



*Inter-Allied-Games – Golf – Single – First
Arnaud Massy – France*



*Inter-Allied Games – Golf – Team – First
A. Massy*

Below: Back of the medals



*Postcard featuring the Inter-Allied Games.
The back is listing the games played outside the
Pershing stadium: Tennis, Swimming, Shooting;
Rowing and Golf*

golfika



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The front cover of Golfika Magazine n°10 is after a painting of one of our EAGHC fellow members, Viktor Cleve, Germany's leading golf painter. The original painting is now from JBK's collection. It represents the French team at the Inter-Allied Games, Paris, 1919.

Viktor Cleve is a former art director he kindly designed the title page and donated it to us. You can see more of his work on www.cleve-golfart.com

Illustration credit: Authors, EAGHC and Dale Cancannon (p.32)

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President's Letter

Leif Einarsson



Today is the first real summer day for the season. I'm sitting in the shadow of our chestnut tree and waiting for the postman.

Recently, I bought via Ebay a couple of smooth faced F H Ayres irons in order to fill out my collection of this cleek mark. I now have 71 different clubs from this London based company. I really wonder how many models and trademarks F H Ayres have had. (They also sold under the name Army & Navy as well as the mark of the Maltese Cross). Are there any readers of our Magazine who has the answer? All information is of interest.

No clubs came with the snail post, but I got an email with the starting times for the Swedish 15th Hickory Championship, which is to be held this weekend 28-29th of July.

The field is very impressive. More than 140 players are attending playing in three classes: Ladies, Gentlemen and Seniors over 65. I think this is the biggest hickory event of the year in Europe, perhaps even in the world. Also, 12 internationals are taking part. This huge number of hickory lovers is a good basis for recruiting new members as well as ambassadors for preserving golf history in their home clubs. Here we will also find the next generation of

Golf Collectors and Golf Historians, which is our Associations main task.

They also learn by playing with these ancient, unforgiving tools, and they discover how skilled our golf heroes from the old days were. No real grass cutters, featheries, gutties, matched sets, or yardages so they had to play the courses the way God had created the ground.

I'm really looking forward to our AGM in Gothenburg (Göteborg). Claes Olson and his committee have done a wonderful job with the preparation for the inaugural European Hickory Championship. We have two great head sponsors: Volvo and Stena Line. We are in good hands.

Preparations for the AGM lectures are under development, including subjects such as Early Golf in Norway, Golf's Origins in the Gothenburg Area, and Matches between Germany and Sweden in the Old Days. The Swedish Society of Golf Historians, SGS, will have their Autumn Meeting at Särö GC in the neighbourhood, and Christoph Meister will hold his lecture for their members as well.

Once more: a hearty welcome to the famous Gothenburg Golf Club, celebrating their 100th anniversary.



Editor's Corner

Stephan Filanovitch



Dear Members,

Olympic Games are just closed, and we are now waiting for the next one in 2016, in Rio of Janeiro. It will be a special event because in just under four years, golf returns to The Olympics for the first time in over a century.

I don't want to open a new crisis, but a lot of people are thinking: Is golf an Olympic sport?

You will not find any answer to this question, just few thoughts on the subject.

The situation is just similar to tennis when after two appearances as a demonstration sport in 1968 and 1984, it returned as a full medal sport at the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul.

So, the two sports are very closed in this context. Both, they have their four majors, and both they have their Top with the Davis Cup and the Ryder Cup.

But I think with golf some problems could appear.

In tennis, just four players by country are allowed. What about golf? Will they take the top four from each country? It doesn't respect the spirit of golf, each golfer on a major tournament is a possible winner.

And about the Pros, anyone would take one Green Jacket or one Claret Jug than one or two gold medals, even they went to the Olympics with the same power to win.

Another future problem should be the date, the Olympics are just between the Open and the USPGA Open. The subject is not closed, and I think we will have the opportunity to discuss about golf and Olympics in next Golfika issues!

Now, I want to wish my best for our next annual meeting in Sweden. I am sure it will be a success! To be in condition, you will appreciate the article about the Göteborgs Golf Klubb, by Claes Olsson.

Just remain that we are always looking for new articles, please email to : editor@golfika.com



Small Ads

JBK (jbk@orange.fr). I'm always looking for any documents related to early golf in France; Especially the French Riviera. Postcards, medals and art-work preferred.

Je ne met pas de Ads, on pourrait alors annoncer le tournoi hickory de Goteborgs

Some Early Irish-American golfers

John Hanna



For the past two centuries millions of Europeans have made the trip west to the United States of America in pursuit of a better life. However the group of immigrants who have exercised the most influence in America have been those from Ireland. The term 'Irish-American' is a very common one, yet it is rare to hear that same name being applied to those from England or France. The numbers of people emigrating to the US are massive. It began in the middle of the 18th century when some 250,000 people left Ireland to settle in the New World alone, over a period of some 30 years. Over a period of some 50 years from the defeat of Napoleon to the beginning of the famine, a period of 30 years, "at least 1,000,000 and possibly 1,500,000 emigrated". However during the worst of the famine emigration reached somewhere around 250,000 in one year alone, with far more emigrants leaving from the West of Ireland than any other part. Of course a large number of those who left never arrived to enjoy the better life.

A piece of interesting information which goes some way to explain the close links between Ireland and the United States is the number of the Presidents who had historical links with Ireland. Seventeen out of 43 have ties with Northern Ireland alone, not to mention those with ties to the rest of Ireland. Most recently President Barack Obama has claimed to have Irish roots. In respect of the game of golf the movement of Scottish and English professionals has been well documented. Less is known about the role of Irish golfers in the development of golf in the US. While there may have been many Irish professional golfers who travelled to there the better ones participated in the United States Open Championship and their names appeared in the results. Often the results only give the first 30 or so players, however it appears that the first Irish professional to make an impact, at least of sorts, was Patrick Corcoran. Playing in the 6th U S Championship at Chicago in 1900 his four rounds were 101, 90, 96, and 90 giving a total of 377! This was 64 shots behind the winner Harry Vardon, who had an aggregate of 313. Patrick was not heard of much after this event.

The Egans.



Walter Egan

The next player with Irish roots to play in the US Open was an amateur. Walter Eugene Egan was born to an Irish emigrant family in 1881. The family had arrived in Chicago and soon became one of the wealthier and socially prominent families in the Mid-West. Walter came to prominence in his teens when he was playing at the Onwentsia Club and attending University School on the north side of Chicago.

He helped his University win the Preparatory League championship in 1899.

The same year he astonished his elders by taking second place to David Forgan in the Western Amateur. In 1902 he again took second in the event, this time to his cousin, H Chandler Egan, but finally won the brass ring in 1903 when he got his revenge on Chandler by defeating him by one stroke. Egan was runner-up three times, including twice to his cousin Chandler.

In 1901 Egan was the runner-up in the U S Amateur losing by 5 and 4 to W J Travis. Walter and Chandler Egan were part of the American team that took part in the Olympic Games 1904. This was the last time that golf was played as an actual part of the Summer Games. Walter finished 19th in the team event in which the US won the gold medal. He finished 4th in the qualifying individual event but lost in the first round of the match play.



Chandler Egan

Chandler Egan was born in 1884 to a wealthy family, his father a successful rose grower, his grandfather an Irish doctor, who had arrived in Illinois in 1833 and who is considered one of the Windy City's founding fathers. Egan first played golf in 1896 in Lake Geneva, WI. He was a much better golfer than his cousin and won the American Amateur Championship in 1904 and 1905 and was runner-up in 1909. He won the National Inter-Collegiate in 1902, and the Western Open in 1902, 1904, 1905 and 1907. In the U S Open he was tied 20th in 1904, tied 8th in 1906 and tied 23rd in 1911. Chandler was selected for the U S Walker Cup side in 1934 for the match at St Andrews at the age of 50.

Another Irish Amateur player who never made it to the top was J H Sullivan but he did have two claims to fame. Firstly he defeated the great Francis Ouimet in the first round of the The Greater Boston Inter-scholastic Championship. This was Ouimet's first tournament before going on to win the US Open in 1913 and the U S Amateur the following year. Secondly, later Francis was introduced to and married O'Sullivan's sister.

Tom McNamara.

The name McNamara is legendary at the wonderful links course at Lahinch in the West of Ireland. William, better known as 'Willie Mac' was born in the town in 1882 and was professional at the Club from 1899 until 1928.

Tom McNamara, was most likely a relation. Born in July 1882 to an Irish immigrant family in Brookline Massachusetts he became the Head professional at the Woolaston Golf Club. In the 1909 U S Open he became the first man ever to break 70 in a competitive American tournament and held a three-stroke lead heading to the back nine, but due to the extremely hot temperatures he suffered heatstroke on the 14th hole. After doctors treated him, he insisted on finishing the tournament. He succeeded in finishing but his game collapsed down the stretch and he had to settle for second place losing by 4 shots to George Sargent.

He had first played in the Championship in 1905 when he was tied 20th, he was 14th in 1908, tied 5th in 1910, and was tied 29th in 1911.



Ton MacNamara

He was runner-up again in 1912 losing to John McDermott by two shots despite scoring another 69 in the final round. 1915 saw him runner-up again trailing the amateur Jerry Travers by just the one shot. Is he the only player to have been in second place three times in the US Open? He was also tied 16th in 1913, tied 13th in 1914, tied 15th in 1916 and after the break for the First World War he was 3rd in 1919.

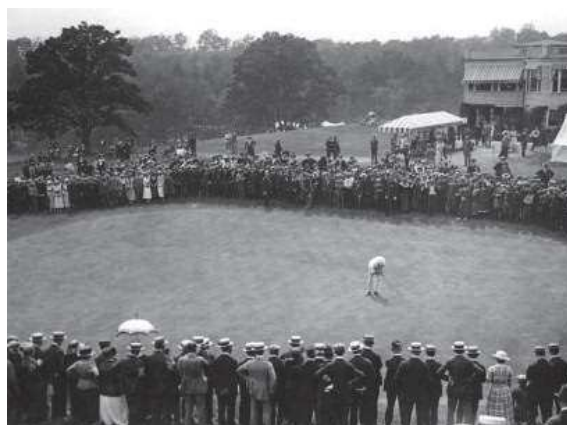
McNamara was considered one of America's best home-grown professionals during the early twentieth century. He was the Head professional at Siwanoy Country Club in Bronxville, New York, and he proposed the idea of a national tournament to his boss, Rodman Wanamaker. This became the PGA Championship for the Wanamaker Trophy which was first played in 1916 at Siwanoy Country Club. Another member of the family, Frank took over the mantle and was tied 14th in 1920.

Mike Brady.

There are a number of players in recent years who have been described as 'one of the best players never to win a Major'. In the early years of US golf this could have been said of another Irish American. At the time the professional at Malahide Golf Club, near Dublin, was Tom Brady, but in America the son of Irish parents born in Boston was Mike Brady.

He was registered as professional with the Commonwealth Golf Club in his native city when he played first in the US Open in 1906. It was an inauspicious beginning, finishing last of those players who played all four rounds. His results improved after that and he was tied for 16th in 1907, 17th in 1908, and 12th in 1909.

Two years later he was tied with John McDermott and George Simpson on a total of 307. In the play-off McDermott won with a score of 80 which was two shots better than Brady. The following year he was leading McDermott going into the last round but ended up tied 3rd closing with a 79, 10 shots worse than McNamara., who as mentioned previously was second. He was 14th in 1913, tied 5th in 1914, was 6th in 1915, and tied 9th in 1916.



Mike Brady putting on the 18th Green of the 4th round in the 1919 US Open at Bra Burn.

In 1919 Brady had another great chance, when going into the last round he was six shots ahead of the great Walter Hagen. This time it was a terrible round of 80 which was to blame leading to another play-off. In Mark Frost's book *The Grand Slam* the author relates how Hagen prepared for the playoff, by partying all night long with entertainer Al Jolson. Hagen, Frost related, "stayed out all night with Jolson enjoying champagne, pretty girls, jokes and laughter." When morning arrived, Hagen stopped at his hotel only long enough to shower and change clothes and then headed to the golf course to face Brady in the playoff. His carousing and the fact that he won the playoff anyway, scoring a 77 to 78, helped cement Hagen as a larger-than-life character, and, ultimately, a legend of the game.

This was in fact his second US Open and would go on to win 11 majors in total. Hagen resigned

as the first head professional at Oakland Hills Country Club in Michigan, which promptly hired Brady to take Hagen's place. Brady would go on to win the 1922 Western Open at Oakland. This was the second of two runner-up finishes for Brady in the U.S. Open as he was also placed second to Johnny McDermott in 1911.



Brady never won a major, but had 11 Top 10 finishes in the U.S. Open. Undeterred he continued to enter the US Open and tied 14th in 1920, and also in the same position in 1921, tied 8th in 1922, 20th in 1923, 9th in 1924 and 7th in 1925. Twenty years after his first appearance Mike Brady was tied for 16th place in 1926. He won many championships all over the United States but it was always the Major which eluded him. He was one of the early members of the Senior Championships and in 1960 at the age of 72 was scoring less than his age.

Johnny McDermott.

It is natural when a golfer is doing well every country wishes to claim him as one of their own. When your name is Johnny McDermott

and you have won the US Open in 1911 and 1912 then he just has to be an Irish-American. He began life as a caddie close to his birthplace in Philadelphia. He had tied for 1st place in 1910 with Alex Smith and Macdonald Smith, but the former had a great 71 in the play-off and McDermott was second with a score of 75. McDermott remains the youngest-ever champion of that event, aged just 19. He was the first player to break par over 72 holes in a significant event, which he did at the 1912 U.S. Open. He was one of the world's top players between 1910 and 1914.

Of course many professionals who left Ireland for the US were satisfied to become good club professionals. Sometimes the more relaxed attitude enabled them to perform well and this was the case with Jack Burke, who finished just one shot behind the winner, Ted Ray, in 1920. He later founded The Champions Club in Houston, along with his great pal Jimmy Demaret, where his son, Jackie Burke Jnr, a former Captain of the US Ryder Cup team, still looks after his father's interests.



Johnny McDermott

Another club player who did well was Tom Boyd who started work as professional at County Armagh Golf Club from 1910-1911. In 1914 he accepted a short contract with the famous Fox Hills Club in Staten Island, New

York, where he became an instant success. The short contract became a permanent post and he broke every record possible on his home course. His best was a 64 which included a ball out-of-bounds. Although Tom never won a major tournament, the caddie from County Armagh was a regular qualifier for the American Championships. Other successful Irish Americans included J J O' Brien, Tom and George Kerrigan, Willie Maguire, Eugene McCarthy, John Shea, Johnny Farrell, and Frank and Tom Walsh.

The O'Hares of Greenore.



Paddy O'Hare

As one would expect life for the golf professional in America was generally much better than in Ireland, and so it was an exception

when a successful player felt drawn to return to his native shores. Such a man was Patrick O'Hare who had been professional at the following Irish clubs before emigrating to the US, Greenore 1908, Rushbrooke Cork 1910-11, and Foxrock 1911-1915.

Like many other Irish professional golfers he fought in the First World War, not always a popular political decision. O'Hare was in the army from 1915 until 1918 when he returned as professional at the Dundalk club. He was one of three O'Hare brothers from Greenore, all of whom became professionals.

Patrick, better known as Paddy won the Irish Professional Championship in 1919 and later that year he won the News of the World Tournament in Glasgow with scores of 72 and 70. In the matchplay he created a sensation when he took the legendary James Braid to the fourth tie hole in the third round. It was after this victory that he headed for America becoming professional at the Richmond County and Country Club.

To Americans he was *Pat O'Hara* and as such he won the North and South Open Championship at Pinehurst in 1922. In doing so he defeated many of the top professionals of the day such as Gene Sarazen, Walter Hagen, Joe Kirkwood, and Jock Hutchinson, who was the winner of the Open Championship in 1921. *The Professional Golfer of America Vol 2* of April 1922 describes the unique happenings at this tournament. "*It isn't often that a golfer has the distinction of winning a championship twice during the same tournament, yet this is what the Richmond professional Pat O'Hara has chalked up to his record as a result of the recent North and South Tournament at Pinehurst. As originally scheduled, this meeting called for 72 holes of medal play, and all went well in the morning of the first day. Jock Hutchinson led the field with a 70, Pat Doyle of St. Louis getting a 71. Tommy Harmon of Hudson and Fred McLeod of Columbia were on 72, and Pat O'Hara on 73. Pat was one of the first to start off on the second round in the afternoon, and he finished with a brilliant 69, the lowest score recorded during the tournament. However this did not count as a terrible storm which flooded the greens and necessitated the calling off of the second round, and the decision of Donald Ross to make the affair a 54 hole competition. That left O'Hara three strokes off Hutchinson*

starting off the second day, instead of the Richmond golfer leading, as he would have done had his score counted. Pat, however, failed to be discouraged, and he promptly reeled off rounds of 75 and 72 for a total of 220, four strokes better than Clarence Hackney of Atlantic City. Hutchinson got off to a bad start with a 78 in the morning and an 81 in the afternoon for a total of 229. O'Hara's two rounds on the last day were shot in a wind which bothered the players so that the scores were the highest ever recorded in a North and South Tournament. It was necessary to hit hard and to place the ball in order to get results. O'Hara had demonstrated his ability to play in the wind on the previous day with his magnificent 69, and he continued to do so. He also putted well and it is essential to have a fine touch for the sand greens in order to get results." The New York Tribune included in its account "then his great round was tossed into discard by the ruling committee. Misguided friends tried to persuade Pat that he had been foully wronged and that he should withdraw. 'Not me' said Pat, 'I beat them today and I will go out and beat them tomorrow' The record proves that Pat was as good as his word". Peter O'Hare, Paddy's brother, also went to America and although was not as accomplished a player he was no slouch either. In the 1917 Western Open Championship he finished fifth behind Barnes and Hagen and was runner-up in the North and South Championship in 1921".

Strangely, Pat decided to return to Greenore after the Championship, and even more strangely he decided to stay, and never again set foot in the United States. He liked doing things his own way, and he developed a pattern of giving a lesson, having some refreshments, giving another lesson, and repeating this for the rest of his life.

A Past-Captain at Greenore, J P Kearney, thought that Pat's lifestyle was such a waste of talent, so, after a long discussion with Paddy, it was agreed that he would go into training to

have another go at the Irish Professional Championship. The agreement was that, for one month before the tournament, Paddy was to stay at a farmhouse and to come to Greenore each day with J P to practise and then retire to bed, with no refreshments! A week before the Championship they both travelled to Dublin to practise on the course at Dollymount. These preparations certainly paid off as Paddy took the 1927 title with an aggregate of 301. When they returned home Paddy was let of his leash and immediately returned to his old ways and previous patterns of behaviour. This he continued to do until his death in the 1940's.

Ben Hogan.



Probably the best known of all the Irish-American golfers, yet one who never seemed to talk about it was the great Ben Hogan. Born on 21 December 1892, Ben's mother was Margaret Daly of County Antrim. Northern Ireland.



Something about the origin of Golf Holland or Scotland?

By J.A. Brongers, father & son



The text below was first published in the French Magazine “LE GOLF” n° 220, Dec. 15th, 1934. It was written by the late J.A. Brongers. His son (born in 1933) is a member of the Board of the Dutch *Early Golf Foundation* and also a member of the EAGHC. As an introduction to this paper, J.A. Brongers jr kindly offered to write some biographical information about his father – an early golf historian.

Introduction. Already during his secondary school period Johannes Aijolt Brongers (1906-1954) wrote about sport matches for the local paper of his hometown Haarlem. In 1928 he started to work for what later became the Royal Dutch Shell Group. He ended his professional career as Head of the Public Relations Department. In his leisure time he continued his sport journalistic activities and in 1937 he founded the Dutch monthly “GOLF”. He died in an air-crash.

Around 1930 he began to collect information (books and objects) about the history of golf and especially about the possibility that the ancient Dutch game of kolf was a precursor of

golf. In “GOLF” he published during the years several of his findings. The publication in “LE GOLF” is one of his first attempts to forward his ideas. His final publication on the subject was in the 1953 Christmas-edition of *The Shell Magazine* entitled “The Birthplace of Golf”.

In 1982 the collected material was the nucleus of an exhibition on kolf and golf; the fact that I had talked much with my father about his collection and thoughts was of help during the production of the catalogue. Finally his collection came in the *Early Golf Foundation* at Utrecht¹. After his sudden death the golf-historical work was continued by S.J.H. van Hengel (1925-1985).



¹ – A small group of EAGHC members, after the Kennemer meeting, in 2010, accepted the invitation of the Sint Eloyen Gasthuis, in Utrecht, where the *Early Golf Foundation* is hosted. Those who were present will never forget, neither the extremely warm welcome they received, nor the presentation of the collection by J.A.Brongers.

Golf is an old, a very old game. For a long time past many historians in the sports world – specially the Britons – have lost themselves in a study about the origin of this game. Even the old Romans and Greeks are named and in some of the games practised in those early centres of civilization, fore-runners of golf were seen. Or is in Normandy the germ to be found for the interesting and now so popular game? William the Conqueror is said to have brought the game from Normandy to the British Islands.

Another hypothesis is that a Scottish shepherd touched unintentionally, with his staff, a round object or a little stone, which then just went into a hole, and he then cultivated this art as a pastime.

We have even read somewhere that the Americans claim the honour of the origin of golf and the inventor to be a certain Mr. Golf...



Let us pass over these hypotheses and search on well-known grounds, namely in old writings; in which mention is made of golf – in old Scottish laws and church sessions – it then seems that certainly to Scotland the honour is due of first having played a far-advanced form of golf, which is still being practised nowadays with a few alterations. However, whether a fore-runner of golf was not already played in Holland much earlier is a question which need be taken into serious consideration, and it is not at all impossible that the honour of it is due to Holland.



At the same time that in Scotland "golf" became suddenly extra-ordinarily popular, we meet in Holland a game which the early Dutchmen very much enjoyed and which was called « kolf » (the kolf game, in short « kolf »). The pronunciation of both words is almost the same and etymologically the word "golf" has been derived from the word "kolf", which would be an indication of an earlier practice of the game in Holland.

The Scots always maintain that already in the middle of the 15th century the game was so popular that the then ruling King thought it advisable to put restriction upon its practice and to force the Scottish youth to archery, which sport was thought to be more necessary for the defence of the people.

Already in those days football was as popular as golf, for in the relating document, dated March 1457, in which mention was made of the restraint of enthusiasm for golf, the following is stated : "Parliament decreeted and ordained that wapenschawingis be halden by the Lordis and Baronis spirituale and temporale, foure times in the zeir, and that the Fute-ball and Golfe be utterly cryit doune, and nocht usit; and that the bowe merkis be maid at ilk paroche kirk a pair of buttis, and schutting be usit ilk Sunday." In the year 1471 it was ordered that "the Fute-ball and Golfe be abusit in tyme cuming" and in 1491 people once more agitated against « Fute-ball, Golfe, or uther sik unprofitabill sportis. »



That in that century « kolf » was none the less popular in Holland, appears from the many prohibitive regulations regarding this game, whereby people were only allowed to play "kolf" on definite spots, i.e. outside the ramparts or whereby it was forbidden to practise the game at definite places and hours. At that time people were already so fond of the game that it was even played in the churchyards and in the churchsquare during the services, which did not please the pastors at all. In this connection a regulation was proclaimed at Utrecht, whereby it was forbidden to play at dice or to play "kolf" during the church services. At Leiden, in the year 1463, "kolf" was already forbidden by the Magistracy, because it was being practised in the streets in such a way that it endangered the passers-by. In fact, in history even still older places are mentioned in which reference is made to golf, witness a document of the Duke Albrecht of Bavaria, dated 1390, in which the inhabitants of Brielle were allowed "te caetsen ende den bal metten colven te slaen."

Besides the many performances, shown on the pictures by early Dutch painters, representing the game of golf as it was played in the streets as well as on the ice, we would mention another typical indication, which shows that golf has had its origin in Holland. Here we have in mind the so-called "Golfbook," a Flemish breviary of the 15th century, which manuscript is to be found in the British Museum and in which a miniature occurs showing some players, two of them apparently engaged in putting on a grassfield. As at that time Flanders and the North-Netherlands were still united, we may

assume that on the Continent the game of golf was being played already in the 15th century.

Finally we would still point out that in Holland, already very early, an industry existed which exported such large supplies of golf-balls to Scotland, that Jacob VI of Scotland thought it advisable to impose high import-duties and later-on even to prohibit the importation of Dutch balls, since too much gold was withdrawn from the country.

From the fact that in Holland golf-balls were manufactured, we may conclude that a similar game to golf was also played there.



So there are many points, which go to show that in Holland a primitive form of golf was played, but there is a weak point in that there is no date available, from which we can conclude, how "kolf" was played in these early times. We know the way in which the game has been played since about 1700; we can follow the development of this game from that time, but not before then. We know that it was first played in the streets or outside the ramparts, later-on special "kolf" courts were laid out and the rules were quite different from those prevailing now. Only on a few points there still was a similarity with golf. For instance the stick, with which was beaten, was spoken of as a "klik" (compare "cleek", one of the golf clubs) and at the beat the ball was laid on a "tuitje" of sand (compare the "tee" in golf, until recently also of sand). Later-on the "kolf" courts were constructed as covered play-rooms, close to inns and tea-gardens and in this form the game still enjoys to-day a rather great

popularity along the Zaan and in West-Friesland.



As stated in the above, both on the British Islands and in America, where golf has developed to a national game, they have been fully occupied with the history and, of course, full attention has also been given to the Dutch "kolf" game. So the Golf museum, founded by the late Mr. Wood, in the clubhouse of the Manchester Golfclub, possesses a most remarkable collection of old Dutch tiles of the 17th century, representing pictures relating to the "kolf" game. The collection is fairly complete and Mr. Wood will, no doubt, have had much trouble to collect same. An odd tile is still "discovered" every now and then, but you don't see many of them to-day. With this article we reproduce a series of those tiles; they give a good impression of the game of those days, the favourite sport of the early Dutchmen.

There is one typical tile among this series; on one tile the collector has thought he has discovered a fore-runner of the present caddie,

armed with his caddie-bag. However, it seems unlikely to us, that at that time the game was played with a caddie, for it was played with only one club, which the player himself could, of course, carry quite easily. From the stature of the tile figure one might presume that the illustrator had been inspired by the wide gesture of a mower; however, the possibility of some other profession is not excluded and we think of a peddler with his box.



May we now conclude from the above that golf had its origin in Holland? Could not Scottish merchants, when visiting Holland, have noticed the game and introduced it into their own country? Probably it will never be possible to give an exact reply to these questions, but that Old Holland too has played a part in the development of the games – and more especially in regard to the game of golf, which all over the world is experiencing a growing popularity – may be taken for certain.



Utrecht 2010, in the Sint Eloyen Gasthuis, hosting the Early Golf Fundation – after the EAGHC Kennemer meeting: David Hamilton and A.J. Brongers (left) and Kuno Schuch, Dietrich Quantz, JBK, Geert Nijs, A.J. Brongers and Saar Nijs (right)

A passion for Golf History and Collection

A section open to all our members



After an introduction to this section, by Leif Einasson and JBK in Golfika Magazine #9, we are happy to offer a text by Bob Davis from Macclesfield, Australia on score cards collecting (You can get in touch with Bob: 465 Macclesfield.Rd, Macclesfield, Victoria, Australia, 3782 ; justus96@bigpond.com).

Episode 3 – Bob Davis – Scottish Bob – Golf Club Score Cards Collector



My name is Bob Davies and I was born in Glasgow, Scotland. I arrived in Australia in 1970 and, after playing many sports - darts, rugby league, cricket, basketball and sport fishing, in 2002 I played my very first game of golf at the ripe old age of 58 at Darlington Beach Resort in N.S.W. I thought “this is the

game for me”, but after a couple of years passed by I soon realized that I had left my run a little late to be a class player. However, today I still enjoy playing a round of golf now and again.

While playing a round at Coffs Harbour Golf Club in 2005 a couple of my mates were

cleaning out their golf bags when one of them handed me a golf club scorecard from Queensland and asked me if I would like it. As it was quite interesting to look at I kept it and thought to myself later that it could be an interesting hobby collecting golf club scorecards from around Australia. After a few months had passed I thought about trying to obtain scorecards from other countries - New Zealand being my first country - which was very successful and lo and behold I was hooked.

There were many avenues that I used to obtain my scorecards from around the world such as sending self addressed stamped envelopes, faxes and emails. If I did not receive a reply I would even contact other sporting clubs, tourism offices, tour guides and even some British Embassies to try and obtain scorecards. Of course there was always swapping scorecards with other golf club scorecard collectors from around the world, and it was a shock to me to find out just how many there are. Most of the collectors were collecting scorecards from every golf course that they could get their hands on. One of my close friends, Ian Lockhart from Dalkieth in Scotland, has about 50,000 scorecards in his collection. Christoph Meister from Hamburg in Germany, has a fine collection. Paul Stabback, of Darlington Beach Resort, New South Wales would, I consider, have the biggest collection in Australia - about 45,000 cards. We are all good friends and I trade with them often.

In 2010 I decided to change the course of my collection. I wanted my collection to be different to anyone else's collection and also to be the first person in the world to obtain a golf club scorecard from every country and island in the world that played golf and for a scorecard from the course that is the oldest in that country. I would look at my world globe, pick a country then draft a letter. I would always start with Hello; Good Morning; How are you? and finish with Thank you very much, in their national language. For example a couple of months ago I wanted to obtain the Nuuk Golf Club scorecard from Greenland and as Denmark owned Greenland for 300 years they speak Danish so I wrote to the golf club and said "God Morgan and Hvordan har du det Hej" which is hi or hello and finished with "Tusind Takk". The Nuuk golf course is the oldest in Greenland and they were kind enough to send me a scorecard and this is how I prepare all my emails and letters to Golf Clubs around the world.

Each one of my scorecards has its own unique story to tell as to how I obtained it and the lengths it took to get it. Tristan Da Cunha is a fine example. After reading about the cruise ships that called into their port and how some of the passengers played a game of golf in a cow paddock and recorded their scores on a piece of paper, I tracked down a kind South African gentleman who was in charge of their golf course. I explained to him about my collection and of the many collectors around the world who would gladly pay for a souvenir scorecard and that the ships' passengers would also be happy to keep one. After a few months he sent me an email informing me that he liked my idea and he designed a scorecard for the Tristan Da Cunha Golf Club and he kept the first scorecard printed and honored me with being second person in the world to obtain a scorecard as well as being made an honorary member of their golf club. He sent me a framed membership card which is a prized asset in my collection.

Luck also plays a big part of collecting scorecards - being in the right place at the right time. My wife came home one day from visiting one of our neighbours and, after listening to a bit of gossip she informed me that our neighbour's daughter was coming home from Chad in two weeks. I thought "I wonder if there is a golf course there". I contacted the daughter and asked if she knew if there was a golf course in Chad. Lo and behold her daughter had played there and came home with a scorecard from the N'Djamena 9 Hole desert golf course. Who would have thought that such a poor country would have a golf course.

One of my most prized scorecards came from reading about a group of workers on McMurdo Station in Antarctica holding a golf competition on the ice for a bit of fun. After many emails and lots of hours trying to contact the right person, I managed to get hold of a kind American gentleman from Texas who informed me that they were going to hold a 2006 end of year golf competition, I asked him if they keep scores or have a scorecard or such and he informed me that he would make scorecards out of A4 paper and he sent me a couple, I asked him how could I thank him and he said that the school his daughter was going to were trying to obtain postcards from different parts of the world for a school project. I sent them heaps from all over the world, and I received a letter of thanks from the school kids which they had all signed. In 2007 I received a scorecard from

Scott Base, Antarctica for the Ross Island Masters International Invitation with the Northern Lights on the homemade scorecard

Of course it is not all plain sailing trying to obtain scorecards from golf clubs. While trying to obtain a scorecard from a golf club in Nigeria I received an email from a chap in Nigeria saying that it would cost \$25 American for a taxi to go to the golf club \$25 for the scorecard, \$25 for the taxi back and \$25 for him making it \$100 American for the scorecard. Last August, while surfing the net on golf in Benin, West Africa I read about a Charity called Kids Right to Play and it was about getting young children involved in football and giving them an interest and some self esteem, I asked the Charity if they could please try and help me to obtain a scorecard from the Marina Hotel in Cotonou which has a small 9 hole course. They said they would try and would I be willing to make a donation to their Charity. I went to some local junior football teams and asked if any of the kids would like to donate their boots to the Children in Benin. I managed to get 6 pairs of football boots in excellent condition and sent them airmail which cost me \$60. The Charity managed to send me a scorecard via email.

The very last two scorecards that I have received must also be included as jewels in my collection. The Kazan Golf Course in the Republic of Tatarstan, which was built in 2004 by the Harradine Golf Company and the Fenti Golf Club from the Sudan opened in 2010 by the Harradine Golf Company. It was Mr. Peter Harradine himself who sent both scorecards to me and his family have had a big influence in my collection.

Among my collection I have some unique courses like the Green Zone Golf Club where 9 holes are in Sweden and 9 holes are in Finland, Furnace Creek Golf Course in Death Valley which is the lowest golf course in the world and the Highest, La Paz in Bolivia. Ko'olau Golf Course in Hawaii as the most challenging, and the grassless One Boat Golf Club on Ascension Island voted by the Guinness book of records as the World's worst course. St Helena Golf Course where Napoleon spent his last days, The Royal House of Windsor Golf Course, the Drambuie Ice Golf Championships held in Uummannaq Greenland, if the ice is thick enough.

At the moment I have scorecards from 234 countries I keep thinking that I will run out of

countries for my collection but new countries are forming all the time like Southern Sudan, Kosovo, East Timor and countries like Belarus and Georgia are now having golf courses built, so there are still a few countries to have golf courses. I am currently seeking a scorecard from any of the following golf courses La Perla Golf Course in Albania, The Laico L'Amitie Hotel 9 hole golf course in Mali, and The Nullarbor Links in Australia. Also I am still looking for scorecards from Albania, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Montenegro, The Faroe Islands, Mali in West Africa, and the La Jenny naturist Golf Resort in France.

I realize that my collection would and could never have been this big and extensive without the help of hundreds of kind men and women from all over the world who have never met me but send me scorecards from golf courses they themselves have visited or played. I appreciate the kindness the golfing fraternity has shown me be it the golf professionals, designers, course architects, greenkeepers, caddies, golf collectors, golf clubs, resorts and the every day devotees of this great game of ours. Not only have I had the pleasure of obtaining the scorecards but along the way I have made many friends, learnt a few words in lots of different languages as well as improving my geography and finding out a lot more about golf. To all my friends and the people who have helped me I offer my most sincere thanks to them in helping me with my quest to become the first person in the world to obtain a golf club scorecard from every country in the world.

Bob Davies (Scottish Bob)

Bob would love to hear from anyone who shares his interest in golf club scorecards or who would like to assist him in obtaining some of those that he may not already have. I am sure that eventually Bob's, and collections like his, will become very important in the continuing history of the game of golf.



The Inter-Allied Games Paris 1919

JBK (Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak)



After the Armistice, signed November 11, 1918, many Allied troops were based in France and it soon appeared obvious that athletic sports would be an excellent way to maintain friendship, good health and also to avoid idleness among soldiers. Mr Elwood S. Brown, an YMCA athletic director was brought to France. His experience in organising large sporting events (such as *Far Eastern Games*) made him the right person to set up athletic competitions in France between the inter-allied soldiers.

Military “Olympic”?

Initially this event was thought as being called “Military Olympic”: after Stockholm (1912) and in replacement of Berlin (planned in 1916). Also, it must be reminded that, at the end of 1918, the venue of the Olympic Games in 1920 was not yet established. The decision to hold them in Anvers, 1920, was only taken in April 1919. In any case, organising a “Military Olympic” would have been an excellent trial or a test – a possible kind of rehearsal.

But, even if there was no formal interdiction, the usage of the name “Olympic Games” was not supported neither by the IOC nor Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Finally, the name “Inter-allied Games” was chosen.

This project was strongly backed by France in the person of the Premier, Clemenceau, who accepted the position of Honorary President of the official “Comité National d’Education Physique, Sportive et de l’Hygiène Sociale”.

As for the Olympics, official languages were both French and English.

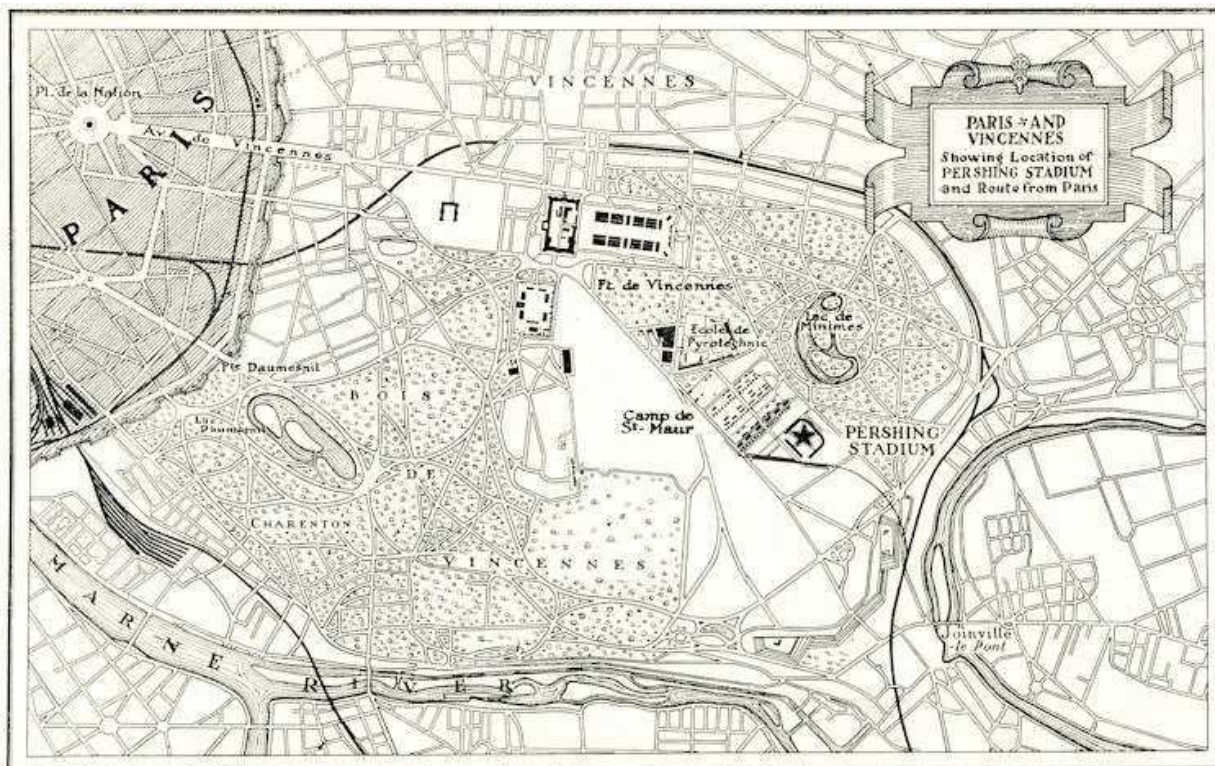
The eligibility clause was decided: “Each nation participating may enter any officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier, who has at any time between 4 August 1914 and 11

November 1918 been a member of the military forces of that nation”. So, the only condition requested was to be from an allied forces country soldier. The question of pros and amateurs was not really discussed.

Twenty-nine nations were invited and eighteen accepted (listed here in bold characters): **America** (organising the event), **Australia**, **Belgium**, **Brazil**, **Canada**, **China**, Cuba, **Czecho-Slovakia**, **France**, **Great-Britain**, **Greece**, **Guatemala**, **Haiti**, **Hedjaz**, Honduras, **Italy**, Japan, Liberia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Newfoundland, **New Zealand**, Panama, Poland, **Portugal**, **Romania**, Russia, **Serbia**, Siam and South Africa.

It was important that every man should become interested in the game: “Every man in the Game” was the claim. The Athletic program was then divided into three phases: (1) Mass Athletics and Competitions, (2) AEF (American Expeditionary Forces) Athletic Championships and finally (3) The Inter-Allied Games.

The AEF Championship series were organised as a kind of selections for the Inter-Allied Games and were played in various regions of France.



The Pershing stadium – At Vincennes, a few miles east of Paris

The Game Committee held its first official meeting of February 4th, 1919, chaired by Col. Wait C. Johnson. A fund of one million francs was provided by the USA: 450 thousands for the preparation of a site, 150 for the equipment of the Stadium, 50 for the prizes and 350 for general expenses.

The various armies were expected to carry all of the expenses in connection with the training, transporting, housing and rationing. The cost for a suitable site, the necessary prizes, printed matter would be underwritten by the YMCA and the American Army

Initially the Colombes stadium (where the 1900 Games were held – and where the 1924 Games will be) was suggested. It had more than 20000 seated places and all facilities. The Y.M.C.A. secured a lease upon the place both for the A.E.F. finals and the Inter-Allied Games. But as it would not have been fair to hold the Games in a place familiar only to US contestants – and in some way to the French, it was decided to build a new stadium. The site of Vincennes, very close to Paris, was soon selected – well situated with many easy routes. Plans were approved on 24 Feb. 1919 and constructions started on April

11th, providing the completion in ninety working days. It would have been impossible to achieve such a challenge without the help of the American troops: a total of eighteen companies. The new stadium was offering a seating capacity increased to 25000, including the “Tribune d’Honneur” of 2500.

The Committee had also to decide what sports will be played. If initially, the sports were the Olympic ones, after the change of the name, it was suggested to limit to “military sports”. But the definition was too vague and not large enough. Finally, the decision was taken to accept all “recognized sports and their variants”. Golf (as individual and a team competition) was listed as #11, in alphabetic order, out of a list of 26 different sports.

One can imagine the difficulties for such an organisation. After so many years of immense suffer, it was extremely difficult to persuade the athletes to postpone their return home. For the Inter-Allied Games, properly speaking, nearly 1500 athletes were enrolled. Some countries were only participating to a limited number of sports. England decided to send only rowing and golf teams.

Golf and the Inter-allied Games.

If golf was an Olympic sport in 1900 in Paris and 1904 in Saint-Louis (see previous Golfika magazines issues) it has disappeared since its cancellation in London, 1908.

Clearly, introducing golf to the Inter-Allied Games can be seen as an attempt to bring it back at the Olympic. This is supported by the fact that golf was also expected to be at the “official” Olympic Games in Anvers (see Appendix at the end of this paper).

Including the mass athletic competitions and the AEF competition, more than 775 participants took part to golf events: 85 entries in February, 370 in March and 320 in May. In April, at the Nice Golf Club, located in Cagnes¹-sur-Mer, on the French Riviera, was played an event with 130 players, to determine the AEF champions and the Games team.

All the matches of the main competition were to be played at La Boulie, at the Golf Club de Paris, located close to Versailles. An individual and a team completion were planned.

The official date for the Games was an opening ceremony on June 22nd and closing day on July 6th. Golf events were initially set up to be played between June 24th and July 4th. But England announced that they could not enter a team if the golf tournament was starting so early. So after discussions, it was agreed that the golf competition will start July the 2nd and finish July 12th! This obliged some overseas competitors to forego participation.

Finally three countries participated. But these were certainly the three leading countries in golf at that time.

The general rule for the games was that medals were to be awarded for winners, second and third places. As there were only three countries competing in golf, there were only two medals given for individuals and, as each team was presenting eight players, 24 medals were presented for team players. (See pictures of Massy’s medals – single and team, p2, Cover)

¹ Not “Cannes” at sometimes written.

For some sports, there were additional trophies donated by prominent officials – but not for golf!



The American team

American players:

Team:

Sgt. William Rautenbush, AEF champion; Lt. H.R. Walton; Lt. Harry Davis, ex-Panama-Pacific champion, Capt. C.W. Middleton, Lt. F.O. Morse, Lt. Harlow Hurley, Lt. S.N. Pierson, Sgt. Sgt. Pearl O. Hart, AM. Bartlett (as substitute).

A few additional players were not retained after eliminations: Col. C.C. Haskell, Capt. W.S. Greene, Sgt. George H. Reid, Sgt. James Beveridge and Cpl. E.L. Davidson.

The competition started with team matches. France got a bye in the draw for play and America met England. Four ball matches were played in the morning with singles making up the program of the afternoon.

In four-ball matches: La Folly and Marks defeated Pierson and Middleton 3&2; Hart and Morse vs. Martin-Smith and Weatherby 5&4; Walton and Hurley vs. Fulford & Tingey 4&2; Davis and Rautenbush vs. Boomer and Boomer 1 up.

In the single matches, in the afternoon, Marks defeated Middleton 5&4; La Folly vs. Pierson 2&1; Morse vs. Weatherby 4&2; Hart vs. Martin-Smith 4&3; Hurley vs. Tingey 1 up;

Fulford vs. Walton 2 up; Rautenbush vs. Percy Boomer 3&1; Aubrey Boomer vs. Davis 3&2.

The British team

W. W. Marks, J. LaFolly, O. Martin-Smith, J. Weatherby, Harry Fulford, A. Tingey, Aubrey Boomer and Percy Boomer..

We do not know any picture taken of the British team.

As a result, America defeated Great Britain by 7 points against 5. The next day, America was meeting France.



The French team

French players:

Team:

Roger Golias, Marius Cavallo, M. Gommier, Bomboudiac, Maurice Daugé, M. Laffite, Jean Gassiat and Arnaud Massy

Took part in the individual: Gustave Golias, J. Vagliano, A. Bernard, J-B Loth.

In the four-ball matches: R. Golias and Cavallo defeated Bartlett and Morse 6&5; Gommier and Bomboudiac vs. Hart and Pierson, 3&2; Laffite and Daugé vs. Walton and Hurley, 5&4; Davis and Rautenbush vs. Massy and Gassiat 2&1

In the singles: Golias defeated Bartlett, 6&4; Pierson vs. Cavallo, 2&1; Hart vs. Gommier 5&4; Bomboudiac vs. Morse, 6&5; Walton vs. Laffite, 1 up (after 20 holes), Daugé vs. Hurley, 1 up (after 19 holes); Gassiat vs. Davis, 5&3; Massy vs. Rautenbush, 4&3.

France won the team competition with 8 matches against 4. The 3, 4 and 5th were leisure days for the golfers and on the 6th of July the individual competition started with a qualifying round of 36 holes.

Very heavy rainstorms made the competition extremely difficult. Due to weather condition, the Boomer brothers failed to appear on the starting tee within time limit and were disqualified. Nevertheless, they played the course that day and finished 164 and 165, so they would have been qualified if not arriving late. The qualification results being:

Gassiat (F) 152, Daugé (F) 154, R. Golias (156), Gommier (F) 158, Massy (F) 159, Rautenbush (USA) 160, Bomboudiac (F) 162, Bartlett (USA) 163, Walton (USA) 165, G. Golias (F) 165, Hart (USA) 166, Davis (USA) 166, Hurley ((USA) 166, Cavallo (F) 167, La Folly (GB) 169 and Pierson (USA) 170 were selected for the final competition.

Missed the cut: Loth (F) 172, Bernard (F) 172, Warren (GB) 174, Vagliano (F) 174, Marks (GB) 183 and Davidson (USA) 184.

Disqualified: Aubrey Boomer (GB) 164 and Percy Boomer (GB) 165. Reid, Middleton and Green (all three USA) dropped out of further play. Sergeant Beveridge was appointed official scorer.

A short bibliography

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Appendix – Golf at the 1920 Olympic Games: A serious project

VII^{ME} OLYMPIADE
Sous le Haut Patronage de S. M. le Roi
Président d'Honneur : S. A. R. le Prince Léopold de Belgique

Comité Exécutif :

Président : MM. le Comte Henry de BAILLET-LATOUR.
Vice-présidents : le Baron de LAVELEYE.
Robert OSTERRIETH.
Secrétaire général : A. VERDYCK.
Secrétaire-rapporteur : R.-W. SEELDRAYERS.
Membres : Ch. CNOOPS.
A. GRISAR.
P. HAVENITH.

Comité de Golf

Président : MM. le Baron Constant GOFFINET.
Secrétaire-trésorier : H. VAN HALTEREN.
H. DEBENHAM.
Membres : P. HAMOIR.
le Comte Carl de KERKHOVE de
DENTERGHEM.
Edm. SOLVAY.
le Baron t' KINT.

AVIS IMPORTANT

En principe, toutes les questions olympiques internationales relatives à l'organisation de la VII^{ME} Olympiade sont traitées entre le Comité exécutif de la VII^{ME} Olympiade et les Comités olympiques des divers pays. Conformément à ce principe, les Fédérations étrangères sont priées de s'adresser au Comité olympique de leur pays pour les demandes de programmes ou de règlements, de formulaires d'inscription, etc.

Toutefois, les demandes n'ayant pas un caractère officiel pourront être adressées directement au Comité exécutif de la VII^{ME} Olympiade, 14, rue Gaimard, Bruxelles.

GOLF

PROGRAMME

12 Juillet 1920 et jours suivants

Les engagements seront reçus jusqu'au 11 Juin 1920.

Chaque Nation ne peut être représentée que par une seule équipe de huit joueurs.

Nombre maximum de remplaçants : Deux.

La composition définitive des équipes doit être communiquée au Comité Exécutif de la VII^{ME} Olympiade, le 26 Juin 1920, au plus tard.

Prix :

- 1^{er} prix : Diplôme à l'équipe gagnante et Médaille Olympique en vermeil à chacun des membres de l'équipe.
- 2^e prix : Médaille Olympique en argent à chacun des membres de l'équipe.
- 3^e prix : Médaille Olympique en bronze à chacun des membres de l'équipe.

The Golf Committee, for the 1920 Olympic Games was headed by Baron Constant Goffint

Golf competition was supposed to start July 12th and the would receive a diploma in addition to a silver gilded medal (gold medal).

Clearly, Golf was supposed to be an Olympic sport in 1920, at Anvers – only for men. The “Official Report” (p36) confirms this statement and adds that: “*Le golf (dames), ce sport ne semble pas suffisamment répandu*” (Ladies golf seems to be uncommon).

Only a team competition was planned: match play on 36 holes. Each team should have eight players and two reserves were allowed. The substitutes could not enter during a match.

The dates were decided. Competition was supposed to start on July 12th and registration was open until June 11th. The Executive Committee accepted the final team definition until June 26th.

Three prizes were to be distributed. The first one was a diploma and a silver gilded medal to each member of the team. The second and third prizes were silver and bronze medals.

The organization of the competition was under the responsibility of the *Fédération des Clubs Belges de Golf*. The rules were the Saint-Andrews rules, but the amateur definition has to fit the general one as defined for the 1920 Olympic Games.

Image thanks to D. Quanz & Deutches Golf Archiv

Golf in North Korea A visit to Pyong-Yang Golf Course

Damir Ritosa



An Introduction by Christoph Meister: Today I am somehow delighted to present you with an unusual, not purely golf historic, but yet most interesting article by our member Damir Ritosa from his recent visit to North Korea, probably the most closed-up country with the exception of Bhutan or Sikkim. So far I only knew two things about Golf in North Korea, a world record 38 under Par round by the late Kim Jong II when he opened the countries first 18-hole golf course (1) and the story about the most dangerous golf course in the world (2):

„The late Kim Jong II is famously credited with shooting a world-record 18-hole score of 38 under par — including five holes in one — on the day he opened the course. The story was reported by the rogue state's lone news service, the Korean Central News Agency, which said 17 bodyguards witnessed the round. Strangely, nobody at the course seems to recall his presumably spectacular performance“ (Source <http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,2116565,00.html#ixzz21M99XTpw>)

“Danger! Do not retrieve balls from the rough live mine fields” is what it says when you enter Camp Bonifas golf course in Panmunjom, it's in North Korea, and ok actually it is between North and South Korea in the demilitarized zone. And it is only a one hole golf course! The hole is a 192 yard par three with AstroTurf putting green, two bunkers, a gun tower and live mine field on three sides – probably the most dangerous golf course in the world. The course was build to provide a bit of recreation for the 50 soldiers stationed there! (<http://www.golfsliced.com/news/offbeat/worlds-dangerous-golf-course/>)

But now let us read what Damir has to report:

SCORE CARD



PYONGYANG GOLFGJANG

Getting to the course.

It was early December last year when a friend travelling companion from Slovenia contacted me via an email informing me that there is a serious travel journey being planned at the moment. “You are one of the rare people that I know that is crazy enough to undertake such a tour”. Of course I agreed and immediately expressed interest for that trip. Destination: North Korea!

The program consisted of a flight to Beijing, obtaining North-Korean visas there, four full days in North Korea, return to Beijing and finally back to good old Europe. The same second I started to harmonize my business and private schedules for the targeted period.

We would visit North Korea for the big anniversary – centenary of the “Eternal President” Kim Il Song. Then, just few days after our initial call, the actual “Supreme Leader” Kim Jong Il (son of the “Eternal President”) – passed away. Great anniversary remained unattainable for us but we did not give up, just rescheduled for beginning of June. This term was now confirmed.

In preparation for this unique visit, as usual, I searched and researched about the country I am to visit (history, people, geography, unusual sights...). Although I do not like to go too deep into these researches – since I like to be overwhelmed by real experiences, still I had to identify main points of interest there. One of the attractive places that were not in our itinerary was Pyongyang Golf Course. I immediately contacted our European partner agency and then they asked their North-Korean associate. Surprisingly, that was quickly confirmed and included in our itinerary.

Still, first of all North Korea (or officially DPRK, Democratic People's Republic of Korea) is considered by many “the” most closed country in the world and any independent, spontaneous or unannounced jaunt is completely out of the question! That means that the official itinerary provided from the local tourist agency (and I think the only one in the country) – is “the law” for us.

So we took this journey. The flight from Beijing to Pyongyang (with an Ilyushin-62) passed in unspoken expectation of the unknown from almost all passengers (maybe with the exception of just few North Koreans on board). Upon landing, there was no notice, request from the crew to refrain from using mobile phones simply because almost everyone is already familiar with the prohibition of bringing mobile devices into the DPRK (we left ours behind in China). Also, there was no fuss in leaving the airplane. Here you can instantly realize that anyone is in no hurry at all. In a strange parallel, one gets the feeling that this country, closed in this time capsule, might offer some no-stress way of golfing hickory can give.

After the customs formalities and immigration control (surprisingly smooth that I was almost “disappointed”) and slightly longer waiting time for luggage we found ourselves with our guides.

After a brief introduction and presenting of “rules of conduct” in the DPRK right in the van on the way from the airport, we passed together our planned itinerary, which is now somewhat changed (later we will find that the itinerary will be changed every day of our visit). In our four day itinerary, visit the golf course was now scheduled for the second day afternoon. Excellent!

But by mid second day it turned out that we simply could not make it to the golf course. As an alternative, suddenly occurred a visit to the Circus (military, which is, by the way, supposedly better than the civil one). It was only on the third day, after yet few new changes on the fly and we successfully “passed the tests” of visiting holiest points of the current “religion” we are finally informed: we will go on a short visit to the golf course! I was happy, very happy and my heart was singing ... still I did not want to express it. Showing emotions in this country might be jeopardizing. Although I have long been aware that I will not have time to play it (not even 9 holes) I was happy just to have the chance visit such a remarkable location

The course.



Pyongyang golf course is located some 27 kilometres southwest of Pyongyang, on the shores of the artificial lake (reservoir) Thaesong (Taicheng). Regardless of the fact that a highway connects the capital city to its golf course, because of the desperate situation in that part of the tract, the drive takes almost an hour. However, after valleys, rice fields and villages passing along the provincial road, after a narrow passage (including a military check-point) to the forest we came to our target – the golf course.

The clubhouse itself is quite big and the parking in front is comfortable. In the building we encountered only two employees: one manager and one girl at the bar. The interior is well arranged, and what is symptomatic of the DPRK is fairly maintained (kept clean). By the right entrance there is a nice room with billiard table, with three wall sides in glass, overlooking the backyard, a spacious lobby with a bar and reception, a small "altar" with a large picture of the "Great Leader", bathrooms and locker rooms.

Since our time for visiting was extremely constrained (we were told we have only 10-15 minutes in total), I managed to agree with the manager to have guided tour (for a reasonable price). A quick drive on the golf cart around the first 9 holes. The course was in relatively good condition. Grass on fairways was to some extent yellowed. They said because it was not raining lately (and I am not sure where they stand with irrigation). Greens look very good (although in need to be cropped). A number of holes stretch along the water but unfortunately the view of the lake is almost always obstructed by trees. Is this from some security reasons, it is unclear to me, but personally I would sure like to have a more direct view. Somewhere on the 4th green we encountered the only two players, guests from China. At each hole we encountered few workers who have been fixing the lawn (removing stubble) from what one can deduct that the course is constantly maintained...even for the few, "passer-by" players.

Beside expats, diplomats working in the capital the number of local members and players is said to be very limited. Although built in 1987, this course apparently hosted just few international tournaments. Taking in consideration the label this country holds this is not a surprise. It was only in 2011 (29th of April) that the 1st Open Amateurs Championship DPRK was held with players from Australia, Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, South Africa and the DPRK, in total 19 competitors.

Gross winner was 25 year old Finn, Olli Lehtonen (HCP 1.1) whilst overall winner was 31 year old Johannes Raitio (HCP 9.4), also from Finland. This year the tournament made a step forward into becoming a "traditional" or so

2nd Open Amateur Championship DPRK, open only to foreigners (Japan, USA) taking place just two weeks before we were in North Korea (over three days from the 20th-22nd May 2012). In total 15 competitors from 8 different nations (DPRK, United Kingdom, USA, Australia, Mongolia, New Zealand, China and Philippines) took part. The winner was 34 years old Simon Jones from the UK.* Of course, the course record of the "Supreme Leader" Kim Jong Il (-38) still remains.

Even this very short and "squeezed", visit to this unique golf course left a strong impression on us. Of all countries the less expected golfing most probably is in North Korea. Not just because of the strict socialist system (intact from the "genuine" Stalinist times) but also because of its tight isolation from the rest of the world. A golf course and international golf tournaments might be a one good gate point for the needs and will of the people (but off the system, under a new and young Leader as well) of North Korea for a new openness. Let us witness, this tournament become a tradition, this DPRK, amateur, championship... Open.



Monumental stairs at Pyong-Yang Golf Club-House

Joyce Wethered – Lady Heathcoat Amory A golf legend

Albert L. Bloemendaal. MSc.



Recently I had the opportunity of reading some more literature on the subject of women and golf which showed that also in the USA, many private courses allowed women membership only when married to a registered member. No marriage, no membership. And if marriage failed in divorce: membership terminated.

Still, the British Ladies Golf Union, LGU, was founded in 1893 and the USA version two years later. With a lady secretary but still, the president had to be a gentleman. The early days of women golf in Great Britain show the mixed feelings which existed over the issue of women golf. On the one hand the pride that British lady golfers were undoubtedly of a superior class, on the other the insistence that women golf had to be apart from the men. This dilemma aggravated still more as contests with the best lady golfers drew thousands of spectators with their matches. Small wonder as in mixed matches women showed that given a little leeway on just distance, they could equal men stroke for stroke. In this sense it may be stated that the quality of play of women golfers contributed in no mean way to popularize golf in the early decades of the twentieth century.

It was on one of the occasions during a mixed match, on which this opinion was voiced by the golf legend of all golf legends: Bobby Jones. Playing in a foursome with Joyce Wethered he was so impressed with her ball striking that he claimed her to be “The finest ball striker, *man or woman* (my italics) he had ever played with”. And Jones had played the world’s best. Given four strokes as compensation for reduced distance from the men’s tees - there were no lady’s tees - Joyce Wethered equalled – on one occasion *bettered* - Jones’ score! And no strokes given.



It is therefore interesting to have a look into the life of Joyce Wethered who contributed much while she was the undoubted world number one in woman golf for many years.

A shy girl finds herself a champion: Joyce Wethered.

Many golf historians who give attention in more detail to the part lady golfers took in the progress of the sport, still see her as the best lady player in golf of all times. Given the limitations in equipment and dress, not to mention the state of maintenance of the golf courses of these days, I personally am inclined to agree with them. If only mentioning the fact that she never changed to the steel shaft but stuck to the hickory version and still hit distances that would make her competitive also in our days. Having to play from the man's tees, she would reach a par 5 in two. But it was her uncanny precision in always finding the fairway that made her the great winner she was in her days.

Family.

Joyce was born in 1901 into a well-to-family which had made its fortune in coal mining near Bristol. Her father could afford to make a career as an *artist painter* as mentioned on Joyce's birth certificate. She had one older brother Roger, a champion golfer himself who captained the Oxford team. He played in the 1922 Open Championship which he only lost in a play-off. He taught her to play with the more upright man's swing.

In those early days most ladies still had their doubts using the long upright swing as it would show off too much of her "feminine physique" as it was primly stated. Joyce's main predecessor in lady golf was Lady Margaret Scott, daughter of the Earl of Endon. She was taught by her three elder brothers – champion golfers themselves - who did not care about their sister not being ladylike in a proper golf swing. The family had its own golf course on Stowell Park in Gloucester, their family estate. Margaret would practice often daily with her brothers which made her very competitive. She enjoyed taking part in many tournaments and would win just anything there was to win. She won the British title in three successive years 1893 - 1895. Still dressed in long skirt, buttoned-up to her chin and with a wide hat on top. Still she could hit a ball an impressive distance, thanks to her brothers' advice of using an upright swing.

When we realise that she was still using the "gutter" ball, it is all the more clear she must have been a real talent! Margaret Scott retired still unbeaten from competitive golf after these three successful three years. It is said that her father, Lord Endon, found she had had her part of "tom boying" and had her marry to become Lady Hamilton – Russell.

1920 A Star is born.

Like many English families the Wethered's had their own villa in Scotland. It was close to the links of Dornoch and it was there she could practice with her brother, Roger a member of the English national team, and friends. Her father too was a single handicapper and though her mother was considered a beginner with her 18 handicap, it made lively foursome matches possible.



Joyce Wethered at Trron, Ladies Open 1925

Roger kept her busy challenging her in every part of the game and had her keep record of just any part she was practicing on. He had her meet his Oxford team friends who enjoyed her play along, quite a surprise in the then male dominated world. But she would meet them on the man's tee to show them ladies could win. Given the limited number of ladies to compete with on top level, she enjoyed Roger's friend's

invitations which no doubt contributed to her development

Although shy of character, something she would always remain, once in a competitive situation she would show a determination to win that surprised many of her opponents. In this respect she had the good fortune of coming into the world of golf competition when there were already some ladies of considerable capacity and, more important even, a very lively competitive mentality.

It was in 1920 with Joyce only 18 years old, when she entered the English Close Competition at Sheringham. In the final round she had to play against Cecil Leitch. Cecil Leitch at that moment was the unchallenged champion in Ladies golf. She came from the north, Cumberland, where there was little in either golf courses or lady competitors to develop competitive golf. So she was accepted by the men for her perseverance and became a tough competitive player. For lack of ladies tees, men would in first instance give her 9 holes per round, but not long as she started to beat too many great names. Her normal man-oriented companionship made her a lively outgoing woman. In all a completely different character from the normally shy then only eighteen years old opponent Joyce Wethered. The first match of the Sheringham competition was played in stroke play – or medal play as it was then called – which was not well known to Joyce as her brother and his friends had taught her the ultimate competing form: match play. This first day was meant to sort out the lesser players after which the competition continued in match play for the sixty four remaining players. *The then employed form for a championship meant that the competition would begin with 64 competitors which would play two times 18 holes each day in a knock-out format. The final match would again be played over two times eighteen holes. The winner and runner-up could so have played a hundred and eight holes when finished. Though of course not too many matches would be played over the full 18 holes, it still was a considerable tougher way of becoming a champion.*

Joyce was still so little known that she was referred to as “Roger Wethered’s sister“! Cecil Leitch however, was referred to as the lady player who had beaten Harold Hilton, a legend in these days and the Open Champion of that

year! The match attracted a host of spectators to be present when this young girl took on the number one lady player of those days. On the final day Miss Leitch was four up at lunchtime and beginning with two more birdies in the final round that afternoon was six up and sixteen to play. No could have expected what happened after that. The young girl unleashed a volley of birdies that took Miss Leitch by surprise. Spectators and press were astounded to see how this young girl continued to beat the great lady champion 2&1. The LGU, the organising body, had to confess that the young lady not even had a handicap. She was registered there and then as plus one. It was the beginning of a golf sport career that in all honesty, given the circumstances of the time, has not been equalled.



“A lady in the rough” (After the title of a book by Glenna Collet)

An anecdote has been recorded of that match that has been repeated over many times. When the two competitors were on the 17th green with of the final match with Joyce preparing for the winning putt, a train departed from the nearby station with a lot of noise from its hissing and puffing. Everyone was afraid the noise might disturb her concentration. But the putt went straight into the hole to have her win her first contest. When afterward’s asked whether the train had been a nuisance she replied: “What train”? The phrase “What train” has become a well known remark in golf’s early history.

In the following years she would go on winning the English and British titles apart from a host of other competitions. Surprisingly the general public did not take to her immediately. Never

quite sure how to handle the sometime blustering presence of the crowd, she remained the typical reserved girl from an upper class family.

Matches like this showed that quality of play, by men and women, would bring huge crowds of spectators. They came for a large part also from the working classes and would enjoy seeing lady golfers contest the best of the men on equal terms, and more than once: win. It may have been that element of surprise, but probably also the love of the British for the underdog with which the general public could identify itself. Later when contests with USA ladies would take place, nationalism would once more enhance this sense.

Cecil Leitch and Joyce Wethered, but soon many more lady golfers, would take part in mixed matches in which they showed they could also in distance of the tee beat many a man. Top women players would not take strokes from a man. Both these ladies would reach a par five in two. Scores of 75 – playing under par was rare in these days of the hickory clubs - were common for men as well for the better women players.



Cecil Leitch played many matches with Joyce.

Progress and pause.

The years following this surprise win would show it had not been a freak achievement. Joyce won the English and British² championships in the following four years and a great number of more regional contests among which the (mixed) foursomes. In 1925 an American woman participated for the first time in the British Ladies Open which was played at Royal Troon that year: Glenna Collett, a lady golfer who for many years would dominate the women's golf scene. Joyce would meet her in the pre-final match. More than eight thousand wildly enthusiastic spectators surrounded them. Joyce and Glenna sometimes had to fight their way from green to tee. Joyce satisfied the nationalistic feelings of the crowd with a 4&3 win, though she had been all square after the first round. Then the next day final turned out to be one more titanic fight between the two champions Leitch and Wethered. It turned out to be a true sensation. Joyce was three down at lunch but recovered enough to take her to all square at the 36th hole. Only to win on the 37th. More than ten thousand wild spectators greeted the champions. In spite of the rather rough way the spectators had accompanied the players - policemen had to assist the players getting to their next tee - the lady's expressed that: "...they had never played before a more courteous or sporting crowd...!"

In these early golf matches a then popular phenomenon the stymie, sadly abandoned now, could play a spectacular role. At the 13th Joyce found herself "stymied" about three feet from the hole. Cecil's ball was inches from the cup, blocking Joyce's ball completely. Still, she chipped coolly over Cecil's ball to hole for a half in a roar of applause.

The impact of that match with the rowdy crowd was such on the twenty three year old champion, that she decided to stop with championship golf altogether. She would continue to just play for pleasure.

A remarkable return and a new life.

When in 1929 the Lady's Open would be played on St Andrews, Joyce could not resist the temptation to participate. All the more as

² For the ignorant Continentals: In those days "British" meant England Ireland Scotland and Wales. Presently we would say United Kingdom.

Glenna Collett, the unchallenged champion of the USA would be there too. Great Britain against the USA was the general feeling of the ten thousand spectators. Joyce came through the first days with scores never less than 5&4. Miss Collett did no less so another thrilling match could be expected. And so it did with Joyce 2 down at lunch. In the afternoon the match developed into - what Peter Alliss now calls “a ding dong match” Both ladies being up en down all the way and then Joyce two up four to play. Following two halved holes she was dormie two at the seventeenth the dreaded road hole. Glenna reached the green in a disappointing four and Joyce could putt for the win. Another glorious win. In fact she said she felt that now she had completed her duty to golf in Britain and retired for good from national contests.

Then the meanwhile developing depression took its toll: her family’s capital had vanished by 1932 and like so many others she had to look for employment. She was offered a position at the golf and sports department of Fortnum and Mason’s at £ 600 per annum. A salary that expressed the admiration of the owner – a great admirer of her. She did make a telling contribution in having Spalding golf sets manufactured after her own design for which she got a decent 10% in royalties so she could live in comfort. One more step forward came when Walter Hagen, another admirer of Joyce, invited her to market her clubs also in de USA. He would arrange a complete tour for her, which again tells that she still was the admired celebrity.

Meanwhile the problem arose whether she could still be regarded as an amateur. The way in which Britain viewed at the status: professional/amateur was typical for those days of class distinction. In short, when someone made his living out of a profession, he was considered professional. Even if a gentleman took ten times more from his sport, they were considered *expenses* as not his only income, so he still was considered amateur. For Joyce they found that she just received *a consideration* for her promoting golf at the store.

Then after Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen approached her to tour the USA with another serious proposal. This made her decide to follow this up and accept an offer for nine weeks touring the States. It was John Wanamakers Sport Store Philadelphia which

succeeded. She would play matches every other day. She insisted however the matches not be just show, but serious golf matches. She would receive \$ 200 per game and 40% of the profits! Some calculated she must have taken home some \$ 20.000.³

The American Tour



*Bobby Jones and Joyce Wethered
(Courtesy of Dale Concannon – Oldgolfimages.com)*

Altogether she proved to be such a success that the trip was extended from nine to fifteen weeks. In those 110 days she played 53 matches and travelled 15000 miles! Though she was sensational in that she bettered the course records of 37 of the courses she played, always playing from the man’s tees, she had little to offer to the press other than her play. She did not smoke nor drink, used no cosmetics and would always please everyone with her friendly temperament. The tour itself was hard work. Distances to be travelled would at occasions take a full 24 hour day by train. Given that she had to play every other day that must have been gruelling. She played with all the golf celebrities, male and female of that period among which Gene Sarazen who offered her his

³ In the press this was mentioned it represented 4000 pounds! Some change

newly developed sand iron. But her greatest pleasure was to receive the invitation from Bobby Jones. Though she had to travel a thousand miles from Philadelphia to Atlanta she never hesitated. She played in a fourball with him coming out with a score of 74 against Bobby's 71.



Joyce Wethered (in 1938) watched by Simone Lacoste (Thiom de la Chaume) and H. Cotton.

But of course the great expectation was in how she would stand up against the best of the American Ladies. U.S. golf had meanwhile developed to a level hard to be found elsewhere. Joyce proved she still was the better player though it was clear that the time had come that American women would dominate the golf scene. She met Glenna Collet, her one time adversary in England, on five occasions and never lost. One particular match which was expected with great expectations, a meeting with Babe Didrikson-Zaharias the oncoming star. Two women who were miles apart in lifestyle and demeanour. Babe blustering and noisy, Joyce as always reserved. In general, golf for women still was a sport for the upper classes and Babe did not quite fit in that world. But she was the champion of the crowds and would stay that all her life. The match drew a huge crowd expecting a close match. They were to be disappointed. Babe was all over the place with her wild drives and the match ended 78/88. In a second meeting things did not change much. After one week of play in Canada, she returned to England and in retrospect, this meant that she was finished with championship golf. She would play golf only in friendly games. Even before leaving England she had already made it clear that she would never play golf as a professional.

Then one year later in a friendly fourball at Westward Ho she was partner to Sir John Heathcoat Amory. One year later they married, Joyce to become Lady Joyce Heathcoat Amory.⁴ Her husband was the chairman of the Tiverton Golf Club. A club he had founded in 1932. The club had an artisan section with its own cabin. Something quite unusual in those days. After their marriage Joyce became secretary of the club and was responsible for a number of improvements in the course. When Sir John died in 1972 she became President. She went on to improve the course and was one of the first to have clubhouse and course open to everyone.

Though she went on playing friendly golf until very advanced in years, she withdrew herself completely from golf. She died in 1997 at the very advanced age of 97 years. There is no doubt that she continues to be remembered as one of the greatest characters in the world of women golf.



A "Churchman" (Prominent Golfers series) cigarette card featuring Joyce Wethered, 1931

⁴ For the record: If Joyce would have been a "Lady" herself she would have been "Joyce, Lady Heathcoat Amory". As this was not the case she became "Lady Joyce Heathcoat Amory"

Göteborgs Golf Klubb 110 years of Swedish golfing history

By Claes Olsson
Göteborgs Golf Klubb member since 1959



Founded in 1902 but the story actually starts as early as 1891 when the British clergyman A V Despard, who was managing the English Church of Gothenburg started the "Gothenburg Golf Club" with some wealthy businessmen and officials of Gothenburg.

The first course was on the island of Hisingen, just opposite the city of Gothenburg, where you had to go by boat.

Unfortunately Despard was asked to return to England in 1894 and the English church was closed due to lack of visitors and thus the club was dissolved in 1894.

However a young merchant named Viktor H Setterberg had become interested in the game during this time which is probably the single most important factor of the development of Swedish golf.

Viktor Hugo Setterberg, who has justly been called "the father of Swedish Golf" became more or less obsessed with the game and laid out a course at the summer resort Arendal which is situated a little further west of Gothenburg. Setterberg organised something like a country club with golf, tennis and poetry and a lot of competitions took place there.

As the trip by boat took considerably longer to Arendal compared to the previous course at Sandviken he decided in the late -90 ties to move back there. Here the "Göteborgs Golf Club" was founded in 1902.

During this period the big shipyards were built close to the course and it did not take long until they wanted to exploit the land where the course was laid out.

Setterberg looked at several possible places but in the end he decided on Hovås, just 11 kilometres by train south of Gothenburg. An ideal place, easily reached by the new railroad

and right by the sea,. Also the ground was just right for golf.

So in 1904 Setterberg laid out a six-hole course with a total length of 1488 meters.

The present second hole was then the starting hole and is the oldest existing hole in Sweden.

At that time it was reachable in two full shots, now at 290 meters, it is sometimes reached in one shot !



Mattson's Cellar. From left: Tor Törnsten, Teodor Åkermark, Viktor H Setterberg, Ragnar Andrén

The first clubhouse was an old cellar "Mattson's cellar" which was replaced by a new clubhouse in 1910. The new clubhouse, situated just by the course, is a real signature house and is today part of the Hofås Hickory Society club crest.

Setterberg was eager to extend the course to nine holes and this was made possible in 1908. In 1923 there were twelve holes with a total length of 3233 meters

One big problem was the lack of land to continue the expansion to eighteen holes which was Setterberg's goal and the pressure increased when Stockholm's new eighteen-hole course was ready in 1927.

In order to investigate the possibility of extension the famous English golf course architects Hawtree & Taylor were asked to make a survey and their result was a suggestion to decrease the number of holes to twelve!

This suggestion was approved by the board but luckily good news occurred shortly thereafter when a member of the club, Mr Conrad Pineus, managed to buy sufficient land to make room for the much wanted eighteen holes. The expansion to eighteen holes was secured and in 1933 the new course, designed by Andrew Person, was ready for play. Since then some small changes have been made but the course is essentially much the same as in 1933.



Waiting for the train back to Gothenburg

Still this day the course suffers from the lack of land and there is a security problem due to the houses surrounding the course.

In 1938 the new clubhouse was built and it has since been extended and modernised frequently. As the club was the first in Sweden, followed in 1904 by Stockholm, in 1907 by Karlskrona and in 1909 by Falsterbo, it was only natural that the first nine Swedish Championships were played at Hovås. The first winner was Teodor Åkermark in 1904, the second Andrew Armstrong who is seen in a picture shouting out his joy on the top of "Mattson's cellar"

The first officials of the club were Tor Törnsten as chairman and Viktor Hugo Setterberg as secretary and as the Swedish Golf Union was formed in 1904 the same gentlemen took the same positions there.

As earlier mentioned the first nine Swedish championships were all played at Hovås and since then the course has been hosting a lot of different championships and test matches.

At one time the whole Swedish national team consisted of players from Gothenburg.

Sweden's oldest trophy competition is the Stewart Challenge Cup a 36-hole stroke play competition, which has been played every year at Hovås since 1908 with the exception of 1914. The first trophy which was donated by Stewart's whisky in 1908 cost no less than 1000 guineas.

Another notable competition is the London Trophy from 1922, it was donated by the Royal Swedish Golfing Society of London and is played as a 36-hole bogey competition.



*First professional match in 1916. George Roberts Gothenburg, Ted Roberts Stockholm, William Hester Falsterbo and Robert Turnbull
Flag is held by Erik Runfelt in uniform*

In 1959 and 61 Sweden won the two first European team championships. The main part of the players were from Hovås. Since then Sweden has never won this competition again.

Among our most distinguished players are: Erik Runfelt, the dominating player in the early decades, Finn Sörvik, who won four Swedish championships in the 1940's and today Carl Pettersson who plays successfully on the PGA tour.

Today the Hovås course is renowned for its high quality, its availability concerning starting times and its long history.

The Danish Golf Museum 25 years old

**Hans Erik Duschek-Hansen
chairman of the Danish Golf Historical Society**



In 2012 it is 25 years since Denmark's Golf museum was founded. The idea of creating a golf museum in Denmark is formulated for the first time by Denmark's renowned golf course architect Frederick Dreyer. There should, however, go 9 years before the word was to act. In 1984 was a doctor Erik Halling from Vejle invited to attend The Open, which this year was held at St. Andrews in Scotland. Halling admired on the spot the fine collection, as the Club professional golfer had created



The history

After his return to Denmark the idea of a Danish golf museum would not escape Erik Halling. Inspired by the many golf historical experiences he had in Scotland - the Old Course, the old clubhouse, a very lively club maker and, not least, the little golf museum inside the clubhouse – he was convinced that in Denmark was the base to assemble and maintain the early signs of "the noble art of golf". The British golf museum, which now lies behind St. Andrews clubhouse, was not yet built.

He tried to persuade several golf clubs to make room for a Danish Golf Museum, but without success, and came to the conclusion, that if there should be a golf museum in Denmark, he had to bmake it himself.

He then persuaded his wife to let him open a museum in his own house and declared in September 1987, that Denmark's Golf Museum was now a reality. And that it was open by appointment.

Together with two good friends - Søren Berggren and Jan Skanderup he founded then in January 1988 "the Danish Golf Museum" with Halling as President, Skanderup as Vice-President and Berggren as Hon. Secretary.

Golf clubs and the Danish Golf Union were contacted and a stream of golf antiques found their way to the new museum. Especially old golfers from Copenhagen delivered scrapbooks, silver, score cards and protocols. The small museum collection filled more and more.

With the formation of the Danish Golf museum in 1987 the structural conditions were in place and four years later the first golf museum at the continent was moved to new and larger premises in a in a charming house in the Grønnegade in Vejle.

The positive development continued. But the rooms in Grønnegade soon proved too small for the growing collection. And, most importantly, the Board had noted that the house in Grønnegade was too remote.

The Board approached therefore in 1995 the leading hotel in the city – Hotel Munkebjerg. After a few conversations with one of the owner- director Hans Geschwendtner, it was agreed that the museum could move into the hotel.

The agreement with Munkebjerg Hotel was unique, since the Museum was able to establish itself in some splendid facilities without paying rent, heat, or light. So it is today.

The exhibition

The Museum is proud of its collection of Danish and international golf equipment and utensils. The Museum's finest and most rare things are undisputed the Fanø Medal, the winner prize in the first "Open" on the European continent, played on the island of Fanø in 1901. The Museum had great help from Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak and Christoph Meister in the efforts to bring the medal back to Denmark and in the Museum.

In the exhibition "The Club maker" you will see a collection of tools and materials used for the manufacture and repair of clubs and irons. They originate from English and Scottish club makers and are gifts or purchased at auctions through a number of years.

In the exhibition "The Ball maker" is exhibited objects that are gifts or purchases at auctions, including old tools for the manufacture of Feathery balls. There you will find an original Feathery ball from ca. 1840, as well as several original and rare Gutty balls from ca. 1860. Also a Gutty ball from ca. 1860, hammered by hand, and which has been identified during excavation at Luffness golf course in Scotland.

Together with the balls, old ball boxes with contemporary popular ball marks, as well as rare advertising figures and signs are exhibited.

The two workshops contain only a fraction of the exhibits, which are displayed thematically. These themes include: Tove Palsbys autograph collection, the DGU collection, the story of the tee, the story of Samuel Ryder and Ryder Cup, captains coats and men's clothing, the history of the caddies, Royal golf, clubs, iron and putters.

As the Golf Museum was known, it created national and international connections and could, among other things, help in connection

with exhibitions, especially in connection with club anniversaries.

A major national task was resolved in connection with Copenhagen Golf Club's 100-year anniversary. Several cars filled with historic golf effects was sent to Copenhagen and was placed in the middle on the floor of a large exhibition hall. Such measures were good to make the museum known all over Denmark.

Also international contacts were established. Swedish golf historians paid several visits to the museum. They also wanted to create a golf museum. And so they did. Representatives of the Danish Golf Museum were invited as guests at the opening of a golf museum in Landskrona in 2000

If you want to pay us a visit, the museum is open all day long and is only closed when Hotel Munkebjerg closes one week between Christmas and New Year's Eve.

The Museum is organized with a board of seven members. The chairman is Hans Erik Duschek- Hansen and Curator/ honorary treasurer is Poul Erik Jensen. (see picture) In juli 2012 the museum published a booklet about the 25years jubilee. The booklet is available to all interested EAGHC members. Pls. send a mail with your name and address to p.e.jensen@tv.dk and you will receive the booklet together with an English language summary.



See also picture on Golfila Magazine Cover

**Colonel Cragg
Captain of the Cannes GC**

JBK (Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak)



Recently I was in touch with a US collector who shared with me some information about the Cannes GC. More precisely he had in his collection an autograph letter from the Grand Duke Michael of which he kindly sent me a copy – which is reproduced next page.. This is a very interesting document and I would like to heartily thank Jack Dezieck who gave me the authorisation to publish it in Golfika Magazine.

We'll not repeat here what we wrote in Golfika Magazine #3 ("Early Golf on the French Riviera") but we encourage you re-reading this text for a better understanding.

When the Cannes GC was founded, in autumn 1891, the Rev. L. J. Fish was nominated Honorary Secretary of the club (*Le Littoral*, 19 Dec. 1861 and 26 Dec. 1891).

But, possibly more interested by cricket, Colonel Woodward took this position in December 1892 (see *Le Littoral*, 15 Dec. 1892).

Colonel Cragg was the other prominent figure at the Cannes GC. He was member of the Board since the very beginning (*Le Littoral*, 26 Dec. 1891). He was clearly announced as being the Captain of the club the next year (*Le Littoral*, Dec. 15th, 1892).

Colonel Cragg was very active at the club and, thanks to the letter we are printing next page, we know that he resigned from his position in April 1897.

We were unable to find any information in the local news-papers, except that in March 1897 he was referred as "Vice-President" of the club and one year later (*Courrier de Cannes*, Feb. 28, 1898) we can read that he passed away, in England.

We can only speculate that, in spring 1897, he was severely ill and wanted to retire from his position.

The Grand Duke Michel, president of the club sent him the following letter:

Cannes, 20 April 1897.

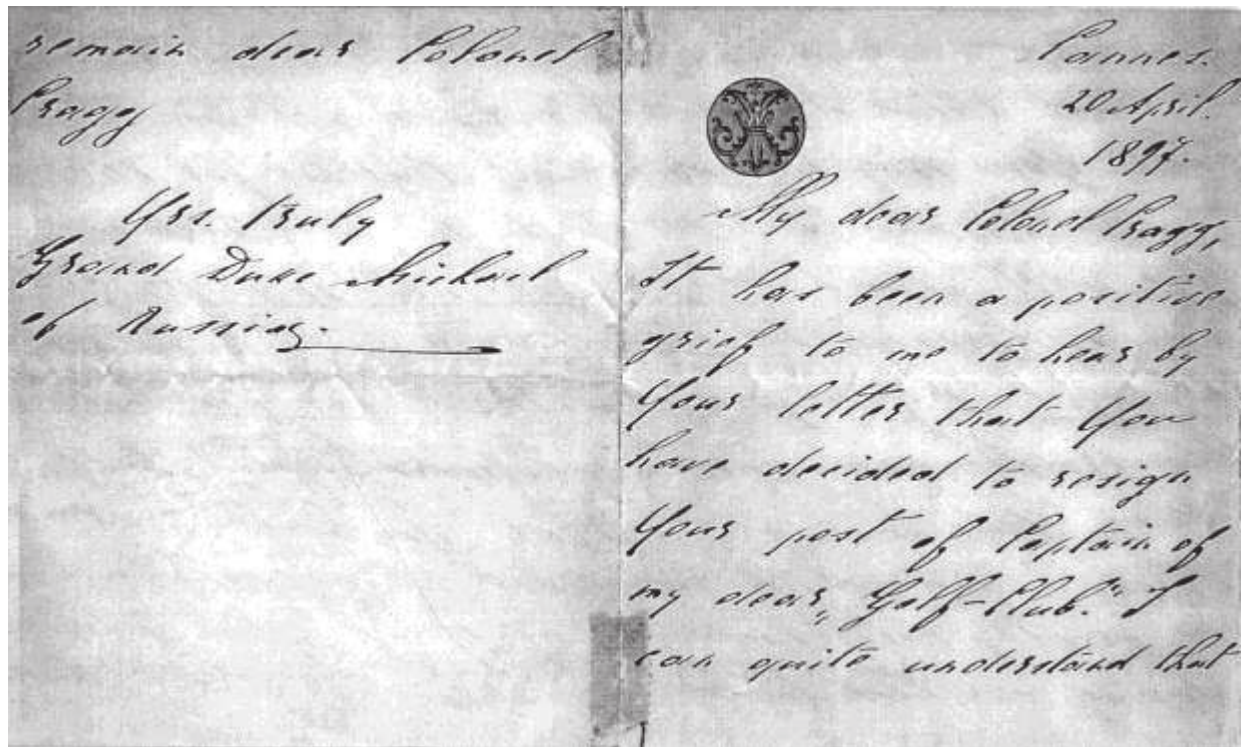
My dear Colonel Cragg, It has been a position grief to me to hear by your letter that you have decided to resign your post of Captain of my dear "Golf-Club". I can quite understand that you should wish to do so and think that you obey the advice of doctors and I hope you will permit me to say as president how thankful I feel for all the trouble and hard work you have gone through and which has so greatly contributed in making our Club the success that it is at present. We have all been working together for these last 6 years and we will all be deeply grieved to have to do now without our dear Captain.

Nevertheless I hope that you will never cease to give us the benefit of your advice in hope of which I remain dear Captain Cragg

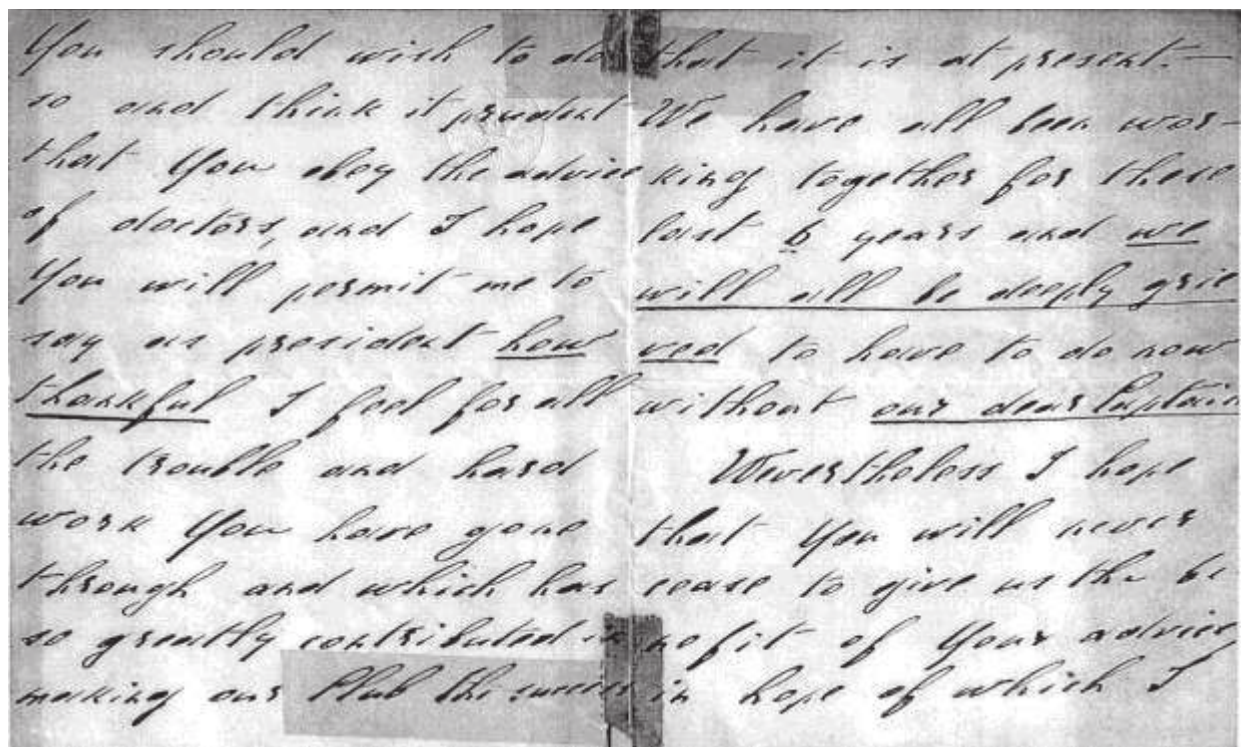
Your truly

Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

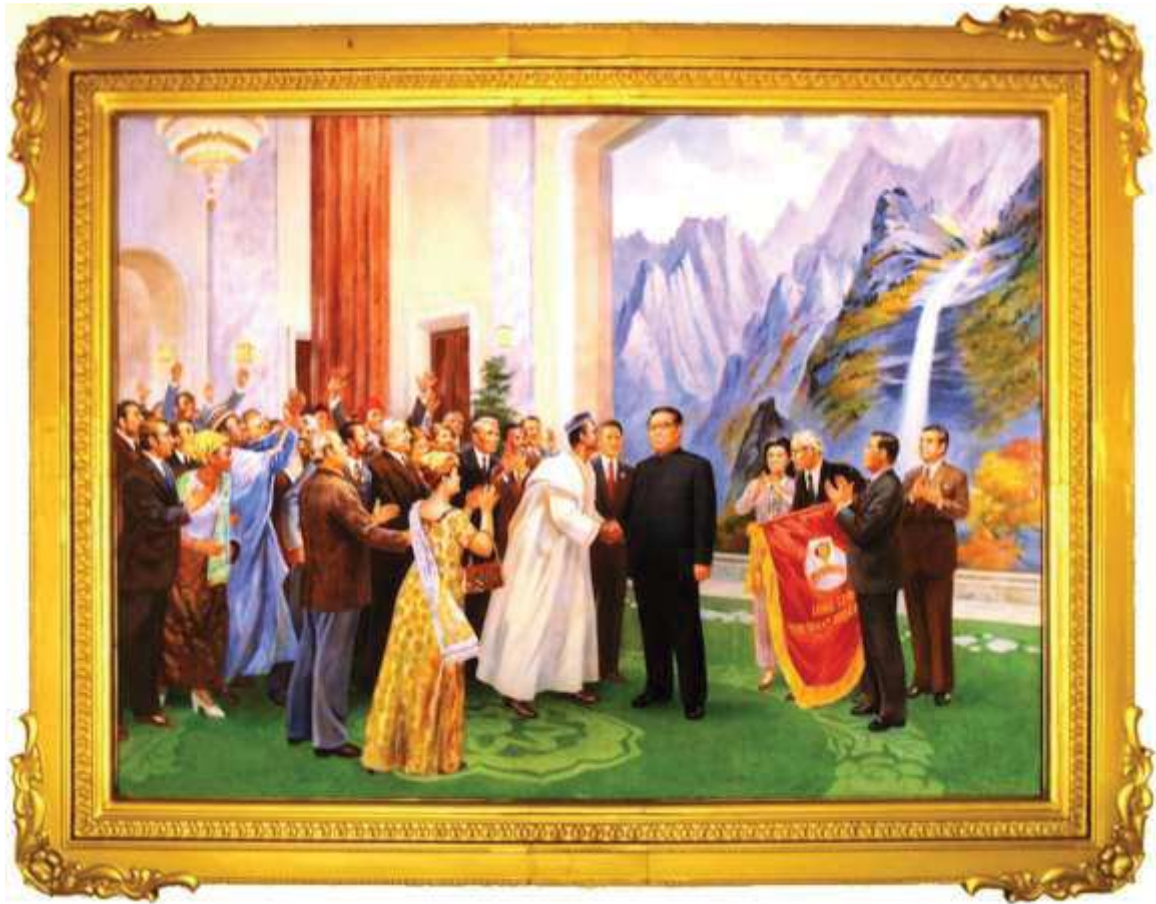
We have here a very emotional document which we wanted to share with all our members.



The autograph letter from Grand Duke Michael of Russia, pages 4 & 1
The seal on page 1 is in dark red and gold.



The autograph letter from Grand Duke Michael of Russia, pages 3 & 2.



Painting in the Pyong-Yang Golf Club House



DPRK AMATEUR GOLF OPEN
년 아마추어골프대회 WWW.NORTHKOREANOPEN.COM



PYONGYANG GOLF TOURNAMENT 2004
2004년 평양골프원정경기

Two posters featuring the Pyong-Yang Golf Tournament 2012 and 2004

