

Princess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin At Bad Salzbrunn, November 19th, 1934 The man is most probably the professional. Real Photo. PC by K.H. Alex



General view of the course See the flock of sheeps. Postcard by Karl (H?) Alex. #I6665



The thirteenth green Postcard by A. Torzewski, #e 55507



The first green Postcard by A. Torzewski, #e 55518



The seventh green Postcard by A. Torzewski, #e 55526



The pond on the golf course. Postcard by A. Torzewski, #e 72735

The European Association of Golf Historians & Collectors EAGHC

golfika



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The front cover of Golfika Magazine n°19 is after a painting by Viktor Cleve. It represents Harry Vardon teeing off at Baden-Baden during the first (1911) German Open. A great illustration for the Olaf Dudzus' article on the topic.

Viktor, an EAGHC honorary member, is a Germany's leading golf painter. As a former art director, he kindly designed the cover page for Golfika-Magazine.

Pictures illustrating the various articles are provided by authors or from personal collections.

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The price of this magazine (two issues per year) is included in the EAGHC annual membership of $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{C}}25.00$ p.a. The magazine can be sold to non-members of the EAGHC at $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{C}}10.00$ + postage & packing.

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We welcome new members – you will find all necessary information on how to join our association on www.golfika.com

The European Association of Golf Historians & Collectors (also: Association Européenne des Historiens et Collectionneurs de Golf) is a non profit association, officially registered at Sous-Préfecture de Mantes la Jolie, France according to the French Law 1st July, 1901. Now located in Nice.

President's words

Poul-Erik Jensen



Dear Fellow EAGHC Members,

In this issue, JBK and Christoph Meister are reporting on the eleventh AGM of the EAGHC we had in Denmark, at the Golf Museum, last September. But I cannot resist to say that, from the feedback which we received, this event was a success, very well appreciated, most probably because of the high quality of the lectures. We also had good a time for friendly discussions and also for sharing, trading and playing hickories.



A match on the 17th green at St Andrews (postcard)

This meeting is still vivid in our memories that we have already to prepare the next venue. It will be at St Andrews, the *original home of golf*. John Hanna, with the support of David Hamilton, are doing a great job and we are sure that this meeting will be also a very memorable one. Many side events will be organised for that. The lectures will be held at the St Andrews Public Library and on Tuesday, the dinner will in the *New Golf Club of St Andrews* (established in 1902). Wednesday will be a day for visiting the golfing places of the city, including a putting contest on the Himalayas and a visit at the Golf Museum. Thursday will close with a reception at the British Golf Museum. At the moment, we are

not 100% sure to have the Hickory Invitational, played at Scotscraig, as initially planned, but non-players will have an alternate options.



The Rusak Hotel at St Andrews (postcard)

Early in February, you should have received an e-mail with a form attached, to be filled up. We have not yet received all the answers. Please, send us this questionnaire; it is very important for the organisation and fine tuning the event. If you have any question, please send an e-mail to John Hanna <u>jshanna@talktalk.net</u> (and, please cc JBK: jbk@orange.fr).

After John Lovell, the Danish Golf Museum also donated a set of about 60 modern and semi-modern golf books to help the MNS (*Musée National du Sport*) in Nice to build a golf library for researchers.

When I finishing this text, I got the very sad new about Alan and Jean Jackson. I'm joining my voice to JBK's obituary – you'll read in the next pages of this issue of Golfika-Magazine.



Editor's Corner

Stéphan Filanovitch



Dear EAGHC members,

Welcome to this spring issue.

Unfortunately, I was not able to be with you in Denmark for our Annual General Meeting, but as you will read it, later in this issue, it was a great meeting, thanks to Poul-Erik and Christian.

Also many thanks to the Danish Golf Museum for the books donation to the Nice Museum (MNS).

As a Polish descendant (so is my friend JBK!), I'm pleased to discover here a brief history of golf in Poland, congratulations Czeslaw!

Olaf Dudzus is presenting us a very interesting article with a lot of unpublished information and some never seen documents. A great history which offers a nice travel from Baden-Baden to Palm Beach.

You will also read an article from Albert Bloemendaal on the history of a smaller club in the Netherlands, its evolution.

With an article about Tom Morris, John Hanna is giving me the opportunity to introduce my last part of this editorial: Old Tom was born in St Andrews, "the Home of Golf". And as you already know, our next AGM will be in St Andrews. I am sure it will be the place to come for many of our members in the last days of August.

I am sure that the great work by John and David will be highly enjoyed by our members attending the meeting and that everyone will keep a great memory of this event.

I cannot finish this short text without a few very sad words about Mr and Mrs Jackson who recently passed away. JBK, in the next page, is presenting a longer obituary but I wanted to add my personal words. RIP.



Please, help needed! We are always looking for articles, even short ones.

As collector, you must have an interesting object, please tell us how did you find it, why it is important for you, how it is related to the history ... How did you start your collection?

As a member of a club, you certainly know some stories, old or recent ones, which you could share with other members.

Any ideas welcomed.

Please e-mail to: editor@golfika.com

In memoriam Alan Jackson

A great friend of the EAGHC who sadly passed away





Two pictures of Alan Jackson in Bad Ischl, during the 2008 EAGHC meeting. He was always a smiling and friendly person. Left with Geert Nijs, John Hanna & David Hamilton. Right with Huguette Kazmierczak.

On the 7th of February, we received very sad news: Alan Jackson passed away following complication during a hip operation. He was aged 82. Alan was extremely well known in UK: he was an Honorary Member of the BGCS, having been past Captain, editor of TTG and winner of the President's medal in 2000.

Although for our Association Alan was a key person. In the March 2006 issue of TTG, as Captain of the BGCS, he was announcing 'Now, there is a move to form a society on the Continent of Golf Historians and Collectors, spearheaded by Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak in France and Christoph Meister in Germany. Such a move can only expand our knowledge of the history of golf and we must welcome it and offer whatever support we can.'

A few months earlier he sent us an e-mail where he wrote 'Since we in Britain started out from our membership of the GCS, I see it as a logical progression that you should now want to do so in Europe.

All I can really say is that I wish you all the best and promise that you will receive our fullest support. If there is anything we can do, you have only to ask.' We had not to ask anything as Alan as well as his two successors¹ in the position of Captain of the BGCS, always anticipated any of our needs.



Jean Jackson with Antonie, Sara and Teresia.

A few days later, as we were close to send the file to the printer, we got this incredible and sad news: his very lovely wife Jean passed away to rejoin his beloved husband.

Our thoughts at this time go out to his family. We will never forget Alan's kindness and generosity nor Jean's friendship. They will both be very sadly missed.





¹ We must add that with Alan Jackson, John Hanna "BGCS triumvirate" who so significantly supported and David Hamilton formed what I like to call the our Association.

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A brief history of golf in Poland

By Czeslaw M. Kruk



Although I have some background knowledge of the history of sport, I am finding writing about the history of golf in my native Poland rather difficult, having lived abroad for over 45 years. However, I was told that one cannot refuse a request from the founding President of the European Association of Golf Historians and Collectors Mr J.B. Kazmierczak, to provide an article for "Golfika".

In the last few years, as a member of the BGCS and EAGHC, I have been attending lectures and meetings involving research into the history of golf in the UK, Europe and the USA so I am aware of the difficult task ahead of me. However, I have been fortunate to get help from well-known golf history experts and collectors D. Hamilton, C. Meister, J. Hanna, JBK, Sara and G. Nijs, D. Kirkwood, and my mentor Philip Knowles, archivist of the Royal Burgess, who passed away earlier this year and is much missed.

When I arrived in Edinburgh in 1974, I very quickly realized that when in Scotland I must choose between golf and football. The latter I knew from my youth in Poland but I had never heard about the game of golf, far less played it. My interest was sparked when I was walking my dog in the park which is called Leith Links. The importance of that flat grassy area and the first rules of golf from1744 were explain to me and a few months later I had acquired a half set of golf clubs and had been bitten by the bug.

In 2011, I was invited to participate in the first Open Polish Hickory Championship to celebrate the 100th anniversary of golf in Poland. The two-day event, organized by Sofia Lelakowska at the First Warsaw Golf Club in Rajszew, built by Erick Jacobson from Sweden and administered by Pierre Karstrom, was very successful and surprised me as I had not realized that Poles were now playing golf.

We know that Scots were in Poland in the early XVII.s as soldiers, farmers and business men. At one time, it was estimated that 30,000 Scots lived in Poland and a document shows that Mr. Chalmers was Provost of Warsaw four time in 1690-1760. Scots introduced golf in most of the countries they were living in America, France, Germany, Holland, and even in China.

This discrepancy puzzled me. It was my impression that the slow interest in golf in Poland was due to many factors: political problems and possibly the hot short summers and long winters. We also know that the country's nobility was fond of hunting, horse riding, playing tennis and bridge.

In 1795, Poland as a country was completely taken over by Russia, Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire and was no more.

Andrzej Person, Honorary President of the Polish Golf Union and a golf collector, has since told me that, to his knowledge, there were golf courses on Polish territories before the First World War such as Glogowek and near Gdansk-Sopot. Also Christoph Meister, in his research into the history of golf in Germany, describes the details of golf courses and clubs in Silesia (now Polish Slask), in Wroclaw, Szczawno, Sopot and in Glogowek.



Green staff in Powsin

In 1890, the 9 hole golf course was built for the Oppersdorf family on the Palace ground near Glogowek (A. Devosque research) and records show it was rebuilt by the Scottish professional, Cuthbert S. Butchart, in 1898. C. Butchart, born in Carnoustie in 1876, was noted as a club maker and worked in Berlin from 1911 to 1921 (during WW1, he was interned as a British subject) and, after that, he left for America (A. Jackson).

After the Versailles Treaty in 1918, when Poland regained her independence interest in golf grew. A 9-hole golf course was created in Warsaw, in 1923, on the grassy links by the Wisla river – now a shopping place and was called Warsaw Golf Club. A few years later, the founders of the club moved to Powsin, further up the Wisla river. The new course was designed by the French Ambassador and the members were mostly rich Poles, Jews and diplomats from Britain, the USA and even Japan. In 1935, the Club was renamed as the Polish Golf Club.



Pulaski club-house (Plumon Guide, 1934)

The other very successful club was Pulaski GC, instituted in April 1931 in Giszowiec, near Katowice, by the owners of local mining industry from America. Their record books show that the Club organized matches with Warsaw GC, Szczawno GC and even the Czech G.C.



Mr Goszowiec playing at Pulaski

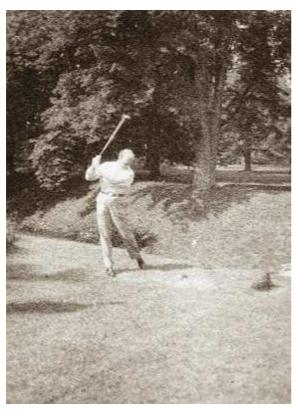
Interestingly, their professional, Sam I. Dornan, was a Scottish professional who worked in The Royal Duff House (1925-30). The club's records show his substantial salary of over 8,000 zlotys. It was this which proved that Pulaski Golf Club had very rich members. He also supplied golf clubs from the Glasgow Sporting Goods Store with his name on. From the family records, provided by Alistair MacDiarmid, we know that his brother Robert, who incidentally was born in Uphall, 6 miles from Edinburgh, helped Sam with building a 9-hole golf course in Julin, the summer residence of the wealthy family of

Count Potocki whose palace still exists in Lancut, south-east Poland.



Potocki Family, Julin, 1937

In 1937, the Duke of Kent visited the Potocki family and, as was normal in those days, a game of golf was arranged between the Duke and the only member of the Polish nobility who could play golf, Prince Karol Radziwil who, incidentally, won the game. Sam Dornan worked in Poland until 1939 with his family but left Giszowiec at the last minute, just before the war.



Possibly Duke of Kent in Julin, 1937

Another interesting element of the popularity of golf in Poland between the Wars was the

publication, in 1932, of "Outline of the golf game" by Adam Gubaty. It was a teaching book about golf but, as in the rest of Europe, golf was for the rich and famous.

The progress and the popularity of golf in Poland were again interrupted by the war in 1939 and most golf courses were destroyed; after the war they were converted to public parks. At the same time, the nobility and rich who could play golf left the country.

After the war, Communist policy regarded golf as a rich people's game and the working classes were involved in football, cycling or gymnastics so not many knew anything about golf, myself included. There was some interest in golf by enthusiasts in Katowice-Giszowiec in 1982 but playing golf on the outskirts of the airport was not allowed "because flying golf balls could damage flying planes". The lack of financial support from the communist authority put an end to this progress in two years. It is worth mentioning the names of brave enthusiasts like Skorupa brothers, R. Szwarc, H. Sender, A. Wala and others ("Polski Golf" 2013).

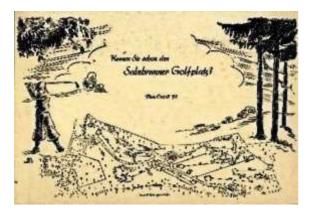
In 1989, the collapse of Communism in Poland and the influence of Western political, social and sporting activities stimulated an interest in golf. Here we must include other enthusiasts like R.Gacke,

W. Pijanowski, E. Panas, and R. Strzelecki whom I met in the early days of resurgence of golf in Poland

In 1993, the Polish Golf Union was instituted with only four golf courses but now there are 27 and the several thousand club memberships and the popularity of the game grows rapidly among the middle classes. Most golf courses are of European standard and host the European tours of both male and female professionals.

I hope that one day Poland will have an Open Champion and that this short history will encourage the younger generation to be as passionate about the game as I am.

My thanks go to Christoph Meister for providing information on golf in Salesia, to A. Person, S. Lelakowska, M. Gradecka, D. Kirkwood, Iain Forrester, A. MacDaiarmid, D. Reniszeski from the library in Lancut and M.Matejkowska from AWF Warsaw Poland for their advice and help in research.



Szczawno (Salzbrünn), Map of the course.



Szczawno, Driving from the 1st tee.



A Som Donan club, Katowice.



Group of players at Katowice.



Katowice, general view.



Green detail at Katowice.



First Polish Hickory in 2011 – Czesław M. Kruk, winner (top of the picture).

Tom Morris in Ireland

By John Hanna



Have you heard the story about Tom Morris in Ireland? No seriously, Old Tom did make several trips to Ireland. He did not travel to play in any Championships, although he did play some matches. He was there to lay out golf courses.

The first people to become involved with the layout of golfing grounds were the golf professionals. It made sense that the men who were the teachers of the game, made the implements and were the most proficient players should also lay out the courses. One of the most prolific of these professionals, at the latter part of the nineteenth century, was Old Tom Morris of St Andrews who was ranked at the top of the list of recognized links designers. He worked at a time when it was impossible to move much earth and he had to use the existing contours to comment on these nine holes and to make suggestions for a second nine.

Tom Morris visited Newcastle on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th of July 1889. During his visit to the County Down Club Tom Morris played a match against the Royal Belfast professional, Alex Day, who was seconded to the County Down club as military operations were taking place adjacent to the Kinnegar course. On Tuesday, Day won by a couple of holes but on Wednesday Morris won by four up with three to play. Playing the bye the players finished all square. Old Tom was only 68 years of age on this visit! He is also attributed the Irish Golfer states 'While tramping over course accompanied by Day, Old Tom made the following remark 'I wonder why they sent for me; this Mr Baillie kens mair about laving out links than I dae. They had with the original idea of two loops of nine nae need to send for me' While Mr GI Baillie returning to the clubhouse and one loop set inside the other loop.

Each loop was played in opposite rotation. While most of his work was in his homeland of Scotland he worked as far south as Royal North Devon, and also in Wales. The idea of travelling to Ireland must have posed a different problem given that he had to cross the Irish Sea. Still when sought for his opinion he did not seem deterred. Given that he would have had to travel by train it is quite remarkable that he travelled to quite remote places such as Lahinch and Rosapenna.



Royal County Down

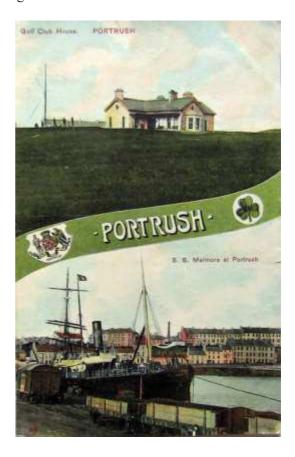
Shortly after the founding of the County Down Golf Club in 1889 the first meeting of the provisional committee was held on the 1st of June that same year. At this meeting it was reported that 'a momentous decision was taken, namely, to employ Tom Morris of St Andrews to lay out the course at an expense not to exceed £4: James Henderson adds: "Old Tom, four times Champion Golfer and a golf course for £4!

Comment is impossible: As a nine-hole course was already in existence this was presumably was a prominent member of both the County Antrim and County Down Clubs, and laid out at least ten clubs in Ulster, he would not have had more experience than Tom Morris. A local newspaper recalled Tom Morris's visit: 'The ground itself, as Morris himself states, bears considerable resemblance to St Andrews. Looking from the south-east the view is almost identical with that of the Eden, the long stretch of sandbank towards Dundrum and Tyrella having a striking resemblance to the banks of the Tay from Broughty Ferry to Carnoustie: Richard Latham describes Tom's work: 'from an architectural viewpoint, Old Tom would have examined the proposed site and marked out potential tee and green sites with posts. He would then play the proposed course in the afternoon to gain a feel for the layout. He particularly liked elevated tee positions and would have found many of them on the Newcastle site. Most of his fairways would have been quite straight and natural as he would have not had the luxury of earth moving equipment. His green sites would vary depending on the type of terrain but he favoured plateaux and hollows. The actual green surface would generally follow the natural contour of the land with few actually being constructed. With regard to hazards he favoured bunkers, particularly on links courses. He considered the use of sand dunes was ideal, not only offering a blind shot to the green but using the sand on the slopes as a natural hazard. The Matterhorn, designed originally by Morris, remained as a hole for many years. It was 170 yards with a bunker 90 yards from the tee rising to 30 feet. If one carried the hill there was a small green with two bunkers behind it and rough ground all around. A score of 3 was a good one but also rare. Having spent his two days at Newcastle Tom Morris pronounced that the links are 'capable of being made into one of the finest greens in the world: Clearly he did know what he was talking about!

Royal Portrush

The County Club was formed in May 1888 but by May 1889 moves were afoot to lay out a new eighteen holes links using additional terrain across the Bushmills Road. It was reported in the Belfast News Letter of the 14th May that "Old Tom' Morris was to be involved in designing the layout of the new eighteen holes".

The Coleraine Chronicle of 27th July 1889 records the event: Portrush had the benefit of Old Tom's presence on Thursday and Friday last, and the crowds that turned out to witness the play showed very clearly the increased interest that is being taken in the game wherever it has been introduced. Considerably over a hundred spectators followed the veteran and Alec Day, the Belfast professional, in a match of eighteen holes which came off on Thursday. Morris had scored an easy win on Wednesday at Newcastle, but it was considered quite possible that his young opponent might regain his laurels on the Northern links. This in fact turned out to be true and Day proved too consistent for the 68 years old veteran and won the match by 3/1. Before Old Tom departed from Portrush by steamer to Scotland to play a match at St Andrews on the Saturday he suggested several alterations aimed at improving the nine-hole links, and also approved the terrain across the Bushmills Road which was to be brought into use for the new eighteen-hole course.



Tom Morris warmly praised the links and especially admired the bunker hazards. Apparently Tom had said he would return in October of the same year to see his suggestions carried through but this visit never took place.

Rosapenna

So far, my research has not shown the exact dates when Old Tom Morris visited Rosapenna, and also was this special visit solely to Rosapenna. However, The Irish Golfer of May 1900 refers to him and says: The links were discovered by Old Tom Morris, of St Andrews, when a few years ago the veteran professional, having been employed by the late Earl of Leitrim to lay out a nine-hole course in the immediate vicinity of the manor house, after completing his task, he was conducted to Rosapenna to see the beautiful scenery to be found there. Old Tom's practised eye was at once struck by the adaptability of the ground to the requirements of golf, and, with prophetic instinct, predicted that before long the redcoats would be seen driving the gutty over its fine slopes. Encouraged by Tom's prophecies the hotel, built on the Norwegian model, was erected in 1892, by the Earl of Leitrim as a golfer's resort Rosapenna could hardly be surpassed.

The best of golf can be had here, on the finest natural links in Ireland. For those who have not experienced a visit to Rosapenna this statement is as true today, if not more so, than it was one hundred and ten years ago! How did Old Tom travel to this place in the wilds of Donegal? The Irish Golfer makes this point but has a solution. The best route from Scotland is via Glasgow, to Belfast or Portrush, thence to Belfast and the Northern Counties Railway via Ballymena to Londonderry, On arrival at Londonderry, change train to the Lough Swilly Railway Station. There book for Rathmullan via Fahan crossing Lough Swilly by ferry steamer. However it is also possible that he travelled direct to Downings as Lord Leitrim had purchased a ship the SS Melmore. This ship made a weekly trip from Glasgow to Mulroy Melmore on nearby Lough Swilly.

It is interesting to ask why and how did Lord Leitrim get the idea to build a golf course in the first instance. On inheriting the estates from his father, the third Earl who had been assassinated by The Fenians in 1878, the fourth Earl discovered that the estates which had originally extended to 94,535 acres were now reduced to just 56, 852 acres as a result of the Land Acts. While these Acts improved the lot of the tenants there was a price to pay in the loss of rents. Somehow this deficit had to be made up and the idea of a golf course seemed a good idea.

Similar action had been taken by Lord Annesley at Newcastle in 1889, (The County Down Golf Club) and also by Colonel Barton at Portsalon, (1891) just twenty miles away. He was also aware of the new courses at Rathmullan (Otway) and at Buncrana (North-West Golf Club1891). So, the Earl decided to build a nine-hole course close to his manor house at Manorvaughan. Tom Morris was contacted and as reported above visited the proposed site before being attracted to the links land at Downings. Before the course or the hotel could be completed the Earl died on a visit to London. The project was carried on by Lady Leitrim and the eagerly-awaited opening of the course took place on the 15th of August, 1893

The description of each of the eighteen holes was contained in a holiday guide-book. The course was an instant success and whether the opinion of an individual guest golfer at 2/- (10p) a day or of a family who could golf for a week for £1, the verdict was the same: 'Excellent value for money'. Harry Vardon, Alex Herd, George Duncan and Tom Ball visited the course in 1906 and Vardon made a number of alterations to the layout. He commented: 'Rosapenna Links can now take rank with the best championship course in the UK: James Braid also visited Rosapenna some time later and redesigned a couple of holes.

Lahinch



There is no doubt that Old Tom visited Lahinch; his visit is recalled clearly by Mary O' Dwyer. She ran a public house called The 19th Hole and she met George Houghton during his research into Golf Addict among the Irish 1965. He wrote: in the 19th hole where drinks have been served to an incredible number of blethering golfers since 1893. During our stay at Lahinch we went there each evening after dinner for Irish coffee and on one occasion "Mary O" received us in her private parlour.

She told us how she started the little bar in 1890 when she was a young lady of 22. It became "The 19th Hole" when the golf started. In other words she was 94 years old as we chatted and that was hard to believe. But Mary remembers serving whiskey at threepence a large tot to the great Tom Morris when he came down from St Andrews to lay out the golf links. This was the first person I had met who had known the master and it seemed quaint that she should be in Ireland instead of St Andrews.

Tom Morris came to Lahinch at the end of May 1894 at the invitation and at the personal expense of Alexander Shaw, who was both the first President and Captain of the Club. He was a wealthy bacon man from Limerick, later to become Sir Alexander Shaw. Old Tom was invited to look at the course and to suggest improvements. It is said that Tom Morris was deeply impressed by the golfing terrain and by the sand hills. In his construction of the new course he placed great emphasis on the sand hills side of the links. He said when his proposed changes were implemented; Lahinch would be on a par with the five great links courses of the United Kingdom. He believed Lahinch was the finest natural course he had seen. Charles 'Mo' Gibson of Westward Ho was the next professional to tinker with the Lahinch links before the visit of Dr Alister McKenzie in 1926. To this day, a couple of the Tom Morris holes remain, notably The Dell which is a par three of 130 yards "played to a triangular green surrounded by high benty hills". At Lahinch, they say, this hole, which was the Fourth and is now the Sixth, is possibly the most unique hole in Ireland, if not further afield.

A blind par three hole might not be a novelty, but The Dell is something different. The tee is at road level whilst the narrow elongated green is set in a valley between four sand hills. There is no apron to the green! A ball may bounce onto the green or it may stick in the rough leaving a most difficult chip shot. Over the years there have been many who say it is not a proper golf hole and should be altered. Others claim that it is the heart of Lahinch and should never be touched. Such is the legacy of Old Tom at Lahinch. It is rumoured that in modern times the caddies are banned from proceeding close to the green, which is hidden from the tee. There has been a greater than average number of holes-in-one!

On his departure Old Tom travels to Killarney Lakes. While one can only speculate on the means by which he travelled to Lahinch, it was said that it was possible to board a train in Euston Station in London at 6 pm and arrive at Lahinch for lunch the following day! Train journey from Killarney to Dublin would have required several changes of train. First, one had to travel from Killarney to Mallow, then Mallow to Limerick Junction, and finally Limerick Junction to Dublin, a journey of 184 miles.

Royal Dublin

While Old Tom had no input into the design of the Royal Dublin links at Dollymount, he did visit there as recorded in The Life of Tom Morris written by WW Tulloch: "In June 1894 he was in Ireland. The members of the Royal Dublin Golf Club gave him a warm welcome as he came to Dollymount, brisk and hale, from Lahinch, in the County of Clare (where he had just laid out a capital links of 18 holes) and from Killarney Lakes." Playing on the night of his arrival at Dollymount, with Brown, the professional, Tom went round in 88, an excellent score, and one that, with knowledge of the links, might have been under 80. On Wednesday the veteran golfer and Mr Gilroy (the captain of the club) played Brown and Mr Petrie. The match was halved; and on Thursday a return match was played, which ended in a win for the captain and the visitor by one hole. "Is there need to add" says a report, "that all the members of the Club gave a hearty welcome to the grand old champion, that we look forward to another visit from him soon, and that he departed with good wishes for his success at Sandwich during the Championship Meeting?"

Tom probably travelled from Dublin to Holyhead in Wales on his journey to Sandwich. The Championship began on the 7th of June and was in fact the penultimate Open Championship in which he played, his last being at St Andrews in 1895. Tom, now aged a mere 73 years old, had not entered at Sandwich however, due to the withdrawal of four contestants, he was invited to play. It was also the first Championship to be played on an English links and had a very large entry of 94. Having taken 100 in the third round he withdrew from the final round.

St Andrews repercussions

His extensive travels to Ireland and many other parts of Great Britain must have had a serious effect on Tom's ability to carry out his duties as Keeper of the Green at St Andrews. In their indepth study of Tom Morris, Crabtree and Malcolm refer to the effect some of Tom Morris's travel was having on his job as Superintendent of the St Andrews Links. They state that: Tom had to perform a social juggling act that required considerable diplomatic skill. By the early 1890s it was beginning to take its toll things were, however changing, it was becoming clear that a seventy-year old, no matter what esteem, respect or vigour he enjoyed, could not continue to satisfy all interests. With the increasing popularity of the game, more and more people resorted to the Town primarily to play golf. Hotels were proliferating and letting of rooms to summer visitors made a major contribution to the income of many family households. If the increasing numbers of golfers brought problems of access to the Course, they also brought problems of wear and tear and it was Tom Morris's responsibility to see that this was put to rights. By 1891 it was clear that there was dissatisfaction with the state of the course and the Green Committee were to become more attentive in the day-to-day decisions relating to the Course.

Complaints were received about the state of the Course many citing the frequent absences of Tom Morris. Crabtree and Malcolm note 'it is noteworthy that it was the frequent absences that were referred to as the root of the problems'. Tom had never felt the need to seek permission to go away to advise on the building of golf courses, or to participate in competition or exhibition matches, and there is no record of the Green Committee complaining. He saw himself not only as the green keeper but also as the custodian of the Links at St Andrews; indeed he was frequently referred to as such. He was an icon in the rapidly expanding game of golf and knew himself to be an important figure in every department and at all levels in it. Of course Old Tom had many years left as he did not die until Sunday 24th May 1908. Tom outlived all the members of his family! He did not design many more courses between 1894 and his death. Although there were a few such as Royal Burgess, Edinburgh 1895, West Herts in 1897 and Glasgow Golf Club in 1904. He continued to play golf and even on his 83rd birthday played a round on the Old Course with HSC Everard. It was said that Old Tom was in splendid form and the great feature of his play was his driving and long game generally. Is it any wonder that this great golfer is still revered by all, or nearly all, who play golf today!

12th AGM of the EAGHC - St Andrews

Monday 28th of August 2017

Evening (7:30) Get together' Dinner in a St Andrews Hotel (informal – more info later)

Tuesday 29th of August 2017

Morning Sell or Swop session (Room in St Andrews Public Library)
Noon Welcome by Poul Eric Jensen and David Hamilton & Lectures

4pm EAGHC AGM in Library. Informal dinner at the New Golf-Club St. Andrews

Wednesday 30th of August 2017

Morning Walking tour of St Andrews Roger McStravick

Afternoon Visit to St Andrews Golf Museum & Putting contest (Himalayas)
Evening Informal dinner in St Andrews Hotel or Go-as-You-Please

Thursday 31st August 2017

Morning Lectures / talks in Library room & Group Photo

Afternoon Visits in St Andrews (to be defined) or

Golf Practice round at Strathtyrum Golf Course St Andrews or on a selected course.

Evening Drinks Reception British Golf Museum followed Main Formal

Due to other competitions, the EAGHC Hickory Invitational is postponed to next year.

Please inform John Hanna (jhanna4684@aol.com) as soon as possible of your presence.

Accomadation possible (ask John for possibilities)

From Baden-Baden to Palm Beach

or how professional golf was influenced by the 1911 and 1912 German Open

by Olaf Dudzus, Potzdam





Group photo German Open Championship Baden-Baden 1911 Standing: xxx, Mayo, Ball, xxx, Murray, xxx, West and Herd; Seating: Vardon, xxx, xxx, Ayton.

The German Open

Whereas American and British publications were reporting that the German Open in 1912 was going to be the golf tournament with the highest prize money and the strongest field of players in Europe - the Anglo-Saxons always refer to Europe without the UK and Ireland -. German language publications were mostly covering the dispute between Golf-Club Baden-Baden and the German Golf Association ("Deutscher Golf Verband") with respect to the tournament title "German Open".

It took another 15 years before the German Golf Association finally included the Baden-Baden events in the official counting of the "Open Golf Championships of Germany". By then no one

asked how these tournaments came about and what effect they had on golf in Europe.

Several articles have so far been published covering the tournament title dispute, this text however will tell us who were the men behind the German Open 1911 and 1912 organizing the first truly serious professional golf tournament on continental soil.

In 1999 the last German Open was played in Bad Saarow-Scharmützelsee south east of Berlin. Today only historically interested golfers remember this event. The Hickory golfers have been following the tradition of classic golf games when storming historic golf courses with their bags filled with Niblick, Mashie, Jigger, Spoon and Driver.

Since 2009 they are even playing their annual German Hickory Championship using only pre-1935 hickory shafted golf clubs.

"Badische Zeitung", "Golf-Week" from Vienna and several other publications reported a record participation in the German Hickory Championship at Golf-Club Baden-Baden's historic golf course in August 2015, where more than 50 players from 10 nations competed with their historic golf equipment. It was a moment when, like many years ago, participants and spectators felt the "Spirit of the Game". Even though golf is today recognized as a sport, it is still a game, perhaps even the biggest ever played.



Baden-Baden clubhouse at Oos, 1912

It was well before Harry Vardon and Ted Ray had their legendary golf match – or as author Mark Frost titles his book "The greatest match ever played"- with amateur golfer Francis Ouimet at the US Open 1913 at the Country Club in Brookline, that golf's superstars of the then golfing scene took part in the Baden-Baden tournaments with the fantastically appealing prize money of 5,000 respectively 10,000 Goldmark.

At that time in Britain the "News of the World Tournament" was the only golf event offering a nearly comparable prize money. tournament was last played in 1979 as the "British PGA Matchplay Tournament". Up to 1914 this tournament as well as the Open Championship was dominated by the Great Triumvirate (Harry Vardon, John Henry Taylor James Braid). Both Baden-Baden tournaments attracted the elite of golf so that the starting lists read like a world golf ranking, which of course at that time did not exist. It was Bernhard Langer who led the first professional world golf ranking in 1986.

Harry Vardon, Ted Ray, John Henry Taylor, George Duncan, Rowland Jones, Williamson, Tom Ball, Jack White, the brothers Wilfrid and Arthur Reid, the French players Jean Gassiat and Louis Tellier, James Hepburn and the Scotsmen Sandy Herd were among all the famous players who were entertained at the festive dinner inside Baden-Baden Kurhaus (Spa house) on August 21, 1912 and bringing out toasts to both Kaiser Wilhelm and King George. James Braid sent his apologies for being absent. Cuthbert Butchart, the Berlin Golf Club professional, who after 1920, together with Ben's brother Gilbert, sells golf clubs in the US under the Butchart-Nicholls Golf Company brand as well as George Fotheringham, who won the South African Open five times between 1908 and 1914, were also present at Baden-Baden.

After an exquisite menu of oxtail soup, Rhine salmon, Poularde de Bresse and Peach Melba, the Léon Chandon flew into the new day. The talks were about the playoff match between Taylor and Ray, more and more toasts were brought out also celebrating the host Clarence Jones (who did not go down with the Titanic). Josh Taylor talked about acting and the club professional from Bad Kissingen, William Jackson gave a speech about singing and kissing.

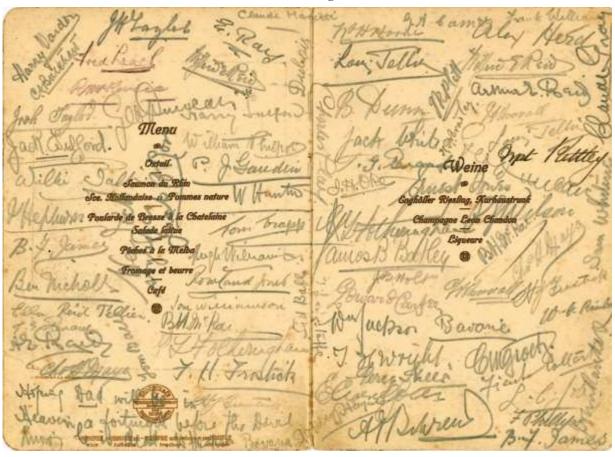


German Open Gold Medal 1912 (Photo courtesy of British Golf Museum)

J.H. Taylor apparently enjoyed the gold medal he won and which can be seen today at the British Golf Museum in St. Andrews. Also he received the then highest ever purse of GBP 130, even for the twentieth place there was still a prize money of GBP 5 being paid.



Baden-Baden Menu, August 21st, 1912



Page 18

Until 1914 club life at Golf-Club Baden-Baden was dominated especially by the resident Americans and the annually returning tourists from overseas. Three Americans are immortalized in the presidential golf club gallery with Willie Roosevelt, Harry Myers and E. Clarence Jones. From 1909 to 1912 the club was run by a Spanish gentleman.

The new club president and host E. Clarence Jones, who took over as club president the same year at the request of his predecessor, Don Oscar de Heeren, guaranteed the prize money in 1912 amounting to 10,000 Goldmark, which at that was the equivalent to GBP 500 or USD 2,500.

Edward Clarence Jones

Edward Clarence Jones (1865-1926) was a successful banker in New York and Philadelphia who made a considerable fortune by advising wealthy clients. When he died in 1926 his obituary listed - on one hand - the list of his seemingly sinister interests in ships, railways, gas, electricity and telephone companies, and anything else needed for a balanced portfolio. On the other hand a list of mourners which read like New York's Who's Who. The New York Times even forgot to mention his young, probably also mourning, widow.



Edward Clarence Jones

Jones, a native of New York, spent his professional and private life in the Big Apple at least when he was not travelling. In total, he had the choice of no less than 17 clubs, including four golf clubs, several yacht and fishing clubs, racing and aviation clubs, as well as art and political clubs. In Paris he was a member at La Boulie, St. Cloud, Ile de Puteaux and the Cercle du Bois de Boulogne. In Baden-Baden, he was not only playing golf, but also a member of the International Club, which operated the horse racing track in Iffezheim since 1858



E.Clarence Jones 12 HP Benz Tonneau

At a very early stage he also got interested in automobilism. As early as 1902 he was proud owner of a Benz Tonneau with 12 hp. In this car he took he competed in a 100-mile race against, among others, John Jacob Astor IV (that's the Astor who went down with the Titanic!).

As the founder and president of the American Embassy Association Jones caused the US government to buy houses for their diplomatic missions in the world's capital cities. The reason for this is as simple as obvious. By holding their own properties, also non-millionaires should be able to serve their country as a representative of the American people (speech by President Taft at the National Board of Trade on January 26, 1910). The Executive Committee included such influential entrepreneurs such as Charles the German-born entrepreneurs Oelrichs. Charles and Gustav Schwab as well as Bertram De Nullycruger, who, like the Vanderbilts and Roosevelt, came from one of the oldest Dutch family.

Through his varied interests and activities Jones probably knew the high society of the American east coast like no one else. He was a gentleman who not only took on a different kind of generosity, but who was always there when the support of new initiatives made it necessary. When in June 1921 the "McGregor Links" (18 holes, 6,647 yards) was built at his weekend retreat Saratoga Springs / N.Y., he became one of three vice presidents. Two years earlier, however, he was already a founding member and vice president of the legendary Everglades Club in Palm Beach, which will be discussed later.

The 1913 US Open

In a preliminary report for the 1913 US Open, Henry Leach (1874-1942, editor of Golf Illustrated and the British edition of Spalding's Golf Guide, author of several golfing books) reported in "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News", about the September tournament in Brookline, In which, alongside Harry Vardon, Ted Ray and Wilfried Reid also the French Arnaud Massy and Louis Tellier were to take part. Leach mentioned that reigning US Open Champion McDermott, the first US-born golfer to win the US Open, was able to become the first American to finish in the money ranks at The Open Championship.

At The Open McDermott took a tied fifth place together with Jerseyman Thomas Renouf receiving a prize money of £ 7 10s. The open winner J.H. Taylor received £ 50 (for the win at the German Open in 1912 he received £ 130). A week before the tournament, Leach wrote in the "Sketch" that it was generally assumed that one of the two British players will win.

Nevertheless things had changed since the Mc Dermott's first Open appearance in Hoylake 1912. His performance at Shawnee-on-Delaware where he finished with 293 strokes after 4 rounds taking 13 strokes off Vardon certainly was an indication for the playing strength of the young man from Philadelphia. Together with Tom McNamara and Michael J. Brady he made up what was to be nicknamed the American triumvirate. Leach foresaw that the future struggle in golf was going to take place between the USA and Great Britain.

In February 1911 already an American owner of a department store had tried in vain to get Harry Vardon over to play some invitational golf tournaments in the US – at least that's the evidence from the files of the INS (Immigration and Naturalization Service). But in fact it was not

until August 1913 that Vardon and Ray were to cross the Atlantic. And then on Monday, September 22, 1913, the British press reported: "Vardon and Ray are beaten".

After four rounds at the 1913 US Open it was the only 20-year-old amateur player Francis Ouimet, the son of a Franco-Canadian father and an Irish rider mother, who was tied first with Vardon and Ray, at 304 strokes, so that a playoff had to be played.

In that playoff Ouimet played a fantastic 72 leaving no chance for the British opponents with Vardon scoring 77 and Ray 78. As an amateur player Ouimet got a gold medal whereas Vardon and Ray won £ 30 and £ 20 respectively. Compared to the tournaments in Great Britain and in Baden-Baden this was a seemingly modest prize money.



Louis Tellier 1913

The turbulence surrounding the playoff in general lead to forget that the only Frenchman in the field, Louis Tellier, finished tied fourth together with Jim Barnes, MacDonald Smith and Walter Hagen, who was actually of German descent. The highly praised McDermott had to be content with eighth place.

In 1900 the first US-visit of Harry Vardon was organized and sponsored by the well-known Boston sports article manufacturer, the Wright & Ditson Company, which had already engaged the Scottish immigrant Alexander H. Findlay in 1897 to develop the company's golf division. In addition to the hickory shafted Wright & Ditson

golf clubs nearly 200 golf courses in the US were designed by Findlay in the US - the first of his courses was built in 1887 in Nebraska.



Wright & Ditson's main shareholders (as silent partners) were the brothers Albert and James Walter Spalding from the Chicago based world-renowned manufacturers of sporting goods, whose name remains inseparable today with "Spalding", the legendary tennis ball (3 pieces in a tin box) but also the golf balls of the same name.

Wanamaker

However Findlay only truly became the father of American golf after he had started working for the Wanamaker Department Store (New York, Philadelphia). Both Thomas and Lewis Rodman Wanamaker, the golfing sons of John Wanamaker, had set up not only departments for the sale of golf equipment but by the beginning of autumn of 1914 also golf schools in which "the best golf professionals of Great Britain and the USA" (self-promotion) were teaching. Earlier Findlay had already vainly tried to teach the game to the company's patriarch John Wanamaker.

Vardon's second visit in the US was again organized by Alex Findlay and most certainly the Wanamakers had also their fingers in the game. At that time the Wanamakers had not only been in business with Wright & Ditson for a long time, but they also had gained relevant experience sponsoring overseas tournaments.

While Thomas B. Wanamaker was vice president at the Huntington Valley Country Club in Philadelphia, his brother Rodman mainly played his golf in France. During eight months of the year Rodman stayed abroad with the task of leading not only the department stores in Paris and London but also in order organize supplies for the US. It is said that during this time the

Wanamakers were, at least temporarily, the largest importers of luxury goods from French production into the US. Wanamaker is the first to import even large-scale art into the US.



Rodman Wanamaker (1927)

Rodman's inclination to live in France may have come from his origins. The ancestors of his ancestors experienced an eventful history. While Weißenburg (French: Wissembourg) at the Niederrhein, the home of his grandmother, now finally belonged to Alsace, his great-great-grandfather Johann Georg Wannemacher originated from Herbitzheim, which for a long time stood under French rule before became part of Bavaria in 1816 as a result of the Viennese Congress.

"Rod", as he was called by friends, was an 1886 Princeton graduate and very early he already showed sporting tendencies. In 1885 he belonged to the football team which won a much respected victory against Yale. After graduating from college he went to Paris and returning as a married man. With his first wife, Fernande Antonia, who died in 1900, he had two daughters and one son.

His commitment to arts, amongst other things as President of the American Art Association of Paris, was recognized by the French President in 1897 who appointed Rod as a Knight of the Honourable Legion. During the 1910 flood, which flooded many districts of Paris for six weeks, he took over the bread supply for the victim for a month which cost him more than \$ 6,000 in the first week already.

In July 1909 he married Violet Cruger, a beauty from the before mentioned New York family of Dutch origin. She now made the fortune of her life, because her father had lost the family wealth after getting married for a short third time to a waitress of Russian origin in Paris. Rodman Wanamaker was not only the most assured private individual (about £ 30,000,000) but also one of the richest men in the world.

Shortly before his daughter Fernanda got engaged to Arturo, who not only had a noble title as a count, but was at the same time originating from a wealthy Spanish home. The transatlantic wedding took place in Paris at the beginning of October.

As the spouse were of different faiths, they first got married in the Catholic Church of St Philippe du Roule and the confederation for life was then subsequently confirmed at a Protestant ceremony at the bride's residence on Avenue des Champs Elysées.

It is not known whether the legendary publisher and neighbour of the Wanamakers, Gordon Bennett (editor of the New York Herald) was present. It is much more likely, however, that Arturo's older brother, Don Oscar de Heeren, was present at the Wedding.

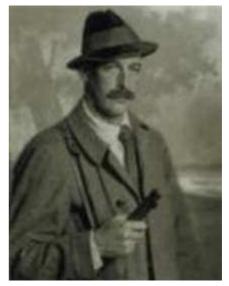
The Heeren family

The Heeren family was based in San Sebastian on the Spanish side of Pays Basque, but like the Wanamakers they also owned a magnificent villa in Biarritz. The Villa Duchâtel had belonged to the British Royal family before it was bought by Rodman Wanamaker. Subsequently a friendly relationship was maintained to the Royal family. In 1914, the French recalled that the Heeren family had German roots and forced them to sell their villa and leave the country. Oscar's grandfather Karl August Heeren came from the Hamburg merchant family of the same name, which was practically related to all the influential families of Hamburg (i.e. Schröder, Mutzenbecher, Merck etc.).

Between 1887 and 1892 Oscar enjoyed a careful education at Eton College, a British institution that formed many famous personalities. The year 1889 (upper school, fifth form, lower division) includes, among others, Granville George Leveson-Gower, 3rd Earl Granville (1872-1939), John Westmacott and James Audley Blyth (1874-1908), all of them interestingly involved with early golf in Germany. While John's father, the British engineer Percy Westmacott, was a founder of the Homburger Golf-Club in 1899 and later also a member of the Berlin Golf Club, it was James Blyth who married Jane Ethel Brunner in 1903. She was the daughter of Sir John T. Brunner, who not only donated the famous golden trophies still played out today once a year, but who was also presiding the Homburger Golf-Club as a president

Granville George, just one year older than Oscar, made a career as a diplomat leading him to Berlin again and again. There he belonged, with interruptions, to the board of the Berlin Golf Club until 1914.

It was in 1888 that the Biarritz Golf-Club was founded at the town in France where Oscar was born. With Englishman Willie Dunn a man was responsible for the design of the golf course who later immigrated to the US at the instigation of William Kissam Vanderbilt (1849-1920) giving the sport a significant influence there.



Oscar Heeren

Eton introduced Oscar Heeren to the world of sport and formed him into an accomplished gentleman.

In addition, he not only reported a patent for the stabilization of flying machines, but also in 1903 a patent for a golf club, which was said to have a flexible face instead of a rigid face. One hundred years later drivers with so-called trampoline effect were prohibited by the USGA & the R&A again proving that sometimes new inventions in golf are only returning ideas.



Curtiss Wanamaker Triplane

Oscar shared passions which were also indulged by Rodman Wanamaker. Before Wanamaker became more involved with golfing, he financed the construction of a four-engine three-decker (Wanamaker Triplane or Curtiss Model T), built by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company in 1915, and used as a reconnaissance aircraft in the war against Germany.

It is now obvious that the Heeren-Wanamaker family, seconded by American businessman E. Clarence Jones, are the originators of the Baden-Baden tournaments 1911 and 1912, which in England and abroad was immediately referred to as "German Open".

No more German Open 1913

There was no more "German Open" planned for the year 1913, as anyway it would have been very hard to surpass the 1912 events. After all the participants were not only refunded the starting money, but also provided free food and lodging in Baden-Baden.

Unfortunately the German Golf Association did not seize the opportunity to adopt the Baden-Baden tournaments in order to continue them. After having been awarded the Olympic Games at Berlin 1916 (in September 1912) the federation had different and other plans. After 1900 and 1904, an Olympic golf tournament was to be organized on a golf course specially designed for the event at Wannsee near Berlin.

Henry Leach still praised the Oberhof golf course as the most beautiful in Germany in October 1914, but otherwise did pull German golf into pieces. The idea of an Olympic golf tournament was flattered as superfluous nonsense by him. In April 1915 he protested to the responsible authorities at Berlin Golf Club that they would destroy the money of British and American members by buying war bonds. He foresaw that Germany would remain a golfer's no man's land not even taking it up with European neighbours like France or Belgium.

The PGA of America

One must conclude though that the general rehearsals for professional golf tournaments with an attractive field of players and a corresponding prize money had succeeded. However it took until the beginning of 1916 that Rodman Wanamaker took the initiative to create a national association of professional players, then and now known as the PGA of America.



Nevertheless during that time golf professionals were still treated as second class domestics by the golf clubs and those people to whom they taught the game. The members paid their golfing lessons only slowly or not at all and in the clubs they had to observe rules which for example prohibited them to enter the clubhouse unless they were instructed to do so. In addition the professionals had nothing to say with respect to the organization of championships. Also Wanamaker believed that golf professionals could enhance equipment sales if they formed an association.

Obviously the USGA did not want to lose their privilege to organize national championships and therefore was not amused when also prominent amateur players, such as Francis Ouimet, wanted to join in at the foundation of the Professional Golfers Association of America (PGA). In early 1916 the USGA therefore defined an amateur golfer and put six violations of the amateur code into print.

The feelings of American officials obviously did not differ significantly from those of their German Golf Association counterparts today.

At the invitation of department store magnate Rodman Wanamaker, a number of golf professionals and leading amateurs of the era gathered for a meeting at the Taplow Club, an informal meeting place for golfers at the Wanamaker department store in New York on Jan. 17, 1916.

There were old acquaintances and confidants from Baden-Baden times among the foundation members of the PGA. The common time had obviously not only been spent to play golf and celebrate, but also to make contacts. Even before the outbreak of the war Louis Tellier and his wife Ella, the sister of the Reid brothers, immigrated to the US. Arthur Reid left his English home in February 1915 while Brother Wilfried followed an offer from the industrialist Clarence Geist and became a professional at the Seaview Golf Club (Galloway / New Jersey).



George Fotheringham

Also George Fotheringham left South Africa and settled in Pennsylvania. James Hepburn (former secretary of the British PGA), like Fotheringham a son of Carnoustie, also came to the US in 1915. However, he was unable to redeem his ticket for the Lusitania as the ship was sunk by a German submarine a week before his planned departure.

He became the professional of the most famous National Golf Links in Southampton (New York) until 1928. Like Gilbert Nicholls he was a member of the PGA's founding committee, whose formal formation took place on April 10, 1916, at Hotel Martinique (New York).

Joe Mitchell from Cleveland, who had already immigrated to the US in 1897 after his first engagement at the newly founded Berlin Golf Club, was another one of the founders. A total of 78 professionals and 35 amateurs were included in the list of foundation members of the PGA, when the formal formation took place on April 10, 1916, at Hotel Martinique on Broadway and West 32nd Street in New York City.



The Rodman Wanamaker Trophy

At the Taplow Club Rodman Wanamaker offered to provide a Silver Cup for the PGA Championship and US\$ 2.500 towards the purse. In fact in mid-October 31 professionals who had previously gone through sectional qualifiers competed in match-play format, which was used until 1957 before changing to stroke-play, at the Siwanoy Country Club on Long Island, New York.



Jim Barnes

In the finals it was the British born Jim Barnes who became the first-ever winner of the PGA championship – he defended his title in 1919. Barnes took home a diamond medal and US\$ 500 from the total purse of US\$ 2,580. It was the first

time that the prize money of 1912 in Baden-Baden was exceeded.

Palm Beach

One year after the foundation of the PGA the USA is at war with Germany. Many of the new American golf professionals were examined and some also drafted for war service. With Harry Fulford and Jack White two participants of the German Open of 1912 were serving in the ranks of the British troops.

European holiday resorts were now inaccessible for years. While Biarritz, Cannes and Paris managed to once again build on the old traditions after the great war, the spa resorts in Germany are no longer worth a trip for the wealthy and affluent Americans and British.

At that time the Americans truly fell in love with a small coastal town north of Miami. Palm Beach had been a popular holiday destination since the mid-nineties of the nineteenth century already. The mild climate was not only beneficial to health, but also allowed for outdoor activities all year round. After the war, it became the meeting point of the American upper class, which built generous country houses, partly also used throughout the whole year.



Alexander Revell at Chicago GC.

At Palm Beach the energetic club founder E. Clarence Jones was joined by the Astor, Vanderbilt and Geist families.

Furthermore there were James Watson Gerard, US ambassador and honorary president of the Berlin Golf Club from 1913-1917), as well as Alexander Hamilton Revell Sr., owner of a large furniture retail company and winner of the 1911 German Amateur Championship in Baden-Baden, which was ignored by the German Golf Association.

Conclusion

In August 2017, the best players of the PGA, European and Japan Golf Tour will meet at Quail Hollow Club in Charlotte, North Carolina to play for a total prize money of 10.5 million dollars. One hundred years after the foundation of the PGA their Championship is still the most highly endowed golf tournament and the PGA Tour can be considered as the world's largest golfing stage.

So far Bernhard Langer has been the most successful German professional golfer on the largest golf stage in the world since 1985 when he won his first of two Master Tournaments. At home he was a five time winner of the German Open Championship.

25 years after Langer's first success Martin Kaymer became the second German to win a Major golf tournament. He became the first German to win the Rodman Wanamaker Trophy in 2010 at Whistling Straits. This was followed four years later and 100 years after Henry Leach cursed German golfing with a US Open title won at Pinehurst No.2. This makes us think that perhaps the "German Open" should be re-erected sooner than later, so that even the Claret-Jug can be won by a German in the not too distant future.

In September 2017, the German Hickory Golf Society will again care for golfing traditions with the then 9th edition of the German Hickory Championship. The matches will be played on 29th and 30th of September over the links of Golfclub Feldafing directly adjacent to Lake Starnberg in Bavaria. The again traditional competition "Germans against foreigners" will be played as a match-play on Friday, whereas the German Hickory Champion and the German Ladies Hickory Champion will be determined on Saturday in single stroke-play over 18 holes.

Text translated from Germanby Christoph Meister, Feb.2017

Early golf in the Netherlands: The example of the Keppelse Golfclub (Earlier "Enghuizen")



By Albert Bloemendaal Msc

Albert is presenting here the historic Keppelse Golf Club Enghuizen, the name of the castle on which territory the club was initially established. It is a typical story from the early days in golf when enthusiasm for the new sport could take preference over finding the most suitable ground to play it on.

Golfclub ENGHUIZEN

An original way to start a golf club

The story of how golf clubs came into existence in the twentieth century, sometimes deserves another look. Where in the later years of 1850 golf took the lively interest of hundreds of thousands in Great Britain, on the Continent golf still enjoyed very limited interest. And where golf did find a more lively start, participation remained very limited. Twenty-five years after the first golf clubs came into being, there were no more than ten to twenty courses per country. And even those began on a very modest scale. Fifty years later near the beginning of WW II golf still enjoyed only a very limited interest.

We, modern golfers, who now talk about a short par four when we mean just 325 metres, still wonder what made it so complicated then in those early days. Early golf is therefore interesting if not amusing to us modern golfers. Reading the story of the coming into existence of one early golf club in the Netherlands may sketch an example. What makes the story so interesting almost amusing, was the innocence of these early initiators in what it should take to effectively create a golf facility.

We use the expression "golf facility" as "golf course" had yet a long way to go.



Coming into existence.

It was in the year 1926 when a society of well settled "burgers" in eastern Netherlands, suggested that in their circles they should have their own golf facility.

Even though already some thirty years earlier at a nearby location, a similar initiative among related friends and family had created the third golf club in the Netherlands: The Rosendaelsche.

As was not uncommon in those days when land was mostly owned privately, usually by members of land owning families, membership of a golf club might be spread over more than one facility. In this case on land in the Rhine valley in the eastern part of the Netherlands near Arnhem. A part of the country that would forever have its name known across the world after the film "A bridge too far" became famous.

Indeed, the two golf courses in that part of the country, came right in the way of advancing, or retreating armies. The battle of Arnhem in 1944 would forever go into history as one of the fiercest and dramatic battles of WW II.

It is pretty hard for us, golfers of the twenty first century to think back on what was required in those early days. Roads in that specific area could be dated from the days of the roman armies. But early 1900 not much had yet happened in the way of serious road construction. So, small wonder that thirty years after creating the nearby Rosendaelsche in 1895, a new initiative arose for another course just twenty-five kilometres to the east.

On January 14, 1926, some members of the local landowning aristocracy, sent an invitation to interested parties for a meeting on Enghuizen Castle, the seat of *Marguerite Christine Countess van Regteren Limpurg née Baroness van Heeckeren van Enghuizen*. The objective of the meeting being explained as: "In the desire to create a golfclub." The invitation drew no less than sixty-one interested persons.



The initiators did not dawdle and went on preparing the formalities so that already on January 23 the new golf club could be considered

in existence. Complete with elected board members of the newly created club.

Typically, no mention of official registration could be found in public documents. Decision taken, fact considered established, that was the manner of those days. In first instance the new club was named "Golf club Enghuizen", after the castle on which ground it was projected.

As practice would show, just the desire to create a golf club with a suitable golf course did not quite fit possibilities. The way those early clubs developed and fared is one more example of the lackadaisical manner in which private initiatives in those days were taken into practice.

Which makes the following ninety years of the club's history such an interesting story. Though as the progress of its development will show, with sometimes more daring initiative than practical knowledge of how and where. And not to forget: at what cost!



The first steps.

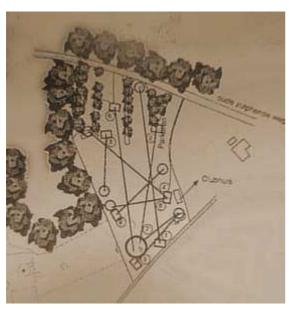
Reading about the way the new project was undertaken one cannot be but amazed at the innocence of the initiators. Although the land made available by the Countess enveloped an area of a mere three hectares, they succeeded in setting out a nine hole "course".

There was no indication yet of true fairways nor of anything that would resemble something near to what we know as "greens". In effect it remained meadowland on which actually cattle could be grazing. When one wished to play, the cows had to be accommodated elsewhere. Greens had to be protected from the cows with barbed wire.

Still one must be aware, that play was yet limited to one or two times per week. To early golfers this was not all that uncommon, as thirty years earlier the meanwhile well developed "Haagsche" had started the very same way. Be it that they could use a dozen hectares more. The project meanwhile remained on such a small and underdeveloped scale that membership suffered.

Then one of the members, the Baron van Pallandt, succeeded in making a new possibility available. He had been secretary of the Rosendaelsche fifteen years. But then after he had moved east in 1924 he made some of his land available for a new seat of the young golf club. Be it hat that "possibility" amounted altogether to just a little less than five hectares. Which made it clear that it would take a great deal of imagination to satisfy members' desire which was to have a true nine-hole course on this limited space.

But then Mr. A.A. del Court van Krimpen, a family relation of Baron van Pallandt and known for his participation in creating the Rosendaelsche, was asked whether he might see what was possible.



Del Court van Krimpen, though still having his doubts, succeeded with much imagination in projecting nine holes on this limited area with a total length of 1647 meters. The longest hole being 280 and the short par three 93 meters. In order to have that function as a real nine-hole course, fairways had to cross on many points. With the consequence however that players had to be acutely aware of play in progress on more than twenty-seven places!

The story goes that when an English sports journalist was invited to play with some members, his is reputed to have commented that: this must be the most dangerous course in the world."

It must indeed have been challenging to play that course with balls flying in all directions and still arriving unharmed at the 18th. The course designer must have had many a sleepless night doubting whether it would ever function properly.

However, during the years, members got accustomed to that particular situation and so far as records go, head injuries seem to have been very limited. Meanwhile the quality of fairways and greens improved steadily so that play really did resemble true golf.



Then: A Clubhouse.

With improving membership and usage of the "course", the need for a clubhouse became apparent. After all, one did not come for just playing nine – or more – holes. Membership had meanwhile risen to over one hundred though the number of actual players remained around a dozen or so. It resembled more or less club atmosphere of those days. A golf club then was just as much a social commodity as it was a place for playing golf. So a clubhouse was made part of the facility as the club could not go on using facilities of the castle. It had given the club the title: Smallest club with the largest clubhouse.

Many an ambitious plan for a proper clubhouse was presented. But again, that made members realise they had one more practical problem: how to realise that on the limited space available even for a modest design.

That small problem was resolved by one of the members who owned a wood construction company. Judging from pictures of that period, calling it a clubhouse might be a bit exaggerated. There was neither electricity nor fresh water supply. Still it would serve for twenty years.! As a blessing in disguise might count that when in the years '40 - '44 warring armies passed through the area, there was not much to be destroyed.



Then in 1952 with a new clubhouse, albeit still without electricity or running water, the club found it a moment to alter the name in "Keppelse Golfclub" after the village the golf course found its base in. It would however always retain the atmosphere of a "club in the country" as it still took years till basic facilities were installed. Till that time members would be happy with the intimate atmosphere of easy chairs and candlelight. Particularly when they were enjoying their glass of "jenever" of wine.

For this latter service, they suitably forgot to ask formal permission. Something which in those days might be arranged without too much fuss. The fact that for a goodish part members belonged to the regional aristocracy, may have helped.

The club progressed further with both ladies' and gentlemen members figuring in the top of the national competition and more than once becoming national champions too. But as for atmosphere the club represented for years its origin: a veritable "country club".

In spite of a membership whose names could be traced in the national register of the aristocracy, members insisted to run their clubhouse bar by themselves. Just as they would climb on the motor lawn mower or look after anything else that might be needed for the keep-up of the

green. It made the club a gem in the national world of country golf and was loved for it. Any real golfer wanted to enjoy the rare atmosphere of that vintage country club

Through the following years the clubhouse, meanwhile equipped with electricity and running water, made additional extensions to accommodate among others the administration. But service at the bar would always remain a case for the members themselves.

However, "The times they were a-changing" as the song went in that period. When playing in the national competition, the younger generation became used to play on 27 hole courses with clubhouses duly representing that status.

So from 1985 now sixty years in existence, the great changes would take place. After a first extension in 1985 followed by another in 1991 plans for a definitive extension to 18 holes were accepted as being inevitable. So, when one of the farmers in the area quit his business, plans for the true extension could be turned into practice.

Still many obstacles had to mastered, indeed times had been a-changing. But after years of deliberations and uncertainty, the addition of nine new holes could be celebrated in 2011. The club could now enjoy full international status. To make the make-over complete, a new clubhouse up to that standard was included in a total make-over.

Members of the older days may still miss the unique and intimate atmosphere they had enjoyed for so long. Still they do agree that to form part of a modern golfing society those changes were inevitable.

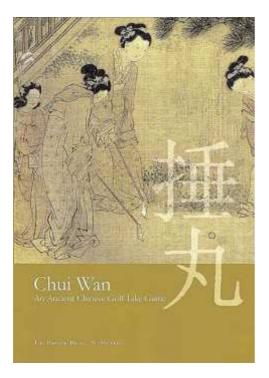
That does not take away the feeling of nostalgia which may still be felt by those who once enjoyed the unique atmosphere of the old golf club: the way it used to be.



See also pictures on 3rd cover page.

Reading the greens





Chui Wan. An Ancient Chinese Golf-Like Game. By Anthony Butler, David Hamilton & al. The Partick Press, St Andrews.

Last summer, during the EAGHC AGM lectures in Denmark, our members got the privilege of discovering an extremely brilliant presentation by David Hamilton of a research which has been conducted by St Andrews University and Cambridge scholars on the mysterious early Chinese game of Chi-Wan. The team members are: Anthony Butler, David Hamilton, John Monfett, Chuan Gao and Pr. Wuzong Zhou. This interesting balance between very different experiences and knowledge was the key element for making this giant step in understanding the game of Chui Wan.

Our readers certainly remember a paper we published a few years ago in Golfika Magazine #8 (Summer 2011) entitled "Did Yuan Dinasty bring golf game into Europe" by Wu Linqi. It was a first introduction to the game of Chui-Wan

to most of our members and it created a real interest. So we are extremely pleased to present today this book which gives a complete overview on this game. Especially fundamental, is the second chapter "Abridged rules and guidance for playing *Chui Wan*" which gives the complete set of 32 rules governing the game. Also chapters four and six provide comprehensive comparison between the Chinese game and modern golf and other stick-and-ball games in Europe, such as colf, kolf, jeu de mail, crosse and others.

The last chapter is a complete translation of the Wan Jing, or "ball manual". It is a book of rules, written by Ning Zhi, first published in 1282, which is still existing. This chapter seems more dedicated to the researcher as it presents the original text and, clearly, one of the difficulties in studying this game is that ancient Chinese is very different from the modern one.

九段上卷	War Jing (1) Vol 1
承式食幣一	Chapter 1. Inheriting Traditional Rules
接及之制、企式为上、植 式次之。 语式治之。 (編表 上述、是正理用、 即等率。 经收令施、周斯中级、交易不 境、用用中级、资格等更添。 用印度及。 影子平均也。)	There are regulations for Chai Won. ¹⁰ It is the best if players fully follow the regulations. It is not good \$\$ glayers fully follow the regulations. It is not good \$\$ glayers increase some of the regulations. Anyone violates the regulations should be expelled from the game. The regulations in pulsar is that a player was first them and pursaise the residues all cooling of play and then layers the originates of the game. They must have been been been to expect of the game. They must not playing back and forth and meeting other players on the playing above. Support must not get anyo when they have not anyone in the player players and the get anyone through giving other players must not get anyon when they have anyone of the players and the get anyone of when they was Anyone through girthey plantars or anyon on the flow. Anyone through girthey plantars or anyon on the flow. In our making in the plantars or anyon on the flow.
让荣蒙篇。(让人先指译人。 你们也就算。)	Throw the balls to see who has the first hit. Let others those the ball first set of policenss. The person who throws the further has first stroke of the gates.)
志様収算。 (でや主体的、は 省一名、元世明河、)	Forgetting to bring a Cuan club is an offence. ⁽¹⁾ of a player has no Cuan club to use, he toos one taken. No Eagle-back stak Inada to the same consequence. In loss one taken. ⁽¹⁾
間动为由。(#LM上交交 法当风收动,当形风高。如节 作风高、或自家动态、亦并行 了。)	If the fall moves it counts as a stroke, (A hall is place on a brow, if the ball review axis from the bare decision of value, it is known as blown off from pace. If it is not the case of brown of or the ball is extend by the places, both account as a stroke, if
对数不易。(《经验》等,不成 快事。或药快用体表F5子者。 亦如唯一句。)	After selecting a club to play with, the player cannot change it, by a set pereltief to though club per letters fitting the tust. Explayer changes club and removes an obstacle in from of the bott, he loos one taken.)
李令寶式, 得不可刻。(他 人別的, 玄岩以表子在助者, 是 始一省, 球儿打次离子, 用薛 担当者, 输一等。)	Disobeying the regulations and ignoring the traditional style of play should be purched without forgineness. We as example, a player liver or object to the control of the control of the color of the c

This book is easily available on Amazon at a modest price of less than 18€.

11th EAGHC Annual General Meeting 2016

Danish Golf Museum





Group photo (partial): Patrick Massion, Viktor Cleve, David Hamilton, Doris Cleve, Huguette Kazmierczak, Poul-Erik Jensen, Georg Kittel, Virginie Massion, Mika Hjorth, Leif and Elsa Einarsson, Robin Bargman, JBK, Czeslaw Kruk, Christoph Meister, John Hanna, Christian Juel, Wilma van Rijn, Erik Madsen, Dius Lennon.

As usual, most of the participants arrived on the day before the meeting started, and to start we had a nice dinner on Wednesday 31st of August in the hotel hosting the Danish Golf Museum at Vejle. On Thursday morning, a first trading session took place in the hotel, so as soon as our members were arriving, they could immediately dive into golf memorabilia.

The proper meeting started at 2pm with a presentation by David Hamilton on early Chinese golf (chiu wan). Our readers certainly remember a paper which has been published here a few years ago by one of our Chinese members. This time, the study was made by a group of academic researchers, with various expertise, including old Chinese language. This lecture was a great introduction to their founding and is now completed by a book which we are briefly presenting in the literary section of this magazine. After the Far East, it was local history by Christoph Meister, who reminded us that James the 4th of Scotland was the son of Margaret of Denmark (1456-1486). But the royal connections in Cannes - and Grand Duke Michael – were probably more relevant. The first

Continental European open, played in Fanoe, 1901 was another milestone. A good summary can be found in the last Golfika Magazine (#18). After Denmark, Dius Lennon, presented his research on the history of golf in Belgium, profusely illustrated with postcards. A book, by Dius, which should be the achievement point of this work, is currently in progress.



Poul-Erik Jensen & Christian Juel

After the group photo (see above – but, note that, as usual, several members missed the point) we had our proper AGM. As no election was planned this year, it was a pretty short one. The key points we keep in this summary are: actions

with the *Musée National du Sport* in Nice, a donation and also a preparation of an event for the Ryder Cup. Golfika-Magazine had a special issue (in addition to the regular one) funded by our friend and member John Lovell. This special issue, on Golf in Europe, had a very nice cover, particularly original, by Viktor Cleve – representing the whole of Europe as a golf course!

For the third year in a row, the number of members being up to date with their subscription is steady. We remind that we look more for quality and friendship that quantity.

During the meeting a discussion started on building up a virtual museum and immediately raised the question of property. If the images are openly offered in high definition, they can be stolen easily and the owner of the rights may be deprived from possible revenues. On the contrary, if definition is low, then the interest is modest. We would appreciate to receive comments from our readers and any experience which could be shared would be highly appreciated.

We also decided that the next venue of the EAGHC will be held in St Andrews, and John Hanna, with the help and support of David Hamilton, will take care of this organisation. The meeting will be extended by one day more than usual, due to the exceptional interest of the place.

At 6pm, after a welcome speech, Poul-Erik and Christian Juel offered a very nice buffet-dinner in the Golf Museum. We can just say that it was not only of very generous and high quality one, but it was also especially friendly. Many people were either standing or sitting, but all were appreciating the quality of the items displayed in the museum as well as the food offered on the tables. After a few beers, most of our members continued their discussions until late in the evening.

The second day meeting started at 10am with another trading session and Robin Bargmann presented his research on the Sealy painting (Pau Golf Club). After the lunch, Mr Erik Madsen held a lecture on "Links, now and then" adding some information on the history of golf in Denmark and especially Fanoe. After a break this was followed by a presentation of the Early domination of Ulster Lady Golfers, by John

Hanna and JBK closed the set with a brief history of golf in Nice.

The Gala dinner was set on Friday evening – so we had more attendees than usual, as some members were only joining for the hickory event on the next day. As an aperitif to his dinner, Christian Juel organized a complementary lecture on whisky testing ("to be drunk with moderation", as we all understood).

Very early Friday morning a bus picked up the hickory players to bring them to Fanoe for the 2016 Danish Open Hickory Championship which at the same time counted as the first round of the EAGHC European Hickory Championship 2016. About 1h15 after leaving Munkebjerg Hotel the bus drove onto the car ferry at Esbjerg harbour. A few miles on the sea, then the bus drove of the ferry again to drop the hickory players in front of Fanoe Links Club house.



The hickory players had a lovely day playing over one of the oldest and certainly most original links courses on the European continent. The course, a true gem stretching through the dunes of Fanoe Island in a very Scottish manner, offered some splendid views from elevated tees.



Golf was also played. Perry Somers truly mastered this rather tricky course adding yet another title to his collection - with 73 strokes he played the best gross round. Mika Hjorth from Finland finished as best gross amateur with 86 strokes winning the Fanoe Champion Trophy.

Petra Dudzus from Berlin-Wannsee won the ladies net category with 72 net strokes whereas Svante Hansson won the gentlemen net category with 73 strokes. Britta Nord, as usual, played the best ladies gross round.

It must be said that even though the course doesn't look too long on the scorecard, there were only 5 players with less than 90 strokes, another 11 players manage to play in the 90s, whereas the rest of the field, about 25 players, needed more than 100 strokes to get around the old lady.

Unfortunately life was not to become easier the next day. Heavy rain was pouring down the hotel windows when the hickory players got up on Sunday morning to play the second round of hickory golf at historic Kolding Golf Club for the EAGHC European Hickory Champion title.

Given the heavy rain at Kolding the second round was shortened to 9 holes. Again Perry played the lowest gross 9-hole score (43) also securing the EAGHC European Hickory Champion title. Britta Nord secured the ladies title with a 9-hole score of 48. Best net players after 27 holes was Svante Hansson from Sweden, whereas Gertraud Hofer from Austria won the net ladies trophy.



Christoph Meister, Gertraud Hofer, Perry Somers, Britta Nord and Svante Hansson at Kolding GC

Again we would like to thank Poul-Erik and Christian not only for organising this truly wonderful event but also for their Danish hospitality.

We hope to see as many of you as possible at St. Andrews in 2017.

The picture at the bottom of the page shows the players at Fanoe.





Hickory Golf in 2017

The 2017 Hickory season in Continental Europe will take off with the **Dutch Golf Museum Open Hickory Tournament** on April 22nd, 2017, at Landgoed Blijenbeek. This is also an excellent opportunity to visit the Dutch Golf Museum which is on site. The next airport is Weeze just behind the boarder on the German side. Please check http://www.golfmuseum.nl or contact John Ott directly.

On June 9th to 11th, 2017 the **International Polish Hickory Golf Championship** will be played at Modry Las southeast of Szczecin, 240km or a 2h30 drive from Berlin-Tegel airport. Certainly a very good opportunity to play this Gary Player designed course with hickories. Contact Sofia.Lelakowska@hickorworld.co.uk.

Two weeks later (Saturday, 24.6.2017) the **Austrian Hickory Championship** will be played at Salzkammergut Golfclub, Bad Ischl, some 30km east of Salzburg. Some of you will remember the beautiful golf course from when we had our EAGHC annual meeting there some years ago. Check: http://www.hickorygolf.at

This year's **Swedish Hickory Championship** will be played at Västerås Golfklubb (founded 1931), 110km north west of Stockholm on **August 5th and 6th 2017.** For more information pls. contact Mats Widen on info@golfhistoriska.se or check http://www.golfhistoriska.se/kontakt

The Fürstliche Hickory Golfclub Reuß will play its **1st Reuß Hickory Open** on Sunday, August 13th, 2017 at Burkersdorf, Gera in Thuringia right in the centre of Germany. Visiting Hickory golfers are most welcome and should contact info@golfclub-gera.de to register or inquire for any further information.

The 3rd European Links Hickory Championship will be played on 25th/26th of August 2017 at Budersand golf course on the beautiful German North Sea Island of Sylt. We are again expecting a strong group of Swiss players for this event. For further information or to register please contact golf@gc-budersand.de or check http://www.gc-budersand.de/greenfee/turniere.

September will see the 8th edition of the **International Dutch Hickory Open** played over Ullerberg Links, a truly unique private golf course from the 1920 still owned by the Waller family, who are great hosts to the Hickory comminity. The event will be played on September 15th/16th 2017. For more information http://www.ullerberg.nl/IDHO.

The 9the edition of the German Hickory Championsship will move to Bavaria for the first time where we will play at historic Feldafing Golfclub just on the shores of Lake Starnberg some 30km south of Munich. The event will start with the allready traditional Matchplay Germans vs. Foreigners on Friday 29th of September 2017. On Saturday 30th of September 2017 the German Hickory Championship will be played over 18 holes strokeplay. Contact info@germanalso hickory.com. Please http://www.german-hickory.com for updated information (indicate your home club and hcp).

Some of the players from Feldafing have already booked their flights from Munich to Scotland for Sunday, Oct 1st 2017 in order to play at the **World Hickory Open 2017** (WHO) at Kilspindie Golf Club, where for the first time ever iniatiator Lionel Friedman will be missed. Please see http://www.worldhickoryopen.com for information update. This year the WHO starts on the evening of Sunday, October 1st, 2017 until Saturday, October 6th, 2017.

The hickory season 2017 will finish off with the **Open Danish Hickory Championship** which will be played at beautiful Royal Copenhagen Golf Club (http://www.kgkgolf.dk/). The golf course is surrounded by the former Royal hunting grounds and the golfer regularly finds himself surrounded by some of the 2,000 roaring deer populating the area. The tournament will be played on Saturday, 21st of October 2017. Please also see http://www.danishhickory.com/

There are a number of interesting hickory eventy planned in Switzerland 2017. Please see https://www.swisshickorygolf.ch

Text Christoph Meister, Feb.2017



Actual views of the Keppelse Golfclub (Earlier "Enghuizen").



Next page: A rare real-photographic postcard featuring Tom Morris August 23rd, 1905, J. Patrick

