting stretches of fairways. One member remarked 'the greens were rinky-dink.' Such a course condition is hard to imagine when one regards the modern course with its contoured fairways, undulating greens, berms, and well-placed bunkers.

Course Length

Reference has already been made to the fact that the RHGC course is not characterized by great length. In this matter of length the records show some

deviation down the years. Four sources are available regarding the length of the course; A) a Winter Park Herald article of 1957¹; B) a U.S. Army Corp of Engineers survey of 1960²; C) a score card from 1986³, and D) a score card from 1993. On page 46 we show a comparison of the measured distances of the eighteen holes as recorded in each of these sources. One should note that measurements are from the center of the teeing areas in both A and B and, as far as we can tell, only a few teeing areas have been altered since 1957, but the variations in distances are interesting. Also, the distances shown on the score card today are the result of calculations arrived at using the most modern laser measurements technique and therefore can be taken as the most accurate. Let us assume that the Herald and the U.S. Corp of Engineers were both recording the full distances available for golf, i.e., the back tees (the 'C' and 'D' distances from the 1986 and 1993 score cards are also from the back tees).

Comparing the total distances it is interesting to note that the length of the old (1957) course differs from the modern (1993) by only 65 yards. This is not a great difference but one curious aspect of the 1957 course should attract our attention – it was only a par 71, yet today the course is par 72. Where did the extra stroke come from? On examining the hole-by-hole description provided in the Winter Park Herald one finds that all of the holes are described exactly as they are today, except for

¹ *The Winter Park Herald*; "SanLando Golf Club Seeks Members", 11-07-57.

² Level, Transit, and General Survey Record Book, Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers, 12:21:60. (Located in the RHGC archives).

³ Courtesy of Mrs. Alice Bidwell.

number twelve which we know was changed and shortened, but made more difficult, in 1987. On this hole par did not change, because the yardage difference was a mere 4-10 yards. It is on hole number ten that a big yardage gap appears. It is now 472 yards and was then only 380. One of the club's founding members, Randy MacGregor, explained the mystery. He remembers that the green on the tenth hole used to be level with the Lake, thus reducing the fairway length by some 90 yards. The USGA minimum measurement for a par five hole is 471 yards⁴ (we meet this standard today), therefore, at 380 yards it must have been a par four. This explains the lost stroke to par and partly explains some of the yardage discrepancy from 1957 to 1993.

The Corps of Engineers Record Book, in describing the technique used, states that it was the "(center of tee - center of green) by stadia method". This would explain the fact that this produced one of the shortest total measurements. Although the Blue tees are liable to be placed anywhere on the teeing area the measurement markers are always at the back. This can sometimes lead to a difference of up to 25 yards such as, for example, one can find on holes number one, fourteen, and seventeen.

⁴ The USGA "Yardages for Guidance" are:

Par	Men	Women
3	up to 250	up to 210
4	251-470	211-400
5	471 and over	401-475
6	—	576 and over

(USGA; Rules of Golf: 1993).



The Eighth: Then and Now

Hole#	A	B	C*	D'	Hole#	A	B	C*	D'
1	380	355	332	361	10	380	462	460	412
2	410	402	401	394	11	150	162	156	158
3	360	373	376	380	12	350	346	333	337**
4	450	474	477	474	13	385	371	371	361
5	145	137	137	142	14	500	473	482	482
6	500	495	506	504	15	290	283	290	292
7	395	370	382	375	16	410	375	376	382
8	185	204	191	196	17	200	197	194	200
9	380	357	347	345	18	440	448	432	429

A. Winter Park Herald (1957) - Total Distance = 6,310 yds. (Par 71)

B. U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (1960) Total Distance - 6,269 yds. [Par - no designation)

C. 1986 Score Card - Total Distance = 6,245 [Par 72)

D. Score Card - 1993 - Total Distance = 6,284 yds. (Par 72)

*Back Tees

**Green was relocated across Lake Phyllis in 1987.

***Green moved towards North Street, Circa 1959.

Comparisons of Course Distances 1957-1993

While on the subject of teeing areas, beside the tee on hole number twelve, there is a small shrubbery in the center of the cart path loop. Some four deceased club members' ashes have been laid here. These late members include Charles Lantry and Lou Munger. At least one other member informed the writer that he fully intends that his ashes be laid someplace on the course when the time comes.

Hazards

What the Rolling Hills course lacks in length it makes up for in difficulty. On that, all agree. The course encompasses four lakes at least two ponds (depending on the weather) and one canal. These 'watery graves' can come into play on ten holes.

On holes number one and ten, there is Lake Jeanette. This lake was divided by a causeway sometime in the early 1960's. It can even come into play on the left of the eighteenth green. The lake extends from in front of the tenth (men's) tee to a point 90 yards up the fairway. Lake Lola guards the right side of the tenth fairway near the green and is virtually the entire landing area of mis-hit shots on the par three number eleven hole. The twelfth hole calls for a clean high second shot of some 100-150 yards (depending on one's drive) to hold a rather flat green on the other side of Lake Phyllis. The lake is about 90 yards across and comes within 3 yards of the putting surface. Lake Elaine stretches out 150 yards in from of the tees at number fourteen. It is a carry of 175 yards from the blue tees.



The Eighteenth: Then and Now

Finally, there are some small, but in certain seasons significant, ponds to punish the errant shot on holes number seven, eight, and seventeen. The pond on number seventeen is sometimes referred to as 'Lake Gordon', and the canal on number twelve has been referred to in *The Chili Dipper* as 'Dowling's Ditch'.⁵

Not only do the lakes create a challenge on the course, but so too do the bunkers. The oldest evidence we have of bunkers on the old course is from the diagrams in the Corps of Engineers Survey Record Book. The diagrams in the book show only 39 bunkers, only one of which is designed to catch a fairway shot. All of the rest are around greens. Today there are 61 bunkers. They are large and well bermed. Selected spots on the fairways were chosen as locations to force a perfect drive and to threaten those who would too closely challenge the dogleg, as on number sixteen, or send a straight drive beyond it, as on number thirteen. Hole number fifteen consists of 292 dead straight, and perfectly flat, treelined yards. However, even a fine (for an amateur) drive still leaves a shot to a green which is elevated on two sides, has two large bunkers at the front (one with high faces to the green); has one bunker at the back of the narrowest green landing area, and a putting surface which undulates with an estimated low to high point of five feet. In addition, the bunkers guard both the left and right front of this green leaving only four yards of grass as a safe entry right of center. This hole is by no means a 'routine par', if there is such a thing, due to the well-designed green and the careful bunkering.

Challenging bunkering is also to be found on many other holes, so much so

⁵ The Chili Dipper, July 1978



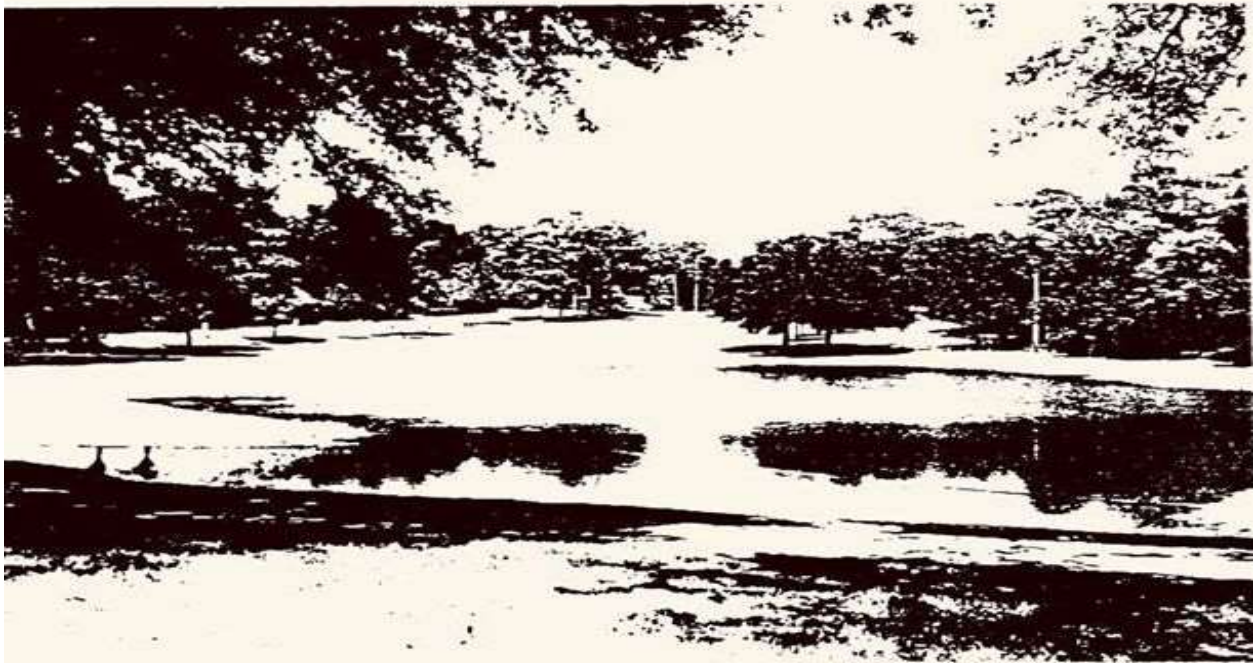
The Twelfth: Then and Now

that the openings to the green are usually on the left, or the right or, if in the center, leave only a four yard wide grassy safe entry to the green. 'Bump and run' shots are an option only for long carefully placed approaches and mis-hits invariably are bunkered.

In another area of golf course design Rolling Hills is not typical of the Florida scene, namely its hills. Golfers visiting Florida seldom encounter hilly terrain, but Rolling Hills is well named because of the hills and boggy depressions its architects had to work with. The result has proved to be no small challenge to players and visitors. Not a few fine visiting golfers have teed up at RHGC, in guest and invitational tournaments, in the expectation of a scoring triumph on our modest fairway yardage, only to be humbled by the unusual experience of having to play off side-hill and downhill lies, and to see their drives land on up-sloping fairways which offer no significant forward roll. No fewer than eight holes can provide hilly lies.

In addition, the fairways reflect the Florida terrain. On the hilly portions of the course, and on most of the flat areas, they are firm and, because of the sandy soil, drain very quickly after heavy rains. It is because of this that after some of our summer torrential down-pours, RHGC is open for play when other courses are closed.

Around the low-lying lakes and ponds the natural order of things are swampy conditions. Some of these swamps have been built up with fill as lakes were dredged and widened, but others have been retained and provide pan of the challenge at RHGC. It behooves the visitor, when playing the course for the first time, to check with a member before teeing off on some holes, the most notable example being the



The Fourteenth: Then and Now

par three number seventeen (200 yards). To expect a ball to land eight yards short of the green and roll onto the putting surface is the height of optimism and an act of faith.

Numbers seven, ten and eighteen are similar.

Changes and Additions

Since the renaissance of the course in 1954 it has undergone a complete 'facelift'. This can be attributed to enterprising club presidents down through the years. There have been hundreds of alterations and additions to greens, bunkers, cart paths, trees and shrubs and the irrigation system, all of which made Rolling Hills a better course. To cite only a few examples, in 1975 members loaned the club \$68,000 to rebuild the number eight green, and the footbridge over the pond by that same hole. The course's irrigation system was automated at a cost of \$70,000. Trees were planted, new bunkers were added and others rebuilt, such as on numbers four, six, twelve, fifteen, and sixteen. Lake Lola on the eleventh was dredged and extended to reach the front of the ladies' tee. The dredged dirt was used to build a new tenth green. and to eliminate some, but clearly not all, of the swampiness of the fairway and lengthen it by some 75 yards. The rest was used to rebuild the eleventh green.⁶

In a report to the club in 1977 by club secretary F. Glenn Williamson,⁷ extensive improvements were mentioned which were completed the previous year.

⁶ *The Chili Dipper*, January 1977

⁷ *The Chili Dipper*, April 1977

They included renovations to the club house, locker rooms, pool, kitchen, pro shop, and ten of the holes. Bunkers, greens, berms, drainage, relocation of tees and lake dredging, are all listed under the upgrading projects undertaken. In addition, the Southern Turf Company of Tifton, Georgia was engaged to implant the fairways with 'Tifton 419' grass, a species specially designed for Central Florida conditions.

In April 1981, as well as other improvements, President E.J. Burgin reported that 100 pine trees had been planted on the course and the club was continuing to contract with Joyce Environmental Service for treatment of the lakes.

Pictures of the course from the 1950s show that Lake Phyllis, on number twelve, was a shallow, weed-surrounded bog. and that the pond on the left near the fairway was unattached to the lake. The canal which now connects the lake and the pond was dug in 1978. A description of how it was constructed is to be found in a report by John Dowling, Chairman of the Greens Committee.⁸

The newly created water hazard, occasionally referred to as 'Dowling's Ditch', is just about completed now so this writer will give you a brief outline of how it came about.

I recalled that a proposition had been considered about five years ago to dig a canal across No. 12 fairway to connect the two lakes and try to eliminate the soggy fairway condition that prevailed most of the time on this fairway during the rainy season. The proposition was set aside because of the high cost, therefore, we made an agreement with a land-clearing company that if they would, at no cost to Rolling Hills Golf Club, Inc.,

1. excavate the large lake from the south side like the County did on the north side,

⁸ *The Chili Dipper*, July 1978.

2. deepen and enlarge the small lake on the left side of No. 12 fairway,
3. cut a canal across the No. 12 fairway to our specifications,
4. deliver a total of 1500 cubic yards of dirt to various locations on our golf course (which may be used for restraining bunkers or sand traps),
5. stockpile another 1500 cubic yards at a point near the excavation site for our future use, they could have the remaining excavated dirt at NO CHARGE.

The final part of this program should be completed in the next six Weeks. ie; removal of the dirt from the rough area along the fairway and from around the large lake. Then our maintenance crews can dress out the area and plant grass seed, rough-dress the area to the right of the large lake, plant grass seed and trees.

Most of the credit for getting the canal work finished and the fairway back into playing condition goes to our greenskeeper, Aris Catsam, and his hard working crew. They did a terrific job of taking up sod, re-routing new pipe lines of our sprinkling systems, grading out the canal banks and getting the sod back on the banks where it has already taken hold beautifully.

The newest cart path work was done at cost of materials only.

John Dowling
Chairman, Greens Committee

And so the improving and building went on for forty years, from 1954-1994.

The Schubert Redesign

Of all the improvements to the course unquestionably, the greatest took place over the years 1987-1988 under President Jack Shubert. At the annual members' meeting to elect officers in April 1987, Jack Shubert was elected 'President, Golf

Course and Greens'. Most years the club elects a 'President'. The additional title granted to Mr. Shubert indicated that something was in the wind. As indeed it was!

Jack was going to construct what in essence was a new golf course.

It is fair to state that not all of the members agreed with the plan and there was some opposition, but Jack Shubert was President and the Board, consisting of Ron Masters, Bob Hughes, Jim Shoultz, Chuck Arnold, Bill Bowers, and Bill Rhein, stood behind him, therefore the project went forward.⁹ Jack began with a formal announcement in *The Chili Dipper*.¹⁰

RENOVATION OF GREENS

As many of you know our golf course is in need of major repairs. The Board of Directors has voted to contract with Fore Golf, Inc. to begin redesigning the entire eighteen greens on April 6th, after the Club Championship.

The Course will be open at all times - no holes will be completely closed. We will be putting on temporary greens for a while. We will start reconstruction on the front nine and then move to the back nine. The overall program is estimated to take 17 weeks from the time we begin construction until we will be able to be on our new greens.

Steve Newgent of Fore Golf, Inc. who does all of Joe Lee's work, a renowned golf course architect, has promised to shape our greens personally.

'There will be no increase in member dues and the inconvenience will

⁹ R.H.G.C. is governed on the republican principle i.e., the people (members) elect representatives (the Board) and an executive (the President), who then govern. There exists the right to petition for a 'redress of grievances' (complain about something). Apparently the opposition to the Schubert Plan was not strong enough to veto the project.

¹⁰ *The Chili Pepper* April, 1987.

only be for a little while. When complete, Rolling Hills Golf Club Members will enjoy the finest greens in the area.

JACK SHUBERT

Three months later¹¹ he published a report to the members on the plan and its progress.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As many of you have seen, we have completed the contract portion with Fore Golf, of the golf course remodeling. We still have some work to do, such as (a) finish double rowing of the sprinkler heads on four fairways; (b) add a well on the front nine, so we can get sufficient pressure to have good coverage with our sprinkler system (we added a pump for the back nine, and it is working great); and (c) add sand to new traps, top dressing and put on fertilizer, etc. We will be doing the above items with our own people.

We are pleased to report that the work done to-date is within our budget, as far as the contract goes, and the extra work done by Fore Golf was done at no additional cost to us. The various items, such as the extra sprinkler lines and heads, sand, etc., are well within what we had projected. So, at this time, Rolling Hills Golf Course has gone from "that little course with all the out of bounds", to a high quality, very interesting membership course, according to Tracy Allen and Austin Jones, two of Central Florida's best and well known amateurs. Austin is currently President of the Country Club of Orlando. Both are looking forward to playing our new look.

To do all the work that has been done since April 7th to June 17th, Steve Newgent with Fore Golf is to be congratulated, but he could not have been anywhere near complete unless our Greens Superintendent, Ray Sheeley and his fine crew had not gone out of their way to help with what ever needed to be done, so Mr. Newgent could proceed uninterrupted. I would like to thank Ray for his devotion and extra hours put in, coming back at night watering the new greens and doing anything that needed to be done to make the new grass grow uninterrupted. Everybody at Rolling Hills has pitched in to make this project go along as rapidly as possible and we think we have a great

¹¹ *The Chili Dipper*. July, 1987.

finished product. Many thanks to Everyone!!!!

We are looking forward to putting on all the new greens and the new practice green. There is a chance that we can play the first seven holes on the front nine within the next three to four weeks, and maybe even sooner. Our mounds are coming in slow, but that was to be expected. As soon as we can open up without hurting the golf course in any way, we will certainly do that.

The Board of Directors would like to thank the entire membership for its patience and all the encouragement during this time.

JACK SHUBERT

The changes to the course were massive and the total cost was over \$200,000. Members contributed \$172,514 in loans to help finance the project. Tees were elevated and lengthened. Greens were enlarged, elevated, bunkered and contoured. Bunkers throughout the course were reshaped, enlarged, and deepened, and new ones created. To give just one example, and this is not atypical, the right front bunker on hole number fourteen measures 72 feet by 39 feet. Lake Lola was altered. The inlet or bay which protects the right front side of the tenth green was added. A new green was built on number twelve across Lake Phyllis. Railroad ties were necessary to shore up this green due to the close proximity of the lake, and the hole took on an added challenge.¹² To be more specific, there is a mere eight feet of rough and first cut from the ties to the putting surface. In addition, entire fairways were contoured, a job which involved the moving of hundreds of tons of earth. Fairways number nine and fourteen in particular were improved, beautified and

¹² This could be the greatest understatement of this chapter.



Views of the Ninth

added to in interest. Both of these fairways had valleys, 12-15 feet deep, cut through what was previously flat hillcrest.

A word should be said about the greens and the putting surfaces. As mentioned, the greens were enlarged, some considerably. For example, green number eight is 90 feet deep and number one is 72 feet deep, and their breadths are appropriately to scale. Also, many were given larger and deeper bunkers, and sometimes new bunkers were added to increase the level of difficulty. Hole number fourteen is a good example. On this hole the bunkers guarding the front leave only an 18 foot opening to the green, and on number fifteen the opening is a mere 12 feet. However, it is the new challenges presented by the contours of the putting surfaces which make the 'Shubert' greens of first class golfing quality. The undulations can be subtle, often requiring careful assessment from all sides before putting and there are, on every green, areas for tournament pin placement which will challenge the best yet still meet USGA pin placement requirements. Green number eight is noted for its large size and two levels, but all the 'Shubert' greens have unique characteristics.

One member tells of a friend, part of a weekly foursome, who stopped talking to him after he helped Jack Shubert bring about the changes. The reason was that the irate player "hadn't made a putt" since 1987.

The Clubhouse

The present clubhouse of RHGC is not the original building. Back in the



Course Vistas

Top: The Eleventh from the Ladies Tee

Below: The Approach to the Fourteenth

1920's when Calvin Black owned the SanLando course he constructed a clubhouse.

It was an attractive two-story wooden structure set in the hillside of the site of the present building.¹³ An unpaved parking lot provided access to the second story by means of a series of wide steps leading up to what, in existing pictures appears to be a series of three French doors. A grassy area and a sandy driveway completed the front entrance. The back, or the side facing the golf course, shows a triangular structure providing entrance to the second level by means of two staircases.

There is no pro shop in evidence so it can be safely assumed that the lower level was pro shop, storage, etc. This clubhouse was destroyed by fire, probably sometime in the '40's.

The next clubhouse was built by Art Hagan after he had taken over from Garapic et al., and the structure was finished in the fall of 1955. The Winter Park Herald described it as ". . . of modern design, a two-story, fireproof building with porches." The dining room was on the second level and had screened porches on three sides, one of them overlooking the pool. There was (where the dining room is now) a patio measuring 50 ft x 80 ft., and this lower level had a lounge, complete with rattan furniture, a small kitchen and a bar.

By 1979 the clubhouse needed upgrading and a major remodeling was undertaken. The pictures shown in Figure 20 speak for themselves. The exterior of the 1993 modern building is essentially the same as it was originally constructed except for the addition of awnings overhanging the windows, protecting the entrances

¹³ Penn Sefton.

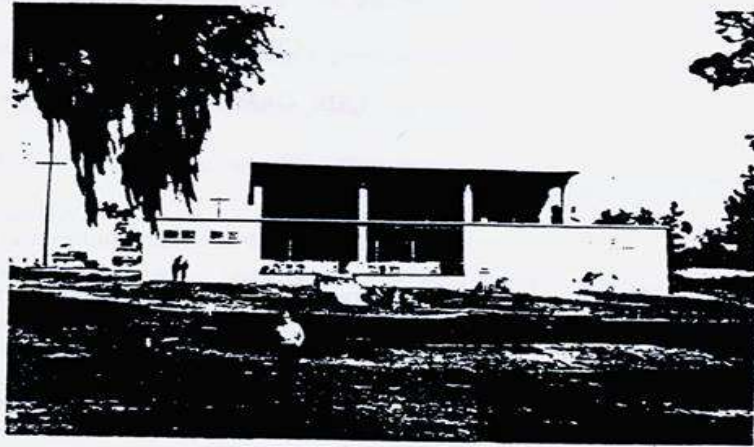
from the parking lot to the upstairs party area and to the lower level dining room.

Cart Storage Sheds and Pro Shop

In the days before World War II the members of Sanlando Springs Golf Club had caddie service if they did not want to carry their own clubs. Older residents of the area have told of boys acting as caddies on the old Sanlando course. Electric carts were being used on the course by at least 1957; the Winter Park Herald reports 39 of them were available. The present storage sheds for the club's carts and for members' private carts was built in 1973. The manner of the building of the sheds was typical of the way in which RHGC members give of their time and energy, The Board of Directors provided the materials and a group of volunteers pitched in and built the sheds over a two-month period.¹⁴ A fire destroyed a portion of the sheds in 1993, but it has been rebuilt.

When Garapic et.al., leased the course from Art Hagan the lease included the pro shop. In all likelihood this was the area where tournament scores are gathered today which was the original building. The merchandise area, toilets, the pro's office and workshop, were added some time later to complete the structure as we know it today.

¹⁴ The principal volunteers on the project were: H. 'Curley' Blair, John Franklin, Al Mareyat, Bill Munn, Warren Marshall, Fred Mitchell and Lee Hughes.



The Clubhouse: Old and New

CHAPTER 6

THIS GAME WE PLAY

The Royal and Ancient Game

There are few games indulged in by so many millions as illustrious as golf. It has a lengthy and noble, in every sense of the word, history. It is played virtually world wide. Its rules embody a code of conduct which requires that those who play it act like 'ladies' and 'gentlemen' and indeed its greatest exponents, by and large, do so conduct themselves. It is not for the tournament playing golf professional to curse the decision of an official or kick sand in his direction. It is not for the player to surreptitiously break the rules of the game for self advantage in scoring, in tampering with equipment or in harassing an opponent. 'Those activities golfers leave to tennis, baseball, etc.

In an article by sports writer Tom Callahan he cites the case of "one of the best golfers on the P.G.A. Tour today" and declares him to be 'a renowned cheater'.¹ At the fifteenth hole, on one of several attempts to re-qualify for his playing card, this unnamed pro, angered by missing a birdie putt by a fraction. took a petulant swat and missed the ball entirely. Acting as if he had not made a fair stroke, he backed off, then moved forward, and this time tapped the ball in very carefully. He claimed a par and ignored his missed stroke. Later that night one of his angry playing companions who witnessed the event milled him on the telephone and told him

Tom Callahan, Washington Post. (no date but probably 1993).

"I want you to understand you have to live with that the rest of your life." The interesting thing about this article is not that a professional athlete cheated, but that a golfer cheated and as such it was significant enough to write about.

In the 1980's the L.P.G.A. player Jane Blalock was suspended after her playing partners accused her of being overly generous to herself when she marked her ball position on the putting surface. The case actually went to court where a judge revoked the suspension, not because of the proven innocence on the part of Ms. Blalock, but on the grounds that those against whom she was competing had no standing to judge the veracity of her observance of the rules. In Scottish law the case against Ms. Blalock would be declared 'Not Proven', an alternative to guilty or not guilty, which means "We've a damned good idea you did it, but there's not enough evidence to prove it."

Golf is a game which requires, promotes and instills dignity in the player, adherence to the rules and, above all, respect for opponents, and an attitude of self-respect toward oneself. Golfers keep their own score, and are responsible for its accuracy. Mistakes in underscoring, and even in adding to one's score (just ask Roberto Devinoenzol, are penalized. Golfers inform their opponents when a ball has been inadvertently struck twice such as while playing a difficult shot from high rough.

Golf offers the freedom to cheat while, at the same time, it provides the opportunity for the development and enhancement of self-esteem and character.

The Dutch Claim

Most of the historical sources¹ agree that golf began as a recreational activity known as 'Kolf' and was played by the Dutch. It is always difficult to attribute inventor status to one person or group, because all new ideas, products and processes etc., depend on previous knowledge as a starting point. Some Scots take a dim view of giving the Dutch so much credit for the development of the 'Royal and Ancient' game of 'Gowf', but fair's fair, and most authorities agree that they deserve it.

The Dutch game, variously known as "spel metten ko]ve", "half" and "het kolven", depending on its variations, involved striking a ball or object on level, in the streets, and on open ground towards a hole or stake in the ground. So much for that, but now that we have given the credit for the game's first faltering steps, along has come a Chinese scholar to wrest the honor from the fellows with the wooden shoes.

According to an article in the Singapore Straits Times, and reprinted in The Bulletin of the Golf Collectors Society², a professor Ling Hong-ling of the Northwest Normal University in Lanzhou, Gansu Province, China, the Chinese were playing a game called "chuiwan" as far back as 960 A.D., as depicted in pottery paintings of that (Song) dynasty. These paintings and others depict players striking a small ball on the ground with sticks having spoon-shaped heads. A book published in 1282 A.D. contains a chapter on the rules of the game which called for players to knock the ball into a series of holes on a course. The professor theorizes that 'chuiwan', which translates as 'striking a small ball', was brought to Holland or Scotland in the 12th or

¹ See the bibliography section for a partial list of historical works.

² See issue Number 105, May, 1991.

13th centuries during the invasion by the Mongols. This part of his theory is somewhat unbelievable. The Mongol invading armies were stopped and repulsed near Vienna, which is a long way from Holland and Scotland and, although they occupied Russia from 1240 to 1480, there is no tradition of golfing in Russia.

All of this is not to deny the Chinese claim, but it does tend to bear out the belief that ideas can generate from more than one source. Besides, most will agree that if you provide a child with a stick and a ball, it will use the former to take a swipe at the latter. Some persons less enamored of the Great Game might suggest that a monkey with a ball and stick would have the same inclination.

The Scottish Claim

If it is somewhat far fetched to claim that the Dutch copied golf from the Mongols, it is not too far fetched to assert that the Scots copied the Dutch. In the 15-17th centuries, much of Scotland's trade with Europe was through Dutch ports (the Scots were usually at war with the English) and Scots merchants lived in Holland.

Indeed, one old Dutch painting shows people playing 'kolf' on ice, and at least two male figures appear to be wearing kilts.

What the Scots did for golf was similar to what Columbus did for the Americas. There is little doubt that Lief Erikson discovered the "New World", but Columbus' re-discovery brought about permanent settlement and its Europeanization.

The Scots took golf to their hearts and made it their own. They laid out the first courses, and established the terminology. They founded the first club and passed

rules to play the game and laws to control people who played it too often. Their kings and queens added an aura of prestige, and Scots were the designers and manufacturers of the ever increasingly sophisticated equipment required to play the game. In addition, they were the developers of the technique of playing golf. One of Scotland's great contributions to the United States was the steady flow of professional teachers, club-makers, and golf course designers who came to this country to promote the founding of American golf.

One of the earliest extant references to golf is found in an act of King James II in 1470. It is clear that golf had already become an obsession with some people. The act of Parliament denounced the playing of 'gouff', presumably because it took up time which might otherwise have been spent practicing archery and oddier military pursuits. As noted earlier, Scotland and England were enemies from the 14th to the 17th centuries and Scotland had a bad habit of losing the various wars. It was not until 1606 when King James VI of Scotland moved to England (as James VI and I of the United Kingdom) that the wars ceased (more or less). Now the English could play golf too and they made a not insignificant contribution.

Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1567, was severely criticized for playing golf a few days after the assassination (much to her delight) of her husband Henry Stewart, Lord Damley. Mary had been born in Scotland, but raised at the French court (for a short while she was Queen of France). To all intents and purposes she was culturally French and was happier in the French language than in the dialect of English used by the lowland Scots at the time. As a result, when Mary played golf and took young

boys with her to carry her clubs, she referred to them as 'cadets' (pronounced 'kaday') which in French means "young men". Et voila! We have 'caddie'.

Similarly, 'links' is the term the Scots use for a piece of land, usually scrub with sand dunes, near the shore. Often the land was useless for agricultural purposes: hence its availability for recreational purposes. In addition, the sheep, being somewhat sensible creatures, tend to burrow down behind any available hillock to get out of the wind from the North Sea. Their presence kills the grass and leaves sandy depressions.

Golfers incorporated them into the game and called them 'Bunkers'.

St. Andrews Old Course is a Links course, and if the reader is under the impression that the 'Home of Golf' is an elysian field, it is a mistaken impression.

The Old Course and the Eden Course are both modest stretches of land which, if it were not for history and tradition, would chase sensible golfers away due to the flat terrain, narrow fairways, the rough, the wind, rain and the hellish bunkers.'

Notwithstanding all of these 'qualities', St. Andrews will always be unique to the traditionalist and those with a sense of golf history.⁴

³ The rough is usually 'gorse' or 'broom', which is tightly packed, knee high bushes with thorns, their only charming attribute being that they have small, pretty yellow flowers. Small dogs are trained to hunt lost balls among the bushes. It's a complete waste of time for golfers to even try.

⁴ The author has played the 'Old' and the 'Eden' courses four or five times and, on a regular basis, would much rather play Rolling Hills. Let me be the first to say that 'the Emperor has no clothes.' Generally speaking, the land on which links courses are built would be admired only by condominium developers, sheep and Boy Scouts practicing survival skills.

Clubs

The equipment for playing the game has come a long way since Mary Queen of Scots sliced 'Le Maudit bal' into the gorse. In the pre-modern age of golf equipment, club shafts were made of hickory. This is an excellent wood for the purpose and many of the clubs made over 50 years ago still exist and are playable.

The trouble with hickory is that it reacts to changes in the weather and so, on rainy days, it is not quite the same club as on dry days. The driver tends to be rather whippy and can feel like a fishing rod. However, the distances obtained from hickory shafts are surprisingly good, ranging up to about 240 yards.⁵

Clubs were devised for every possible shot. Mashies, jiggers, niblicks, baffies, etc., and an American, Gene Sarazen, invented the sand wedge. It was all very confusing. As a result, before standardization, there were many variations of club faces and shapes. Before numbering, there were a variety of names. For example, to get out of a rut made by a cart wheel one used a 'rut iron'. To hit shots from at poor quality fairway, one used a 'Jigger'. Don't forget that these clubs were made to play a game of which many golfers are unfamiliar. The old rules, which are still observed by 'Hickory Hackers' aficionados read, "The ball shall not be touched except by the club from tee to hole." No matter where the ball landed, it had to be played from that spot. There was no out-of-bounds. There were a large number of clubs available and there was no limit to the

⁵ While playing Rolling Hills with hickory shafted clubs in 1990, the author loaned his driver to a young man. On the thirteenth hole, the young man hit a ball with the hickory driver. The ball landed 30 yards past the 150 mark. A 235 yard drive! I no longer feel sympathy for Bobby Jones.

number a golfer could carry before the R&A and USGA went to work. An August, 1925 edition of 'Country Life'⁶ lists the clubs carried by some of the great golfers of the time, they were: Cyril Walker (13), James Baines (11), Jess Sweetser (9), and George Van Elm (10). Tommy Armour carried eleven. They were: driver, brassie, spoon, driving iron, mid-iron, mongrel iron⁷, mashie, spade mashie, mashie-niblick, No. 4 iron, and putter.

Some golfers carried six or seven clubs but, as one set of hickory tournament instructions reads " . . . the number of clubs is not limited, but more than 35 is considered in bad taste."⁸ A bewildering array of other clubs was available. These were: a well-lofted putter (for putting from the fringe), a rut niblick (the same as a rut iron], track iron, straight mashie, driving putter, approaching cleek. and a lofting iron. It could all be very confusing. The names and approximate relationship to modern clubs are shown in overleaf. It should be remembered that the loft on mashies, niblicks etc., were not standardized and could vary considerably.

Balls

The modern game of golf, and the 'relative' ease with which we can reach distances of 200 yards, owes as much to the developments of the golf ball as to any

⁶ Quoted in 'The Bulletin', No. 101. July 1990, Published by the Golf Collectors' Society, Inc. Shawnee Mission, Kansas.

⁷ No doubt a cross between a Scotch Terrier iron and a St. Bernard iron.

⁸ The Official Rules of Hickory Hacker Golf. Dr. Orin T. Hunt. Revised {loosely} from 'The Rules of Golf' by Francis Ouimet (ed.).'

<u>Modern Club</u>	<u>Loft Range¹</u>	<u>Old Name</u>
Driver	7° - 12°	Driver
2-wood	13° - 15°	Spoon
3-wood	16° - 18°	Brassie
4-wood	19° - 21°	Cleek
5-wood	22° - 24°	Baffy
6-wood	24° - 26°	-----
<u>Irons</u>		
1	16° - 18°	Driving Iron
2	18° - 20°	Mid-iron
3	21° - 24°	Mid-mashie
4	25° - 28°	Mashie-iron
5	28° - 32°	Mashie
6	32° - 35°	Spade-Mashie
7	36° - 40°	Mashie Niblick
8	40° - 44°	Pitching Niblick
9	45° - 49°	Niblick
P.W.	48° - 55°	Niblick
S. Wedge	58° - 59°	Sand Iron
L/Special Wedge	60° - 64°	Niblick
Putter	2-1/2° - 8°	Putter

¹ From a variety of sources

"So What's a Mashie - Niblick?"

other factor. With hickory shafted clubs it is no great feat to propel a modern ball 200 yards, but even with modern clubs the task of sending a 'feathery' ball the same distance would be very difficult indeed.

There is some evidence that early balls were made of wood, but the examples of early balls which still exist are leather spheres stuffed with feathers. These are from the 19th century, but written records indicate that 'featheries' were being produced in the mid-18th century. The ball was similar in construction to a baseball, inasmuch as it consisted of leather patches sewn together. The empty casing was then turned outside-in, leaving most of the seams on the inside. A top hat full of feathers (goose or chicken) was soaked in water and according to Henderson and Stirk⁹, the leather ball was soaked in 'warm alum water' prior to stuffing, then the wet feathers were stuffed into the ball through a small hole. The hole was then carefully sewn so that no ridges were left on the surface. As the wet leather casing of the ball dried it shrank, and as the wet feathers dried they expanded, leaving a hard ball. The balls weighed from 26-29 penny weights (1.3-1.45 oz.) and were under 2" in diameter. The modern ball "shall not be greater than 1.620 ounces" and "shall be not less than 1.680 inches' in diameter."¹⁰

The ball went through a series of stages beginning in the early 1800s after the western (golfing) world was introduced to rubber. There was a ball called the 'gutta', made entirely of gutta percha, and later another called the 'guttie', which was a mixture of materials.

Balls originally were smooth until golfers discovered that a hacked-up ball flew

⁹ Golf in the Making. Ian T. Henderson and David I. Stirk, 2nd Edit., (Henderson and Stirk. Crawley, Hants 1979), p.44.

¹⁰ Rules of Golf for 1992, U.S.G.A. Appendix III.

straighter than a new smooth one, and so they purposely roughed up the surface before play. This led to the multi-lined surfaces. Some manufacturers made balls with surface markings one of which was called a 'bramble', the Scots word for a wild blackberry.

In 1900 a U.S. patent was granted to the B.F. Goodrich Company for a machine which automatically wound elastic thread around a core to produce what became known as the 'Haskell' ball. This ball, the invention of Coburn Haskell of Cleveland and Bentram G. Work of Akron, Ohio, revolutionized golf for the masses. It flew about 25 yards further and flew straighter than the gutty and it was more forgiving of a mis-hit. We have all heard those claims before, and still hear them from manufacturers of golf equipment, but this time it was true. The rubber thread- wound ball, when given a bramble pattern, was dynamite.

This may have been 'one small step in technology', but it was a giant leap for 'golfingkind', if you'll pardon the expression.

The Swing

As golfing equipment changed, so too did the swing. This is a common phenomenon in many sports. Old methods and old rules have been changed to adjust to modern equipment, materials and coaching techniques. (One of the best examples is in the field of pole vaulting.) The swing of the early golfer seemed to have only two things in common with today's classic (Payne Stewart/Fred Couples) swing, namely that it was very smooth and the golfer kept his eye on the ball. Besides that, as the old photographs indicate, left arms were bent on the backswing and right elbows flew out and up. The left heel not only lifted from the ground, but on the backswing of some golfers, the left foot turned so much

that the instep faced the right foot. However, the great golfers still met the ball squarely and drove it 'a mile'. Walter Hagen, whose career spanned hickory shafts through steel shafts, says: "They always said I started my shots with a sway and ended it with a lunge, and I guess they were about right." His finish and follow-through, when using hickories, looked almost out of control. The scorecards indicated that he was not. Photographs of his swing, when using steel shafts, show a much more controlled swing.

The Modern Era

The coming of age of the modern game began with the Haskell Ball's introduction (and perfection) around 1901-1903 and was completed in 1929 when the steel shaft, after a series of improvements, was finally accepted by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews (the USGA had approved early models in 1924). By the early 1930s hickory shafts were being phased out as golfers sought the latest in the search for lower scores. Since that time we have had steel, fiberglass, titanium, graphite, boron and a host of sophisticated space-age materials. They are all touted as the answer to a golfer's prayers, and we continue to buy them. So, why don't we improve? If as much effort had been spent on the search for the Holy Grail as has been expended on the perfect set of golf clubs, the Holy Grail would have been found decades ago. "Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose."

Conclusion

So this is the game we play. or at least a modest description thereof. And this is the reason which for over half a century this part of the land known as Sanlando Springs has

been bought and sold, argued over and ignored and, finally, cherished and pampered to its present lush and beautiful condition. The joy and satisfaction which this small corner of the "Wonderful World of Golf" has given to those who play here cannot be described in mere prose. Poetry perhaps would be a more adequate medium, but that is beyond the pen of this writer.

This short history of Rolling Hills has been an attempt to record the story of the course and, although only some of the men and women who are part of the saga are herein mentioned, let it be recognized that there have been too many to name who have given much more than they have taken from this club.

A quotation by an unknown writer appeared in a special edition of *The Chili Dipper* around 1975. It said:

"Golf is a test of character - A game of skill - a demanding sport - It's humiliating and humbling - Know now, you will never beat it."

None of us really believes that last part, and that is why we keep on playing, and that is why Rolling Hills Golf Club will be here for a long time to come.

APPENDIX I

Past Presidents of Rolling Hills

1958 Bob Johnson	1976 Bill Baird
1959 Jim Partlow	1977 Bob Brunner
1960 Morris Parker	1978 Bill Caveny
1961 Gerry Cook	1979 E.J. Burgen
1962 Gerry Cook	1980 E.J. Burgen
1963 Bill Caveny	1981 Fred Colten
1964 Richard Schweizer	1982 Fred Colten
1965 Jim Bidwel	1983 Frank Eaton
1966 Jim Bidwell	1984 Tom Mullane
1967 D.L. McDuffie	1985 Bob Hughes
1968 D.L. McDuffie	1986 Bob Hughes
1969 AJ Voges	1987 Jack Shubert
1970 Lloyd Worden	1988 Jack Shubert
1971 John LaRoche	1989 Jim Shultz
1972 Jack Shuben	1990 Gerry Cook
1973 John Franklin	1991 Fred Shrine
1974 John Franklin	1992 Charles Butterworth
1975 Bill Baird	1993 Ben Keenum
	1994 Fred Wolfe

APPENDIX II

Progress Report

ROLLING HILLS COUNTRY CLUB
P.O. BOX 927
Maitland, Florida

PROGRESS REPORT

October 29, 1953

Your Steering Committee feels that many of you are wondering what is going on in the way of accomplishing our aims of making Sanlando a private club -- one where the members themselves can dictate its operations instead of, as presently operated, being run for profit. Here are the facts to date:

The first step is to buy the existing lease, held by Gator Golf, Inc. The price for this lease is \$75,000 in three annual installments, or, \$68,000 cash. Either option must be exercised on or before December 1, 1958. A further alternative "case offer" of \$60,000 could have been executed on or before November 1, 1958, which date may possibly be extended. All outstanding indebtedness of Gator Golf, Inc., will have been satisfied at the time of closing. The monies needed for the purchase of this lease will be derived only from the proceeds of the shares of stock of Rolling Hills Country Club. Those who wish to become charter members of the privately owned club must show their willingness to join by buying a share of stock for \$300 not later than November 30, 1958 -- this being evidenced by receipt of your check before that date. Beginning December 1, 1958, and for the next twelve months, applicants to join will have to pay \$350 for each share of stock. Thereafter, the shares may even be more costly.

What does this \$300 or \$350 buy? Art Hagan, owner of the 130 acres of real estate comprising the club grounds, on April 11, 1957, gave a twelve year lease-option to Gator Golf, Inc., has expended approximately \$60,000 in various improvements on the property in the last 18 months. This lease-option is a recordable instrument giving the holder (the club) the option to buy for \$200,000 all of the existing buildings (club house, pro shop, cart shed, tool shed) tools, equipment, pool and 130 acres of land. This lease-option expires January 3, 1969. The purchase option may be exercised at any time during this period by the payment of \$71,000 and a mortgage of \$155,000 at 6% interest for a further ten-year period.

We feel the minimum number of members needed to handle this project is 200. At this writing, your committee feels assured of only 10? - so you can readily

see our concern in view of the deadline of December 1st. The attached proposed income-expense statement for our first year (1959) is conservative to the extreme, both as to income and also expenses. It is based on the minimum membership of 200 at the beginning of our first calendar year. We feel confident that, on a closed private club basis, our maximum membership aims will be realized within four years and that the incoming capital (by future sales of shares of stock) will permit exercise of the purchase option long before its expiration date. Dues for 1959 will be \$150 plus 20% Federal Tax and there will be no assessments levied during 1959 without the majority vote of the membership.

All present memberships of Sanlando will be honored through December 31, 1958. Any memberships expiring after January 1, 1959 will be pro-rated and refunded. 'Thereafter, the club will be closed to all non-members. We would like to state at this point that each present member is earnestly urged to avail himself of this opportunity to participate in our private club before December 1st, next.

Your committee confidently feels that a club properly managed, by and for the membership, will very soon have shares of stock which will eventually have a value two to three times its original cost; also, the satisfaction of enjoying the privileges of a privately owned club will return you a daily dividend far greater than any monetary return on the investment. Please understand your committee has worked long, late, and hard on this project. Our work has been selfless and, at times, we have thought, thankless, but we are sincerely interested in seeing Rolling Hills become one of Central Florida's finest Country Clubs. Consequently, we feel that we have the right to ask you to show the interest you have in this project by mailing your check as soon as possible so that we may complete our job before December 1, 1958.

If you desire further information, please contact any one of the following individuals who will be happy to answer any questions.

Respectfully,
Bruce S. Bucher
for the Steering Committee
M1 4-5891

Watson A. Caudill	Richard E. Roberts
Russell J. Esch, Jr.	Hollis J. Scott
O. Joseph Fischer G.	Weldon Samuel
Robert A. Fleckstein	Eugene J. Silver
Arthur Hagan	I.Y. Suggs
Kenneth Hall	Alvin A. Voges

Gustave Weinstein

**PROPOSED
INCOME-EXPENSE STATEMENT
ROLLING HILLS COUNTRY CLUB**

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

INCOME		EXPENSE	
Accrued Bal. in Capital Account*			
1958 - 200 Shares @ \$300	\$60,000	1958 Lease Purchase	\$25,000 \$35,000
1958 - 100 " "	\$30,000	1959 Lease Payment	\$25,000 \$40,000
1960 - 100 " "	\$30,000	1960 Lease Payment	\$25,000 \$45,000
1951 - 100 " "	\$30,000		

* Under the terms of the lease-option we are buying, purchase of the property may be effected on or before January 3, 1959, by a down payment of \$75,000 and a mortgage of \$125,000 for a ten year period thereafter. The accrued balance in the Capital account may be used for this purpose or for capital improvements to the property and buildings -- or both.

OPERATING INCOME-EXPENSE ACCOUNT

INCOME

Average 250 Members	@ \$150	\$37,500
Locker Rental		\$3,500
Guest Fees (Minimum)		\$3,000
ESTIMATED TOTAL INCOME (MINIMUM)		\$44,000

In addition, income will be derived from cart rentals and possibly on the operation of the grill-bar lease.

Expenses

	(Prime Condition)	(Basic Condition) --Minimum--
Labor	\$25,000	\$20,000
Fertilizer	\$3,000	\$1,000
Insecticides and Repairs	\$2,000	\$750
Equipment and Replacement	\$1,500	\$500
Gas - Oil	\$2,500	\$2,500
Electricity	\$3,300	\$3,300
Taxes	\$1,000	\$1,000
Rent	\$12,000	\$12,000
Interest on Option	\$3,000	\$3,000
Beautification	\$5,000	---
Totals	\$58,300	\$44,050

APPENDIX III

Lease - Purchase Agreement

April 1957 Sanlando Golf Course, Inc., Arthur B. Hagan, President leased to Garapic Inc., with option to purchase - the land that is our golf course property and the improvements thereon. Garapic operated the course for a short period and made additional improvements. Subsequently, in 1958, the founding Club purchased from Gatapic, Inc. the Lease-Purchase Agreement and improvements.

The purchased Lease-Purchased Agreement had the following terms:
\$12,000 annual rental (monthly basis \$12,600, equal to (\$1050 month)
\$75,000 payment on purchase due January 2, 1969
\$125,000 balance in 10 annual payments @ 6% (final January 2, 1969)

The Board of Directors, November 8, 1967 completed negotiations with Mr. and Mrs. Hagan by signing an extension of the Lease—Purchase Agreement whereby we continue rental until January 2, 1974, the terms follow:

\$1050 monthly rental to January 2, 1974
\$75,000 payment on purchase January 2, 1974
\$125,000 balance in 10 annual payments @ 6.4% interest (if full balance not paid by January 2, 1979, then \$10,000 bonus payable at final payment (1984).

PRELIMINARY CONVERSATIONS

As we entered into preliminary conferences, we recognized that the Hagan's could insist on adherence to the original agreement which would mean that over the next year we would have had to scramble to find \$75,000 and in the present money market, this could have been a costly adventure.

We did develop various proposals for consideration by the Hagan's, the most desirable of which would have meant an outlay by us of approximately \$18,000 annually.

FINAL NEGOTIATIONS

Actual extension of the lease was considered but did not become a viable option until early November when Art Hagan offered it as a solution and which culminated in signing of the document November 8.

HAGAN'S ATTITUDE

From the beginning of conversations it was quite evident, both parties were searching for a conclusion that would be economically feasible and attractive to all parties.

It must be here said, the Hagan's full well knew they could employ their money in a manner calculated to earn them more than the agreement provides. Too, they knew that without causing the Club undue hardship their payments to them over the next six years could be measurably increased. In final analysis it was love for the game of golf and the desire to see their original dream come true - - a high class well developed golf club with a quality membership of responsible people - - it was these things that caused them to enter into this extension - - for they now believe we are traveling fast in that direction - - and they chose the method of lesser payment to them to help provide the capital dollars for more rapid physical improvement.

The Agreement includes one more "sweetener" for the Hagan's - - waiver of membership dues for long as either or both of them shall live.

NEW MEMBERSHIPS

Substantially all who were members prior to March 1967 knew of the January 2, 1969 dateline on our lease and the need to have \$75,000 purchase money by that date. Because of this it is probable some of our members were less than enthusiastic in encouraging friends to become members. Now that road-block has been removed.

We now do not know any reason for being hesitant in seeking desirable members.

We can now say to you, the future of the Club is indeed bright - our present membership of 221 is adequate to meet expenses of operation and provide additional physical improvements in grounds and buildings.

To November 15 in 1967 we have had 67 new members, an average of 6.4 per month. Indeed there is no reason why this rate of increase should not continue on through 1967.

The Chili Dipper, December 1967

APPENDIX IV

Tribute to Arthur B. Hagan

(*The Chili Dipper*, December 1967) for his contribution to the founding of R.H.G.C

'It must be here said, the Hagans full well knew they could employ their money in a manner calculated to earn them more than the agreement provides. Too, they knew that without causing the Club undue hardship the payment to them over the next six years could be measurably increased. In the final analysis it was love for the game of golf and the desire to see their original dream come true -- a high class, well developed golf club with a quality membership of responsible people - it was these things that caused them to enter into this extension -- for they now believe we are traveling in that direction -- and they chose the method of lesser payment to them to help provide the capital dollars for more rapid physical improvement."

The Chili Dipper



ARTHUR B. HAGAN

To a man who had many, many friends in the Central Florida area,

To a Husband, Father and Grandfather,

To a man who almost singlehandedly opened up this golf course after World War II and was instrumental in its condition today,

To a man who enabled the Rolling Hills Golf Club, Inc. to purchase this Club at a reasonable price and with easy terms,

To a man who was a friend and neighbor to many and an enemy to none,

To a man who was a true friend to the membership of Rolling Hills,

Mr. Art Hagan, We Will Miss You



Rolling  *Hills*

Vol. 12 No. 1

Golf Club

January 1977

Altamonte Springs • Florida

CLUBHOUSE 831-1514 PRO SHOP 831-1312 BUSINESS OFFICE 834-6818

The Chili Dipper

January 1977

Tribute to Virginia Lockhart

In the course of gathering information for this history of RHGC many of the older members emphasized the contribution of Mrs. Virginia Lockhart, and the skill she brought to her role, and her never fading energetic pursuit of what was best for RHGC. When she retired in 1987, a special tribute retirement party was held for her and included a presentation gift.

The following appeared in the *The Chili Dipper* of January 1987.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Where in the world did that year 1986 go? It certainly seemed to slip away rather easily (and I guess the lack of notice is a sign of age with this author). No matter what we all may think or want, the new year - 1987 - is here to stay and we may as well adjust our thinking and accept it. It certainly will not go away so let's be thankful that we are still around to enjoy our families, friends, neighbors, and of course the Rolling Hills Golf club and Facilities.

. . . at the loss of **VIRGINIA LOCKHART** to retirement is a significant loss to members of RHGC. She not only was our accountant. she was our advisor, confidant and friend. This and past Boards have relied on her memory (and filing system] to recall incidents and events from past years, as well as train new Board Members, to ensure that all facts were available when decisions were rendered. We will miss our "**GAL FRIDAY**", and wish her much success in the role of housewife. However, we have been fortunate enough to have a very nice and capable young lady agree to take over the helm and try to keep all the RHGC business activities in perspective with VIRGINIA'S leaving.

Bob Hughes
President

Tribute to Colonel James W. Bidwell

Jim Bidwell was recognized as one of the most active and dedicated members of RHGC at the time the club was struggling to stay alive financially. It is reported on good authority that he spent his own money to meet club payrolls when there was nothing in the club's bank account. In 1964 he and his wife Alice were awarded Honorary Lifetime Memberships. The scroll shown overleaf was presented to him. Jim was club president on two occasions.



Rolling Hills COUNTRY CLUB

Altamonte Springs, Florida

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Col. James W. Bidwell, by assuming the responsibilities, duties, challenges and trust of the position of "Club Manager", did come to the rescue of the Rolling Hills Country Club; and

WHEREAS, due to the foregoing voluntary servitude he was obliged to abandon his favorite pastime, namely, "Golf"; and

WHEREAS, this self-imposed bondage deprived us of the sight of his robust personage attacking, with military vigor, the hallowed acreage of Rolling Hills Country Club utilizing, in addition to the usual implements, a secret weapon which he firmly affixes to his hip pocket for balance; and

WHEREAS, his devotion to carrying out the tasks concomitant with his assumption of the gruelling position of "Club Manager" resulted in a malady best described as "peeling palms"; and

WHEREAS, his military attitude toward the carrying out of all the actions required of a club manager has kept us, each and everyone at "battle ready";

NOW, THEREFORE, "LET US PUT IT THIS WAY",

We, the officers and directors of the venerable Rolling Hills Country Club, by unanimous vote, resolve that the aforementioned Col. James W. Bidwell, shall, in recognition of valor above and beyond the call of duty, be returned to complete playing status with such privileges to include week end golf whenever he so desires without regard for existing traffic, and, to facilitate such action,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED AND KNOWN TO ALL CONCERNED that we have, individually and collectively, put our seals to this resolution voting for

Col. JAMES W. BIDWELL

Lifetime Membership in

Rolling Hills Country Club

Witnesseth our personal and corporate seals this October in the year 1964 AD

<i>Richard L. Schuriger</i>	PRES.	<i>George M. Miller</i>	DIR.
<i>R. J. Williamson</i>	SECY.	<i>W. C. Cooper</i>	DIR.
<i>Charles H. Thompson</i>	TREAS.	<i>W. C. Cooper</i>	DIR.
<i>James R. Ireland</i>	DIR.	<i>J. A. Pittman</i>	DIR.

Karl S. Sander

Lifetime Membership Scroll

Tribute to Colonel John Franklin

John Franklin's name is mentioned every time the question "Who are the outstanding people in the history of RHGC?" is asked. He was president for two years and participated in the final purchase of the club from the Hagans. On April 6, 1975, the club honored John and Martha Franklin with a special day of golf, cocktails and a dinner. John and Martha Franklin were named Honorary Lifetime Members of the club.



Course Vistas

Top: The Eleventh from the Ladies Tee
Below: The Approach to the Fourteenth

APPENDIX V

Club Champions

1959	Clint Dutcher	1977	Bob Stockman
1960	Jack Shubert	1978	Bob Stockman
1961	Tom Amidon	1979	Chuck Lytle
1962	Jack Shubert	1980	Chuck Lytle
1963	Jack Shubert	1981	Bob Stockman
1964	Jack Shubert	1982	Bob Stockman
1965	Jack Shubert	1983	Jack Shubert
1966	Jack Shubert	1984	Chuck Lytle
1967	Jack Shubert	1985	John Atwood
1968	Lonnie O'Steen	1986	John Atwood
1969	Jack Shubert	1987	Chuck Lytle
1970	Billy Gordon	1988	Chuck Lytle
1971	<i>See Below</i>	1989	Jack Shubert
1972	Fred Harvey	1990	Jack Davis. Jr
1973	Chip Harkins	1991	Bob Stockman
1974	Terry May	1992	Chuck Lytle
1975	Bob Stockman	1993	Chuck Lytle
1976	Terry May	1994	Terry May

Prior to 1970, the Club Championships were played in the fall. The 1971 championship was cancelled because of work on, and condition of the course. The event's now held in the spring.

APPENDIX V

Club Champions (Women)

1974	Debbie Miller	1985	Peggy Brass
1975	Debbie Miller	1986	Peggy Brass
1976	Ceil Calhoun	1987	Peggy Brass
1977	Betty Pratt	1988	Sande Bailey
1978	Bertie Masten	1989	Peggy Brass
1979	Peggy Brass	1990	Becky Carr
1980	Peggy Brass	1991	Peggy Brass
1981	Peggy Brass	1992	Peggy Brass
1982	Peggy Brass	1993	Peggy Brass
1983	Peggy Brass	1994	Peggy Brass
1984	Virginia Stockman		

Course Records (Men)

1961	Bill Morgan*	64
1961	Jimmy Brass*	64
1963	Jimmy Brass*	63
1963	Jack Shubert	65
1971	Billy Gordon	65
1971	Pete Kelley	65
1976	Bob Sloczman	65
1976	Lou Essex	64
1973	Jack Shubert	64
1979	Chuck Lytle	64
1980	Terry May	64

*Professional

In 1987 substantial changes were made which increased the difficulty of the course.

1988	Chuck Lytle	64
1993	Terry May	64

Course Records (Ladies)

1985	Peggy Brass	69
1985	Peggy Brass	68
1986	Peggy Brass	

Course Changed

1987	Peggy Brass	67
1988	Sandie Bailley	
1989	Peggy Brass	
1990	Becky Carr	
1991	Peggy Brass	
1992	Peggy Brass	
1993	Peggy Brass	

Rolling Hills Invitational Champions

1976	Bob Stockman
1977	T. Allen
1978	Jack Shubert
1979	B. Napier
1980	B. Napier
1981	J. Keedy
1982	Bob Stockman
1983	B. Green
1984	J. Keedy
1985	Bob Stockman
1986	Chuck Lytle
1987	Bob Stockman
1988	Jack Shubert
1989	Terry May
1990	Brad Estes
1991	Chuck Lytle
1992	
1993	

Swinging Niners Champions

1972	Milly Gaul	1984	Ruth Schluchter
1993	Nuchie Bnmk	11985	Carrie Ziegle
1974	June Van Dewalker	1986	Beth Williams
1975	Irene Harmon	1987	No Champion
1916	Linn Shriner	1988	Helen Sage
1977	Neola Caveny	1989	Linda Butterworth
1918	Jeanne Squires	1990	Linda Butterworth
1979	Jennne Squires	1991	Nimire Robinson
1980	Linn Shriner	1992	Linda Butterworth
1981	Colleen Flanigan	1993	Barbara Benson
1982	Carrie Ziegle	1994	Ceil O'Reilly
1983	Nancy McAleer		

Age Barrier

(Golfers who have scored their own age or better.)

		SCORE	AGE
1986	Orville Schluchter	69	70
1988	Harry Eich	70	70
1988	Orville Schluchter	72	72
1988	Orville Schluchter	71	72
1988	Orville Schluchter	72	72
1989	Art Bon	85	85
1990	T.C. McManus	79	82
1990	Fred Mitchell	75	75
1991	Art Bon	85	87
1992	Fred Mitchell	72	76
1994	Bob Lindholm	71	71

Club Junior Champions

Men	Ladies
1976 Alan Creson	Susie Wright
1977 John Clark	Pattie Harkins
1978 Greg Haislip	Rachel Bohel
1979 Troy McLaughlin	Robin Bradley
1980 Troy McLaughlin	Robin Bradley
1981 Terry Mullane	Katie Byrne
1982 Peter Purvis	Susan Burgoon
1983 David Cohen	Susan Burgoon
1984 Mall Breen	Susan Burgoon
1985 Matt Breen	Betty Byrne
1986 Clifford Wright Jr.	Janice Donata
1987 Murphy Reynolds	Kim Mackey
1988 Todd Stresen-Reuter	Becky Carr
1989 Murphy Reynolds	Becky Carr
1990 Kevin Strickler	Becky Carr
1991 Kevin Strickler	Megan Breen
1992 Kevin Strickler	Megan Breen
1993 Alan King	Robin Rhein
1994 Brian McDonough	Megan Breen

**Club Champions
(Senior Men)**

1981	Fred Mitchell
1982	Ben Keenum
1983	Lou Essex
1984	Lou Essex
1985	Ed Bruger
1986	Lou Essex
1987	Fred Harvey
1988	Jack Schubert
1989	<i>No Name Listed</i>
1990	Jack Schubert
1991	Jim Roberts
1992	Fred Harvey
1993	Tommy Bland
1994	Jim Taylor

Florida Ladies Amateur Champion

1981	Peggy Brass
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APPENDIX VI

Honorary Members

Art Hagan

Marge Hagan

O.B. Weinmen

Lucy Weinmen

John Franklin

Martha Franklin

Jim Bidwell

Alice Bidwell

APPENDIX VII
Golf Professionals

1927-1933	Art Millea
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During these years when the course was called , "Sanlando", Art Millea was professional, manager and greenskeeper.

1933-1940	No information
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1957-1964	W.G. "Red" Addison
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1964 -	Charles Bonchett
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A few months	Junie Marshall
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A few months	Norm Dorsan
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1965 — present	Pete Osborn
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