

How R. I. got in on

By ED DUCKWORTH

A MULTI-MILLIONAIRE, an unknown Scot, the city of Pau, France, and a hot-headed midwesterner gave Rhode Island a prominent and colorful part in the history of golf in America.

The story of golf in Rhode Island began in the winter of 1888-89 when Theodore A. Havemeyer of New York City and Newport traveled to Pau, France, for his annual winter vacation.

Pau, nestled in the Pyrenees near the Bay of Biscay, was the Sardinia of that era, the spot where members of the international pre-flight jet set spent the cold-weather months.

Mr. Havemeyer belonged to that high-living fraternity and could, in fact, easily afford his vacation in Pau because he needed a rest from managing his business, the American Sugar Refining Company whose assets were somewhere in the neighborhood of \$85,000,000.

Just as they do today, international tourists then spent their vacations enjoying the good things in life — art, literature, music and, of course, sport.

Mr. Havemeyer had enjoyed horseback riding in his youth and often hunted fox on his family's 1,000-acre farm in Mahwah, N.J., about 32 miles from New York City. But by this time Mr. Havemeyer already had turned 50 and he realized his fox-hunting days were numbered. What he needed, he told friends and family, was a less strenuous pastime.

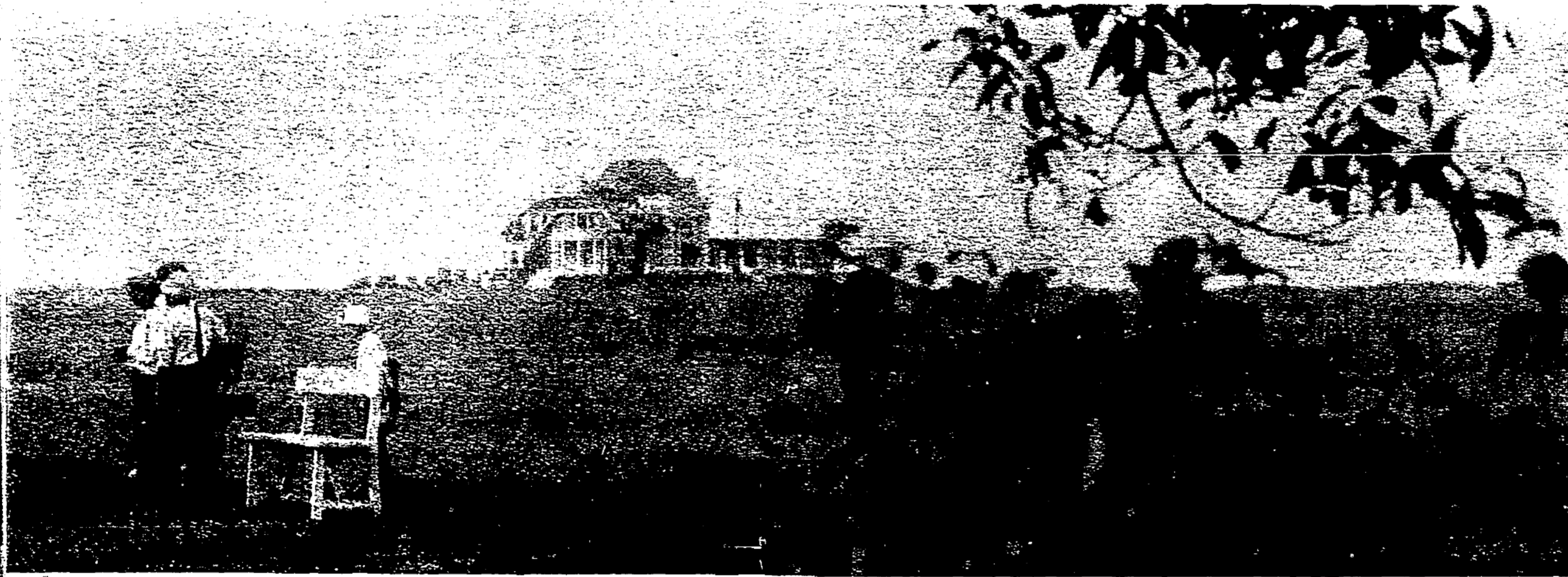
So it happened during the vacation that Mr. Havemeyer happened by chance to meet a somewhat younger Scottish friend who suggested they get together for a round of a game called golf. Mr. Havemeyer accepted, the two-some played nine holes and golf had

Ed Duckworth, a Journal-Bulletin sports writer, is rated as a formidable man on the links by his colleagues.



Photographs courtesy U.S. Golf Association

PIONEERS: Theodore Havemeyer (top) and the choleric Mr. Macdonald



FIRST COURSE in R.I. was that of the Newport Country Club. This view, with club house in distance, dates from the mid-1920s.

the ground floor

Golf was a terribly serious matter for the pioneers, especially the terrible tempered Charles Macdonald

made an important convert, disciple, benefactor and friend.

FROM THEN ON, in fact, Mr. Havemeyer played golf constantly and with a passion. He was reluctant to leave Pau that spring, he told a friend, because there were no golfers or golf courses in Newport.

Nevertheless, the sugar-refining business needed him, so he was forced to return to Newport. Still, he couldn't stop thinking about golf and found a number of fellow members of "The Four Hundred" who shared his love of the game.

Under Mr. Havemeyer's leadership, some of them, including John Jacob Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Oliver Belmont banded together and collected what at that time was the staggering sum of \$150,000 with which they purchased property on Ocean Drive and built a nine-hole course.

The Newport Golf Club, as it was commonly called, was incorporated on May 25, 1893. Its incorporation, legend has it, came "just two or three hours" after that of the St. Andrews Club in Yonkers, N.Y., the oldest golf club in this country.

Although it wasn't the first formally organized golf club in this country, the Newport layout generally was regarded as the finest anywhere. As a result, when the membership of the club voted to hold a National Amateur Championship there in 1894, the nation's top golfers were eager to participate.

Twenty of them started play in the two-day 36-hole tournament, the winner of which was to be determined on the basis of medal (stroke) score.

INCLUDED in the field was a gentleman from Chicago named Charles Blair Macdonald who was, by any stand-

ard, one of the most colorful figures in the history of American golf. Born of wealth, Mr. Macdonald had attended college in Scotland near the legendary St. Andrews Course and had fallen in love with golf during those years. By the time he returned to this country, he had become a first-class golf historian, administrator and architect. His own game, however, was less-than-perfect because he sliced every shot.

Nevertheless, Mr. Macdonald had a burning desire to be known as the best golfer in the country and compensated for his slice simply by laying out his courses in a clockwise direction. This resulted in making out-of-bounds markers very prominent on the left side of the fairways. On the right side, where Mr. Macdonald's own shots generally came to rest, penalties were non-existent.

But the Newport course wasn't designed by Mr. Macdonald. The out-of-bounds stakes and stone walls, which had been introduced by Willie Davis of Montreal, the club's first professional, were equally distributed on both sides of the fairways.

Even so, Mr. Macdonald managed an 89 in the first round of the tournament and had a four-stroke lead over Willie Lawrence of the host club. But in the second round, Mr. Lawrence shot a 95 and Mr. Macdonald's slice went out of control. He finished with a 100 that day and his 36-hole total was 189, one stroke higher than Mr. Lawrence's total. Naturally, everyone congratulated Mr. Lawrence for his showing.

EVERYONE, that is, except Mr. Macdonald, who claimed a two-stroke penalty he had suffered for hitting his ball under a stone wall was "illegitimate." Besides he argued, medal play wasn't the true test of ability that match play was. He created such a fuss,

in fact, the tournament finally was declared to have been "no contest."

Newporters wouldn't quit without a fight, however, and a month later they rescheduled their U.S. Amateur Championship as a match-play tournament. Twenty-seven golfers entered, including Mr. Lawrence, who was eliminated in an early round, and the indefatigable Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Macdonald refused to accept the final round, when his slice went out of control again. Still he carried Lawrence Stoddard of England to the final hole before finally losing.

Mr. Macdonald refused to accept the setback with gentlemanly grace. Instead, the Chicagoan claimed he had become ill after eating lunch with Mr. Lawrence and some friends and an upset stomach had been directly responsible for his defeat.

By now, the controversies Mr. Macdonald had begun over rules interpretations, in addition to the many conflicts in the scheduling of national-championship tournaments (there had been at least two U.S. Opens in 1894), threatened the future of golf in this country.

THE PROSPECT that golfers in different sections of the country would adopt different sets of rules became so real, in fact, that on Dec. 22, 1894, delegates from the nation's five major clubs—Newport, St. Andrews, Shinnecock Hills (Long Island), The Country Club (Brookline, Massachusetts) and the Chicago Golf Club — met in New York and founded a controlling body for the sport, which they called the U.S. Golf Association.

Mr. Havemeyer, the gentleman who had brought golf to Rhode Island and been one of the founders of the Newport Golf Club, was elected the first president of the organization by the

22 assembled delegates. Then, after the delegates had adopted a single set of playing rules, they voted to hold the USGA's 1895 National Amateur and Open Championships at Newport.

The first official U.S. Amateur Championship was completed there on Oct. 3 with Charles Sands of Newport, who had been playing golf only three months, opposing—would you believe? —Mr. Macdonald in the 36-hole final.

Spurred by years of frustration, Mr. Macdonald lost little time in establishing himself as a better golfer than Mr. Sands, and turned the scheduled 36-hole final into a 12-and-11 walkover.

The following day, Oct. 4, a field limited in size because of what *The Providence Journal* called "a cold gale" gathered at the club for the first official U.S. Open. Although the bad weather was responsible for the withdrawal of the game's top amateurs, including Mr. Macdonald, most of the best professionals of the time were entered.

Those who had been favored faltered, however, and Horace Rawlins, a 19-year-old English pro who never before had won a tournament, shot a 36-hole total of 173 and claimed the \$200 first prize.

THE U.S. AMATEUR and Open Championships never were held in Rhode Island after 1895, and although members of the Newport Golf Club and the other clubs which were springing up around this state always entered both events, none ever won.

Still, golf grew by leaps and bounds in Rhode Island in the next few years so that by 1902, the R.I. Golf Association came into existence with nine clubs and a total of 500 golfers. Today, the RIGA includes 26 clubs and 7,500 players and conducts the State Open.

► 8

GOLF HISTORY

Memorable Years in R.I.

Amateur, Senior, Junior and Four Ball Championships as well as weekly invitational tournaments throughout the summer months.

Since the turn of the century, other memorable years for golfers in Rhode Island have included:

1913—Francis Ouimet, the 18-year-old Brookline, Massachusetts caddy, upset

two heavily favored English professionals, Harry Vardon and Ted Ray, in a playoff and won the U.S. Open Championship at The Country Club. Mr. Ouimet was the first American ever to win the Open, and his victory created tremendous interest in, and accelerated the growth of the game in Rhode Island and the rest of the country.

1914—Because of golf's tremendous popularity among members of the fairer sex, the R.I. Women's Golf League, parent of the modern-day R.I. Women's Golf Association, was established. Elizabeth Gordon of Wannamoisett was the state's No. 1 lady golfer in those days, winning the State Women's Amateur Championship in its first five years of existence (1916-20).



FRANCIS OUIMET

1924—Mary K. Brown of California defeated Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Maryland in the final of the U.S. Women's Amateur Championship at Rhode Island Country Club. Mrs. Brown had defeated Glenna Collett of Providence, the 1922 champion who was to win the title six times, in the semifinal round.

1931—Tom Creavy of Albany, N.Y., scored a stunning 2-and-1 upset over Denny Shute of Lima, Ohio, and won the Professional Golfers Association Championship at Wannamoisett. Mr. Creavy, an unheralded 20-year-old, had been given little chance of winning the title against a field which included the great Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen and Johnny Revolta.

Bobby Jones, author of golf's famous



THOMAS CREAUVY

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BOBBY JONES

"grand slam" in 1930, and Mr. Ouimet refereed the final. The two men, incidentally, played in exhibitions with Miss Collett here during this period.

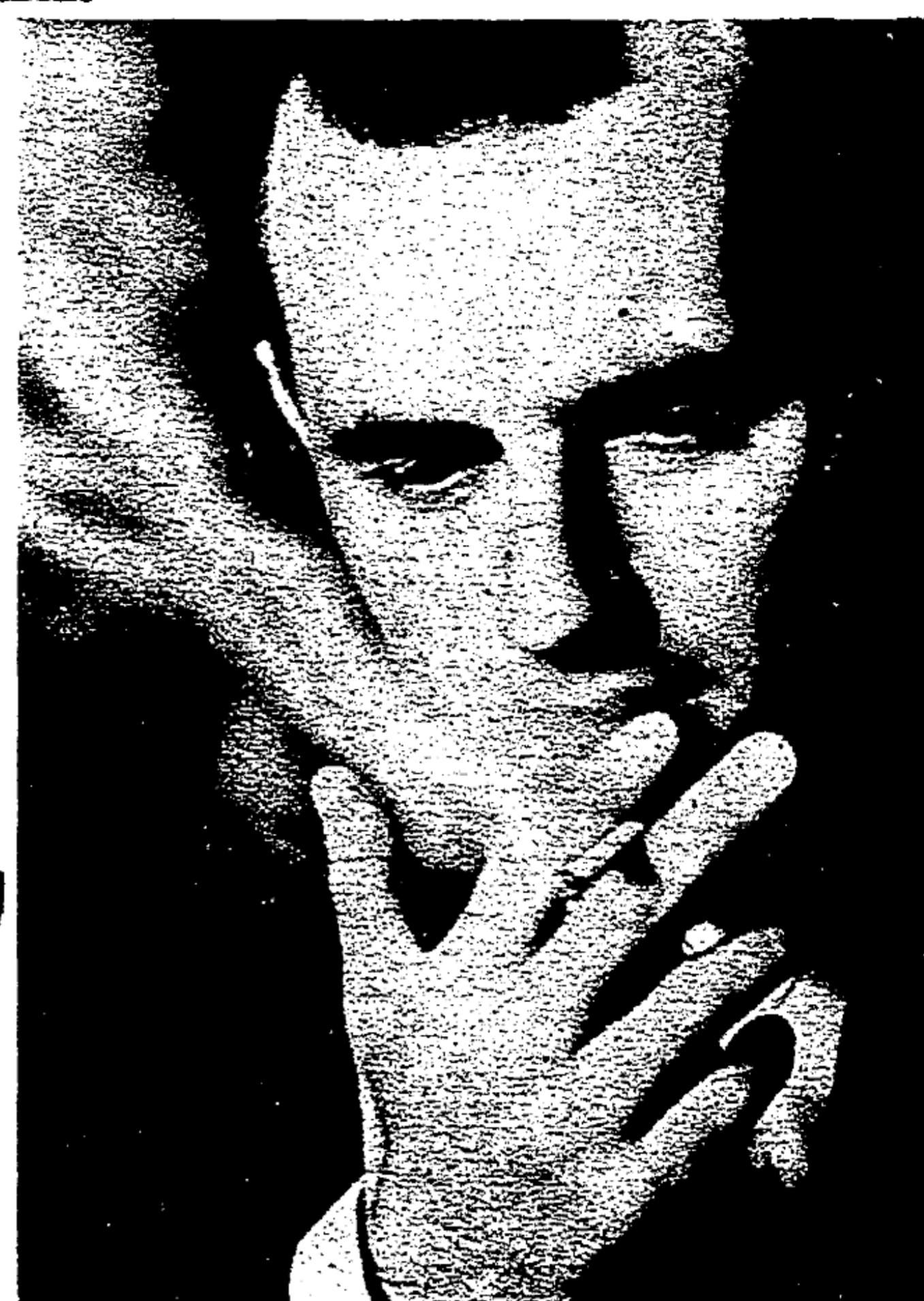
1953—Mary Lena Faulk of Thomasville, Ga., defeated Polly Riley of Fort Worth, Tex., 3 and 2, and won the U.S. Women's Amateur Champion at R.I. Country Club. Miss Faulk, who later became one of the giants of the then-unknown Ladies Professional Golf Association tour, had defeated Mrs. John L. Hulteng of Warwick, 5 and 4, in the quarterfinal round.

1968—JoAnne Gunderson Carner of Seekonk, the three-time State Women's champion, captured her fifth U.S. Women's Amateur crown with a 5-and-4 victory over Anne Quast Welts of Mount Vernon, Wash., at Birmingham, Mich.

The national title was the fifth for Mrs. Carner—and second in three years since she became a resident here. Mrs. Carner now is only one victory short of Glenna Collett Vare's record of six national championships. □

STOP SMOKING FOREVER

Over and over again we hear that tobacco is the cause of 98% of all lung cancer cases. Recent studies show that one out of every four smokers is a potential victim of this dread disease. Yes, tobacco is the most deadly poison developed by our civilization. Aside from lung cancer, cigarettes are the cause of other extremely serious diseases.



There is one chance in 4 that a heavy smoker may be stricken one day by lung cancer.

Tobacco smoke is composed of 84 substances, 5 of which are carcinogenic (cancer causing) and 30 are toxic (poisonous). Every time you draw on a cigarette, cigar or pipe, you are exposed to at least 44 different chemicals and poisons, 23 among the most deadly are: lutidin, rubidin, carbolic acid, formaldehyde, methalyamine, acrcillin, collidine, viridin, arsenic, formic acid, nicotine, hydrogen sulphide, pyrrol, furfuroi, benzpyrene, methyl alcohol, prussic acid, corodin, ammonia, methane, carbon monoxide, pyridin. Quite a lungful of deadly poison for just one puff of smoke!

In a recent survey conducted by a leading American Doctor the incidence of coronary diseases (infarction, angina pectoris, etc.) has been found to be 68% higher in smokers than in non-smokers.

So, if you want to stay healthy, you've got to stop smoking. But, be careful! Don't stop smoking all at once. That could be dangerous.

Now, where's this advice coming from? Some cigarette or pipe tobacco advertiser trying to make the best of a bad situation? Of course not!

This is the advice of the Anti-Tobacco Center of America, an organization designed especially to help you rid yourself of your addiction to tobacco.

OBESITY LURKS JUST AROUND THE CORNER

Well, our experience has shown that a "confirmed" or "heavy" smoker should not stop smoking all at once, as this will seriously endanger his health and well being.

For years your body has been accustomed to its regular daily intake of toxic substances such as nicotine, tars, etc., and by now it is adjusted to that situation. Cutting tobacco out overnight will result in a shock to your physiological system accompanied nearly always by psychic disturbances. Which results in an imbalance of the sympathetic nervous system.

The digestive system becomes disturbed; the central nervous system becomes up-set; you become "bad-tempered", you can't be bothered by friends, spouse, children, etc., as the least little irritation will make you fly off the handle.

Life becomes hell for you and everybody around you.

But, that's not all; it has been effectively proven that anyone who attempts to stop smoking by sheer will power alone, will suffer terrible feelings of frustration.

A VICE THAT CAN KILL

In order to compensate, he begins to eat and eat and eat. This is why so many former smokers put on excess weight and become fat. Stopping smoking all at once has been the cause of many severe cases of obesity.

So, giving up smoking, by yourself, is not the real solution, as it might endanger your health.

Then, how should you stop smoking? Well, this is what the Anti-Tobacco Center of America is going to teach you.

Just clip and mail the coupon below to receive full information on a program which will help to rid you of your need to smoke. You'll be amazed to learn that you can stop smoking without any danger and without straining your will power; after only a few days the desire to smoke will vanish.

Just think how much happier you will be!

This is the experience of an ex-smoker we all know: MAURICE CHEVALIER "I was sunk in a vice which had left life no meaning at all. I was chronically dominated by a mountain of cigarettes, which like a growing invasion of grasshoppers succeeded in ruining my nerves. I stopped smoking twelve years ago. (Chevalier wrote this in 1950) And it is since this fortunate decision that my mental activities, my intelligence, my memory developed so much, that I — who had lost all interest in life — could escape that growing scepticism and rediscover interest in what happened around me. I was able again to read and . . . to remember what I had read!"

Among the 28,683 former smokers helped by the Anti-Tobacco Center, we give you the testimony of some doctors. We have chosen this profession intentionally, because doctors know the harm that tobacco causes. They are able to appreciate the results of our program.

IF YOU STOP SMOKING YOU WILL:

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- Sleep better
- Combat fatigue
- Diminish the chance of cancer
- Be in good humor
- Keep your good eyesight
- Remain calm
- Have a good memory
- Get back your muscle tone
- Drink less alcohol
- Have clean breath
- Grow old less quickly
- Find a revival of your virility
- Save money

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Dr. J. T. "I have used a supply of your product . . . I was informed of its composition by a friend, Dr. C., who was, truthfully speaking, rather sceptical. But after having used it, I do not smoke any longer and have no desire whatsoever to start again. The result is absolutely clear, without a shadow of a doubt, and I feel it my duty to tell you so."

Dr. E. C. "Since January 23, 1962, I no longer smoke. I have already given the "tip" to several of my friends and patients."

Dr. P. C. "I am happy that I do not smoke any more, this of course being due to the use of your product. All my thanks."

Dr. L. D. "The result was rapid. I think that anybody who wishes to stop smoking can do so."

(Since European law forbids all publicity for doctors, we can only publish their initials.)

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April 6, 1969