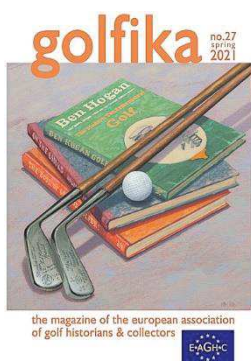




An illustration by Moya (Ecole de Nice)

golfika



Contents

	Page
A Few Words from the President, <i>Robin Bargmann</i>	4
Editor's Corner, <i>JBK</i>	5
British Men's National Handicaps, <i>I. Forrester and D. Hamilton</i>	6
Some personal golf courses in France, <i>Huguette Kazmierczak</i>	12
Museum of the History of Golf in Poland, <i>Elzbieta Grendeka</i>	18
Golf in Art. The example of the "Ecole de Nice", <i>JBK</i>	21
Cornerstones of my Golf Library, <i>Leif Einarsson</i>	29
Answer six questions quiz and win a book	32
Who can help us?	33
A message from the webmaster, <i>Stéphan Filanovitch</i>	34

The front cover of Golfika Magazine n°27 shows a painting by Viktor Cleve.

Viktor Cleve is a EAGHC honorary member and a German leading golf painter. As a former art director, he kindly designed the cover page for Golfika Magazine.

Illustrations are provided by the authors of the various articles or are from private collections.
All reproduction prohibited.

Imprint and disclaimer

Golfika is the magazine of the European Association of Golf Historians & Collectors (EAGHC)

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

This magazine's price (two issues per year) is included in the EAGHC annual membership of € 30.00 p.a. The magazine can be sold to non-members of the EAGHC at €10.00 + postage & packing.

No part of this publication may be reproduced without written consent of the editor. The copyright of articles on collecting and/or history of the game belongs to each article's authors. No part of such article may be reproduced without the written consent of the author.



The Association welcomes new members – who will find all necessary information on how to join the Association on www.golfika.com

The European Association of Golf Historians & Collectors (also: Association Européenne des Historiens et Collectionneurs de Golf) is not for profit association, officially registered at Sous-Préfecture de Mantes-la-Jolie, France, according to the French Law 1st July 1901. Now located in Nice.

A Few Words from the President

By Robin Bargmann



WE ARE PLEASED TO PRESENT YOU with the latest issue of the Golfika magazine. Notwithstanding all limitations caused by the present corona pandemic our shop has remained open for business as usual.

We are now looking forward to the postponed annual EAHGC meeting in Poland to be held in September this year and we expect a lively and animated attendance. Again the organisers are doing a terrific job preparing for this year's annual get together. It is always great to meet up with old and new friends sharing a passion for golf historical matters and of course for the game itself with old and new equipment.

The corona lockdown measures also have a positive side effect in that your board has decided to engage in quarterly board meetings via video/audio internet facilities. This gives us adequate opportunity to meet up from many different locations and to discuss board matters on a regular basis in order to also efficiently organise and properly share the workload between ourselves.

The main focus of the association is maintaining a sustainable European and non-European membership base with a shared interest in golf history, organising annual member meetings with dynamic lectures and hickory golf at an historical golfclub location in one of the European countries; editing and publishing the golf historical magazine Golfika twice yearly; maintaining a proper website to share membership information, to provide links to fellow associations and other relevant institutions, and to archive valuable information of past Golfika articles made accessible for all those interested; and finally to facilitate new contributions for the magazine Golfika.

We are very fortunate to have a membership base with many talented writers and knowledgeable golf historians. We remain quite confident that the editor will continue to receive a steady flow of new contributions for future publications of Golfika. The magazine and the website combined provide the contributors with a broad platform to share their information with members, but also with other interested third parties. Sharing information is an important ingredient of continually gaining new knowledge. We will always endeavour to work towards this goal.

I wish you all good health and look forward to meeting up again in good spirits, hopefully in Poland!



Our AGM (Brzezno) will take place close to Wrocław, with a visit to Szczawno-Zdrój (ex Bad-Salzbrunn).

Editor's Corner

By JBK (Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak)



DEAR EAGHC MEMBERS, I am delighted to present this Golfika Magazine issue, despite the unsatisfactory sanitary conditions. Covid makes the simplest things complex - and printing this issue is one of them. We just hope that this summer will mark the end of this pandemic.

Before presenting the contents of this edition, I would like to stress what our president asked in his introduction: "*We remain quite confident that the editor will continue to receive a steady flow of new contributions for future publications ...*" The trust we have in our members must not be disappointed. We are sure that you have stories to tell us, whatever it is: history or anecdotes. We will also see later on, that we propose or take up some ideas.

But first, we would like to thank Iain Forrester and David Hamilton – and the BGCS and its editor, for sending us a text already published in *Through the Green*, but which will be the first in a series on handicapping. This topic will be developed and discussed in future issues, especially for hickory tournaments, where the problem is not always straightforward.

In the previous issue of Golfika Magazine, Huguette Kazmierczak presented a private golf course at *Bouffémont* College. Here, she extends her research on the first private golf courses in France.

As our President, Robin Bargmann said, we hope to meet again in September in Poland. That is why we thought it would be very interesting to publish an article by Elzbieta Grendeka – a new member of our Association – about the golf museum in Warsaw. She already received the support of the EAGHC, especially from two of our members: Czeslaw Kruk and Christoph Meister.

Then, your servant wanted to present a little-known aspect of "golf and art" but limited to the

"Ecole de Nice". This movement is essential in the evolution of art. It happens that some of its members were seduced by golf - and its elegance.

To stimulate the desire of our readers to contribute to sharing their love of the history of golf and its collection, we have chosen three sections:

(1) If you are a collector, perhaps you could share some images of beautiful or rare pieces you have. In this issue, our friend Leif Einarsson presents the books he likes best. Some of them are rare, others are simply favourites.

(2) Once, in one of the first issues of Golfika Magazine, we proposed a quiz to our readers. We are offering a new one ... And the first member who answers the best will receive as a gift, a book, illustrated with numerous engravings, that is not very common these days: *Physiologie du Golf* by Paul Mousset.

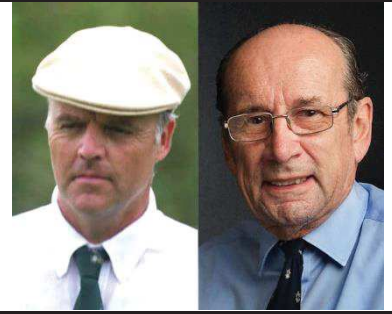
(3) Perhaps have you a question on a point of history, or a place to identify, or may be any other question to ask? We have initiated this section in this issue. This could certainly become a regular feature.

We end this issue with a short article by our webmaster Stéphan Filanovitch where he presents a new website to us. We invite you to visit the test version. All remarks and comments will be highly appreciated.

Enjoy the reading!

British Men's National Handicaps

By Iain Forrester and David Hamilton



THE BRITISH HANDICAP SYSTEM for men started to emerge from 1926 onwards. However, one of us (IF) came across a little-known pamphlet printed in 1923 listing 'national handicaps', issued by the Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews. It gives details of a complex handicapping scheme for no less than 645 British amateur golfers.

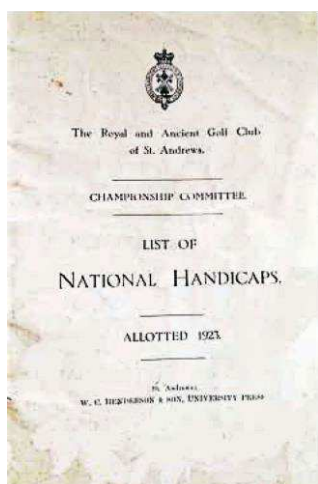
What were these national handicaps? At first sight it might suggest that the R&A was trying to catch up with the Ladies' Golf Union, who had already put in place a system of national handicaps well ahead of the men. Instead, as this article shows, the scheme had a limited function, namely to determine eligibility for entering the Amateur Championship.¹

Shortly after the end of the First World War in December 1919 a meeting was held of delegates from the 24 older clubs who traditionally jointly administered the Amateur Championship. The event was becoming more popular and the administration was an increasing burden on the host clubs. The delegates at the meeting decided almost unanimously that the Royal and Ancient should now take over the running of both the Amateur Championship and the Open Championship. To deal with this at St Andrews a new Championship Committee emerged. It met for the first time on the 5th of March 1920 and was chaired successfully for many years thereafter by Norman Boase, with Henry Gullen the R&A's own secretary, as secretary also to the new Committee.² This Committee took over administration of the Championships from 1921 and an immediate concern was the increasing number of entrants, particularly those, as they said, who 'should not be there'. These increased numbers meant extra days' play at the host clubs during the week of the event and, with practice allowed on the course in the previous week the feeling was that future host club's hospitality might be strained.

But the Championship Committee was still keen to have a big field as its main income came from a share of the one guinea entry fee. The Committee also received a voluntary donation of one guinea from some clubs, but others, notably those with artisan membership, felt excluded and did not care to support the Committee's finances because the Committee picked the Walker Cup team, and also supervised the very strict rules on amateur status.



W. Norman Boase (1870-1938), Dundee businessman and Provost of St Andrews (1927-1936) was the influential Chairman of the R&A Championship Committee 1920 to 1938.



R & A List of National Handicaps 1923

Championship entrants

There had been loose criteria up to this point for entry to the Amateur Championship. All those judged to be a scratch player at their clubs were accepted and they also admitted those 'not needing more than three shots from the clubs best player.' Club handicaps were not closely regulated at the time and if calculated, used the best three scores of the year. Handicaps might also be awarded on known 'form' in local matchplay, notably when playing against the best players in the club. Handicaps were also frequently agreed among members of small informal clubs which lacked the usual club structure such as itinerant clubs-without-a-course. Even when judged by medal scores club handicaps were still not thought to be a reliable way of controlling entry to the Championship, since the standard scratch score (SSS) of the nation's courses were not standardised. The Committee also mentioned that 'sympathetic handicapping' was also a problem, since low handicaps were known to be retained long after skills had declined.

On the 19th of May 1922 the Championship Committee took action and announced that a 'national handicap' (NH) scheme would come into force in the following year and only those with a NH, and a low one at that, could enter the Amateur and Open Championships. The Committee noted that it was 'not desirable that this be made public', though they did so later. The first step was that the Committee urged all golf clubs to decide on a realistic SSS (often also called 'bogey') for their course. No precise formula was offered although repeatedly asked for by the clubs. Length alone was not the sole

criterion since difficulty was to be factored in and the Committee's advice was to make a broad judgement by comparison of their course with the Old Course at St Andrews, which was given a SSS of 79 (later reduced to 77).³ However, the figure of 'par' for a course could be helpful and was calculated as the score of a very good player never making a mistake and taking two putts on each green. The SSS should, the Committee recommended, be no more than six shots above par. The clubs had to report their SSS to the Championship Committee for ratification and a national list was put together at St Andrews and circulated to the clubs. The Committee had hoped to inspect all the courses, and check these self-judged SSSs, but abandoned this project as unrealistic. It is clear thereafter that they regarded some SSSs as suspect and, hence, that the claimed handicaps reported from those clubs were misleading.

Club handicaps

With a realistic SSS agreed it was hoped that handicapping would vary less between clubs and be less anarchic. A player wishing to have a NH, and, hence, consideration for entry to the Amateur Championship had to approach his local club secretary, who passed on details to St Andrews of his club handicap (CH) and any handicaps at other clubs. The 16-strong Championship Committee, which was drawn from all parts of Britain, looked at the handicaps submitted and assessed each player from these figures, but the Committee also took into account both their personal knowledge of the player and their view of the SSS of that club.

Calculations

The Committee first decided on an overall CH, as judged by the figures submitted. This final figure is not given, but seems often, but not always, to be an average of the handicaps reported. Why some handicaps were ignored and other figures preferred is not clear. There is a hint that when a large number of handicaps were sent in, the lowest or highest CH was ignored. The handicaps at championship standard courses seemed to have been given greater weight than a players handicap at a smaller club. Individualisation is apparent. Few of the applicants show a CH exceeding⁴ suggesting that above this figure applicants were not usually considered for the next stage.



The R and A's Championship Committee in 1923

	Name	Club or Handicap	National Handicap
131	Carrle, Douglas	Royal and Ancient, sc.	3
132	Cyber, S. G.	East Course, plus 3. Luffness New, plus 2. Tantallon, plus 2. South Fensland, sc. R.N. and R.M., sc.	5
133	Dagoll, George F.	West Cheekie, plus 1.	4
134	Darby, Thomas R.	Boncaster, 2. Sunnyside, 2. Whidmore, 1.	5
135	Darlington, W. T.	Gosforth Hill, 2. Sunnyside, 2. Lithampten, 2.	0
136	Davis, Bonard	Royal and Ancient, plus 1. Sedburgh, plus 1. Widley, plus 1. Almonsey, plus 1.	2
137	Devlin, Leslie H.	Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	6
138	Davis, P. E.	Pottersmark, plus 1. Royal Liverpool, plus 1. Jillmore, plus 1. Co. Leath, plus 1. Weston, plus 1.	4
139	De Vile Adam, Harold	Royal Liverpool, sc.	2
140	Dickson, H. B.	Royal Liverpool, sc. Rye, plus 1.	2
141	Dick, C. E.	Widley, plus 1. Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	3
142	Dickson, A. H.	Widley, plus 1. Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	3
143	Dickson, Stanley L.	Widley, plus 1. Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	3
144	Dickson, H. M.	Widley, plus 1. Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	3
145	Dick, G. L.	Widley, plus 1. Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	3
146	Dick, A. T.	Widley, plus 1. Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	3
147	Dick, H. T.	Widley, plus 1. Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	3

	Name	Club or Handicap	National Handicap
131	Carrle, Douglas	Royal and Ancient, sc.	3
132	Cyber, S. G.	East Course, plus 3. Luffness New, plus 2. Tantallon, plus 2. South Fensland, sc. R.N. and R.M., sc.	5
133	Dagoll, George F.	West Cheekie, plus 1.	4
134	Darby, Thomas R.	Boncaster, 2. Sunnyside, 2. Whidmore, 1.	5
135	Darlington, W. T.	Gosforth Hill, 2. Sunnyside, 2. Lithampten, 2.	0
136	Davis, Bonard	Royal and Ancient, plus 1. Sedburgh, plus 1. Widley, plus 1. Almonsey, plus 1.	2
137	Devlin, Leslie H.	Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	6
138	Davis, P. E.	Pottersmark, plus 1. Royal Liverpool, plus 1. Jillmore, plus 1. Co. Leath, plus 1. Weston, plus 1.	4
139	De Vile Adam, Harold	Royal Liverpool, sc.	2
140	Dickson, H. B.	Royal Liverpool, sc. Rye, plus 1.	2
141	Dick, C. E.	Widley, plus 1. Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	3
142	Dickson, A. H.	Widley, plus 1. Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	3
143	Dickson, Stanley L.	Widley, plus 1. Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	3
144	Dickson, H. M.	Widley, plus 1. Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	3
145	Dick, G. L.	Widley, plus 1. Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	3
146	Dick, A. T.	Widley, plus 1. Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	3
147	Dick, H. T.	Widley, plus 1. Rye, plus 2. Sharncliffe Forest, 4.	3

In deciding a National Handicap each golfer's club handicap was studied, and then a number of strokes added using the Committee's discretion. This all-round increase removed 'plus' handicaps.

Added strokes

Having considered each player and agreed a suitable derived CH, the Committee then did a curious thing. It added more strokes, usually three or four to this figure to give the new NH. The addition of these shots was for two reasons. It gave a NH which was so different from the CH that it prevented confusion between the two, and perhaps for this reason the Committee had kept quiet about the scheme. The NH had, in any case, no role in local club play, where the lower CHs would be still be used. The second reason for adding strokes was to get rid of 'plus' handicaps. The four players considered to be the best in the land, Ernest Holderness, Willie Hunter (the Amateur Champion in 1921), Cyril Tolley and Roger Wethered, all of whom had club handicaps of plus 3 or 4, were awarded scratch, the lowest NH awarded, and this gave simplicity to all the figures. The maximum NH awarded was 7 and the cut-off for entry to the Championship was 5. There may also have been good club or county players who had no wish to play in the Amateur, and hence are missing from the list: they suffered no detriment.

The Committee proceeded with this large project and it involved considerable time and paperwork for Gullen's office at St Andrews. It was probably politically important for the R&A to take on the task at this time as it assisted in keeping their leadership in Britain, at a time when the rise of the national Unions, particularly

the English Golf Union, was a new threat. Their work done the list of the submitted CHs and the new NH for each player was published in this 1923 pamphlet and the Committee minutes show that 1,000 copies were printed. There were no further printed versions: amendments were thereafter issued in a more economical form.

It was a major administrative project and the printing and distribution of the list, plus the postage, would be costly. The 645 players listed seem to have accepted their allotted NH that year, and only in later years did individuals increasingly request adjustments.

The List

The pamphlet is full of interest. The players came from a large range of golfing societies and clubs, including all the older and many newer clubs. Membership of non-course-owning clubs was common and these could be itinerant clubs such as Glasgow Police, the Stage Golfing Society and the Baltic Exchange. The data suggests that handicaps were regularly awarded on the players 'form' rather than via medal scores. Many of the players had multiple handicaps and R H de Montmorency and D Stoner Crowther both reported eight CHs, but there were also many single handicaps sent in from players at little-known clubs. Many players had surprisingly similar CHs suggesting informal collusion over the figure. Bernard Darwin reported he was plus 1 at four clubs

(R & A, Mid Surrey, Woking and Aberdovey) but plus 2 at Rye. Of his five, Hilton was plus 2 at four clubs and plus 3 at Ashford Manor. Some CHs showed still closer agreement, with Wethered plus 3 at all his clubs - Worplesdon, R & A, West Surrey, Royal Dornoch and Stoke Poges. Israel Sidebottom was plus 2 at all his four clubs - Stockport, Manchester, Disley and Buxton. C B Macfarlane was scratch at no less than seven clubs, as was F Roosevelt Scovel at his five.

Added strokes

In producing a NH of the 645 players listed 551 had 3 or 4 strokes added to their CH: some had less added and some had more. The reason for the variation in added strokes is not obvious, but clearly reflected the Committees view of player and his home club. In the huge collection of figures two major findings stand out. The first is that almost all the 36 members of the R&A members involved had three strokes added to their R&A CH. Clearly a message was being sent out that local handicapping, when properly done, was a reliable index of quality of play. Hardly less striking is that all the Royal Liverpool players had four strokes added - Ball and Hilton included. This must mean that the Committee disagreed with Liverpool's SSS and deemed it to be one shot higher. Sunningdale may have been treated similarly. Surprisingly Coombe Hill seemed to have the most stringent system of club handicapping, since many scratch and plus players from other clubs were given 1 or 2 at Coombe. The Championship Committee didn't think much of their member Robert Maxwell's handicap of plus 3 at Muirfield and gave him a NH handicap of 2, suggesting that they preferred his plus 1 at Prestwick.

Large additions were made in some cases. This may have been to downgrade the player's local reputation or that the club's SSS was suspect. F. L. Snook was scratch at both Notts and Seacroft but had five strokes added. Difficulties included the case of Charles Gibb with a suspicious plus 4 at Troon Merchants but 2 at Kilmarnock (Barassie) and he was given a far-from compromise NH figure of 4. Small additions of only 2 (added to the highest CH listed) occurred in 36 cases and George Bryce (CH 3 at both Barassie and Prestwick St Nicholas) was clearly well thought of by the Committee and helped to enter the

Championship with a NH⁵. There was a rare addition of only one stroke in nine cases.

The Cut

The cut-off level for entry to the forthcoming 1923 Amateur Championship was fixed at an NH of 5, meaning a club handicap of about 2.4 The addition of three or four shots in any particular case would be a sensitive matter, if it resulted in a NH exceeding 5. There were plenty of such hard cases. Those with CH of about 2 but given a fatal addition of four shots, barring them from the competition, included B Brooke Alder (Portmarnock), R W Bladel (Grange Park), J A Collins (North Manchester), H A Cooper (Ashford Manor). A sad case was that of F G Waterer, scratch at Shanklin and Sandown, but 2 at Sunningdale and Camberley Heath, who was granted a fatal NH of 6.

Scottish artisan players no longer entered in numbers for the event, but a few artisan players can be found, though they often had other memberships. James Bell Jr, a scratch player, belonged to the artisan Leven Thistle and the gentlemen's Innerleven Golf Club, which both play over the same links. Harry Braid, gaining a NH of 2, was listed as a member at Walton Heath and Walton Heath Artisans. However H Stevens, the famous railway porter artisan player, was a member at only one club – Thames Ditton and Esher, a municipal nine-hole 2,590 yard course and he had 5 strokes added to his plus 1 CH, still allowing him to enter.

But the Committee cannot be accused of snobbery. The Committee were no respecter of persons and military men in particular seem remarkably hard done-by. Sir John H Irvin, handicap 1 at Royal Aberdeen and scratch at Cruden Bay, was given a mighty, almost insulting, uplift to NH 7 and Lieutenant Colonel M W Morris, who must have felt safe to enter the Amateur with a CH 1 at Eltham and 2 at Sunningdale was given a puzzling fatal NH of 6. Lieutenant C Berkeley Ormerod would apply with confidence, being scratch at Fermoy and CH 2 at the Army Golfing Society, but his handicap of 4 at Mid Surrey was not ignored and sank him to a no-hope NH of 7. Nor did Lieutenant-Colonel A H Buchanan-Dunlop seem welcome at the Championship since in spite of a respectable CH 2 at Luffness New and scratch at Liberton, he was mean spiritedly given a NH 6. His Royal Musselburgh CH of 3 may have

counted against him – or a Committee assessment. As noted earlier, the R & A handicaps were seldom disturbed: the exceptions included another military man Capt W H MacAllan who, though off 2 at the Club, clearly had no support from the Committee and was given a 6 NH.

And the clergy got no favours. A massive increase of 7 occurred in the case of Rev Wm Crawford, doubtless champion at Skelmorlie, increasing his CH of +2 to a NH of 5, letting him scrape into the Championship, perhaps with this coded warning. Other close calls were Jack McIntyre (Cardross) and R P McDonald (West Cheshire), both plus 1 but raised to NH 5, and F D Morton, though scratch at Troon and Littlestone this did not prevent him receiving a nerve-racking NH of 5.

Personal knowledge, very personal knowledge, must have influenced the case of F E Davies, plus 1 at no less than five clubs (including Hoylake and Portmarnock), but 5 shots were mysteriously added.

The committee showed a softer side when allowing several local players and other military men to enter the Championship, despite not having a NH. The military men may have recently returned from foreign duties, and the locals may not have realised that the Championship was to be played close by. One other unusual case was that of Daniel Sanders who had a CH of 3 at Frilford Heath to which he added an American handicap listed as ‘USGA Eligibility List4.’⁶

Outcome

The R&A Championship Committee was pleased with the operation of the new system at the 1923 event. The rising number of entrants was controlled and the Committee’s study of the results suggested that the higher NH players, notably those on 5, failed to survive the earlier rounds, suggesting that the system was not excluding talented players. Early in the following year the English Golf Union was formed and after an important meeting at York it joined with the Scottish, Irish and Welsh Golf Unions and the R&A in setting up a Joint Advisory Committee. It was agreed that the JAC would eventually take over the administration and supervision of club handicapping and the R&A were by now glad to escape this burden, but without handing over the leadership within

the UK, as any threat to their dominance in other matters, such as the Rules, had receded.

Moreover, the former, simpler days had gone. The Championship Committee could no longer aspire to be aware of the playing form of all the nation’s talented players.

Meanwhile the R&A continued to allocate the NHs for some time. The scheme increased and eventually 1,100 NHs were in place and appeals to the Committee increased resulting in regular adjustments. The pamphlet was not printed again but instead a mimeographed updated version was sent out to the players, clubs and Unions. Everyone was waiting for the JAC to finalise their handicapping scheme and on the 6th of April 1925 Arthur Croome put forward a motion to the Championship Committee seeking to abolish National Handicaps. He then withdrew the motion at the meeting on the 24th of May 1925, doubtless because the JAC’s national scheme was not ready. On the 25th of November 1930 the Championship Committee decided that the players who had not entered for a Championship during the last three years be removed from the list of NHs and the last discussion on handicaps took place on the 10th of December 1934 when the committee decided to ask the JAC to appoint a Sub-Committee to consult with the Championship Committee on the new handicapping scheme then emerging.

Looking back, the list of National Handicaps, printed for the first and last time in 1923, then later updated less formally, served to judge eligibility to enter the Championships until at least 1931. It served to fill the gap until the better-known JAC national scheme emerged. This 1923 printed pamphlet is a unique and detailed document, one full of interest and relevance to the amateur game of the times.

The Pamphlet

The slim A5 pamphlet of 35 pages is entitled: R&A Championship Committee List of National Handicaps, Allotted 1923. It came to Iain Forrester from his grandfather, Richard V Mirams, a well-known golfer and administrator in the Midlands area. Iain inherited it along with an extensive golf library when Mirams passed away in 2000. Mirams joined Moseley golf club in 1930, where his father had been a member since 1926, having previously been a member and committee member of another Midlands

club. Iain's grandfather must have either been given the pamphlet by his father, who brought it from his first club, or his grandfather may have found it at Moseley whilst serving in one of the many functions that he held. He was Captain, Club Champion, and President of the Moseley club (twice) and was at various times President of the Worcester Union of Golf Clubs, the Worcester Senior Union and also the Worcester Union of Golf Professionals. Being a good administrator, knowing and having played golf with many of the golfers listed in the pamphlet, it is not surprising that he preserved it. Of the players listed, he knew N S Howson well (also from Moseley) and played matches against the Aberdovey team that often included Bernard Darwin.

Sources

Behrend, John. *The Amateur: the Story of the Amateur Championship 1885-1995*, Grant Books Worcestershire, 1995.

Behrend, John. Peter Lewis and Keith Mackie *Champions & Guardians: The Royal & Ancient Golf Club, 1884-1939*, Volume 3, 201-206.

Thanks to:

The Royal and Ancient Golf Club for allowing study of their Championship Committee Minutes and Agendas. Additional helpful information came from Peter Lewis and from John Harris's listing of Amateur Championship entrants held on the BGCS website.

1 Less obvious was its role in controlling amateur entries for the Open Championship

2 Because of the considerable amount of added administration, Gullen was paid an additional £100 a year.

3 The Northumberland Union suggested instead using the length of the course divided by 260 and adding 54: this scientific approach got short shrift from the Committee.

4 This figure of 5 was adjusted in later years.

5 Three years previously, it had been the private course for the servants of the local landowner Hannibal Speer.

6 In 1912 the USGA encouraged their member clubs to give handicaps and judge the bogey/SSS of their course as the likely score on it of, the then-current champion, Jerome Travers. Thereafter, handicaps of 6 or under were required for entry to the U.S. Amateur Championship.

Golf Books for sale

An extensive collection of golf books is being dispersed. Approximately 300 titles have already been auctioned at PBA Galleries in San Francisco over the past year. There are several hundred titles left for those interested in the following fields: 19th century books, women's golf, architecture, pre-1950 French books, flicker books, jeu de mail books, bibliographies, auction catalogues and many others. If interested, please contact us by e-mail at henriakubowicz@gmail.com

Club History Books

American collector seeking to learn more about and purchase or trade for club history books or stroke saver guides from historical or important European golf clubs. Please e-mail Michael Wolf at MichaelWolfBearCat@Yahoo.com to exchange information.

Riviera Golf

JBK is always looking for any item related to the French and Italian Riviéras golf artefacts: books, magazines, postcards, medals, trophies, clubs ... Anything before 1950. Please write to: jbk@orange.fr

Some personal golf courses in France

By Huguette Kazmierczak



SOME GOLF-COURSES ARE NEVER MENTIONED, OR SO RARELY, simply because they are private golf courses. They were usually designed for personal use – or to be shared with friends. Among those which are best known are: Vallière, Mémillon, Candé, Château Roché, Le Piple ... Here, we are presenting a short study on the private golf courses in France.

We first became aware of these courses by reading Pierre Deschamps¹ rare booklet entitled "Enquête ... sur le Golf, de 1900 à 1910":

"Attention should also be drawn to the creation of numerous private links, a creation which helps to show the fascination that this new sport exerts on the French. Barons Alphonse, Gustave and Edmond de Rothschild were the first to set an example in the parks surrounding their castles; then Baron Hottinguer, the Count of Rougemont, Baron Henri de Rothschild, Baron Lejeune, the Duke of Guiche, Prince Amédée de Broglie, etc., in their turn organised interesting courses in the countryside and there are now almost as many private links in France as in England."

We do not pretend to write here a complete history of private links, but only those for which we have been able to find some traces.

Vallière (1896)

Duc de Gramont

6 holes, later 9, designed by Tom Simpson

This might be the oldest one, located close to the well known Morfontaine. To present it, we take up here what the Duke of Gramont himself said about it, in a book published under the direction of the Duke of Mouchy, president of the French Golf Federation, in 1936: *Le Golf*.

It was not at the *Pavillon du Golf de Morfontaine* that the Duke of Gramont, started to play golf, but at *Vallière*, which is very close by.



"Do you want to know if I like golf? How long have I been playing it?"

I was still a high school student. After a stay in Pau where, as you know, the oldest established golf course in France is located, I had tried to hit a few balls and became enthusiastic about the game. Back here, I set up a small six-hole golf course; this was supposed to happen in 1896: you see that I can count among the oldest golf architects! Unfortunately, at that time, no one was playing in the area; not finding any partners, I abandoned both my course and my sticks.

It was not until many years later that I started playing again, but since that first experience, I have always had a taste for the architecture of golf; because it is one of the peculiarities of this

¹ Pierre Deschamps was the founder of the "Golf de Paris". He also created the "Union des Golfs de

France", which, a few years later, gave birth to the "Fédération Française de Golf".

game to change completely depending on the course and the way it's organised.

Great progress has been made over the last twenty years or so in France, from this point of view: we now have some courses that can compete with the best in Europe. Unfortunately, grass does not grow as easily in France as in Scotland; England is privileged in this respect, whether the wind comes from the east or the west, it brings the beneficial humidity so necessary to the courses and greens. So it will be difficult to create in France a golf course within everyone's reach, as it exists in England and even in certain regions of the United States.

However, I am hopeful that new routes will be created not only around Paris but all over France. It's a healthy, not too athletic game that can be played in all weathers and at all ages."

Laure de Gramont who wrote: "Armand de Gramont had discovered this game in Dieppe in 1896.

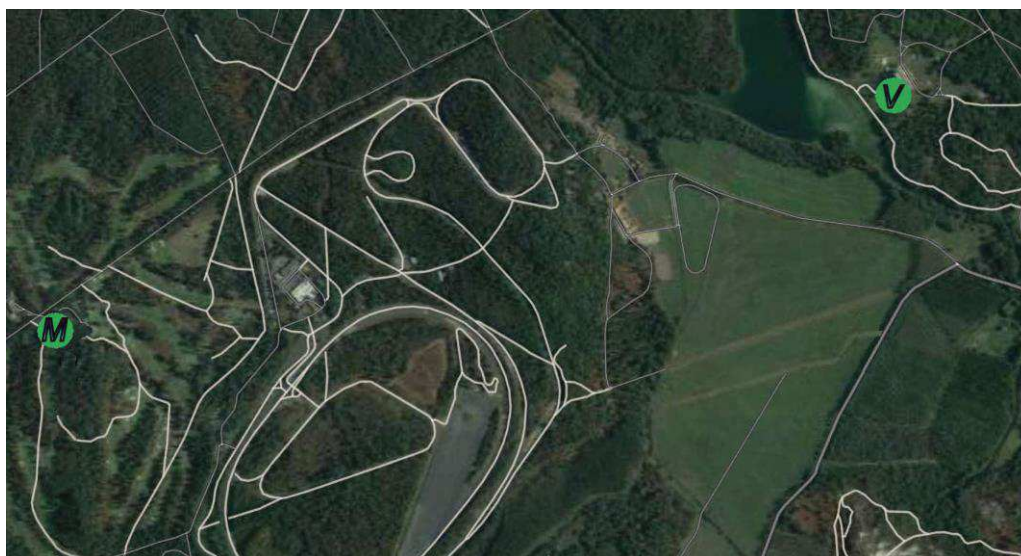
Enthusiastic, he and his gardener created the same year a first six-hole course near the vegetable garden of Château de Vallière, which his parents had just built."

Thus, the date, 1896, and the number of holes (6) are confirmed, but the place that inspired the duke remains a question: is it Pau or Dieppe?

It should be noted that there was a second golf course at Vallière which opened in 1913 ... but it was located where the golf course of Morfontaine is today.

It was a nine-holes course, laid out by Tom Simpson over a fairly large area, presenting a wide variety of natural obstacles.

In 1926, the Duke of Gramont and one of his friends, Mr Bénédict had the idea of creating a great championship golf course on the grounds of the Domaine de Vallière. This project was quickly put into action and, again, Tom Simpson was commissioned to design the new golf course, which soon sprang up among the heather and rocks of Vallière's famous English garden. This new golf course was given the name "Golf de Morfontaine" ... but this is another story.



A satellite view showing the short distance between Morfontaine (M) and Vallière (V)

**Château de Ferrières (c. 1900)
Baron Edouard de Rothschild (1868 – 1949)
9 holes, designed by Tom Simpson**

He was a banker but also a great sportsman: he won the bronze medal at the Paris Olympics in 1900. He also played regularly Chantilly and Morfontaine.

The castle was bought in 1829 by James, father of Edouard, and rebuilt in 1855-1859. It is likely that this course existed in 1900, as we know that a newspaper of March 1905 wrote that "at Ferrières, he had a golf course constructed". But also, in a book written by a son of Edouard, Guy de Rothschild and Jacqueline Raoul-Duval published in 1993 *Contre bonne fortune ...* :

“If we went by the golf course, we sometimes stop for a moment at the "chalet anglais", one of my grandfather's whimsies. This house, made entirely of wood that could be dismantled, had been the star attraction of the British Pavilion at the 1889 Exposition Universelle. It was a really charming; my grandfather, fell in love with it and had it reconstructed at the edge of the forest. It could have been lived in since the bedrooms were fully furnished – but I cannot remember it serving any purpose other than sheltering us on rainy days and to allow us to change our clothes before playing on the golf course.”

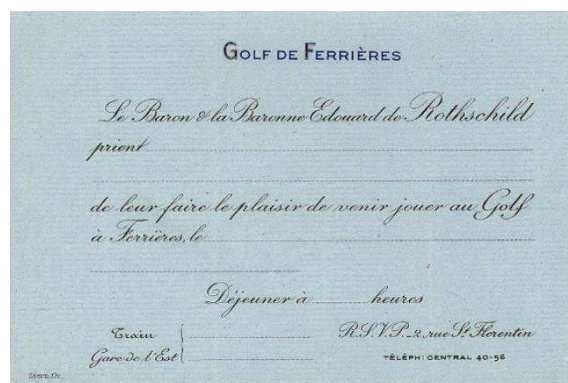
This wooden house no longer exists. But if you look at satellite views, you can still make out what the golf course might have been like.



*The Ferrières Castle (Rothschild),
located less than 30 km east of Paris*

Further on, we also can read about his father:

“For years he played golf either at Chantilly or on his private links at Ferrieres designed by Simpson, the most famous golf course designer of the day. My mother used to join him. She had an elegant swing which was also remarkably ineffectual; my father's style consisted of hopping stiffly up and down with a jerky motion, his tongue stuck in his right cheek. After each game, they would firmly announce that the secret of this diabolical sport was . . . one day in the wrists, another in the arms, and sometimes in the entire body. They were obviously genuine golfers!”



*An invitation card to come and play at
the Ferrières golf course*

Château du Piple (c. 1900) Baron Henri Hottinguer (1868 – 1943)

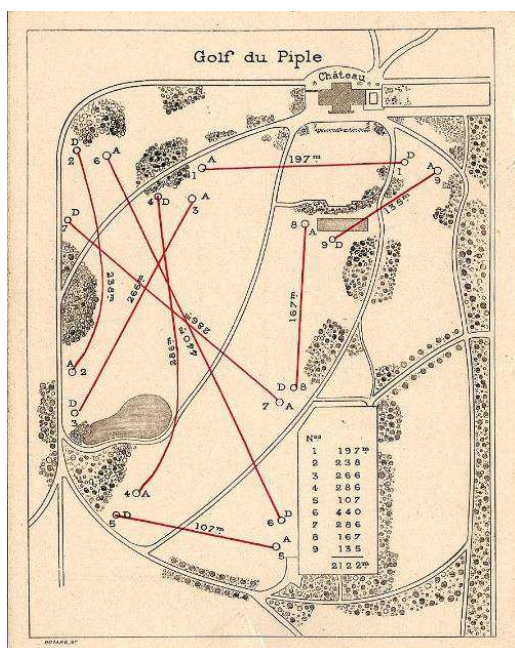
Baron Hottinguer was a banker after studying finance at Oxford. His castle, inherited from his father, is located in Boissy-Saint-Léger, less than twenty kilometres east of the Orly airport.



Most probably at the turn of the century, he had a nine-hole golf course built on his estate.

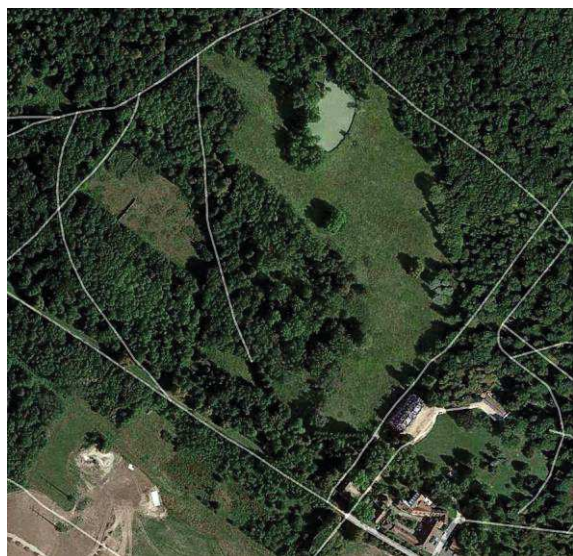
As can be seen on the score-card (next page) it is a rather compact course. Its length is 2122 m (2420 yards), built on a 17 ha (about 42 acres) site.

The castle was loaned to the British General Staff in 1939, then occupied by the Luftwaffe (1940-1944). On 26 August 1944 it was liberated by the Americans after four years of German occupation.



Above we can see a score card which gives a good idea of the design.

Nowadays, it is still possible to figure out the links (see the map – from Google Maps).



The small house (bottom left) is the caretaker's house. The path in front of the house leads to the castle. Hole #1 was at the back of the castle.

Château de Mémillon (1908) Count René de Rougemont

His full name was Count "René Louis François du Temple de Rougemont". He was born in 1878 and he got married in 1904, in New York, Edith

Devereux Clapp, born in 1876. The count died in 1940.

Although most of the time they lived in Paris, they made regular visits to their castle in Mémillon (a tiny place less than 30 miles south to Chartres) which his father had built in 1852.

According to the book *Comment jouer au golf*, French translation of Harry Vardon's eponym book, published in 1916, we learn that the Earl and the Countess de Rougemont are members of La Boulie (Paris golf club) and Chantilly golf club. According to the same reference, only the Earl was a member of the Fontainebleau golf course.

Still, he has been regularly seen at the Paris golf course since at least 1907 and at the Fontainebleau and Chantilly golf courses since their creation in 1909. Sometimes also in Deauville, Compiègne or Cabourg.

It is interesting to note that during this period, the Count of Rougemont had a handicap that varied between 12 and 19.

The golf-club

It should be noted that near the castle, there was a small house that sheltered a men's changing room and a ladies' one.

The newspaper *Le Figaro*, dated 13 October 1908, tells us that on Monday 11th, the Count and Countess R. de Rougemont invited their neighbours to play golf matches on their property at the Château de Mémillon.

"The ladies' prize was offered by M. Lefèvre-Pontalis: a very pretty decorative object in the Louis XVI style, in vermeil and Saxony which Mlle d'Aymery brilliantly won with a gross score of 89 against the Baroness of Neufville 103.

The gentlemen's prize was a beautiful enamel clock donated by M. E. Clarence Jones, who had the great idea of organising a golf course in Mémillon. It was won by the Earl René de Rougemont, with a score of 68 gross, beating M. de Constantinovitch 69 gross and Prince Guy de Faucigny-Lucinge, 72 gross."

In addition, *The Jockey*, dated 23 October 1908, completes our information: these competitions were organised for the inaugural of the Mémillon golf course.

It seems to be Simpson who designed this nine-hole course, but we haven't found proof of this.

The press also tells us that in October 1913 the Count and Countess had organised various competitions at the Golf of Mémillon with the following results:

"Prix d'Amérique: Baron R. de Pierrebours, 3 up

Prix d'Aulay: Mme Outrey, 79

Prix de France: Earl J. de Marsay, 66

Prix du Capitaine: Princess F. de Lucinge, 81, and M. H. Drayton

Prix du Midi: M. O. de Lauriston-Boubers, 76, and Earl J. de Massa

Prix du Cimetière: G. Lefèvre-Pontalis, 19th hole

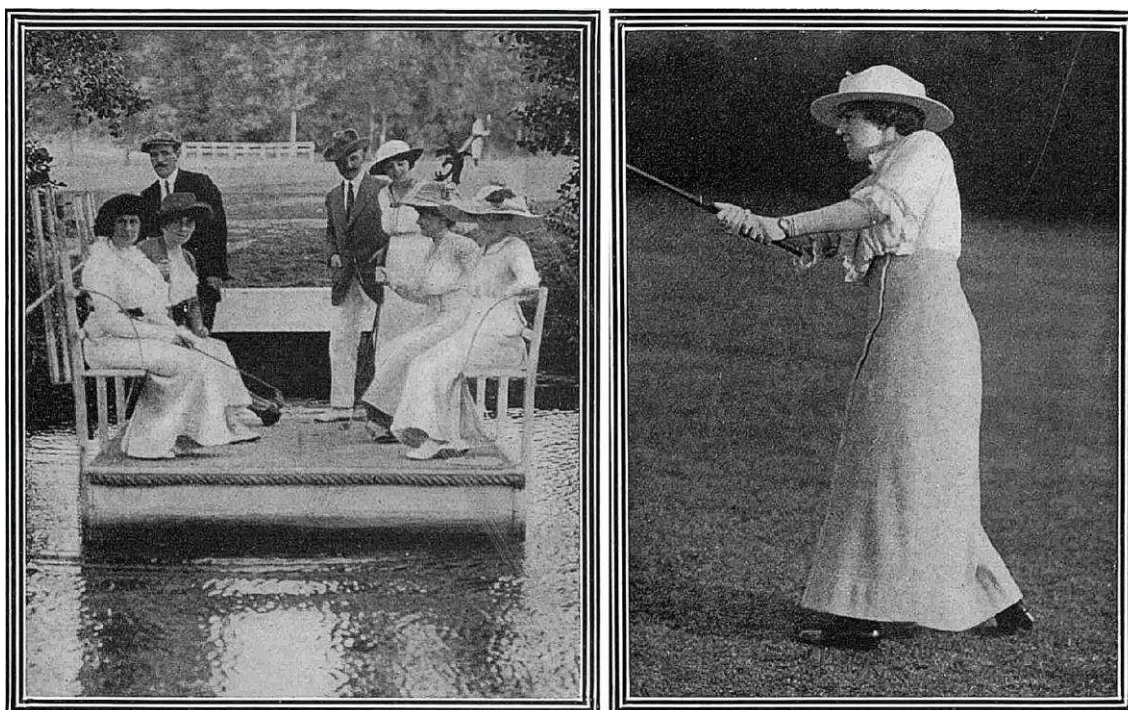
Prix Picolo: Mlle Saint-Paul, 82

Prix des Désespérés: M. Daguilhon Pujol, 77

Prix Clarence Jones: Earl R. de Rougemont, 5 up and 4 to play."

The "prix du Cimetière" (cemetery prize) is so named by the Americans because when you have played your handicap, plus a certain number of points (according to the "par of the course"), the player stops and plants his flag. The winner is the player who comes closest to the eighteenth and last hole.

On the penultimate page, we can see a few postcards from the golf course of Mémillon.



At Château de Mémillon, December 1913

Left: on a ferry, players crossing the river Cher: Countess and Mlle Petit Chuan, Madame Jean Lempière and the Countess de Masin. Some have a club in hands.

Right: Princess Ghika of Roumania, playing on the Mémillon course.

Château de Candé (c. 1930)

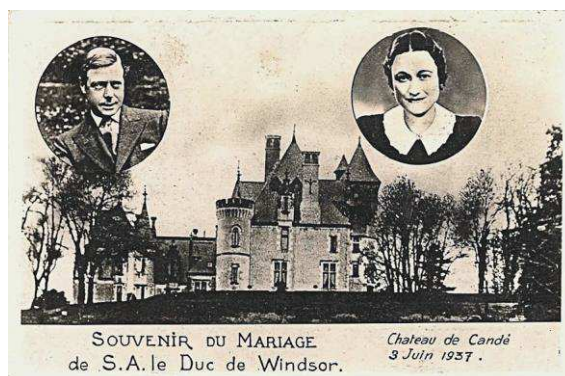
Charles Bedaux

Designed by H. S. Colt

We know that Mr Bedaux (a wealthy banker) bought the estate in 1927.

In 1937 he welcomed the Duke of Windsor, who had just resigned the throne, for his wedding with Mrs Simpson.

The press published a photo showing the duke playing golf on Mr Bedaux's course.



Above are two postcards commemorating the Duke of Windsor's wedding (Left: a souvenir stamp).

Below: Duke of Windsor playing golf at Château de Candé



Some documents indicate that the course was designed by H. S. Colt. It was laid-out at about 8 kilometers (6 miles) from the Castel.

Château Rocher

It is located, at Maisonnais-sur-Tradoire, in the forest of Saint-Mathieu, in the Haute-Vienne department, halfway between Limoges and Angoulême.

Originally, it was a small hunting lodge from the 15th century offered by a bishop to his mistress. In 1850, Adrien Dubouché acquired it for his son Charles. This merchant, collector and patron of the arts, gave his name to the National Porcelain Museum of Limoges. He took the opportunity to enlarge the castle. Charles made some additions to this estate, adding a small course of a few holes, but we could not get any additional information. The current owner of the estate (Charles' granddaughter) was simply able to

inform us that the chalet and the bunker – that can be glimpsed on the postcard – are still there.

During the war, the castle was requisitioned to serve as a billet for the soldiers, as can be seen in the picture below.



Handwritten: my camp on the road to the Courtine, the 22/4/41. Wonderful interiors ... Where we were received as "French soldiers".



A postcard showing the golf course. At the back, a small hut near a bunker.

Museum of the History of Golf in Poland

By Elzbieta Grendeka



NOVEMBER 2020, WAS THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE MUSEUM OF GOLF HISTORY IN POLAND which operates in the centre of Warsaw, and is located in the municipal park called "Pole Mokotowskie". There is a golf facility here: a pitch and putt golf course called "Kuźnia Golfa" (eng. The Golf Forge), which lends its premises to the Museum in its own clubhouse. The museum was founded on the personal passions of the owners of "Kuźnia Golfa", a married couple: Emil Winston Wójcik (PGA Poland professional) and Elżbieta Grendeka (journalist, researcher of golf history in Poland).

At the beginning of 2019, to make one of the events promoting the game of golf more attractive, we prepared a presentation on the history of this sport on Polish grounds and in Poland. The multimedia presentation was initially to be based only on previously known information, provided by friends who have already researched these topics. There was not much data and there was a shortage of photos, so we took up the challenge of searching nearby libraries to see if it turns out by chance that we might find something more. We started with the Polish press from the interwar period. This step turned out to be a lucky one, with each day new articles and information were found. The date of the event has come, and our presentation, supplemented with numerous new facts, drawings and photos, aroused interest also among people who do not play golf. Friends advised: "It's a pity to waste the work done, it is worth presenting it to a wider audience." And so the idea was born to create the Golf History Museum in Poland. And since the work of a researcher and golf detective drew us in for good, it happened.

We officially opened the first permanent exhibition at the Museum on 21 November 2019 exactly on the 85th anniversary of the first meeting of the members of the Warsaw Golf Club that operated near the golf course in Powsin. Our Museum is the first Polish

institution to present such extensive material on the development of the golf discipline in Poland.



Opening Ceremony

The museum collects, develops and shares it's resources in three of its departments: 1st department: photography and documentation, 2nd department: historical golf equipment, golf clothes and memorabilia, and the 3rd department is the museum library. In the first department, we collect and process, first of all, photographs, maps, graphics, postcards, films, press articles, private letters and official correspondence, documents that we find mainly in Polish libraries, museums and state and private archives. Cooperation with other collectors and historians with whom we can exchange our knowledge is extremely valuable. Christoph Meister has now joined the group of these

people, expanding our knowledge, especially about playing golf in Gdańsk and Sopot.

The information collected by our Museum relates to golf courses, golf clubs and golfing in Poland and on Polish grounds. The first traces of golf in Poland date back to the 15th and 17th centuries, and Polish archaeological museums include, among others, leather balls. Poland in the years 1795-1918 did not exist as a country, and the Polish nation was governed by foreign administrations, hence in this period we are talking about Polish territories. Since 1918 and after Poland regained its independence, we present golf courses that were being built at that time, grouping them into two types: private facilities (without an operating club) and club courses where golfers' associations operated.

The first published mention of the game of golf that relates to this period, which we managed to find up to this moment in the archives, dates back to 1908. It concerns the family of Counts Zamoyski from a palace in Jabłoń. It is the family home of the future sculptor, Count August Zamoyski, who later recorded a golf game with his own camera in which he and his friends participated in Paris in 1922. We are currently waiting for a copy of this film with the rights to play it in our Museum.

At the moment, the oldest club confirmed in the documents was the Poznań Golf Club, which started its activity in 1922. The club established its headquarters and golf course in the barracks of the 7th Greater Poland Heavy Artillery Regiment in Poznań. The initiators of these efforts were private persons, but most importantly of all the Division of the Third Staff of the District Command of the Polish Army Corps in Poznań. Both civilians and soldiers belonged to the club. Already in the first year of operation, the club boasted about having 40 members and in October 1922 the first club championships were played.

We document all events that took place on golf courses and Poles who practiced this sport in Poland and abroad and were successful, especially on the American continent. At the moment, the research we are conducting is mainly focused on the period up to 1945. The period between 1945-1990 is waiting for a separate study, although more and more often

souvenirs of golf development in Poland after 1990 are also reaching us.

Our Museum encloses and collects historic golf equipment. While we successfully discover new facts about Polish golf, historical golf equipment, which we could find in Polish cellars or attics, is rare. Therefore, in this respect, we are but participants in the global collector's market. In our modest museum collection, there are pieces of equipment that were purchased at Polish auctions and come from family cellars, such as a Slazenger leather bag. On the day of the opening of the permanent exhibition, our most valuable exhibit to date had arrived - the Mashie 5 golf club from C.S. Butchart, who was the designer of the golf course in Głogówek. The club was purchased and donated to our Museum by the Polish Hickory Golf Society. The dating of this club is similar to the construction time of the Głogówek facility.



Mashie 5 from C.S. Butchart manufacture

The exhibits also include a hickory club signed with the name of the famous actress and golfer Katharina Hepburn, it originates from a private collection. A friend of our Museum, Czesław Kruk from Edinburgh donated a set of children's golf clubs with a bag on the anniversary of our institution. Thanks to Czesław's kindness and courtesy, we received from him not only a lot of valuable materials, but also help in establishing new European contacts.

In addition to the collection of equipment, our Museum reconstructs golf outfits, presenting the evolution of golf fashion up to the present day. At the moment, we present 3 women's outfits: one summer outfit from around 1908-1914, the second summer outfit from the 1930s and a third modern one, as well as one men's outfit from the 1930s. The man is accompanied by a caddy, also dressed in clothes from that period. Our museum exhibition is complemented by memorabilia and golf gadgets.

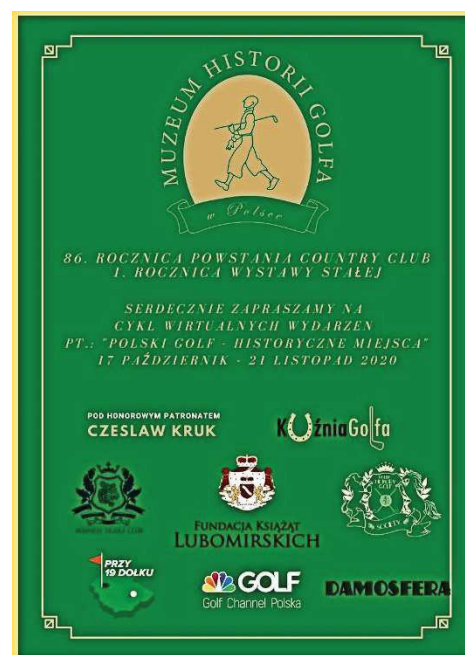


Diploma with thanks to Czeslaw Kruk

The museum library collects all kinds of publications related to Polish golf: pre-war and contemporary; they include textbooks, guides, albums, novels, diaries, reportages and magazines. Foreign-language books on the history of golf in the world are also collected. Our most valuable specimens include the original copy of the first Polish golf coursebook from 1932 by Adam Gubatta, *Outline of the game of golf*, and the original pre-war English guide with a fold-out map of London's golf courses.

The museum is engaged in popularising activities, including museum lessons for children and adults that take place here, we also organise away meetings, lectures and multimedia presentations. Currently, the Museum is working on the reconstruction of the club-fitter workshop with an authentic forge. Czeslaw Kruk inspired us for this idea, and the dream of the owner, Emil, is to organise show events for forging golf clubs at the Museum according to the methods from 100 years ago.

On the anniversary of our Museum, which in 2020 we could only celebrate online, we also managed, together with editor Zbyszek Kozłowski, to record a broadcast for the Polish Radio for Children, in which we talk about the history of golf. Today, the program is put in the form of a podcast and available to everyone. A video lecture was also recorded. The honorary partners of the museum's anniversary were: the Princes Lubomirski Foundation, the Polish Hickory Golf Society, Business Tiger Club, Czeslaw Kruk and Kuźnia Golfa. The media partners were: Golf Channel Poland, Podcast next to the 19th, and the Damosfera portal.



Poster on the occasion of the anniversary of the museum and 86th anniversary of the Country Club



*Above: A view of the Polish Golf Museum
Below: Opening Ceremony*



English translation by Ignacy Smoniewski (Polish Golfer)

Golf in Art The example of the “Ecole de Nice”

By JBK (Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak)



OFTEN WHEN WE REFER TO COLLECTING GOLF ART, we have in mind either some inaccessible artists such as David Allan, Francis Abbott, Charles Lee. Or more accessible ones, for example: Francis Hopkins, Thomas Hodge... and some late 19th or early 20th engravings after these artists. But contemporary works have also their enthusiasts. If Leroy Neiman or Arthur Weaver are among the most appreciated, it is possible to find precious artwork that may be less known to the general public. In this paper, we are presenting the so-called “Ecole de Nice”.

“Ecole de Nice”

Ben (Ben Vautier) explains the origins of this school:

“In 1947, one day, on the beach in Nice, Klein, Arman and Claude Pascal decided to share the world. Klein chose the sky with its infinity, [...] and thus began his monochrome adventure.”

This ultramarine blue, Klein will give it the name: IKB for International Klein Blue. In this sharing, Claude Pascal chooses the air and Arman, the earth. This triumvirate, plus Martial Raysse, will create the “New Realism” school that will consider an “artifact” as an artwork. This movement will see its consecration in France with the exhibition “About Nice” at Beaubourg Museum (Centre Pompidou), inaugurated in Paris in 1977.

But it was certainly during an important exhibition in Miami, ten years earlier, in 1967, that Sacha Sosno was the first to use the name “Ecole de Nice”. Although the “New Realists” movement was dissolved in 1970, the “Ecole de Nice” is still particularly alive and active today and has many names related to golf, which we will mention here.

Many art historians have tried to define what this “School” was. First of all, its artists keep away from academism. They conceived an essential part of their works in the city of Nice or its close surroundings. But this last point is more because

these artists need to share and exchange their points of view ... and that most of them live in this region.

Although we do not know of Ben’s work directly related to golf, we were surprised to see many golf clubs when we had the privilege of visiting his villa-studio. Perhaps future creations?

Sacha Sosno (1937– 2013).

In this movement, Sosno is perhaps the artist most invested in golf.

Alexandre Sosnowsky, called Sacha Sosno, was born in Marseille on 18 March 1937, to a Baltic father and a mother from Nice and spent his childhood between Riga and Nice. He died at Monaco on December 2013.

In the city of Nice, he discovered painting by chance when he lived in a flat next to Matisse.

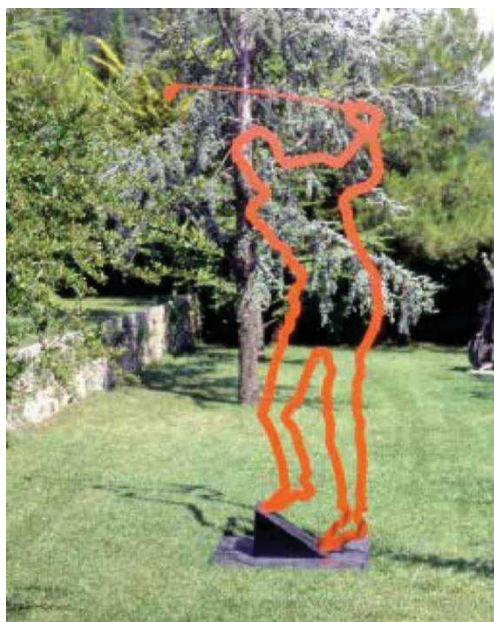
In 1956, he met Arman and Yves Klein and after discovering Klein’s monochromatic painting, Sosno destroyed all his previous works, burning all his paintings. In 1961, he founded a magazine *Sud Communication* where he presented for the first time a theory of the “Ecole de Nice”. A few years later, he introduced the concept of “obliteration” which could be defined as “hiding some parts of an image or a sculpture in order to see them better”.

Over the last twenty years, he has been interested in linking sculpture and architecture – mainly urban architecture. Several of his works have been seen on the French Riviera, one of them is the 28 metres high *Tête Carrée*, which houses the administrative services of the Nice regional library, inaugurated in June 2002.

But Sacha Sosno was also an avid golfer, which certainly explains why he produced so many works related to the game. We would like to thank his wife, Mascha Sosno, who provided us with many photos and gave us valuable information about the names and dates of the works we present.

The first sculpture, using “oblitération”, was made in 1995. It is large (300 x 130 cm) and made in red cut steel (see back cover), entitled *Swing on the green*. It is located on the 6th hole of the Monte-Carlo golf course and can be seen from the road that borders it.

A variant was released the following year (1996) with a similar shape for the golfer, but this time it is a silhouette type, in orange steel, and of a smaller size (294 x 120 cm), called *Birdie* (see below).



If, in the meantime, Sosno will have realised works of more modest size (see further: “trophies”), we had to wait until 2001 when Sosno made a new sculpture with a different position, named *A good finish*. It is a silhouette type, medium size, 92 x 61 x 40 cm. (See next column). A similar one (slightly smaller

(h = 53 cm) was made for the Monte-Carlo Invitational in 2000 and served as a trophy.



In the same year, Sosno produced a very similar work (not reproduced here) precisely the same shape but this time on a red steel-cut plate, 200 cm high. Note that a much smaller variant exists (60 x 35.5 cm – considered as a trophy). Both works have the same new name: *A good swing*.



In 2003 we will see a new finish in a work of large size (210 x 96 cm). Again, it is a silhouette but made of thicker steel and entitled *A good swing* (See above).

The following two sculptures deserve special attention. They both depict women and are designed in a very different style not found elsewhere in Sosno (see below).

The first one dates from 2007 and shows a woman obliterated by a bundle of golf clubs (size 135 x 110 x 36 cm) and entitled *Woman swing*.



The second one dates 2010 and is called *Vénus au départ* and represents a woman waving, putter in hand. This work was realised in only one single copy. (164 x 90 x 55 cm).



Sosno's last large-scale work (see below) is an extremely well-known one.



It can be admired at the Valberg Golf Club - where Sosno played regularly. Designed in 2010, it is similar to its 2003 realisation mentioned above. It is a red steel plate that measures 300 x 130 cm. It is entitled *Swing on the green* – as his first work.

Trophies

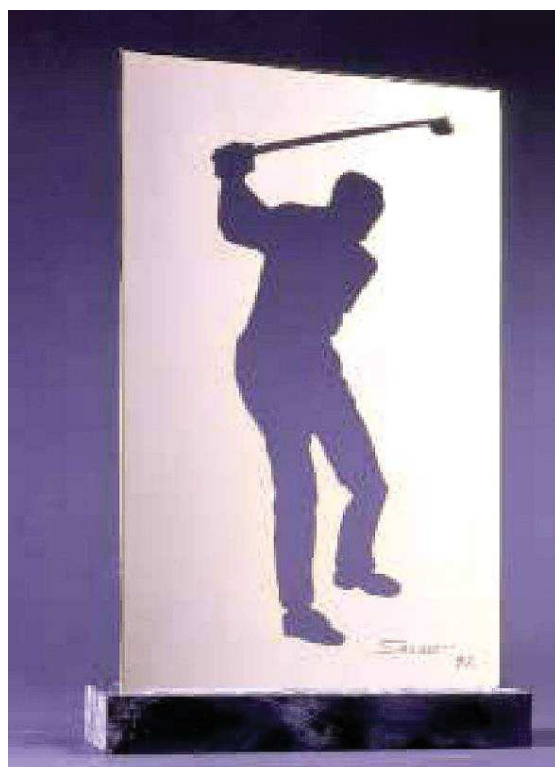
In addition to these monumental works, Sosno created sculptures of much smaller dimensions intended to serve as trophies offered to competitions winners. Some are scale models of the pieces we have presented above, but others are new creations.

It is generally accepted that his first reference to our game is a bronze sculpture, dated 1991 (40 x 18 x 12 cm) entitled *But where is the ball?* – thus insisting on the concept of "obliteration". Unfortunately, we could not find any image representing this work.

The following trophy was designed in 1995 for Air France. It represents another example of a cancellation: a plane, signed with the company name crossing a golf ball.

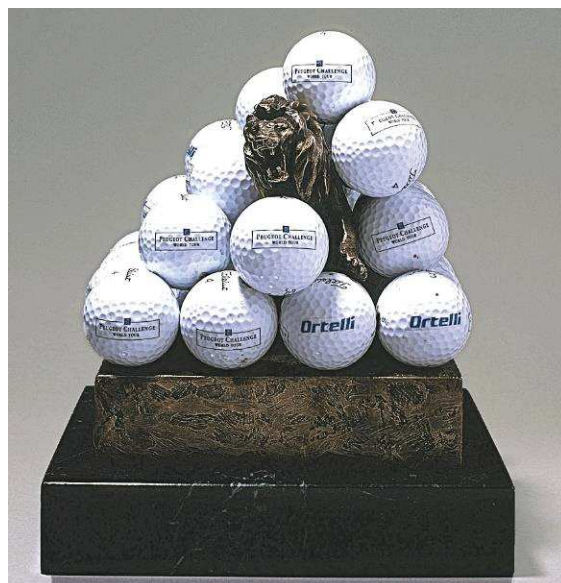


Two years later (in 1997), the third trophy takes up his first sculpture but smaller. This time, it is in gilded copper and naturally bears the same name *Swinging on the green* as the larger work. Dimensions are 27.5 x 12 cm (see below).



In 1999, Sosno designed a trophy, called "Trophée Ortelli", for the Peugeot company. It is a fantastic obliteration of a lion by a pyramid of golf balls. We all know that the lion is the mascot or symbol of Peugeot cars). We remember that Peugeot was very involved in golf at that time – and was sponsor of the French Open.

It is a sculpture of about 25 cm high.



In 2003, Sosno seemed to be going in the opposite direction and started by creating a red-cut stell of smaller dimensions (33 x 15 cm). This trophy will give birth to the sculpture that can be seen in Valberg (2010).

A more modest trophy (33 x 15 cm), similar to the Valberg sculpture (see p.23) was made in 2003. Then, the following year a variant (30 x 12 cm) was designed in patinated brass and named "Golfeur - Hole n°3 - Trophée" (see below).

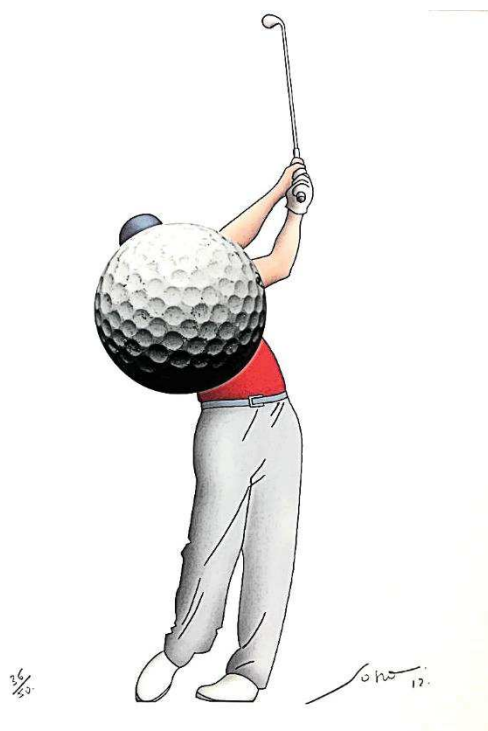


The last trophy we know of was made in 2008 for a women's pro-am. It is made of red steel cut on wood and measures 30 x 21. It represents a lady golfer at the finish. We have reproduced it on the right

As you might expect, Sosno made other trophies until his death in 2013. They are slight variations of the works we have presented here.



Sacha Sosno at Monte-Carlo Golf Club for the 100 anniversary of the club. Aug 27th, 2011. (Photo courtesy of Junior Bestimage, Paris).



Besides, Sosno designed two lithographs (approx. 62 x 48 cm), each with a print run of 50 copies.

Both of them illustrate the already mentioned principle of “oblitération”. (See above).



For the drive, it is a golf ball that hides the golfer's face.

For the bunker shot, it is sand which is stuck on the lithograph and masks the player. We could talk about multiple-unique! Of course, a lithograph is a "multiple", but the collage of the

sand is never identical twice, making each work "unique". It should be noted that there is a lithographic variant that features the golfer in the red tee shirt but obliterated by mosaics. We present above the two classics prints.

Arman (1928–2005).

Armand Pierre Fernandez, known as Arman, was born in Nice on 17 November 1928 and died in New York on 22 October 2005.

Arman first studied at the “École des arts décoratifs” de Nice, where he met Yves Klein and became one of the first three creators of this movement. Later, he went to the “École du Louvre”, in Paris.

One of his key concepts, which he has often used, is "accumulation". He was one of the first artists to use manufactured objects directly as a material for his painting or sculpture.

For as far as we know, his contribution to golf is limited to four works:

(1) A sculpture *L'open de golf* (height approx. 42 cm) made in 1989 in 8 copies. This work was created for the AGF trophy played in Biarritz.

For those who can't afford the original, a high-quality 3D pin has been made, which reproduces this work.

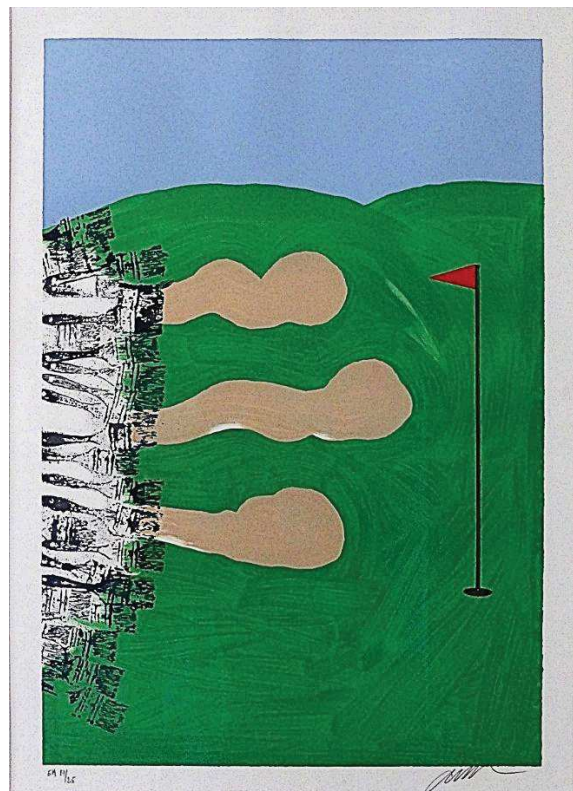
(2) A large-format lithograph (image size approx. 67 x 45 cm, paper 75 x 56 cm), called *Fairways and greens*, was made for the Lancôme Golf Trophy Award in 1998.

(3) A sculpture *Golf tees* (size approx. 41 x 22 x 4 cm, with its original support) made in 2003 representing an accumulation of tees in resin. Edition of 99 copies.

(4) This inclusion (accumulation) of tees is not Arman's first. In 1988, he had already made such a sculpture in resin, but in a much larger size (dim. approx. 77 x 56 x 8 cm). However, the tees are widely spaced and the resin is less translucent.



Accumulation of clubs (1987)



Lithography 1988 (here: EA 17/25)

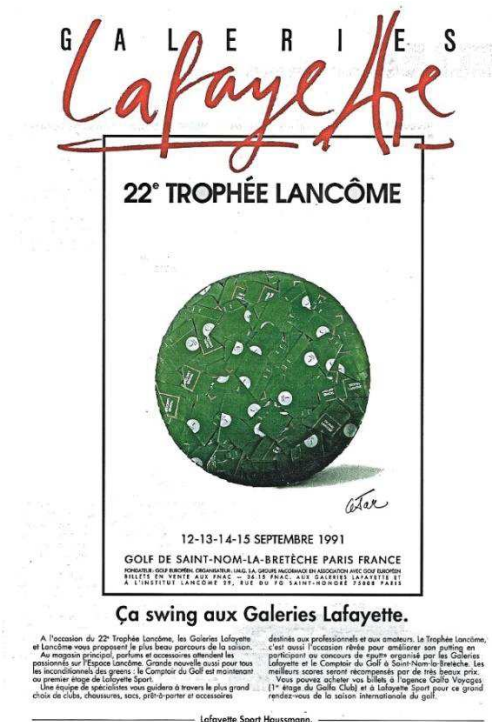
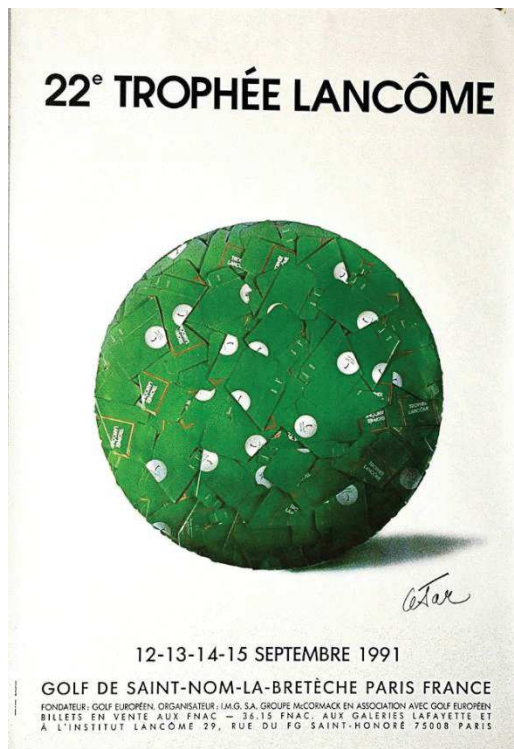


First accumulation of tees (1988)



Accumulation of tees (2003)

César (1921– 1998).



Two variants of César's work on golf (1991). On the left: original poster for the "Trophée Lancôme". Right: taken over by the "Galeries Lafayette" of Paris.

César Baldaccini, called César, was born in Marseille on 1st January 1921 and died in Paris on 6 December 1998.

He became famous among the general public in 1975 after having signed the César trophy, an eponymous award in French cinema (like the Oscar in the United States).

He is well known for his compressions and also for the poster (160 x 120 cm) he made for the 22nd Lancôme, in 1991. This poster shows us a globe and was inspired by his most classical concept: the globe is composed of golf balls and greens, compressed to form a world map.

Moya (born 1955).

Patrick Moya was born in Troyes in 1955. He studied art at the “Villa Arson”, in Nice, in the 1970s.

As for César, we know only one work by this artist related to golf. It is a sculpture representing Molly, the little famous ewe, which can be seen at the *Bistrot du Golf de la Grande Bastide* in Châteauneuf-de-Grasse, not far from Nice.

But we cannot resist to share with our readers a drawing, a wonderful dedication² that we have received from this artist and which is directly linked to golf! (see page 2).

Next EAGHC Meeting Sept. 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 2021 Brzezno, Poland



Dear members,

Due to Covid-19, we had to cancel our meeting last year. Of course, this year we are still in uncertainty. But the authorities let us hope for better days from this summer on. Keep our fingers crossed ...

That is why we would like to hold our next AGM in the same place: Brzezno.

The dates have been chosen in order to be able to take advantage of the Polish Open Hickory to be held on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of September. For those who could not stay for these three days of play, the first day will count for the EAGHC championship. The tentative agenda is:

For those arriving on Tuesday August 31st, we organise in the afternoon an exchange session where it will be possible to sell or trade our duplicates.

Wednesday September 1st: Morning lectures / Early afternoon lectures & AGM proper.

Thursday Sept. 2nd: Visit of Szczawno Zdroj (ex Bad Salzbrunn) and lectures (play 6 holes).

Friday Sept. 3rd: EAGHC Hickory within the Polish Hickory Open.

We shall send more info later on.

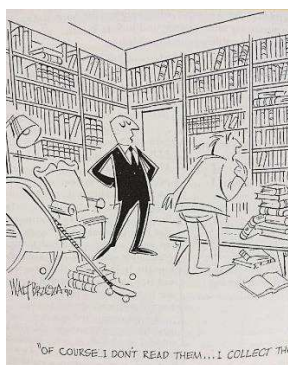
² In Florence Canarely's book: “*Le cas Moya*”.

Cornerstones of my Golf Library

By Leif Einarsson



AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF COLLECTING GOLF BOOKS without a goal, I have come to the conclusion that you must specialise your collection to subjects like Swedish books, instruction, history etc. otherwise you end up with thousands of books you'll never read and that only cost you money and shelf space.



Have you read them all? “Of course I don’t read them... I collect them” from The Murdoch Golf Library subscriber copy No 167 / 215.

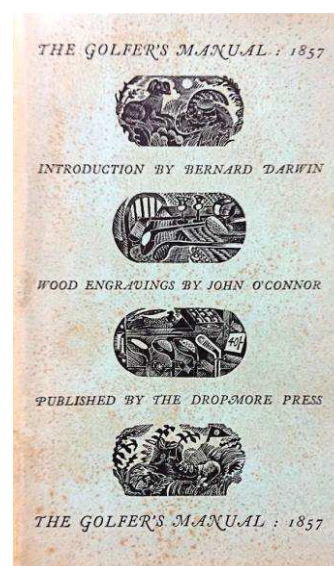
I use this phrase very often because it’s the first question I get when someone visit my golfing library of 1,400 golf books, on 35 shelves meters 1,400 books half of it in English.



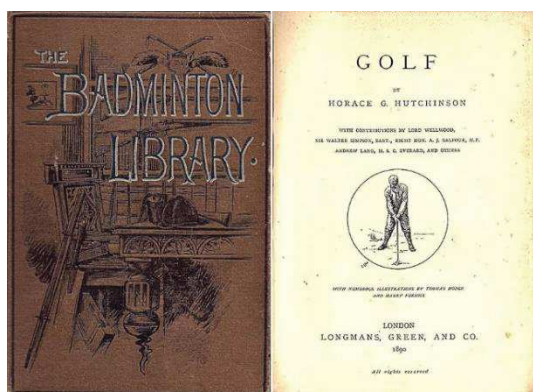
2006, *The Game of Golf and The Printed Word 1566-2005*, Donovan and Jerris. This imposing bibliography you ought to have as a collector of golf books, it has however become very expensive, currently approx. £500-600.

The first bibliography I came across was a list in SGS (Swedish Society of Golf Historians) Year Book 1997, it had 120 Swedish titles and inspired me to try to create a complete Golf

Library in Swedish that I later named “Golfoteket“ which today includes every golf book in Swedish I know, from 1797-2015, except for a small book from 1969 called *Jack Nicklaus at Båstad GC 2nd July – Örebro GC 4th July*. Please help me to fill that gap.



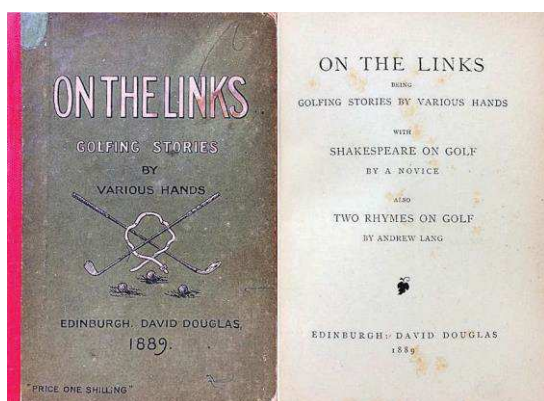
1947, *The Golfer's Manual A Keen Hand* pseudonym for H B Farnie. The first edition was printed in 1857 and at that time it was the first book dedicated to golf, with chapters like “Classification of Clubs”, “Golfing Manne-rism”, “Choice of Clubs”. Bernard Darwin wrote the preface in a numbered edition of 750. My copy, No 167, in mint condition, in its original slipcase, is one of my favourites. By the way, I have one extra copy for sale.



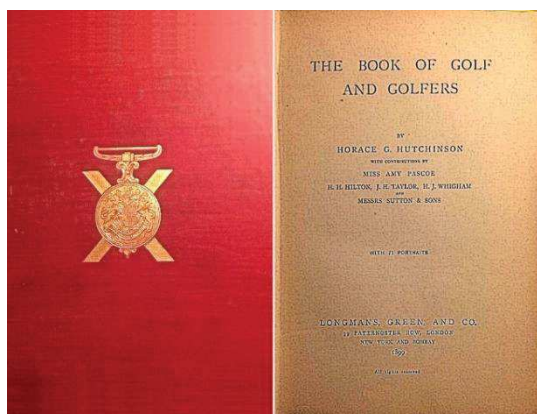
1890, *Golf The Badminton Library*, Horace G Hutchinson Longmans Green.

I have three different editions; A 463 page deluxe half leather 2nd edition, a 1st Standard Edition and the New Edition 1895, 480 pages with the famous chapter of Ladies Golf.

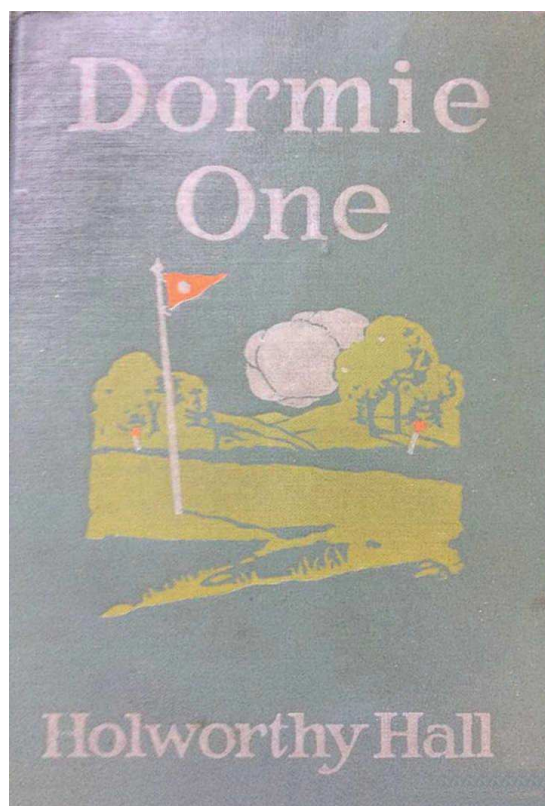
The SGS Year Book 1997 wrote:
The most worth knowing of old-time golf, you will find in this book.



1889, *On the Links Golfing Stories* by various hands with Shakespeare on Golf printed David Douglas Edinburgh. Short stories from the old world of golf. I bought the book at the Sean Arnold's shop, Golf & Polo Antiques, in London.

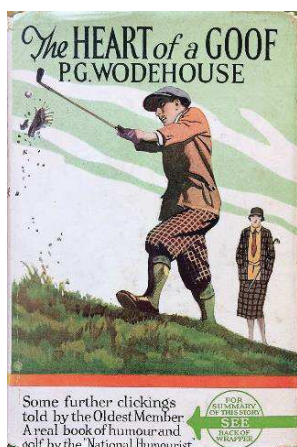


1899, *The Book of Golf and Golfers*, Horace G Hutchinson with a lot of pictures. In chapter 7, Miss Amy Bennet Pascoe has written a part of ladies golf history, from Mary Queen of Scots to miss Lena Thomason's victory at The Great Yarmouths Links 1899. At that time there was 120 Ladies Clubs in the UK. Already in 1810, lady golfers held competitions on the fields near Seton, competing for a new Barcelona handkerchief and a new creel and shawl. Lady golf courses existed at the time in several places around the world, such as in the Amid Desert outside Baghdad, in the Mustapha Slopes in Algiers, in Shinnecook Hills USA and in the New Zealand.



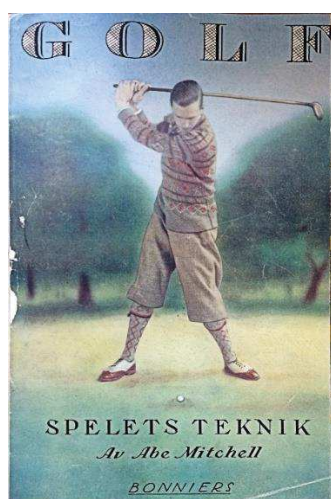
1917, *Dormie One and Other Golf Stories* by Halworthy Hall pseudonym for Harry Everett Porter, this is the best golf short story I know. In 1960, the short story, of 46 pages, was translated to Swedish by Bror Zachrisson as a gift to his brother on his birthday. Some years ago I found a copy of this book in Swedish, in an Antiquarian in New York. Very odd to find a Swedish book in the US. I bought it, and it had a "Thank You Note" from the translator to a relative of the author's for giving him the right to publish the short story in Swedish. The end of the story is, that I gave this book to Göran

Zachrisson, a well-known golf journalist, and the son of Bror Zachrisson on Göran's birthday. The circle is completed.



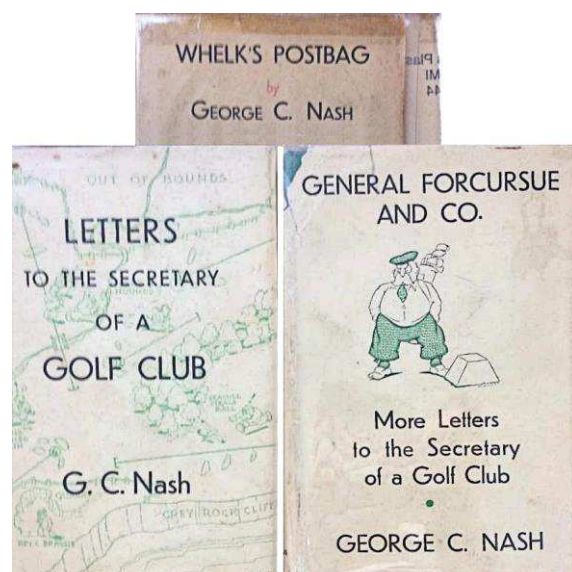
1926, *The Heart of a Goof*, P G Wodehouse.

There is no Golf Library if you do not have some PG Wodehouse books. I have all the ones translated to Swedish, and a couple of English originals. My 1st edition, with its rare cover is my diamond. When The Swedish Antique Road Show visited Karlsborg in 2019 they valued it to £4000. At the same time I got *The Golf Courses of the British Isles* by Bernard Darwin from 1910, a 1st edition, in mint condition, valued at the same price range, approx £3-4000. A good investment. I bought it 20 years ago for £800. Nowadays the market for golf books are not so bright, so be careful, buy only top quality if you are looking for an investment



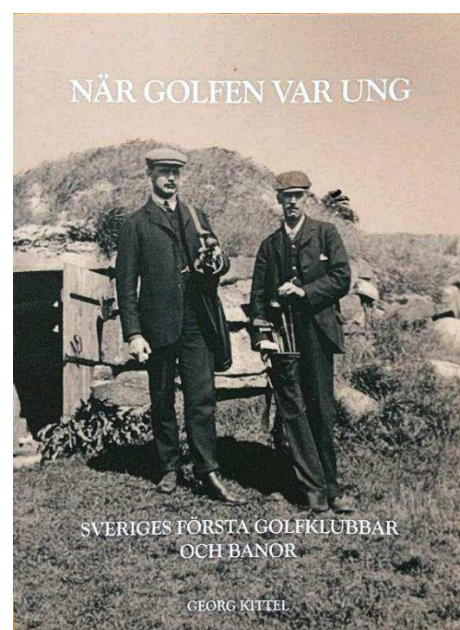
1927, *Essentials of Golf* by Abe Mitchell, translated to Swedish in 1928 by Axel Poignant to *Spelets Teknik*. This is the first Swedish Golf

Book. When it came to the market we had only 900 golfers in Sweden so if you find a copy you are very lucky. Buy it, at almost any price, it is very rare.



1935, *Letters to the Secretary of a Golf Club*, G C Nash is the first book in a trilogy, followed by *More Letters to the Secretary of a Golf Club*, the third, in 1937 is called *Whelk's Postbag*.

These stories are the best you can find if you like sitting by a fireplace with an old Malt within reach. General Forcuse wrote some unbelievable letters to the poor Secretary Whelk. Enjoy!



2018, our fellow member Georg Kittel wrote a history book of all the earliest 50 golf clubs and 50 oldest golf courses *När golfen var ung* (When golf was young). This masterpiece is not translated to English but many nice photos makes it enjoyable for all. We learn that Gothenburg Golf Club which was founded in 1891 closed in 1894 has nothing to do with Göteborgs Golf Klubb from 1902.

1888 was the year when the family Sager at the Ryfors Estate built the first golf course, 6 holes, in their English Park of 900 acres!

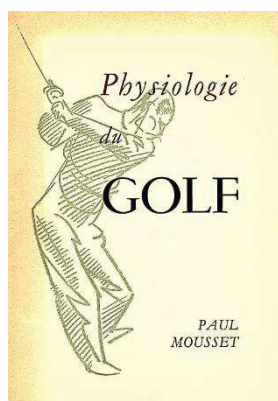
The architect was a well-known Englishman, Edward Miller. In the 1920s golf ended at the Ryfors Estate. In 1988, 100 years after the first

6 holes, a new Ryfors Golf Club opened, an 18 hole course. Now you can play golf again on historical grounds.

This book was printed in 2000 copies, given to all of the 750 SGS members, and sold to golf clubs, there are a few copies left for sale at only 15 Euro + postage.

My first sentences will also be my last one. After 30 years of collecting golf books without a goal, I have come to the conclusion that you must specialise your collection to subjects like Swedish books, instruction, history etc. otherwise you end up with thousands of books you'll never read and that only cost you money and shelf space.

Answer six questions quiz and win a book



Physiologie du Golf, by Paul Mousset, is a French book, published in 1949 (Sulliver editor, Paris). It is a limited edition of 2200 (here n°1129) — many illustrations (woodcuts) by Jean A. Ducrot.

Question 1. What is the name of the French player, nicknamed the Penguin, who played from the 1910's to the 1930's?

Question 2. Who was the first lady golfer to play golf in trousers?

Question 3. In August 1941, a Ryder Cup format match was played between two American teams to support the American armed forces. What are the names of the two captains?

Question 4. Name the European golf course where not only 7 holes are in one country and 11 holes in another country, but where also when you play your golf ball off the sixth (a par 3), it will only land on the green after effectively being in the air for over an hour! Well, if your tee shot does not miss the green!

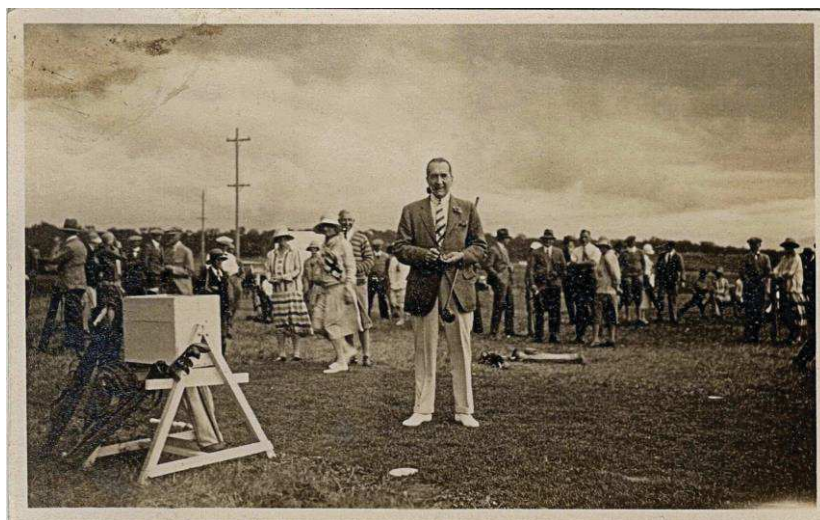
Question 5. Name the former successful Spanish golfer winning international amateur championships in at least three European countries who later became the first golf architect in his country.

Question 6. What is the name of the cup given to the winner of the French Open?

Who can help us?



CAN ANYONE HELP one of our members answer a question?
Please write to editor@golfika.com if you have any question or if you can answer the question. Many thanks in advance. Please indicate question number.



Question 1. – We are unable to locate this place. Does anybody can help? Looks like a British place but not sure. Also: on the left of this postcard we can see a box. Is it a sand-box? A higher definition scan can be provided by request to the editor.



Question 2 - A strange card. The legend is in three languages (French, English, German). What is this event? Which St Margaret's is it? But maybe it's not golf? Any idea?

A message from the webmaster

By Stéphan Filanovitch



A NEW GOLFIKA WEBSITE IS BORN. I WOULD GUESS IT WAS TIME! The actual one is now aged, but it was the launch of our association. In 1997, JBK created the site to promote french golf history, mainly through all aspects of collecting: postcards, books, medals and much more were listed.

In 2006, when the EAGHC was created, this web-site became the medium between the new Association and members and a way to advertise and communicate. But Information Technology moves very quickly, and it was getting harder and harder to maintain this outdated technology. So, we have been working during the last six months on a new website. It will be much easier to navigate, find information, read past Golfika magazines, find members (with a directory), and maintain and update.



The main goal is to reinforce our communication (much easier to send messages to our members), to be more reactive and of course to get new members. A new website, with a new appearance, a new structure, new layouts and contents, has been designed.

The purpose was not to do the same website with a new technology. So, you will not get the old

sections. The site will always remain in French and English; just contact me when you see a really bad translation! Currently, the new site is still being tested, but the main is in. There are important changes with the “members area”. First, you must be up to date with your membership for the current year. For member access, there is now a self-management password. You can use the document “How to login to the member area”, from the “Contact us” menu, and you will see a search tool (but it is not a full text search at this time). For the moment, the forms are quite poor, we only have a few fields, but when we move to the final website, they will be more elaborated and easier to use – for example to collect information or make surveys. Here is the link to the test website:

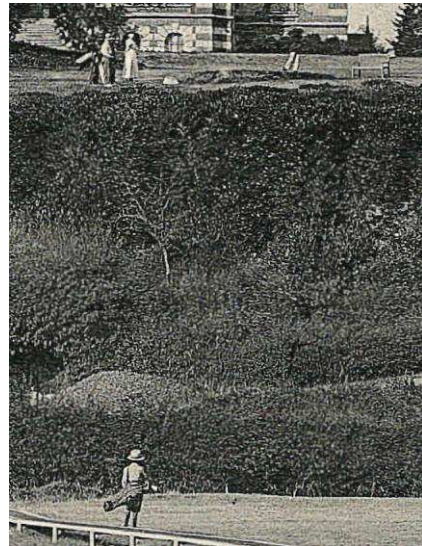
<https://sfilano.wixsite.com/test-golfika>

Then, with the left button, you choose FR (French) or EN (English) language.

Of course, this is a test-address, and soon we shall switch to the current address (golfika.com).

In order to improve this new website, I would appreciate if you could send me your comments, your advices and your expectations to:

sfilano@yahoo.fr



Mémillon: The first tee was close to the castle, at the top of the hill. Right: an enlargement of the photograph on which we can easily see the players (above) close to a bench; below we can see a caddy.



*Mémillon: Above: Players on the first green
Below: A lady on the second tee. Then players have to cross the river.*

