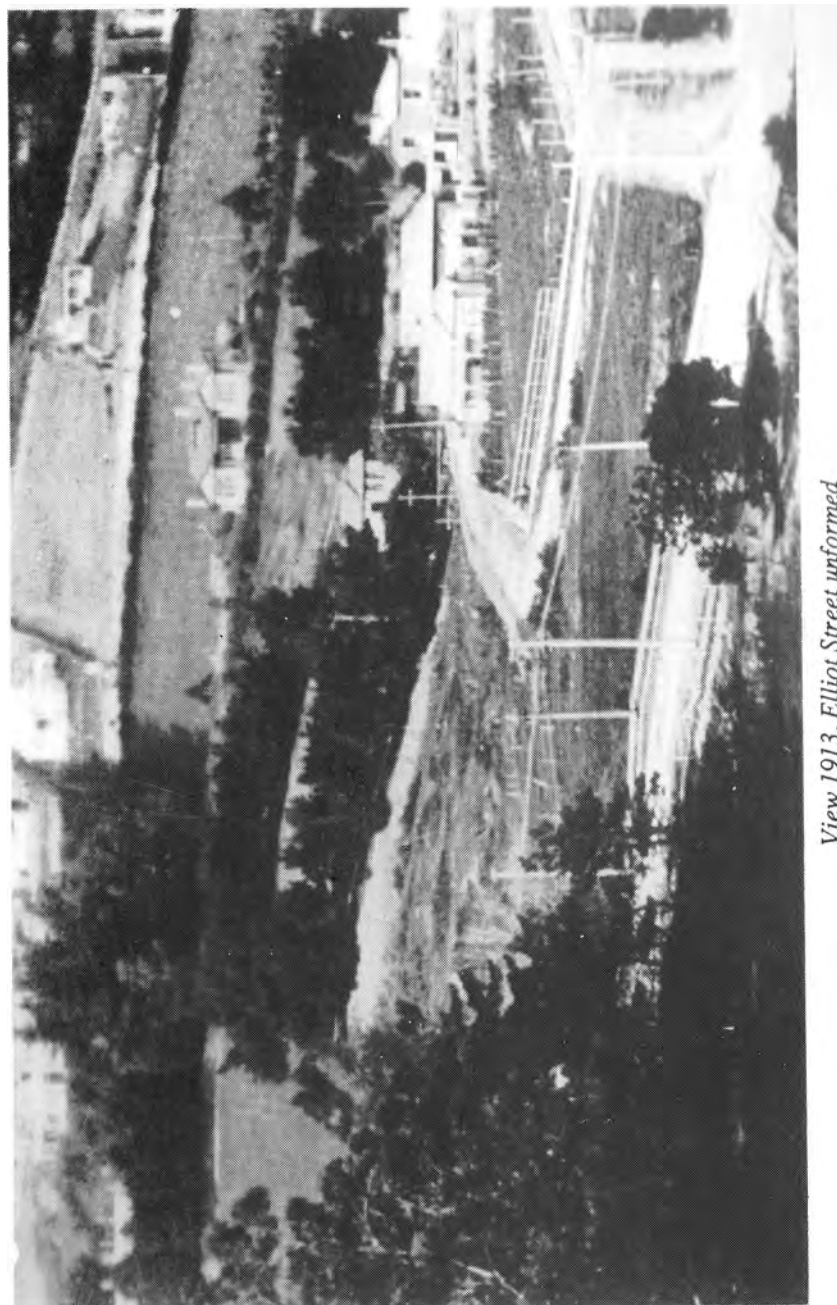


Andersons Bay Bowling Club Inc

75 JUBILEE HISTORY

1917 - 1992



View 1913, Elliot Street unformed

PREFACE

In April, **I** was asked to write a history in time for the 75th Jubilee. Time restrictions have made this work a more limited sortie than **I** would like. Fortunately, the club's minute books and early ledgers survive, but they are too frequently written in a code whose key was quickly obscured by the passage of time. References in many cases are incomplete and imply unanimity which may never have existed. Sadly, very few of the annual reports have been preserved, so the flesh is often interred with the club's bones. And the few annual reports were often incomplete.

If the minutes and annual reports were composed to record and to inform, and conscious that the historian is looking over the shoulder, and if significant adopted sub committee reports were preserved, then the club's archives would be enriched.

The late J D Hanning compiled a brief history in 1968. I have found it most useful and discovered only a few errors of fact.

Tom Cowan verified the names of those mentioned in the records, and located early material from the DCC archives and at the Hocken Library. Roy Poole got the competition performances from the Dunedin Bowling Centre for me. Both readily met my bid for absolute accuracy. Errors and inadequacies in the book are, however, mine. Doug Sanderson helped to reproduce many of the photos herein. I am very grateful to all three.

Honouring the past and guiding a course for the future was the goal. And in passing, the errors and omissions in the Honours Boards have been corrected.

I have sought not to produce a wearisome chronicle, but a history provoking the intellect of its readers.

19 July 1992

Hugh Tohill

All was not going well for the Allies on the Western Front in 1917. But in October, US troops landed in France; and before dawn on the 4th, the New Zealand Division attacked at Passchendaele, with 1,707 casualties. While the War dominated the local newspapers, life went on in Andersons Bay, and that month a group of local enthusiasts and investors formed and incorporated The Andersons Bay Bowling and Croquet Club Limited. The company was constituted as the corporate vehicle to raise the finance to establish, maintain and conduct two Clubs: a Bowling Club and a Croquet Club for shareholders. The solicitors acting were Messrs Tonkinson and Wood (now Wood Adams) and Mr A H Tonkinson was elected sixth President of the club in 1923.

The directors already had their eyes on the land they wanted for the club. Mr J G Sawell, of Scoular and Chisholm Ltd., then established fine furniture manufacturers, owned 2.5 acres in Bayfield Road, beginning at Musselburgh Rise, which he subdivided in 1912. He dedicated some to the City Council to create the level part of Elliot Street and another strip, 20 links wide, to expand Bayfield Road. The company desired the area delineated on the north east side by a hawthorn hedge and a post and wire fence, which forms the present boundary with the elevated part of Elliot Street. On 1 November 1917, the company agreed to purchase lots 4,5,6,7,8 and 9 Deposited Plan 2392, containing 1 acre 1 rood 6.2 perches. Terms of purchase for £475 were a deposit £50 and the balance to be paid on 1 October 1920 with interest in the meantime at the rate of 5.5% This arrangement gave the company time to lay down the green and erect a pavilion.

Founding directors of the company were Thomas Somerville, stationer, William Thomas Hall, plumber, Alfred James Rutherford, warehousman, Edmund Anscombe, architect, Roderick McKenzie McLennan, shipping manager, Alfred John Gall and Francis Joseph Campbell, both retired, and they and forty eight others became the first shareholders. Eight more investors joined during the month. The company capital was £1,500 comprising 1,500 shares of £1 each. Individual shareholding ranged from five to fifty shares, and soon 845 shares had been allotted.

No time was lost by the directors in getting the bowling green laid. Plans and levels were drafted by Messrs Campbell, Gall and Anscombe and presented to the Board on 17 November. Mr William Jacobsen of the St Kilda Club was retained as consultant along with Mr E Dunning. Those five gentlemen were empowered



F.J. Campbell

to prepare the specifications, attend to the levels, call for tenders at the earliest date possible, employ whatever labour was necessary and to make enquiries for a *Caldwell* mower and a *Cooper and Duncan* sroller, similar to that in use at the St Kilda Club. On 30 November, the Board of directors resolved to accept the

tender of Mr William Dunford of £270 for the formation of the bowling green, on condition that it be completed by 31 January 1918, with £5 per week to be paid up to £10 for every week that the job was finished before the contract completion date. Sadly, before the job was completed Mr Dunford had lost another of his sons at the War.

Activity continued unabated. Charles Chaplin made *A Dog's Life* in 1918, and in April the directors turned their attention to the grounds and pavilion. Edmund Anscombe was to achieve fame as architect of the 1925-26 NZ and South Seas Exhibition in Dunedin and of the NZ Centennial Exhibition, Wellington, 1939-40. He secured the gratuitous advice and assistance of the ubiquitous David Tannock, Superintendent of Reserves for thirty seven years, and an acknowledged authority on horticulture subjects. Mr Tannock agreed to provide shrubs and plants and to help design, beautify and lay out the grounds free of charge as well as arranging for the City Council to plant trees in Bayfield Road and Elliot Street.

Proposals for erecting a pavilion were aired in May, while the possibility of getting a shed for a temporary pavilion was also considered. Mr Anscombe reported that a pavilion approximately 40 ft x 20 ft would cost around £350. Part of a workshop could be purchased for £45 but it was decided to go ahead and construct a pavilion. Mr Anscombe prepared new plans and specifications and called tenders to close on 23 July. The tender of Messrs Loan and Watson for £417 for a permanent bottom storey was accepted by the first Annual General Meeting, with the work to be completed by 10 October. Plumbing was extra. The contractors subsequently asked to be and were relieved of their contract by the directors who then called alternate tenders in wood, brick or concrete. The tenders of Mr W G Wallace of £334/15/0 for the pavilion, including verandah, and of Messrs J Hall & Sons of £68 for plumbing and drainage were accepted on 9 August. Mr Anscombe's professional fees were donated to the club.

A green keeper, Mr W Lowe, was appointed, the club was affiliated to the Otago Centre, all equipment and furnishings were immediately procured, the pavilion was rapidly constructed, gas heating donated and installed, and a flag-pole had been donated in time for the official opening.

Of practical concern to Anderson Bay bowlers now was the great influenza epidemic. New Zealand was really paralysed and numerous deaths were recorded. For a time every place of amusement was closed, public meetings or every form of public congregation of people was forbidden, hotel bars were shut down, no church services were held on Sunday 17 November, and many businesses were at a standstill.

Opening Day

Nothing would stop the club holding its official opening on 26 October 1918. The *Otago Witness* and *Otago Daily Times* reported that the green was opened under most favourable conditions in the presence of a large concourse of members of the club and visitors desirous of doing honour to the occasion. "The

grass appears to have come away, but the growth looks of a coarse order, and inclined to be rank" said the *Otago Daily Times*. The green played remarkably well, everything was bright and cheery, visitors and players were well looked after, the catering for creature comforts, if modest, was ample and music by a strong and even band enlivened the proceedings. Mr Thomas Somerville, the President, declared the green open and "mentioned that something in the nature of a bowling green had been in existence in the locality 35 years ago", and extended a hearty invitation to returned soldiers to visit the green whenever they felt so disposed. The first bowl was rolled by his sister, Miss Bessie Somerville, and the usual game, President v Vice-President followed. "In view of his special work, Mr Jacobsen was presented during the afternoon with a Morris chair", the *Witness* concluded.

Actually, the minutes record that Mr Jacobsen was to be presented with a suitably inscribed gold mounted walking stick. This would be the first and certainly not the last occasion that the reality did not accord with the minutes!

Croquet, Tennis

Right from the beginning, little interest was shown for the game of croquet. More women wished to play bowls and a Ladies Bowling Club was proposed, but rejected at the 1919 AGM. An estimate was obtained to excavate, level and form the croquet green and it was agreed to arrange for a meeting of ladies to gauge interest, but no meeting was held. The estimated cost of £138/16/0 plus cost of grass was considered to be beyond the ability of the company to meet, and as it was thought that no ladies had expressed any desire to take up the game, croquet was finally abandoned in June 1920. The directors resolved that the sections at the back of the pavilion should be sold, gained the approval of members at the AGM on 20 July 1921, and placed them on the market at £250 net.

In February 1923, a second deputation was received from the Tainui Tennis Club, this time proposing to lay five tennis courts on that land. The club sensed an uneasy alliance of youth and age, so the proposal was neatly diverted by convincing the tennis players that levels would be a problem and the area too limited.

Gorse and broom infested that land and the company received several notices from the City Council to clear it, and at one stage the solicitor for the company was called upon to get a stay of proceedings. The directors were therefore relieved on 11 March 1925 to receive an offer from Mr W Wilson to purchase it for £250 and to learn that he had agreed to erect a seven roomed house on it. Mr Wilson subdivided the two lots into three, and they comprise the properties now known as 33, 35 and 37 Bayfield Road. The proceeds from this sale enabled the company to clear its debts and become, for the first time, debt free. The club's land had shrunk to a manageable 3 roods 5.1 perches, or 3¹/₆₄ m2 in today's terms. Its facilities were now firmly established along lines that still apply today.

Seven exciting formative years had quickly passed: now it was time to rest awhile and turn to more mundane administrative affairs. The monetary preoccupations



Official Opening, 26 October 1918

were chiefly the problem of the directors of the company. The Articles of Association of the company gave the directors sole power to establish the club and to make the rules and to annul or vary them. It was always intended that the control of the game would be vested in the hands of the club and rules for the club were accordingly drawn up by the company and adopted on 23 July 1918 when the original shareholders who signified that they wished to become members of the club became the first members. Not all shareholders joined; and some who joined never played. Three or four original shareholders were women, and women were not excluded under the rules until 1960. New members had to take up at least one share in the company, be admitted only on the votes of members by ballot and pay an annual subscription, which was first fixed at £2/10/0.

Management

The rules provided for a committee of management comprising the president, vice-president, all the company directors and its secretary and two other club members. The Annual General Meeting was prescribed for the month of July and this endured until 1952 when the month was altered to June, with the balance date being then set as 30 April. When the rules were adopted, it was emphatically affirmed that delegates to the Centre, and the club selectors, were to be elected by the members in general meeting. (A resolution to delegate the appointment of selectors to the executive was defeated at the 1985 AGM). In 1938, four other club members were elected to the committee of management instead of two, and this number was raised to eight when the directors were reduced to three in 1944. By 1951, the incoming president and vice-president were automatically elected directors and in 1956 the directors were, by convention, the president, vice-president and immediate past president.

THE COMPANY

By opening day 1,068 shares had been taken up and it was hoped that when the calls had been paid there would be enough in hand to lay out the croquet green. Calls of 2/6 were made on application, 2/6 on 8 April 1918 and six more like calls were made, with the last being made on 4 January 1919. Some original shareholders increased their holdings around this time.

Although the Incorporated Societies Act was enacted in 1908, its usefulness was not instantly evident. Companies were still considered the better corporate entity for raising capital in 1917, but there were inherent dangers. Some shareholders had subscribed merely as an investment for capital growth. These perils were first voiced in 1928 when the club's solicitor, Mr Tonkinson, was consulted about possibly amalgamating the club and the company but nothing was done. Dividends for shareholders were considered in 1932, especially for those holding 10 to 50 shares who had paid subscriptions but who had never used the green. That idea fortunately lapsed, but the danger lurked.

A solicitor member, Mr Robert Nichol, urged liquidating the company in 1934. He stressed the potential danger of shareholders requiring value for their holdings, but his plea fell on deaf ears. Winding up was again raised at the 1938 AGM when the directors were urged to consider it. In 1942, Mr W L Moore, a member and former law partner of Mr Nichol, and later the author's partner, was appointed solicitor to the company. He arranged for an independent solicitor's report which urged the formation of an incorporated society to take over. That advice also lapsed, but by April 1949 the club executive was endeavouring to liquidate and negotiate with shareholders. This was abruptly terminated at the AGM in July 1949 when the proposal to wind up the company was "dropped".

When only ten of the original 1,500 shares remained unallotted, the problem rather forced itself on the company, which expediently resolved, on 6 October 1955, to rescind the requirement for club members to hold at least one share in the company and to substitute an entrance fee of £1 instead.

Persistence paid off, for in July 1955 Mr R A King was appointed convener of the sub-committee set up at the Annual Meeting to enquire into the position. Mr King joined the club in 1952, having previously been president of the Leith club in 1942. He and the auditor, Mr J H A McKeefry, were appointed trustees to hold shares to be transferred to them by shareholders for a proposed incorporated society. Then followed several painstaking years tracing shareholders. Mr King identified 324 shareholders of whom only 190, holding 593 shares, were known to be alive. The majority of shares were held by deceased estates, or by shareholders who had vanished. Some of the estates, sure enough, wanted value for their holding, but this was nicely deflected. By 1960 about 42% of the shares had been acquired by the trustees for the club, which had been incorporated in November. An extraordinary company general meeting was called for 14 September 1961, to consider a special resolution to transfer all its assets to the club by way of gift. Mr King was elected to chair the meeting, and the resolution was carried unanimously. The company was speedily wound up and struck off the register. At last the serious obstacle to the progress of the club was no more! The 1962 annual general meeting of the club thus became the second as an incorporated society, but the 45th since formation in 1917.

Over all those intervening years, considerable money raising activity, voluntary labour, subscriptions and gifts had all enhanced the value of the shareholders' investment. Now the club was no longer prey to any unwelcome attention. Club assets in 1992 probably have a value exceeding \$240,000, so an original £1 share would have had an asset backing of \$160!



R.A. King

PAVILION

Rapid construction of the pavilion inevitably ensured latent faults, and incomplete and inadequate finishing. The roof soon leaked, the floors were bare and the walls and ceilings unlined for years. Mr Anscombe's plan for a top storey was abandoned at, but a new corrugated iron roof was authorised by, the 1926 AGM while the outhouses and verandah were coated in bitumen by a working bee. Demand from members for larger and better facilities saw a kitchen and back room added in 1929, the year Mr Anscombe moved to Wellington.

More ambitious improvements were drawn up by Miller and White, architects, and seven tenders received in 1932. The intensity of the great Depression was now biting everyone, and even though it was accepted that the pavilion was not compatible with the dignity of the club, members decided to defer improvements until half the money was in hand. Mr Peter Bell, who joined the club in 1927 and who would remain a member until his death in 1989 at the age of 99 years, and still a competitive bowler, initiated a committee to undertake control of improvements. The next AGM decided not to proceed until 55% of the funds were in hand. That decision was rescinded at the 1934 AGM when fresh plans were introduced to extend out to the verandah posts. Room for a billiard table was promoted, for it was considered that a table would be a valuable source of revenue, and most members by now believed that the advantages of a comfortable and attractive pavilion would materially assist in increasing membership.

Another committee was appointed to confer with Mr H McDowell Smith, architect, and he submitted plans and specifications to a special meeting of members on 2 August 1934. His plans provided for throwing back the rear wall, with a brick fireplace in the centre of the new wall, a concrete floor for the verandah, new verandah posts, and moving the existing lockers, all estimated to cost £135. Members lovingly embraced this plan: the four tenders were opened on the spot and the lowest, £141/8/6 from Mr T Wallace accepted! Attention then turned to the finance and an Art Union was



Peter Bell on his 97th birthday

proposed, with members enthusiastically promising to donate the necessary pictures. Mr McDowell Smith prepared the plans and oversaw the work gratuitously. The job cost £155/6/0 while the Art Union raised £14/11/10. The club's Bank account would prove to be in overdraft for the next nineteen years.

These improvements were especially welcomed by the ladies who were holding regular Card Evenings in the winter. Mr Bell was to the fore again in 1938 when he successfully urged that the existing posts in the room be replaced by a steel beam when extending the wall out to the verandah posts, which alteration, cannily, included roughcasting only the front of the pavilion and painting it cream. The war years curtailed building activity - increased space for a committee room was denied - and it was not until 1950 that a permit was procured from the Building Controller for minor additions which saw a new ladies' room and 20 new lockers included. A billiard room had been proposed but it did not proceed.

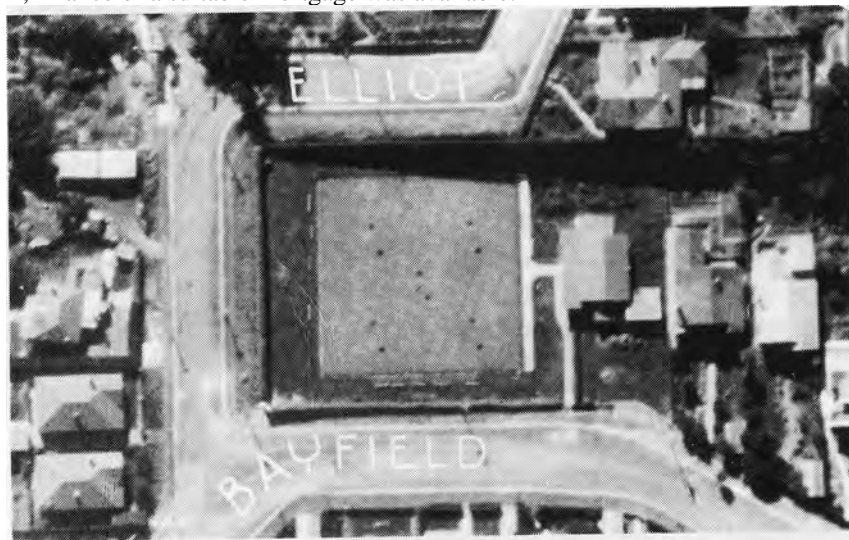
Gas had been installed from the outset but the heating would be kindly regarded today as basic. It was always a problem and many efforts were made to make the pavilion comfortable. The wooden floors were oiled again, and cork lino laid on the floor around the billiard table, about the time of the great Dunedin snowfall in July 1939.

Expansion

Membership of the club was declared closed in November 1947 and the pressure obliged the executive to consider further extension. The membership limit was raised to 100 full members in 1949, exacerbating the need for an appropriate pavilion. Builder members of the club were requested in 1951 to estimate the cost of a second storey, or for additions at the rear of the pavilion, but then the executive decided to defer proposals for twelve months. Deferral amounted to three years for it was not until July 1954 that a sub committee was appointed to consider alterations, and then its estimate of costs devastated all dreams, and the 1955 AGM quickly laid them to rest. The root of the problem was the lack of finance. The club had outgrown the pavilion, it was beyond its useful years, the problem would not go away but there were other easier improvements which could be made to amenities. Though the root of the problem could not be denied.

For the next seven years the question of improvements to the pavilion simmered away in the minds of a few, until the epochal day when a Building Fund was contemplated. The 1963 AGM accepted the imposition of an annual building levy of £1 to create the Fund. Encouraged by this response, the executive set up first one sub committee, and then a second, on 5 November 1964, to submit plans for a new pavilion. The second sub committee comprised Messrs J H Granger (convener), R A Bridgman, J J Wilson, A E Turnbull and A K Fagan. They had to proceed with caution, but they enjoyed the support of the executive which, early in 1965, resolved to endow the Building Fund with the receipts from special efforts. On balance date that year the Fund had a credit of £672. The plans were unveiled at the AGM and approved in principle, but the executive regarded a

likely cost of between £13,000 and £14,000 as not financially feasible and opted for a single storey plus balcony. Then, to their dismay, it was found that even a single storied pavilion would cost about £12,000. But all was not yet lost: if the existing foundations could be used, the desired amenities could probably be supplied for £5,000. This proved to be illusory. It was finally and inevitably accepted that the old pavilion would have to be completely demolished and replaced with a new building capable of seating sixty four members at tables. Sketch plans were drawn providing for a 3,000 sq ft building costing between £8,000 and £12,000. Management accepted the proposals, commissioned full plans, and said that work would begin at the end of the season in 1966 if, and only if, finance or a suitable mortgage was available.



Aerial photo, 1947

Mr Terry Smith, of Naylor Love, presented plans for a 2,500 sq ft pavilion in March 1966 and estimated the cost to be between £8,250 and £10,000. The executive now entered upon the most crucial phase of the club's history to that date. It hesitated, it nurtured self doubts, and it questioned whether a new pavilion was needed at all. It had doubts about the size and the uses the pavilion could be put to. "Let's get the money in the Building Fund first", some argued. Would the bar takings support the project? Would the members support a building levy of £5 a year? Would they subscribe for interest free debentures? Would they continue to support money raising projects, including the Carisbrook 25 year seat raffle? Would it not be better to sell the entire property for up to £5,000 and lease an area on the newly reclaimed Bayfield park in Marne Street? This was a time when New Zealand was enjoying prosperity, and inflation was a word known only to economists. Yet the doubts were only partly cast into the

Pacific when the executive asked Mr Smith to supply plans covering 1,500 sq ft for use exclusively by members, contemplated getting professional raffle organisers to raise the finance and proposed to ask members to define their stance at the AGM. Unfortunately the plans were not available for that AGM. In August, Mr E R Callon, who had first been elected to the executive in 1963, injected real enthusiasm and optimism for the project, including finance through a "200 club" for which he had already obtained the permit. The new plans were posted on the notice board and the fervid rush to raise the funds took off. By April 1968, \$4,046 was in the Fund and some felt that it was time to get on with building.

Inlet Interlude

Distractions would now once more halt the work. Mr B Naylor introduced a plan to raise the old pavilion and install a ramp to Bayfield Road, and to construct a new ground floor below the old, containing an indoor rubber green similar to that at Kaituna, at an estimated cost of about \$25,500, towards which, it was reported, two members had offered to advance \$1,000 and \$200 respectively. Now the executive also formally applied for land on the Bayfield reclamation. So, a new pavilion at 31 Bayfield Road now seemed to be as far away as ever.

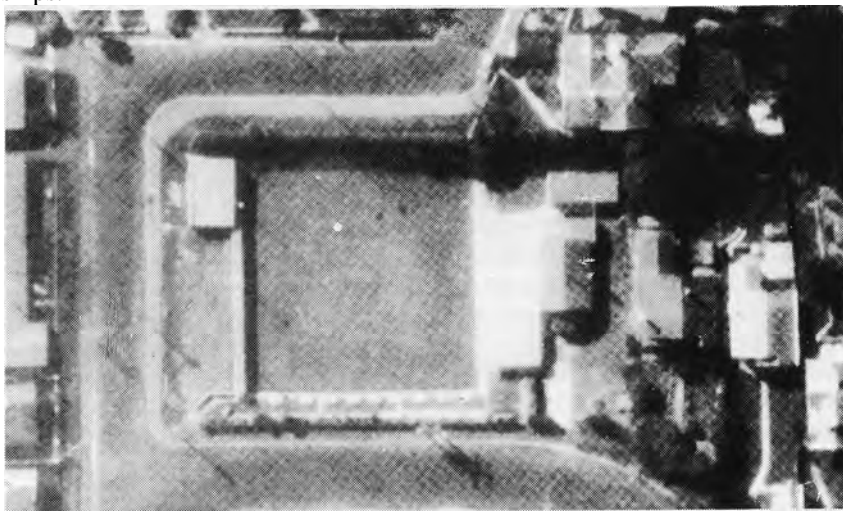
It was soon reported that the City Council might assist with the laying of one green, on deferred payment terms, and a second green would have to be financed by the club. One green was said to cost only about \$1,000 and it was hoped that the proposal would not take longer than three years. But it did. The proposal was put before a special general meeting of the club on 30 August 1971. A resolution to empower the executive to proceed with further investigations into the proposed transfer to the new site, and if favourable to take appropriate action, was carried, on a ballot, merely 44-28. This division of membership impinged on further negotiations with the City Council. And it seems that they, too, were not now entirely enthusiastic. The executive wrestled with the dilemma throughout 1972. A motion to rescind the 1971 resolution was given to the 1973 AGM and although lost 22-35, clearly demonstrated the dormant division within the club. The Bayfield proposal was finally interred, after six frustrating years, on 7 May 1974.

Back on course again

Fortunately, the Bayfield flirtation had not disrupted money raising activities. Housie was conducted at the Shiel Hill Hotel and brought in good profits until 1973 when it started to lose money. It was then shifted to the Bay View Hotel where it struggled on until 1976 when it returned to the Shiel Hill for the last rites. Housie was a major source of finance for the Building Fund, and without it the pavilion might never have been replaced.

Inflation was now threatening the project: as quickly as money was raised it was being eroded by inflation, new building costs soared and the perils of delay were occasionally leisurely heeded. So, bold moves were now required. The executive, on 7 July 1974 decided to go ahead with a new pavilion to cost

between \$40,000 and \$50,000 and to seek ways and means of financing it. Messrs J H Kearney and A L Fleury were retained for financial advice and expertise. Many a long hour was taken up over the next 12 months struggling with the issues. An application was made for a grant from the Ministry of Recreation. No luck there. But Housie was going well and by April 1975 the Building Fund had \$17,000 in it. Now was the time to strike. A new pavilion would be erected in two stages. Stage A would provide for the new lounge, bar, kitchen (now the umpires room) an office (now a passage), a ladies room and toilets. Part of the old pavilion was kept and it was planned that in Stage B, indoor outdoor bowls might be played on that site. The project was put to and approved by members at the AGM. Tenders were immediately called. When they closed on 25 July, tenders ranged from \$22,877 to \$39,614 and the lowest from L J Preston Ltd was accepted provided that the company undertook to have the contract completed by 14 November, in time for the NZ Bowling Championships.



Developments, 1978

Debentures

Momentum was contagious. Members were asked to subscribe for debentures. Soon \$12,485 was loaned, and a proposed mortgage from Otago Savings Bank @ 7.5% was not required. Mr F M Bartlett was given a free hand to arrange furnishings, colours and patterns. These were paid for in February 1976. The building contractor received final payment in June, when the executive passed an appreciative vote of thanks to the "clerk of works", Mr W H Callon.

As stage A came to fruition, Stage B came up for discussion in March 1976. The Building Fund was consolidated in the general account in 1978 and the building levy incorporated in the annual subscriptions. The AGM decided that consideration should be given to providing for indoor outdoor bowls in the old part of the pavilion and either erect a new building or resurface the old floor. Another building sub committee was established. It comprised Messrs F H Dickson, S C Seear, W H Callon and F M Bartlett, and in September it submitted plans to build an indoor rink which might take over the area occupied by the old soil and implements sheds on the northern boundary. Just then, and just in time, it was learned that the Dunedin Stadium was planning to provide for indoor outdoor bowls, so this idea was abandoned.

Members' loans were down to \$10,935 in March and debenture holders were asked to renew for up to three years with interest, on condition that the old pavilion was replaced by a new structure. It was thought that \$50,000 would be needed for a new building for the large bowls indoor rinks, but if small indoor bowls was elected, the cost would be about \$25,000. This was put to a special general meeting of members which elected to cater for small bowls, but with a larger area at a maximum cost of \$35,000.

Debenture holders again enthusiastically supported the executive, with all loans being rolled over except for only \$250. Plans and specifications for the stage B extensions of 1800 sq ft were ordered on 8 April 1979 and tenders were quickly called. Seven tenders were received ranging from \$36,206 to \$53,390 and the lowest, being from Mitchell Bros, was accepted on 29 June 1979 and ratified at a five minute special general meeting of members. Trust Bank Otago advanced \$26,000 on mortgage with interest at the initial rate of 11.25% The contract was varied to permit members to build the cool room, saving much. The old cool room was sold to the Logan Park Bowling Club for \$200. The extensions, including relocating the kitchen in the new part, were soon completed and a grand Bavarian Night was held on 24 November to mark the occasion. The builder's final account, including extras, was paid in August 1980. Decent facilities ensured improved club finances enabling the outstanding debentures totalling \$11,735 (including those not due until 1983) to be repaid on 31 March 1982. The small dance area was carpeted to match existing in 1983, when the ladies' room partitions were removed and that room incorporated into the lounge, earning a rebuke from the women for not giving them prior notice. Plans to improve the kitchen at around \$8,500 were produced in 1985 but the executive only agreed to expend around \$4,000 on the 1986 improvements. Plans are in hand to expand it again in time for the 75th Jubilee. In 1991, the bar facilities were handsomely improved in line with current requirements.

PAVILION AMENITIES

Electric light with five points was installed in 1925, and subscriptions were increased from £2/15/0 to £3 to have the telephone connected in 1929.

A ping pong table was set up in 1935, play being one penny per game.

A billiard table was long considered to be desirable, and a good investment, and a splendid table was acquired in 1938 for £75 complete with balls and other equipment. For some years the table was well patronised and contributed much towards club finances. Alas, income was not set aside for maintenance, the table was neglected and fell into disrepair, playing space was cramped and use fell away. The introduction of indoor bowls finally ensured its demise, and a tender from the Balclutha Fire Brigade for \$350, as is where is, was accepted in November 1971.

There was a regular billiards inter club competition from 1933, and in 1939 it was reported to the executive that Mr J Barrow had, when representing the club, been Champion of Champions. The Henaghan Banner for billiards was contested between members of Dunedin bowling clubs during the 1940's and 1950's.

Card evenings were requested to be resumed in 1938, the proceeds to be applied to purchase a piano for £20/10/0. In 1940, the piano was found to be damaged

that it be sold and a wireless purchased (£5) from part of the proceeds.

Indoor bowls began around 1961, play being 3d per game. When the present hall was erected, participation in this game in the winter increased. The indoor section plays twice weekly and also takes part in an annual round robin series with the MomMorningtond Caversham Bowling clubs. The Vauxhall Indoor Bowling Club used to play in the Vauxhall Yacht Club premises. It was delighted to be able to procure a lease of the hall, over the winter months, from 1980.

Another piano was purchased in 1976 for \$325, assisted by an anonymous gift of \$150. A Pool Table was purchased for \$325 in 1983, and members paid to play for the next few years. That year, a TV set was hired with the right of purchase, the right being exercised the following year for \$850. The game of chance, "Avago" was acquired in 1984 for \$480. In 1985 a new freezer, a refrigerator and a pie warmer were purchased. In 1986 a sound system was investigated and a quotation for \$6,600 declined. The present system was installed in May 1987, for \$3,500. The same year, the new trophy cabinet was erected for \$750 for which the women's club gave \$350. An electronic gaming machine was purchased in 1989, the purchase moneys being found by members through 75 interest free debentures of \$100 each, repayable by ballot.

It was a sign of the times when smoking was banned in the lounge at socials, and in the bar at all other times, in December 1991. In November 1984, permanent commercial advertising was forbidden in the pavilion.

Liquor Licence

Quite obviously alcohol had been consumed on the premises for many years. In 1977 though, it was time for sophistication. A licence was granted, but the club deferred uplifting it until new premises were completed in 1979. These were still the days when liquor legislation was designed to restrict, so that drinking was an end in itself. The thrust of modern legislation is for alcohol to be part of social and sporting events, an every day leisure activity, and to permit rather than restrict. So, in 1991 an application was made for a licence to sell and consume alcohol on the premises from 8.30 a.m to 11 p.m. all year round.

THE GREEN

It has often been said that without a good green, we have no club. Here is an acutely sensitive area. Put three people together and each becomes an expert, opinions will differ, while unanimity is improbable. Over the past seventy five years, the Green Supervisor and/or the Greenkeeper have been commended for the excellent condition. Other executive resolutions and discussions have expressed grave concern, even indignation at its poor state. Within three years of formation, the green was regarded as unsatisfactory and the Caledonian and



Around the pot belly stove - old pavilion, before 1975

by mice, and its usefulness was questioned by members at the AGM who decided



Annual mud-bathing the green c1980

Caversham greens were used for 1922 ties. It soon recovered, and was first used for Centre events over Easter, 1924.

This volatile area of club activity has always survived supervisors and greenkeepers handing in their resignations. Greenkeepers have been found incompetent, even sacked for failing to carry out their instructions. Then, too, members have on occasion usurped the supervisor's role, been rebuked by the executive which has been obliged to affix notices reminding members that only the supervisor may direct the greenkeeper. It was found necessary in November 1926 to put up in the pavilion a notice that "the greenkeeper is under the control of the green supervisor(s) only, and members are to refrain from interfering". In 1969 the executive even had to declare that all soil analyses, done by the Department of Agriculture, could only be done on the request of the supervisor, other club officials did not have that right!

It was pretty torrid in 1931 when another resignation engendered spirited debate on the merits of one, two or three supervisors, with the AGM favouring three. At that AGM Mr M "launched an invective against the green supervisor and the selector. He declared that the green had gone back considerably during the last two years, and referring to the selector, declared that he chose teams to win matches, not to give a game to the members, who were not satisfied. The speaker advocated the appointment of three selectors and concluded his tirade by handing in his resignation which he requested the secretary to read". Another member claimed that the green was rather damp, that frosts lay heavily and that worm casts were a trouble.

A Prosecution

Early closure was seriously discussed in February 1934, but the supervisor said that by the next season the green would be in very good condition and in two years would be splendid. No formal closing function was held that year and the season had been rather shrouded by an atmosphere of uncertainty about the green and the Great Depression, and members had drifted away from the game. The summer of 1935 was especially dry with severe water restrictions imposed throughout the city. Towards the end of the season, in order to cope with a devastating grub pest, the green, after careful consideration of the matter, was flooded during a period of restriction on the use of water. The City Council demanded to know the reasons for the abnormally heavy consumption of water through the meter between the 4th and 29th of March. An explanation was carefully drafted and approved for despatch, but to no avail. The City Council prosecuted. The company was fined On 0/0 but the green was saved! Drainage repairs to the green were necessary in 1936, and the annual report said that a survey had disclosed one corner to be so low that it could not be raised in one season.

One Fiery Greenkeeper

At the end of 1937, the green supervisor reported to the executive on the attitude of the green keeper and stated that on occasion he had disobeyed instructions. The greenkeeper attended the meeting and contended that he had experienced difficulty in securing definite instructions from the supervisor, and suggested that he should be allowed some discretion in his attention to the green. The president informed the greenkeeper that he was entirely at the disposal of the supervisor and must first consult the supervisor. Mr Bell told the greenkeeper that he had an unruly tongue and by his offensive manner had offended several members of the club. Another claimed that he had been abused by the greenkeeper who had also used very offensive language. The greenkeeper admitted that in a moment of temper he had abused the member, but denied using the language ascribed to him. A qualified apology was ultimately given, coupled with assurances that he would thereafter accept and carry out the instructions of the supervisor. He remained in the job, received several bonuses for his good work and only resigned after he was asked to defer poisoning early in 1942.

Green care

Independent advice obtained from the Department of Agriculture and from Centre advisers has usually been followed to good effect. The club has long supported green research. Throughout its history, it can be fairly said that most members had the best interests of the green at heart, and that all who worked to keep the living green in uniform order, did so in the perceived paramount interest of all members.

Hundreds of thousands of weed plugs have been inserted by members. The first weed came from Outram and weed has also come from Smail's Beach, Seal



1947, seated second from left: Thomas Somerville, Mrs and Mr F.J. Campbell

Point, Waitati, Shag Point, Brighton, Bull Creek, Pahia (Southland), Riverton, Oamaru and Sandymount. Members have often gone to get the weed. After closing day in 1928, the green was harrowed (using horse drawn harrows) prior to top dressing.

Under the guidance of Mr M Mathieson of the Opoho club and later of the Greens Research Association, the green was said to be reconstructed in 1954/55. It was cut, drilled, top dressed and re-weeded. The ends deteriorated in 1961, and the green was closed early, with the Tainui and St Kilda clubs coming to the rescue.

Disaster struck in 1967 when in October it was thought that the green might be unplayable for a week. By December the magnitude of the problem compelled the executive to declare the green unplayable for the whole season. Even the golden jubilee tournament had to be held on the St Kilda green. An excessive amount of fertiliser applied to the green over the winter months was the culprit, large areas being made bare. Mr Mathieson was called in to help and he set up the recovery plan. But in April 1968, he was not at all happy with the recovery as some work had been done without his authority. The St Kilda club leased its Adess Green to the club for the season at \$20 a week plus lighting. Fortunately the green recovered for the start of the 1968 season, although not all rinks were playable until March 1969. The executive persuaded the Macandrew Bay club to rent two of its rinks as a precaution against over-use, at \$1.60 per Saturday, and that friendly Peninsula club made its green available for our afternoon players on any day as well. The green was again used for a Centre event early in 1970 -it had been several years since the green had been good enough.

Surrounds

Shrubs were planted in the level area of Elliot Street in 1922 by the Dunedin Amenities Society under agreement with the club. Shrubs were at one time planted around the green. Shelters were progressively installed from 1952 and twenty new garden seats were donated by members in 1965. Some were sold and replaced by fixed seating in 1987, and that year the executive resolved, on 7 October, to place the name plates of the donors on the new Elliot Street wall.

When the entrance area from Bayfield Road was sealed and drained in 1991 and car parks assigned, it brought a long chapter to an end. Members had struggled with this area for decades. Short term measures, and needless ones, were all adopted. It had been professionally landscaped by Saddle Hill Nurseries in 1984 at a cost of \$1,888 - mostly ripped out in 1991.

In 1922 a new fence was to be erected on the outside of the proposed "plantation". The Andersons Bay Quarry Company was requested to abate its dust nuisance in December. A scrub fence was erected on the exposed side of the green. A drain in common was completed in 1927. The following year it was argued that the Hawthorn hedge on Elliot Street should be removed and replaced with a post and wire fence to allow more sun, to get more play. The hedge remained until 1988. The block wall on the Elliot Street bank was erected in 1987.

A hedge along the Bayfield Road frontage was planted in 1946: it was the conception of another saga. Part of the hedge was badly damaged by fire in 1956 and, sadly, allowed to remain in that defaced, dilapidated and offensive condition for years. The club tried to pin the City Council down for the cost of supporting Bayfield Road, claiming the Council had raised the footpath without erecting a retaining wall. Legal action was contemplated, but the club was unable to muster engineering support for its perceived Council agreement to support when the road was reformed. Liability was denied by the Council. Most of the hedge was pulled out in 1966 and a concrete wall built to an engineer's specifications, with a corrugated iron fence above, extended and heightened in 1990, with a wind diffusing picket fence.

The gate on the corner of Bayfield Road and Elliot Street was able to be replaced when the Government Building Controller eventually granted the permit in 1946. The money for the new gate was chiefly donated. Shrubs around the green were removed and replaced with grass in April 1946.

Second green

In 1945, Mr C S Peake, who was a member of the executive from 1932 until 1961, continuing as a Centre delegate until 1967, a life member,



C.S. Peake

as well as a very successful bowler, and who latterly resided at 33 Bayfield Road, drew up a comprehensive plan, in conjunction with Mr R Simmers, to form a new rink on the Elliot Street frontage on what is now a car park. It was to measure 110 ft x 17 ft. The executive deferred a decision to March 1945, when they were to consider a weed reserve as an option for this area. Nothing more came of it.

Irrigation

Ways of flooding the green would be vastly improved in May 1965 when a two inch pipe was considered. Following the serious failure of weed plugs in 1967, improved sprinkling was urged; but it was said that a satisfactory system was not available, so irrigating by hoses continued, the hoses themselves causing some damage to the surface. The green failure that year coerced the executive to install larger pipes. Now the green could be flooded in three hours instead of four hours previously taken. A new sprinkler system from Wormalds was installed in 1982 for about \$500. However it was not until 1989 that the problem was grabbed by the throat. Mr J G Balfour, who was green supervisor for an unmatched thirteen years from 1973, proposed that the water main from the meter to the ditch be renewed, and a new sprinkler system installed - all at a cost of approximately \$6,000. He proudly invited the Wednesday bowlers, present for their annual meeting in June, to witness the work in progress on the green surrounds. Trenches had been excavated to lay an automatic system allowing for one sprinkler at each corner and one midway along each side. "The automatic system could be operated", Mr Balfour said, "at any hour and for any length of time". Further, it could be programmed to have any number operating fewer than all eight at any one time. Provision was also being made for an extension to the centre of the green in the future should this be necessary.

That the green can now accommodate so many members every day, and at all hours, and that it is in demand for Centre events, is especially attributable to the skill of this durable green supervisor.

Greenkeepers Duties

In the late 1930's these were recorded to be to:

- 1 Cut and roll the green every playing day before 1.30 p m.
- 2 Cut the grass on the banks and paths as required
- 3 Keep all hedges trimmed and shrubs and grounds generally in order
- 4 At the close of the playing season top dress the green and thereafter attend to the club's property when and as required by the green supervisor



J.G. Balfour



75th Opening of Dunedin Centre, 1982



- 5 All work to be done to the satisfaction of the green supervisor
- 6 One month's notice from either party to terminate the engagement.

In the 1968 contract, clauses 3 and 4 were omitted, cutting on Saturday had to be completed by 9.00 a.m and a trial period of one week was allowed, subject to one day's notice.

Lighting

Lighting the green was first proposed at the 1938 AGM but the executive let it lapse. As the threat of a Japanese invasion diminished, a special general meeting of members on 7 March 1944 accepted the offer of their fellow member, Mr Thomas Gallagher, to install lights not exceeding £30 - virtually all material. There would be four lights, 3,000 candle power and could be used either two or four lights. A charge was to be made for use. The lights were officially illuminated on 23 March 1944 and the first night tournaments were held on 28 and 29 March. Improvements were added in 1947 and two additional steel poles were purchased in 1957 and further lights added. In 1974, Mr S C Seear advised that the lighting needed to be renewed but should be expanded to twelve lights at the approximate cost of \$2,000. The executive had second thoughts about this because daylight saving was now in force, although some improvements were made in 1977, and there were other demands on resources. By 1983 Mr Seear proposed that a 30 ft pole be erected on both the east and west sides of the green with three lights on extending arms. In April 1984 authority was given to proceed, with Downers erecting the poles and Tansley Electrical wiring up - a cost totalling an estimated \$5,390.

Ancillary Buildings

A shed for the use of the greenkeeper and for tools was erected by members near the old pavilion in 1925 and extended for implements in 1934, but there was no other ancillary building until the first shelters were put up in 1952. More shelters followed in 1977.

Shelters were proposed for the Bayfield Road side in 1956, but the following year town planning requirements were thought to preclude building so close to the road. A new soil shed was first mooted in 1954, and then considered in 1958 for the area around the sad Bayfield hedge. Same constraints though. But a soil and implement shed on the Elliot Street side of the pavilion was constructed by Sabiston & Hutton, pursuant to tender, early in 1964. After 1977 they were used as two locker rooms for men and women until 1989, when the women moved to adjoining salubrious quarters fashioned from one.

On 2 February 1977 the executive commissioned a plan to be drawn up for a new soil shed, implement shed, new wall and canopy and possible car park facilities on the level part of Elliot Street. The quotation of \$9,747 from L J Preston Ltd was accepted. The Sport and Recreation Council made grants of \$500 towards

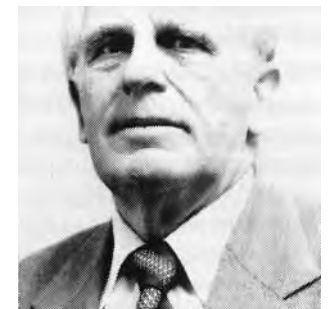
the soil shed and other improvements. Final payment was made on 5 April 1978. In May that year, discussions with the City Council over a possible Elliot Street car park, and the replacement for the hedge pulled out at this time, were considered. The Council declined assistance for the car park so the executive agreed that crossings should be installed and prices for levelling and metalling obtained. The tender from Foote Haulage, \$666 without mud-tank and sealing, was accepted.

Equipment

A second mower was purchased from G & J Manson for £10/10/0 in 1919. They were asked to help sell the *Caldwell* mower, but it was not sold until 1928. Subsequent green purchases include 1935 new mower for banks (in exchange for mowers in shed, except the power mower used for the green) £15 allowed, and ladies to provide the £22/7/6 difference, 1939 roller converted to ball bearing £4, roller sold to Port Chalmers club and new one purchased from Invercargill, 1940 new roller £22 less £10 for the old one (fitted with a motor in 1957), 1947 Masport mower (petrol) £48/14/6, 1958 ditch cutter £27, 1959 mower £59 less £9 for the old one, 1961 motor mower £205, 1968 grooving machine donated anonymously after green unplayable, 1985 automatic roller \$3,500.

SUNDAY PLAY

Mention of those two words promptly revealed deep passions in members. You would have not dared to think of it at all in 1917! You were either utterly for or against it in the sixth decade. There was no halfway house whenever Sunday pleasure was debated in Dunedin. Notice of motion to permit limited Sunday play was given to the 1955 AGM by Mr R H Steele but withdrawn at the meeting - his resignation was accepted at the next executive meeting. Mr R W Dunbar was the next to raise the issue, when at the 1957 AGM he moved, without prior notice, that four rinks be open for play on Sunday afternoons for recreational purposes only. The motion was lost, but the die was cast. At the 1958 AGM, in general business, Mr Dunbar successfully moved and Mr A E Turnbull seconded "that the green be open on Sunday afternoon for recreational purposes only, play to be at the discretion of the green supervisor". *S.C. Seear*



A decade later, the executive had cause to remind members of that decision, and in November posted the resolution on the board. That instantly triggered letters from Mr S C Seear and Mr T Hollebon and fifteen other members, requesting a special meeting of the executive to discuss Sunday play. A special general

meeting of members was called for 10 December 1968 to consider three motions proposed by Messrs Seear and Hollebon:

that the 1958 decision be rescinded;

that play be permitted during the hours of daylight on Sundays, except when the green supervisor dictates otherwise; and

that club ties be permitted to be played on Sundays.

Mr Seear affirmed that the green would stand up to the extra usage while Mr Hollebon argued that the green ought to be used to the maximum. Some said that the increased numbers of members necessitated the green being spelled on Sundays, while others believed that play should not be held on Sundays in the interest of the club. The first motion was carried 33-11. The second motion, after amendment to define the hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., was carried 21-19 and the third motion was adopted about 12-6. At the 1974 AGM, there was no recorded objection to a motion that tournaments be played on Sundays. Sunday ties for the club fours championship were approved from 1977.

MEMBERSHIP

Forty full subscriptions were paid in the first year. Paid membership rose to 54 in 1920, peaked at 59 in 1923, declined to a low of 46 in 1926, and then steadily rose to 76 in 1941.

During the Depression, many members had difficulty in paying subscriptions, but the executive were lenient to those who pulled their weight around the club. In April 1934, there were twenty five subscriptions unpaid but this was reduced to four by June. Later that year the executive decided that the list of members would (as in the twenties) be affixed to the notice board and as subscriptions were paid, this would be recorded against names. That move ensured prompt payment.

Of course, membership dropped a bit during the war years but, by 1948, it had risen to 90 and to 99 in 1953. In 1956 it stood at 104, comprising 24 afternoon players, 72 evening players, 2 new members and 6 doubtful. In November 1957, membership was limited to 76 evening players, and new members were restricted to afternoon playing only. Pressure on membership caused the executive to confine admittance to active players joining from other clubs in 1958. There were waiting lists, and the waiting list was exceedingly long when Mr F H Dickson was informed, on 4 September 1958, that he could be on the waiting list for some years. (Mr Dickson was finally admitted as a member on 15 October 1960). There was disquiet concerning inactive bowlers and pleas to dislodge them from membership to make room for active players. In 1959, the AGM agreed that the club could automatically admit active bowlers, subject to the limit of 100 members established in 1949. On 6 August 1964 membership was listed as 105 full members, 2 associate and 3 social - 110.

In April 1965, the limit was increased from 100 to 110 full members. Membership was recorded at 109 in July 1968 and November 1969. In 1973 the waiting list was said to be six months' long. But by 1975 the executive was advertising for new members in the Centre's supplement, and a membership drive in Waverley and surrounding districts, by mail drop, was approved in September 1976. Full membership limit was increased to 115 on 3 October 1979, and to 120 on 11 September 1982. There were 114 members at the beginning of the 1985 season. The executive reviewed the age structure and energetically embarked on a policy of seeking new members in the younger age group, with spectacular results. On 3 June 1987, the full membership limit was raised to 125 and membership was once more full on 4 May 1988. It stood at 117 in July 1992.

Under the original club rules, new members were admitted by secret ballot of all members, one black ball in five being enough to exclude an applicant. So, for many years, special general meetings were held for that purpose, although often conveniently held in conjunction with Saturday fixtures. General resolutions are on record up to 1960. When the club became incorporated, the executive alone made the decision after due notice had been given to members on the notice board - one vote in five being enough to exclude an applicant.

Afternoon players play on Wednesdays:

and Evening players play on Saturday afternoons

Seemingly a contradiction in terms, these old references are still heard in the pavilion, confounding most members. In earlier times, some members were admitted on the condition that they did not play on Saturdays. They were generally old men, not really interested in regular and serious competitive bowls. The billiard table and cards were more often their paramount concern.

Afternoon players were still being admitted, as such, in 1963. The number of Wednesday teams was left to the afternoon players to determine until about 1967. They alone chose their selector until the club adopted rules for the election of club selectors in 1970. Now the nomination of a Wednesday selector or selectors from the Wednesday players is, by convention, accepted by the AGM.

The executive paused to consider the issues on 14 November 1943. The selector enquired whether he should pick Saturday teams to win or to give everyone a fair share of games. The executive responded that the weaker Wednesday players should be the first to be left out, as the object was to win.

There was often agitation for wider selection. On 9 February 1956, the executive resolved to support the selector's policy of only selecting afternoon players in Saturday afternoon matches when sufficient evening players were not available. When the selectors asked for guidance in August 1958, it was reaffirmed that members who played on week days were only to be eligible to play on Saturdays as emergencies. This led to a requisition for a special general meeting of members which was held on 6 November 1958 and attended by 64 members. The

executive's affirmation was eventually endorsed 38-25, but the AGM in 1959 rescinded the executive decision and resolved that every bowler be given consideration when Saturday teams were picked. The 1985 AGM again raised the matter and the selectors subsequently brought forward recommendations which were adopted on 14 August 1985. The principal objectives were:

Four Fours, best players to be chosen irrespective of whether they were Saturday or midweek players.

Other sections - balanced teams, kept together as much as possible, priority to working members and those who do not play regularly during the week.

Saturday morning, all members considered.

The selectors also published a grading list of all members.

Whilst working bees have nourished the life stem, the firm, faithful muscle springs from midweek players and their stipend of precious time and benefaction. Indeed, the minuscule response from other players has regularly baffled the executive. Despairing rosters optimistically appeared and disappeared: hard worked executives, and the midweekers, ensuring that all tasks were converted for the common good. And their camaraderie is eternally enshrined at Andersons Bay, manifested by authorised play and consummated, every playing day, throughout the past seventy five years.

Life Members

The first life member, William Jacobsen, was in charge of the laying of the green, and although remaining a member of the St Kilda club, he was a green supervisor for a number of years. He was elected at a general meeting of the club on 13 December 1918.

The second life member, Matthew Henderson, is not listed on the Honours Board. For his staunch support and great generosity, the honour was conferred on him by the club, in general meeting, on 15 February 1919. The resolution was moved by Mr A J Gall and seconded by Mr FJ Campbell, both early and enduring stalwarts of the club and who themselves were to be later honoured with life membership. Mr Henderson was an original subscriber and gave his 30 shares to trustees for the club. He died on 3 April 1920, aged 73.

The original rules contained provision for the election of life members for special services rendered to the club. Quite stringent requirements have since been set and enshrined in the rules. Today, life membership may only be conferred on a member, of not less than 10 years' standing, for outstanding services rendered to the club as a full member, and not under any circumstances for a monetary consideration, if the committee shall first approve of it and a two-thirds majority of members present at a general meeting, and voting, resolve by ballot accordingly.

Honorary members

They have been accepted from the beginning, but the early ones would be known now as social members. From time to time disputes as to the amount of time allowed to them for play arose. Their playing hours were confined, but were much more liberal in days gone by. However, the rules have limited their play to occasional games for many years, although a resolution to that effect had earlier been rescinded in 1944.

Juniors

Play in the junior championship was originally limited to four years. And if they entered senior games, they were no longer eligible, while previous winners were once ineligible.

In 1980, the North East Valley Bowling club sponsored a remit to establish a Junior Saturday morning competition. The executive recommended that the remit be opposed and that opposition was supported at the AGM. Andersons Bay club won the competition in 1991 and was runner-up in 1992!



Opening Day, 23 October 1921



Opening Day, 23 October 1921

CLUB BLAZER COLOURS

Club colours prescribed by the original rules were indigo, piped scarlet. The colours registered with the NZBA in 1928 were navy blue and piped red. They were altered in 1930 to "blue ground with a red stripe 1/4 inch wide spaced at 1-1/4 inch intervals". Later along with all other clubs, the Dunedin Centre Blazer was adopted, with the present colour and pocket dating from 1976.

A FEW BUMPS

It cannot be assumed that all has been plain sailing over the last seventy five years, but ours is a sport played by gentlemen who are required to behave like gentlemen on and off the green. One of the few exceptions, and one that would take inordinate time, was when Mr B was summoned to appear before the executive. First he wrote to say that he could not be present on the prescribed day. The executive then called on him to appear at the following monthly meeting and failing his appearance without reasonable excuse the matter would be dealt with in his absence. Mr B appeared and was asked to explain his conduct during the last game of the *Willis Fours*. He stated that he had no explanation to offer and retired from the meeting which then resolved that his conduct on the night of the

game was most unsportmanlike, that he be severely reprimanded and that he be debarred from taking part in that competition for the whole of the following season. The executive held a special meeting a few days later to consider a letter received from Mr B and resolved that he be advised that the executive was not prepared to discuss the matter any further and, in terms of the rules of the club, a special general meeting of members would be convened should nothing to the contrary be heard from him within seven days. Two weeks later the executive considered another letter from Mr B requesting a special general meeting to hear his grievance, and this was duly called. Over forty members attended that meeting, but Mr B was not there because of ill health. He was represented by one of Dunedin's senior banisters who presented his case that no written charge had been given and that a full member could not be denied the privileges of full membership. He suggested that the executive was very wrong in its finding, the matter could be resolved by Mr B apologising, and the record in the minute book be deleted.

After many members had questioned the lawyers present, and given their opinions, it was resolved that the executive's decision was justified, but that the penalty be amended by calling on Mr B to attend before the executive and be reprimanded, and warned that any recurrence of his conduct might entail expulsion. The motion was carried 33-10. At the next executive meeting it was decided to request Mr B to attend the following executive meeting to be reprimanded by the president. Mr B appeared before that meeting and was reprimanded by the president in accordance with the decision of the special general meeting. So, six months after the incident, the unique encounter was finally settled.

Mr T was readmitted as a member in 1942 but the president was instructed "to make it clear to him that he must play with members available as they arrive on the green and not wait for selected players".

Name Tags

What provoked this unlikely little storm at the end of 1984? The executive decided to supply them free for every member. One executive member demanded that his dissenting vote be recorded, and another gave notice that he would move a motion to rescind at the February 1985 executive meeting. And the decision was indeed rescinded, on a show of hands. How is it that we all now have them?

TRANSPORT

Cars were used for transport as early as the twenties. At the 1928 AGM it was decided to levy all passengers 1/- which was to be paid into the Pavilion Improvement Fund. The 1939 AGM decided that the 1/- levy be accumulated and applied for a complimentary social for the car owners. The levy was raised to 1/6 in 1940, for Bus fares when the Peninsula Bus Service and the DCC



*Celebration of
the "marriage" of
Short Kitty,
daughter of
Mr and Mrs Andersons-Bay,
to Jack High,
son of Mr and Mrs Wrong Bias*

*at the club,
18 February 1989.*



Transport Department carried teams during the next three war restricted years. By 1948, the levy was back to 1/- and paid direct to drivers. The distance travelled first entered consideration in 1982, when differential payments from 50 cents to \$1.50 were adopted.

THE SOCIAL LIFE : FUND RAISING

From the beginning, the pavilion has been used by community groups. The local Draughts club rented it for the winter of 1919. And the Andersons Bay Tennis and Cricket clubs, Plunket Society and National Party, and St Brigids have all held functions there, some regularly. Local people have hired the facilities for 21st birthday parties, engagements, weddings, anniversaries, funeral receptions - the whole of life's journey.

Club social activity has been a feature throughout. The opening in 1929 included musical and elocutionary items as well as dancing and cards. Organised concerts were held annually in the twenties, card parties - Trump Whist, Solo, Flag 500, Euchre - go back for decades, film evenings (including one of members playing on the green in 1938, presented to the club in 1949), galas, bazaars, Bavarian nights, ping pong games, music halls, cabarets, mock wedding, casino nights, quiz nights, annual smoke concerts and prize givings - all have enjoyed support and provided fun and lasting companionship for members.

Most of these activities also raised funds for the club. But the money raising ventures, organised by a few compliant members over the last seventy five years, also extended to the Housie and Art Unions, the ubiquitous raffles, 200 club, an annual lottery for the club's Carisbrook 25 Year Seat (purchased by the club with funds donated for that purpose), "garage sales", turkey raffles and Christmas hampers. The Christmas hamper of 1936 captures the elegance, the mood and stability of the day. Labour was in office, George V reigned, and most importantly, Otago retained the Ranfurly Shield and Dave Trevathan amassed 78 points for Otago in the season. The delicious hamper would contain

a ham	a turkey or a pair of ducks
a cake	a plum pudding
a 70 lb bag of sugar	5 albs of tea
one tin of biscuits	two bottles of Port Wine
six bottles of ale	six bottles of lemonade
one box of chocolates	and a bottle of whisky.

3,000 tickets, in books of ten, would be issued. The profit of £38/8/7 reduced the club's overdraft handsomely.

From about 1945 there were attempts made to form joint winter socials with the Tainui and St Kilda clubs, on a more or less regular basis, with assorted response. And from time to time there has been formally organised winter club activity, beginning as early as the twenties, and seriously in 1936.

TROPHIES

In the earliest years of the club, medals were awarded to championship and other winners, the seniors receiving gold engraved medals (costing one or two guineas). Badges were presented and a set of bowls was at least once presented. Later tobacco and other personal items were awarded. Often prizes were donated by altruistic members. A prize fund was established, and the club allotted an exact value for each winner. Entry fees were paid into the fund. Championship winners now receive a championship badge, further success being accorded by a bar.

Willis Fours: Messrs G R Henderson and J C Willis, the winners of the previous season's doubles, donated their prizes as trophies for a Club Rinks competition in 1934. Rinks were made up on arrival at the green, skips, thirds, seconds and leads accumulated points over the season, and the four individual winners were found on aggregates. The emblems took the form of horse shoes and, from 1943 were called the "Willis Horse Shoes"; and the games, "Willis Fours", were played on Tuesday evenings until they failed through lack of support in 1966. The emblems were then awarded to the afternoon players for similar games. The games returned to Tuesday nights in 1974, when four rinks were allotted. This was the last gasp, and the games were down for the count at the 1978 AGM, even though the president had suggested that the competition could be re-instituted. They had run their course.

The Jock McMullan Memorial Trophy: In 1970, a member anonymously donated this trophy. Mr McMullan was club coach for a number of years, and a former president. The executive decided to allocate this for a junior pairs competition open to players with not more than six years playing experience, selectors to classify skips and leads, and ties committee to draw.



E.R. Callon

S. Callon

W.H. Callon

Alex Sim presented the **Sim Trophy** in 1976 for competition by afternoon players. Triples were played on Fridays, the winner being found by aggregate points. Competition lapsed from 1981, and the trophy was then awarded for the veteran singles.

The **Callon Trophy** was presented by the Callon family in 1980, to be awarded to the winners of the club Fours Championship. The Callon trinity of presidents began with Stanley, the father, followed by his sons Richard and William.

Marj and Jack Granger Memorial Trophy: Jack Granger was men's president and Marj Granger, thrice women's president, as well as president of the Dunedin Women's Bowling Centre, 1970-71. Indeed, they are the only husband and wife to have been elected club life members. Following their deaths, the family presented the trophy in April 1986. The format for an annual mixed fours tournament was arranged in conjunction with the women's club.

Don Dabinett presented the **Dabinett Cup** in February 1988 for annual singles competition between first year bowlers.

MATCHES WITH OTHER CLUBS

Games with St Kilda have been held since 1933 when an oak "**Challenge Shield**" was purchased jointly, the games to be played on "Club Day" or "Sullivan Day", which was instituted by the Centre in commemoration of Archie Sullivan of the Dunedin club, prominent in the Centre for many years and a NZ Councillor. Honours were evenly shared until the War when the Shield was lost for some forty years, though this did not deter the annual contest. Club records sighted show that club won in 1953, 1962, 1963, and 1966 and that it was not played for in 1955 because of the weather. After the Shield was found, St Kilda won in 1990 and 1991 and Andersons Bay in 1992.

The **Marlow Shield** was donated in 1961 by Mr Arch McCallum of the St Kilda club, and a former member of the Andersons Bay club, for competition between the afternoon players of St Kilda and Andersons Bay clubs. It honours Mr J J Marlow, the first President of the NZBA in 1913, who died in 1960. St Kilda has won 16 encounters, Andersons Bay 13; and the Shield is not engraved for the years 1969-71.

A popular founding member of the Tainui club, Mr A G Rennie, was honoured by the **Rennie Shield**, donated in his memory in 1955, for competition between Tainui and Andersons Bay clubs. Tainui briefly used our green until its own green was formed in 1931, and was given surplus furniture for its pavilion. The club's name is inscribed 19 times to Tainui's 18.

A **Friendship Cup** was played for between Portobello club and Andersons Bay. At the 1938 AGM it was "jokingly suggested that the (annual) report should have embodied in it a reference to the Portobello Cup". Why should the minutes record

that? The Portobello club suggested its revival in 1949. The executive agreed **and** three rinks were selected to play down the Peninsula on 19 March. And in March 1952, the Portobello club was to be invited to play the Portobello Friendship Cup match "one night this season on our green". A decade went by, and then the trophy was produced at the executive meeting on 6 July 1961. What should be done about it? Action was held over pending any information about the original competition "it apparently having been played for last, in 1948". It was again held over at the August meeting, and that was the last to be heard of it.

Mr L Sainsbury was a former member of the Tainui club. He, along with Mr E Wilson of that club, presented the **Sainsbury Wilson Trophy** in 1983 for annual competition between the afternoon players of the two clubs. The trophy is a mounted half jack, split in a competition match by Mr Wilson.

The first visit to the Millers Flat club was in 1989.



Opening Day, 14 October 1939

THE SECOND WAR YEARS

Social activity, was largely confined to the afternoons, especially when the threat of enemy attack obliged the executive to erect "blackout" curtains in the pavilion in 1941. The Red Cross, the London Relief of Distress Fund and other patriotic funds benefited from special tournaments, cards and other money raising ventures. The Union Jack flag was too old to be repaired and the NZ flag was flown instead. Wounded or invalided servicemen could play at any time in the season and the subscriptions of members on active service were suspended. (Returned servicemen were later given the privileges of membership for a season without payment).

Rationing was in force. The club hoarded away 10 lbs of tea until it was to become absolutely necessary to use it. Building permits and materials were hard to get. The 1942 AGM recorded that "the boys overseas were enduring so much" and members were exhorted to support patriotic endeavours. Invitations to the opening that year were mailed out on plain paper, no envelopes. Early in 1943 it was reported that a second son of the president was missing in action.

The championship pairs were not held for three years. Transport for inter-club games was difficult as petrol was severely rationed. Tournaments had to be seriously considered as an alternative to inter-club games. The District Oil Fuel Controller granted an allowance of petrol for clubs visiting Brighton and Outram only, and in no more than three cars. Man-Power Office consent was needed to engage a greenkeeper. A permit for two gallons of petrol for the club's power mower was received from the Fuel Controller on 6 October 1949. Rationing of petrol and building supplies remained a problem until abolition in 1950.

Peace

The executive met on Peace Day (now known as VE Day), 8 May 1945. One member apologised for his absence as, owing to the celebrations, he was too exhilarated to attend. The business was mercifully short. The minutes record that at the end of formal business, the president said he would like the members present to join with him in celebrating Peace Day. He "produced a bottle of whisky and everyone present, including Mr Lishner, accepted the president's hospitality. In a short time an animated discussion took place on Mr Payne's motion re four rinks and grading of bowlers, but the only decision that was come to, was, that it was good whisky and the meeting then closed".

WOMEN'S CLUB

Saturday, 19 March 1921 was set aside for a sweep-stakes progressive doubles, and the occasion was made a ladies day. The AGM that year accepted the principle of a women's club and the executive agreed to go ahead if not fewer than twelve ladies wanted to join. It set the annual subscription at 10/6, allotted greens and fixed limited hours of play.

A delegation of ladies was invited to the executive meeting on 21 August, where they were informed of those terms under which they would be allowed to play. They formed themselves into a committee, with Mrs Bennet Junior, as convener and Mrs Irvine, later, the first hon secretary. By November, membership stood at thirty. The executive was soon concerned with children and dogs about the green and had to resolve that children be not allowed at the green, or in the pavilion, unless accompanied by a parent; and dogs were banished. At the end of its first year in June 1922, the women's club was able to hand over £12/2/7, being 24 subscriptions at 10/6 less expenses 9/5. In 1927 the St Clair club cautiously asked for an expression of opinion as to the desirability of admitting ladies to membership of Bowling clubs. The secretary had replied that the Andersons Bay club had found that the admission of ladies had proved an unqualified success and this reply was heartily endorsed by the executive. The women's club celebrated its 50th jubilee in March 1973 -albeit two years on.

Eligibility

In October 1928, the executive resolved that to be thereafter eligible for membership, women must be members of the family of a shareholder. This was refined at the AGM in 1931 so that to be eligible, women had to be either the wife, unmarried daughter or unmarried sister of a male member. The 1935 AGM added the widowed mother of a male member to those eligible. In March 1950 the women's club applied to admit an ineligible woman, but as their membership was "near the limit of twenty four", membership was refused. Ineligible women were no longer to be admitted early in 1953. An application was made for four new members in October and the executive decided that apart from the wife of a member, four ladies only be admitted as members that year, and each subject to individual approval. The limit was raised to thirty in 1955 when new rules were codified. It was affirmed that the wife of a male member would always be given preference, but until the membership of the women's club had reached twenty seven, no restrictions as regards relationship should apply. When membership had reached twenty seven, the three remaining vacancies would be reserved for women who were either the wife, the unmarried daughter, the unmarried sister, or the widowed mother of a full member and that all applications had to be submitted to the executive for approval.

In November 1956, two women were admitted, but the women's club was reminded that no further members, except the wife of a member, should be admitted until membership fell. The limit on numbers was raised to thirty three in August 1963 "provided that the old rule reserving the last three places for members' wives still applies and that no more than three rinks are required". The women's club was also advised that the levy payable to the men's club on account of lady members, who were not the wife or other near relative of full members of the club, would be increased by £1. In August 1964, the women's club had three vacancies. On 3 March 1982 the limit on members was raised to forty five, with priority for the wife of a member to enure. The last application for approval to admit a member was made to the executive, in respect of Mrs Gaynor S Reid,

on 5 November 1986. The membership limit was increased to fifty on 1 July 1987 without comment.

A combined opening day was accepted in 1935 after "it was made quite clear that the ladies would not play". When the women's subscriptions were raised to £1 in June 1944, their club protested, and offered to attend to Saturday afternoon teas in lieu, and in place of the woman employed. In August, the executive resolutely stood firm against the reported dissatisfaction about the increase of the subscription and about other matters.

Membership remained at about 20 through to 1939 when 22 paid a subscription of 10/6 to the men's club. Twenty paid the new subscriptions in 1944 and in 1955. Subscriptions were altered on 3 June 1981, to \$12 per member for that season and thereafter to one third of the men's full subscription. The women's club rules were altered in 1985 to include limited membership, as in the men's rules, with honorary members to pay one half of the women's full subscription and subscriptions also payable in respect of their life members.

Green Use

The hours and days of green use have always been fixed by the men's executive. Ties were permitted between 12 noon and 2 p.m. in July 1976, and Sunday morning play allowed in December 1976. Club day has been held on practically every day of the week, changing as needs change. Exclusive use of the green on an occasional Thursday was declined on 2 December 1987. Exclusive use on Mondays was declined on 5 September 1990. Dissatisfied with their club days, eight rinks were sought for ties in May 1992. The executive ruled in February 1986 that, during their inter-club games, one rink on either side was to be kept clear.

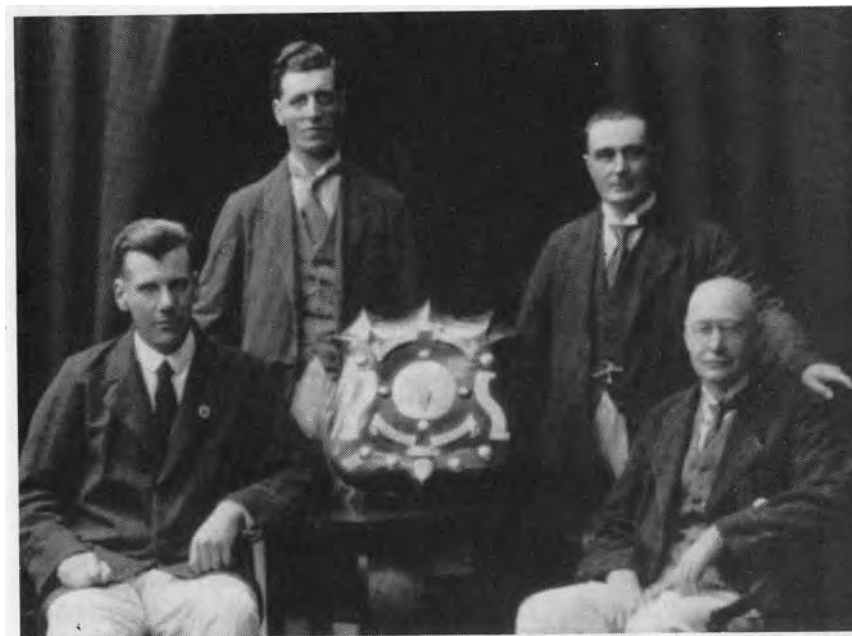
When the ladies room was removed from the lounge in 1983, the women's club gave notice that they desired to sell the chairs which they had bought for their room. It was time for the executive to remind everyone that all furniture and all facilities, including honours boards, belonged to all members.

The women's club has made many donations to the club over the years, conducted card afternoons in the twenties and thirties to raise funds for the club, catered for the men and for many tournaments, undertaken many other schemes to raise funds for the club and patriotic purposes, and has always been recognised as generous and dependable benefactors.

COMPETITION

The first club Ties, held in the 1918-19 season, were Championship Singles, Junior Championship Singles, Handicap Singles and Doubles.

Championship pairs were included in club ties played in 1939. Because of hostilities, the 1941 AGM decided that a Rinks Tournament should replace



Winners Adess Shield, 1928

A.T. Robertson (Third) VA. Bendall (Lead)
A. Walker (Second) J.J. Read (Skip)

Championship Pairs, for 1942. The AGM in July 1944 reinstated the Championship Pairs for 1945. Rinks were played from the second season, but there was no Championship Fours competition until 1946. (The Adess Shield Four had until then been chosen each year by the selectors). The 1945 Annual Meeting decided that the Championship Four should represent the club in the Adess Shield Competition. The event was not completed in time, so the executive declared it closed in March 1946 and Mr Peake's team, having most wins, to be the winner and to represent the club in the Adess Shield. Championship Fours was not included in the list of club ties in the 1946-47 season. Since 1953, the Centre requires the champion of champions teams to be found by club play.

From time to time, particularly when bad weather has delayed the playing of club ties, the selectors or ties conveners, have had to take drastic action. More than a few have failed to play their matches by due date, and found that they have lost one or perhaps their only life.

Discussions have taken place at various AGM's on whether ties should be on a one-life or two-life principle. Both have been adopted over the years. Like the selection of teams and attitudes to remits, ideas have forever seesawed.

In November 1940, for the progressive Rinks Tournament, it was decided that if there be a tie in wins, the margin of points should decide -it being the preferred method, rather than the "one bowl each" idea.

Mr J J Read was appointed as the first official club coach in 1932, and it was to be many years before coaches were elected, rather than appointed.

Rules adopted by the club in 1918 contained some general bowling rules. Rule 31 stated

"On Saturday afternoons, as far as practicable, only full rink games shall be played until after 4.30 o'clock. Each member, as he arrives shall place his card in the ballot box and as soon after 2.30 p m. as possible the Rink Selector or his substitute shall sort the names into four lots representing the four places in a rink. From these shall be drawn by ballot successive rinks until all the players present are placed, and each two successively drawn skips shall be opponents in the game. The procedure may be varied at the discretion of the Selector, provided that the principle of a ballot is adhered to".

Further club rules have been established, but few survive for long. Some said to still survive are:

Re club Ties and substitutes, when the same substitute plays more than once in a team replacing the same player, he finally replaces the original member. Substitutes may not be a member of (or a defeated member of) any team playing in the competition, except with the approval of the Match Committee.

Practice 12 noon -2 p.m Monday to Friday declined 1960, but approved for trial period 4 August 1970.

Members practising before ties, prohibited - 1983 AGM.

Club finals whites, weekends and day light hours. No other games on green - March 1986.

Absenteeism at executive meetings of concern April 1986.

Murtagh style of coaching adopted; dumpers to be prevented from playing until coached, June 1986.

Reminder to players: if it rains, not to leave rink until meeting of skips agrees to stop. - March 1987.

INTER-CLUB AND CENTRE COMPETITIONS

Centre Fixtures: The club first played in the Dunedin Centre Saturday inter-club rinks competition in 1920, when it entered 6 rinks - the word was later changed to "fours". (The Centre Rules provided for multiples of three rinks). The number was increased to nine for 1921-22 and increased in subsequent years as club membership grew. For many years now the club has entered annually 16 fours -the limit for a club with only one green.

Saturday inter-club competition: The club has had little success in this competition, having never won the event (although second in 1960-61 and 1988-89). For the 1921-22 season the club was bottom with 2 points out of a possible 22. For 1926-27 it was fifth but the following year second bottom, and fourth bottom in 1931 and 1934. Individual Saturday sections have been won on occasion.

In 1972, the club tied for the George Payton Memorial for overall club play, with Leith, and it was second in 1989.

Wednesday inter-club matches: The club won this competition (Hope Shield) for the 1939-40 season. It was second for 1930- 31, fourth the following season, then third for 1932-33. The club performs reasonably and usually lies in the upper half. It really has no chance of winning over the smaller clubs, because of the points loading factor.

Centre Gold Star Badge

R K Aitchison is the only member to win a Centre Gold Star Badge. He won four of them of them when playing for the Caledonian and North East Valley clubs, winning his fifth title and Gold Star Badge, 20 years after his first title, as an Andersons Bay bowler in the Christmas Pairs, 1959, soon after joining the club. Mr Aitchison had won the New Zealand Pairs in 1952.

S T Jones has won three titles with fellow members, and a fourth with a composite team in the Easter Fours, 1987.



S.T. Jones

NATIONAL PERFORMANCE

S T Jones was third in the Singles, 1990.

R J Lienert joined the club in 1991 and was skip of the pairs, runners-up 1992, his lead being his friend from the Waimate club.

DUNEDIN BOWLING CENTRE

The club has supplied the president of the Dunedin Bowling Centre as follows:

1924-25	F J Campbell
1935-36	J J Read
1943-44	A T Robertson
1953-54	C S Peake
1966-67	R A King
1982-83	S C Seear

The Centre president in 1984-85 was Mr E R Callon, a member of the club, but representing the Karitane club.

Mr S C Seear is the only life member of the Centre to belong to the Andersons Bay club.

R H Ledlie was Centre treasurer 1929-31 but did not go on to be vice-president or president. Because of his leaving Dunedin, WJ Cole, who was vice-president of the Centre 1959- 60 did not go on to president. He later was elected president of the NZ Bowling Association.

NZ BOWLING ASSOCIATION

S C Seear and E R Callon were elected New Zealand councillors in 1982, Mr Callon (Karitane club delegate) serving for five years. Mr Seear was a National selector for ten years, the manager of many New Zealand teams, and was bowls manager at the XIV Commonwealth Games, Auckland 1990.

J D Hanning, a former club secretary, was (whilst an honorary member of the Caversham club), secretary of the NZ Bowling Association for the 1937-38 season when the headquarters were in Dunedin.

Mr J H Spencer was a member the New Zealand Bowling party which went to Great Britain in 1921 and he subsequently donated his fine collection of badges to the club.

SILVER AND GOLD

October 1942 was the club's Silver Jubilee and the desperate days of El Alamein, Guadalcanal and Stalingrad. This was not a time for celebration: this was all or nothing! But the Golden Jubilee was celebrated with a Jubilee Tournament in December 1967 on both St Kilda greens, 7 rinks on each. An Andersons Bay four, skipped by A J Jack, was runner-up on one green. Receipts were \$84 and expenses only \$89.33. A Jubilee dinner, held in the Southern Cross Hotel on Saturday, 30 March 1968, attracted 112 persons - members paying \$3 each.

THE LEGACY

Adam Begg, well known early settler of Andersons Bay, received a Crown Grant on 10 June 1865 for 10 acres which included land now owned by the club. The Begg family sold 2 1/2 acres to Mr Sawell in 1912 who immediately subdivided it. Former member, Henry Duckworth, in his book *Andersons Bay in the Early Days*, wrote in 1921, that the club's site was an old brickfield, and overgrown with gorse and weeds when it was acquired in 1917. He also wrote that in 1886 Mr Tom Begg had a cricket ground and bowling green made, and this had been used for some years by local clubs before being sold to the Otago Lawn Tennis Association. Mr Somerville referred to the bowling green in his speech at the official opening.

There were several early brickworks in Andersons Bay, and one in Musselburgh Rise and Arawa Street was operated by the Begg family and later by former member, Mr William Dunford. An 1894 subdivision plan shows a kiln sited on the land now known as No 6 Arawa Street, adjacent to the street boundary.

The club submitted the photo of members assembled in front of the pavilion, in addition to material already forwarded, for a booklet produced by the Centre in connection with the Otago Centennial celebrations, 1948. The booklet claims that the club was founded by the local Ratepayers' Association, with the idea of adding to the amenities of the district and to assist wounded soldiers. But Mrs Roma L Begg, the sprightly daughter of founding member and first secretary, Mr F J Campbell, who often accompanied her father to the green during its construction, says that the club was formed by a group of friends and businessmen to offer convenient facilities to those players wishing to elude the rather long route to the St Kilda green. I have found no connection with any Ratepayers' Association. So we must applaud the foresight of that early group of public spirited men who bequeathed the favourable base for us all to enjoy the game, and the fellowship and fun that goes with it.

A history provides the occasion to reflect on the role of our past fine administrators and their cheerful contribution of time and talents for us to enjoy our last mortal brotherhood. Once more we can luxuriate in the honours gained by our brilliant fellow members. And we pay tribute to all the men and women, of years gone by, who have bestowed so much to ensure that the club, and its facilities, suit us so well today.

PRESIDENTS

1918-19	T Somerville	1919-20	F J Campbell
1920-21	A Orr	1921-22	H Renfree
1922-23	A Morrison F J	1923-24	A H Tonkinson
1924-25	Campbell J E	1925-26	J H Spencer
1926-27	Wheeler W	1927-28	R H Ledlie
1928-29	Weatherburn	1929-30	A J Gall
1930-31	J J Read	1931-32	W Bennet
1932-33	A T Robertson	1933-34	G R Henderson
1934-35	R Daglish J	1935-36	C S Peake
1936-37	McIntosh W	1937-38	P Bell
1938-39	Lishner A H	1939-40	T Ashton
1940-41	Williamson	1941-42	J R Marshall
1942	J Newlands (died July)	1942-43	P Keller
1943-44	S V Wilson	1944-45	H Horrocks
1945-46	S Callon	1946-47	R V S Perry
1947-48	J L Oliver	1948-49	A Glue
1949-50	R Simmers	1950-51	J J M McMullan
1951	J R Cantolliffe (died Sept)	1951-52	L A Halcrow
1952-53	R Galbraith	1953-54	F Spencer
1954-55	A J T Watt	1955-56	W J Cole
1956-57	H A Carroll	1957-58	DD Thomson
1958-59	H W Randell	1959-60	W W Pearson
1960-61	W H Gardner	1961-62	R A King
1962-63	A K Fagan	1963-64	A J Jack
1964-65	J H Granger	1965-66	R A Bridgman
1966-67	R W Dunbar	1967-68	J H Kearney
1968-69	E R Callon	1969-70	G F Berry
1970-71	J G Hodge	1971-72	J G Balfour
1972-73	K G Olliffe	1973-74	S A Gibson
1974-75	W Watkins	1975-76	J S Haig
1976-77	T Hollebon	1977-78	S C Seear W H
1978-79	F M Bartlett	1979-80	Callon J G G Green
1980-81	F H Dickson	1981-82	A A Isaacs (died June)
1982-83	D G Corson	1983-84	H J Morgan
1984-85	P R Jacombs	1985-86	I J Flett
1986-87	K R Galvin	1987-88	W R S Reeve
1988-89	AM Smith R	1989-90	G L Reid
1990-91	M E Poole A	1991-92	
1992-	A Anderson		

LIFE MEMBERS

1918	William Jacobsen	1919	Matthew Henderson
1934	F J Campbell	1938	James Mooney
1943	A J Gall	1950	J J Read
1952	C S Peake, G R Henderson, J E Wheeler		
1953	William Lishner	1958	Harold Horrocks
1963	W J Marslin	1968	Richard Daglish
1974	J H Granger	1978	Peter Bell, R A King
1983	J G Balfour, E R Callon, F M Bartlett		
1987	S C Seear		

SECRETARIES

1917-18	F J Campbell	1918-19	F J Campbell
1919-20	T R W Coutts	1920-21	
1921-22	W Weatherburn	1922-23	
1923-24	J J Read	1924-25	
1925-26	A A Clatworthy	1926-27	
1927-28	J Mooney	1928-29	
1929-30	J Mooney	1930-31	
1931-32	J Mooney	1932-33	
1933-34	J Mooney	1934-35	
1935-36	B C Abernethy	1936-37	
1937-38	B C Abernethy	1938-39	
1939-40	B C Abernethy	1940-41	
1941-42	G R Henderson	1942-43	
1943-44	E G Falconer	1944-45	
1945-46	Mr Falconer died August 1947	1946-47	
1947-48	L A Halcrow	1948-49	
1949-50	J D Clark	1950-51	
1951-52	H A Carroll	1952-53	
1953-54	H A Carroll	1954-55	
1955-56	DD Thomson	1956-57	
1957-58	C J Elmes	1958-59	
1959-60	C J Elmes	1960-61	
1961-62	C J Elmes C	1962-63	
1963-64	J Elmes C	1964-65	
1965-66	O'Driscoll	1966-67	

F	C Abernethy E G
	Falconer E G
J	Falconer
C	
a	L A Halcrow
m	A H Stevens
p	H A Carroll H
b	A Carroll D D
e	Thomson
ll	C J Elmes
J	C J Elmes
J	C J Elmes
R	J D Hanning
e	C O'Driscoll
a	
d	
J J Read	
G E	
Pearce	
(resigned	
April	
1927) J	
Mooney	
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Mooney	
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B C	
Abernet	
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B	

1967-68	C O'Driscoll	1968-69	C O'Driscoll /J D Hanning
1969-70	R W Harley/E R Callon	1970-71	E R Callon
1971-72	E R Callon	1972-73	E R Callon
1973-74	E R Callon	1974-75	E R Callon
1975-76	E R Callon	1976-77	E R Callon
1977-78	E R Callon	1978-79	E R Callon
1879-80	P R Jacombs	1980-81	P R Jacombs
1981-82	P R Jacombs	1982-83	P R Jacombs
1983-84	P R Jacombs	1984-85	K D Smeal
1985-86	K D Smeal	1986-87	K D Smeal
1987-88	K D Smeal	1988-89	E R Callon
1989-90	E R Callon	1990-91	G K Cocks
1991-92	G K Cocks	1992-	G K Cocks

CLUB CHAMPIONS

(The year is the end of the season)

SINGLES

1919	F J Campbell	1920	A Morrison
1921	R I Penrose	1922	A Morrison
1923	R J Penrose	1924	J J Read
1925	J J Read	1926	F J Campbell
1927	A Walker	1928	A T Robertson
1929	F J Campbell	1930	J H Ussher
1931	R H Ledlie	1932	J J Read
1933	J Mooney	1934	J J Read
1935	T Ashton	1936	J R Marshall
1937	G R Henderson	1938	A T Robertson
1939	W W King	1940	J R Marshall
1941	W J Marstin	1942	P Bell
1943	R F Shepherd	1944	P Bell
1945	R F Shepherd	1946	J R Marshall
1947	T H Wallace	1948	J R Marshall
1949	J W Bulger	1950	A D S Gale
1951	A D S Gale	1952	C W Kibblewhite
1953	W Martin	1954	J R Barron
1955	W J Cole	1956	C W Kibblewhite
1957	C W Kibblewhite	1958	J R Barron
1959	D M Hoult	1960	R K Aitchison

1961	A K Fagan	1962	F E G Malcolmson
1963	G H Peat	1964	F E G Malcolmson *
1965	R A King	1966	R W Dunbar
1967	J H Granger	1968	A K Fagan
1969	T Hollebon	1970	F H Dickson
1971	R A King	1972	T Hollebon
1973	A K Fagan	1974	F H Dickson
1975	S T Jones	1976	J G Balfour
1977	S T Jones	1978	D F Boucher
1979	J H Granger	1980	S T Jones
1981	W H Callon	1982	T Hollebon
1983	D F Boucher	1984	J G Balfour
1985	S T Jones	1986	S T Jones
1987	S T Jones	1988	S T Jones
1989	S T Jones	1990	S T Jones
1991	S T Jones	1992	H J Morgan

* Mr Malcolmson was Champion of Champions that year.

PAIRS

(Instituted at AGM 8 June 1938)

(Two pewter tankards presented by Mr W J Cole, 1976)

Lead	Skip
1939	C S Peake
1940	J J Read
1941	C S Peake
1942	G R Henderson
1943	No competition held
1944	No competition held
1945	No competition held
1946	W Paul
1947	J A Lindsay
1948	C S Peake
1949	J R Marshall
1950	C S Peake
1951	P Bell
1952	R V S Perry
1953	E R Latimer
	L A Doolan

1954	A K Fagan	W J Cole
1955	H L Boock	J J M McMullan
1956	R E Grimmett	A E Tilleyshort
1957	D R Richardson	D A King
1958	C O'Driscoll	J J M McMullan
1959	C O'Driscoll	R W Dunbar
1960	A C Haase	J R Barron
1961	J S N Larkins	J H Granger
1962	J P Luke	F E G Malcolmson
1963	A J Jack	P Bell
1964	F E G Malcolmson	R K Aitchison
1965	W H Gardner	R A King
1966	C J Elmes	J H Granger
1967	D R McKav	A K Fagan
1968	T Hollebon	S C Seear
1969	W E Aitcheson	J R Barron
1970	E A Sinclair	R W Harley
1971	T Hollebon	S C Seear
1972	D R McKav	A K Fagan
1973	T Hollebon	S C Seear
1974	A K Fagan	D R McKay
1975	J H Granger	J Boucher
1976	D F Boucher	S T Jones
1977	D F Boucher	S T Jones
1978	P Bell	G L Edwards
1979	J G Balfour	J S Haig
1980	D F Boucher	S T Jones
1981	P R Jacombs	W H Callon
1982	T Hollebon	S C Seear
1983	T Hollebon	S C Seear
1984	B W Thompson	J G Balfour
1985	R J Boucher	D F Boucher
1986	B W Thompson	J G Balfour
1987	B W Thompson	J G Balfour
1988	G O Johnstone	S T Jones
1989	W R S Reeve	E R Callon
1990	R B Patterson	B W Thompson
1991	G O Johnstone	S T Jones
1992	B H Abbott	R J Lienert

TRIPLES

(Trophy donated by the Life Members in 1984)

	Lead	Second	Skip
1984	A M Smith	H J Morgan	R E Nieper
1985	W R S Reeve	R S Bell	T Hollebon
1986	A M Smith	H J Morgan	W H Callon
1987	H J Morgan	AM Smith	W H Callon
1988	A L Fleury	G O Johnstone	S T Jones
1989	G O Johnstone	D A Dabinett	S T Jones
1990	K D Smeal	L Sainsbury	R E Nieper
1991	G O Johnstone	D A Dabinett	S T Jones
1992	G O Johnstone	D A Dabinett	S T Jones

FOURS

(Instituted at AGM 25 July 1945 with winner to represent club in the Adess Shield Competition)

	Lead	Second	Third	Skip
1946	E G Falconer	J L Oliver	G R Henderson	C S Peake
1947	No competition held			
1948	R Simmers	W J Kerr	C W Kibblewhite	J J M McMullan
1949	W J Marslin	F Spencer	R V S Perry	A T Robertson
1950	R Simmers	R Galbraith	G R Henderson	C S Peake
1951	F Spencer	R Galbraith	A G Stewart	C S Peake
1952	A H Stevens	F J Chaney	W J Cole	L A Doolan
1953	E R Latimer	A J T Watt	C W Kibblewhite	J J M McMullan
1954	E R Latimer	A J T Watt	C W Kibblewhite	J J M McMullan
1955	J McL Alexander	S S Hall	R W Dunbar	J F Spence
1956	J A Torrance	F Spencer	A G Stewart	C S Peake
1957	C O'Driscoll	G F Berry	V R S Perry	R W Dunbar
1958	G H Peat	H W Randell	J H Granger	W J Cole
1959	S C Seear	C O'Driscoll	G F Berry	R W Dunbar
1960	L Gasson	F M Bartlett	S R Taylor	G L Edwards
1961	J T Wilson	G H Peat	A J T Watt	C W Kibblewhite
1962	C C Reid	F M Bartlett	S R Taylor	G L Edwards
1963	J S N Larkins	F Spencer	C J Elmes	J H Granger
1964	C O'Driscoll	F E G Malcolmson	C H V Hayden	R W Dunbar
1965	A E Turnbull	C O'Driscoll	F H Dickson	R W Dunbar
1966	T Hollebon	F M Bartlett	F H Dickson	S C Seear

* Messrs Seear and Hollebon were Champion of Champions that year.

1967	J Boucher	D F Boucher	J S N Larkins	C H V Hayden
1968	J Boucher	D F Boucher	J S N Larkins	C H V Hayden
1969	F E G Malcolmson	R Barron	W E Aitcheson	R W Harley
1970	D R McKay	C J Elmes	A K Fagan	J H Granger
1971	D R McKay	C J Elmes	A K Fagan	J H Granger
1972	D R McKay	C J Elmes	A K Fagan	J H Granger
1973	J S Haig	C H V Hayden	J G Balfour	R A G Wilson-Pyne
1974	S T Jones	J Boucher	D F Boucher	J S N Larkins
1975	* J S Haig	J G Balfour	T Hollebon	S C Seear
1976	J S Haig	J G Balfour	T Hollebon	S C Seear
1977	* J Boucher	D F Boucher	S T Jones	J H Granger
1978	K R Galvin	J S Haig	T Hollebon	J G Balfour
1979	I J Morgan	K R Galvin	T Hollebon	S C Seear
1980	A K Trevella	W Watkins	E A Mason	J H Granger
1981	J Boucher	D F Boucher	E R Callon	S T Jones
1982	J S Haig	T Hollebon	S C Seear	J G Balfour
1983	R J Boucher	D F Boucher	E R Callon	S T Jones
1984	R J Boucher	D F Boucher	E R Callon	S T Jones
1985	W R Sutton	A M Smith	H J Morgan	P R Jacombs
1986	* R J Boucher	J E Anderson	R E Nieper	S T Jones
1987	R J Boucher	J E Anderson	R E Nieper	S T Jones
1988	L W Cromar	D A Dabinett	G O Johnstone	S T Jones
1989	J H Dean	D A Dabinett	G O Johnstone	S T Jones
1990	G L Reid	J G S Bartlett	G K Cocks	A M Smith
1991	W V M Langley	D A Dabinett	G O Johnstone	S T Jones
1992	W V M Langley	D A Dabinett	G O Johnstone	S T Jones

* Champion of Champions that year

VETERANS

(Sim Trophy)

1982	J M Tosh	1983	J M Tosh
1984	A J Smeaton	1985	N J Coutts
1986	D F Boucher	1987	D H B Homer
1988	P R Jacombs	1989	P R Jacombs
1990	D H B Homer		Homer J E Anderson
1992	P R Jacombs		

JUNIOR SINGLES

(Trophy donated by Modern Modernics Ltd in 1951)

(Some records could not be found)

1919		1920	W G MacM Fullarton
1921	J J Read	1922	
1923	H Renfree	1924	J Mooney
1925		1926	J McIntosh
1927	H S Cunningham	1928	R Brain
1929	R Daglish	1930	C S Peake
1931	M Campbell	1932	F A Thomson
1933	S L Gould	1934	H Gillespie
1935	P S Oaten	1936	ADS Gale
1937	L J Cronin	1938	A G Stewart
1939		1940	H M Thomson
1941	C A H Hutton	1942	R F Shepherd
1943		1944	
1945		1946	J McL Alexander
1947		1948	
1949		1950	
1951	R W Dunbar	1952	R J Howorth
1953	A K Fagan	1954	W P Lindsay
1955	R A Bridgman	1956	W J Noble
1957	J S N Larkins	1958	R A G Wilson-Pyne
1959	D R McKay	1960	S C Seear
1961	T Hollebon	1962	C B Davies
1963	E R Callon	1964	J Boucher
1965	A L Fleury	1966	N J Coutts
1967	G H Aitken	1968	R J Lockhart
1969	J G Balfour	1970	E A Sinclair
1971	S A Gibson	1972	S T Jones
1973	A J Smeaton	1974	W J Purdon
1975	K R Galvin	1976	P R Jacombs
1977	D G Corson	1978	A K Trevella
1979	H J Morgan	1980	A K Trevella
Horner	R E Nieper	1982	R E Nieper
1983	R S Bell	1984	R J Boucher
1985	R J Boucher	1986	R J Boucher
1987	G L Reid	1988	S L Maker
1989	B H Abbott	1990	L W Cromar
1991	W V M Langley	1992	M A Paterson

CENTRE SUCCESS

(Skips mentioned last)

1923 Christmas Fours - J Mooney, J J Read, J J Hinchcliff, A Simpson

1928 Easter Singles - J J Read

Adess Shield - V A Bendall, A Walker, A T Robertson, J J Read

1933 Easter Fours -J Mooney, J R Marshall, A T Robertson, J H Ussher

1940 Christmas Pairs - P Bell, J R Marshall

Hope Shield - Wednesday inter-club

1947 Christmas Pairs - P Bell, J R Marshall

1953 Leads and Seconds - R R Kirk, D D Thomson, H W Randell, J R Hay

1957 Open Fours - R A G Wilson-Pyne, A E Tilleyshort, J H Granger, A J T Watt

1958 Leads and Seconds - J S N Larkins, S C Seear, C J Elmes, F M Bartlett

1959 Christmas Pairs - R K Aitchison, W J Cole

Leads and Seconds - A C Haase, G H Peat, C O' Driscoll, RAG Wilson-Pyne

1960 Easter Fours - C C Matheson, C J Elmes, F Spencer, J H Granger

1964 Champion of Champions Singles - F E G Malcolmson

1966 Leads and Seconds - E R Callon, A L Fleury, D F Boucher, J S N Larkins

1972 George Payton Memorial Trophy - overall best club, first equal

1973 Champion of Champions Pairs - T Hollebon, S C Seear

1975 Champion of Champions Fours (Adess Shield) - J S Haig, J G Balfour, T Hollebon, S C Seear

1977 Champion of Champions Fours - J Boucher, D F Boucher, S T Jones, J H Granger

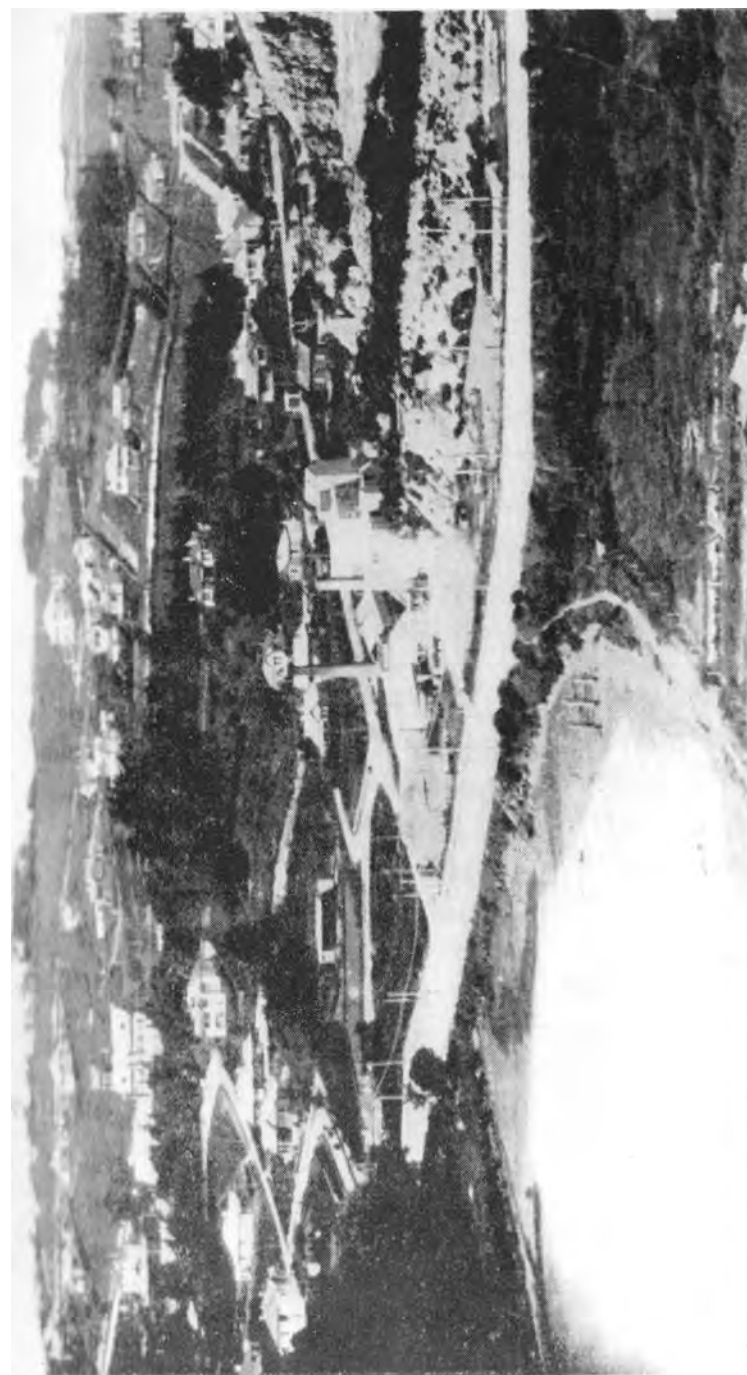
1980 Leads and Seconds - A K Trevella, C J McAuley, R H Elmes, E A Mason

1986 Champion of Champions Fours - R J Boucher, J E Anderson, R E Nieper, S T Jones

1987 Open Triples (Trophy is Leads and Seconds Trophy) - D H B Horner, K R Galvin, P R Jacombs

1991 Open Pairs - W R S Reeve, S T Jones

1992 Junior Fours - D P Gosney, R D Henderson, R B Patterson, J G S Bartlett



View of Area, 1919, with harbour lapping Musselburgh Rise in foreground - with permission of the Hocken Library

