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A box of Silvertown gutta-percha golf balls circa 1880s and a selection of early and wrapped golf balls already consigned to this sale.

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golfika



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The front cover of Golfika Magazine n°9 is after a painting of one of our EAGHC fellow members, Viktor Cleve, Germany's leading golf painter. As a former art director he kindly designed the title page and donated it to us. You can see more of his work on www.cleve-golfart.com

Third of cover is featuring a few pictures taken during the last EAGHC meeting in Paris (Saint-Cloud Golf Club). Back cover illustration is a print after Derso and Kelen from JBK's collection (see text inside).

Illustration credit: Pehr Thermaenius, University of Uppsala, Swedish Golf Museum, Svensk Golf, Anders Jansen, Göteborg Golf Klubb and authors contribution.

Imprint and disclaimer

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The views and opinions printed within are those of the contributors and cannot intend to represent an official EAGHC viewpoint unless stated.

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President's Letter

Leif Einarsson



Dear Fellow EAGHC members,

What a fantastic City Paris is in September which Elsa and I learned. The week before our AGM we spent a nice tourist weekend with boat trip on Seine, Museums, shopping and fine dining, the last on the behalf of Huguette and JBK. Thank you again!

I booked my tickets very early but sadly enough it was one week too early. The flight bookings were unchangeable. We had arranged babysitting for our dog Hunter and the hotel was ordered. So Paris here we come two eager tourists who wanted to be taken care of!

And so did Paris!

The weekend afterwards I made the trip again alone. Sorry Elsa!

The AGM at St.Cloud got my 100% attention. What a golf club, distinguish and very friendly. Thank you Mr Jean Crespon and Mr Denis Fabre for all your hospitality: both on course, at restaurants and the clubhouse facilities. Not to forget Huguette and JBK for their extra ordinary arrangements.

Finally may I also thank my fellow board members who gave me the honour of being President for the next two years. I was very surprised when I was asked. It's a true challenge to succeed great names as JBK, Christoph and John. I will do my very best.



We had our first board meeting in January via Skype phone. The call lasted almost one hour. Four of us were able to participate this only for a cost of 12 Euros - fantastic. Among other things we settled the date for the next AGM in Sweden at Gothenburg GC the 20-21st of September 2012, followed by the first EAGHC European Hickory Championship to be held on Saturday the 22nd. More information about the format will come in a few weeks.

Gothenburg GC is the oldest golf club in Sweden founded 1902 and has had the same location since 1904. Their club members are very honoured to have us visiting their club. They have already established a six persons committee for the arrangement. Claes Olsson Golf Historian and EAGHC member is in charge. We have had a couple of meetings up till now and it feels good. You are heartily welcome to Sweden. Gothenburg, Sweden's second biggest town, is easily reached both by air and roads, only 250 km north of Copenhagen.

Minus 25°C means that golf is out of business for the time being but there will be spring this year also to be sure. Instead I suggest you start reading of the three great golfers who would have celebrated their 100 years anniversary this year, Ben Hogan, Byron Nelson and Sam Snead. My own Triumvirate!

The Swedish Golf Museum in Landskrona (40 km north of Malmö) has arranged a small exhibition on this theme. Try to visit the museum when you come to Sweden. It's worthwhile.

Editor's Corner

Stephan Filanovitch



Dear Members,

It is always the same pleasure to publish a new issue of the Golfika magazine.

After a hard winter in Europe, it is time now to prepare spring and summer season, for playing golf or for hunting antiques.

A come back on our annual meeting in Paris:

I want to thank the Saint-Cloud Golf Club for their hospitality, Huguette and JBK for the preparation of the meeting, and all members who were present in France.

A special thank to Bill and Fran Anderson, coming from New York, USA et Michael Sheret coming from Sydney, Australia.

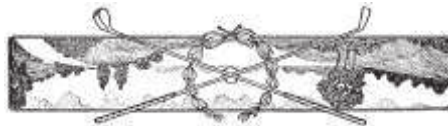
It was really wonderful to meet you!

This annual meeting was an incredible time of sharing new ideas, learning from experts, gathering information.

Now, a few word about our new President, welcome to you Leif. I am sure you will keep the same way than the previous one, the right way, the "fairway"!

About this new issue, always various topics, but I think you will appreciate specially the new section, "How begin a passion".

This is your magazine, so each member can send me his story: editor@golfika.com



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The first players in Sweden

Pehr Thermaenius



This text was first published in “Golf in Sweden” (2010). Pehr just made a few corrections and kindly offered us this revision. Pehr Thermaenius as well as Leif Einarsson (who suggested publishing the text in Golfika Magazine) are both members of the EAGHC as well as the Swedish Society of Golf Historians.

They came from Hoylake

Stockholms Golfklubb was the first club to engage a professional. He was Robert Turnbull, a Scot who had moved to Copenhagen Golf Club in Denmark in 1902. He worked in Stockholm for a short period in 1907.

Robert Turnbull was the first British professional to come to Scandinavia. He was known to play his pupils for the fee after a lesson, double or nothing, playing only with his putter and giving handicap strokes. As legend has it, he never lost.

In 1908 Stockholms GK hired an English professional named Cobby. He was the first to take up a regular position in Sweden. Very little is known about him. His salary was 60 kronor per month, but the club took the lesson fees, one krona per hour.

The Stockholm Club then hired George Roberts from Hoylake, who was lured away from a job in Switzerland. He came in 1910, but moved to Gothenburg in 1911. He stayed there until he died in 1927. Stockholms GK instead hired George Roberts' brother Edwin, who came to Stockholm in 1914.

William Hester, also from Hoylake, started work in Falsterbo in 1912. He had been engaged by Falsterbo's founder member Erik Schweder in Liverpool. He kept his job until 1947 and stayed in Falsterbo for the rest of his life.



The first professional tournament in Sweden was played at Hovås in 1916 with a field of four: The Roberts brothers, Robert Turnbull and William Hester. George Roberts won with a score of 185 over 36 holes.



Ted's boys in the PGA

The origins of the Swedish PGA were lost in a fire at Lidingö Golfklubb in 1999. The files were destroyed together with much of the greenkeepers' equipment.

The evidence points to 1932 as the starting year. That was when eight professionals met at Stockholms Golfklubb in Kevinge for the first time to play for the Dunlop Cup. The association seems to have been founded during a dinner the day before the competition.

The host professional was Edwin Roberts, known as Ted except when he stamped his clubs. He came over on a six month contract in 1914 and kept the job until 1977, the year before he died.

Ted Roberts was a driving force in the golf profession in Sweden. He had recruited and trained four of the eight founder members of the PGA. And he was a good enough driver on the golf course to win this first Dunlop Cup tournament and two more.

One of the reasons he stayed in Stockholm was that he married a local girl, Elisabeth Hjort. He got her two brothers Adolf and Gerhard interested in golf and took them on for training. They became the first Swedish-born professionals. Adolf was the first to get a job, in Gothenburg in 1927, after George Roberts had died. In 1932 he had moved to Djursholm, near Kevinge.

Thure Lindskog had also learnt the trade under Ted Roberts and was at the time his assistant. He later moved to Saltsjöbaden, southeast of Stockholm, where he worked for 32 years.

The fourth professional trained by Roberts was Sven Nordström, 1910–2005. He had started as

a caddy when Stockholms GK had its course at Råsunda, west of the city centre. He served under Ted Roberts and then in Djursholm as caddy-master and assistant. He moved to Halmstad GK in 1935 and was Professional there for 40 years.

Of the other three professionals who met at Kevinge, two had come to Sweden in 1929.

Douglas Brasier, 1906–1991, from Limspsfield, south of London, had answered an advertisement from Helsingborgs GK and begun work at the course in Viken. He later moved to Båstad and Gothenburg, where he stayed for 20 years up to 1961, and then to Åtvidaberg in the east. Douglas Brasier also designed 21 courses in Sweden.

His daughter Lolo played for Sweden. She has provided research for this history and she won the Swedish Hickory Championship in 2001, playing with her father's clubs.

Another Englishman based in Sweden was Max Wellens. He was an assistant to the well known player and club-maker Tommy Renouf at Old Manchester GC when he moved to Sweden in 1929. He was one of 22 who answered an advertisement from Göteborgs GK in The English PGA Journal. After four years he got a better offer from Djursholm and moved there and then went back home in 1939.

The eighth founder member at Kevinge in 1932 was Gilbert Heron from Scotland who had travelled all the way from Oslo in Norway to Kevinge. He was the Professional at the Bogstad club, Norway's oldest. Absent at Kevinge was William Hester in Falsterbo.

In England the professionals had formed the PGA to defend their rights against the clubs, much like a trade union. The objectives of the Swedish PGA seem to have been less serious. The members met and played for the Championship once a year. But it was soon time for some serious business, and the pressing point was the need to attract young Swedish men – as it were – to the profession.

Teachers of teachers

Jimmy Dodd, 1888–1973, took the initiative. He also had come from Hoylake and he took the job as Professional in Djursholm in 1939. He

said he wanted to use "the raw material that ought to be found among former caddies" and he offered to handle both the mining and the refining of this raw material, at no cost. His plan was for senior PGA professionals to take on young men and give them training. The Swedish Golf Union, the SGF, said however that it was not reasonable to accept this offer without payment. The idea was dropped, but that did not prevent the professionals from taking on apprentices, many of whom were able to move on and take jobs in other clubs.

The SGF arranged its first formal training in 1955. Twenty working professionals attended for a week. Alf Padgham was brought in for lectures and clinics. It was not a success. The next training course was not held until 1969. But from there on, the PGA has developed its training into a formalised ladder of courses where coaches and golf teachers advance step by step. Beside the golf instruction there are lessons in physical education, nutrition and psychology. Golf at this level was no longer regarded as just a game. It became a sport and just like in other sports, science was brought in to maximise the effect of training.

Despite the new training, English and Scottish professionals dominated among the teachers in Sweden. As late as 1979 only half of them were Swedes. Therefore it was natural for Swedish golfers to be taught a classic British swing. Henry Cotton had a big influence, with his emphasis on hitting with the hands.

This changed in the 1970s, when John Cockin was the President of the PGA and Bengt Lorichs was the Secretary of the SGF. They engaged the Americans Gary Wiren, Peter Kostis, Jim Flick and Bill Strasburgh. These top class teachers demonstrated a new, scientific method of teaching and introduced a swing that is powered by the legs and the back.

Thure Holmström, who won the match play championship in 1966 and played for Sweden, turned professional in 1973 and took up a teaching career. His first job was with travel agent Ingemar Kullenberg who arranged golf tours to Evian in Switzerland. It was Thure Holmström's job to take care of 80 new golfers each week.

Other good Swedish golfers also took up teaching. The British professionals were not happy. They said that it takes more to teach than a few years in the national team.

Many teaching professionals were later influenced by incoming new methods, like David Leadbetter's "Faldo swing" in the 1980s. Some of them took on the new fads uncritically, says Hasse Bergdahl, past President of the Swedish PGA. Some pupils improved with these methods but just as many suffered setbacks.

Well trained teachers help young players but that does not fully explain why Sweden does well internationally. For a better understanding I would like the reader to come with me, at least in thought, to Ågesta Golfklubb just outside Stockholm. If we are lucky we will meet Tove or Sara or any of the other girls in the team that won the 2007 Tjejligan. This is a matchplay competition for girls in clubs around Stockholm.

The Ågesta club claims to be the first golf club in Sweden that organized a group to encourage young girls to get started in golf. This was in 1995 and 17 girls joined. In three years the number grew to 70 and the SGF gave the club a grant of 15 000 kronor. The Club said the money would be spent to foster crack golfers but this had to go hand in hand with efforts to help all the girls enjoy their golf. Training for parents was part of the programme.

The victory in Tjejligan shows the Club must have spent the money wisely. Skandia Junior Golf is the name of the Swedish Golf Union's programme for young players. Instructors go out to schools, sports centres and ski resorts in winter to let girls and boys try golf.

The Skandia Cup, a series of scratch competitions expected 10,000 entries in 2009. These regional and national tours are meant to be first steps on a ladder that might reach all the way up to the international professional tours.

This is where Swedish golf talent comes from.

THE OTHER GOLF BOOK OF HOURS

Geert & Sara Nijs



Already in the late 15th century and the early 16th century pictures were drawn or painted of colf players. These representations in the form of decorative miniatures in religious books were made by artists and monks, mainly from Flanders, the cradle of the colf game. These religious books, called 'books of hours', were written and painted by hand mainly for royals and nobility.



Tailpiece from an illuminated "Book of Hours" in the British Museum, executed at Bruges, 1500-1520

The best known colf miniature dates from around 1500 and was represented in the so-called 'Golf Book'. It shows colvers swinging, approaching and putting a colf ball. Less known is a similar illumination in the so-called 'Other Golf Book' (or 'Quaritch Book of Hours' or 'Book of Hours of Charles V'). This illumination dates also from around 1500 and was discovered and written about some 100 years ago.

We thought it of interest to show you the article about this illumination published in the American magazine 'Golf Illustrated & Outdoor America' in August 1915, written by the chief editor Max Behr.

Was golf originally a Scottish game or was it an importation from the continent? Here is a question that has held every writer who has delved in the history of the game, and among the most prominent historians, so far as I am aware, only the Rev. John Kerr and the late Garden Smith deny any other origin than a Scottish one. And their whole argument rests upon the surmise, that of club-and-ball games, the essential feature of golf, the putting of a ball into a hole, was peculiar to Scotland alone. The Rev. John Kerr in *The Golf Book of East Lothian* says: "We believe that the putting-out process, which is the essential feature of golf, and differentiates it from so many other club-and-ball games, was no borrowed idea, but an original one, and that Scotland, which has the

credit of developing golf till the world has come to look upon it as worthy of universal adoption, has also the credit of giving to it the pristine features which it has never wholly lost."



Page from a Book of Hours written and illuminated by a Flemish artist about 1510. It represents, outside of the above illustration, the only other picture of early continental golf and has an important bearing upon the history of the game. By Courtesy of E. P. Dutton & Company

To anyone who has been curious to learn something of the history of games it is a well-known fact that in the XVI and XVII centuries the continent of Europe, and France especially, was overrun with every manner of game in which the ball plays a part. During these centuries France was the great sporting nation of the world and it is to her, more than any other nation that the world is in debt for the games that give it enjoyment to-day. And of these ancient continental ball games the *jeu de mail* of France and *het kolven* of Holland stand out as the ones most closely akin to our own game of golf. *Jeu de Mail!*

That name is perhaps unknown to the most of you and yet it has left its mark upon the present day by naming one of the most famous streets

in the world, Pall Mall, let alone the stately Mall, whose broad way is bounded on all sides by the splendors of London. And *het kolven*! Who of you have not noticed something familiar in those old Holland winter scenes, such a favorite bit of life which the Dutch landscape artists of the XVII century were never tired of depicting. Among the myriad of figures disporting themselves upon the ice, there are always a few playing a game with clubs similar to our own and in attitudes that leave no doubt that the game has some kinship to our own game of golf.



The only picture of Dutch golf showing a ball being driven from a tee. From a copper engraving by Luiken, Amsterdam, 1719

Both these games possess nearly all the features of golf excepting the essential one, a hole, and it is upon this one peculiar feature that the Scottish origin of golf is hung. Not even the discovery of the illustration which heads this article had any power to sway this conviction, for, the first mention of golf in Scotland dates back to 1457, whereas, this illustration from a Book of Hours is given a date of 1500-1520. The Rev. John Kerr practically ignores its significance by stating that "we notice a tendency on the part of many to 'read into' the pictures more of modern golf than they can bear." And the late Garden Smith, lightly sets this evidence aside, rather too lightly we think, by writing in the *Royal and Ancient Game of Golf* that "The Picture is undoubtedly interesting as the sole scrap of evidence, other than Scottish, that exists of any club-and-ball

game in which the mark is a hole in the ground: but its importance and significance have been absurdly overstated...

But the very fact that no other hint or suggestion of holing out with a club is to be found in any other Continental picture or record, at least suggests the possibility that this picture is not a representation of a Flemish game but of the Scottish golf. The Flemish artist-monk might easily have seen golf at Leith and Musselburgh. But even if the picture can be accepted as a proof that the hole was also a continental mark, or even if it were the fact that it was quite a usual and well-recognized feature in foreign club-and-ball games, that would not prove that the Scots golfers borrowed the idea."

But another "scrap of evidence" has come to light. Another Book of Hours has been discovered which throws more conclusive light upon the similarity of a continental game of the XVI century to our own game of golf. I refer you to the illustration upon the first page. What is interesting in regard to these two pictures is that both artists show the golfer as kneeling when putting and that the mark in both instances is a hole; but, most interesting of all, this new discovery shows a golfer actually at the finish of a full shot. There can be no doubt that we have here before us the earliest illustration known of an actual game of golf in progress.

The little manuscript from which this illustration is taken is described in a catalogue of an English bookseller as follows:
THE GOLF BOOK OF HOURS; HORAE
B.V.M. AD USUM ROMANUM, cum
Calendario.

MANUSCRIPT ON THE FINEST VELLUM,
16mo. (4 ins. X 3 ins.), ff. 183, *beautifully written in a transitional gothic script with numerous small initials, 10 very fine miniatures, and 49 borders, 43 of which are historiated with drawings of sports and pastimes INCLUDING GOLF, various allegorical and historical subjects etc., each of the 24 pages of the Calendar being surrounded by a border containing a medallion with the sign of the Zodiac and a representation of the varied rural occupations of the month by a most accomplished FLEMISH artist; in a modern binding of white morocco covered with geometrical tooling inlaid in various colours in imitation of a Charles V. binding, with his*

device "Plus ultra" and the imperial Eagle on the sides, silver clasps, gilt gauffered edges About A.D. 1510

An exquisite little volume which former owners have stated, and with much *vraisemblance*, to have been executed by command of the Emperor Maximilian I. for presentation to his grandson, afterwards Charles V. The reasons given for this assumption are, firstly, the Emperor's advice to his grandson forming the first page of the volume, viz.: "*Deum time, Paupes sustie, Memento Finis*," and secondly, the presence on p. 64 of an escutcheon bearing the device of Charles V. "*Plus ultra*." Apart, however, from its imperial associations, the volume contains perhaps the most interesting collection of drawings of children's games and sports in existence.

It will be noted that both these manuscripts were written and illuminated by a Flemish artist. They were not done in Holland; but because of this it does not follow that they do not represent one type of *het kolven* the Dutch golf. It must be remembered that communication and travel was a very difficult undertaking on the continent in the XVI century. Such a thing as a standard of anything could not be maintained throughout the length and breadth of any country. Local customs and dialects predominated which showed themselves as much in the pastimes of the people as in anything else.

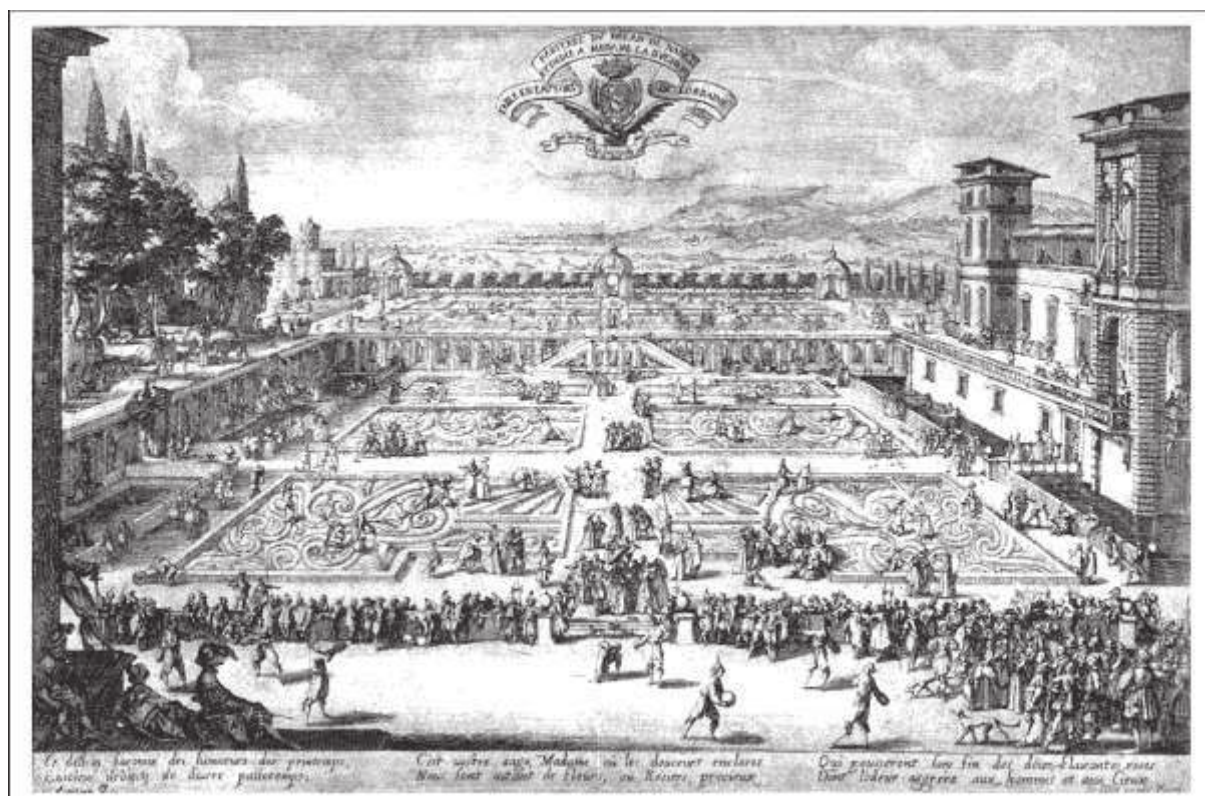
Only in such pastimes as were followed by the nobility could standards be maintained for they had the wherewithal to travel and took their games with them. This Dutch game of *het kolven* was evidently so popular that its devotees played it the year round and under every imaginable condition. Owing to a lack of links land, with its short grass, it was necessarily a winter game on ice in Holland. In the summer it was played along the streets and by ways of the country side, and, for more convenience, it was brought into the confines of a court which were attached to inns and took on some characteristics of its own. But this game of *het kolven* where it could be played under proper conditions in the summer time, as in Flanders, was the game of golf. Whether its origin was continental or Scottish is not for me to say.

The same remarks can be made of *jeu de mail*. There was a country form of this game which was called *chicane* played along road ways with some post, church door, etc. as an objective to reach in fewer strokes than the opponent. This game when brought to the cities was enclosed with palings in a space some 500 yards long by 50 wide and was known as the game of Pall Mall which Pepys mentions in his diary. It became further degraded when it was brought from the Pall Mall court into the house and placed upon a table becoming known in time as the game of billiards. Pall Mall proper survives to-day in the game of croquet.

The opportunity of a game surviving in its original form seems wholly dependent upon a continuance of those conditions which render its play possible, and further, whether the game as originally played was developed to such a state as to possess in the manner of its playing a holding interest. Dutch golf on the ice, because it lacked the hole of golf, has disappeared and

only survives in a court game with little resemblance to its original form. *Chicane*, the country form of *jeu de mail*, was only known to be played in one place, Montpellier, France, a few years ago, and even its followers there were compelled to leave their accustomed playing grounds the roads, because of traffic, and build for themselves a number of artificial by-ways in a large field.

But our form of club-and-ball game, because it had developed to its, highest state when a hole was the objective and not a stake, rock or other land mark, gave mankind a game possessing a root idea of compelling interest. No degraded form could satisfy one who had once played it. It is therefore, first to its perfection as a game and second to the links lands of Scotland which furnished the permanent conditions to render its play possible through the hundreds of years that form its historical period that we must attribute its survival to-day. Back of that we know nothing.



The Parterre, at Nancy

This etching by Jacques Callot done in 1621, shows in the foreground a game of jeu de paume in progress and along the center walk of the parterre a game of Pall Mall.



THE HEZLET - A UNIQUE GOLFING FAMILY

John Hanna



Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Jackson Hezlet was married to Emily Mary Linzee, and they lived in Bovagh House, Aghadowey, in County Londonderry. He was Captain of Royal Portrush Golf club in 1900, and his wife was Captain of the Ladies' Branch in 1898 and 1899. They had five children, the first four were girls and the last a boy. All the children inherited the golfing genes, and in particular, those of their mother. The family were reasonably well-to-do and golf was very much a part of their social and sporting lives. It is clear these girls did not have to work yet they will have required considerable financial backing for their golfing exploits. What a golfing family they became, and what credit they brought to the Portrush Ladies' Golf Club. The Club was founded in 1891 as a Branch of the Royal County Golf Club, later to become the Royal Portrush Golf Club.



The Hezlet sisters, May at the back From left: Violet, Emily and Florence

Mrs Hezlet must have been quite a character. She became a member of the Ladies' Committee at Portrush in 1894, when she still had a young family. Charles O Hezlet, her youngest, was still just three years old. In 1897 the previous method of selecting the next Captain of the Ladies' Branch was altered.

For the first time an election was to take place. Mrs Adair, the second Captain of the Club

proposed Mrs Hezlet, while Miss Cox, the third Captain proposed Miss Brownrigg.



Mrs Emily Hezlet Captain of Royal Portrush Ladies' Golf Club 1898 and 1899.

It was thought by all that both ladies merited their selection; Mrs Hezlet had served on the Committee since 1894 and was a golfer of some distinction. Miss Brownrigg, while she had only been on the Committee for a year had won Lord Eldon's prize in the British Ladies'

Championship in 1895, and reached the quarter-finals. She had played number two on the Irish Ladies' team compared to Mrs Hezlet who had been number four. Miss Brownrigg won by a very narrow margin, but the following year the election process was scrapped as being unsatisfactory and Mrs Hezlet was the sole nominee.

She was Captain in both 1898 and 1899 and remained on the Committee until her death, which occurred during the Second World War. As a golfer she never quite achieved the feats of her children, but, nonetheless, she was a great competitor. She competed in every British Ladies' Championship from 1893 until 1924, an incredible span of 32 years. It would be totally outrageous in present times, but she played in her last British Championship aged 72, and was 77 when she last competed in the Irish Close Championship of 1929. She played for the Irish team on four occasions, the last time being in the Home Internationals of 1910.

With this background, coming from a wealthy family and steeped in the early history of the game, it is not surprising they were probably the greatest golfing family ever, certainly in Ireland, and also produced the greatest woman golfer of her era. An example of the strength of the family was demonstrated in April 1901 when Mrs Hezlet accepted a challenge match between herself and her four daughters against a strong team made up from other members of the Ladies' Branch at Portrush. Included in this team was the great Rhona Adair, winner of the British Ladies' Championship in 1900 and 1903, Irish Ladies' Champion in 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903. The Hezlets won the match by 4 ½ to ½, a whitewash being avoided when Mrs Hezlet halved her match.



A similar match was played in 1907, when a gentleman, by the name of T H Miller, who just happened to be the Vice-President of the Ladies' Golfing Union, had said that as the Hezlets were winning so many golf championships "it was time they were put in their place." It did not quite work out according to Mr Miller's plan. He lost to May by the margin of 10 and 8. He insisted that they should play on until he won a hole. 16 down after 16 he eventually halved the last two holes!



Miss Emily Hezlet

The eldest of the girls was Miss Emily, who in international golfing circles would have been the least well-known, but she was a familiar figure around Portrush for all of her life. While she may not have shared the enthusiasm of her sisters for championship golf she did have some success. She was nonetheless a semi-finalist in the Irish Ladies' Championship in 1895 and the beaten finalist in 1900. A tireless worker for the Portrush Ladies' Branch she was Captain in 1920 and 1921, and remained on the Committee until her death in 1958.

Miss Violet was the third daughter and was twice runner-up in the Irish Ladies' Championship. In 1900 she lost to Miss Rhona Adair at Portrush by 9 and 7. At Lahinch in 1909 she lost to Miss Ormsby by 4 and 3. She made the semi-finals on at least five occasions. In 1911 she had her greatest success when she reached the final of the British Ladies'

Championship, but lost to Miss Dorothy Campbell by 3 and 2 at Portrush.



Miss Violet Hezlet

Florence Hezlet was the youngest of the daughters, and she had a most unenviable record of having been defeated in the final of seven championships. She reached the final of the Irish Championship on five occasions. Her opponent in 1905, 1906 and 1908 was her sister May, who defeated her at Portsalon by 2 and 1, at Newcastle by 3 and 1, and at Portrush by 5 and 4. She reached the final again in 1912, but lost to Miss Mabel Harrison by 5 and 3 at Portsalon. In 1920 she lost to Miss Janet Jackson by 5 and 4 at Portrush. Florence reached the final of the British Ladies' in 1907, but she lost again to her sister May, and in 1909 when she lost to Miss Dorothy Campbell.



Miss Violet and Miss Florence Hezlet

May Hezlet was the second daughter and was born in Gibraltar in 1882 where her father was based with the British Army. The family moved to Northern Ireland when she was aged seven. She began playing golf at Portrush aged nine, and won her first competition when she was just eleven years old, playing with just a driver, a cleek (or driving iron), a mashie and a putter. She made dramatic progress and as a fifteen year old was runner-up in the Irish Championship. She just lost on the last green to Miss Magill of Royal County Down, this Championship was played at Malone Golf Club.



Miss May holes the winning putt at the Matterhorn hole in the 1899 final at the County Down Golf Club

Her next success was probably the highlight of her golfing career, when she defeated, the other great lady golfer from Portrush, Miss Rhona Adair in the final of the 1899 Irish Championship at Newcastle by 5 and 4. The following week, having just celebrated her 17th birthday she won the British Ladies' Championship at Portrush.

She became the youngest ever winner of the Championship, a record she held for 112 years until Lauren Taylor won the title in 2011, aged just 16 years old.

May won the British Ladies' Championship again in 1902 at Deal in Kent. Some of the players were using the new Haskell ball, including May. Her opponent in the 4th round was none other than Miss Adair who, as it happens, was not using the Haskell ball. Disconcerted by being out-driven by her opponent, of whom she was normally longer off the tee, she lost her rhythm. May played magnificent golf and was deadly with her putter. *The Handbook of the Ladies' Golfing Union* describing the match said "these two Irish ladies play so equally that it is never safe

to prophecy who will be the winner when they meet. As a rule, Miss Adair drives the longer ball, but Miss Hezlet is straighter in her short play.” May reached the final and her opponent was Miss Neville. In the 18 hole match Miss Neville went one up at the 17th, but a thunderstorm broke and soaked the players and spectators. Miss Hezlet missed her drive and looked certain to lose, but Miss Neville bunkered her third shot and ended up losing the hole. They halved the first tie hole, and at the 20th Miss Neville’s putt to halve the hole stopped right on the lip of the hole.

The following year at Troon May once again reached the final of the British Ladies’, however she lost to the former tennis champion, Miss Lottie Dod, who had defeated Miss Dorothy Campbell in the semi-final. It was a very tight match Miss Hezlet just losing on the last green. It was 1907 before she was in the final again, this time at County Down. In fact there were three ladies from Royal Portrush in the semi-finals. May played Miss Violet Tynte winning 2 up, while in the other semi Florence was successful and so the final was an all Hezlet affair. May defeated her sister once again by 2 and 1.



Miss May driving over the dunes

In the Irish Ladies’ Championship May also had a great record. Having won it as a sixteen year old in 1899 it was 1904 before she reached the final again. The venue this year was Lahinch and she defeated Miss Walker-Leigh by 4 and 2. The following year at Portsalon her opponent in the final was her sister, Florence, who lost by 5 and 4. In 1906 the same two ladies reached the final at County Down and May was successful again, by the margin of 2 and 1. At Dollymount the next year she had a chance to equal her fellow Portrush member’s record of

winning the Championship in four consecutive years.

Unfortunately she lost against Miss Magill of County Down in the quarter-finals. This loss did not deter her as she was a finalist in 1908 at Royal Portrush when the unfortunate Florence lost to her sister again. May married the next year and was unable to defend her title. Her husband the Reverend A E Ross became the Bishop of Tuam, and they later moved to England. Tragically all her trophies and memorabilia were lost in the London Blitz. As Mrs Ross she had no further successes at the top level as she concentrated on being a minister’s wife. In addition to her golf May was very involved in the activities of Royal Portrush and the Irish Ladies Golf Union. She was Honorary Secretary of Portrush Ladies’ in 1903, was Captain of the Ladies’ Branch in 1905, aged just 23. Incidentally in 1904 May’s domestic handicap was +7; in fact such was the esteem in which she and Rhona Adair were held that the LGU handbook listed their handicaps as scratch – for life! All other players at that time, no matter what their achievements were given a scratch handicap for only three to six years.

In addition to all the golf she played May also found time to write one of the earliest instruction books for lady golfers, *Ladies’ Golf* first published in 1904 with a second edition in 1907





Irish Ladies' International Team 1903: Seated from left: Miss Magill, Miss Rhona Adair, Miss May Hezlet, Miss Violet Hezlet, Miss M E Stuart; Standing from left: Miss N Graham, Miss M Murray, Miss C E Perry, Miss Murray, Miss Florence Hezlet.

While the Hezlet sisters may be well known in Ireland, not that many people will be aware that it was their relationship with two sisters from the United States of America, which laid the foundation for the Curtis Cup. Miss Harriot S Curtis and her sister, Margaret from Boston Massachusetts, dominated the local scene in a similar manner to the Hezlets. The Hezlets were competing in the British Ladies' Championship at Cromer in 1905 and so were the Curtis sisters. In fact there were enough Americans playing to make up a team and an unofficial match was arranged representing England and the United States. There were seven players on each team, but quite why it was called 'England' is obscure as it included players from Ireland and Scotland. The second game was Miss Margaret Curtis against Miss May Hezlet; the fourth couple were Miss Harriot Curtis against Miss Elinor Neville, while they were followed by Miss Lockwood against Miss Florence Hezlet. The Curtis sisters came to County Down in 1907, and in the opening stroke play event Miss Harriot Curtis scored 88, this was three strokes behind the leader Miss Durlacher, and two behind Miss May Hezlet. In the second round of the match play Miss Harriot defeated Miss Violet at the first tie hole, while in the third round Miss May was too good for Miss Margaret defeating her by 3 and 2. Miss Harriot also lost in the third round to Miss Titterington.

Perhaps the first seeds had already been sown when in 1903 Rhona Adair, of Portrush Golf Club, visited America and was a great success, winning sixteen trophies and only losing one match. It was Mrs Griscom, the mother of Frances the winner of the 1900 US Ladies' Championship, who had invited Rhona to the US. In a series of four matches played at Merion Country Club she played four of the most prominent American lady golfers. One of these was a certain Miss Peggy Curtis. In an interview.

Rhona told the American press that 'our ten best ladies would defeat your ten best ladies, but the margin would be very small, and in a year or two there might be none at all.' Miss Curtis took the bait and the Curtis Cup matches were created.

On the death of her husband, May returned to live in the family home at Aghadowey and in 1923 was appointed the first Ladies' President at Portrush Ladies' and also became a Life Vice-President of the ILGU.

In comparison to the leisurely life of his sisters Charles had to work for a living. He joined the British Army, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Antrim Royal Garrison Artillery on the 8th February 1912. He joined the forces in France in 1914 and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order following action at Cambrai. He was mentioned in despatches three times when he was Acting Major. Charles enjoyed most of his local golfing success before the outbreak of the First World War. At Portrush he won The Alexander Cup in 1906, 1910 and 1912; The President's Cup in 1908 and 1910; The Adair Shield in 1908, 10, 11, 12, and 1913, and after the war in 1919, 26, 27, 35 and 1936; The Richardson Cup in 1937 and 1949. A summary of his major golfing achievements will indicate that he was also a very competent golfer.

References

- Stewart-Moore, Kath** *Royal Portrush Ladies – a backward glance*. Private 1992
Gilleece, Dermot and John Redmond, *Irish Ladies' Golf Union 1893 -1993* Private 1993

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Championships – The Amateur - Runner-up in 1914 losing to J L C Jenkins at Sandwich by 3 and 2; Irish Amateur Open – Winner in 1926 and 1929, runner-up in 1923 and 1925; Irish Amateur Close Winner in 1920; Welsh Amateur Open runner-up 1923; Open Championship of Ireland – leading amateur in 1927 and 1929; Surrey Amateur Open Winner 1928.

International Matches Walker Cup – 1924, 26, and 1928; Welsh International 1922, Home Internationals Ireland 1923 – 1925, 1927-1931. Inter-Club Tournaments Royal Portrush All-Ireland Barton Shield team 1922 and Senior Cup team in 1923.

Other – The St George's Challenge Cup 1924; Worplesdon Scratch Foursomes with Molly Gourlay in 1929 and 1930.

FIRST IMAGES OF GOLF IN PARIS

From “L’Illustré Soleil du Dimanche”, Feb. 25th, 1900

Before the “Golf de Paris” was established at La Boulie, Versailles, a small nine holes course was laid out at Le Mesnil-le-Roi. There are very few documents related to this early place where golf was played from 1896 until 1901. We are very pleased to share with our readers this short text published in February 1900 in a weekly magazine. These photographs are certainly the earliest known of golfers playing there.

One of the games from the other side of the channel which seems to get a high interest in France is the Scottish game of Golf. At a first glance, this game is certainly not gripping as the player has to strike a ball with a stick and hole it in a succession of holes. But for the initiated, Golf is a different matter. It's a game of skills – lot of skills. The variety of exercises and actions is more than enough to get a trained sportsman tired. This is what claims Mr Victor Collins, an outstanding player and a founder of the *Société de Golf de Paris* located at Mesnil-le-Roi, not far from Paris.

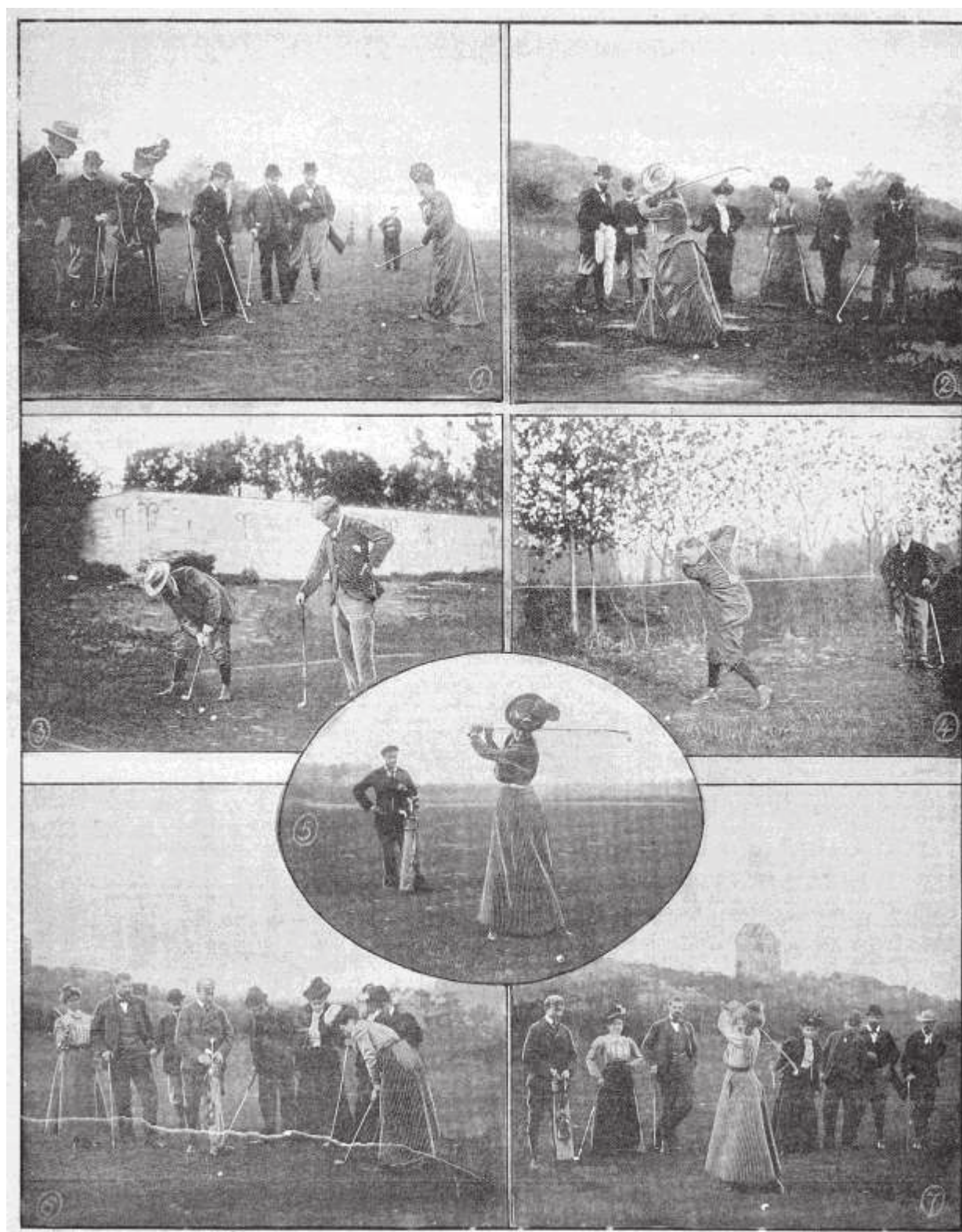
In any case, muscular strength is useless as, paradoxically, the harder you strike, the lesser chance you get to reach the goal. In fact, we shouldn't say “striking the ball” but rather “swinging” or “sweeping” it. With such a skill, the player would give the ball enough speed to injure anybody crossing the path. And yet, the

goal is not only to through the ball in the far; often, the hole you play is only at a few meters and you need to adjust your game accordingly.

The Parisian golfers we met at Mesnil-le-Roi kindly accepted a demonstration, so we are able to show to our readers a full page with pictures illustrating the game paled by the English aristocracy.

A good course should be large enough to offer eighteen pots. The one in Mesnil-le-Roi, being pretty small, has only nine. This is why the question arose to finding another ground close to the city. Prince Murat, an outstanding sportsman, might give up a small part of his big property located in Achères – for as far as he keeps the right of hunting on the land. It seems now clear that in the near future, the Parisian golfer will be able to play the game with elbow room.





1. Playing the 9th « pot »
3. Approaching the 8th.
5. A brassie shot on the 7th
7. A nice “sweeping” shot

2. « Sweeping » the pond fairway
 4. « Pushing » to the 9th
 6. Finish of a fantastic “poursome” [sic]
- Photographs by Gribayeduff.*

LEARNING GOLF IN THE CITY OF PARIS

After the French magazine “Le Golf”, 1928



The 1920s marked the renewal of golf in France. The editor Plumon started to publish the yearly guide of golf on the Continent and also launched a new golf magazine “Le Golf”. So from June 1925, “Tennis et Golf” was no longer the only golf magazine. Even better, “Le Golf” was then the only magazine fully dedicated to the game of golf in France. This is also at that time that the city of Paris started offering “golf schools”. No surprise if the magazine “Le Golf” published an article related to these training places. We are translating and adapting here a significant paper on this topic.

Golfer’s Club

It was founded in the mid 20s, with Mr Henri Pate as President, deputy and past State Secretary of Sports. A few years later, the Golfer’s Club was listing about 900 “pupils” – which was certainly the largest number of participants in any such Society. It was located in the very centre of Paris (5 avenue Gabriel – which is very close to the Champs Elysées).



Pierre Alsuguren

Novices of the game can find here all the necessary elements to discover this sport on an artificial practice where each type of stroke can be learnt under the control of a professional. The method is the standard one: learning how to grip the club based on the type of stroke, what should be the best stance, etc ...

In addition to the golf section, the members of the Golfer’s Club can find a fencing room, an athletic room, but also a reading room, a dance room as well as a bar or a restaurant.

Once the beginner got enough training, usually after 3 to 4 months, he can go and play at Port-Marly (a few miles west of Paris) where the club has an extremely well located golf course.

On top of a perfect organisation, the Golfer’s Club offers some innovative aspects: it is the only one organising short trips to other clubs to play “inter-club” competitions. This is also an excellent advertising for the Society.

Palais du Tennis

This Society is located 147 avenue de Versailles, another posh area of Paris and has hired the well known pro Curely. At any time

of the day you'll find there someone training himself.

Mr. Curely is a modest man when he confesses that the teaching methods there are the same as in any other place – as it is extremely difficult to be innovative. But his claim is the clarity of the explanations and the fact that the results are good: comparing the results between two beginners, one having started directly on the course and the other indoor, the second was hitting the ball more accurately than the first one.



Curely

Also, Mr. Curely is a strong supporter of public golf courses and he believes that this would be an excellent business for whoever started it. The reason is that many of the new players are marking time, just waiting that a club accepts their application – so they need such a structure.

Firmin Cavallo school

This school is located 17 rue de Marignan at half a mile distance from the Golfer's Club. The professional Firmin Cavallo (often called "Fifi

Cavallo") cleverly redesigned an old stable¹ into an excellent "indoor course".

Mr Cavallo has a twenty years experience in teaching golf and says that this game has no longer any secret to him!

According to him: "this sport is entering a new era and never in the past, the fad for golf was so strong. Just have a look at my appointment book and you'll see what a busy man I am".



Fifi (Firmin) Cavallo

"We definitely lack of golf courses. I have pupils who are waiting for months to be accepted in a club."

Fifi Cavallo continues "The true solution would be to have public courses. But who will start such initiative? And yet golf is not as expensive as it is said: it is possible to find old refurbished clubs and lost balls are found in large quantities making the game very affordable.

Mr. Turner.

Finally, we interviewed Mr. Turner who was tearing his hair out! He is looking for new premises and was unsuccessful, until now, but gives golf lessons.

¹ It is funny to read that « Mr Cavallo» (the name means "horse" in Italian) established his Society in an old stable!

Mr. Turner's idea is to put the player as close as possible to real conditions he could find on a course. So (as all his colleagues) he is explain the exercise in a place surrounded with a net: this unable the pupil to be trained in a tiny room. For the putting and pitching, Mr. Turner has a special method *[curiously not reported in the original paper!]*

Mr. Turner is very happy with his pupils as they are soon able to play on any golf course.

As all other professionals, Mr. Turner noticed that during the last few years, there was a

significant increase in the number of players but also in the quality of their game.

Finally, this kind professor also admits that it is urgent to establish public courses. They will certainly be very successful as French people are sportsmen and it would be sufficient to make them discovering the game to expect seeing them falling in love of it.

He also emphasize on the example of England, where public courses are often established at the expenses of the city, with a good profit.

(See also a few pictures page 25)

UNDER THE MIDNIGHT SUN

B.E. Anderson and M. Lindberg

“Under the Midnight sun” was first published about 1965, in a book by B.T. Batsford Ltd. It was contrituted by B.E.Anderson who was golf correspondent of ‘Gothenburg Hansels Dem Stöfarts-Tidning’. This paper was sent to us by John Lovell, from Australia, who suggested that it might be a nice introduction to our next EAGHC meeting.



Golf is one of those British exports to Sweden which—like the provision of mercenaries – enjoys considerable antiquity. The difference between the two appears to have been that while the Scots caught on pretty quickly (they settled in considerable numbers around Gothenburg) golf took much longer.

The game, so far as Swedes are concerned, really dates from 1891 when the Gothenburg Golf Club was formed on British initiative, but it

was another sixty years before it began fascinating Swedes in the way it has affected, say, the Japanese. Now, it ranks with ice hockey as the fastest growing game in the country.

In 1952 there were 6,500 Swedish golfers. Today, 21,000 enjoy the game at eighty or more clubs scattered all over the country right up to the Polar Circle. A total of nineteen of these

have 18-hole courses and more than twenty others are now extending their 9-hole courses.

One reason for the increasing popularity of the game has been the country's enhanced prosperity, which has provided golfers with sufficient time as well as money for the sport. And the Swedes, democratic in all things, have arranged matters so that it is a pastime without class distinction. Thus, the national team includes a police constable, a grocer and a shipyard worker. In several industrial towns, big firms and local authorities actively assist in providing courses with the result that individual holes are sometimes named after sponsoring industries.

Eager Swedish golfers are also building their own courses. One of the most interesting examples of this is the nine-hole Flommen club at Falsterbo. It was in the 1930s that some young caddies at Falsterbo decided that they could not afford the fees of a big club. So, they formed their own Falsterbo Golfing Society and began playing oil nine holes laid out on the grazing meadows north of the more famous championship course (where the 1963 European Team Championship was held).

This pioneering approach had its advantages and its drawbacks. While grazing cattle were useful in cutting back grass on the fairways, the greens needed barbed wire to preserve them. By the end of 1935, the society had thirty-four members paying an entrance fee of 1s. 6d. and a monthly subscription varying from 1 1/2d. to 9d. according to age.

In 1946, when the club's founders were approaching the age of twenty-one, the club proper was formed. In the same year, four of the original members qualified for the Swedish Match Play Championships and two reached the semi-finals. Subscriptions at Flommen are still very low; membership continues to increase and potential champions are still being produced.

As well as the championship links and the nine-hole course, Falsterbo has as its neighbour the Ljunghusen Golf Club, where a nine hole course is being built to supplement the full-size round which already exists there.

As he drives north along the west coast of Sweden the tourist will find a number of other

good courses including Rya on the Sound between Sweden and Denmark; Mölle, a course which has no bunkers since it is built on protected hills (called Kullaberg); Bastad, as renowned a centre of lawn tennis as of golf and, finally, the most famous of all at Tylösand. This course – another which is being augmented by a nine-hole round – was the scene of the 1962 match between Britain and the Rest of Europe. It is beautifully carved out of vast strips of forest and rarely seems crowded, even during the summer.

If Sweden's golfers are not short of space, however, they do carry the handicap of a short season. The enthusiast may decide to pursue the sun through courses scattered over nearly 1,000 miles from north to south but in the north the golfing year is very short indeed and even in Ostersund, near the geographical centre of Sweden, greens are not open until just before midsummer. In the south, around Stockholm, golf is possible only from April to November.

When the season does arrive, however, it is one which lasts virtually twenty-four hours a day. At Ostersund, in fact, there is an amusing competition open to any visitor which begins at 7 p.m. on Midsummer's Eve with the first round of a 36-hole stableford. The game continues until 5 a.m. with a generous break at about midnight for a substantial smorgasbord meal affording among other things a great number of different types of pickled herring. There is more to such a game than golf: the unforgettable experience of seeing the sun blaze on snowclad mountains at 1 a.m. and, a few hours later, reflect its light from the lake that lies like a mirror beside the course.

The greatly increased popularity of golf during recent years, particularly in such cities as Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö has, of course, made for crowded courses in these urban areas. One club near Gothenburg filled 200 vacancies in two days after expanding membership to mark the opening of another nine holes.

The situation now is that the larger clubs, with entrance fees exceeding 30 guineas and annual subscriptions of 25 guineas, have between 800 and 900 members each. At such holiday resorts as Tylösand, Bastad and Falsterbo the player hoping for a round (likely to last up to five hours) has to book in advance.

Foreign visitors—who are always welcome—and Swedes alike—may also participate in a number of "golfing weeks" being arranged at certain clubs during the holiday season. These contests are often run in two or three divisions. Green fees for visitors, incidentally, vary from 15s. to 30s. at week-ends.

What is distinctly Swedish about Swedish golf? One of the obvious differences is the degree of equality which women players enjoy here (as elsewhere in Swedish life). The ladies play regularly in the same club competitions as well as enjoying—in some clubs—special "ladies' days". Since the game has developed comparatively recently, the emphasis has been on building courses, so that clubhouses are still sometimes no more than a hope for the future.

The average Swede doesn't mind this and if he finds conditions somewhat spartan – no caddies, no restaurants, no bar – compared with British standards he is likely to remark that Swedish clubs are open to anyone regardless of his education or social standing.

What is more, it is likely that most of the members of any club will have contributed greatly during their spare time to the creation of the club. Catering, for instance, is sometimes done on a rota basis among the lady members. Full-time secretaries are employed only by a few big clubs and even the green-keeping staff seems thinner on the ground than in Britain. These things have not deterred foreign golfers from enjoying their visits to Sweden, for the best of the Swedish courses are good by any standard and the atmosphere is distinctly friendly.

Nor does the absence of fireside comforts seem to have prevented the appearance of a fair number of Swedes of good European class in recent years. These have included the winners of the European Team Championships at Barcelona in 1959 and Brussels, 1961.

The grand old man of Swedish golf is Erik Runfelt, fifteen times national champion and thirteen times senior champion. In 1960, at the age of sixty-seven, he was still runner-up in the senior competition. Major Runfelt is one of four golfing brothers, three of whom became national champions. He was also, until recently, general secretary of the Swedish Golf Union

and is still active as one of the union's magazine editors.

Among the internationals, three have proved outstanding during the past decade. Lennart Leinborn, a police constable, is the only player to have succeeded in winning the Match Play Championship more than once since 1954; Gunnar Carlander, a remarkably gifted player, became champion at 16; G. A. Bielke, the most colourful of them all, has a brave style which has given him a great public following.

Together, the last two make a remarkable pair. When Bielke and Carlander opposed Lamaze and Cros (France) in the European Team Championship at Ravenstein in Brussels in 1961 they were losing badly on the sixth hole. Carlander had a socket and the ball rolled under a bush. Bielke, using his brassie with a short back swing, managed to reach the fringe of the green and Carlander holed out to win the hole.

The Swedes were still trailing, however, when Carlander sliced his second shot on the fifteenth and it had to be extracted from under a hedge. Bielke lay flat and used his No. 2 iron with one hand. The ball travelled only a foot or so and Carlander had to kneel to play it. Bielke finally sank the chip for a par five. The Frenchman, on the green in two, took three putts and the hole was halved. Amazingly enough, the Swedes won the match on the eighteenth with a birdie.

The same afternoon, Carlander played Lamaze and went out in six under par in spite of taking three putts on one of the greens. He was seven under par when he won on the fifteenth. Bielke was five up against Mourgue d'Algue after 11 holes but the Frenchman finished with seven consecutive birdies. Bielke answered with birdies on the fourteenth, fifteenth and eighteenth and won the match, by one hole.

These games are vividly remembered by Swedish golfers as their finest hours. After the European cup was brought back to Sweden for the second time in 1961 it was lost only to the outstanding English team led by Michael Bonallack in 1963—the year in which the contest was held at Falsterbo.



The school was hosted by "Le Palais du Tennis" and most of the place was

occupied by tennis courses. A modest



The location is a posh area of Paris

A PASSION FOR GOLF HISTORY AND COLLECTION

A section open to all our members



An introduction to this section, by JBK – After a dinner in Paris with Leif, our new President, Elsa and Huguette, our wives, we decided that we'll start a new column in Golfika Magazine. The idea was to share between all members how started our passion for the history of the game... and if we are collecting, what triggered off our lovely craze. We also decided, Leif and I, that we'll initiate the series. So, this issue of Golfika Magazine is bringing the first episode of what we expect being a long affair. Please send your story to Stephan Filanovitch: editor@golfika.com

Episode 1 – Leif Einarsson – Sweden's Oldest Golf Clubs? *The Story Behind The Headline.*

In the midst of the 1980s I happened to overhear a conversation between an old man and the owner of a golf shop. The gentleman was asking the owner if he would be interested in buying an old set— A nice canvas bag and a bunch of hickories.

“Absolutely not! We are not buying that sort of junk”, was the reply. In a sorrowful mood the old man left the shop. Having overheard the brief conversation I was intrigued, I ran out and asked the old chap to show me what he had in the bag. There were about 15 old hickory clubs. As I had never seen hickory clubs before, I really had no idea what they were nor how much they might be worth, I just listened to his story; His grandfather had played golf in Gothenburg in the early 1900s. He had moved abroad in 1930 and his clubs had been left in a shed ever since. I found the clubs very attractive and he needed some money, so for 1500 SEK (150 Euros) I went home with the trash, put them in my attic and forgot all about it.

Some years later, an old friend turned 50 and being told that he was interested in old golf clubs I suddenly remembered my clubs. As a

birthday treat, I presented him with a Mashie Hammer cleek, marked George Roberts Gothenburg GC. (The specific information about the clubs I acquired much later, at the time I didn't have the slightest clue).

To make a long story short, the bag included: Four smooth faced F H Ayres clubs from 1885-95, three Spalding Hammer brand, engraved with the name of George Roberts, professional at Gothenburg GC 1911-27, a set of four Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Company irons and a driver, all with Max Wellens' name engraved (also a pro at Gothenburg GC). There was also one ladies mashie stamped P. Roberts Southport & Ainsdale, Birkdale. Could he be the forth brother? Charles Roberts at Woolton GC was the oldest of the brothers and he taught George his job. Woolton was the name of the golf club where he had worked prior to leaving for Sweden.

This is probably news for Peter Georgiady as this connection, both to Woolton and Gothenburg, as well as the fact that Max Wellens had been working both at Gothenburg GC 1929-32 and at Djursholm 1933-39, all go unmentioned in his “Compendium of British

Club Makers”. The most sensational club included was a bulldog brassie/spoon made by George’s youngest brother Edwin (Ted) Roberts, pro at Stockholm GC 1914-1978 (Yes 64 years!) Additionally there were also a couple of unmarked woods from the same era.

These clubs mark the beginning of my collecting life, a collection which now includes golf books in Swedish (I have got about six hundred titles up till now) and about the same amount of books written in English, mostly dated before 1950, as well as a selection of

hickories made by a pro who have worked in Sweden.

F H Ayres clubs still remain my main interest. I have some 40 different clubs from this London based company both with their “ Maltese Cross “ cleek mark or just simply stamped with F H AYRES in block letters. If you have a club from this maker/retailer, please let me know.

Could this story be the proof that my clubs are the oldest known clubs connected to Sweden? Who knows!

Episode 2 – JBK – Serendipity in Golf Collecting

My passion started in 1988 when I discovered that golf was a much older game that I could have suspected.

It was in the autumn. I was waiting in my car and decided to listen to the radio. The journalist was presenting a new book by André-Jean Lafaurie. I knew the writer as, at that time, he was the editor of a French magazine: *Golf Européen*. He was also a fine journalist on Canal-Plus a TV channel, broadcasting all the major golf events and offering a monthly golf magazine. His comments were often made in duet, with Bernard Pascassio, the great French champion player.

André-Jean just wrote and published a book on golf history. The book was a strong in-quarto, 458 pages of heavy pages, relating the complete history of golf, from its origins in 1304 until now. I always liked books – all kind of books; I appreciated the style of André-Jean when he was commenting golf events on the TV; I suspected that golf had a fantastic history: Three good reasons to buy the book. And to buy it soon, as there was an additional incentive: a special price before the end of the year!

The history was very complete, and, as a novice, I didn’t find any reason to buy more books on the origins of golf ... except that Andre-Jean was referring to a book on Golf written as early as 1911 by Arnaud Massy. At that time, I was not introduced in the world of collecting and

imagined that it must be impossible to find such a book – except in important libraries. Another route ...

It is several years later, in 1995, that I really caught the virus of collecting. Just by chance. It was a sunny week-end in April. With my wife, Huguette, I was driving back home from our golf club, le Vaudreuil, in Normandie. But instead of running fast by the motorway, we decided that we had plenty of time and we took the long way round.

Huguette always liked browsing for anything and nothing at antique shops. So, when she saw a sign indicating such a place, she asked me to make a stop, which I did – accompanying her in the shop. When I entered the Aladdin’s cave I saw a display with lots and lots of old postcards. So, instead of just waiting, I asked the seller if, by chance, he had any *golf* postcards. I knew nothing about postcards and, as soon as I asked the question, I thought that it was a stupid one. But, to my great surprise, the dealer was not laughing at me and replied “let me see if I have something!” Then, followed an even greater surprise: he showed me two or three postcards from the turn of the century which looked so fantastic that I bought them for a few francs. Of course, I still have them in my collection. . One of them is certainly the most hackneyed postcard in France: Vichy the club-house reflecting in the lake.

This event was so surprising to me that I decided to learn more on postcards. On the next day, I visited the bookshop, close to my house to see if they have something of the topic.. They were selling the “Neudin” – a yearly book on collecting postcards.

The first pages were, as each year, a short introduction to the history of postcards – an excellent introduction to me. I also found a bi-monthly magazine “Cartes Postales Collection” with a long list of small-ads. Most of them were published by people looking for postcards but a few were selling.

I mailed a few letters (the internet was not yet developed as it is nowadays) and got a few proposals. The first one from a seller named Paulus (soon after, he retired from the business). I got my first Pau postcard featuring a nice golfing scene. The second one is M. Frasnetti – and I’m happy to say that I’m still in touch with him, with a very friendly contact. It was from Frasnetti that I received my first intriguing postcard. It was a PC from Le Touquet and he was asking 300 francs (45 euro). At that time, I had only a few PCs in my “collection” and never paid more than a few tens francs for a picture. So, what should I do? The picture was fantastic to my novice eyes. I asked Huguette for her help. I was not expecting that two pairs of novice eyes would make an expert decision. But at least, I thought that there was a lower risk of making a mistake. We decided to buy it. I can tell you that I have no regrets. Not only the scene is great, but after more than 15 years of collecting postcards, I only saw once a duplicate.

The final relapse happened a few weeks after the first viral infection. Again in my car, this time driving to the club. The program was dedicated to various antiquarian events and announced a big postcard fair in Paris, in June: Cartexpo. Of course I immediately decided to go there.

Cartexpo was created in 1975, with the renewal of postcard collecting. In 1995, it was still a huge event. Doors were opening at 10am, but when I arrived at 9:30, the queue was already 200 meters long!

That day, I bought 15 golf postcards, doubling the size of my collection. Among the jewels was

a real-photographic postcard of Tom Morris (by J. Patrick) which I paid 100 francs (15 euro).



It was also the same day back home that I decided to start listing my collection and recording it on an Excel file – to the great amusement of Huguette who was wondering why I should take notes of each postcard of a so small collection.

After I decided to mail a small ad to a collecting magazine, I received an offer for 3 golf medals, including a nice one from Monte-Carlo. Far from postcards, but I decided that I should keep them ...

This passion for old paper (books, postcards, magazines, prints – but also sketches and paintings) and for medals is still, after many years, vivid in my heart.

In this short paper, I wanted to prove again – is this really needed? – that chance, when backed by knowledge will always bring you a lot of satisfaction and pleasure. That’s serendipity in collecting.

Pages Glorieuses – Days of Hope and Glory A drawing by Derso and Kelen

JBK (Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak)



Several years ago, when idling about in a flea market in the sunny South of France, during my holidays, I was attracted by a drawing featuring a golfing scene and referring to the Onex Golf Club – which in the past, was the Geneva Golf Club. It was easy to understand that this was a political cartoon and the only additional information I could get from the seller was the inscription he put on the back “Derso & Kelen, Pages Glorieuses, 1932” and the indication that this was #92, printed on “Japan paper”. It is just recently that I found it again when re-ordering some papers and decided to learn more about it. It was easy to identify that this was related to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. Here is a short summary.

After the Great Depression, in 1929, Japan planned to overcome the economic difficulties by expanding its Empire on the Continental Asia. In September 1931, an explosion near the South Manchurian Railway, jointly operated between Japan and China, became the starting point of an important page of History. Now, it is usually recognised that the Japanese military provoked this explosion, but Japan blamed Chinese rebels and took this event as an opportunity to invade Manchuria. Subsequently, China asked for help to the League of Nation. A commission, headed by the Earl of Lytton was instructed by the League to generate a report on the situation.

On 7th of January 1932, Henry L. Stimson, USA Secretary of State delivered notes to both Japan and China stating U.S. opposition to the course of events in Manchuria and announcing that the USA would not recognize any treaty that compromised the sovereignty or integrity of China nor any territorial changes. This position is known as the Stimson Doctrine.

All over 1932, Japan continued expanding their position in Manchuria and, in January 1933, their forces proceeded to extend the boundaries of the new puppet state by an occupation in North China.

In February 1933, The League of Nation asked Japan to leave Manchuria. Japan disregarded this injunction and, in March, leaved ... the League! This was the first big failure of the League of Nations. Unfortunately, several others will follow during the next few years, ending with the tragic situation we all know.

Derso and Kelen.

Alois Derso and Emery Kelen were both born in Hungary; Alois in Baia, in 1888 and his friend Emery eight years later in Gyor. Both were Jews, with similar backgrounds in art. They met by chance in Lausanne in 1922 and became immediately friends. Both passionate about sketching, they published political caricatures for 30 years. They departed Europe to the United States in 1938 but during almost 20 years, they drew many cartoons many of them representing delegates at the League of Nations.

Among their work, a portfolio of 32 plates, captioned in French and English, entitled “Pages Glorieuses – Days of Hope and Glory” was edited in Geneva in 1932. 600 copies were printed by Albert Granchamp, in Anemasse (including 150 on “*Japan paper*” – which, in this case example is especially interesting). One of these plates is related to golf and war.

The drawing we are presenting here is captioned in English: “Please Replace the Turf (The Etiquette of Golf, Rule n° 6)” and then “Members of the Club are requested not to establish any connection between Rule N°6 of the Club and Article 10 of the Covenant of the League”.

Top left of the drawing, we have an additional text in French which translates: Golf Club of Geneva – Onex. Each time a player takes a divot it is his duty to replace it immediately. (Rule N° 6 of Golf Etiquette). The Committee regrets to note that you do not comply with the above rule. He is obliged to request you to strictly submit to this rule, in your own interest as well as for the other players.

Hopefully, Derso & Kelen indicated the names of the politician. This helps to understand the caricature.

The characters.

The major character is clearly Yataro **Sugimura**. He served as Chief of the Japan Office at the League of Nations where he was claiming that “the purpose of the world organization was not to mold all nations into one but to effect a brocade in which each colour played an important role”.

His strong physique was certainly more suited to judo than to golf and the big divot he is taking here represents Manchuria, the land Japan invaded in September 1931.

In front of him, United States Secretary of State in the Hoover Administration, Henry L. **Stimson**, one of the strong opponents to the Japanese action (see the Stimson doctrine, above). In February 1932 he proposed to the

British Government, represented at the League by **Sir John Simon**, next to Stimson on the drawing, that the United States and British Governments issue a joint statement making clear that the two Governments would not recognize as valid any situation created in violation of the international treaties.

Behind Sugimura, we can see, more isolated, **Lord Londonderry**, an Anglo-Irish Peer. He joined the National Government in 1931 where he got the Secretary for Air. He was known for being a warmonger and supporting an Anglo-German friendship.

Above, the two capped people are Joseph **Paul-Boncour** from France and Paul **Hysmans** from Belgium. In 1932 Paul-Boncour will be heading the commission on Manchuria at the League. This affair was a failure, often considered as a personal failure for him. Hysmans, is reminded as being the first President of the League, in 1920.

In the bottom we have more secondary characters for this event. Left corner: **Sir Eric Drummond** is close to receiving the ball on his nose. He served as the League of Nations Secretary General from the origins of the League until 1933 when he became Britain's ambassador to Italy.

The list ends with three people bottom right: André **Tardieu**, who, in February 1932, became for the third time, Premier of France. The Chinese W. W. **Yen**, also known as Yan Huiqing, seems very frightened, clinging the Swiss Giuseppe **Motta**'s neck.

Any additional information would be greatly appreciated. Many thanks.

Wanted Feathery Golf Ball Makers Tools for display in The Danish Golf Museum.
Contact: Poul Erik Jensen, Curator, Danish Golf Museum
mail: p.e.jensen@tv.dk / phone: 0045 75942958



"Please Replace the Turf"
(The Etiquette of Golf, Rule No. 6.)

Le Comité du Golf Club invite ses Membres à ne chercher aucun rapprochement entre la règle N° 6 du Golf et l'article 10 du Pacte de la S.D.N.

Members of the Club are requested not to establish any connection between Rule No. 6 of the Club and Article 10 of the Covenant of the League.

Derso & Kelen, "Days of Hope and Glory", 1932

GOLF ANTIQUES : A REVIEW OF 2011

Kevin McGimpsey



The author who has been the Golf Specialist at Bonhams since 2003 is also a regular contributor to the Golf International magazine; this review appeared in their December 2011 issue.

Introduction.

Golf has not of course been immune to the economic storms and prices have fallen in the past 10 to 15 years.

One problem faced, as with other collectible areas is the lack of younger collectors getting involved. Many of the older collectors are completing collections of all the golf classics, so they are narrowing their searches down to the really rare or the small, elusive and ephemeral.

Long nose clubs once such a mainstay of the golf market have gone the way of long case clocks in terms of demand and price and have to be something special to go above one thousand pounds these days.

It is noticeable that the major auction houses no longer feel that their summer sales have to be centred on the Open Championship. The days of salesrooms being filled with visiting American tourists enroute to the Open are over; currently auctions are internet led with live global bidding from armchair buyers.

Also traditional 'dealers' are staying away in the current economic climate. They were the ones who soaked up the multi-themed low end lots and helped with the auctioneer's sale through rate; consequently the poor quality lots continue to perform poorly.

Conversely, quality or rare items sold well throughout 2011 in all the traditional auction houses.

Identifying where the next spike of interest may arise is not easy. There is evidence of interest in the Far East with the Chinese resorts attracting vast new investment. With 1,000 courses under construction or expected to be completed within the next 10 years, will their owners want to demonstrate their heritage with a collection of golfing memorabilia?

The 2011 Golf sales

Pacific Book Auctions in San Francisco started off the year with a cracking book and golfing collectibles sale in February.

Lot 57 was Robert Chambers 'A Few Rambling Remarks on Golf' a 1862 1st edition sold for \$10,200. This was the second book in prose to be written on the subject of golf.

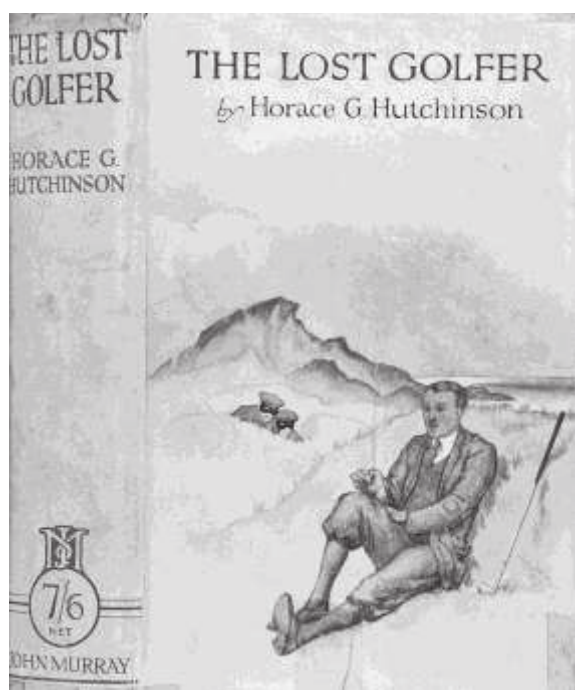
A very good copy of a fragile book was lot 233, Thomas Marsh's 'Blackheath Golfing Lays by the Poet Laureate', an early 1st edition book of golf verse of which only 5 copies have gone at auction in the past 20 years. This one sold for \$8,400.

I asked George K. Fox, PBA's Vice President for his thoughts on how the golf book market had performed in 2011.

"...what I see is that the important rarities and one of a kind items do very well, and the market supports that kind of material. The mid level market has been hurt by the internet. Books that

we previously thought were rare or difficult to find, are now available in multiple copies online...we saw many people paying premium prices for early titles with jackets to replace their jacketless copies. Golf ephemera remains very strong and anything Bobby Jones will skyrocket...'

A good example was lot 190, a tiny die cut 3½ x 3 inches ticket to the 1930 USGA National Amateur at Merion, won by Bobby Jones, completing his Grand Slam that year. Sold for \$2700.



Lot 182 Hutchinson, Horace. The Last Golfer, First Edition, 1930 in the scarce jacket. A great golf detective novel, and proving how important the existence of a dust jacket becomes...sold for \$2400

Lot 362 was a 1947 Ryder Cup Program signed on the cover by all members of the US and UK teams. Portland, Oregon. This fetched \$3,600

Mullock's held their 'spring' sale on 28 April in Hoylake. The 500 lots were made up of the usual range of single-owner collections mingled with material from various vendors.

Lot 589 was a rare gold 1908 Queen Adelaide golf medal that was awarded to Horace G.

Hutchinson on his appointment as Captain of the R & A. Hutchinson winner of the 1886 and 1887 Amateur Championships was in fact the first Englishman to be appointed the R & A Captain.



The Queen Adelaide medal was instigated by King William IV's widow in 1838 as a medal to be worn by the current Captain on all public occasions. The auctioneers estimated it at £5,000 to £6,000 and it got away at just under the mid-point at £5,400.

Possibly the quirkiest lot in the sale was lot 590, a private vehicle golf number plate, registration number 'S18 TEE' that transferred itself to a new owner for £700.

Earlier in the sale was the dream lot for those enthusiasts who like to play hickory shafted golf; a set of matching Tom Morris smooth faced irons circa 1870s all stamped with Tom Morris oval stamp marks. The irons comprised a cleek, 3 general irons, a lofting iron, a rut iron, a small headed sand iron and 2 putters. As well as being market-fresh they were in immaculate original condition and sold just below the low estimate at £1,400.



This Hoylake sale also included a series of four small watercolours of Royal West Norfolk Golf Club (Brancaster) by the always popular sporting artist Charles Whymper and these sailed out between £2,000 and £2,500.

G Budd Auctions held their Sporting Memorabilia sale in May in London; there were just over 80 golfing lots.



However the stand-out lot was 752, described as being Walter Hagen's gold and diamond-set winner's medal from the 1927 PGA Championship at the Cedar Crest Country Club, Dallas Texas. Probably because its provenance was not stated in the sumptuous the medal failed to sell during the auction but there was however, a deal to be done and it got away in an after sale at just below the low estimate at £35,000 plus auction house buyer's commission (17.5%).

Bonhams had their summer sale in June 2011.



An immediate eye catcher was their section of vintage golf posters. Often prices are driven ridiculously high by interior designers and holiday home owners vying for a vintage poster of their favourite links. Despite this demand, it is a highly volatile market with individual posters fluctuating in price from one year to the next depending on the whims of the bidders. Striking designs appear to be increasingly important to the buyers. The majority of posters passed the £500 mark. However lot 160, a Ronald Lampitt British Railways poster circa 1950s showing the strand and Royal Portrush links was bought by Royal Portrush for just £480.

A good example of a strong image was lot 165 titled 'Stay young playing golf in Germany'; it triggered a contest between a set designer in the sale room and a keen German collector. It went to Germany for just over £700.

Staying with posters, elsewhere the Bloomsbury's Auctions 280 plus sale of vintage posters in London on 22 June included one measuring 29 x 24 inches by Henry George Gawthorn (1879-1941) promoting LNER services to St. Andrews, 'The Home of the Royal and Ancient Game', circa 1925 that got away at the low end of a £5,000-7,000 estimate.

Another medal of note in the Bonhams auction, although much more modern was lot 195, a 1953 Golfing Union of Ireland Open Championship winner's gold and enamel medal, won by Eric Brown and consigned to Bonhams by the family. Sold for £2,760



An unusual golfing trophy (lot 207) confirmed that the very best pieces of golf memorabilia are still capable of surprise sums. The Lady Golfers Club Challenge Trophy comprised a sterling silver plaque on an oak frame. The auctioneers had estimated it at £600, but had wisely highlighted in the catalogue that Charlotte Cecilia Pitcairn Leitch (1891-1977) was its first winner in 1912. Two years later she won the first of her four British Ladies Amateur Championships. Bidding started at £500 and it was the subject of a lengthy phone battle as the bidding went up in increments of £100 to eventually halt at £2,500.



Most auctions have a 'sleeper' within its lots where the auctioneer may have missed something important or estimated it too low. Lot 117 was a John Kenneth Garner billiard style brass putter head circa 1904; the shaft was lacking. Given that Sotheby's had sold a similar putter in 2007 for \$10,000, the Bonhams £400-600 estimate was a tempting one. It blew away its estimate to sell to a US private buyer for £4080.



This magnificent bronze of an unknown golfer by H.S. Gamley (1865-1928) sold for £2,400 in June 2011 at Bonhams

Ryder Cup memorabilia continues to be strong. Bonhams final two golfing lots illustrate just how much the rarest and freshest examples can command.

Lot 233 was an example of a 128 piece silver-plated canteen of cutlery presented by Sam Torrance to the USA Ryder Cup team in 2002. Individual player's signatures were stamped onto the knife blades including that of Tiger Woods. Sold for £3,240.





Lot 234 was a hand-painted bone china two-handled trophy showing Sam Ryder dressed in his robes. Although the Aynsley potteries had intended to produce only 10 such pieces, in the end only two were made. Sold for £1,800.



In August 2011, **Heritage Auctions** in Texas USA pulled off a golfing coup when they sold 4 pieces of Robert T Jones memorabilia. The first lot was Bobby Jones personal Masters Green Jacket circa February 1937 as made by Haskett, 2 West 45th St., New York. Jones' personal Green Jacket was not a victor's prize, but rather worn to identify him as a member of the staff, an idea germinated from his experience at the 1930 British Open where red jackets were supplied to course representatives and the winning golfer. It was in 1937 that Jones issued Green Jackets to all Augusta members and in 1949 that it became an annual prize for the Masters Champion. The green wool garment survived in remarkable and 100% original condition, down to the brass buttons and the simple golden "RTJ" embroidered on the interior chest pocket. A spokesperson said that

the Jacket presented, 'is arguably the most important Bobby Jones artefact that exists, which puts it quite solidly in the running for the most important collectible from the history of golf as well...'

It sold for \$310,700 (£190,592) including a 19.5% buyer's premium far exceeding the \$100,000 pre-auction estimate.

The other lots included:

Lot 80052: A 1918 Robert T. Jones World War I Benefit Exhibition Medal that sold for \$13,145.

Lot 80053: An early 1920s Bobby Jones signed oversized photograph that fetched \$11,353.

Lot 80054: A circa 1930 Bobby Jones Match Used Club with exceptional provenance that realised \$41,825.

Pacific Book Auctions in San Francisco held their second Golf sale in the same month, August. George K. Fox, PBA's Vice President, '...virtually any golf book that was published in the last 30 years is a really tough sell., as well as instructionals that we just cannot sell...my best tip is to buy the best copy you can afford, and make sure it has its dust jacket, if so issued. Collectors are out there, and are willing to pay top dollar for the best copies of the important and classic golf books...'



Lot 354 was a signed Willie Park 'The Art of Putting' 1st edition that sold for \$3,300

The penultimate golfing sale in 2011 took place in Ludlow where **Mullock's** had assembled some 500 lots. Its ceramic section performed strongly with its Lennox, Amphora, Doulton Morrisian and Doulton Lambeth pieces all going to new homes. Lot 449 was the star item: 'An extremely rare pair of Doulton Burslem hand painted ceramic golfing vases circa 1885 comprising large tall blue and white vases with bulbous bases hand painted with different golfing scenes (one putting and the other driving) both signed with monogram JL (J. Littler); each measures 12 inches high...' Sold for £7,500 plus commissions.



A very rare 16 page pamphlet in which Dr. Alister MacKenzie describes each hole at Augusta, including a map, printed 1934. Sold for \$6,000 on a pre-sale estimate of 1,000.

The third and final **Bonhams** sale took place in October. As Bonhams accept a broad range of golf consignments there were plenty of two and

three figure offerings for the budget conscious as well as big money items.



This superb 1906 Life Association of Scotland calendar with a centred print titled 'Surviving Open Champions 1905' sold at Bonhams for £875

Easily the best examples to come to the market in recent times was a small collection of Life Association of Scotland calendars, all complete with their backing boards and James Michael Brown golfing prints. The only drawback was the inability of those on tighter budgets to get a look-in, as they all sold well between £500 and £900.

Topping the sale was lot, a 37 line poem written in 1783 titled 'The Golf Match'; it described a golf match between Blackheath and Leith golfers. The Royal Blackheath Golf Club was very much interested in it once the Bonhams manuscript expert had verified its age. After a zealous telephone bidder had gone to £1,500, it was left to the Blackheath representative to take the lot way past its £400 expectation with the winning bid. Yes it would have been a travesty if this important document had not been returned to Royal Blackheath.





And finally for 2011 we have this great find...an unknown 1804 watercolour by a rather minor Scottish artist William Douglas depicting the Musselburgh links in the distance.

We will probably never know who the two boys are! With an estimate of £20,000-30,000 it was offered by Bonhams in their Scottish Art sale on 8 December. I will announce the result next time...

READING A BOOK FROM GEERT AND SARA NIJS

John Hanna



It is most unlikely that there is another couple who have such a comprehensive knowledge of the history of the early stick and ball games played throughout Europe. What has helped Geert and Sara in their research is their ability to understand a number of different languages enabling them to carry out their research in many countries. This book is highly referenced and full of knowledge. There are over one hundred books in the bibliography which in itself would be of great interest to any golfing historian. In addition many websites have also been accessed.

Geert and Sara set out to answer a number of questions relating to the history and development of the various games such as Colf, Crosse, Mail and Golf. The text is slightly repetitive in places but this is unavoidable given the close connections between the various games. The introduction is just that, it introduces the reader to the basics of the three main stick and ball games. The role of women and children in these games is looked at, beginning with the idea that they were unsuitable for these groups, but leading up to

date where women now participate in them all, while children are still not taking part in some of them. Clearly this does not apply to golf. It is recognised that the hole is an indisputable feature in golf however the 'targets' of the other games are detailed. The early game of *colf* played as it was over open spaces and on frozen canals clearly had its limitations in a more crowded world, and the authors describe in detail the transition from this outdoor game to the game of *kolf* which was played in enclosed spaces both indoors and outside. This was the game which was played by the Royals in England when it was called Pall Mall.

A common feature of all of these games is the 'ball', and its various forms are dealt with in detail. An interesting chapter deals with how 'royal' is the Royal and Ancient game. The involvement of royalty in a number of countries is written about. This is a most informative book. Consisting of 258 pages in a paperback it is mostly in black and white with just a few coloured pictures. Copies of Games for Kings and Commoners may be obtained through the webpage choullaetclava@orange.fr

A few pictures from the Saint-Cloud Meeting, Paris (29 & 30 Sept. 2011)



John Hannah, Jean Crespon & JBK



Michael Sheret & John Still



Huguette shows Lally the medal presented by the Nijs



Georges, Chistoph & Leif



Ida & John Still with Fran & Bill Anderson



Lally, Patrick Massion and Virginie Lemaire



Einarsson, Bargman, The Nijs & members



Pius Musken, David Hamilton & members

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