

The 1932 Curtis Cup: Its Evolution and Legacy

by
Lyle Slovic

JoAnne Gunderson Carner, one of golf's all-time great players, maintains that during her amateur career in the 1950s and '60s, the Curtis Cup was 'A-Number 1, because you were representing the United States'. When the Stars and Stripes go up, 'it sends chills up and down your spine.'¹ This prestigious biennial event between teams of amateurs from the United States and Great Britain and Ireland had modest beginnings, and owes its existence to the persistent efforts of Margaret and Harriot Curtis, champions of the early 1900s who remained active in the golf community after their playing days ended.



Margaret Curtis

The Curtis sisters

Margaret Curtis came from a large upper-class family and was introduced to the game in 1893, when she was nine. Her second cousin Laurence, who would become the second president of the United States Golf Association (USGA), sent the children a copy of *Golf* from the Badminton Library of Sports, suggesting they try the game. Since the family lived on Boston's Beacon Hill in the winter and spent summers at a home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, close to the Essex County Club, Laurence's gift was given practical consideration and application.²

Margaret took to the game readily, and at the age of twelve reached the final of the club championship. When one of her beaten opponents asked how she could have lost to this chubby child, the woman replied: 'She's no child; she's a baby grand!' The following year, 1897, she played in her first US Women's Amateur. Using only four clubs, she was beaten by champion Beatrix Hoyt in the first round.³

Curtis would lose the final in 1900, but was a player on the rise. *Golf and Lawn Tennis* magazine informed readers that she 'learned her game under the guidance of Joe Lloyd, who is a skillful teacher and was US Open champion for 1897'. Though only sixteen, it added, she was one of the best players in the country, 'and will, no doubt, win a championship in the near future, lack of steadiness being her great fault'. Her older sister Harriot would capture the biggest prize first, however, winning the US Women's Amateur in 1906. The sisters were 'unusually robust girls' noted one writer, with swings 'of the slugging order, like that of a strong man, than the sweeping, well-timed stroke of the girls of slighter frame who hit a good tee shot'.⁴

Margaret would beat Harriot in the final in 1907, and win again in 1911 and 1912. Following their playing careers, the sisters stayed involved in the game, for years trying to arrange international matches with England and Canada. Margaret and Harriot had been part of informal matches against English, Scottish, and Irish players in 1905, when eight Americans went to compete in the Ladies' British Open Amateur Championship (or Ladies' British Amateur) at Royal Cromer Golf Club that May. 'It is the first golfing trip of the kind ever undertaken by women players on this side of the water', reported the *Washington Evening Star*, 'and may ultimately lead to an organized yearly trial of international skill between the women of the two countries'.⁵ At Cromer they arrived a day or two early to learn the course. 'Some of the Britishers asked us if

we wouldn't play a team of them, and we said we'd love to'. They played on the 25th of May, and although Georgiana Bishop was the only American to win a match in the 6-1 drubbing, *Golf* magazine noted that 'the other players, although beaten, were by no means disgraced, and will, no doubt, avenge the defeat on some future occasion'. Curtis said they 'greatly enjoyed the match and the occasion', and the Associated Press reported 'a large attendance, as this was the first serious encounter with the [US] visitors'.⁶

Margaret competed in the Ladies' British Amateur that followed, but went out in the fifth round. Her putting deserted her, and, as one newspaper described it, 'a foot seeming as difficult as a mile to her', she lost to eventual winner Bertha Thompson on the nineteenth hole. 'I did hate to see that you were beaten at Cromer', wrote friend Cornelia Barnes, 'but I think you did mighty well'.

The Ladies' Golf Union handbook for 1906 recorded that, 'it should be remarked that the American team must not be considered representative of the true strength that country can furnish and the match must not be looked upon as really an international contest'. *Golf Illustrated* (UK) contended that the Americans 'won the golden opinion from everyone for their splendid "grit" and sporting spirit, accepting defeat as cheerily as victory. "Real good sorts" was the general verdict'.⁷

Early international matches

Women's golf in the United Kingdom had received a boost a decade earlier with the founding in 1893 of The Ladies' Golf Union for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (LGU). It held the first Ladies' British Amateur that same year, two years before the USGA hosted the first US Women's Amateur. Formal international matches had captured the interest of the LGU Secretary Issette Pearson as early as 1898, but numerous obstacles hindered their development, including slow communications, the Boer War, and lack of finances. Margaret Curtis asserted that her brother Jim, winner of the intercollegiate golf championship while the team captain at Harvard in 1898, 'was willing to underwrite a British-American match,

but his offer was declined as contrary to the spirit of amateur golf'.⁸

After 1905, the British played another informal match against a 'team of players from the Colonies and the United States' at the 1911 British Ladies' Amateur, with the home side winning by 7 matches to 2. In 1913 a combined British and Canadian team faced US players two days before the US Women's Amateur, with the visiting team prevailing 4-3. *The New York Times* noted that Margaret Curtis lost to Ladies' British Amateur Champion Muriel Dodd by 5/3, while Harriot Curtis beat Florence Scott of Canada 1 up. After 1913, World War I and its aftermath would consume the world's energies. Margaret Curtis went overseas to assist American Red Cross efforts in helping European refugees, serving off and on until the early 1920s.⁹

When Margaret Curtis returned from overseas and dusted off her golf clubs, inter-city team matches among Boston, New York and Philadelphia rekindled the idea of promoting international competitions, first sparked by her and Harriot's international experiences in 1905 and 1913. Margaret recalled the inter-city matches of 1924 being 'great fun, and it was considered an honor to represent one's home city'. They were held that year in conjunction with the meeting of the Women's Eastern Golf Association, and as Curtis recalled, someone suggested 'What fun it would be to play international team matches'.¹⁰

Discussion and negotiations

This revived a broader interest in the subject, and discussions among the Association, the LGU, and the French Golf Union took place over the next five years. The Walker Cup, featuring matches between male amateur players from the US and Great Britain and Ireland, began in 1922, creating a model of sorts for the women to follow. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, 1924 US Women's Amateur champion and a Scot by birth, was appointed that same year as a 'committee of one' to make preliminary enquiries in England, and the following year she reported that the LGU was not ready to accept any challenge.

In 1927, the Curtis sisters gave the idea another push by



The American contingent at Cromer in 1906



Harriot drives off the first tee at Cromer

donating a cup for an international match, and Fanny Osgood, president of the Women's Golf Association of Boston, was appointed to take up the matter with the LGU. The trophy, a silver bowl of Paul Revere design, bore the inscription: *To stimulate friendly rivalry among the women golfers of many lands*. Although not impressed by the size or quality of the cup, Margaret would claim in 1965 that 'it was the best that could be obtained in Boston at the time. Our chief aim was to do something to accelerate the start of matches with the girls overseas'. Osgood submitted a report in January 1928, indicating that France and Canada were interested in competing, while the LGU claimed it would have financial difficulty raising a team.¹¹

The USGA Women's Tournament Committee (or Women's Committee as it is known today) met on the 25th of September, 1928 and appointed Dorothy Fraser, Florence McNeely and Margaret Curtis to consider plans 'for the conducting and financing of an international team'. It would consult with the USGA Executive Committee and seek its approval, along with women's golf associations throughout the country, with the goal of forming a team to commence play in 1929.

The subcommittee reported that 'in the replies received so far none has voiced a single criticism to the idea, and all have been heartily enthusiastic about it and willing to do their share in bringing it about'. Mrs E Gillig Betz of the Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia wrote to Dorothy Fraser in May 1929, claiming 'I have been on several drives in the past year and feel that the sum of \$100,000 could be obtained easily and quickly'.¹² Things would change, however, a few months later, when Wall Street collapsed.

The Executive Committee quickly endorsed the idea in



Glenna Collett

principle, provided that 'no responsibility, financial or otherwise in connection with the proposed team matches' would devolve upon it, and the Women's Committee was expected 'to handle all arrangements, details, etc., in connection with the competitions'. The Women's Committee secured the following assurances from golfing bodies throughout the US:

- 1) an anonymous donation (which came from Margaret Curtis, but was not divulged) of \$5,000 per match for ten matches for any team crossing the Atlantic,
- 2) \$6,500 for a permanent fund,
- 3) \$1,040 in yearly pledges.

The British, however, could still not find a source for funding.¹³

An unofficial match

In 1930, Glenna Collett, the reigning US Women's Amateur champion and the best woman golfer in the country, decided to take matters into her own hands. She assembled a group of American amateurs, fondly referred to in the press as 'The Queens of American Golf', to participate in the Ladies' British Amateur. Collett announced on the 11th of February that she and Molly Gourlay of England had arranged for teams to play a match at Sunningdale on the 1st of June before the Championship began at Formby. *The New York Times* reported that the 'competition is styled "unofficial" because the Misses Collett and Gourlay have arranged the meeting without official support; the players paying their own expenses to Sunningdale'.¹⁴

Glenna Collett was an athlete from an early age, being a regular player on the baseball team her brother Ned organized in their Providence, Rhode Island neighborhood. Her father introduced her to the game around the age of thirteen at the Metacomet Country Club (where he was club president), and she easily adapted her powerful batting technique to the golf swing. Glenna recalled the first time she played with her father. 'As I came off the course ... my destiny was settled. I would become a golfer. It was in retrospect as simple as that ... No longer would my mother have to worry about my ball-playing with brother'.¹⁵

She won six US Women Amateurs between 1922 and 1935. Her thirteen-year reign was even more impressive when taking into account that she married Edwin Vare in 1931 and took time off to have two children before winning her last Amateur. Collett used her power to dominate, but her swing was solid. 'She had learned from the boys', her son would explain, 'how to be purely athletic, without a trace of self-consciousness. And with an aggressive nature well-hidden by a beautiful face and figure, she attacked the ball and the course with startling force'.¹⁶

Herbert Warren Wind would argue that she was like Bob Jones in many ways. 'She came from the same stratum of society, took advantage of her assets with the same sensible determination to succeed, and reached her goal after the same painful but invaluable passage through the shoals of despondency. As a champion, like Jones she was more than the best in her business. She exuded quality'.¹⁷

Expectations for the Sunningdale matches were high, but *The Times* lamented the lack of preparation by the teams,

and noted that Collett 'has not displayed her true form, for she caught a cold during the voyage'. A 'fair-sized' gallery was expected and no admission was charged, although spectators were expected to buy souvenir programmes for charity. 'Miss Gourlay and others were highly impressed with the sportsmanship of Miss Collett' in choosing sixteen players, 'thereby admittedly weakening the American's chances'. Collett explained that after making the long journey, she felt all her players deserved an opportunity to play for their country. Gourlay believed she had a good team, but regretted that their 'opponents had so little time for preparation'.¹⁸

An estimated gallery of 5,000 followed the matches, watching the British team win 8½ to 6½ points. Maureen Orcutt, a member of the US side, recalled years later how surprised they were to lose. 'We thought we had a good team, but they beat us, and that was really the start of the Curtis Cup. That started them thinking about it and getting the British women interested in it as much as our women were.' Some on the USGA's Women's Committee, however, were not pleased that the matches took place. Dorothy Fraser, chairman of the subcommittee on International Matches, wrote to USGA Secretary Prescott Bush a few days after Collett announced her intentions. Fraser felt this move would upset negotiations with the LGU, and was adamant that 'no team matches should be arranged for until officially sanctioned by both parties'.¹⁹

Fraser tendered her resignation the following month. 'I am not surprised at your action with all the publicity there has been,' responded incoming Women's Committee Chairman Ann Trabue. 'I assure you that I was not informed concerning any of it and it gave me quite a jolt. I do believe, however, that they are purely informal and I promise you that they will remain so providing I have anything to say about it'.²⁰

Trabue wrote to Women's Committee members and shared a statement meant to clear up any misunderstanding. It emphasized that the matches had 'no connection whatsoever with the proposed Curtis matches which they hope to inaugurate in 1931', and that while 'the 1930 matches are informal in character, they should do much towards cementing the relations' between the two countries. Trabue appointed Margaret Curtis as a 'committee of one' to keep the 'lines of communication open with the Ladies' Golf Union'.²¹ Even as a world depression set in, efforts continued to make women's international matches a reality.

Financial hurdles

Before the informal match at Sunningdale, the LGU's Irene Huleatt (Chairman of the Executive Council) wrote to Dorothy Fraser on the 16th of March, saying the

principle of playing international matches was unanimously approved at the LGU General Meeting on February 13th, but we still have the problem of finance to solve – so the LGU has started a fund for the purpose of providing a sum, the interest of which will be sufficient to send teams abroad.

Only a few days earlier Huleatt had sent a letter to Margaret Curtis explaining that because the response to the fund had not come up to expectations, 'we are unable to fix definite dates with you, but this we hope to be in a position to

do [so] next year'.²² As the LGU worked to secure funds, the USGA was in a more tenable position. Ann Trabue wrote to Huleatt in October, informing her that 'the women golfers of the United States are interested in the proposed international matches' and made assurances that 'we will have no difficulty in financing them. We therefore await the time when England and France are ready to go ahead with this project and are confidently hoping that it may be in the near future'.²³

The turning point came early in 1931, when Huleatt wrote to Trabue, saying that the LGU voted to approve the matches on the 4th of February, 'and accepts with pleasure your offer to come over here and play the first match in 1932 and our team to visit America for a return match in 1934'. Trabue replied with enthusiasm, writing that 'these matches will do much to further the interest of golf in all countries and the general interest they will create will be tremendous'.²⁴

Thus began the real work of creating a secure foundation for the most prestigious team competition in women's amateur golf, one that would ensure its continued success beyond 1934. There was still the pesky issue of securing necessary funds, and also the delicate matter on the US side of getting approval from the USGA Executive Committee. Margaret Curtis wrote to Prescott Bush, whose father-in-law donated the trophy for the Walker Cup in 1921, wondering if the matches should be played in intervening years. Bush responded by saying that 1932 was a Walker Cup year, in which the 'British players come to this country. It would not seem as though this fact should interfere with a women's team going to Great Britain'.²⁵

Curtis wrote to Women's Committee Chairman Helen Payson Corson on the 2nd of March, asserting that if 'the matches are to be conducted under the auspices of the USGA,



Margaret and Harriot in later life

the question of who shall have charge of the conduct of the matches is one that will have to be considered'. Would it be the Executive or Women's Committee? USGA President Herbert H Ramsay approached the subject of official approval with caution, and suggested to Corson that she get written statements from Women's Committee members confirming that they themselves believed 'the women of the country are heartily in favor of these matches'.²⁶

Corson did so, and also wrote to Florence McNeely, who had been on the 'committee of three' in 1928 which considered plans for conducting and financing an international team. Years earlier Canada had been approached about a four-sided elimination match with the US, England and France. Corson wrote:

Since there is nothing in the minutes concerning Canada and France, I am at a loss to know how far our dealings with these countries have progressed, especially with Canada. In my talk with Mr Ramsay I gathered that he believed it would be wise for the present, at least, to restrict the international competition to one match with England to see how it works and then to include the other countries later if everything runs smoothly.²⁷

Ramsay also felt that if approved, the USGA 'should assume the full responsibility of financing the girls who play in the team matches'. Ramsay sent letters to each member of the Executive Committee on the 7th of April, stating that 'it would be most unwise to allow international matches of this character to be held presumably under our guidance and at the same time solicit subscriptions in the various districts to meet expenses. My recommendation would be that we authorise the matches and assume the full responsibility for them'.²⁸

Everett Seaver, a member of the Executive Committee,

wrote to Ramsay a week later:

I feel that encouraging these matches is doing what we are there for – namely, stimulating interest in golf; and even though some expense is incurred thereby, we can well afford to do it.

With that, the Women's Committee could forego soliciting subscriptions from other women's associations throughout the country, for which it was grateful.

Helen Corson wrote to Ramsay on the 18th of April, stating that the Committee was delighted that the USGA would finance the matches. Margaret Curtis wrote to Corson the same day, entirely in favour of the financial arrangement, calling it a 'Godsend'. She did have one proviso, namely, 'that it is right and wise that the women be allowed to select the players'. Though appreciative of the funding, Curtis still felt 'women golfers of America would feel much more interest and much closer to the matches, if they chipped in and made them possible'.²⁹

The trophy

On the 7th of May 1931 the USGA formally announced that the matches had been approved. Three days earlier, Ramsay had written to Curtis, explaining that the Executive Committee concluded it would not be proper to solicit or accept money to help finance the team, since 'we have concluded to assume whatever financial burden may be involved'. He then congratulated Curtis, saying 'the idea of the matches really originated with your sister and yourself, and originally you desired to donate a trophy for the matches. If that is still your desire, the Association would be honored to receive such trophy to be named the Curtis Cup'.³⁰

Curtis responded the next day, writing, 'My sister Harriot and I are looking forward to putting up the cup – which we hope may soon become truly international. We are by no means insistent that it should be known as the 'Curtis Cup'. *The New York Times* reported on the 8th of May, 'There is no question that these matches will be a great impetus to women's golf in this country. Miss Curtis in discussing them further stated that she was quite sure that both Canada and France would join in a quadrangular series within a few years'.

Helen Corson wrote to Curtis on the 13th of May, saying:

...it must give you a wonderful feeling of pride and joy at having accomplished what you set out to do. You have been the main spring and force behind these matches from the very beginning and I have realized right along that no matter who happened to be the chairman of your committee or was chairman of the Women's Committee of the USGA, you were really taking the brunt of responsibility and initiative. The donation of the cup is a great thing for women's golf and will give a great boost to the standard of play among women in this country.³¹

Now that official sanction was achieved, the details of the matches themselves had to be worked out.



The Curtis Cup

To be concluded

End Notes

1. JoAnne Carner, interview by Alice Kendrick, February 10, 1992, USGA Oral History Collection, 84. USGA Arnold Palmer Center for Golf History, Far Hills, NJ (hereafter USGA.)
2. Nancy Jupp, "Miss Curtis Gracious Yet Dynamic," *USGA Journal and Turf Management*, April 1958, 5.
3. Ibid.; Malcolm Crane, *The Story of Ladies' Golf* (London: Stanley Paul, 1991), 51.
4. George C. Caner, Jr., *History of the Essex County Club, 1893-1993* (Manchester-by-the-Sea, MA: Essex County Club, 1995), 252; Mabel S. Hoskins, *Golf for Women* (New York: Moffat, Yard & Company, 1916), 240.
5. "American Girl in Athletics," *Washington Evening Star*, May 21, 1905. Mabel Higgins of Chicago was mentioned as having been the first woman from the U.S. to have competed in the British Ladies' Amateur the year before. She was also the inventor of the "Miss Higgins," an elastic strap that was tied around the bottom of the voluminous skirts to keep them from flapping in the wind as they swung. The strap made seeing and hitting the ball easier, and was worn around the waist until needed.
6. Margaret Curtis, "How the Curtis Cup Began," *USGA Journal and Turf Management*, August 1962, 33; Percy B. Burn, "The British Ladies' Championship," 353; "Fair American Golfers Lose to Foreign Rivals," *The Indianapolis Star*, May 26, 1905, 9. The U.S. team consisted of Margaret and Harriot Curtis, Frances Griscom, Georgiana Bishop, Mollie Adams, Emily Lockwood, and J.T. Martin.
7. "Women Golfers Abroad," *Washington Evening Star*, June 2, 1905, 13; Letter from Cornelia R. Barnes to Margaret Curtis, June 13, 1905, Papers of the Curtis family, 1797-1991, Carton 9, Folder 424, Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on History of Women, Radcliffe College; *LGU Official Yearbook, 1906* (Edinburgh: The Golf Agency, 1906), 25; Mrs. Boy, "The Ladies' Golf Championship," *Golf Illustrated (U.K.)*, June 9, 1905, 216.
8. Rhonda Glenn, *The Illustrated History of Women's Golf* (Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Company, 1991), 41; Joe Looney, "The Curtis Sisters of Boston," *Golf Journal*, April 1965, 16.
9. Dorothy Campbell, "The Ladies' Championship at Portrush," *Golf Illustrated (U.K.)*, May 26, 1911, 182; "British Women Win on the Links," *The New York Times*, October 12, 1913, 48. Marion Hollins, who would captain the 1932 Curtis Cup team, participated in the 1913 matches. In 1921, Alexa Stirling, three-time U.S. Women's Amateur champion, wanted to enter a team in the International Trophy Matches held by the British. Her request was rejected by LGU Secretary M.M. Macfarlane, who wrote to her May 12, 1921: "I am afraid that the United States will not be eligible to enter...as these matches are restricted to England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales."
10. Margaret Curtis, "Origins of the Curtis Cup Matches," *USGA Golf Journal and Turf Management*, September 1954, 5.
11. Timeline of International Team Matches in USGA Curtis Cup – History files; Joe Looney, "The Curtis Sisters of Boston," 16.
12. Letter from Dorothy Fraser to Violet Hanley, September 25, 1929; Letter from Mrs. E. Gellig Betz to Dorothy Fraser, May 29, 1929. From USGA Curtis Cup – History files, and Curtis Cup, 1932 files. Unless otherwise noted, all correspondence comes from these files.
13. Letter from Prescott S. Bush to Dorothy Fraser, September 18, 1929. In a letter to four-time British Ladies' Amateur champion Cecil Leitch dated July 28, 1928, Curtis wrote: "I will give a guaranty of \$5,000 per match for the first ten matches played, to be used in defraying the expenses of the members of such team or teams as cross the Atlantic Ocean to compete. This will help out Canadian, British, French teams, etc., as well as American...There is only one condition...complete anonymity." See Glenn, *The Illustrated History of Women's Golf*, 45. \$5,000 in 1928 would equate to approximately

\$65,000 today.

14. "Golf Teams Meet in Britain Today," *The New York Times*, May 1, 1930. Violet Hanley wrote in a letter to Herbert Ramsay April 11, 1930 that "the party going over with Glenna was paying her own expenses, \$1,200 each."
15. Ned Vare, "Glenna: She Was, Simply, *The Queen*," 1988 U.S. Women's Open program, 126, in USGA Glenna Collett Vare file; Glenna Collett, *Ladies in the Rough* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1928), 23.
16. Vare, "Glenna," 126.
17. Herbert Warren Wind, *The Story of American Golf* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1975), 176.
18. "Golf Teams Meet in Britain Today," *The New York Times*, May 1, 1930. The U.S. team consisted of Glenna Collett, Maureen Orcutt, Helen Hicks, Virginia Van Wie, Peggy Wattles, Opal Hill, Louise Fordyce, Lee Mida, Edith Quier, Hazel Martelle, Bernice Wall, Violet Hanley, Sylvia Federman, Rosalie Knapp, Marian Bennett, and Virginia Holzderber.
19. Lewine Mair, *One Hundred Years of Women's Golf* (London: Mainstream Publishing, 1992), 131; Maureen Orcutt, interview by Joe Doyle, June 16, 1991, USGA Oral History Collection, 18-19; Maureen Orcutt, "The Curtis Cup – A Preliminary Skirmish," *Golf Journal*, July 1986, 12; Letter from unidentified to Prescott Bush, February 15, 1930. After Formby, the 1930 team played a French team at St. Cloud, near Paris, before returning home.
20. Letter from Ann Trabue to Dorothy Fraser, March 17, 1930.
21. "Report of the International Team Committee," made at the regular meeting of the Women's Committee, September 27, 1932, 1, USGA Curtis Cup – History file; Pamela Emory, "The History of the Curtis Cup," Curtis Cup Program 2002, 17; timeline of International Team Matches in USGA Curtis Cup – History file.
22. Recounted in a letter from Margaret Curtis to Ann Trabue, July 10, 1930.
23. Letter from Ann Trabue to Irene Huleatt, October 28, 1930.
24. Letter from Irene Huleatt to Ann Trabue, February 7, 1931; Letter from Ann Trabue to Irene Huleatt, February 24, 1931.
25. Letter from Prescott Bush to Margaret Curtis, March 2, 1931. Officially known as the International Challenge Trophy, it was soon known as the Walker Cup after the man who did so much to help bring it about, George Herbert Walker (who was the USGA's president in 1920.) Prescott Bush was the father of President George H. W. Bush and the grandfather of President George W. Bush – George Herbert Walker was their maternal grandfather and great-grandfather, respectively.
26. Letter from Margaret Curtis to Helen Corson, March 4, 1931; Letter from Helen Corson to Florence McNeely, March 16, 1931.
27. Letter from Helen Corson to Florence McNeely, March 16, 1931.
28. Ibid.; Letter from Herbert Ramsay to members of the Executive Committee, April 7, 1931.
29. Letter from Everett H. Seaver to Herbert Ramsay, April 14, 1931; Letter from Margaret Curtis to Helen Corson, April 18, 1931.
30. Letter from Herbert Ramsay to Margaret Curtis, May 4, 1931.
31. Letter from Margaret Curtis to Herbert Ramsay, May 5, 1931; Lincoln A. Werden, "New Golf Series for Women is Set," *The New York Times*, May 8, 1931; Letter from Helen Corson Margaret Curtis, May 13, 1931.

This article stems from consultancy work undertaken on behalf of the USGA by BGCS member
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