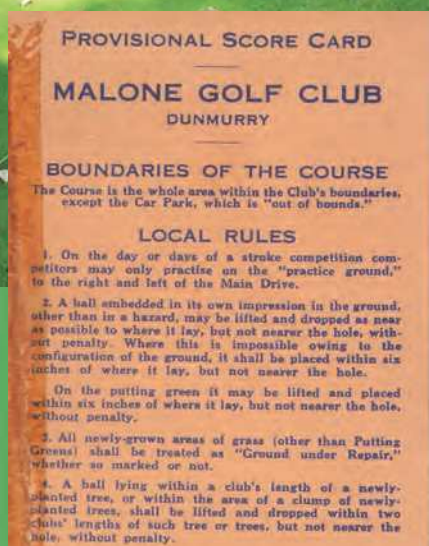


# EAGHC - 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting



Malone GC, Belfast – Northern Ireland – Sept. 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>, 2009



EAGHC 4th Annual Meeting - Malone GC, Belfast - September 14th to 16th, 2009



# golfika

Images Left hand side:

**Photos from the 4th annual meeting of the EAGHC at Malone GC, Northern Ireland, Sept. 2009**



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*The title of golfika No.5 is again after a painting of one of our EAGHC members, Viktor Cleve, Germany's leading golf landscape painter. As a former art director he kindly designed the title page and donated it to us. His painting shows the 7TH Green of the Club de Golf Alcanada (Mallorca, Spain), a Robert Trent Jones jr. designed course opened in 2003. You can either contact Viktor Cleve by [info@cleve-golfart.com](mailto:info@cleve-golfart.com) or find more information about his paintings on <http://www.cleve-golfart.com>.*

## Imprint

*golfika* is the magazine of the European Association of Golf Historians & Collectors (EAGHC).

The views and opinions printed within are those of the contributors or Editor and are not intended to represent an official EAGHC viewpoint unless specifically stated.

The magazine (two issues per year) is included in the EAGHC annual membership fee of EUR 25,00 p.a. The magazine is sold to non-members of the EAGHC at €10.00 plus postage & packing.

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The aims of the EAGHC are to encourage and promote an interest in the history of golf and the collecting of items connected with that history.



We welcome new members—you will find all necessary information on how to join our association on: <http://www.golfika.com/>

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## PRESIDENT'S FOREWORD

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Dear Fellow EAGHC members.

First of all may I wish you all a very happy, healthy and successful 2010. Of course as our interests in this Association are varied and quite diverse success will depend very much on what our own individual interests are. For the collector success will likely be finding that real bargain or the missing part of a collection. Equally how that comes about will depend very much what one is looking for and where we live. The lucky few will be well supplied with numerous fairs and antique shops in their vicinity.

Others will live close to the regular golf auctions and be able to attend these without having to travel from afar, obviously an extra cost. For many living in more remote areas nowadays the success may come as a result of the internet however finding the real bargain on sites such as Ebay is quite rare. Success for the collector may also be as the result of a good sale of a golf collectable bought at a bargain price many years ago. Success for the golf historian can be equally elusive. In researching various topics finding the best source is sometimes a frustrating business and many hours of work may produce little reward. Once again it is often the internet which will provide the most rapid and most informative source. It will reduce the travel to libraries and other source which one would have had to use in the past.

Quite a few of our members are also involved in the written word which is of course good news for all the rest of us as we have the opportunity of viewing the results of their work. This also raises the matter of our Association magazine 'Golfika'. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have contributed to this issue. It has been said before but I will say it again, remember this is your magazine and its success depends very much on you. Every person has the chance to write something which will definitely be of interest to all the other members of the Association.

Over the years I have been involved in golf, and they are many, I have had the chance to participate in and organise a wide variety of events. Few have given me more pleasure and satisfaction than our Association meeting at my home golf club Malone last September. While it would have been nice to have seen more members attend the meeting those who did contributed in such a way that at the conclusion there seemed to be a feeling of achievement. I would like to thank all the contributors for making this possible. Of course for Northern Ireland the big surprise was the weather. Virtually cloudless skies and a nice temperature all week made the golf course and the local scenery appear really beautiful. This also meant that the great golf course played by many in attendance were at their best and a real pleasure to play. For those who said they would return please be aware that the weather is not always so benign. As I write I am conscious there are many of you who are experiencing a cold and snowy winter. In Northern Ireland we have had some lovely days for golf but this winter we have had lots more snow than usual.

Finally may I thank the Officers of our Association for giving me the honour of being President for the next two years. I will do my best to maintain the reputation of my predecessors and to participate in as many of our activities as possible. I look forward to meeting as many of our members throughout this period and particularly at our Annual Meeting at Kennemer in the Netherlands later this year.

*John Hanna*



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## EAGHC ANNUAL MEETING - 'A RIGHT ROYAL WEEK'

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Christoph Meister

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In September 2009 the Malone Golf Club, on the outskirts of Belfast in Northern Ireland, was the venue for the Fourth Annual Meeting of the European Association of Golf Historians & Collectors (EAGHC). The week began with an open invitation to the home of Mavis and John Hanna; in fact there was an open invitation to their house every night.

The Meeting teed off with eighteen holes on the beautifully scenic course at Malone, with the sun shining and the leaves just beginning to take on an autumnal colour it was a real pleasure to play. Later on there was a reception in the magnificent club house overlooking the lake. On the Tuesday it was down to business with four most interesting presentations. Kuno Schuch of the Deutsches Golf Archiv (German Golf Archive) spoke on the historical aspects of the very topical issue of Golf in the Olympics. Christoph Meister, President, picked a local subject when he talked about the fascinating life of Peter Gannon, the continental golf architect, who had Irish roots. Jean- Bernard Kazmierczak used many items from his own collection to elaborate on the role of Pierre Deschamps as the 'Father of French Golf'. Concluding the morning session John Hanna gave the history of the early golf clubs in Ulster and their role in the founding of the first golfing association in the world, the Golfing Union of Ireland in 1892.

The Annual General Meeting was held in the evening and this was followed by a Dinner with thirty persons attending. Apologies were received from the President of the GUI and the Chairman of the Ulster Branch who were unfortunately at other golfing events, such as the Walker Cup. Wednesday's programme contained four more presentations, which included Philip Donald's talk on his wonderful collection of golf autographs, Professor Eric Wallace from the University of Ulster delivered a most enlightening presentation on the History of the Golf Swing, and Poul Erik Jensen gave the meeting a virtual tour of the Danish Golf Museum.

Contrary to most visitors expectations Northern Ireland proved to be a country of sun and easy winds and not of rain and stormy weather. So golf was played throughout the week in cloudless blue skies at all three of Northern Ireland's 'Royal' courses, Belfast, County Down and Portrush. The visitors enjoyed the challenge of playing these famous links courses, especially those playing with hickory clubs! The von Limburger designed course at Clondeboy was also played. All those attending the meeting said it was a 'right Royal week', and they would be back again in Northern Ireland!

### **Save the Date:**

The next (5th) **EAGHC Annual Meeting** will be held on Thursday, September 30th, and Friday, October 1st, 2010, at Kennemer GC, The Netherlands. The club was founded in 1910 and is though celebrating its centenary this year. On Saturday, October 2nd 2010 (morning) we are planning a visit of the Early Golf Foundation at St. Eloyen Guesthouse (Utrecht).

Even though it is not an official EAGHC event I would like to draw your attention on **The German Hickory Championship 2010** which will be played over 18 holes stroke-play with pre-1935 hickory-shafted golf clubs only on Saturday August 7th, 2010 at Bad Wildungen GC in Central Germany. For more information or to register contact Christoph through **CNMeister@t-online.de**

Our member Jiri Martinka from Prague sends us the following invitation:  
„Come and enjoy the second **Hickory championship of the Czech Republic on August 28th and 29th 2010!** This year organized directly in Prague, very nice 9 hole course "Golf Hostivar". You can take your family with you (potential Prague sightseeing...), stay in a nice small budget hotel not far from both the golf course/city centre. All international players warmly welcome! Direct low cost flights to Prague, reasonable fees, excellent restaurant! Supported by Jiri Martinka, president of the Golf Club Hostivar, fellow EAGHC & BGCS member—for further information contact Jiri through **info@hickorygolf.cz**“

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# EARLY ULSTER GOLF CLUBS AND THE FOUNDING OF THE GOLFING UNION OF IRELAND

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John Hanna

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## INTRODUCTION

Many will find it difficult to think that the first national golf association in the world was the Golfing Union of Ireland. It was founded in 1891 and the first to follow was The Ladies' Golf Union founded in 1893, closely followed later that year by The Irish Ladies' Golf Union. Before any of the other home countries founded their Unions the United States Golf Association was formed in 1894.

The Welsh Golfing Union was next in 1895, but it was another twenty-five years before the Scottish Golf Union was formed in 1920 and 1924 before the English Golfing Union was founded. The European Golf Association was not founded until 1937.

The game of golf was slow to come to Ireland considering it had been played in some format as early as 1448 in Scotland. As in most parts of the world it was the British Army Officers who were responsible for the first playing of the game here in Ireland.

Although the first mention of the game is at the time of the Plantation of Ulster in 1606. One of the 'planters' was named James Mont-

gomery who had been a friend of King James I. He was familiar with the game of golf in Ayrshire before coming to Ulster.

Shortly after arriving he built a large school near what is now the town of Newtownards and it contained 'a green for recreation at goff, football and archery'. This is the first mention of golf in Ireland.

The first mention of a golf club is in Faulkner's Dublin Journal of 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1762 when it announced 'The Goff Club meet to dine at the house of Mr Charles Moran at Bray on Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> October at half an hour after three o'clock.' So golf was certainly played at this time, or earlier, in Bray. Golf at the Curragh Army camp is the earliest real evidence of larger numbers of golfers playing on a links.

These date to the early 1850's when David Ritchie laid out a course at the Curragh. The first Army camp was built at the Curragh in 1853 and golf was played by the Scottish Regiments based there and also later on a course laid out in Phoenix Park, Dublin.



OLD CLUB HOUSE, & 1ST TEE.  
THE CURRAGH, IRELAND.



## ROYAL BELFAST GOLF CLUB



As no formal records of any of the above clubs were kept it is generally recognised that the first real organised golf was played at The Kinnegar in Holywood, close to Belfast, when the Belfast Golf Club was formed in 1881.

The first course was just six holes and laid out by Walter Day of the Bruntsfield Club of Musselburgh, Edinburgh. His brother Alexander Day became the first professional. The course was later extended to nine holes.

The first competition was played on Boxing Day 1881. The scores indicate the primitive nature of clubs and balls, not to mention a less than well prepared course. The three winning net scores were 121, 130 and 131. The worst card returned was a net 228!

In 1892 the Club moved to a new nine hole course at Carnalea nearer to Bangor. This was a great success and on one day as many as 53

new members were elected. In 1901 the Club had the honour of being granted 'Royal' patronage and became The Royal Belfast Golf Club.

By 1921 the course was thoroughly reconstructed giving a layout of nine holes played over 2,700 yards.

For several reasons, not least the invasion of the course by the public, especially on weekends and holidays, the club decided again to move, and this time they employed the famous golf course architect H C Colt to design an eighteen hole course on the magnificent 140 acre estate at Craigavad.

Along with a club house which despite recent modernisation, still retains its Victorian charm and character, there is today a course which is a true test of golfing skill with beautiful views over Belfast Lough



*EAGHC-member Vincent Kelly playing hole no.13 of Royal Belfast Golf Club during the annual meeting 2009 in September - Belfast Lough in the background*

## ROYAL PORTRUSH GOLF CLUB

The second club to be formed in Ulster (one of the historical four Provinces of Ireland containing nine counties, as compared to the political six counties which make up Northern Ireland) was The County Club in Portrush, later to become Royal County Golf Club (1892) and shortly after the Royal Portrush Golf Club (1895).

It was some of the members of Royal Belfast who under the auspices of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company, who had leased land from the Earl of Antrim which was the original links at Portrush.

Initially to encourage golfers to make the journey free rail travel was given. The formal opening of the nine hole course was in May 1888, by September that year membership was over 70 and a new nine holes were in play.

On New Year's Day 1889 forty or more competitors took part in a competition. Later this year plans were made to lay out an eighteen hole course and Tom Morris was to be in

volved in the design. He did arrive in July after visiting his new course at Newcastle, County Down. He stayed two days making alterations to the existing nine holes and approved the terrain for the extension to a new eighteen holes. Things were happening very quickly and in October the new club house was opened. This remained the home of the men's club until 1946.

The Ladies' Club was formed in 1894 and it held its first children's competition, which had an entry of seven girls and six boys. Among the girls were two who were to win five Ladies' British Open Championships – May Hezlet and Rhona Adair.

The club hosted the Irish Open Championship in 1930, 37 and 40. Interestingly in 1937 the American professional Horton Smith asked for appearance money. The highlight of the club's competitions was in 1951 when the Open Championship was played over the famous Dunluce links. This was the first and only time the Open has been played outside England or Scotland. The winner was Max Faulkner.



*Golfing at Portrush*



*Mann's bunker, Portrush*



## ROYAL COUNTY DOWN GOLF CLUB

A meeting took place in the seaside town of Newcastle County Down in 1889 and formed the County Down Golf Club. Again this was a nine hole course close to the railway station.

Later the same year, as mentioned above, Tom Morris visited the course and in addition to playing a match against Alex Day, the professional at the Belfast Golf Club, he laid out an eighteen hole course 'at an expense not to exceed £4.' This new course was opened to members at the start of July 1889.

The Club made several appointments the following year and negotiations were entered into with the landlord, Lord Annesley, to secure a lease of The Warren 'with the right to trap rabbits, fill up their holes and scrapes and make any alterations necessary to improve the ground for golfing purposes.' A second course is mentioned and in 1894 a Ladies' Club was formed. The following year a magnificent club



house was planned and opened in 1897. Many early Championships were played at County Down including the Irish Open Championship in 1893 won by John Ball Junior, in 1896, and again in 1900 when it was won by Harold Hilton. The Irish Close Championship was played over the Newcastle links in 1894, 97 and 1901.

The Amateur Championship has been played on this course in 1970 and 1999. The Curtis Cup was played in 1968, and the British Ladies' Championship when played at County Down was a favourite for French lady golfers. Our Honorary President won the championship in 1950, and Brigitte Varangot was the winner in 1963. This championship returned to County Down in 2006 when the winner was Belen Mozo of Spain. The Walker Cup was contested over these famous links in 2007 with the USA being winners by a narrow margin.



## AUGHNACLOY GOLF CLUB

This club was formed in autumn 1888 in County Tyrone when the founder was W H Mann a member of the County Club and who as its Captain chaired the meeting at which the Golfing Union was founded. Mann was seen as a 'golfing ambassador extraordinaire' as he was also responsible for the founding of Killymoon G C and North-West G C.

The course was laid out on the lands of the Club's first President Mr James Pringle J P. It was claimed to be the first 18 hole course in Ireland however it disappeared for a few years before reopening as a 9 hole course in 1906.

There were periods where it seemed not to be played and then it would appear again and was still in existence in 1924, its later history is unknown.

The Club is best known for its famous Aughnacloy Putter which was first played for in May 1889 when there were over forty competitors from all over the Province the winner being Mr H Shaw from the Belfast Golf Club. This must be the most ornate putter ever designed. It is now in the club house of Dungannon Golf Club. In 1922 The Aughnacloy Golf Club had a unique marketing feature where visitors could play free!





## KILLYMOON GOLF CLUB

This Club was established in the County Tyrone town of Cookstown in 1889 although golf had been played on the demesne since 1888.

The course was laid out on the estate of Mervyn Stewart Thomas Moutry and the owner of a large linen firm, Mr Hugh Adair. At the time of the founding of the Union it had only 30 members and these were all either landowners, industrialists, bankers, solicitors, doctors or clergy!

A second golf course was opened in 1894 called Cookstown G C which was an 'artisan' club but did not prosper.

In promoting the course at Killymoon it was said 'the dreary sand associated with conventional Scotch links is absent but only to be replaced by a firm old sward and the tireless sameness of the dunes exchanged for the most charmingly diversified views of wooded hills and valleys. Probably no other course in the kingdom is situated in such fine scenery'.

Also it stated 'sheep, not only do they do the cutting, but they also provided the top dressing'. By the early part of the 1900's the club's membership had grown to 100 gentlemen and with the influence of Rhona Adair there was a lady membership of 40! A new layout of the course was undertaken in 1920/21.



## RHONA ADAIR

From the beginning of Killymoon Golf course there emerged a young lady golfer of such talent that she became an international star. The youngest daughter of Hugh Adair began her golf aged six as the course opened in 1889. *The Edinburgh Review*, a leading golf journal of the period, hailed her as 'the most successful and brilliant lady golfer the world has yet known.' Such was her fame she was invited to play many exhibition matches against leading professionals. She played a 36 hole match against 'Old Tom' Morris at St Andrews. Tom, despite being aged 77, said 'he would no be licked by a lassie'. After the morning round he led by one hole and extended his lead in the afternoon to be three up at the turn. However Rhona made a spirited comeback and Old Tom won by just the one hole.

Her major successes included:-

1900 Winner of the Irish Ladies' Championship at Portrush  
Winner of the British Ladies' Championship at Westward Ho

1901 Winner of the Irish Ladies' Championship at Portmarnock  
Runner-up in the British Ladies' Championship at Aberdovey

1902 Winner of the Irish Ladies' Championship at Newcastle

1903 Winner of the Irish Ladies' Championship at Portrush  
Winner of the British Ladies' Championship at Portrush

She won the All Ireland Scratch Medal instituted by her father outright when she won it in 1897, 1900 and 1902. In 1903 she 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.

Rhona had spent many of her childhood holidays at Portrush and she was a member of Portrush where she played with the famous golfing Hezlet sisters. She married an army officer and went to live in England. Unfortunately he was killed during the Dardanelles campaign in 1916. Rhona returned to Portrush in 1924 and was an ever-present member of their highly successful Senior Cup team until 1930. She was Lady Captain in 1928 and 29, and again in 1948. She was Lady President until her death in 1961.

## BALLYCASTLE GOLF CLUB

Ballycastle Golf Club was formed in 1890 although there was some dispute over this until a putter was found. On this club was engraved that it was presented to Commander A M Causton by members of Ballycastle Golf Club at a complimentary dinner on 8<sup>th</sup> August 1899 in recognition of his indefatigable exertions in forming the Club in 1890, and acting as its Honorary Secretary ever since.

There is an interesting story of the early days of the club as told by Captain Hutchinson. He was elected a member when only a few months old to make up the required quorum of twelve persons. He was born in 1890. By 1894 the club had a membership of 50 players

The course was small and situated by a warren beside the bay. The warren was owned by Miss Kathleen Boyd of the Manor House and she let the land to the club rent free for twenty years. A ladies' club was formed in 1897 and Miss Boyd was the first Captain. The course remained as nine holes until a new course was opened by the Duke of Abercorn, who was the Governor of Northern Ireland, in 1926.



## DUNGANNON GOLF CLUB

This club was founded in 1890 on land belonging to Earl Ranfurly who had the honour of being the first President of the GUI being in office from 1891 until 1906. He was also the first President of Dungannon Golf Club. The club actually withdrew from the GUI during the years 1900 to 1905 to reduce its overheads.

A new clubhouse was opened in 1892 and in 1894 it was said to be on a sound footing as other clubs in the region such as Benburb, Fivemiletown and Aughnacloy had ceased to exist. For its first thirty years golf was only playable in the winter as the grass could not be cut and in 1920 the club moved from Dungannon Park to twenty two acres of grounds in the sanatorium. It moved again to its present site in 1954.





## NORTH WEST GOLF CLUB

This club was established at Lisfannon in County Donegal, not far from the City of Londonderry and close to Buncrana. Founded in 1891 with involvement by the Lough Swilly Hotel Company, it was only nine months old at the founding of the GUI, but already had around 70 members including 15 ladies. These golfers travelled from as far as Portrush, Belfast Aughnacloy and Randalstown.

The course of nine holes was laid out by Thompson the professional at the County Club at Portrush. It was adjacent to the railway station in at Buncrana. It had the distinction being one of the few clubs to have a separate course for ladies in Buncrana.



## PORTSALON GOLF CLUB

This County Donegal Club was formed in 1891 on the site of an earlier hotel and shooting lodge on grounds owned by Col J D Barton who was the first Captain of the club, the links were discovered by Captain Kenneth McLaren.

The course was 18 holes and over three miles in length. The club house was just a minute from the hotel. One of the reasons for its early popularity was that being in the Republic of Ireland golf was not banned on Sundays. The Irish Ladies' Championship was played on this course in 1905 and 1912.



*The 15th green at Portsalon*

## THE GOLFING UNION OF IRELAND

By 1891 there were now twenty eight clubs in Ireland clubs with sixteen of these in Ulster. The nine founding clubs of the Golfing Union of Ireland were all from this Province.

Royal Belfast Golf Club founded 1881	106 members
County Club (Portrush) founded 1888	200 members
County Down (Newcastle) founded 1889	280 members
Aughnacloy founded 1888	220 members
Dungannon founded 1890	70 members
Killymoon founded 1889	30 members
Ballycastle founded 1890	12 members
Portsalon founded 1891	
Buncrana (North-West) founded 1891	

Of these clubs the only one not in existence today is Aughnacloy. It is thought that the first discussion of a Union may have taken place at a conference which was held at Portrush in June 1891 at which the establishment of an Irish Championship was discussed. Others say it may have been at a dinner at County Down Golf Club in September, what is known is that a meeting took place in the Northern Counties Railway Hotel in Portrush for the purpose of forming a Golfing Union.

The first resolution to be adopted was 'that it is desirable to establish a Golfing Union consisting of representatives of all Golf Clubs in Ireland'. It was also agreed that the immediate objectives would be:

- to fix the dates of all competitions to avoid clashing;
- to consider the advisability of organising an Irish Championship meeting;
- to adopt some fixed principle of handicapping;
- to treat with the different railway companies with a view to obtaining railway facilities for golfers; and
- to generally to consider such matters as may be for the advancement of golf in Ireland.

At a further meeting held in the Royal Hotel in Belfast in November 1891 the Golfing Union of Ireland was established with Lord Ranfurly to be the first President, Captain James McCalmont and John S Alexander as Vice-Presidents. George Combe was the first Honorary Secretary and Hugh C Kelly the first Honorary Treasurer. One of the objects of the Union became the popularisation of the game in Ireland and in the years 1892 to 1900 a further ninety seven clubs were formed. There are now 426 clubs affiliated to the GUI.

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## PRASICKANJE

### Traditional Stick (& Ball) games in Croatia – Part II

Damir Ritosa

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*Prasickanje* is another ancient plebeian game with some similarities to golf that was and is played in Croatian lands. Traditionally it has been played by shepherds since medieval times. Like the unique game from the Istria region (*Na ruh*) it has been revitalized only in the last few decades, after the collapse of the over-urbanized and over-collectivized system.

This game was spread throughout the country while *Na ruh* (see *golfska No. 4*) is a local, endemic game which can be played just by the inhabitants of the St. Ivan village underneath the town of Buzet. *Prasickanje* is played today only in few villages and on rare occasions, usually during heritage preserving festivities. The reason for playing the game is still having fun and amusement but instead of being played by shepherds in nowadays the game is played by members of local heritage preserving societies and sometimes tourists.

The game of *Prasickanje* is known in almost all Croatian lands but also in some neighbouring countries. During this short research it was found that the game is still played in a couple of locations next to the Croatian capital Zagreb: Turopolje, Volavje, Busevec and Prepustovec only to name few – it is also played in some parts of Istria region, in Pocrte village in Herzegovina and most probably Vinice, Slovenia. The name of the game varies from location to location: *Prasickanje*, *Prasticanje* (from „prase“) and *Gude* (from „guda“) but the name of the game always derives from the Croatian words for pig.

For many centuries pig farming was the economic base of those regions on the border with the Ottoman Empire. Believe it or not - there is even a „coincidence“ with *Choule* - St. Anthony the Great! This saint was believed to forefend against various animal diseases, especially pig diseases. He was also named „Lord of pigs“! Nowadays, *Prasickanje* is played mostly in summer during end of July or even better on end of August, close to St. Bartholomeus day on the 24th of August celebrating the protector of peasants and shepherds.

#### How is played?

The game is basically played the same way in all regions taken in consideration in this article. There are slight differences in playground dimensions and its shape but with no influence on the game. The equipment and playground elements are sometimes just called differently in different regions.

The playground is either rotund (in Turopolje and Istria where it is called *poje*), roughly three meters in diameter or hexagonal (in Volavje) with the main hole (app. twenty centimetres in diameter, in Istria called *dolac*) in the centre and a number of outer holes (app. thirty centimetres in diameter, in Istria called *picina*) on the outskirts of the playground. In Istria those outer holes are slightly inclined toward the main hole.





The number of those outer holes is always by one lower then the number of players. That is crucial for the game! The playground is roughly one tenth the size of a golf green and to some extent similar *Jeu du Crosse au but* (Target Crosse). Sticks are wooden.

In Istria sticks' shaft is called *palica* and club is called *batica* (made from the buckthorn knot) and in total about a meter and a half long. The ball is a small stone or in some cases a potato but most commonly it is wooden.

Usually the ball is called *prastica* or *prase* - sometimes it is big and ten kilograms heavy (then is pushed rather than hit) - but mostly rather small. In Istria, it's wooden and about five centimetres in diameter.

The game is started in two different ways. First of all the players throw clubs from one spot putting one end (the club) on the foot and holding the stick on the other end (of the shaft) with the hand. Then they send it off, with the feet, towards the main hole. The owner of the stick closest to the main hole is the one who will „push“ the ball first (he will not have „his hole“). This, first way is typical for the region of Turopolje near the Croatian capital Zagreb. The second way is more widespread it consists in throwing the ball first and then all players are throwing their sticks after it, the farthest remains without his outer hole and is the first to hit the ball.



In Istria the other players then decide by agreement the order of all next 'defenders' of the main hole. In distinction from other regions in Istria the game has an additional starting step. The attacker throws a ball into the air from one side shouting „sanplek!“ though attempting that the ball falls vertically into the main hole. The defender tries to hit the ball while flying (like in baseball). The way the attacker sends the ball from the ground into the air might be interesting because it resembles the “demurrage” in *Choule*.

The game itself is based on the idea of one attacker and more defenders. The attacker is running or pushing but more often hitting the ball from the area outside the playground toward the playground itself with the aim of putting the ball into the main hole in the centre of the playground and in the same time he has the option or parallel aim to conquer one of the outer holes by putting his stick in it. The defenders try to prevent the attacker even entering the playground and putting the ball into the main hole but in the same time they must protect their own, outer holes (they do so by putting their sticks into their outer holes). If the attacker successes to put the ball into the main hole, in Turopolje, he accompanies that by shouting: “kirc!“ . Then all defenders run to claim an outer hole, usually by running in the same direction to prevent collisions.

As there is one hole less then the number of defenders the slowest (or less agile one) remains without outer hole and becomes the attacker of the next round. In the case two defenders conquer one outer hole simultaneously and contest it they undertake the process of vindication. They stand face to face, about a meter or two one for another and one throws stick towards the other who catch it. From the point on the stick where he had caught it they start to grasp it alternately with fists, one above the other. The player, who can hold it last, even by two fingers and can prove his hold by throwing the stick over his shoulder, successfully claimed it.

Winning. There are no final winners at the end but it might be considered that the overall winner is the one who remains last and was not 'running after the pig' (in Turopolje).

## Where is the game still played?

### Turopolje

*Plemenita općina Turopoljska* - The noble municipality of Turopolje it is now just an civil, „ngo“ association but for almost seven hundred years it was in fact an independent municipality of free peasants organized in family cooperatives. That privilege was apparently given to them by the Croat-Hungarian king Bela IV. in 1264. They counted twenty-two villages which held in property five thousands acres of oak forest. Although the name Turopolje derives from the European buffalo *Tur* (which was present in this area until 1800.) the main economic source was pig

farming. The *turopoljska svinja* or *Turopolje pig* is an autochthon breed from the *Sus scrofa ferus europaeus*.

As this part of Europe was a part of the „border lands“ called „antemuralis christianitatis“ (by pope Leo X in 1519.) for centuries in the front line with the Ottoman Empire it was not unusual that the population was cultivating pigs (in opposition to Islamic customs).

Traditional annual festivity of *Zirovina* (zir=acorn) in Turopolje is inherited from medieval times. On the day of St. Bartholomew (August 24<sup>th</sup>) the president of Turopolje (zupan) with high-ranking officials would enter into their oak woods and check the quality of acorn from which the economic state of the whole next year could be judged. Acorn was the main food for pigs and pigs were the most important economic product!

Those festivities usually take place at the old blockhouse (cardak) in *Turopoljski lug*, some twenty kilometres southeast of the capital Zagreb. A number of ancient games are played that day as: *Balticanje* (throwing a small axe into wood), *Nozickanje* (throwing a small knife into wood), Arching and *Prasickanje*. Information about how the game is to be played was kindly shared with us by Mr. Mijo Kundic from the village of Mraclin.

### Other places nearby Zagreb

Southwest of Zagreb, in Volavje, *Prasickanje* is also played. The revival of shepherds' games there is now ten years old. Those games are held on the last Sunday in July. The first games were restored in 1981 with the help of Mr. Josip Mahecic and the *Association of old shepherds' games - Green valley* from the same village.

Other places, nearby Zagreb, where the game of *Prasickanje* is restored are Busevec, Prepustovec-Sesvete and Vrbovec.

### Istria region - Prasticanje

A Slightly different denomination is in use in the Istria region: *Prasticanje* basically refers to the same game as *Prasickanje*. As for now we found out that it is still played in Radigosa area (Pusti, Pajkovići and Peresiji villages) nearby Svetvincenat (St. Vincent).

Those Istria inland villages were strongly depopulated during socialist system but are now getting revived at least with the development of rural and agricultural tourism. During traditional annual festivities in Pusti and Peresiji villages in August the old games are played again alongside with *prasticanje* *Pikapake* and *Pljockanje* for instance.

### Herzegovina: Pocrte - Gude

Mrs. Ivana Galekovic Zubak from *Plemenita općina Turopoljska* shared with us the information that she found about a similar game in neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina in a small village Pocrte. The inherent link on revival of old, traditional games offered basic information about the game of *Gude* also. Basically it's the same game as *Prasickanje* and the name *guda* it's just another word for pig (svinja, prase-prasickanje). *Gude* was played only by boys and men.

Usually five to ten players (according to Mr. Andjelko Aleric born in the neighboring Croatian town of Imotski, they would need at least three players-one „attacker“ and two „defenders“). The „attacker“ would be chosen by chance. The central hole was called *kucara* (house), stick *scap*, the ball *guda* - made of textile, wood or even tin-plate (to make more noise). The main hole was thirty centimetres in diameter and those on outskirts were ten (about two meters on from the main and the others). The „attacker“ was called *gonjac gude* - ball striker or ball chaser. Others would try to hit the ball as much as possible away, kind of *dechoule* but during the movement of the ball (like in hockey). As soon as they hit the ball they had to put their sticks back into their protected holes.

In the same time the „attacker“ tries to put the ball in their hole in the moment they try to hit the ball. If he had lost his hole he would become the next „attacker“. It's interesting that „defenders“ can reciprocally safeguard their holes. The game was very active and some players were masters of dribbling and used their stick even as a pole for jumping in the „evasive“ manoeuvres.

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### Prasickanje in Croatian literature

This game was mentioned by one of the greatest Croatian writer- Miroslav Krleža in his novel *Hrvatski bog Mars* (Croatian God Mars).

„...in front of him in a bundle of soil there was someone's' ulster lying and one bomb shell ripped off that button from that ulster which buzzed like the ball hit by shepherds when they play *prasickanje* on a meadow.“



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## A few notes on Arnaud Massy and his family.

*By Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak*

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This story started a few years ago when I was visiting the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, in Hoylake. This place is extremely emotional for a French golfer as this is where, one hundred years ago, Arnaud Massy wrote a page of golf history, being the first French – more, the first non British player – to win The Open. There, I met Joe Pinnington, past Captain of the club who wrote a history of the RLGC and I'm cherishing his "Mighty winds, mighty champions" which he signed and gave me. Joe is an extremely kind and friendly person and he immediately shared a lot of information related to Arnaud Massy;

A few weeks later, I received from him a photocopy of a paper written by Goran Zachrisson, in the RLGC magazine in 1999. As you can imagine, this paper was referring to Arnaud Massy, but mainly focusing on "life and death of Margot Hoylake Edgar" – the first daughter of the French champion. I would like to quote here the two first paragraph of Zoran's text, because it was puzzling me:



*Margot Hoylake Massy (RLGC Magazine)*

*"Forty-nine years ago in Edinburgh, Margot Hoylake Edgar took her own life with an overdose of pills. She was just 43 years old. Her husband had left her and she had very little money. She was depressed and during Easter that year she went to a service at the Catholic Church where she was a member and after the service she walked out into the woods. Hours later her husband found her, but he was too late. She was dead.*

*Her father Arnaud Massy, received the news in Marrakesh where he was teaching golf to the Royal family, the Pasha of Marrakesh and his son the present King Hassan II. He never fully recovered from the shock of hearing the news and the former Open Champion died not long after, they say, of a broken heart".*

Let's find the date: Goran is telling us that Margot was 43 years old on Easter that year. We know that she was born the day Massy won the Open; then, following Zachrisson, she died in 1950 or 1951, as she was born in June. But Easter 1950 was on Sunday April the 9<sup>th</sup>, she was 42 and Easter 1951 was on March 25<sup>th</sup> and she was 43.



Now, we know Massy died on April 16<sup>th</sup>, 1950 at 8am. Then to make the story consistent, we should admit that Goran was making a small approximation, certainly subtracting 1907 from 1950 to get 43. Fair enough. Nevertheless, our friend Georges Jeanneau provided us, a few year earlier a photocopy of Massy's declaration of death, which translates:

*"April the sixteenth, nineteen fifty, eight pm, has deceased in his home, rue Notre Dame [in Etretat, Normandy, France - where the declaration was made] Arnaud Massy, born in Biarritz "Basses Pyrennees" on July sixth, eighteen seventy seven, golf professor, son of Bernard Massy and his wife Marie Lauga, both deceased, widowed Janet Punton Henderson. Declared on April seventeenth, nineteen fifty, eleven am, by Marguerite Massy, wife of George Edgar, forty two years old, housewife, living in Edinbourg, Scotland, 118 Findhorn place, daughter of the defunct, who, after reading the text, is signing with us Pierre Lechesme, first deputy mayor to the city of Etretat, registrar by delegation." Below are the signatures (see also illustration on golfika web-site, page on Massy).*

This official declaration proves that there is some inconsistency in Zonan's paper as Margot Hoylake declared her father's death. Then she was alive when her father passed away. The date of Margot's death was not the one suggested by Mr Zachrisson.

Also, in 1950, when Massy died, he was the professional in Etretat. He, long time earlier, stopped travelling to Marrakech.

This could have been the end of the story, if there was no additional questioning point in this paper. Goran was writing *"Genty and Massy married and had three daughters"*. Genty is a nickname for Janet

Henderson - Arnaud's Scottish wife, from North Berwick. This struck me even much harder as most of the French golfers who read about Massy know that he was supposed to have only two daughters.

I exchanged also with Gillian Kirkwood on this story and she kindly sent me a scan of a short paper in *Golf Illustrated*, 1950, entitled *"Death of Arnaud Massy"*, where one can read that the champion *"is survived by three daughters, two of whom reside in Edinburgh"*. This was confirming the initial information. Later, Gillian added that, according to some information she had, Massy had been later buried in Portobello cemetery, in Edinburgh.

I was searching hard to find more until last fall when Christoph Meister put me in touch with Douglas Seaton, historian of North Berwick. We immediately shared the information we had in our bags and were able to answer a lot of questions. I must congratulate Douglas for the fantastic work he did - extremely fast - digging into original material. I'm summarising here his key findings.

The first point we discussed was about Massy's marriage date. From my side it was clear. Massy got officially married in Biarritz, April 7<sup>th</sup>, 1904 with Janet Henderson, daughter of Captain Henderson. But Douglas had a different date: October 28<sup>th</sup>, 1903 - almost 6 months earlier - which can be read from the official document (illustration again can be seen on golfika web-site). The discrepancy was easy to solve. The Scottish marriage was a religious ceremony while in France it was a "civil marriage", celebrated by an officer - usually the mayor - of the city.

In addition, Douglas made extensive search in all the cemeteries in Edinburgh, including Portobello, but he was unable to find any record of the burial location of Arnaud Massy. Nevertheless, continuing his research, he soon found that Margot

Massy was buried in Newington Cemetery, Edinburgh. Unfortunately, the burial records for that cemetery, from 1931 -1994 are lost, but browsing through the headstones database for Edinburgh he was rewarded for his efforts and he discovered that there was a memorial headstone marking the location of the burial place of both Margot and Arnaud Massy (Section P, Stone 114). According to Douglas, the place is more like a jungle (see the picture at the bottom of this paper, as well as the location map).



*Miss Massy in a match against Mme Lacoste.  
(Tennis & Golf, 16 Oct. 1935)*

Continuing his quest for truth, he visited the Register House in Edinburgh. He found there that Margot Lockhart Hoylake Edgar (m/s Massy) died aged 48 years on 27th June 1955 at South Lodge, Penicuik Estate, Penicuik, Midlothian, Scotland.

The cause of death was listed as Sodium Crystal Poisoning. Her normal residence

was 5, Salisbury Road, Edinburgh. At this time her husband George Wylie Alexander Edgar, master plumber was living at 1 Ventnor Terrace, Edinburgh.

Her body was discovered seven days after the last sighting. The death certificate does not mention suicide but everything points to that conclusion. Margot and her husband were living at separate addresses at this time.

Thanks to Douglas Seaton, the death of Margot Massy was now clarified, and we know where she was buried.

Before closing Margot's chapter, let's add that she was a brilliant golfer. The men's room in the RLGC is featuring a nice snapshot showing Arnaud Massy teaching Margot to swing her club. But Georges Jeanneau also found that, in the 30s, Margot played a match in France where, reaching semi-finals, losing against Mme Lacoste!

About the second daughter of Arnaud, Lena Marie Bellamy (26 August 1909 at Harmony Cottage, North Berwick\*), we know that she was also a keen golfer as well, leaving in Scotland. She died a few years ago, on 23<sup>rd</sup> of April 2004, leaving a bursary for English lady golfers. The EGWA provides us more information:

*Although Mrs Bellamy's Will, was valid and executed before her death, a problem arose after her husband's death because her Will contained no living beneficiaries. Due to Mrs Bellamy's illness she did not have the mental capacity to execute a Will therefore she would have died intestate, with her estate passing to the Crown. So her Receiver made an application to the Court of Protection for the Will to be executed on her behalf. In the absence of any relatives, it was agreed that her estate should be divided between various Charities and the Receiver made the*

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\* Again, thanks to Douglas Seaton for the precision.

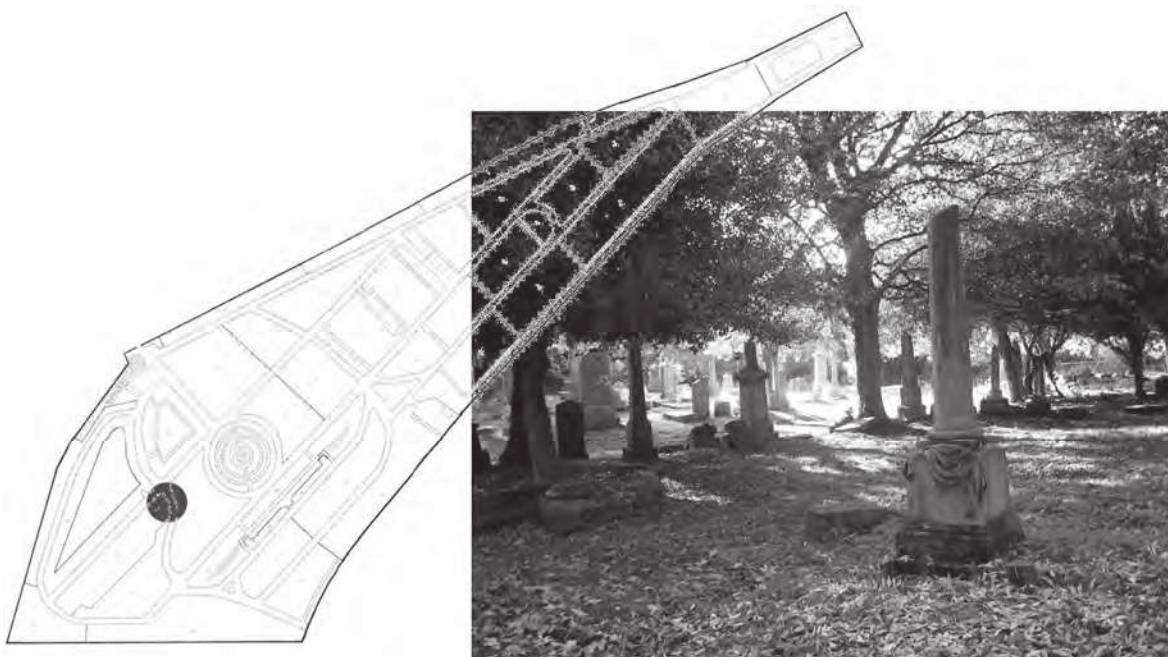
*decisions as to which charities should benefit from the Will by reference to their knowledge of Mrs Bellamy and the type of charities and purposes that she would have supported. [...]*

*For these reasons the Trustees and Trust Management Committee has decided that the investment income and capital will fund two bursaries, at any one time, of up to £1,500 per student, per academic year, for any recognised course at a Higher or Further Education College in a golf related subject. This for example might be Golf Course Management, Turf Management, Greenkeeping, Horticulture, Sports Management, to name a few.*

What about a third daughter? Here again Douglas was able to find valuable information, which I'm summarising here:

*Marthe Davelli Veverka, born 17<sup>th</sup> August 1919 was the daughter of Arnaud Massy and Janet Punton. She married Jindrich Veverka in 1964, a company director, and they lived in Haymarket, Edinburgh. She was a sales assistant. She was divorced when she died on 23<sup>d</sup> June 1989 at Easter General Hospital, Edinburgh; her usual residence being 9 Lennox Street, Lane, Edinburgh.*

According to Douglas, Marthe was not born in Scotland, but most probably in France. He also found that "at the time of Marthe Massy's marriage to Jindrich Veverka in 1964, one of the witnesses was Lena Bellamy, of 60 Vandon Court, Petty France, London".



Newington Cemetery, Edinburg. Approximate place where Arnaud Massy and his daughter Margot were buried. (Photo courtesy of Douglas Seaton)

Let me finish this paper with my warmest thanks to Douglas Seaton (visit his web site: [northberwick.org.uk](http://northberwick.org.uk) with a detailed page on Massy), Joe Pinnington and Georges Jeanneau – who wrote, with his

son Nicolas, and excellent book on Arnaud Massy "1907: La victoire d'Arnaud Massy au British Open" edited by the "Federation Francaise de Golf".



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# French Golf Literature

## A history of many firsts

by Henri Jakubowicz and Jean Bernard Kazmierczak EAGHC members

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### First golf book not in English

The First French golf book *Le Golf en Angleterre - Les golf-clubs de France* was published in 1894 by **F.W. Mariassy** in the city of Cannes on the French riviera. Only a second edition published in 1895 has been located in our knowledge. In the second edition the author writes that the first edition made news in the October 26th 1894 issue of the British magazine *Golf* which announced the book as being the first golf book written in a foreign language. To be honest the language is French but the text is mainly English as the author translated many pages from The Badmington Library Golf volume edited by **Horace Hutchinson** in 1890.

### First swing instruction

The second edition of Mariassy's book is augmented by figures describing the golf swing. These added illustrations are simply a reproduction of the skeleton figures introduced by **Hutchinson** in the third edition of his *Hints of Golf*, the first of a non ending flow of books dedicated to golf instruction.

Hutchinson's *Hints of Golf* is generally recognised as the first golf instruction book but there is another book written in French almost two hundred years before which might be the real first swing instruction book. It is about *Jeu de Mail à la chicane*, a game very similar to golf, which was already played on open land in the XVII<sup>th</sup> near the town of Montpellier in

southern France as well as in Rome in Italy where a Flamish painter Paul Bril painted in 1624 a game of *Jeu de mail* with players on the course in different game positions with their implements and even a pro shop on the side. The painting can be seen at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts or on the cover of Rhod McEwan Golf Books catalogue N°22 of 2002.

In *Triple Baugé* (1996) **Fred Hawtree** takes some ideas put forward by **Robert Browning** in *A History of Golf* (1955) about the origins of the game of golf and tries to demonstrate that the French *Jeu de Mail* was taken up by Scottish soldiers at the 1421 battle of Baugé in France. In his thesis *Jeu de Mail* evolved in Scotland to become the game of golf; proof being the banning in 1424 of football only and then the banning in 1457 of football AND golf. Nothing is less sure but *Jeu de Mail* and golf are indeed very similar games. **Henry B. Farnie** in *The Golfer's Manual by A Keen Hand* (18567) writes about the similar way both games are played, more interestingly **Harold Hilton** and **Garden Smith** in *The Royal & Ancient Game of Golf* (1912) wrote:

"We have the fact that the contemporary rules of Golf bear a strong resemblance to those of *Jeu de Mail* published in France by Lauthier and Sudre a little earlier. Many of the similarities are, of course, natural in games having a similar object, but, here and

there, there are points of a purely arbitrary nature, dealt with in exactly the same way, and in almost the same expressions as they are in the early golf codes, and it is hard to believe that this can be the result of accident"

and when we read **Percy Boomer's** *On Learning Golf* (1942) we can find another reference to the French game but oriented on how the swing was taught:

"For those who like delving into past theories and histories of the game, the following is illuminating. It is the translation from a book called —*Le jeu de mail*— which I picked up in Paris for 10 francs. It was written nearly two hundred years ago . The extract is from the chapter on attitude of the body— *body should not be too straight nor too curved, but slightly bent in order that in hitting, it shall be held up by the strength of the hips while turning slowly backward from the waist without losing the ball from view. It is this half turn of the body that we call playing with the waist (or better pivoting) which gives a wide circle to the club head*—The old book continues—*We should not lift the club too quickly, but in order to and without allowing oneself to be carried away (sway, we should say now) wait a little at the top of the swing in order to hit through the plane with vigour, adding however, the force of the wrist without changing the position of the body, legs, or arms, in*

*order to conserve the same union of adjustments we have taken up at the address"*

There is only a handful of books on *Jeu de Mail*, very hard to find and very easy to store as they do not take up much shelf place. The first one was published in 1717 by **Joseph Lauthier** *Nouvelles règles pour le jeu de mail - Tant sur la manière d'y jouer, que pour décider les divers événements qui peuvent arriver à ce jeu*. The book is in two parts, one on how to play and one on the rules. A small paragraph on how to avoid bad play is reminiscent of what our pros do tell us every week.

"There are some who play with the arms only, that is, who do not make this half-turn with the loins; but not only do such players cramp the chest by the strain which they throw on the arms by this short swing, but they can never become good or powerful drivers, because they do not swing the mallet sufficiently high. Some swing too much above the head or shoulders, some only waist high, and strike the ball with a jerk as if they were cracking a whip. There are some who straddle in a strange fashion, and clinging with the points of their toes, fling themselves so uncontrollably on the ball that if they happen to miss the ball, they are bound to fall on their noses; other raise the left elbow in the air so as to time the stroke, which usually results in not hitting the ball on the centre."

It took half a century for the next book on *Jeu de Mail* to be published in 1772 by

**Sudre** *Le noble jeu de mail de la ville de Montpellier avec ses règlements*. It was an update of the rules of the game, like what the R&A and USGA do every four years for the rules of golf. As for the swing Sudre reproduced the text of Lauthier but for two details, he changed the stance from square to closed and had the hands more together, a two hand grip, strangely golf was played this way at Saint Andrews at that period.

### **First golf course on continental Europe**

The first golf course to be built outside the United Kingdom was Pau in 1856, (more precisely "*with the exception of Blackheath, the oldest club out of Scotland*" in *British Golf Links*, **H. Hutchinson** 1897 (but Hutchinson seems to forget two golf clubs in India: Calcutta 1829 and Bombay 1842). In fact the Pau golf club was a British colony in southern France as the first native Frenchman to join the club did it in 1913. The British origins of golf in France are still felt today as, unlike our Canadian cousins, the golf vocabulary we use is British (swing, sway, grip, fairway, green, putter, etc.) Thus any English speaker can read a golf manual in French and have a vague understanding of what is being taught.

### **First non British winner of the Open**

The first non British to win the British Open was a Frenchman, **Arnaud Massy** in 1907. The second foreigner to win the Open was USA player Jock Hutchinson in 1921. Massy was also runner up at the Open in 1911, beaten by Harry Vardon on the 35th hole of the playoff. Massy has also won other European Opens: France (1906, 1907, 1911, 1925), Spain (1912, 1927, 1928) and Belgium (1910). He wrote in 1911 the first golf instruction book in French. His book

was good enough to be translated in English and published in 1914 in Great Britain by Methuen and in 1922 in the USA by Brentano's. A renowned putter he was chosen in 1927 by **Bernard Darwin** for a putting lesson in "*Six golfing shots by six famous players*".

### **First golfing capital in Europe**

The alliance between France and Great Britain before and after WWI combined to the golfing success of French players (Massy, Gassiat, Cavallo, Dallemagne, Goliass, Lafitte), as well as, we must admit, real estate developments gave a strong impetus to golf in France between the two world wars. In the late 1920's France was the largest golfing country on continental Europe with more than sixty golf courses compared to one in Austria, two in Czechoslovakia, four in Spain, seven in the Netherlands, nine in Belgium, twelve in Italy, Eighteen in Switzerland and only thirty-six in Germany. At that time French lady golfers were among the best world players winning many times the British girls and British ladies (Simone Lacoste, Lally Segard, Manette Le Blan). The war changed it all and today France has no professional golf leader, a very small base of competitive players and unfortunately golf has a low social image as it is still regarded by a majority of Frenchmen as a game for the privileged. Nevertheless Paris has retained the title of Continental Europe golf capital with more than three dozen golf courses around the town when other European capitals, except London, have no more than a few links around them.

But even if France is a very small country on the golf world map today one cannot disregard its contribution to the game, its



rich literature and some very scarce old golf books makes it worth adding French golf books to any collection. This bibliography of French golf books is not exhaustive it only represents what the authors of this bibliography had been able to gather in their libraries, it should nonetheless help those interested in adding some French books to their collection.

We have illustrated this bibliography by 100 colour pictures of the covers of what we felt to be the most collectible golf books in French. We have added at the end a list of the books which did not make it in the most hundred wanted list.

The bibliography is divided into five sections. All the books in the first three sections are illustrated by a colour picture of their cover (the pictures are to be found in the middle pages of this issue of *Golfika*). These sections are: books on *Jeu de mail*, then golf books written in French and finally golf books written in English translated to French. The fourth section lists books on golf clubs histories and the fifth section lists all the other golf books we could find in French but were not pictured due to their lack of scarcity, or, in our opinion, lack of interest for a golf historian or a golf book collector.

### On Jeu de Mail

**1 D'Allemagne Henry René.** *Sports et jeux d'adresse*, Paris: Librairie Hachette, 1903.

**2 Gay Jean-A.** *Sports et jeux d'exercice en Anjou*, Angers: Éditions de L'ouest, 1947.

**3 Jusserand J.** *Les sports et jeux d'exercices dans l'ancienne France*, Paris: Éditions Plon, 1901.

**4 Montpellier Christian.** *Étrennes à mes-sieurs les chevaliers du bois roulant*, Montpellier: Cristin, 1869.

**5 Lauthier Joseph.** *Nouvelles Règles pour le jeu de Mail*, Paris: Huguier & Cailleau, 1717, an English translation done by **James Cunningham**, *New Rules for the Game of Mail*, was published in Saint Andrews in 1910 with an introduction by Andrew Lang.

**6 Provence Marcel.** *Le jeu de mail à Aix*, Aix en Provence: Éditions du Batis-ton, 1939.

**7 Sudre Joseph.** *Le noble jeu de mail de la ville de Montpellier; avec ses règlements*, Montpellier: Jean Martel Ainé, 1772.

**8 Sudre Joseph.** *Le noble jeu de mail de la ville de Montpellier; avec ses règlements, Nouvelle édition, enrichie de six vignettes*, Paris: Aubert, 1844.

**9 (Sudre Joseph).** *Le jeu de mail de la ville de Montpellier avec ses principes et ses règlements*, Montpellier: Cadenat & Audier, 1888.

### On Golf

#### A) French authors

**10 Association Suisse de Golf.** *Liste des clubs et des tournois en suisse*, Genève: Imprimerie H. Studer, 1934, only issue known, listing the 21 golf clubs of Switzerland at that time and the yearly calendar of competitions.

**11 Baert Raymond.** *Dupont champion de golf*, Paris: Librairie Ambert, 1913 early commics book on golf which has also an English version *Adventures of Monsieur Dupont, Golf Champion*, London ca 1913 more readily available. His real name was Raymond Bollaert and his son published a golf book sixty years later.

**12 Ball T A.** *L'enseignement du golf*, Paris: Guides Plumon, 1927, The cover illustrates the pseudo taken by the author

(Unless his real name was T A Ball ! for more on this, see item N°69 below).

**13 Ball T A.** *L'enseignement du golf*, Paris: Guides Plumon, 1938, second edition with a lady swinging a club replacing the ball on a tee, the book was also published in German and Italian by the same publisher.

**14 Bandeville Maurice L.** *Le Parcours de Golf sa construction - son entretien - les gazons en général*, Paris: Éditions Guides Plumon, 1927, a subject rarely found in French golf literature: golf course construction, maintenance and greenkeeping.

**15 Bellet (de) François.** *Golf*, in *Lawn-tennis Golf Croquet Polo*, Paris: Bibliothèque Larousse, 1913, pp 21 to 48 of 80 pp. De Bellet wrote the section on golf where he explains golf to beginners starting with clubs, balls, the course and the aim of the game which in his words takes two and a half hours for a round (happy golfers back then). There are eight photos in the golf chapter, mainly of golfers in action, including one of M. Balfour in heavy rough.

**16 Bergeron Yves.** *Le golf au féminin*, Montréal: Éditions de l'homme, 1983. How to play for women written by a French speaking Canadian.

**17 Bernard Alain.** *Le golf*, Paris: P.U.F., 1970.

**18 Biarritz Chiberta.** *Le Golf Les Villas*, Design: Dobouzenski, Paris: Éditions Loubok, 1929. A beautifully produced large size brochure advertizing the "Domaine de Chiberta" a real estate venture established in 1925 to sell building plots around a golf course created by Tom Simpson. The brochure comes with a plan showing the location of each plot around the course.

**19 Bigras Adrien.** *Le golf: améliorer votre jeu*, Montréal: Éditions Libre expression, 1994.

**20 Bollaert Edouard.** *Carnet de Balles*, Paris: privately printed, 1977. Edouard is the son of Raymond Baert, *Carnet de balles* is a pun about *carnet de bal* or "dance card". Hard to classify (humour, poetry or art) an outstanding book for its printing quality, ends with a list of French golf courses.

**21 Bouhana Charles.** *Terrains de sports*, Paris: Éditions Baudelot & Cie, 1946, pp 289-302 of 516 pp. Bouhana has built many famous French golf courses such as Chantilly, Mortfontaine, Hossegor or Har-delot.

**22 Bouchon Maurice.** *Méditation sur le royal et ancien jeu de golf*, Paris: privately printed, 1947, limited to 1000 copies. One of the most delightful books ever published on golf. Handwritten by the author, it is a humoristic account of the game and of some of its rules, beautifully illustrated on every page with water coloured drawings.

**23 Boyer Auguste.** *Le Golf*, Paris: Éditions Nilsson, 1930, the best French player from 1926 to 1939 winning 14 European Opens in Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and Netherlands plus five French PGA golf titles, missing only the two most coveted prizes, the Open and the French Open.

**24 Cisterni (vicomte de).** *Les trous du club. Traité de golfurie*, Paris: Les quatre chemins, 1932, limited to 2000 copies

**25 Claremont Henry.** *Le livre des sports athlétiques et de plein air*, Paris: Éditions Pierre Roger et Cie, 1909, pp 91-110 of 387pp.

**26 Curely A.** *Le Golf*, Paris: S. Bornemann 1927 and many later printings. Introduces beginners to the game and the fundamentals of a golf swing. The booklet

is part of a collection of 34 sports presented by a champion. One can find in the collection other titles having a great appeal for English speaking readers, such as tennis, basket-ball, hockey, football, rugby or baseball.

**27 Damiano Michel.** *Stratégie pour un parcours: ou comment améliorer votre handicap*, Paris: Éditions AGE, 1986.

**28 Dampierre Gérard de.** *Connaissance et technique du golf*, Paris: Éditions De-noël, 1969.

**29 Deeth W J.** *Le Golf*, in *Encyclopédie des sports vol 2*, Paris: Librairie de France, 1924, pp 229 to 242 of 444 pp.

**30 Deschamp Pierre.** *Le golf 1900-1910. Enquête sur le mouvement des sports en France pendant les dix premières années du siècle*, Paris: Académie des Sports, ND ca 1912.

**31 Dobzynski Charles.** *Sept Balles de Golf*, Albertville: Éditions Ex-Libris, 1989, limited to 77 copies. A very unusual book of poetry about golf. It does not look like a book but has all the characteristics of a book as if it were made before the modern era printing techniques. The paper is hand made, the poems are hand composed with lead fonts, the prints are line graving, a rare technique since the end of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century. the uncut paper is folded in four pages in a landscape format of 27,5 cm by 19 cm and the bloc of paper enclosed in a three part folding box with a half golf ball protruding on the front cover.

**32 Dow, la brasserie (editor).** *Conseils sur le golf par les professionnels*, Canada: NE. ND. ca 1956 (an article about rule changes in 1956), golf tips by golf professionals from Canadian golf clubs: Stan Leonard in Lachute, Jack Kay in Mount Bruno, Pat Fletcher in Royal Montréal, Buddy Clark

in Hampstead Jules Huot in Laval a many others.

**33 Eparvier Jean.** *Plus d'un tour dans mon sac*, Paris: Revue Adam, 1954.

**34 Felder (de) et Me Jean Michel.** *Le club de golf*, Paris: Éditions Guides Plu-mon, ca 1927, how to manage a golf club.

**35 Frochot M.** *Le Manuel du Golfleur*, (Paris): Privately printed, 1931, after a short introduction on the history of golf, four pages dealing mainly with the spread of golf from Scotland to the other parts of the world, the book deals mainly on how the game is played: type of games — rules — handicapping — rules for the main French golf competitions — organizing a golf club, but nothing on how to play it.

**36 Garaialde Jean.** *Le Swing de Jean Garaialde*, Paris: Air France, 1983, a folded four page brochure showing in 200 stroboscopic pictures the swing of Garaialde who dominated French golf in the 60's. Garaialde had more than 100 victories in his carrier and his greatest feat was in the Swedish Open 1970 when he won in front of Jack Nicklaus.

**37 Garaialde Jean.** *Golf*, Paris: Éditions Robert Laffont, 1988. Revised edition of the 1976 book written with Lafaurie.

**38 Garaialde Jean & Lafaurie André-Jean.** *Golf: la technique - la tactique - l'entraînement*, Paris: Éditions Robert Laffont, 1976.

**39 Golias Gustave.** *Pour s'entraîner au golf chez soi: vingt minutes chaque jour*, Paris: Éditions Nilsson, ca 1930, a small elusive booklet on how to train yourself at home in twenty minutes per day illustrated by a folding out board 55 cm x 75 cm describing in 15 pictures how to swing the drive, the irons and to approach. Father of Roger Golias who re-popularised golf



in France in the early 1980's by introducing mass golf instruction. Gustave Golias was brother to René Golias one of the great French Players of the 1920's and 30's winning the Italian and German Opens respectively in 1929 and 1931.

**40 Golias Roger.** *Un sport se penche sur son passé: le golf*, Paris: Aesculape, April 1959

**41 Golias Roger.** *La methode concrete de Roger Golias*, Mareil sur Mauldre: Egérie Golf, 1989,

**42 Golias Roger & André-Jean Lafaurie.** *Bolinger golf guide*, Paris: Golf Européen, 1974

**43 Golias Roger & André Simonet.** *Le code du golf sur le parcours & les règles de Saint-Andrews*, Paris: Éditions Chiron-Sports, 1973, Rules and ruling, list of French golf clubs.

**44 Gondouin Charles.** *Le Golf*, in *Les Sports Modernes Illustrés*, Paris: Larousse, 1906, pp 163 to 170 of 340 pp

**45 Gramont (de) Elisabeth.** *Le golf*, Paris: Nouvelles Société d'édition, 1930, limited to 530 copies. A book of small talks and a lot of gossips on French golf clubs and golfers by the sister of the golf club of Mortefontaine founder. She was well introduced in the Parisian literary circles and a very near friend of Marcel Proust who used many of her inside knowledge on French Society to sketch out characters in his novels.

**46 Guides Plumon.** *L'annuaire des golfs de France Belgique Italie Hollande Suisse Espagne Autriche Suède Norvège Danemark Tchéco-Slovaquie etc*, Paris: Guides Plumon 1926.

**47 Guides Plumon.** *L'annuaire des golfs du continent Allemagne Autriche Belgique Bulgarie Danemark Egypte Espagne France Grèce Hollande Italie Norvège Pologne Portugal Roumanie Suède Suisse Tchecos-*

*lovaquie Yougo-Slavie*, Paris: Guides Plumon 1931.

**48 Guides Plumon.** *L'annuaire des golfs du continent Allemagne Belgique Danemark Espagne France Grèce Hollande Hongrie Italie Norvège Pologne Portugal Roumanie Suède Suisse Tchecoslovaquie Yougo-Slavie*, Paris: Guides Plumon 1938. A bilingual cover but an only French text (marketing was already at work) which takes in account the recent Anschluss of Austria which disappears from the list of featured countries.

**49 Huot Jules.** *Le golf*, Montreal: Les éditions de l'homme, 1967. In 1937 Huot was the first Canadian to win a PGA tour event and it started the popularity of the game in Canada. He made a second time history by being the first French speaking Canadian to write a golf book in his native tongue.

**50 Jeanneau Georges.** *Le Golf en France: quelques siècles d'histoire*, Biarritz: Atlantica, 1999

**51 Jeanneau Georges.** *Le golf*, Paris: Éditions Biotop, 2002, possibly the tiniest golf book, (2x3 cm).

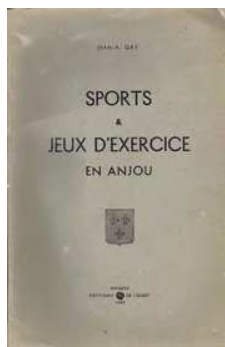
**52 Joffet R.** *Traité de construction sportive et de plein air*, Paris: Comité National des Sports, 1947. A few pages (189-192 on 314) on golf, includes a routing map of an aborted project for a golf course at Parc de la Courneuve near Paris.

**53 Kabietadiko (Monbeau) Thomas.** *Le guide pratique du golf*, Paris: Dauphin, 1983, Kabietadiko was the golf Professional of the Brazzaville Golf Club which means this book is possibly the first French golf instruction book written in Africa, it might, outside South-Africa, be the first African golf book.

**54 La vie du golf.** *La vie du golf*, Paris: La vie du golf, magazine, first issued in



1 D'Allemagne



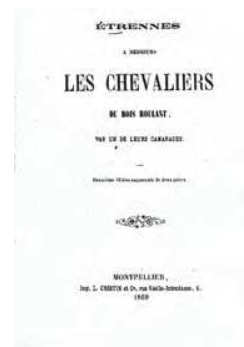
2 Gay



3 Jusserand



4 Lauthier



5 Montpeller



6 Provence



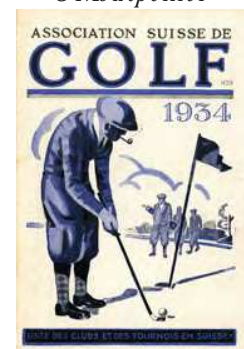
7 Sudre



8 Sudre



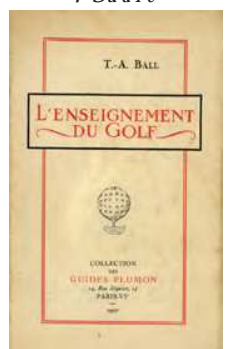
9 (Sudre)



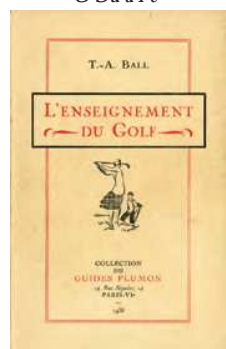
10 Assoc. Suisse



11 Baert



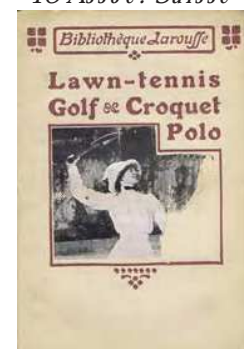
12 Ball



13 Ball



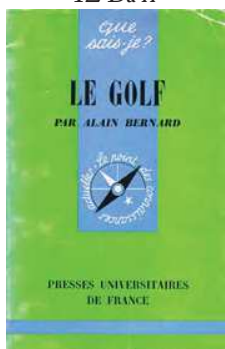
14 Bandeville



15 Bellet



16 Bergeron



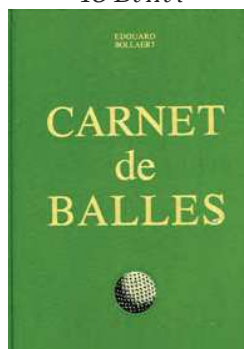
17 Bernard



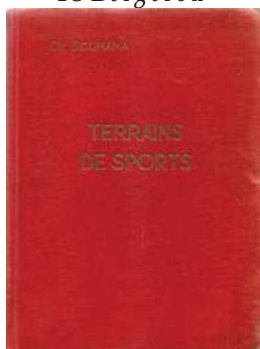
18 Blarritz Chiberta



19 Bigras



20 Bollaert



21 Bouhana



22 Bouchon



23 Boyer

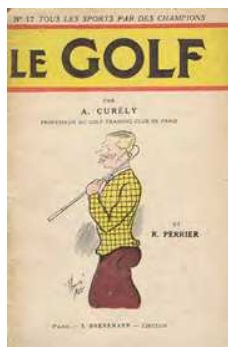


24 Cisterni

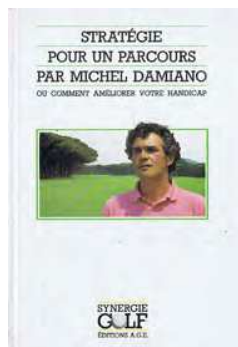


25 Claremont





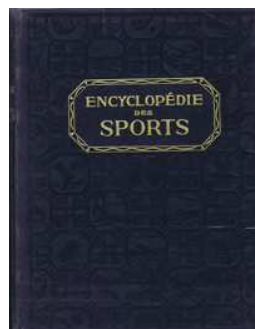
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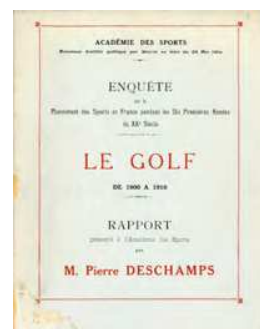
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28 Dampierre



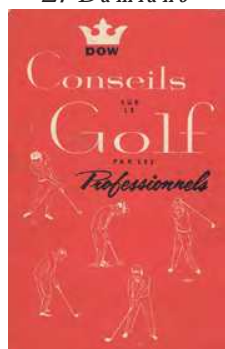
29 Deeth



30 Deschamp



31 Dobzynski



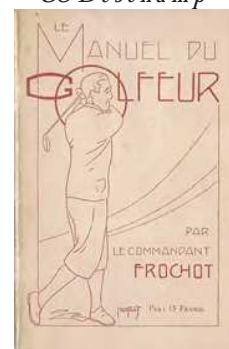
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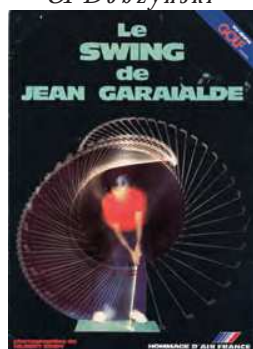
33 Eparvier



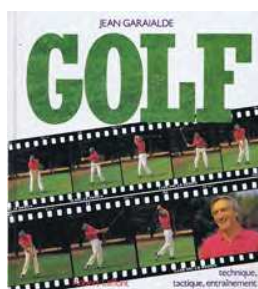
34 Felder



35 Frochot



36 Garaialde



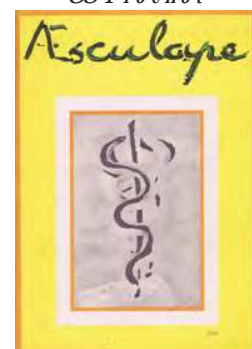
37 Garaialde



38 Garaialde



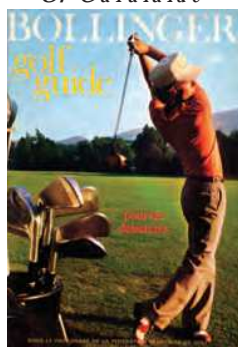
39 G. Golias



40 R. Golias



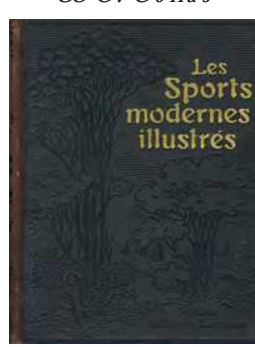
41 R. Golias



42 R. Golias



43 R. Golias



44 Gondoun



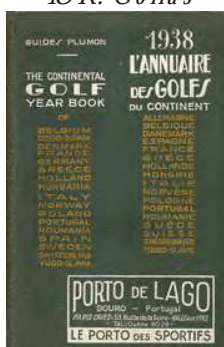
45 Gramont



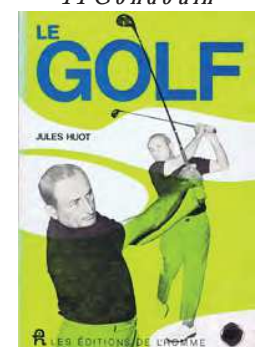
46 Guides Plumon



47 Guides Plumon



48 Guides Plumon



49 Huot



50 Jeanneau





51 Jeanneau



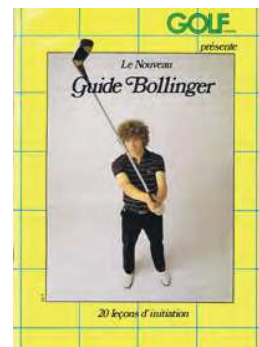
52 Joffet



53 Kabietadiko



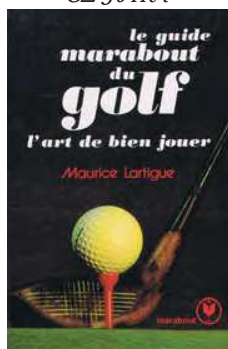
54 La Vie du Golf



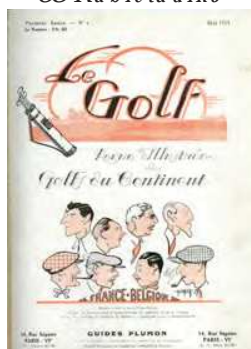
55 Lafaurie



56 Lafaurie



57 Lartigue



58 Le Golf



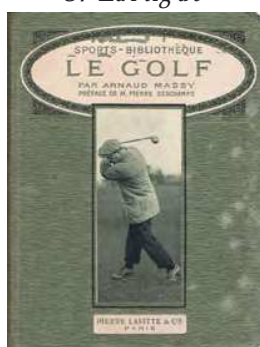
59 Le Golf et ...



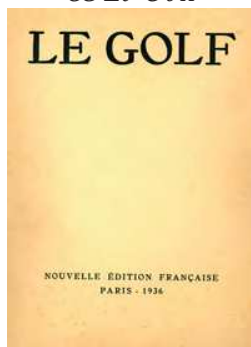
60 Le Touquet



61 Mariassy



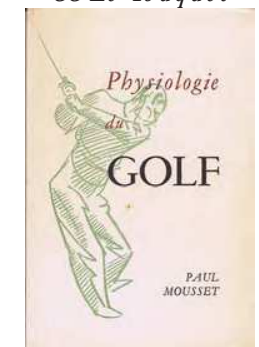
62 Massy



63 Mouchy



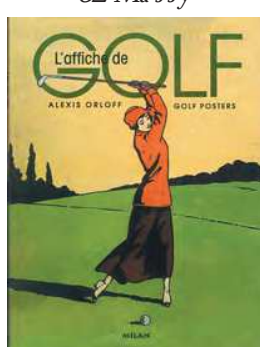
64 Mourgue d'Algue



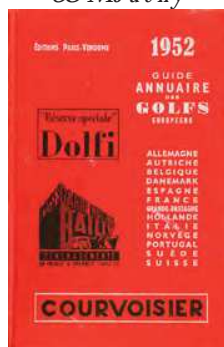
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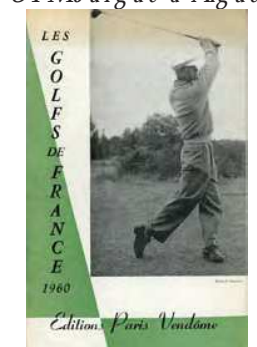
66 Old Caddy



67 Orloff



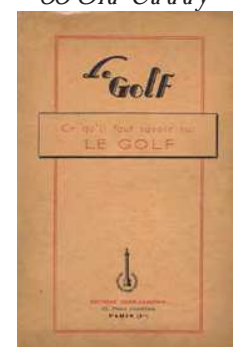
68 Paris Vendome



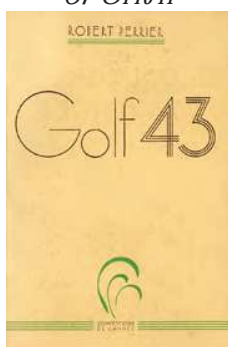
69 Paris Vendome



70 Paris Vendome



71 Paris Vendome



72 Perrier



73 Petitjean



74 Privé



75 Régny

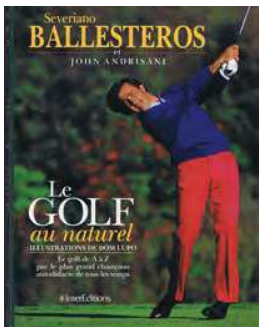




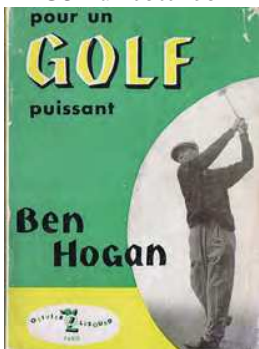
76 Régný



81 Tennis et Golf



86 Ballesteros



91 Hogan



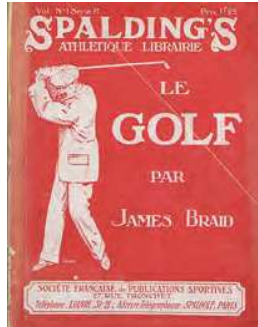
96 Palmer



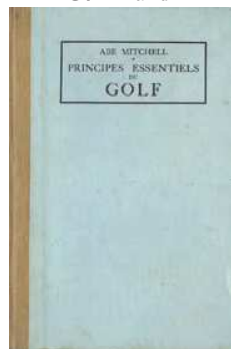
77 Satie



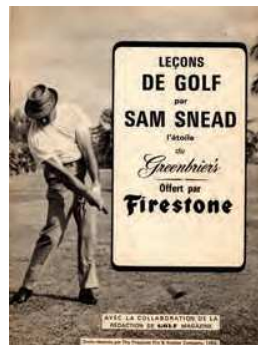
82 Thionnaire



87 Braid



92 Mitchell



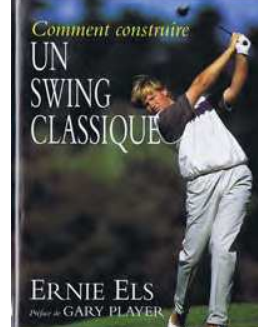
97 Snead



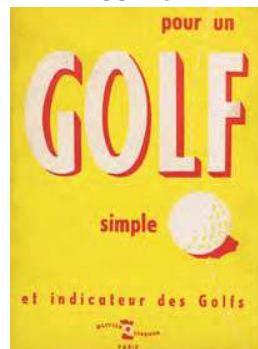
78 Synd. Deauville



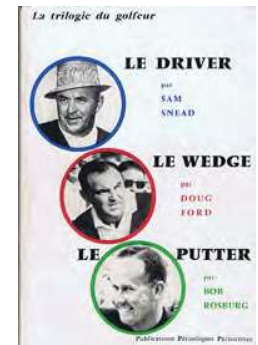
83 Trophée Lancôme



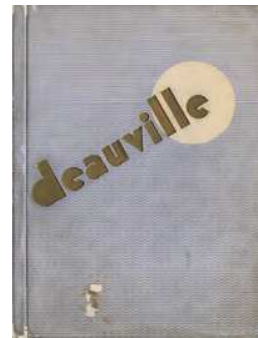
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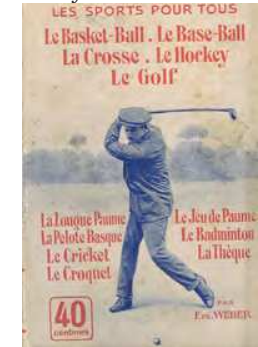
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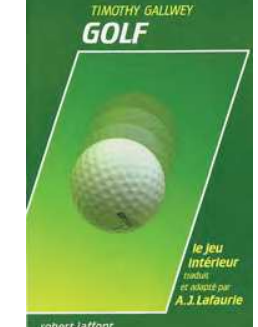
98 Snead



79 Synd. Deauville



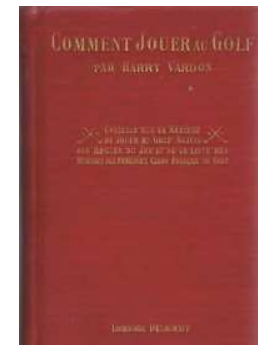
84 Weber



89 Gallway



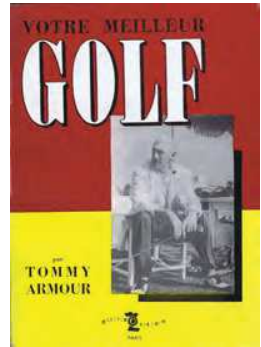
94 Nicklaus



99 Vardon



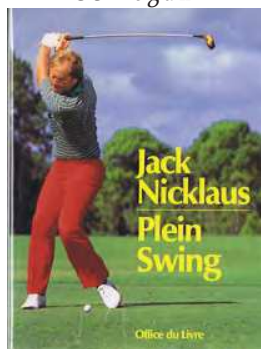
80 Temmerman



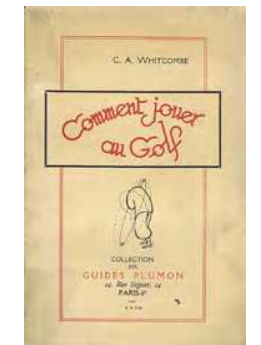
85 Armour



90 Hogan



95 Nicklaus



100 Whitcombe

December 1959, lasted until issue 32 October-November 1962. On the first issue cover Jean Garaialde gives a lesson using a tilted mirror invented by René Lacoste who watches from the side.

**55 Lafaurie Andre-Jean.** *Le nouveau guide Bollinger*, Paris: Golf Européen, 1982

**56 Lafaurie Andre-Jean.** *Le Golf - son histoire de 1304 à nos jours*, Paris: Jacques Grancher, 1988

**57 Lafaurie Andre-Jean & Bernard Pascasio.** *Le golf*, Paris: Éditions Denoël, 1980

**58 le Golf.** *Le Golf Revue Illustrée des Golfs du Continent*, Paris: Guides Plumon, magazine, first issued in May 1925, lasted until a title change in 1929.

**59 Le Golf et «Le Golfeur».** *Le Golf et «Le Golfeur» Revue des Golfs du Continent*, Paris: Guides Plumon, magazine, first issued in 1929 as a continuation of *Le Golf*, lasted until world war II and never recovered afterward.

**60 Le Touquet.** *Le Touquet 1928*, Le Touquet: Hotel Wesminster, 1928. A wonderful presentation of the town of Le Touquet which is a British creation by Allen Stoneham on French land. A bilingual text with many illustrations as tipped in drawings by Lee Hankey and Cecil Aldin, also many photos of English Society on the golf links

**61 Mariassy F W.** *Le golf en Angleterre ; les golf-clubs de France*, Cannes: Robaudy, 1895, 2nd edition, first edition not located.

**62 Massy Arnaud.** *Le golf*, Paris: Pierre Lafitte et Cie, 1911, with chapters by Vardon, Braid, Simpson and Hutchinson

**63 Mouchy (duc de).** *Le golf*, Paris: Nouvelles éditions Françaises, 1936, limited to 130 copies in three distinct batches of

ten, twenty and one hundred copies differing by the kind of paper used for printing the book. Illustrated with nice watercolor drawings, printed on large hand made paper, not bound so that the owner could bind it to his taste but delivered stacked in a slipcase. A book describing the golf clubs of France, Mouchy was president of the French Golf Association and he brought together some VIPs, who are now mostly forgotten, to give their opinion on golf. Their main contribution to the game has probably been their donation to cover the cost of publishing this book.

**64 Mourgue d'Algue G & Lafaurie A-J.** *Golf les plus beaux parcours d'Europe*, Fribourg (Switzerland): Office du livre, 1984

**65 Mousset Paul.** *Physiologie du golf*, Paris: Éditions Sulliver, 1949, limited to 2200 copies. An essay to understand golf, golfers and lady golfers. Literature, poetry and philosophy, or the mystery of a golfer's mind.

**66 Old Caddie ( by Maurice Segard).** *Le golf a livré son secret*, Paris: Impressions Parisiennes, N.D. ca 1930. The author tries to bring a complete beginner to play in the low nineties in 12 lessons and ... a lot of practice. For him golf can be considered as "a conflict between the left forearm and the right shoulder under the control of the left eye who stays glued to the ball."

**67 Orloff Alexis.** *L'affiche de golf - Golf Posters*, Toulouse: Éditions Milan, 2002, a bilingual (French and English) revue of the best golf posters printed in the first half of the XX<sup>th</sup> century, from the famous French railways posters to the magazine covers the book gives an overview of golf and art over up until the end of the century. One of the rare coffee table books worth to show



on your table and a great reference for the poster collectors.

**68 Paris Vendome.** *Les Golfs de France et d'Afrique du Nord*, Paris: Éditions Paris-Vendome, 1952.

**69 Paris Vendome.** *Le golf : Ce qu'il faut savoir sur le golf*, Paris: Éditions Paris-Vendome, 1950, a revised edition of items N° 12 and 13 above *L'enseignement du golf* to which were added chapters on history and on the pleasure of the game. This unauthored edition gives credit to the hypothesis that T. A. Ball was a nickname.

**70 Paris Vendome.** *Guide Annuaire des Golfs Européens - Allemagne Autriche Belgique Danemark Espagne France Grande-Bretagne Hollande Italie Norvege Portugal Suede Suisse*, Paris: Éditions Paris Vendome, 1952.

**71 Paris Vendome.** *Les Golfs de France 1960*, Paris: Éditions Paris Vendome, 1960. With the expansion of Europe Paris Vendôme had in project two publications for 1961. One about Europe's Northern countries and one about Southern countries. It never materialised as golf did not expand on the continent before the 80's.

**72 Perrier Robert.** *Golf 43*, Paris: Éditions Grou-Radenez, 1943, printed during the German occupation of France it is dedicated for war prisoner golfers, list of golfing events of the year, Limited to 1000 copies.

**73 Petitjean Etienne.** *Golf: Quelques civilités puériles et honnêtes recueillis et illustrées par Étienne Petitjean*, Paris: privately printed, 1930, limited to 500 copies.

**74 Privé Hubert.** *Golf en privé*, Verneuil sur Avre (France): Éditions Ad Litteram, 2008, Privé's artwork exposed.

**75 Regny Jane editor.** *Les Golf de France et de Belgique annuaire 1925*, published

for the French Golf Association (Union des Golf de France) it was meant to be annual, but as many annuals it ended its life after the second edition in 1930.

**76 Regny Jane editor.** *Les Golf de France et de Belgique*, second edition 1930.

**77 Satie Eric.** *Sports et divertissements*, includes twenty one short piano pieces (lasting about half a minute each) with texts by the music composer Eric Satie and water colour illustrations by Charles Martin. Composed in 1914 its publication was delayed until 1923 by the war.

**78 Syndicat d'initiative de Deauville.** *Deauville: La Plage Fleurie*, Deauville:Syndicat d'initiative, 1914, a brochure describing everything Deauville could offer to cater tourists from bathing to gambling and a golf course created in 1899 whose season was from 1<sup>st</sup> of July to end of September.

**79 Syndicat d'initiative de Deauville.** *Deauville: La Plage Fleurie*, Deauville:Syndicat d'initiative, 1930, same touristic brochure but much larger, colour illustrated and promoting the Tom Simpson New Golf built in 1929 on a hill top at Saint Arnould, the old course having been replaced by a race track. The golf chapter is an excerpt from Elisabeth de Gramont's book *Le Golf* (number 45 above) illustrated with wonderful art déco watercolours.

**80 Temmermann Jacques.** *Eléments de technique du golf*, Duisbourg (Germany): privately printed, 1973. A brochure for the members of the Duisbourg Military Golf Club which by the way are from Belgium.

**81 Tennis et Golf.** *Tennis et Golf*, Paris: Tennis et Golf, magazine, first issued in March 1914, publication was interrupted by the war and resumed only in 1920. It is the first golf magazine published in France

and for a long time the official publication of the French Golf Association. Publication stopped again during world war II and resumed in 1945. In the first few years of its publication it dealt mainly with tennis subjects as not many golfers were playing in France. During the 20's and 30's Percy Boomer contributed with golf instruction articles. The magazine is still published today, under its new name *Golf Européen* which it took in 1971.

**82 Thionnaire Maurice.** *Une visite au golf de Fontainebleau*, Paris: privately printed, 1923, a five pages booklet reprinted from the *Journal de la Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France*.

**83 Trophée Lancôme.** *Trophée Lancôme: 30 ans 30 Photos*, Paris: Asa Éditions, 1999, limited to 5000 copies of which 500 numbered. A book remembering the first 30 winners of a tournament that lasted 35 years. One winner per page is photographed in action, many of them Golf Major Tournament winners.

**84 Weber Ernest.** *Le Golf, in les sports pour tous*, Paris: Éditions Nilsson, ca 1910, pp 37 to 66 of 125 pp. Essentially the rules of Golf illustrated with some pictures of the implements of the game and players in action.

## B) English titles translated in French

**85 Armour Tommy.** *Comment jouer toujours votre meilleur golf*, Paris: Éditions Olivier Lesourd, 1955, English title: *How to Play your best Golf all the Time*, second printing with blue and yellow cover in 1962.

**86 Ballesteros Severiano.** *Le golf au naturel*, Paris: InterÉditions, 1989, English title: *Natural Golf*

**87 Braid James.** *Le Golf*, Spalding's Athlétique Librairie (sic) Paris: Société Française de Publications Sportives, ca 1911, English title: *Golf Guide and How to Play Golf*. It is not what we call a translation, the French book follows the exact order of sections in Braid's book but takes many liberties with the original text by explaining broadly what was meant by Braid and shortens his explanations so much that they become sometimes useless.

**88 Els Ernie.** *Comment construire un swing classique*, Paris: Éditions Hermé, 1997, English title: *How to Build a Classic Golf Swing*.

**89 Gallway W Timothy.** *Golf: le jeu intérieur*, Paris: Robert Laffont, 1984, English title: *The Inner Game of Golf*. Possibly the only title in French about the mental game thus sought after by many French golfers not fluent in English.

**90 Hogan Ben.** *Pour un golf puissant*, Paris: Éditions Olivier Lesourd, 1956, English title: *Power Golf*. Ben Hogan's 1948 book with his early swing showing an ample overswing. In the French versions the photos are replaced by drawings and on the last title page one can read: "My Secret? . . . if you read it well you will find it in this book . . ."

**91 Hogan Ben.** *Les principes fondamentaux du golf moderne*, Paris: Editions Olivier Lesourd, 1958, English title: *Five Lessons: the Modern Fundamentals of Golf*. In the last 45 years, the English version was printed in six million copies which makes it the all time best seller golf book. Its first edition was for 100,000 copies. The French version in contrast must have been printed in less than 1,500 copies which explains the heated bidding around it whenever it is offered on Ebay. A second printing with

blue covers was made in 1965 but seems as scarce, or more, as the first one.

**92 Mitchell Abe.** *Principes essentiels du golf*, Paris: La Bonne Idée. ND. ca 1928, English title: *Essentials of Golf*.

**93 (NGF: National Golf Foundation).** *Pour un golf simple et indicateur des Golfs*, Paris: Éditions Olivier Lesourd. ND. ca 1955, English title: *Golf Lessons: The Fundamentals As Taught by Foremost Professional Instructors*. In addition to the French version of the Chicago N G F brochure there is a list of golf courses around Europe: France and its colonies, Belgium, Spain, Italy, British Normandy Iles, Luxembourg and Switzerland.

**94 Nicklaus Jack.** *Golf 55 façons d'améliorer vos scores*, Fribourg (Switzerland): Office du Livre, 1966, English title: *My 55 ways to lower your golf score*.

**95 Nicklaus Jack.** *Plein swing*, Fribourg (Switzerland): Office du Livre, 1985, English title: *Full Swing*. Where an older Jack Nicklaus changes all and comes around from an upright flying elbow swing to a classical flatter swing, a swing much easier to maintain for any amateur golfer and with it Nicklaus went to win a last Masters title at age 46.

**96 Palmer Arnold.** *Mon Golf*, Fribourg (Switzerland): Office du Livre, 1985, 1964, English title: *Arnold Palmer's Golf Book*.

**97 Snead Sam.** *Leçons de golf par Sam Snead l'étoile du Greenbrier's*, Akron (Ohio): Firestone Tire & Rubber, 1966, English title: *The Greenbrier's Sam Snead Teaches Golf*

**98 Snead Sam, Doug Ford and Bob Rosburg .** *La trilogie du golfeur: Le driver - Le wedge - Le putter*, Paris: Publication Périodiques Parisiennes 1966, English title: *Golf Digest Trilogy* a set of three books in

a slipcase, *The Driver Book* by Sam Snead, *The Wedge Book* by Doug Ford and *The Putter Book* by Bob Rosberg.

**99 Vardon Harry.** *Comment jouer au golf: Conseils sur la manière de jouer au golf - suivis des règles du jeu et de la liste des membres des principaux clubs français de golf*, Paris: Librairie Delagrave, ND. ca 1915, English title: *how to play golf*. A very nicely bound book with its red cloth cover and guilt tooled title. Added to Vardon's English edition the reader can find the rules of golf presented with subtitles in the margins for easy reference but more surprising is the list of members of the main French golf with sometimes their handicap. For exemple we know that Leslie Balfour-Melville played a +5 handicap at Pau. A unique and rare view for golf historians.

**100 Whitcombe C A.** *Comment jouer au golf*, Paris : Guides Plumon, 1936, English title: *Golf Shots, Fairway & Hazard Pocket Pro Series* four booklets: *The drive, The Iron, The Mashie Niblick* and *Niblick and Putter*.

### Club Histories

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**102 Bordeaux.** *Golf Bordelais 1900-2000*, 2000

**103 Biarritz.** *Centenaire 1888-1988*, Biarritz Golf Club, 1988

**104 Biarritz.** *Chiberta La Romance 1927-2002*, 2002, limited to 1000 copies.

**105 Cannes-Mandelieu.** *Histoire d'un centenaire 1891-1991*, Bernard Vadon, 1991

**106 Cannes-Mougins.** *Golf Country Club de Cannes Mougins*, Sandrine Farrugia Ponzo, 2000



**107 Dieppe.** *Cent ans de golf à dieppe*, Olivier Merlin, 1996

**108 Dinard.** *Une balle à la mer*, Marie-Christine Paris, 2000, 119pp

**109 Etretat.** *Etretat*, F. Rideau, Ed. des Falaises

**110 Hardelot.** *Golf d'Hardelot 1906-2006*, SA du Domaine d'Hardelot, (ca 2006)

**111 Monté Carlo.** *La Turbie et son trophée romain - Le golf du Mont Agel*, Casimir Philippe Ed. Journal de la Corniche, Nice. 1914, pp 31-38 of 108 pp.

**112 Morfontaine.** *Souvenirs de Morfontaine*, Jean E. Dulout, 1998

**113 Morfontaine.** *Chronique 1930-1999*, Jean E. Dulout, 1998

**114 Nivelle.** *Le Golf de La Nivelle*, Comité, 1997

**115 Pau.** *Pau Golf Club. Le St Andrews du Continent*, Yves Caillé, 1990

**116 Paris La Boulie.** *Golf de la Boulie (1901-2001) 100 ans—100 photos*, Georges Jeanneau, 2001

**117 Saint-Germain.** *Golf de Saint-Germain D'hier à Aujourd'hui*, Jacques de Langlade, 1999

**118 Saint Nom La Bretèche.** *Les Origines du Golf de Saint Nom la Bretèche*, WR Conseil, 1989, limited to 1500 copies of which 50 numbered

**119 Saint Nom La Bretèche.** *Le Golf de Saint Nom La Bretèche*, Comité, 2003

**120 Touquet Paris Plage.** *Echos & Images du Golf du Touquet Paris Plage*, Daniel Boivin, 1993

**121 Touquet Paris Plage.** *Golf du Touquet 1904-2004*, Le Touquet Syndicate Ltd, 2004

**122 Villarceaux.** *Le Golf de Villarceaux: Côté coeur – Côté jardin*, Georges Jeanneau, 2001

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**123 Adams Mike.** *Améliorez votre golf*, Paris: Éditions du Rocher, 2000, English title: *Play Better Golf*

**124 Adams Mike.** *Les Bases du Golf féminin*, Paris: Éditions du Rocher, 2001, English title: *Play Better Golf for Women*

**125 Adams Mike.** *Le Manuel du Golf pour Tous*, Paris: Éditions du Rocher, 2002, English title: *The Complete Golf Manual*

**126 Adams Mike.** *Les Bases du Golf Senior*, Paris: Éditions du Rocher, 2002, English title: *Play Better Golf for Seniors*

**127 Année Golf International (L').** *L'année golf internationale*, Paris: Éditions ACLA between 1982 and 1988, and Éditions Plein Sud between 1989 and 2004.

**128 Antonelli Christian.** *Le Secret des règles de golf ou comment se sortir à son avantage de plus de 200 situations difficiles*, Paris: Éditions Philippe Semo, 2003.

**129 Bandeville Maurice L.** *Pelouses et terrains de sport*, Paris: Éditions Berger-Levrault, 1942, greenkeeping for sports, the golf section is very limited.

**130 Bellon Alain.** *Les animaux du Golf de St Cucufa ou l'étiquette revisitée*, Paris: Éditions Nouvelles, 2005. Illustrations by Philippe Delestre.

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**133 Bocquet Alain R.** *Humour et Golf*, Paris: Éditions De La Martinière, 1996

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- 138 Cullen Bob.** *Pourquoi jouer au golf*, Paris: Éditions Albin Michel, 2001.
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- 143 Dujardin Edmond.** *Golf Miniature: Bien jouer ... Mieux jouer*, Arcachon: Privately printed, 1956.
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- 147 Exley Helen.** *Un sport contre nature*, Paris: Éditions Exley, 1998.
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- 153 Hummel Lizzie et Jean Pierre Tairraz.** *Flash golf*, Chamonix: S P G I, 1996.
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- 172 Laurent Claude-Marcel.** *Le Golf miniature*, 1970
- 173 Leblanc Claude.** *Leçons de Golf*, 1999
- 174 Leadbetter David.** *Golf : corrigez vos défauts*, 1998
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- 188 Mose.** *Golf de Mose*, Paris: Éditions Cherche Midi, 1996. Real name Moïse Depond.
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## Chapter 8 of *Le Golf* (1930) by Elisabeth de Gramont (1875 - 1954)

Translated from French by Dick Durran and Henri Jakubowicz

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Elisabeth de Gramont was the half sister of Duc de Gramont who created the Morfontaine golf club (architect: Tom Simpson) on his estate north of Paris. She was well acquainted with the literary circles in Paris in the first half of the 20th century and been a close friend of Marcel Proust. Elisabeth travelled in Asia, North Africa, America and the USSR and wrote many essays and memoir books which had some success.

In spite of her social background she endorsed Marxism and the French popular front. She wrote "*Le Golf*" to make some money, the publisher wanted to create a sport series for the woman reader. Only four sports volumes were published without much success.

"*Le Golf*" was printed in 550 copies in 1930, more than 30 unsold copies were found in the year 2000 in a publisher's attic. Part of the book describing the golf of Deauville was used in the golf section of the town's travel guide published in 1930.

### GOLF AND LOVE

Only he was missing and here is he coming to golf, the sly love.

How is he greeted?

The great sportsmen cannot stand him and the others do not want anything to do with him.

From the amorous point of view there are two categories of men to which two types of women must adapt.

The first category, those who are refined, consider a woman as the highlight of their day, do not want her constant company in order to better enjoy the ecstasy of a sophisticated private conversation. During sport and business they stay alone or with friends and hate these troublesome or disturbing elements.

I wonder if these men are not already too middle aged and belong to the old school who knelt in front of women calling them: Queen of Sheba, Salome, Salammbô\*... It is for them that tea gowns, satins and sofas were made ready.

The pure chaise-longue, which can only accommodate two bodies at the same time,

has disappeared from our homes and has been replaced by the sofa, so welcoming to large numbers!

The younger generation ask women to be the ever present partner. Senses heavy with fresh air, they claim the constant presence of the loved one, but her charms, diluted by the long day, cannot provoke the excitement which made Musset's lyre break.

The middle handicap golf players look for the pleasant presence of a flirt, and if they see the darling in progress, their greatest victory will be to be beaten.

It may be that type-one man changes and drifts toward type-two man with the action of time.

Once upon a time there was an English girl. After having noted that her bank account had credit only in favour of the banker, she thought about it.

Browsing the New-York Herald, she read the list of the newly arrived in Le Touquet among whom was one of the richest gentlemen in England. He was coming-for the summer season.

She did not know him. "I am going to marry him" she thought, "which is the best way sorting out my problems". He was married, but she did not dwell on this petty detail.

Then the Honourable Edith Catinstraw borrowed a few pounds, packed her suitcases, embarked for Le Touquet and put up at the best hotel.

Finally her golfing talents were going to be put to use.

Sir John X... did not leave the links, his indifferent blue eyes wandering over the landscape.

In the meantime, his spouse was looking at the sea, stretched out, reading novels by Laurence. Being of fragile and delicate health she did not indulge in any sport.

But when at the end of the day John rejoined her, he was in wonder of her grace and beauty. Each of her outfits created a surprise, her perfumes were heady, her words bewitching, and this aerial goddess magnified his life with some rare but wonderful moments.

She came one day for tea at the clubhouse and her marvellous dress unsettled the onlookers.

- "Who is she?" one could hear whispered from all quarters.

Sir John was envied and understood that he had a happiness which allowed him to take pity on ordinary couples.

But summer days are long and Sir John was bored without knowing it.

As he was sniffing a whisky and soda, Edith sat down offhandedly near him and asked him for a light. He took out his lighter and passed the short little flame across the end of a Lucky Strike.

The next day they played golf together and, by tacit agreement, again the following days.

And Sir John started to regret that his wife's beautiful waistline was only to be seen in conventional postures. He would have liked to see her standing out on the green grass and, back well arched, make a splendid swing, or to hear her swearing after missing a finishing

putt. But these are not games for goddesses.

One day Miss Edith went away without saying a word and John in a very bad humour when he learned about it.

Then he felt terribly alone. The Coty perfumes which he breathed in room 112 on the first floor were no replacement for that fresh scent emitted by the damp sweater of Miss Catinstraw when after 18 holes she was smoking her cigarette and drinking a whisky at his side.

Finally Edith came back. Silent she did not speak about her trip and they walked with equal and supple steps around the undulating dunes and he knew he would not be able anymore to stand another absence.

At the end of August Sir John and Miss Edith drove away in a car to an unknown destination, and the too beautiful spouse learned, but a little bit too late, that in this world nothing is certain.

- Does this mean that any girl, thanks to the golf game, would be able to snatch a millionaire away from his wife?

Certainly not. Warned by an insect's intuition, Miss Edith knew that on the other side of the Channel a man was bored, and boredom more than golf was her trump card.

This new life of companionship imposed on women raises a very serious question, which concerns every woman. In order to follow the men they have done away with many accessories, hair, fake hair, feathers, tulles, tummies and breasts; thus reduced to slim little boys, they can, so supple are they, accompany these gentlemen to many places, but especially to play club. This game is not too tiring, almost as beneficial to health as swimming. There, their frail skeleton does not run into any danger and their physical grace is harmoniously deployed.

The story of Miss Catinstraw is therefore an exception which should not be taken as an example.

What is more, the reverse has happened.



A young man fell deeply in love a girl because she played marvellous golf. He spent his afternoons admiring the curves of her back, the muscles of her arms, the colour of her jerseys and her dauntless gait.

He almost asked her to marry him at the end of a round which she had won in the rain; raindrops were running on her round and firm cheeks and on her shining waterproof, nothing deterred this sportswoman who never noticed any bad weather.

The casino gave a ball.

Alas! Believing herself to be still outside, this girl who had only one string to her bows, walked with long strides and without any grace. Not knowing the art of moving slowly on thick carpets, she caught her tulle dress in the wing of the revolving door.

The young man, melancholic and disappointed, dropped his idea.

He was one of those difficult to please kind of men, who ask a woman to be everything and its opposite, housewife and courtesan, sporting and languorous, depending on the hour.

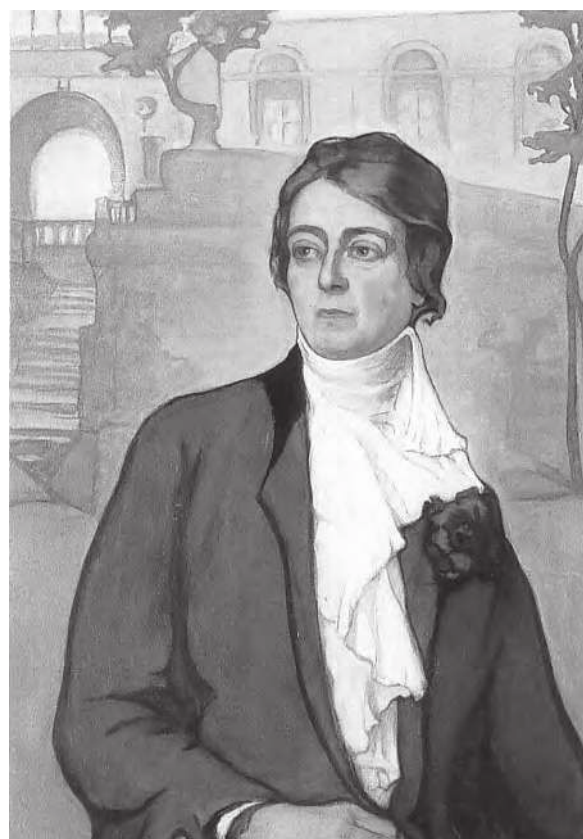
One more thing is fading out from past civilisation, the sedentary woman, and I cannot believe that a civilisation is perfect if it did not have in its midst quiet and idle women, spreading around them this relaxing and restful atmosphere, which is to life what a hearth is to an apartment.

But those women were sometimes victims. Waiting all day long for an adored man behind a window or before a tapestry might be bearable. But when a housewife is waiting for no more than the return of a grumpy husband, isn't it better to occupy her time and distract her thoughts with sport?

Then she will go to the golf club, her bag on her back.



*Elisabeth de Gramont 1889  
Photo by "Nadar" (G.-F Tournachon)*



*"Elisabeth de Gramont,  
Duchesse de Clermont-Tonnerre" 1912,  
Painting by Romaine Brooks*





*October 3rd 1900: presentation at the Compiègne golf clubhouse.  
Charles Sand, winner of the Grand Prix de l'Exposition (left) and  
Robert Fournier-Sarlovèze, organizer of the golf events (right)*



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## 1900 Golf events in Compiègne: three American victories

by Georges Jeanneau

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In Athens, during the first modern Olympic Games, the number of events was limited to a few sports. Since the number of sportsmen and sport clubs were increasing, Coubertin wished to open the competition to many other disciplines in Paris. Moreover, the Games had to be spectacular and comply with the image of the World Fair organised by France.

It may have been the time he spent in Great Britain that gave Coubertin the idea to organise the "*Concours de golf*". He may also have thought about it because of his relationship with Jacques de Pourtalès, a member of the organisation committee who played golf. In his book *Mémoires Olympiques*, Coubertin did not give the exact reason and barely mentioned golf, but the official report of the Fair Games (which he very likely approved) gave justification to golf competitions: "*It was very important to bring golf to light: this is such an interesting and healthy game, aimed at all social classes, and at men and women.*"

Coubertin, a conservative who was opposed to changing women's conditions, had a deep male chauvinist side. He wrote in 1892: "*To me, the real Olympic hero is the individual male adult*". Yet, he opened the Paris Games to women.



*Robert Fournier-Sarlovèze*

Three officials were in charge of the golf events: Jacques de Pourtalès, a member of the Société de golf de Paris; P. La Perche, President of the Société de sport de Compiègne; and lieutenant Robert Fournier-Sarlovèze, Secretary and founding member of this club, who had organised polo events in June. Fournier-Sarlovèze, who would later become the mayor of Compiègne, was responsible for the whole organisation.

Compiègne was selected for several reasons. At the time, there were only some fifteen golf courses in France. The closest to the capital was Mesnil-le-Roi where the Société de golf de Paris's members played. The Société de golf de Paris was founded in 1896 by the captain Ed. Essex Digby, L. Diaz-Albertini and J. de Pourtalès who all wished to spread golf throughout France. It was a mere nine-hole course and the clubhouse was a rustic building. Therefore, Mesnil-le-Roi was neither suitable nor impressive enough to host the international golf contests. That is why the Compiègne golf course was suggested. Situated nearly



70 kilometres away from Paris, the club had an eighteen-hole course created in 1896. The World Fair Games Committee granted a 6000-franc subsidy to the Société de sport de Compiègne to carry out alterations, cover general costs and buy prizes. If profits were made, they would have been given to the Compiègne club, but there were none.

Although the course was extremely short (3851 metres), the American press was full of praise for the selection of the town which had been one of Napoléon's favourite residences and despite its size, the course was thus described: *"an admirable eighteen-hole course and such perfect arrangement. Most of the holes are well guarded by numerous bunkers, high trees and nasty little bushes, not to speak of the long grasses on..."*

A few months before the opening of the Games, American dailies presented the official programme, which scheduled four competitions:

- The "Grand Prix de l'Exposition", men's amateur championship.
- The men's amateur handicap competition.
- The "Prix de la Ville de Compiègne", a women's amateur event.
- The women's amateur handicap competition.

The program mentioned neither the type of game, nor the number of holes to be played.

Entries were received by the Société de sport de Compiègne until September 1st 1900 and a 10-franc fee charged for participating in each event. On September 24th 1900, a list of contestants was published in the *New York Herald*. Most foreign competitors were unknown, but there were a few French sportsmen who later made their mark in French golf: Albert de Luze (President of the Golf Bordelais between 1900 and 1934) and Pierre Deschamps, who would later unify

French golf clubs and initiate the Union des Golfs de France.

When looking at the rankings and scores, it seems that there was a good part of improvisation: some registered players did not turn up while some participants were not registered! The women's event was particularly revealing: Margaret Abbott's mother, Mary, who came with the future champion, was apparently asked to play at the last minute, to compensate for the lack of women contestants.

American newspapers covered the event better than the French press, which was represented by Géo Lefèvre, journalist for *La Vie au Grand Air*, the only publication that featured a few photographs of the competition.

On October 2nd, the Grand Prix de l'Exposition was won by the American Charles Sands, member of the Saint Andrews Golf Club in New York, and affiliated to the Société de golf de Paris. Géo Lefèvre mentioned, although it is doubtful, that he was the lawn-tennis French champion. What is true, is that a few weeks earlier, Charles Sands had participated in several tennis events of the World Fair Games and that his swing made the front page of *La Vie au Grand Air*.

In the evening of the first day, a *"big dinner with dance and cotillion"* was put on by the club for players and guests at the Auberge de la Cloche in Compiègne.

On Wednesday morning, the amateur handicap tournament was won by Albert B. Lambert. This left-handed American sportsman from St. Louis also played in Mesnil-le-Roi. In the afternoon, the Prix de la Ville de Compiègne was won by the pretty young American player, Margaret Abbott.

On the same day, two professionals played a match, probably an exhibition: Phillips, from Compiègne, and Chevalier, a Mesnil-le-Roi professional from the Société de golf de Paris. Chevalier won and was given the 100-franc prize promised to the winner.



*Soci te de sport Compi gne's chalet*

On Wednesday, in the mid-afternoon, two events were improvised, probably to bide time before the presentation that had been delayed by the 18-hole playoff for the handicap events' medals in which four players were tied for the third place. First, a putting contest "  la Hombourg" was organised by a German, C. A. Voigt: players putt from further and further away until they fail. In the final of this pleasant jovial game, the winners of two official events were pitted against each other, Sands and Lambert. The latter won on a twelve-metre putt. Then, an approach contest was organised (from fifty metres with two balls) which was also won by Albert Lambert.

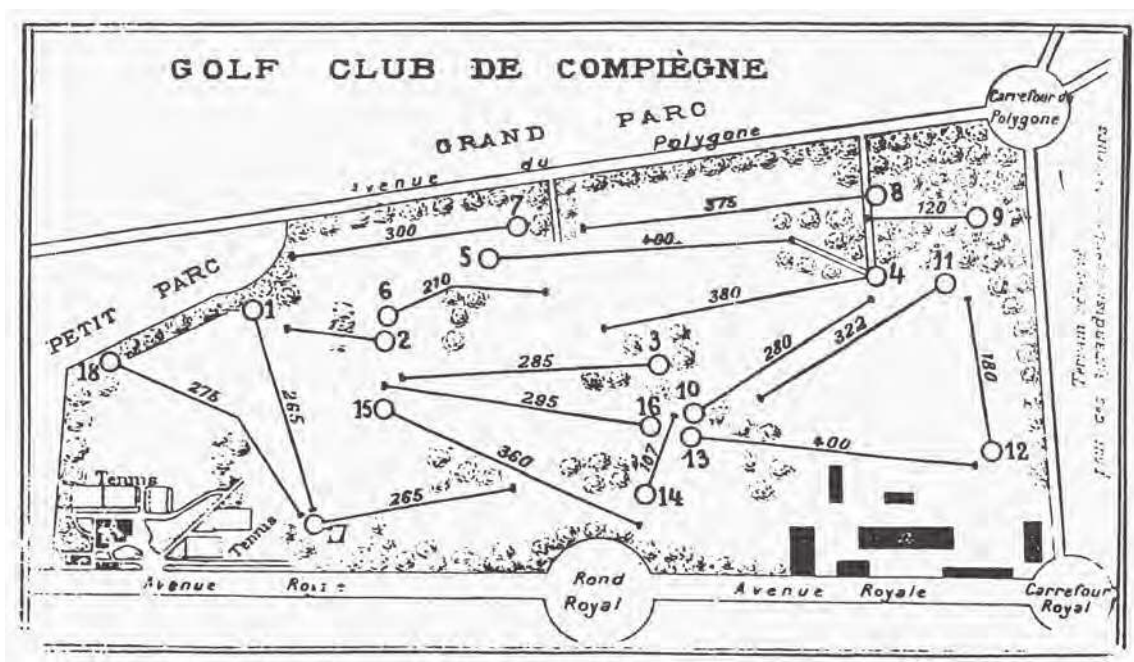
The presentation took place in the sunshine in front of the clubhouse. *The New York Herald* reported on the ceremony: "The first and second prizes for the men and ladies were valuable 'objets d'art' and there were besides of a most beautiful and unique design for the five best scores in each event. Comte Jacques de Pourtal s and Lieutenant Fournier-Sarlov ze, the

*stewards of the tournament were indefatigable, and earned the most hearty thanks of all the competitors for their great kindness and courtesy. Three loud cheers for Lieutenant Fournier-Sarlov ze were given in conclusion, and most of the visitors left last night, after an outing which will long recall the pleasantest of memories."*

Golf events had taken place over two days. Compi gne had hosted, all competitions in total, forty-three contestants, thirty men and thirteen women, who represented five nations. However, these figures are given with much caution. Indeed, newspapers were not very concerned by the nationality of contestants and often mixed up their club and country of origin, with the club where they played on holiday.

Only three out of the four events scheduled in the initial program did take place and the women's handicap competition was cancelled due to the lack of competitors, the inaccuracy of the handicap ratings and the low level of players.





Map of the Compiègne Golf Course towards 1910

According to the press, the public turned out in droves, although the journalist from *La Vie au Grand Air* wished competitions had taken place closer to Paris: "Few Parisians turned up, save enthusiastic devotees, it was mostly foreigners who attended the event". However, the *New York Herald* reported that "all the Compiègne inhabitants had come along." The public, who was not yet familiar with the discipline, were loud at crucial moments which competitors complained about.

Although the United States' first club had been founded in New York only twelve years before the World Fair Games, the three amateur events produced three American victories. Only two Olympic champions were on the winners list: Charles Sands and Margaret Abbott. Indeed, only the Grand Prix de l'Exposition and the Prix de la Ville de Compiègne were considered as "Olympic events" by the IOC's authorities.

In conclusion, Robert Fournier-Sarlovèze wrote in the official report: "Big cities, and especially Paris, should open golf courses. They would not only be a walking area open to everybody, but also the meeting place of all the people who, after work, wish to use their leisure time in an interesting way, relaxing both mind and body. At least, it would snatch people from the dangers of alcoholism that they can so easily find in cafes which are traditionally the meeting place of idle people."

One of Robert Fournier-Sarlovèze's hopes was fulfilled. Pierre Deschamps was so furious that his Mesnil-le-Roi course had not been selected for the World Fair Games that he immediately started to look for land that could house a course worthy of the capital. The following year, he inaugurated the new Paris Golf Club in La Boullie, near Versailles. But in the end, this choice had no long-term negative effect because this golf course is today one of the most prestigious in France.

As for "golf-alcoholism therapy", it is another story... the kind of story that can be talked about on the nineteenth hole...



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1900

## Charles E. Sands, first Olympic golf champion

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On October 2nd, 1900, twelve golf players took part in a competition on the Compiègne golf course. But among them, how many realised that they had participated in an Olympic event?

This tournament was played in medal play (our current stroke play), on 36 holes: 18 holes in the morning and 18 holes in the afternoon. The weather was pleasant and the public turned out in droves: important people and aristocrats followed the players and the press also came along.

Among the competitors, there were three Americans, four British men, four French men and one Greek man, Count Alexandro Mercati, member of the International Olympic Committee.

The American Charles Edward Sands won this event, with a score of 167 (82-85), outstripping two Scottish men, Walter Rutherford and David D. Robertson. The fourth place was taken by an American, Frederick W. Taylor, an engineer and economist, who was a supporter of scientific management. The first French player, H. E. Daunt, from the Société de golf de Paris was placed fifth, 17 strokes behind Sands.

The reasons that led Charles Sands to take part in the World Fair Games remain unknown: did he come especially for the event or was he staying in Paris? Interviews were still unusual at the time and his history is only partially known.

Member of the New York Saint Andrews Golf Club, the oldest golf course in the United States, we know that he practised on the Société de Golf de Paris, a modest 9 hole-course, in Mesnil-le-Roi. In 1895, at the age of 29, he started playing golf and three months later he participated in the US Amateur, only losing in the final to Charles Blair MacDonald, Margaret Abbott's mentor.

Charles Sands was an accomplished athlete and a renowned tennis player. A few weeks before his victory in Compiègne, he participated in the World Fair Games' tennis events. In the singles, he lost in the first round to the finalist of the event, Harold Mahony and in the doubles, coupled with the English Archibald Warden, he also lost in the first round to Max Décugis. In the mixed doubles, teamed up with Georgina Jones, he had the same result, losing to Hugh Doherty.

On the day following his victory, Charles Sands – who was a 3-handicapper – took part in the handicap tournament. He shot 85 and ranked eighth.

Later, Charles Sands went to the London Games in 1908, where he participated in the events of real tennis, thus becoming one of the two Americans who have competed in three different events of the Olympic Games.

# LA VIE AU GRAND AIR

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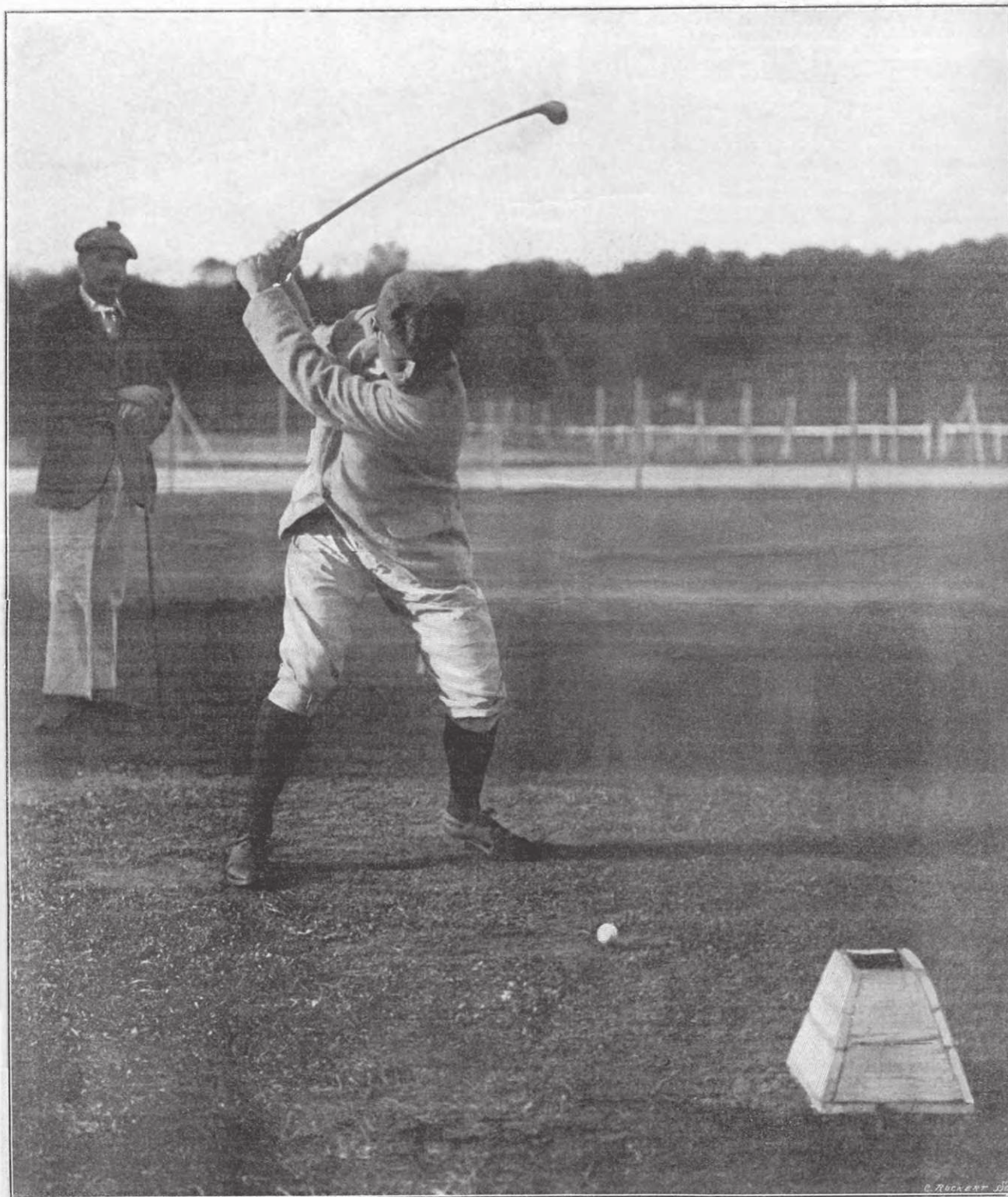
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*Charles Sand on the tee*



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1900

Albert B. Lambert, winner of the handicap tournament:  
from Compiègne to Lindbergh.

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*Drawing of Albert Lambert from 1904*

In the morning of October 3rd 1900, a handicap tournament was organised on the Compiègne golf links, but it would never be considered by the authorities as an official Olympic event. It attracted nineteen players and took place on eighteen holes. There were eight British men, six French men, four Americans and one Greek man. Among these players, ten had participated in the Grand Prix de l'Exposition the day before.

The competition was won by a twenty-four year old American from St. Louis (Missouri), Albert Bond Lambert. During that autumn, this young millionaire, chairman of *Lambert Pharmacal Co.*, was in Paris for business. Left-handed and with a handicap of 10, he shot 83 - 73 net - beating the French diplomat Pierre Deschamps by two strokes. Member of the Société de golf de Paris, Deschamps came

up with the idea of creating the La Boulie course in 1901 and became, in 1912, the first President of the Union des Golfs de France, ancestor of the current Fédération Française de Golf that was founded in 1933.

Among the competitors, Hector G. Beeche, member of Mesnil-le-Roi, came in tenth, but in 1904 he dominated the first French Amateur Championship, the current Gordon Benett trophy.

At the end of the competition, four contestants were equally placed at third rank, so a playoff game was necessary to decide between them. As stipulated in the rules, it took place immediately on eighteen holes and Arthur Lord, from the Dinard golf club, eventually won the third place. Mackenzie Turpie came in fifth. A Scottish man from Saint Andrews, Turpie declared that "*he would have been better placed if he had had time for a preliminary round or two.*"

An incident, reported by *The Globe Democrat*, an American daily newspaper, tarnished the playoff. One of the competitors "disapproved" that Mackenzie Turpie, a mere mailman in Saint Andrews, could play in his company. Count de Pourtalès and lieutenant Fournier-Sarlovèze, both responsible for the tournament sharply responded that, "*in the French Republic, a mailman is the equal of peers*" and that Turpie was allowed to play "*as any golf amateur, whatever his job may be.*"

For succeeding in this handicap tournament, Lambert received a silver trophy, which lies today in the USGA museum, and also a gold medal. Lambert's





*Albert B. Lambert*



*The silver trophy won by  
A.B. Lambert for his  
victory in the handicap  
competition in the  
World Fair Games*

victory, more than Charles Sands' in the gross event, was acclaimed by the American press and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* gave its front page to the story.

Albert Lambert's history did not stop at the Compiègne golf clubhouse's front door: for two years the young man spent his life between St. Louis and his Parisian offices. Until 1901 he was a member of the Racing Club de France (his name and address were registered in the club's directory), and then he returned to Missouri.

Married in 1898 to Myrtle McGrew, the daughter of the founder and President of the Glen Echo Country Club in St. Louis, he participated in organising the St. Louis Olympic Games' golf events in 1904 and played in them. He is the only competitor in history who took part in both Compiègne and St. Louis' olympic golf contests.

During the following years, his passion for golf waned, even if a few photographs show that he continued to play.

At the time, the early 20th century, Lambert was fascinated by the beginning of aviation and sensed the peaceful and industrial future of these "*flying mad people in their mechanical birds.*"

In the first few months of 1907, he took part in the creation of the St. Louis Aero Club and passed his balloonist licence in 1908 (in April 1908, back in France, he completed a few flights in balloon). In the same year, he shared his first flight in an aeroplane with Orville Wright – who in 1903 achieved the first mechanical flight

since Clément Ader – and obtained his pilot's licence in 1911.

By the beginning of 1917, he offered his services to American troops and trained many recruits. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant, Major Lambert resigned from his position in the army in February 1919. While he was still Chairman and managing director of *Lambert Pharmacal Co.* (it then became the huge *Warner-Lambert*), he was also Chairman of *Paint, Oil & Drug Co.*, manager of the *Mechanics American Bank* and was involved in several civil and associative organisations that gathered aviation devotees.

In 1920, he put 170 acres of land at the disposal of St. Louis' authorities on which he began by constructing a modest passenger and freight terminal building. Today, it is named the Lambert-St. Louis International Airport and hundreds of thousands of passengers transit through it.

It was in 1926 when Lambert met an airmail night pilot, Charles Lindbergh. This twenty-four year old young man dreamt of receiving the Orteig Prize, a 25,000-dollar reward for the pilot who could fly nonstop New York to Paris. By giving him 1,000 dollars, Albert Lambert became the first partner of the *Spirit of St. Louis*. After his success at crossing the Atlantic in 1927, Lindbergh wrote a book recounting his adventure. In the foreword, he personally thanked Albert B. Lambert who passed away on November 12th 1946, at the age of sixty-nine, nineteen years after Lindbergh's achievement.



*Portrait of Margaret Abbott*



*Medal from the golf contests in the World Fair Games*



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## 1900

### Margaret Abbott, the unbeknown first American Olympic champion

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Born in June 1878 in Calcutta, Margaret Abbott was the daughter of Charles P. Abbott, an importer from Massachusetts and his wife, Mary Ives.

After the premature death of her husband, Mary Abbott went back to Boston with her daughter, then moved to Chicago where she contributed in literary columns of the *Chicago Tribune* and *Times Herald*. Renowned writer and publisher, she was acquainted with the literary circle, and met the very famous Mark Twain. She also befriended Finley Peter Dunne, the young and gifted creator of a very popular character, comic and philosophical at the same time, named *Mister Dooley*, who allowed that golf was Scotland's finest export "*with th'excipcion maybe iv th' theery iv infant damnation.*"

At the end of the 19th century, golf was still in its early stages in the United States. The first golf course, the New York Saint Andrews Golf Club, was only created in 1888. Four years later, in 1892, Charles Blair MacDonald, founded the Chicago Golf Club. Golf then developed so fast across the Atlantic that in 1900, there were twenty-two courses within a thirty-mile radius of Chicago.

A good friend of Charles Blair MacDonald – who had won the first official US Amateur in Newport (1895) – and encouraged by her mother who already played golf, Margaret joined the Chicago Golf Club in Wheaton in 1897 and became a fanatic of the game. She quickly became an incorrigible competitor. This tall (Margaret was 1.80-metre tall), supple and talented player was soon recognised. As

early as her first year playing golf, she finished second in the MacDonald tournament. By June 2nd 1898, she had a handicap of two and she won the Deering Cup. Even though she occasionally partnered up for foursomes with her younger brother Sprague, a student at Harvard and an excellent golf player (he was the Nebraska champion in 1906), it was with Charles Blair MacDonald that she achieved her best performance, finishing second in the Cramer Cup.

The intellectual society sphere that Margaret's mother frequented in Chicago was fascinated by France, and in 1899, attracted by the publicity surrounding the French World Fair, Mary Abbott decided to go to Paris to visit this event, to discover Europe and write a novel that she wanted to entitle *A Woman in Paris*. Margaret, who was a talented painter, came with her in order to perfect her art and Finley Peter Dunne – who Margaret married in 1902 – crossed the Atlantic in their company. In early October 1899, the Abbott's were in Paris and Margaret was seen in Rodin, Degas and Renoir's workshops.

During her time in Paris, Margaret heard that a golf competition was to take place in Compiègne as part of the World Fair Games. Even though she had not played much since she had left Chicago, she decided to take part.

On Wednesday October 3rd 1900, Margaret and her mother joined eight other contestants on the Société de sport de Compiègne's links. After a rainy morning, the autumn sun shone down on the course, and in the beginning of the afternoon Margaret teed off on the first of the nine



*Margaret Abbott and her caddie during the Grand Prix de la Ville de Compiègne  
in the World Fair Games*

holes in the women's individual competition, scheduled in medal play before a public described by the press as "large, elegant and interested."

The New York Herald's Parisian correspondent, in his report, emphasised that Margaret "Peggy" Abbott's main qualities were her driving and her iron game, but he also mentioned that "her short game would be much better with a little practice."

Margaret Abbott was favourite of the "Americans in Paris" and she completed her round in 47 strokes beating two other Americans, Polly Whittier and Daria Huger Pratt. The first French woman, Mrs Froment-Meurice, came in fourth and Margaret's mother finished seventh.

"I won the tournament because all the french girls apparently misunderstood the nature of the game scheduled for that day in high heels and tight skirts" commented Miss Abbott. For this victory, she received a piece of art – very likely a vase from Sèvres – but, according to her son Philip,

she neither received a commemorative medal of the World Fair Games, nor a golden medal for this first rank. Thus, at the age of 22, Margaret Abbott became, without even being aware of it, the first American Olympic champion.

Before going back to the United States, Margaret Abbott frequented the La Boulie greens which had just become the brand new Paris Golf Club. On the occasion of a high society party for the inauguration of the clubhouse, she won the Coupe Femina that would become in 1908 the Ladies French Championship.

This success in La Boulie seemed to her more precious than the tournament she had won in Compiègne. She passed away in June 1955, and throughout her life, she thought she had just taken part in an international golf contest in Compiègne and did not realise she was the very first American Olympic champion in history!

It was only in the 1980's that her family realised the importance of this event, reported this mysterious gap, and that Margaret Abbott reclaimed her place in Olympic history.

## Appendix 1

### 1900 - Paris - World Fair Games' results

#### • MEN'S AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

"Grand Prix de l'Exposition"  
(Olympic event)

Number of competitors: 12  
Participating countries: 4  
Location: Golf de Compiègne  
Date of the competition: October 2nd  
Medal play, 36 holes

Official results:

1. C. E. Sands (USA) 167 (82-85)
2. W. Rutherford (GBR) 168
3. D. D. Robertson (GBR) 175
4. F. W. Taylor (USA) 182
5. H. E. Daunt (FRA) 184
6. G. Thorne (GBR) 185
7. W. B. Dove (GBR) 186
8. A. B. Lambert (USA) 189
9. A. Lord (FRA) 221
10. A. Deschamps (FRA) 231
11. A. Mercati (GRE) 246
12. M. Van de Wynckelé (FRA) 252

#### • WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

"Grand Prix  
de la Ville de Compiègne"  
(Olympic event)

Number of competitors: 10  
Participating countries: 2  
Location: Golf de Compiègne  
Date of the competition: October 3rd  
Medal play, 9 holes

Official results:

1. Margaret Abbott (USA) 47
2. P. Whittier (USA) 49
3. D. Pratt (USA) 53
4. Mrs Froment-Meurice (FRA) 56
5. E. Ridgway (USA) 57
6. Mrs Fournier-Sarlovèze (FRA) 58
7. Mary Abbott (USA) 65
- Baroness Fain (FRA) 65
9. Mrs Gelbert (FRA) 76
10. Mrs A. Brun (FRA) 80

#### • MEN'S AMATEUR

HANDICAP COMPETITION  
(Non Olympic event)

Number of competitors: 19  
Participating countries: 4  
Location: Golf de Compiègne  
Date of the competition: October 3rd  
Medal play handicap, 18 holes

Official results:

Gross score, (handicap), net score:

1. A. B. Lambert (USA) 83 (10) 73
2. P. Deschamps (FRA) 108 (33) 75
3. A. Lord (FRA) 103 (23) 80 \*
4. G. Thorne (GBR) 91 (11) 80 \*
5. M. Turpie (GBR) 87 (7) 80 \*
6. W. B. Dove (GBR) 84 (4) 80 \*
7. F. W. Taylor (USA) 91 (10) 81
8. T. H. Pratt (USA) 97 (15) 82
- C. E. Sands (USA) 85 (3) 82
10. H. G. Beeche (FRA) 101 (18) 83
11. G. Hetley (FRA) 98 (14) 84
12. A. Mercati (GRE) 108 (23) 85
13. W. Rutherford (GBR) 84 (+2) 86
14. E. H. Robinson (GBR) 96 (8) 88
- F. Brewster (GBR) 96 (8) 88
- H. E. Daunt (FRA) 93 (5) 88
- Cap. E. Digby (GBR) 103 (15) 88
18. A. H. Markes (GBR) 105 (15) 90
19. Léon Legrand (FRA) 106 (14) 92

#### • After play-off

NOTES  
REGARDING  
THE AMATEUR HANDICAP  
COMPETITION

• A playoff for the third place was played on 18 holes.

Scores were as follows:

A. Lord: 104 - (23) - 81  
G. Thorne: 95 - (11) - 84  
M. Turpie: 91 - (7) - 84  
W. B. Dove: 89 - (4) - 85

• No information was found on the fourth place's allocation between George Thorne and Mackenzie Turpie. According to the *New York Herald* Parisian issue, it seemed that the result was disputed.



- According to the October 14th 1900 issue of *La Vie au Grand Air*, there were 25 entries and 29 according to the *New York Herald*.

- Albert Lambert shot 83 which was the second score in golf contests, behind Charles E. Sands (82).

- Putting contest

(Non Olympic event)

Date of the competition: October 3rd

This competition took place in the afternoon closing official events and the women's competition. It was played in the "Homburg way" and was organised by a German member of the Homburg G. C., C. A. Voigt. The number of attempts allowed from each distance is unknown.

This mixed event was largely played by male and female players who had taken part in the events but there were also a few other competitors. Although this event was played just for fun, it is to be noted that the winners of gross and net events qualified for the final round. The winner had to be decided between Albert B. Lambert and Charles E. Sands on a 12-metre putt.

	4m	6m	8m	10m	12m
Mr D. D. Robertson	1				
Mr W. B. Dove	1	1			
Baron Foy	1				
Mrs M. Abbott	1	1	1		
Miss M. Abbott	1				
Mr C. A. Voigt	1	1			
Mrs M. Bartlett	1				
Count J. de Pourtalès	1	1	1		
Mr C. E. Sands	1	1	1	1	
Mr H. Ridgway	1	1	1		
Mr C. Cellins	1	1	1		
Mr A. B. Lambert	1	1	1	1	1
Mr A. Lord	1	1			
Mr H. E. Daunt	1	1	1		
Mr L. Legrand	1				
Captain Essex Digby	1	1	1		
Miss P. Whittier	1				
Mrs T. H. Pratt	1	1	1		

- A approach and putting contest

(Non Olympic event)

Date of the competition: October 3rd

An approach contest (from 50 metres with 2 balls) was organised for the afternoon.

The number of contestants and the full results of the event are unknown.

On October 15th, the *New York Herald* reported the event.

The competition was mixed. Albert Lambert and Pauline Whittier were tied with a score of 6, so they had to play three playoff holes before Albert Lambert defeated his American compatriot.

- Professional

men's competition

(Non Olympic event)

Date of the competition: October 3rd

Medal play, 36 holes

1. F. Chevalier (FRA) 170 (87 - 83)
2. W. Phillips (FRA) 185 (92 - 93)

Chevalier, a professional from the Société de Golf de Paris, received a 100-franc prize. His opponent, Phillips, a professional from the Compiègne golf club, received a 50-franc prize.







It is always a pleasure to receive some historical pictures from our members. This interesting one was sent by Sebastien Faure. It is featuring the winners and runner-ups of the National Ladies Foursome, played in 1924 at the Saint Germain Golf Club. On the right, Miss Simone Thion de la Chaume, winner of the British Youth and British Ladies, who will later get married to René Lacoste - the well known international tennis champion and inventor of the crocodile shirts - miss Jeanine Gaveau (whose name is well known as a piano manufacturer and also it is a wonderful concert hall in Paris). In the middle, Georges Durand great-grand father of Sebastien. He was president of the Golf de l'Ermitage. Knowing that the lease of the land in Port Marly will not be renewed, he recommended to move to Saint Germain. He was the founder and first president of the club until his death in 1936, being also the vice-president of the French Golf Union. On the right, the runner-ups: Mrs de Bellet and Miss Meunier (also known for the chocolate production). The cups were presented to the champions by Sebastian's mother (a good friend of Lally Segard). She was 5 years old at that time.