

19TH ANNUAL

2026



U.S. HICKORY OPEN™

at Gearhart Golf Links
HOSTED BY NORTHWEST HICKORY PLAYERS



PRESENTED BY THE SOCIETY OF HICKORY GOLFERS
SEPTEMBER 11-13, 2026





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19th U.S. Hickory Open

PRESENTED BY



September 11-13, 2026

The following is a tentative schedule and is subject to change.

Friday, Sept. 11 – Practice Round

- Practice round/s for tournament participants
- 7:00 p.m. Welcome Reception, the Livingstone Room at the clubhouse.
Hors d'oeuvres with cash bar. Vendors and members trade show and sale during the reception.

Saturday, Sept. 12 – First Tournament Round

- 8:00 a.m. Starting times off No. 1. Water and snacks provided on #1 and #10 tees.
Championship division will play from the black tees, Seniors from the white, and Super Seniors from the green. Women competitors will play from the U.S. Hickory Open tees.
- 6:00 p.m. Cocktail hour – cash bar
- 7:00 p.m. Tournament Dinner served in the Livingstone Room, cash bar available.

Sunday, Sept. 13 – Final Round

- 8:00 a.m. Starting times off No. 1. Pairings by division and score.
- After Golf Awards Presentation (near the Livingstone Room)
Presentations will occur approximately 1/2 hour after the final putt.



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In 1891, before any formal golf course existed west of the Mississippi River, a clutch of homesick Scotsmen confounded the locals by burying tin cans into the dunes of Gearhart and then knocking balls with sticks until they dropped into the cans.

For these Scots, the landscape at Gearhart was strongly reminiscent of the native, ancient courses of St. Andrews and Montrose.

Several architects' hands have shaped GGL over the years, including Chandler Egan, noted for his work at Pebble Beach in advance of the 1929 US Amateur. He went on to work at notable Oregon golf courses Waverley Country Club, Oswego Lake Country Club, Riverside Golf and Country Club, Tualatin Country Club.



Jason



Tim

We're immensely proud to host the U.S. Hickory Open for the second time, and only its third occurrence on the West Coast. On behalf of all of our employees and members, we welcome you to the 2026 U.S. Hickory Open.

Since 2014, Gearhart has been host to Northwest Hickory Players' Columbia Cup, a three-day event that introduces hickory golf to our members, and routinely welcomes players from more than a dozen U.S. states.

The care and attention to our grounds make this a challenging test at any time of the year. We're thrilled that you're here to experience Gearhart as you crown the 2026 champion on our fabled links. Play well!

Jason Bangild, General Manager

Tim Boyle, Ranking Member

Board of Governors representing the Boyle Family,
owners of Gearhart Golf Links



"For any passionate golfer the exploration, the adventure, the discovery of great golf is sometimes as much a pleasure as the playing. Gearhart Golf Links is one of those rare hidden gems that when found, is never forgotten! It's in my closely guarded list of hidden gems."

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Lewis and Clark Were Here

By William L. Lang, courtesy of the Oregon Historical Society

11 miles from Gearhart Golf Links sits the site where the Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery wintered from December 1805 to March 1806. After finding a location that offered plenty of game and close proximity to the ocean, Clark sketched a preliminary site plan, and they began construction. The fort housed 32 men, one woman, a baby, and a dog. Joseph Whitehouse wrote that the officers named the fort “after a nation of Indians who resided near us, called the Clatsop Nation.” They spent the extremely rainy winter collecting supplies, making salt and leather, and preparing their maps and journals.

The Expedition

No exploration of the Oregon Country has greater historical significance than the Voyage of Discovery led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Historians and geographers judge the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which brought more than thirty overland travelers into the Columbia River Basin (and the Gearhart area) in 1805-1806, as the most successful North American land exploration in U.S. history. Officially called the Corps of Volunteers for North West Discovery, the Expedition was carried out under the auspices of the U.S. Department of War, with presidential and congressional authorization.

The expeditionary force left the Mississippi River Valley in spring 1804, traveling up the Missouri River to the Continental Divide, then down the Snake and Columbia Rivers west to the Pacific Ocean, and returning east on the Columbia, Yellowstone, and Missouri Rivers to St. Louis in September 1806. The explorers traveled more than eight thousand miles, by water and land, in boats, on horseback, and by foot. The journey took just over twenty-eight months, and only one member of the Corps died, the result of disease. They met hundreds of Native people from dozens of groups along the exploration route, mostly under friendly or conciliatory conditions, but not without conflict.

The principal legacy of the Lewis and Clark Expedition is the accounts of the journey recorded in the *Journals* written by the Captains and five other members of the Corps. The maps, principally the work of William Clark, provided the first detailed topographic representations of the interior landscapes of the Oregon Country. The Expedition also represented an international claim for the United States on the northern Pacific region west of the Continental Divide, a claim the nation used in negotiations over hegemony in the Pacific Northwest during the mid-nineteenth century.

The presence of a Native woman among the expeditionary force—Sacagawea—made her one of the most recognized female historical figures in Oregon and U.S. history. For this and other reasons, the Corps of Discovery is one of the most important episodes in the history of Oregon.



Origins of the Expedition

More than any other person, President Thomas Jefferson was responsible for the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Beginning in the early 1780s, Jefferson imagined a scientific exploration of the interior of North America that would catalog flora and fauna and thoroughly map the vast reaches between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. He offered some hints at his intentions in *Notes on the State of Virginia* (1784), his extended work on North American environment and culture that highlighted how little was known about the continent.

Jefferson embraced Enlightenment-era science, especially the documentation of nature based on empirical investigation. Reflecting that interest, his library at Monticello included hundreds of volumes, maps, and scientific reports on North American subjects, places, and discovered species. During the 1780s and 1790s, he approached American military hero George Rogers Clark and French scientist Andre Michaux to undertake a scientific expedition

across the continent, and he offered to finance adventurer John Ledyard's proposal to cross North America from west to east. These plans did not mature; but once Jefferson became president in March 1801, he had the power of his office to propel his beloved project forward.

He had long feared that Great Britain would try to colonize the Pacific Northwest, and his geopolitical concerns increased in the summer of 1802 when he read *Voyages from Montreal*, a report of Alexander Mackenzie's transcontinental journey across Canada to the Pacific Ocean in 1792-1793.



In late 1802, Jefferson decided to mount an expedition to the Pacific Ocean. He assigned his private secretary Meriwether Lewis, a bright student of science and a military veteran, the task of preparing plans for the exploration. While Jefferson assured Spain, France, and Great Britain that the expedition was largely for science and the “advancement of geography,” Lewis began a concentrated study of western geography; empirical scientific methodologies; professional medicine; the quadrant, theodolite, and other scientific instruments; and mathematical calculations. Jefferson sent a secret letter to Congress in January 1803, requesting \$2,500 in financial support and authorization for an expeditionary force to explore the Trans-Mississippi West. Secrecy was necessary to avoid conflict with European nations that claimed lands in the region the expeditionary force would cross. Once he secured approval from Congress, Jefferson sent Lewis in spring 1803 to meet with scientists and specialists in armaments and materials, using his contacts in the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

By June 1803, Jefferson had outlined a lengthy letter of instruction to Lewis. One month later, the president received word of the successful treaty negotiations in Paris, where France agreed to cede Louisiana to the United States. The so-called Louisiana Purchase did not prompt the Expedition, but it altered how the Corps of Discovery dealt with Natives and other non-Americans in the vast region.

Up the Missouri River

In July 1803, Lewis chose William Clark, younger brother of Revolutionary War hero George Rogers Clark, as his co-leader. The two men gathered materials and advertised for experienced frontiersmen to join the Expedition. By late 1803, they had enlisted forty-three men—some with experience on the Missouri—and had organized them in five platoons. In December, they established a cantonment, Camp Dubois, across from the mouth of the Missouri River, about eighteen miles from St. Louis.

St. Louis, the principal trading location of the lower Missouri River region, had a population of about a thousand people in 1803-1804. Lewis and Clark spent several weeks in the town gathering information from traders about the Missouri River and Native villages upriver. At 2,723 miles in length, the Missouri is the longest tributary river in North America and was home to dozens of Native groups and hundreds of villages in 1804. French and Spanish traders had long developed relationships with Native groups on the lower river—the Osage, Missouri, Kansa, Pawnee, Oto, and Omaha—while British traders had traded upriver with Arikara, Hidatsa, and Mandan villages for more than two decades. The Captains quizzed traders about conditions, as Clark put it, “so as we may make just Calculations, before we set out.”

The Corps left Camp Dubois on May 14, 1804, with a detailed map in hand of the river to the Mandan villages near present-day Bismarck, North Dakota. They traveled upriver in two large canoes and a 55-foot keelboat that had 16 sweep oars, a single mast, and 12-ton capacity. They poled the keelboat and paddled the canoes laboriously up the Missouri, encountering Natives in a large council held on July 30 at Council Bluff, just north of present-day Omaha, Nebraska. Lewis greeted Natives at Council Bluff and at other like gatherings on the Missouri with ceremony and gifts, emphasizing that the U.S. government had authority over the vast Louisiana Purchase territory. Three weeks later, Sargent Charles Floyd of the Corps became ill and died of a ruptured appendix near present-day Sioux City, Iowa. Floyd was the only Corps member to die during the twenty-eight-month-long Expedition.

In September, Lewis and Clark encountered a group of Teton Sioux who tried to block the Corps’ passage upriver, creating the Expedition’s first diplomatic challenge. The Captains successfully avoided open conflict, and after a tense meeting the Sioux agreed to let them pass. It was the first of many experiences with Native peoples that induced caution from the Expedition leaders.

By early November, Lewis and Clark had arrived at Mandan villages on the Knife River, some 1,600 miles upriver from St. Louis. They established the triangular-shaped and palisaded Fort Mandan as their winter quarters, remaining there for five months and interacting with Mandan and Hidatsa people in the region. They enlisted Toussaint Charbonneau as interpreter for the voyage west. Also joining the Corps was Sacagawea, Charbonneau’s Lemhi wife, and their infant son Jean Baptiste.

To the Uncharted West

The Corps left the Knife River villages on April 7, 1805, sending the keelboat and some men downriver to St. Louis. The westward-journeying Expedition included thirty enlisted men and officers, Clark’s personal slave York, Toussaint Charbonneau and Sacagawea (with infant Jean Baptiste), a Mandan guide, and Lewis’s dog Seaman. The Corps had built six dugout canoes from cottonwood trees to augment two larger pirogues, a fleet that Lewis described as “not quite so respectable as those of Columbus or Capt. Cook” but “still viewed by us with as much pleasure.”

Geographical knowledge that the Captains had gleaned from Mandan and Hidatsa informants aided them in their travel through present-day North Dakota and Montana. They did not encounter any Native people for more than a thousand miles of travel on the Missouri, and their journals contain mostly notations on the geography, mineralization, plants, and animals



Robert Birman holds Captain Meriwether Lewis’ own branding iron at Gearhart Golf Links’ 125 Anniversary Celebration. The item was found near Gearhart in the 1890s.



of the region. They recorded tributary streams from the north, including the Milk River, and the major southern tributary to the Missouri, the Yellowstone—which Lewis called “the most eligible site for an establishment” for future commerce. The Corps also marveled at the western high plains environment, especially the abundance of bison herds, the Missouri River landscape, and grizzly bears. In present-day Valley County, Montana, Lewis recorded an encounter with “a monstrous beast” grizzly that he admitted “reather intimidates us all; I must confess that I do not like the gentlemen [bears] and had reather fight two Indians than one bear.”

Mandans had provided general information on some Missouri River landmarks, including a large falls near the western mountains, but few details. When the Corps reached the Marias River, a northern tributary, in June, they had to determine which fork was the Missouri. After several days of exploratory surveys, Lewis concluded that they should follow the southern stream, where they found the Great Falls of the Missouri, a stunning and loud cascade that Lewis described as “the grandest sight I ever beheld.” What he did not immediately perceive was how difficult it would be to portage eighteen miles around the falls, an effort that consumed more than three weeks.



By the end of July, the Corps had passed through the Gates of the Mountains, a narrow limestone canyon north of present-day Helena, Montana, and arrived at the Three Forks of the Missouri. From there, they pursued the Beaverhead River south and west. It was there that Sacagawea recognized Beaverhead Rock, a landmark she remembered from her childhood traveling with her Lemhi family.

On August 12, 1805, the Corps ascended Lemhi Pass to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, where Lewis recorded that he had “accomplished one of those great objects on which my mind has been unalterably fixed for many years.” To the west, however, he saw “immence ranges of high mountains . . . their tops partially covered with snow.” He was looking into the Columbia River Basin and the route to the Pacific Ocean.



On the Columbia River

From the moment the Corps headed west from the Continental Divide, they entered territory outside the Louisiana Purchase. The Captains had to address Native people much differently, for the United States did not claim the Columbia River Basin country. Until they encountered Shoshone men and women on the Continental Divide, the Corps had not met Natives since leaving the Mandan Villages. Incredibly, the head of the band was Sacagawea’s brother, Cameahwait, a coincidence that aided the Captains in securing aid and geographical knowledge.

The Corps enlisted a Shoshone guide, who they called Old Toby, to lead them across the Bitterroot Mountains to tributaries of the Columbia River. Old Toby helped them secure horses from Salish groups at Ross’ Hole along the East Fork of the Bitterroot River, south of present-day Missoula, Montana. Salish oral traditions about the meeting with Lewis and Clark include their astonishment at York, Clark’s slave, primarily because of his skin color. That reaction to York was common among Natives who the Corps encountered and has endured in stories among many tribes along the Expedition route.

After resting for a couple of days on Lolo Creek west of present-day Missoula, the Corps began perhaps the most arduous

portion of their outward journey—the trek across the Bitterroot Mountains on the Lolo Trail. It took eleven days of heavy slogging, with diminishing food supplies and inclement weather, before they descended the mountains in late September to Weippe Prairie on the Clearwater River. There they met the Nez Perce, whose hospitality revived the physically weakened Corps during their two-week stay.

The Captains made strong connections with Nez Perce and secured their aid in constructing five dugout canoes from

ponderosa pine logs to descend the Clearwater, Snake, and Columbia Rivers. With two Nez Perce as guides—Twisted Hair and Teotarsky—the small flotilla descended the Clearwater to the Snake River, where they encountered nearly fifty major rapids and a semi-arid landscape that was unlike anything they had experienced. At the mouth of the Snake, the Corps met Yellepit, a Walla Walla chief, and gave him one of the thirty-two small “peace medals” that the Captains had brought to distribute to friendly headmen.

As the Corps descended the Columbia in October and November 1805, the Captains described Native people in increasingly negative terms, emphasizing the pilfering of items and their physical appearance and dress. But they also noted their extensive caches of dried fish, the unusual reed mat lodges, and their fishing gear. Their Nez Perce guides told the Captains that they had entered a dangerous region and that people



who lived below the falls would kill them. They left the Corps to return to their villages on the Clearwater. Lewis and Clark discovered that those who lived in the Columbia River Gorge spoke a different language, but they ignored the Nez Perce warnings and encountered no hostility.

The river overwhelmed the Corps. The rapids at The Dalles greatly impressed Clark, who wrote that “the whole of the current of this great river must at all stages pass thro’ this narrow chanel of 45 yards wide.” The Corps labored down the river, portaging around Celilo Falls with Native help. By early November, they had descended below the Cascades rapids, where Clark noted evidence of a tidal effect in the river near present-day Beacon Rock. On the southern bank they found extensive sand deposits at the mouth of what they called the Quicksand River (the present-day Sandy River). From that point on, they could use Lieutenant William Broughton’s 1792 map as a guide.

Their journal entries increasingly included complaints about the weather. During one six-day period on the lower Columbia near the north end of the present-day Astoria-Megler Bridge, the Corps had to hunker down on the riverbank in incessant rain, trapped in a place that Clark called the “dismal nitch.”

The Corps greatly anticipated arriving at the Pacific Ocean, so much so that on November 7 Clark incorrectly exclaimed “Ocian in view! O! the joy.” What he actually saw was the expansive Baker Bay, a nearly ten-mile-wide expanse of the Columbia’s estuary. By November 18, the expeditionary force had reached the Pacific. By polling Corps members, they decided to stay the winter on the south side of the river. In early December, they built a sturdy stockade, named Fort Clatsop, on the present-day Lewis and Clark River southwest of present-day Astoria. Lewis and Clark had hoped to find seafarers at the mouth of the Columbia, but no ships entered the river during their stay on the coast.

Pacific Coast Winter

Fort Clatsop, a 50-by-50-foot structure built from locally harvested timbers, was home to the Corps from December 7, 1805, to March 23, 1806. Built in the homeland of the Clatsop people, the fort drew sufficient attention from residents on both sides of the Columbia River that the Captains instituted security precautions to limit encounters between Corps members and Natives. The restrictions reflected significant tensions between the Corps and lower Columbia River people, who the Captains saw as difficult in trade and generally not interested in friendly relations, as the Mandan had been. Coboway, chief of the Clatsop, and Concomly, chief of the Chinook, had long traded with EuroAmerican mariners and had only marginal interest in the Corps’ meager trade items. Chinook and Clatsop people had little to gain in trade with the Corps, and their middleman role in trade between coastal and interior Native groups gave them considerable power.

Lewis and Clark spent the winter compiling their notes and maps from the journey west of Fort Mandan, taking care to make drawings of people, flora, fauna, and landscapes. They also compiled an “Estimate of Western Indians,” which matched a similar document they had completed at Fort Mandan. Their journal entries from that winter are peppered with criticism of the people and conditions at the coast. Lewis became more critical of Natives, writing a rant in February 1806 that proclaimed “the treachery of the aborigenes of America.” In one of many journal entries complaining about the weather, Clark exclaimed: “The winds violent. Trees falling in every derrection, whorl winds, with gusts of rain Hail & Thunder, this kind of weather lasted all day. Certainly one of the worst days that ever was!”

During much of the Fort Clatsop winter, the Corps prepared gear and clothing for the return journey, hunted elk in the Coast Range, and tended a salt-boiling station on the coast. The Captains gathered considerable information about the flora and fauna on the lower Columbia, and they commented in journal entries about the Natives’ impressive seaworthy canoes and their seamanship. Nonetheless, the Captains were eager to head upriver. Their impatience with Clatsops who would not sell them a canoe led them to steal one of the great canoes they had lauded, breaking one of their fundamental rules to not transgress Natives. The Captains turned over Fort Clatsop to Coboway on March 22, 1806, and pushed off upriver the next day, commenting that they had lived at Fort Clatsop “as well as we had any right to expect.”

Homeward

Lewis and Clark and the members of the Corps focused on arriving at the Nez Perce camps as speedily as possible. They dallied only to explore the Willamette River, which they called the Multnomah, a major tributary they had missed on their 1805 descent. Clark had time only to travel up the Willamette to near the present-day site of the St. Johns Bridge.

Once back on the Columbia and in the Gorge, the Captains tried to bargain for horses to hasten their journey. The spring freshet on the river offered the Corps a much different river, one very difficult to navigate against a strong current. At The Dalles, Lewis became agitated with what he perceived to be Native intransigence and erupted over thievery. On April 21, he wrote: “I now informed the Indians that I would shoot the first of them that attempted to steal an article from us.” Despite the friction, Clark succeeded in bargaining for twelve horses by the time they had crossed the Columbia near the mouth of the Deschutes River.

By April 27, the Corps had reunited with Yellepit near the mouth of the Snake River, where they traded for more horses and made their way cross-country to the Nez Perce camps and a reuniting with Teotarsky. The Captains learned that snow blocked passage over the Bitterroot Mountains, so they spent more than a month with the Nez Perce, developing the strongest relationship with Natives during the entire Expedition. Part of that relationship was the result of Clark’s ministering to illnesses among the Nez Perce with his medicine kit.

The Corps struggled back over the Lolo Trail to the Bitterroot Valley by late June, when they rested and decided to split up. One group, headed by Lewis, explored the Marias River to determine if it originated in British Canadian territory, while the second, headed by Clark, proceeded southwest and descended the Yellowstone River. Clark’s group included Sacagawea, who recognized a key geographic landmark that led the group directly to the Yellowstone, near present-day Livingston, Montana. On the descent of the Yellowstone, Clark’s group suffered horse theft by a group of Absaroka, but otherwise they traveled without incident. Clark left behind the only physical remnant of the Expedition on the land when he carved his name in a large sandstone formation near present-day Billings, Montana, the so-called Pompey’s Pillar. Clark had given Sacagawea’s child the nickname Pomp, so the carving honored the child as much as Clark.

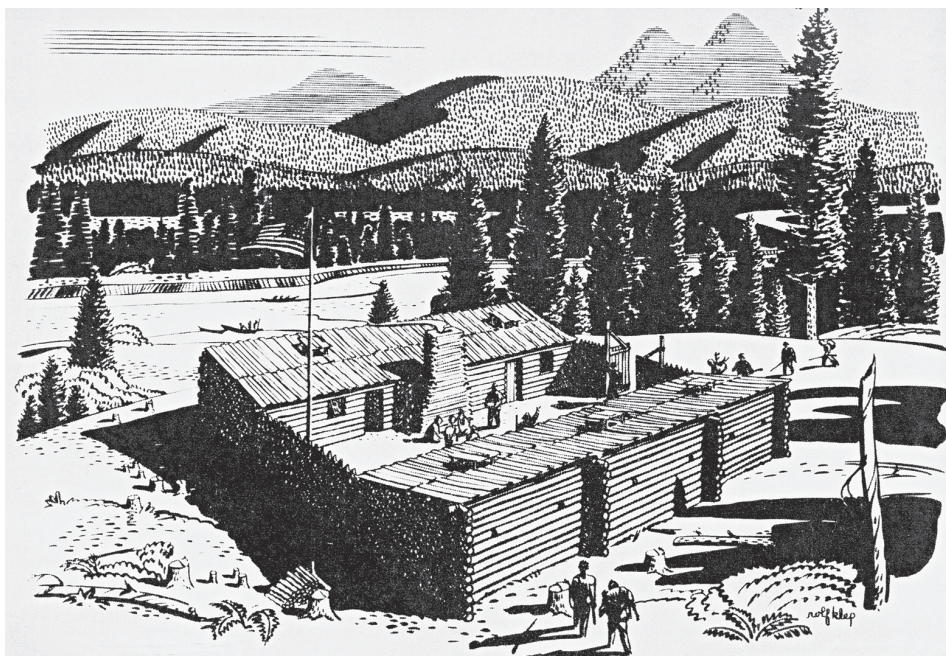
Lewis and his group had a much different experience. On July 26, in the Marias drainage on Two Medicine Creek, they encountered several Piegan. Offering to camp with them, Lewis believed he was being careful, but an attempted theft of a Corps rifle led to a skirmish that left two Piegan dead and the Corps racing away from the scene to the Missouri River. It was the only armed conflict with Natives during the Expedition.



Clark and Lewis and their entourages reunited at the mouth of the Yellowstone on August 12 for their final descent of the Missouri to the Mandan villages, where they arrived two days later. The Captains took two days to conduct diplomacy with Mandan and Hidatsa chiefs; to say their farewells to Toussaint Charbonneau, Sacagawea, and Baptiste; and to enlist Mandan chief Sheheke and his family to accompany the Corps to St. Louis to visit the United States as ambassadors of the Mandan people. On September 23, the greatest land exploration in the nation's history concluded when the Corps' flotilla arrived in St. Louis and sent word by letter of their success.

The Legacy

The most important legacy of the Lewis and Clark Expedition is extant in the nearly one million words of description preserved in the journals, the herbarium specimens collected during the Expedition, and the maps created by William Clark. The Captains listed 122 plants and animals new to science, with 65 species located in Oregon Country. Included in those new species are Columbian ground squirrel, white sturgeon, and Oregon pronghorn, along with Western red cedar, salmonberry, and Oregon white oak.



The Expedition also established an American claim to the Oregon Country that added to Robert Gray's 1792 chart of the Columbia River when the United States and Great Britain negotiated over control of the Pacific Northwest in 1846. The Corps of Discovery was not a direct cause of western settlement or a pathway for the later Oregon Trail. Fur-trade companies based in St. Louis, however, enlisted Corps members to trap the Yellowstone River region and establish outposts as early as 1807.

The manuscript journals from the Expedition are archived at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. The first publication of a travel narrative based on the Expedition was an edited version of a journal (lost to history) kept by Patrick Gass, which appeared in 1807, with six later editions by 1814. The first official publication of Lewis and Clark's journals came in 1814, edited in two volumes by Nicholas Biddle, with direct aid from William Clark. The first modern edition was the work of Elliott Coues, who published a four-volume rendition of the journals in 1893. In 1904-1905, Reuben Gold Thwaites of the Wisconsin Historical Society published an extensive eight-volume edition of the journals, which remained the standard until Gary E. Moulton at the University of Nebraska created the twelve-volume complete *The Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition* (1983-1999).

The lives of principals in the great exploration varied dramatically. Meriwether Lewis never completed his promised narrative of the Expedition, served briefly as governor of Upper Louisiana Territory, and came under congressional criticism. He committed suicide on the Natchez Trace in October 1809. Some have questioned if Lewis killed himself, but Jefferson left no doubt in his mind, writing in 1813: "Governor Lewis had from early life been subject to hypochondriac affections."

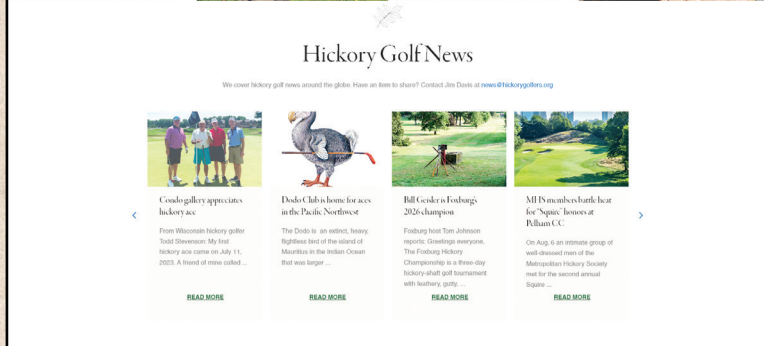
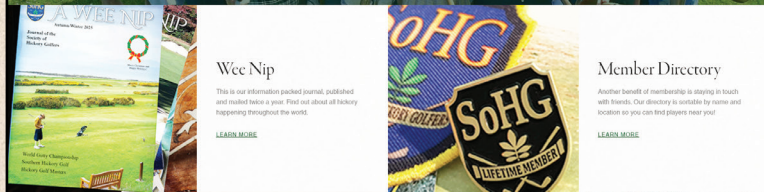
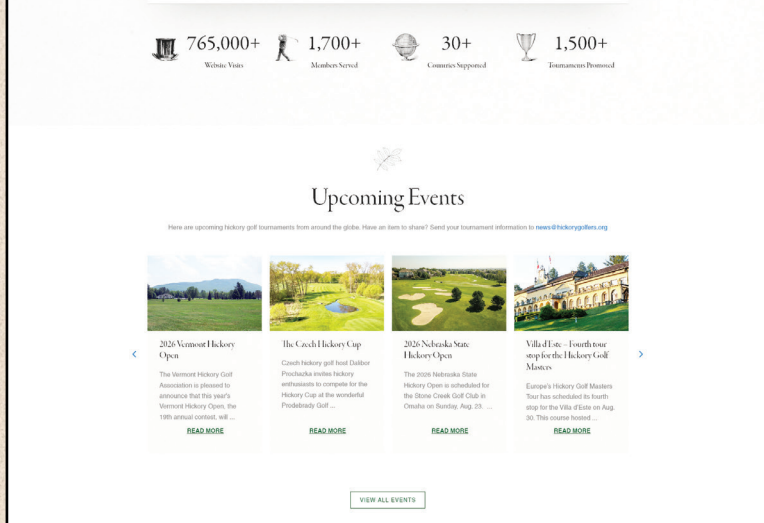
William Clark lived out his life as a public official as Louisiana Territory superintendent of Indian affairs, governor of Missouri Territory, and finally as federal superintendent of Indian affairs. He lived in St. Louis, where he died in 1838. Sacagawea lived with Charbonneau in St. Louis and at fur forts in the Upper Missouri region, gave birth to a second child, and died in late 1812 of fever at Fort Manuel. Jean Baptiste Charbonneau went to live with Clark in St. Louis in 1809, attended school,

traveled to Europe, and worked as a western guide and in gold mining. He died of pneumonia in southeast Oregon in May 1866. York remained Clark's slave and eventually received his freedom in 1816.

Two material objects from the Lewis and Clark Expedition remain in Oregon. The silver medal given to Yellepit, which was evidently lost or traded, ended up in the collections of the Oregon Historical Society in 1899 after it was discovered

on an island in the Columbia in the early 1880s. In 2011, the medal was returned to the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation under terms of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The second object is a large military branding iron carrying Lewis's name, which was used to mark materiel boxes and other items. It was found near The Dalles in the 1890s and is in the collections of the Oregon Historical Society.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition remains one of the foundational stories of Oregon history. Place-names the explorers set down on maps are still used, Sacagawea became one of the most famous women in American history, and modern places and institutions in Oregon are named for the Captains and members of the Corps. Interest in the Expedition waned during the nineteenth century, but was reinvigorated after World War II, when scholars pursued subjects that revealed Native perspectives on the journey, geopolitical consequences, and scientific discoveries made by the explorers. During the 2003-2006 Bicentennial of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, events and commemorations took place from Virginia, across the eleven western states where the Expedition traveled, to the Pacific Coast.



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Don Frank

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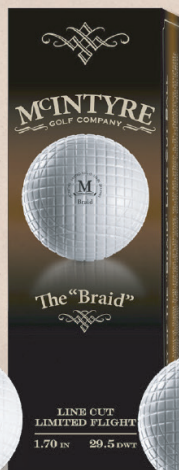
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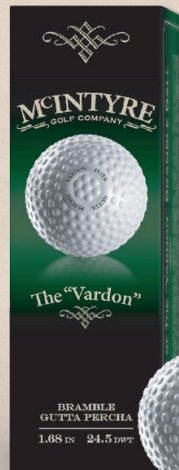


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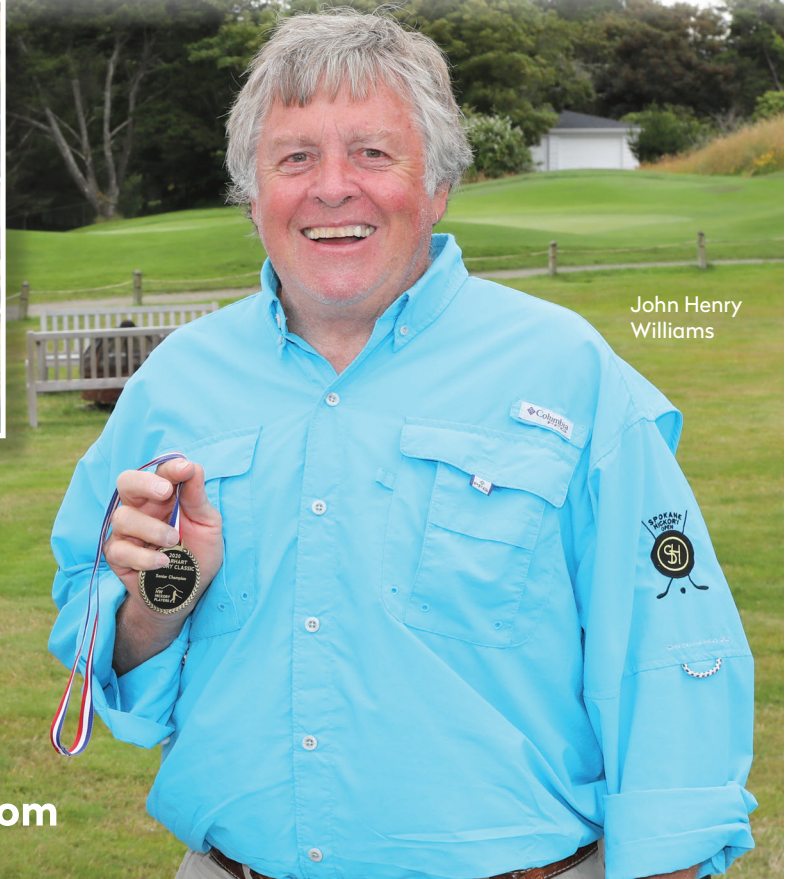
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H. Chandler Egan

1904 U.S. Amateur Champion, 1904 Olympic Medalist, Golf Course Designer
By Tony Dear

Unless you play golf in the Pacific Northwest where H. Chandler Egan lived and worked for the second half of his all-too-short life, the likelihood of your including the Chicago native on a list of favorite golf course designers would be remote to say the very least. If you had heard of him at all, you'd probably know him as a player rather than an architect, and even if you did know he designed courses, you might struggle to name a single Egan original.

It's also likely that only golf course architecture buffs could tell you Egan formed a partnership with Alister Mackenzie in the late 1920s, and those same aficionados might surprise you by describing the extent to which he remodeled Pebble Beach Golf Links in 1928.

Egan certainly wasn't one of the game's more prolific designers, and of those courses he built from scratch only one appears on any top-100 list, and that was a course altered dramatically by Robert Trent Jones 42 years after it opened.

Born in 1884 into a wealthy family that lived in the affluent Chicago suburb of Highland Park, Egan first played the game at age 12 during a family vacation in Lake Geneva, Wis. His game developed rapidly thereafter on the home-made course that he, his brother Bradford and some friends laid out on the family's cow pasture. Shortly after beginning his college career at Harvard, the 18-year-old Egan was made captain of the golf team, a team that would win three national intercollegiate championships in a row. Egan himself claimed individual honors in 1902, the same year he won the first of four Western Amateur titles.

In 1904, already one of the finest young amateurs in the world and with a year still remaining to go at Harvard, Egan confirmed his growing stature by winning the first of two U.S. Amateur titles when he beat high-schooler Fred Herreshoff 8 & 6 in the final at Baltusrol. Expected to win Olympic gold in St. Louis two weeks later, Egan surprisingly lost in the final to Canada's George Lyon. But he successfully defended his Amateur crown in 1905, defeating Daniel Sawyer 6 & 5 at Chicago GC, just 40 miles from Exmoor CC, which his father had joined in 1899 and that bestowed an honorary life membership on the younger Egan following his second win in the national championship.

In 1909, having moved to Louisville, Ky., and wanting to remain the honorable amateur with a "paying career" outside the game, Egan took a job in the railroad business and then stunned the golf world by instructing his father to announce his retirement from competition.

Just 25 years old and with the world seemingly at his feet, Egan apparently accomplished all he wanted to in the game and was ready to put his education to good use and settle down with his intended bride, Nina McNally, whom he would marry in June of 1910.

The decision to retire from competitive golf had been a little hasty, however, as Egan could not resist entering the 1909 U.S. Amateur in his hometown. At Chicago GC, he advanced to the semifinals where he came up against his good friend Chick Evans. Despite suffering from food poisoning, Egan took that match 1-up but lost in the championship 4 & 3 to Robert Gardner.





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Egan would not play another match at the U.S. Amateur until 1924 at Merion Cricket Club as he was about to embark on a phase of his life and career that still has historians, even family members, speculating today. A few months after his defeat to Gardner and shortly after his wedding day, Egan and his new wife boarded a train for Medford, Ore., where they were going to forge a new life as fruit farmers.

Why a Harvard grad and world-class golfer would eschew a cozy and enviable existence east of the Mississippi in favor of the wild, and largely unknown, West in order to grow apples and pears is up for debate. But according to a U.S. Department of the Interior document dated January 9, 1997, and which nominated the house Egan would build in Oregon's Rogue Valley for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, wealthy Chicagoans were flocking to the Beaver State in large numbers at this time intent on cashing in on the "boom of the orchard industry, which spanned the period 1908 to 1913."

A report in a January 1911 edition of the Medford Mail Tribune estimated that Chicagoans alone had invested over \$28 million in Southern Oregon's orchards thanks largely to the well-documented success of Honoré Palmer (heir to the Potter Palmer hotel fortune) and her Modoc Orchard.

Apparently Egan sought a similar bounty and purchased a fertile 117-acre parcel, known as the Bates Orchard, in May 1911. Four months later he began work on the one-story house that came to be known as the "Egan Mansion," which cost \$2,600 to build. (Sadly, he would live in it alone for a few years as the marriage failed, his wife returning to Chicago with their daughter Eleanor. Egan would marry again in 1916.)

A raw nine-hole course belonging to the Medford Country Club, which was formed just two weeks before Egan arrived in the area, sat "at the foot of his driveway," but it seems Egan felt little inclination to make it his new home course and contribute to its development. "The golf links out there are crude yet," Egan told "American Golfer" in 1912, "because there has not been the amount of work done on them that should have been done. But in time we shall have a very interesting and pleasing course."

Meanwhile, back home in Chicago, Donald Ross had been hired, in 1914, to remodel the course at Exmoor, a move that club historian Don Holton says Egan would have approved. "There is little doubt in my mind Egan would have welcomed Ross coming in," he says. "The original 18-hole course was getting tired, and Egan having played many of the top courses in the country would have wanted Exmoor to modernize."

"In 1910 golf course architecture was entering its Golden Age, when new design concepts were capturing the attention of club leaders nationwide. Egan would have wanted the best for his home club, which had a tradition of employing the top designers of the day, as it did on its original nine-hole course which was, designed by C. B. Macdonald, H. J. Whigham and H. J. Tweedie, beginning in 1897."

Some have argued that Egan might have caught the course-design bug having observed this trio, and later Ross, at work. Holton disagrees, saying Egan was just 13 when the original nine holes opened and that he would not have made many trips, if any, from Medford back to Chicago at the time Ross was making his many changes. "He would have been kept abreast of Ross's alterations via his cousin Walter, himself a Western Open champion (1903) and a member of the Exmoor Greens Committee," says Holton. "But there is absolutely no evidence Egan had a hand in designing or influencing any rendition of the Exmoor golf course at any time."

It's more likely Egan's move into course design happened gradually as Oregon developers recognized the growing popularity of the game and on their doorstep they had a national champion who surely knew a bit about how to build a golf course.

Though sometimes credited with the design of the original nine at Tualatin CC in 1912, it now appears Egan was responsible only for the second nine, which opened in 1923, and that the first course he designed was actually Eastmoreland, a lovely Portland municipal track adjacent to the Crystal Springs Rhododendron Garden that debuted in 1918.

By now, seemingly settled in the West, with his house built and orchard ticking along nicely, Egan revived his playing career. In 1914 he was runner-up at the Pacific Northwest Amateur, but he won the tournament the following year and would again in 1920, '23, and '25.



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Egan

Course-design work in his adopted home state continued to appear and he welcomed the opportunity to mix it with growing fruit. He built nine-hole courses at Seaside, Hood River, Coos Bay and Medford, where the original country club had twice failed financially but came back to life in 1923 as Rogue Valley CC, to which Egan donated his services and became the project's "Driving Spirit."

In 1924, his course at Reames CC in Klamath Falls opened and, a year later, the first nine at Bend GCC and Eugene CC, the top-100 course that Trent Jones later reconfigured. Oswego Lake CC opened in 1926 but, far more significant that year was Egan's victory at the California State Amateur Championship, not just because he became the first non-Californian to win the title but also because the event was played at Pebble Beach.

The year 1926 was when Alister Mackenzie first visited the Monterey Peninsula. The busy, globe-trotting Englishman had little time for a complete revamp of Douglas Grant and Jack Neville's original layout (not that owner Samuel Morse wanted one), but he did build new greens at the eighth and 13th holes. "Morse was looking for some quick improvements so the course would shine for the professionals coming out to play in the Monterey Peninsula Open in December, a few weeks before the 1927 Los Angeles Open," says Neal Hotelling, author of the 2009 book "Pebble Beach Golf Links: The Official History."

Egan's victory, coupled with his fondness for the course and a growing reputation as a designer, would have enabled him to develop a good relationship with Morse. And, as an architect now with several years' experience, he would have found it hard resisting the temptation to tell Morse what he thought. "I think it would have been difficult for Egan not to offer suggestions," says Hotelling, "but there is no evidence to show that he did, or that Morse asked for his ideas."



Egan wrote an article entitled 'What We Have Done to Pebble Beach', but he was considered the project leader. "The credit for the work should be shared by all, but Egan gets most of it," says Hotelling. "He was the spokesman and active supervisor."

Regrettably, today we have an assortment of accounts of what Egan actually did and the reaction to the results are equally wide-ranging. All Herbert Warren Wind said about the changes in 1975 was that Egan had "pushed up" the bunkers. In "The Architects of Golf" published in 1993, Geoffrey Cornish and Ron Whitten were similarly underwhelmed, saying Egan had merely "revised the bunkering on several holes." But a "Northwest Golfer" article published in October 1928 said Egan's plan "included an intricate series of traps through the course and smaller, entirely re-contoured greens as well as longer holes." Ran Morrisett, writing on golfclubatlas.com, said "Egan's work gave Pebble the artistry that it presently lacks."

Whatever the feedback, we do know Egan did indeed remodel all the greens (even the eighth and possibly the 13th - after consulting Mackenzie, of course), move the first tee, ninth green and 16th tee, and build a series of exposed, eye-opening sand dunes that looked remarkably natural but which have sadly weathered away over time. (Contrary to reports that appeared prior to 1999, however, it is now clear Egan did not extend the rather uninspiring final hole into the epic 548-yarder it is today. Credit for that goes to Herbert Fowler, who moved the tee back in 1921 and the green forward in 1922.)

Pebble Beach was far from Egan's final work as a designer, but it was undoubtedly his most significant even if, as his good friend Bobby Jones said, "he never received proper credit for the quality of his work."

In 1930, Egan designed Indian Canyon in Spokane, Wash., a course that is regularly included among America's top-50 municipals. In '32, he built nine wonderful links-style holes for Pacific Grove GC on the northern edge of the Monterey Peninsula (the back nine, added in 1960, was designed by Jack Neville). A year later came the front nine at Baywood GCC in Arcata, and in '34 Jones, who appears to have regarded Egan as something of a mentor/father figure, arranged for him to travel to Georgia and create the North Fulton course in Chastain Park, Atlanta's largest public space.

Back in the Pacific Northwest, Egan worked on West Seattle, whose back nine is especially memorable, and Legion Memorial in Everett, half an hour north of Seattle's Space Needle. Tragically, he saw neither course open for play as he came down with pneumonia in March 1936 and died a few days after being admitted to an Everett hospital. He was just 51.

It is paying Egan a very great compliment to suggest he had no conspicuous design style. Always sensitive to nature, he kept it low-profile and worked on nearly two dozen courses that are as enjoyable to play now as they were 80 years ago. "Unlike so many modern architects, he never once built up some massive sand dunes and asked for a bagpipe player to start banging away," said Ran Morrisett.

Perhaps the most appropriate and telling estimation of Egan's worth as a designer comes from John Fought who, working with Bob Cupp, made some alterations to Tualatin CC in 1990. "I grew up at Tualatin and was always very fond of the course," said Fought, like Egan, a U.S. Amateur champion. "Egan's holes were squeezed into such a small piece of land, but he routed them so well. He really was an excellent router of courses and doesn't get nearly the recognition his work deserves."

He was immensely important to golf in the Pacific Northwest and had some great ideas," added Fought. "Had he built more courses in more parts of the country, he would be a lot better known than he is."

Tony Dear is an Englishman living in Bellingham, Wash. In the early 1990s he was a member of the Liverpool University golf team which played its home matches at Royal Liverpool GC

USHO PAST CHAMPIONS

2008 Mimosa Hills CC Morganton, N.C.

<i>Open</i>	
1 Jay Harris ~	151
2 Randy Jensen	157
<i>Reserve</i>	
1 Paul Dietz	136
2 Joe Guerard	145
<i>Senior Division</i>	
1 Ed Woekener	139
2 Tad Moore	142

2009 Mimosa Hills CC

<i>Open</i>	
1 Roger Andrews ~	150
2 Scott McAllister	154*
<i>Reserve</i>	
1 Jim Clawson	144
2 Rich Schmidt	146*
<i>Senior Open</i>	
1 Tad Moore	155
2 Barry Markowitz	175
<i>Senior Reserve</i>	
1 Wayne Aaron	148*
2 Tom Ochs	148*

2010 Mimosa Hills CC

<i>Open</i>	
1 Rick Woekener ~	143
2 Scott McAllister	154*
<i>Reserve</i>	
1 Rusty Wells	143
2 Jay Harris	145*
<i>Senior Open</i>	
1 Glenn E. Davis	161
2 John Hopper	165
<i>Senior Reserve</i>	
1 Mike Just	138
2 Tom Ochs	140

2011 Donald Ross Course French Lick, Ind.

<i>Open</i>	
1 Alan Grieve ~	150
2 Rick Woekener	155
<i>Reserve</i>	
1 Doug Floyd	144
2 Brian Schuman	145
<i>Senior Open</i>	
1 Mike Just	167
2 Max Hollon	169
<i>Senior Reserve</i>	
1 John Greene	132
2 Paul Dietz	134

2012 Donald Ross Course French Lick, Ind.

<i>Open</i>	
1 Tony Smarrelli** ~	149
2 Ben Hollerbach	149

Reserve

1 Brad Frieberg	136
2 David English	140
<i>Senior Open</i>	
1 Max Hollon	158
2 Terry Howarth	160
<i>Senior Reserve</i>	
1 John Greene	131
2 Bob Georgiade	136

2013 Bay Course at Seaview Resort, Galloway, N.J.

<i>Open</i>	
1 Jeremy Moe	141
2 Craig Stroup ~	152
<i>Reserve</i>	
1 Bill Geisler	131
2 Scott McAlister	145
<i>Senior Open</i>	
1 Michael Shiff	154
2 Dave Brown	163
<i>Senior Reserve</i>	
1 Bob Platt	137
2 Bob Georgiade	140

2014 Country Club of Asheville, Asheville, N.C.

<i>Open</i>	
1 Jeremy Moe	137
2 Rick Woekener ~	150*
<i>Reserve</i>	
1 Russell Eaves	130
2 Andy Moye	144*
<i>Senior Open</i>	
1 Tony Smarrelli	145
2 Jeffrey Blomstedt	155*
<i>Senior Reserve</i>	
1 Paul Dietz	127
2 Terry Pemberton	131
<i>Super Senior</i>	
1 Hamp Munsey	166*
2 Ed Woekener	166
<i>Super Senior Reserve</i>	
1 Hugh Menzies	124
2 Mike Korstange	128
<i>Ladies</i>	
1 Barb Kopec	179
2 Karen Vagley	197

2015 Miami Valley CC Dayton, Ohio

<i>Open</i>	
1 Jeremy Moe	143
2 Cliff Martin ~	150
<i>Reserve</i>	
1 Devin Harmala	138
2 Andy Just	139
<i>Senior Open</i>	
1 Tony Smarrelli	147

2 Dave Brown 157

<i>Senior Reserve</i>	
1 Robert Ubbing	140
2 Terry Pemberton	141*
<i>Super Senior</i>	
1 Michael Shiff	152
2 Rusty Wells	162
<i>Super Senior Reserve</i>	
1 Bill Reed	134
2 Wayne Aaron	137
<i>Ladies Open</i>	
1 Francine Smarrelli	225
<i>Ladies Reserve</i>	
1 Sally Shiff	152

2016 Links Course at Lawsonia, Green Lake, Wisc.

<i>Open</i>	
1 Jeremy Moe	151*
2 Cliff Martin ~	151
<i>Reserve</i>	
1 David Guerard	141
2 Jim Von Lossow	142
<i>Senior Open</i>	
1 Tom Tracy	159
2 Mike Harding	161
<i>Senior Reserve</i>	
1 Mark Larson	144
2 Ed Ronco	146
<i>Super Senior</i>	
1 Michael Shiff	164*
2 David Boyd	164
<i>Super Senior Reserve</i>	
1 Tad Moore	137
2 Dan Norstedt	146
<i>Ladies Open</i>	
1 Sally Shiff	242

2017 Del Monte GC Monterey, Calif.

<i>Open</i>	
1 Nico Bollini ~	153*
2 Cliff Martin	153
<i>Reserve</i>	
1 Skip Platt	145*
2 John Lavendoski	145
<i>Senior Open</i>	
1 Jim von Lossow	159
2 Mike Harding	160
<i>Senior Reserve</i>	
1 Bob Georgiade	133
2 Steve Viskochil	136
<i>Super Senior</i>	
1 Richard Bullock	168
2 John Berggren	170
<i>Super Senior Reserve</i>	
1 Ray Tokareff	140
2 Buck Barrie	148
<i>Ladies Open</i>	
1 Roberta Robbins	203

Ladies Reserve

1 Sally Shiff	145
<i>Junior Division (18 holes)</i>	
1 Lachlan McCarthy	116
2 Ryan McCarthy	126
3 Max McCarthy	184

2018 Sedgefield CC Greensboro, N.C.

<i>Open</i>	
1 Taylor Jones	158
2 Jeff Olsen	161
<i>Reserve</i>	
1 Craig Stroup ~	146
2 Mark Hollingsworth	150
<i>Senior Open</i>	
1 Kim Mansfield	166
2 Hugh Cameron	174
<i>Senior Reserve</i>	
1 Bill Geisler	148
2 Bill Wardwell	151
<i>Super Senior Open</i>	
1 Larry Woods	175
2 Bill Conan	177
<i>Super Senior Reserve</i>	
1 Charles Mitchell	151*
2 Chris Deinlein	151
<i>Ladies Open</i>	
1 Andrea Hodel	200
2 Marcie Likens	249
<i>Ladies Reserve</i>	
1 Kaye Pierson	169
2 Natalie Wells	197

2019 Belvedere GC Charlevoix, Mich.

<i>Open</i>	
1 Rick Woekener ~	153
2 Peter Flory	154
<i>Reserve</i>	
1 Ray DeRoche	142
2 Jeff Hunt	143
<i>Senior Open</i>	
1 Wm 'Ernie' Ernst	159
2 Bill Geisler	162
<i>Senior Reserve</i>	
1 A. Gary Trapani	136
2 Todd Stevenson	139
<i>Super Senior Open</i>	
1 Michael Shiff	158
2 Larry Woods	160
<i>Super Senior Reserve</i>	
1 James Hollon	133
2 Hamp Munsey	139
<i>Ladies Open</i>	
1 Kate Tomkinson	180
2 Donna Kuhn	188
<i>Ladies Reserve</i>	
1 Mary Jean Esselman	159
2 Sue Hays	162

2020 Happy Hollow Club**Omaha, Neb.***Open*

1 Taylor Jones	153
2 Mike Antonio	157

Reserve

1 Tim Cooley*	147
2 Rick Woeckener ~	147

Senior Open

1 Steve Simer*	157
2 Gary Youngberg	157

Senior Reserve

1 John Williams	137
2 Eric Becker	143

Super Senior Open

1 Deal Hudson	167
2 Michael Kaus	174

Super Senior Reserve

1 Craig Healy*	147
2 Greg Smith	147

Ladies Open

1 Susan Marchese	166
1 Pat Linson	148

2021 Gearhart Golf Links**Gearhart, Ore.***Open*

1 Andrew Von Lossow ~	146
2 Joe Johnson	151

Reserve

1 Matt Seban	136
2 Riley Wong	139

Senior Open

1 Mark Keating	148
2 Jim Von Lossow	158

Senior Reserve

1 Wm 'Ernie' Ernst	141
2 Richard Schmidt	146

Super Senior Open

1 John Willbanks	148
2 Wedgy Winchester	161

Super Senior Reserve

1 Robert Jacobson	150
2 James Griffin	151

Ladies Open

1 Chelsea Guenette	175
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Ladies Reserve

1 Sandy Bucher	185
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2022 Mission Inn Resort**El Campeon Course****Howey-in-the-Hills, Fla.***Open*

1 James Ciganek ~	157
2 Joey Piatek	164

Reserve

1 Scott Staudacher	144
2 Joe Hollerbach	145

Senior Open

1 Steve Simer	165
2 Ted Kopec	167

Senior Reserve

1 Carlos Debarros	131
2 Doug Gelbert	146

Super Senior Open

1 Larry Woods	149
2 Gary Krupkin	158

Super Senior Reserve

1 Calvin Whitman	133
2 Joe Bradshaw	138

Ladies Open

1 Rylee Stovall	155
2 Bailey Weingandt	168

Ladies Reserve

1 Barb Kopec	131
2 BJ Hayden	140

2023 Inwood Country Club**Inwood, N.Y.***Open*

1 Matthew Hoffman	146
2 Grant Raffel	154

Reserve

1 Richard Boggs	138
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2 James Ciganek ~	141
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Senior Open

1 Mike Callahan	151
2 Hugh Cameron	155

Senior Reserve

1 Michael O'Donnell	125
2 Richard Schmidt	136

Super Senior Open

1 David Brown	166
2 Ron Perlman	178

Super Senior Reserve

1 Steve Alger	139
2 Bill Martin	140

Ladies Open

1 Jane Pohlman	162
2 Rylee Stovall	163

Ladies Reserve

1 BJ Hayden	140
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2024 Kenosha Country Club**Kenosha, Wisc .***Open*

1 Mark Laken ~	150
2 Peter Flory	153

Reserve

1 Sam Sinclair	138
2 Jared Beggs	140

Senior Open

1 Dan Moore	154
2 Gary Youngberg	158

Senior Reserve

1 Don Jackson	140
2 Jim Zartman	145

Super Senior Open

1 John Henry Williams	152
2 Tom Tracy	157

Super Senior Reserve

1 Joe Guerard	132
2 Gary Krupkin	137

Ladies Open

1 Rylee Stovall	160
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2 Anna Oxenstierna	164
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Ladies Reserve

1 Bailey Weingandt	149
2 Mary Burgland	153

2025 Hot Springs CC**Hot Springs, Ark.***Open*

1 Mark Laken ~	150
2 Adam Shiffermiller	152

Reserve

1 Brian Reinowski	127
2 Tim Cooley	138

Senior Open

1 Gary Youngberg	160
2 Steve Simer	161

Senior Reserve

1 Bill Andrews	146
2 Frank Koonce	151

Super Senior Open

1 John Henry Williams	161
2 Kent Potts	162

Super Senior Reserve

1 Phil Belt*	154
2 Michael Kaus	154

Ladies Open

1 Morgan Hanson	165
2 Rylee Stovall	173

Ladies Reserve

1 Marci Likens	175
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* playoff

**one-hole playoff

~ John Fischer Low Amateur Award



The SoHG is proud to announce the 2027 U.S. Hickory Open will take place at Pine Lakes Country Club in Myrtle Beach, S.C. Dates are Sept. 18-20. Pines Lakes, the first course in Myrtle Beach, was designed in 1927 by Robert White, a founding member of the American Society of Golf Course Architects.

MY MOM ALWAYS SAID:



“WHEN YOU
ARE AS OLD AS
THE HILLS,
YOU TEND TO
KNOW WHAT
TO WEAR
IN THEM.”

CEO Columbia Sportswear Co.



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