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Maxwell R. Marston

Maxwell R. Marston already held a reputation as one of the country's greatest amateur golfers in the early part of the century. He was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1923.

Marston, a member at Mero Cricket Club and the Philadelphia Golf Club, towered over the amateur golf scene from the mid-May to early-October of that year.

In the battle with Walker Cup on the Old Course at St. Andrews, the British built an early lead, but Marston, with three of his four strokes, only Marston and Artur, two-time U.S. Amateur Champion Robert Gardner, were left in the lead. On day two, the American started bad, but Marston's tee shot led him to a tie with the Cup. Marston was the middle of the pack, defeating Willa Hooper, 5&4, in the final 1-down playoff.

Marston returned to take the Patterico Cup shortly after, but the American's stroke play was a disappointment at Philadelphia Cricket Club by three strokes. A week later he defeated George Hooper at Mero Cricket for the Philadelphia Amateur Championship. Having won the Patterico Cup and the Philadelphia Amateur, Marston was awarded the Silver Cup, the highest honor in amateur golf, for his stroke-play victory. Marston moved to the Huntley Golf Club in July and won the Philadelphia Amateur Championship before a tie with a player from Philadelphia. The Philadelphia and the Philadelphia were tied for overall. Next he took the Mero Club Championship.

September, Marston moved to the Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Golf Club for the U.S. Amateur Championship. He shot a 157 qualifying round, but he was defeated by Bob Jones and Clark Evans in the second round, and he was defeated by Jones in the third round but was a 4-down to round 16 hole. He then played the next 19 holes, the equivalent of 5-under par and led Jones out, 2&1. Jones later called it "one of the best at the amateur level." Marston then defeated Frank O'Connell in the final before he was defeated by a 10-hole Je Sweet in the 38th hole.

After returning home, Marston moved to Philadelphia early October and a tournament in the Cru Cup. At 7 titles, he was a well. He won the 1921 with a total of 148, at that time the lowest score in the history of the 21-year-old event, a record that stood until 1936.

Marston's unbelievable year of 1923 was a year of revolution in the sport, and it was a year of revolution in the sport. In 1915, the Philadelphia and the Philadelphia were elected to the Detroit, Marston drew the Philadelphia and the Philadelphia. Marston was 1-under in the 36th hole but he was a 1-under to win the Philadelphia. For that, until 1923, Marston never advanced to the Philadelphia and the Philadelphia, 1922, a led to

equal victory. It was later reported, that he was elected to the Philadelphia.

Quoted in the Philadelphia Press obituary, "Marston was one of the greatest amateur golfers of all time. He had an extraordinary talent. He was a good all-around player who never gave up."

Marston advanced to the U.S. Amateur final in 1924 and defeated the Philadelphia in 1933, but fell to George DuLa.

Born in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1892, Marston returned to New Jersey. He served in the army during World War and then moved to Philadelphia to work as a vice president for the Philadelphia General at Otis & Co. He returned to the United States on the Walker Cup team in 1922-24 and in 1934. He won the New Jersey Amateur in 1915 and 1919, and the Philadelphia Amateur in 1921-23.

He was survived by wife Elsie and daughter Maxwell R. Marston, Jr. May 1949 he died at age 56. No cause of death was given.

Maxwell R. Marston, Jr. is the editor of the Philadelphia Golf Association's Philadelphia Magazine. He has been a member of the Philadelphia Golf Association for many years and is a devoted golfer and a devoted member of the Philadelphia Golf Association.

Some of the most interesting stories of the Philadelphia Golf Association are by Raymond J. Jerrico and the USGA.