

DO YOU KNOW YOUR GOLF?

Answers to the questions below will be found on page 21.

Scoring: All answers right: par 36. For every answer wrong: add 4 to 36.

1. The first native-born American to win the USGA Open Championship was: Score
 (a) Willie Anderson
 (b) Johnny McDermott
 (c) Francis Ouimet
 (d) Walter Hagen _____
2. Has it always been customary for golfers to carry more iron clubs than woods?
 Yes No _____
3. The lowest 18-hole score ever made in the USGA Open Championship was:
 (a) 62 by Ben Hogan
 (b) 65 by James B. McHale, Jr.
 (c) 64 by Lee Mackey, Jr. _____
4. Amateur golfers may accept expenses to play in exhibition matches but not in tournaments.
 True False _____
5. Steel shafts for golf clubs were first approved by the USGA in
 (a) 1904
 (b) 1910
 (c) 1914
 (d) 1924
 (e) 1929 _____
6. When a boundary is fixed by stakes or fence posts, which edge of the stakes or fence posts determines the out-of-bounds line at ground level?
 (a) Inside edge, next to the course.
 (b) Outside edge, away from the course. _____
7. Does the term "fairway" appear in the Rules of Golf?
 Yes No _____
8. A wooden bridge is an obstruction (Definition 20), and a player is entitled to free relief from obstructions under the conditions of Rule 31. Your ball lies in a water hazard, and a wooden bridge interferes with your backswing. You lift your ball and find that, in dropping it within two club-lengths of the bridge, you could drop it outside the water hazard, onto the fairway. Is this permissible, without penalty?
 Yes No _____
9. A "rub of the green" occurs when:
 (a) A ball at rest is moved by an outside agency.
 (b) A ball in motion strikes an outside agency.
 (c) You slide on the grass while wearing light clothes. _____

the prevailing wind. Green committees and course superintendents can be of considerable assistance in maintaining the desired architectural balance and playing difficulty if they will adjust the procedure recommended above to meet out-of-the-ordinary conditions. For example, take the case of a hole where the prevailing wind is at the player's back, a following wind, so to speak, and the markers are scheduled to be placed on subdivision B of the back half of the tee. Dawn breaks to find the wind coming in from exactly the opposite direction, so that players that day will be hitting against the wind rather than with it. If it is a mild breeze, not too strong, placing the markers on the very front side of subdivision B might make the hole play more nearly normal. But if the wind is strong, placing the markers in subdivision A would meet the situation better. This procedure would be reversed, of course, and the movement of the markers would be backward on holes where the wind of the day is a following one when normally it blows from green to tee.

On courses having two sets of men's tees, the plan of placing the markers on half the front tees and half the back tees when possible will help maintain a more even balance in the playing qualities of the entire course. If there is considerable difference in distance between the front and back tees, it would be advisable to obtain a separate course rating for each set of tees so that scores turned in for handicap purposes can be properly evaluated.

Women's tees on most courses are on the small side, so the rotation of markers as recommended above is not so essential. However, the alternate front and back procedure on the odd and even holes will help the ladies obtain and maintain greater fairness in their handicapping.

It might be well at this point to remind all green committees and course superintendents of Definition 32 in the Rules of Golf which explains just where a player is permitted to tee his ball. It reads:

"The 'teeing ground' is the starting place for the hole to be played. The front is indicated by two marks, and the tee-

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(Answers to questions on page 18)

1. (b) Johnny McDermott.
2. No. It was usual to carry more woods than irons throughout the feather ball period (which ended about 1848) and through much of the succeeding era of the gutta percha ball.
3. (c) 64 by Lee Mackey, Jr., in 1950 at Merion, near Philadelphia, in the first round.
4. False. The amateur rules prohibit acceptance of expenses for exhibitions, as well as for tournaments generally.
5. (d) 1924.
6. (a) Inside edge, next to the course. See Definition 21.
7. No. What is commonly called fairway is part of "through the green"; see Definition 34.
8. No. A ball lifted in a hazard must be dropped and come to rest in that hazard unless otherwise provided for in the Rules; see Rule 22-3.
9. (b). See Definition 27.

ing ground is the rectangular space two club-lengths in depth directly behind the line indicated by the two marks."

Inasmuch as the length of the average driver is approximately four feet, it can be seen that tee markers never should be placed closer to the back edge of the tee than about eight feet. Actually, in case a player desires to tee his ball exactly two club-lengths in back of the markers, he should be given an additional five or six feet of swinging room within which there is no tall grass, bush, tree or other interference.

The primary interest of a green committee and a golf course superintendent is to keep the members happy. They do this by maintaining the course in as nearly perfect condition as possible. They can add further to the playing pleasures of the members by placing tee markers in such a manner that the course plays approximately the same way the architect intended it to play, not only on some days but on every day throughout the season.