



Two old Ryder Cup programmes (from an EAGHC member)

golfika



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The front cover of Golfika Magazine n°22 is after a painting by Viktor Cleve. Viktor kindly painted this picture after a very moving photograph of Lally. He added all his admiration to Lally in this art-work.

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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President's words

David Hamilton



I'm just back home from our highly successful meeting at Pau. It is a gracious town and we all know of the great heritage of the Pau golf club, going back to its foundation, as the first in Europe, in 1856. Before that, some Scottish soldiers (who never travelled without their clubs) may have played earlier while at Pau in 1814 when chasing Napoleon back to France. Probably camping on the river banks, they felt quite at home on this inviting inland 'linksland'. It was great to be on a course so familiar to us through the Sealy series of paintings, and it was an even greater thrill to see the original paintings on the wall in the Pau club's little heritage/meeting room. Reproductions do not convey the vitality of these oil paintings. The names on the old prizewinner's boards in the room were a reminder of how golf was spread to Europe by the British great, good and nouveau riche, wintering or even settling in southern France for health and recreation.



As ever, JBK and his wife Huguette were our genial organisers throughout the meeting and it featured our usual style of presentations and unrushed discussion periods.



Also unhurried was lunch outside in the delightful autumn weather. There was challenging golf on the course and adding to this was the extension of the meeting to Biarritz, recreating the coach journey for the famous Kilmaine Cup match between the two clubs starting in 1894. There we learned of the evolution of the Biarritz course and its earlier adventurous holes to and from the beach. They made us very welcome and again we had lunch and golf in glorious weather.

We all now understand more about French golf, past and present, and its honoured place was firmly emphasised the following week by the successful Ryder Cup in the majestic setting of the Le Golf National.

Back home in Scotland we had high winds and rain. This means that we northern members would be delighted, sometime in the future, to return for a meeting in one of the historic south of France golfing venues.

Editor's Corner

Stéphan Filanovitch



Dear EAGHC members,
What a great month!

Our annual meeting in Pau and Biarritz was wonderful. An exceptional welcome at the Pau Golf Club, a very good atmosphere, a nice weather, everything came together to make our AGM 2018 a memorable event.

Many thanks to the « *Ligue de Golf de Nouvelle Aquitaine* » and her President, Mrs Roro Basset for its support, without forgetting Jean-Loup Lacombe, president of the Pau GC (see article on page 11).

And, at the end of the month, a superb victory in the Ryder Cup! Europe defeats USA at Le Golf National to regain the trophy. A postcard was edited by our Association, thanks to Alexis Orloff who provided us with the fantastic picture. Many thanks Alexis!



Yes, September was definitively a great month!

So, let's go in this new issue.

From JBK, a tribute to Lally Segard, our Honorary President who just passed away in March. A great lady.

Then, we report on our recent meeting, which was a great success.

With John Hanna, you will discover the unveiling of the headstone of Jamie Anderson, a three times winner of the Open. John got sick just before our meeting and, sadly, was unable to attend. Hope to see you soon John.

Bill Anderson, who came to Pau, presents what was the Franco-American golf connection at "*La Belle Époque*".

Michael Sheret brings us a new look with his article on team matches in golf.

JBK is introducing us to an underestimated champion, Auguste Boyer, and gives revelation about his first name and surname.

If you were not present at our AGM, Robin writes on the enigmatic Bobby Boreel – who was a member of the Pau G C.

From Daniel Quanz, you will have the history of golf in Bavaria, an interesting article and also a book.

Finally, always my two kind reminders: we are still looking for new articles, even short. It is very important that we get papers from different sources, to increase the scope we are covering. And, when writing about the magazine, please, avoid to use any specific name (Stéphan or JBK) but always use this email: editor@golfika.com

In Memoriam Lally Segard A short tribute

By JBK (Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak)



Just before last issue of Golfika Magazine was to be sent to the printer, we got the sad news that Lally Segard passed away. If Lally's name is so high in the sky of golfers – ladies and gents – she will be always present in the heart of EAGHC members as she was since the very first day, our strongest supporter; and she kindly accepted to be our Honorary President. Her feats are so numerous and prestigious that books were written on her life. Modestly, we shall add only a few lines as a proof of friendship and respect. RIP.

Lally Vagliano

Lally was born on April 4th, 1921 and her official first name was Dorothée, but she always preferred to be named Lally, so we shall continue here. Her mother was Barbara Allen, an American lady and Lally's father was André Vagliano, born in the South of France (Marseille) in 1896 – he will die in 1971.

Her parents were both active members of the French golfing life as her father was President of the French Golf Federation and several times French golf champion, and her mother long time captain of the French golf team.

She had a sister, Sonia, fifteen months younger, who was also a good golf player. She was far from reaching Lally's level, but Lally always pretended that her sister was a keener golfer than she. And the progress made by Lally was due to the will of beating her sister.

Both Lally and Sonia learned golf at Compiègne (sadly the golf had disappeared this year to give more space to the racecourse) before being members at Chantilly and Morfontaine.

It seems that the first international matches played by the Vagliano sister were in the "Girls", in 1935. Lally was only 14 years old, and Sonia 13. The Scotsman¹ is writing:

"The French "invasion" was repelled in the defeat of both daughters of Madame Vagliano who was captain of this year's French ladies' team. Mlle Sonia Vagliano, despite laying her opponent, Miss Mary Bown, a stymie on each of the last two greens, lost by 2 and 1 and Mlle Lally Vagliano was beaten in the second round after an exciting match with Miss Joan Pemberton who was 4 down with six holes to play, but who won the game on the last green."



Lally with her sister Sonia and their mother, 1935.

The following year, the two sisters were present again at the competition. Sonia played brilliantly in the first round nevertheless, Lally was the only overseas player to survive the first and second rounds of the girls' open golf championship at Stoke Poges.²



¹ *The Scotsman*, 5 September 1935.

² *Dundee Courier*, 10 September 1936



The French team for the Vagliano Cup 1937. From left to right: Mlle Kapferer, Mme J. Barton, Mlle F. Tollon, Mme J. Gaveau, Mme A. Strauss, Mlle Lally Vagliano, Mme Vagliano (captain), Mme R. Lacoste.

On May 28, 1937, at Pulborough, she was just 16, when she played for the first time in the Vagliano Cup (see above). The French team was beaten again, but it should have been a great training for Lally as a few months later she would start a great list of successes.

On September 1st, 2nd and 3rd, she was back at Pulborough and played in the annual “Father and Daughter” foursome match play competition. She won tournament³, beating J. S. Ruttle and Miss M. Ruttle in the final by 3 and 2 (see picture below).

“Mlle Lally Vagliano, sixteen years old French player, who is returning to school in October, won the girls' open golf championship by defeating Miss Peggy Edwards, eighteen years old Manchester holder of the title by five and four in the final at Stoke Poges Slough, yesterday. Miss Edwards could not keep up with the powerful hitting of her rival and four down at the ninth she had to admit defeat five holes later. Lally, who was the youngest of the four survivors when the last day's play began, takes the cup to France for the first time since Miss Diana Esmond won it in 1926.



Lally with the “Father & Daughter” trophy.

A few days later, September 8, 9 and 10, Lally was winning the Girls.

We could read in the Aberdeen Press and Journal the report of the success of Lally in the “Girls”:



Lally smiling after her victory in the Girls, 1937
Results:
Semifinal Mlle L. Vagliano, Morfontaine, beat
Miss May Love Paisley, 2 and 1; Miss Peggy

³ *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, 10 September 1937

Edwards, Manchester, beat Miss S. Stroyan, Sunningdale, 4 and 3.

Final: Mlle Vagliano beat Miss Edwards 5 and 4.”

In December 1939, Lally got married to the viscount de Saint Sauveur and one year later, the couple had his first baby: a girl, named Evelyne. Later, in February 1942, a boy, Alain, will be born.

After WWII, she won many international competitions. To list a few: the French Ladies Championship in 1948, 1950, 1951, and 1952; Luxembourg in 1949; Swiss in 1949 and 1955; Italian in 1949, 1950, and 1951; Spanish in 1951; and Benelux in 1953, 1954, and 1955.

Of course, a special mention has to be made of the British Ladies which she won in May 1950, on the Royal County Down course (Northern Ireland). *“She gave superb display beating Mrs. George Valentine, formerly Miss Jessie Anderson, of Craigie Hill, Perth, by three and two in the 36-hole final. The slim, graceful Vicomtesse, well-known to home golfing enthusiasts Mlle Lally Vagliano, won a deserved victory⁴”.*



Here a picture of Lally taken at Hunstanton during the 1946 British Ladies together with J. G. Sherlock, the club pro and starter, and Miss Josephine Duncan (New Zealand).

In national competition, she was the French Close Champion 1939, (1943, 1944), 1946, 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1954; a 12-time winner of the French Foursomes. She was also the winner of French Mixed Foursomes in 1949, 1951, 1952 and 1955.



Lally in 1954, driving at the 17th

She also set course records in France, at Deauville (63) and at Morfontaine (twice, 73 in 1937 and later 69) where she was also a member. She was captain of the French ladies' team from 1957 to 1974.

She was member of the Ladies French Team from 1937 to 1940 and from 1946 to 1969 and the Captain from 1957 to 1974; captain of the French Team winning the World Championship in 1964 and the European Championship in 1959 – 1961 – 1969.

The Vagliano Cup.

The Vagliano Trophy was inaugurated in 1931, as a women's amateur international match between Great Britain and France. It was played annually until 1949 and every other year from 1951 and 1957. In 1959, it was changed into a competition between Great Britain & Ireland against the European Continent. It was then jointly organised by the R&A and the European

⁴ Nottingham Journal, 19 May 1950

Golf Association (EGA). An history of the first years of this competition was proposed in Golfika-Magazine #17, Autumn 2016. So, let's just recall here that the cup was donated by André and Barbara Vagliano, the parents of Lally.

The first time Lally was member of the French team, was in 1937. Before WWII, she continued to play in 1938 and 1939. In 1938, she was the only player of the French team to bring one point in the singles (beating Miss Corlett by 3&2) and in the double, paired with Mme R. Lacoste, beating 1 up Pam Barton and Mrs A.M. Holmes.

The resumption of the competition, after WWII was held in 1947 at Saint-Cloud and Lally was now playing under the name of Vicomtesse de Saint-Sauveur.



Lally is sitting, last on the right on this picture

Lally continued to play in the Vagliano Cup until 1965 (winning in Cologne, Germany) but she later continued to be the non-playing captain.

The Espirito Santo Trophy.

In 1964, Lally Segard and Mrs Prunaret, from USA, proposed to establish a biennial world amateur team golf championship for women organised by the International Golf Federation, similar to the Eisenhower Trophy (which started in 1958). Lally asked to her friends Ricardo and Silvia Espirito Santo, rich Portuguese bankers, to donate a trophy for this event, which they did. The first event took place at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, near Paris. France won the competition, USA were second and Great Britain third. The French players were: Claudine Cros, Catherine Lacoste and Brigitte Varangot, while Lally was the non-playing captain.

During the next following 30 years, Lally will be president of the Ladies section of the World Amateur Golf Council.

In 1994, for the 30th anniversary of the Trophy, the competition was back to France and was played at Le Golf National, Guyancourt – where the Ryder Cup will be played this year.



A commemorative silver heart jewel, engraved "1964 Espirito Santo 1994" was offered to Lally by 19 of the greatest French golf ladies, who each signed the card. We can read the names of : Bibiche (Brigitte Varangot), Martine Giraud, Catherine Lacoste, Ludvine Kreutz, Cloco (Claudine Cros), Valérie Pamard, Cecilia Mourgue d'Algue, Anne-Marie Palli, Caroline Bourtayre, Nathalie Jeanson, Sandrine Mendiburu, Corinne Soulès, Delphine Bourson, Amandine Vincent, Kristel Mourgue d'Algue, Stéphanie Dallongeville, Marie-Christine Ubald-Bocquet, Eliane Berthet, Patricia Meunier.

In October 1970, she married Patrick Segard, who would die in 1979, aged 52.

In 2014, when the R&A admitted women to the club, Lally was one of the very first ladies to be offered to become an honorary member of the club.



A more personal conclusion

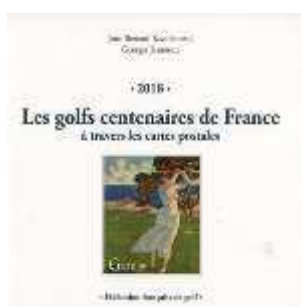
On a more personal level, I must say a few words related to Lally and the EAGHC. When in 2006 we were preparing the inaugural meeting of the EAGHC, we proposed to Lally to be Honorary president. Her first reaction was to decline our offer “so many organisations are asking me to be their honorary president ...”. We did not insist, but after the lunch, during which we explained her our project, she simply said “well, if your initial proposal is still maintained, I would be happy to be your honorary president”. A few weeks later we had our inaugural meeting at Chantilly and all members who were present there will keep a great memory of these two days.



Stéphan Filanovitch, Huguette Kazmierczak, Lally Segard, David Hamilton, John Hanna and Patrick Massion, in Chantilly, for the inaugural meeting.

Reading books

Les golfs centenaires de France, à travers les cartes postales. By JBK & G. Jeanneau.

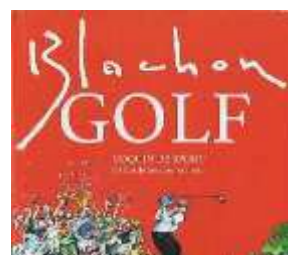


Our friends JBK and Georges Jeanneau, two of the founding members of the EAGHC wrote this book edited by the French Golf Federation on the centenary golf clubs of France. As you can understand from the title, the book is dealing with all the French golf-clubs which have been instituted before WWI. A short history of each place is illustrated by a selection of the most relevant early postcards. An excellent introduction for all readers who like to get an easy access to the main historical references of golf in France.

The book can be ordered either at the EAGHC or directly at the French Golf Federation (68, rue

Anatole France, 92309 Levallois Perret Cedex, France). Price is 20 euros + p&s.

Golf. Coquin de sport. By Blachon. Foreword by G. Jeanneau.



The great cartoonist Roger Blachon passed away 10 years ago and never got enough time to publish this book on golf. Many of his cartoons are well known but some are unreleased and rarely seen. Don't miss this book – even if you don't understand French, you can catch all the pictures.

The book can be ordered at 15 € + p&s by writing to Georges Jeanneau:

georgesjeanneau75@gmail.com

only a limited copies are available, or directly on <http://www.rogerblachon.net/> (21 € + p& s).

2018 Annual General Meeting Pau & Biarritz



J. Still, R. Rossoni, JBK, R. Bargmann, B. & F. Anderson, G. Martinez, H. Kazmierczak, M. Hjorth, D. Hamilton, P. & V. Massion, D. Quanz, S. Filanovitch, I. Still, C. Kruk, D. Lennon, P. Rajchenbach, J. Butler, L. Einarsson, G. Kittel, Ph. Uranga, in front of the PGC club-house.



The next day, the group was now watching the club-house: P. & V. Massion, Iain Forrester, R. Rossoni, D. Quanz, J.-L. Lacombe (president of the PGC), R. Bargmann, JBK, D. Lennon, D. Hamilton, L. Einarsson, C. Kruk; J. Butler, B. Kittel, Ph. Uranga, B. Anderson, G. Kittel.

Warming up.

Several of our members arrived on Sunday, the second day of the French “Heritage Days”. It was for them an opportunity to meet a few new friends of the PGC and to discover some other historical places such as the “English Club” – today called the “*Club Anglais*” – where you had to be a member before joining the PGC. On Monday evening 28 persons were already present for the informal dinner “*Au bord de l’eau*”, a restaurant located at walking distance from the club.

Tuesday morning started with an exchange session and we know that many people were happy to find some interesting stuff. At two pm, after the lunch, Jean-Loup Lacombe, the president of the PGC, was welcoming our members and David Hamilton added a few words. Soon after, we were able to start the lectures.

The Pau Meeting.

The first speaker was Robin Bargmann who choose to present us Bobby Boreel a Dutch man early member of the PGC. He was followed by Bill Anderson, from USA, who revealed some of the early connexions between France (especially Pau) and the USA. Could be then imagine a better following than the speech given by Georg Kittel on the French connexion with Sweden!

After a short break the AGM was declared open. After a minute of silence for Lally Segard and Pierre Massie, we presented the apologies from some of our members who couldn’t attend. The accounting was explained by JBK – on behalf of Georges Jeanneau – then we said a few words about the exhibition on the history of Golf hold at the MNS (*Musée National du Sport*) located in Nice and organised under the expertise of the EAGHC (see page 36).

We also thanked very heartily the French local division of the Golf Federation: la “*Ligue de Golf de Nouvelle Aquitaine*” ...

And especially Mme Roro Basset, her president as the local section provided us with gifts for the competition which were offered at Pau and Biarritz and also a donation of 300 euros for our Association.



Philippe Uranga, who is also a member of the EAGHC for so many years, was presenting those gifts on behalf of the French *Ligue de Golf Nouvelle Aquitaine*. We would like to thank them again very heartily – and if in the future, they need our support on any historical part, we would be very happy to help.

During the AGM we also decided to increase, for the first time since the creation the fees by 5 €. The new fees are now: 30€ to be a member (and 40€ for a joint membership). We also decided to sell on the internet the remaining past issues of Golfika-Magazine and also the medals which were unsold.

After the AGM and during the drinks we got a great surprise offered by the Pau GC.



A pipe-band, in the most Scottish tradition, arrived to entertain us and make the atmosphere so relaxed. The musicians got a strong success.

During the AGM dinner, Robin Bargmann presenting a plate to the PGC. He bought it, a few years ago, from John Hanna – who was sadly missing us, having been hospitalized urgently a few days before our meeting. The plate was representing a reproduction of the Sealy painting and Raphaël Rossoni, one of the historians of the PGC, received it. (Below, the two ladies on each side are Virginie Massion and Holly Butler).



Then, Czeslaw (alias Chester) Kruk conducted an auction to sell a painting offered by Viktor Cleve to the Association. No need to report here the great performance offered by Chester. The painting was bought by Patrice Rajchenbach and JBK for 420 €. The two buyers decided to donate the painting to the PGC and the money was sent to Viktor Cleve as he was designing the cover of Golfika-Magazine for so many years! His first art-work dated from 2009.

The second day (Wednesday 19th)

After the second group picture in Pau (see above) we started again the lectures. Daniel Quanz was presenting the project of an exhibition at the Kölner GC and we could appreciate the work done as well as some unknown pictures. David

Hamilton was the next speaker and added some new findings on the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. Finally, JBK closed the meeting with some revelation on Auguste Boyer ... who was never named neither Auguste nor Boyer (more in this issue).

Just after the lunch, and before the competition, JBK and Raphaël Rossoni added two short lectures in French for the kids of the golf-school. JBK gave some historical background on the Ryder Cup and Raphaël provided a short history of the club. Huguette distributed to the kids the gifts offered by so many members from our Association who sent score-cards, balls, etc... from the different countries. Many thanks to all donors from the Board but also from all the kids. May be some of them would become collectors?



Leif Einarsson, Martin Panosch, David Hamilton



Georg Kittel, Gertraud Hofer, Czeslaw Kruk

The competition which was running in the afternoon got a strong success and we had reports in the local newspapers ... and on the local TV Channel (*FR3 Régions*). Those who are interested in viewing it could go on Golfika.com web-site, to find the relevant extract.

The Hickory EAGHC medal winners are: for Ladies, Gertraud Hofer and for Men, Iain Forrester. The 1st and 2nd prices for ladies: Mrs Lise Melet and Virginie Massion and for men: Jean-Loup Lacombe (the president of the club) and Bill Anderson (from USA). Congratulations to all players who enjoyed the historical course as well as the after-competition drinks!

Let's finish by thanking John Butler, coming from USA, and informing us of the new changes in the previously named CGS which is now called GHC: Golf Heritage Society. Please visit their web-site: golfcollectors.com



The winners of the EAGHC medals in Pau





Group picture taken in front of Massy's statue: Mme Rapin, X, H. Kazmierczak, V. & P. Massion, M. Rapin, I. Still, B. & F. Anderson, H. Butler, X, N. Berdah, Jens Hunsbedt, E. Bidegain, M. Panosch, Claude Charbonnier., X., Dominique Boutry., A. Estrade, JBK, D. Hamilton, Gérard Pleimelding., François Pettit., J. Still, C. Kruk, I. Forrester, S. Berdah (side watching), M. Hjorth, G. Kittel, J. Butler, B. Kittel, Jacqueline Pleimelding., L. Einarsson, Jean-François Iche., P. Rajchenbach

Thursday, the rocket to Biarritz.

At 9 am we started from Pau, taking the bus to Biarritz, which we named "the rocket" after the name of the horse carriage driving the players between Pau and Biarritz at the early time of the Kilmaine Cup. Arriving at 11, just in time for the group picture (see above) we attended a very fascinating lecture by Michel Rapin on the evolution of the routing of the Biarritz Golf Club. This lecture was also attended by many local members of the club which proves that the historical facts can expand far beyond the sphere of collectors and historians. We also got the chance to meet Mme Eliane Bidegain who did a fantastic job in the preservation of the history of golf in the region. She provided us with two links which we would like to share with our readers (see our web-site).

The competition in Biarritz attracted many local members but only a few ladies playing hickories! Again Gertraud Hofer won the EAGHC medal, and the first prize for ladies playing regular shafts was won by Mrs C. Aylett. Three prizes were offered for gentlemen playing with hickories. The winner of the EAGHC medal was here again Iain Forrester. The two next competitors in the hickories section were Martin Panosch and Mika Hjorth. Congratulations to all competitors.



The picture shows a part of the attendance of Michel Rapin presentation. Mme Bidegain is sitting in front.



**Unveiling the headstone of Jamie Anderson,
Three times Winner of the Open Championship 1877, 1878 and 1879.**

By John Hanna



A general view



*Jamie Anderson of St Andrews
Open Champion 1877, 1878 and 1879.*

Members who were lucky enough to be present at the Annual Meeting last year in St Andrews will recall that we were able to support the fund-raising efforts of Roger McStravick. Roger, winner of the USGA Herbert Warren Wind Award 2015 and the BGCS Murdoch Medal in 2016 for his book *St Andrews in the Footsteps of Tom Morris*, had discovered in his research of the graves in the grounds of the Cathedral in St Andrews that this three time winner of The Open did not have a memorial stone. Just about all the other local Open winner's graves were suitably marked as was the grave of Jamie's baby son. Roger decided to put the matter right and began a personal campaign to raise funds.

At our main dinner in St Andrews members of the EAGHC had the pleasure of listening to our Guest Speaker, Roger, when one of his topics was the missing memorial to Jamie Anderson. Having enjoyed his talk those present showed their appreciation by donating generously to the funds for a memorial headstone. This was reminiscent of the great work done by the Association in the refurbishment of the grave of Arnaud Massy in Edinburgh.



David Hamilton, Angela Howe, John Hanna, Roger McStravick, JBK, Poul-Erik Jensen at the St Andrews Museum, EAGHC AGM 2017.

I was back in St. Andrews in July and while I was unable to stay to attend the unveiling of the headstone, which took place shortly after I left, Roger took me to meet the stonemason responsible for the stone. What a magnificent stone it is. The inscription includes a small poem by Roger which reads:

“We are all in life but human,
Heaven’s stars we do adore,
Thrice Champion Jamie Anderson,
Immortal Evermore.”



The magnificent new headstone marking the grave of Jamie Anderson and other members of his family which sits alongside the stone marking the grave of his baby son.

While many other golfing bodies contributed to this worthy cause it was nice that the EAGHC were to the forefront. David Hamilton, EAGHC President, who lives in St Andrews, represented the EAGHC at the unveiling which was performed by a previous Open Champion, Sandy Lyle (1985). Sandy said “I was an Open Championship winner way back in 1985. This is going back a hundred plus years, when this man won the trophy three years in a row. It was almost never recognised and I think this is an appropriate time. The family and the historians have got together and realised he was born and bred in St Andrews and how fitting that he has a headstone like he has now.” Attending the service, which was led by the Very Rev Dr Russell Barr, was Anderson’s Great Great-

Great-Granddaughter Sharon Allan, and her son David. Ms Allan said “her mother had often talked about their gifted ancestor. It’s a little bit emotional because mum isn’t here and she would have loved this. It’s quite moving.”

Local stonemason Mark Ritchie crafted the headstone, which also bears the names of Anderson’s wife, son, sister and parents, and a carving of the Claret Jug and a long-nosed wood. Mr Ritchie said: ‘It was amazing to be involved in something so historic and have the chance to create a headstone for St Andrews Cathedral. It doesn’t happen very often. The grave of Jamie Anderson has lain unmarked, except for a small memorial to his baby son, Jamie Anderson is one of only four golfers to have won three consecutive Open Championships (1877-79), alongside Young Tom Morris, Bob Ferguson and Peter Thomson.



Left to right: the Reverend Dr. Russell Blair, a former Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Past Open Champion Sandy Lyle, Sharon Allan the Great Great Great Granddaughter of Jamie Anderson, Roger McStravick, Mark Ritchie Stonemason, and Sharon’s son Alan, the Great Great Great Great Grandson of Jamie Anderson.



Roger is to be congratulated on his foresight to take on this challenge and to see it completed. Well Done, Roger.

French-American Golf During La Belle Epoque

By Bill Anderson



Golf in the United States is normally understood to originally have been a British export. Although that is fairly accurate, it is not totally true. What has often been overlooked is the French connection. This article is an attempt to examine and elucidate that relationship from its beginnings to the start of the Great War.

1888 saw the first official golf club in the US established- Saint Andrew's in Yonkers, New York. The name alone speaks to the Scottish/British connection. However, another event occurred a couple of years later in France which would prove to be equally important for the future of American golf. William K. Vanderbilt and two friends, Duncan Cryder and Edward Mead, were spending the winter at Biarritz. Willie Dunn the Biarritz pro gave them an exhibition of the game of golf – of which they were previously unaware. On the famous Chasm hole, he hit several balls onto the green. Vanderbilt remarked, *"Gentlemen this beats rifle shooting for distance and accuracy. It is a game I think would go in our country."* Upon returning home in 1891 the men established the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club in Southampton, New York. Shinnecock would go on to host the US Open five times between 1896 and 2018.



Biarritz had an additional influence on early American golf. It would be the inspiration of what would be known as the "Biarritz hole" – a

long par 3 with a large two-tiered green with a gully in the middle. Sometimes the front plateau is part of the green and other times it is cut to fairway height. The leading figure in early American golf was Charles Blair Macdonald. Macdonald, who won the first official US Amateur in 1895, wanted to build courses in the US that would rival the best in the UK. To that end he travelled throughout the British Isles taking notes on the best golf holes. In 1906 he travelled to France where he met Arnaud Massy and played at Biarritz. He told the New York Sun upon his return that he found one hole at Biarritz particularly significant. In describing his ideal course, Macdonald said, *"The idea for one hole comes from Biarritz. The hole in question is not a good one, but it revealed a fine and original principle."*

Some have speculated it was the Chasm hole that he was referencing, but that is unlikely as it had disappeared by the time of Macdonald's visit. He later wrote the hole in question was number 12. This was a hole located near the sea and of which little is known. If Macdonald confused the hole numbers he might have been referring to number 13, the Cliff hole, a blind uphill par 3. Henry Leach wrote in *The Happy Golfer* in 1914 that this hole, although not particularly good, was the most famous hole on the course and the large green had two parts. According to Leach, in both Europe and America the hole enjoyed a *"special celebrity"* status.

Macdonald and his associate Seth Raynor would go on to design many famous courses in the US and on most there is a *"Biarritz."*

Not only do all knowledgeable golfers in the US today know the term “*Biarritz green*” but also modern architects Tom Doak and Ben Crenshaw and his partner Bill Coore have incorporated the design, as well as the title, in their recent courses Old Macdonald in Bandon Dunes, Oregon and Streamsong Red in Florida. Ironically, today a Biarritz green will not be found at the Biarritz “Le Phare” course as the original hole was lost to development many years ago; however, there are plans to redesign the current par 3 eighth hole in the future which will include a Biarritz green.



In addition to Biarritz, the Pau Golf Club also had important connections to early golf in the US – the most obvious being Joe Lloyd. He was the long-time pro at Pau. Starting in 1895 he became the summer pro at Essex County Club in Massachusetts, and in 1897 he won the US Open.

Lesser known, but arguably more important in Pau’s influence on early American golf was Florence Boit. Today she is best known as one of the subjects in John Singer Sargent’s famous 1882 painting *The Daughters of Edward Darley Boit*. Florence, the eldest daughter, is seen leaning against the Chinese vase in the painting. She was born in Newport, Rhode Island in 1868 to wealthy parents. Her father was a trained lawyer, but gave up the profession to move to Europe and become a painter. The family wintered in Pau where Florence and her sisters learned to play golf. In 1892 she travelled to

Boston to spend time with her uncle and aunt, Mr and Mrs Arthur Hunnewell.



Florence brought her golf clubs, assuming there were courses in the area. She soon discovered no courses existed, and the game was virtually unknown in Boston. Undaunted she proceeded to lay out a 6-hole course on her uncle’s estate in Wellesley, with holes ranging from 125 to 475 yards. For cups she sunk flower pots into the turf. The course would last until the Second World War. This “young lady from Pau,” as she was later known, had unknowingly become the world’s first female golf architect.

Florence not only played over the links, but she introduced her uncle and his friends (including Lawrence Curtis) to the game. Both Hunnewell and Curtis were members of The Country Club in nearby Brookline, and in 1893 they convinced the club to add a golf course to the club’s activities.

This course would evolve into the site of the famous 1913 US Open (Francis Ouimet’s playoff victory over Harry Vardon and Ted Ray) as well as the venue for the 1999 Ryder Cup. Lawrence Curtis was so taken by the game that he sent copies of *Golf* from the Badminton Library to his ten cousins and suggested that they take up the game. Among the cousins were sisters Margaret and Harriot Curtis whose parents had a home in Manchester By the Sea, which was nearby the Essex County Club; hence the girls were able to receive formal instruction from Joe Lloyd of Pau. The young women would go on to win four Women’s Amateur Championships, and in 1927 they donated the Curtis Cup – none of which might have been possible if not for the Pau connections.

In the late nineteenth century many wealthy Americans travelled to Europe with a surprising number becoming members at French golf clubs. Indeed, despite the existence of many more clubs in Britain, it appears more Americans became

members at French clubs than British. Among the Americans was Theodore Havemeyer. Before golf even existed in the US he became a member of the Pau Golf Club where he learned to play the game, and where he also established prizes for both men and women. He brought the game he learned in Pau in the 1880s back to the US and in 1893 he co-founded the Newport Country Club, site of the first unofficial US Amateur in 1894 as well as the first official Amateur and US Open in 1895.

In 1894 Havemeyer was chosen to become the first President of the newly formed United States Golf Association. As he did previously for the Pau Golf Club, Havemeyer funded a prize for the USGA - the very impressive Havemeyer trophy which would go to the winner of the United States Amateur Championship.



The Havemeyer Trophy

Not only did French clubs have an influence on early golf in the US, but more surprising is that Americans at the same time had a significant influence on golf in France- starting with the first French club, the Pau Golf Club. Pau was not exclusively a British club as usually assumed, as a number of Americans became important members. The first American to exert an influence was Frances Cooper Lawrance of New York. In 1875, long before golf would exist in the US, the American Lawrance was one of the

four Pau members entrusted with adding three new holes to the course.



Lawrance who is pictured (second figure from the left) in Allan Sealy's Pau painting that features John St. Aubyn, served as the Pau Club Captain in 1887, 1888 and 1900. Francis' son William learned to play at Pau winning several tournaments including the Hamilton gold medal in 1886; in 1894 William defeated Charles Blair Macdonald to win the first unofficial US Amateur Championship. The Lawrence's' impressive Pau home and garden have survived. Today the garden is Lawrance Park, and the villa houses the Museum of the Resistance and Deportation.

Three more Americans served as PGC Captains in the period before WWI- Graeme Harrison (1899), William Forbes Morgan (1905) and Herbert Thorn King (1909-1915). In addition, two American brothers, John Morris Post and Arthur Post played important roles in the affairs of the golf club.



Both are pictured in Major Hopkins famous 1884 painting of Pau members; JM can be seen seventh from the left in a striped jacket while Arthur is six more to the right. Arthur was born in 1851 and graduated from the United States Naval Academy. John was born in New York in 1857. By the 1870s both brothers were living in Pau where their parents had moved. Arthur served as club Secretary in 1882 and 1883. John was the American Consul at Pau; he also served as club Secretary in 1891 and 1892. Arthur died

young in 1884, but not before both he and his brother became America's first important golfers. The Pau Golf Club would be the location of the first major golf victories accomplished by Americans anywhere in the world. In 1880 John Post won the Duke of Hamilton's Gold Medal, the PGC's premier scratch event, as well as the St Andrews Cross (handicap).

Arthur won the Town Gold Medal (scratch) in 1880, the Anstruther Shield (handicap) in 1882 and the Hamilton Gold Medal in 1884. Both Post brothers presented prizes to the club.



The Post Medal (kept at Pau) and the medal given to first winner Col. Kennard (1885).



The Torrance medal

Two other American members presented prizes to the Pau Golf Club. Alfred Torrance sponsored The International Medal in 1886. The central feature of the gold medal is an American eagle. The tournament was a match play individual

competition among twelve golfers representing six nations – Wales, Ireland, England, Scotland, the Netherlands and the United States. (For details see *"France-The United States and the First International Golf Tournament"*, Golfika #15, Spring 2015).

In 1887 Fredrick de Courcy May of Baltimore presented the club with a medal to be competed for annually under terms similar to the Torrance medal. The May medal (examples of which can be found at the Pau Golf Club and the British Golf Museum) was called America's Jubilee Challenge Medal, in honour of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Anniversary in 1887. The medal was contested from 1887 to 1901. In 1888 the American May was included among the first three life members of the Pau Golf Club.



American involvement in French golf was not limited to the South of France. When the 1900 Olympic golf competitions were held outside Paris at Compiègne, not only were Americans victorious in all three major contests, but they all had or were to have connections to the Société de Golf de Paris. Charles Sands the men's champion was affiliated with the club, and Albert Lambert the handicap winner was a club member. After her victory Margaret Abbott, the ladies' champion, frequently played over the club's new course at La Boulie, winning a tournament there in 1902.

Another American member at the Paris club, Henry Cachard, was instrumental in getting the club to move from its original 9-hole location at Mesnil-le-Roi to La Boulie near Versailles in 1901. Cachard, a lawyer would take on an even greater significance when in 1911 he founded the Saint Cloud Golf Club. He would remain chairman of this very important French club until 1942.

Two additional Americans would prove to have a lasting influence on French golf. James Gordon-Bennett Jr. and Edward Stoiber were both American members of the Société de Golf de Paris at La Boulie. Gordon-Bennett was a flamboyant playboy and publisher of the New York Herald. He had donated a number of international sporting trophies (motor racing, ballooning, aviation), and in 1904 he donated the Gordon Bennett Trophy for the winner of the International Amateur Golf Championship of France. This match play event (which would be won by Americans Charles “Chick” Evans in 1911 and Francis Ouimet in 1914) would remain France’s premier amateur golf competition for more than a hundred years.

The Gordon Bennett Trophy was not the only early French golf trophy with an American connection: in 1909 Edward Stoiber’s widow donated a magnificent silver trophy in his honour, the “Edward George Stoiber Cup,” which would go to the winner of the French Open.

More than a century later, golfers from all over the world still compete for this prize. Many may not realize that both these iconic French trophies are actually named for Americans, were donated by Americans and conceivably even made in America; Gordon Bennett was known to have his trophies made by Tiffany in New York, and since Stoiber made his fortune in silver mining in Colorado, it is possible his widow had his trophy made in the US.

As La Belle Époque drew to a close La Boulie provided one additional Franco-American golf connection. The first formally arranged international team golf tournament for professionals was not between the US and Britain (the Ryder Cup would not begin until 1927), but between the US and France in 1913 at La Boulie. Sponsored by the French Golf Union and the USGA, this two-day tournament saw the French team of Arnaud Massy, Louis Tellier (who would soon move to the US), Jean Gassiat and Pierre Lafitte triumph over the American team of John McDermott, Tom McNamara, Mike Brady and Alex Smith by a score of 6-0.

Team Matches in Golf. **On old and modern ways of deciding the winning team.**

By Michael Sheret



If you have an interest in the history of golf and the way the game has evolved over the years, it is almost inevitable that you will come to think that some of the old ways were better than what they are today.

I remember one of my first games with the British Golf Collectors Society, where two teams were opposed to each other. The result was not decided as in the familiar modern method by adding up the number matches won for each side. In the modern method if, for example, there were 8 matches and Team A won 5 and Team B won 3, then Team A would be the winner by five matches to three. What happened in the BGCS event was that each match played the full 18 holes and recorded number of holes the winning

player was in front at the end of the 18 holes. Then each side added up the number of holes up for their winning players. The team with more holes up was declared the winning team. In the BGCS method if, for example, Team A again won 5 matches but their total holes up came to 11 and Team B again won three matches but was a total of 15 holes up, then Team B would be the winner. Sometimes, as the above example, the two methods give different results, but more often the two methods give the same result.

The BGCS method appealed to me immediately. Every player had the incentive to play their best for their team right to the very end when all 18 holes were completed. If, for example, after 16 holes Player A was three up on Player B, and of course Player A could not lose the match. In the BGCS method, however, Player A over the remaining 2 holes would be trying to increase the lead to 5 holes and Player B would be trying to reduce the gap to 1 hole. Both could improve the position of their team right to the end of eighteen holes. That was my immediate impression. After thinking some more about the two methods, I realised that the BGCS method was a much better way of assessing the overall strength of each team.

Readers with a background in mathematics or the of measurement will immediately understand my point. The modern method does not measure the relative strength of the two teams, because it gives the same weight to a narrow win, say by 1 hole up, as it does to an overwhelming win, say by 7 holes up with 6 to play. In contrast the BGCS method gives proportionate weights to a win by 1 hole and a win by 7 holes. For non-mathematicians this is best illustrated by what is called in the trade a constructed data set.

Match #	Team A	Team B
1	1 up	
2	1 up	
3	1 up	
4	1 up	
5	Halved	Halved
6		7 up & 6 to play
7		7 up & 6 to play
8		7 up & 6 to play

In the constructed data set Team A would be the winner by $4\frac{1}{2}$ matches to $3\frac{1}{2}$ under the modern method of team scoring. The problem with this result is that in the first five matches the players in each group played, more or less equally well. Indeed, as so often happens in golf, one lucky break or one unlucky break could easily have produced a different result in those first five matches. In the last three matches, however, the players in Team B played much better golf than the Team A players. Overall, Team B was a much stronger team, but this does not show in the result, $4\frac{1}{2}$ matches to $3\frac{1}{2}$, because of equal weighting to each match.

With some research I found that the total holes up method was used quite regularly in times gone by. It is best illustrated by what is generally considered to be the first interstate match in Australia (see Note below). In 1897 women golfers from Victoria travelled to Sydney to play women golfers from New South Wales. The results were reported in the Sydney Morning Herald, 19th August 1897 (page 6), and are shown in the image below.

Note. In 1897 Victoria and New South Wales were separate colonies of the United Kingdom. After Federation in 1901 they became States within the independent nation of Australia.



GOLF.			
A match of an intercolonial nature was played on the Sydney Golf Club's Links yesterday between a team of ladies representing the Royal Melbourne and Geelong Golf Clubs and one from the Sydney Club. As was anticipated the Victorians gained a substantial victory by 19 holes, which they deserved from their steady, all-round, and consistent play. A most exciting match was that between Miss Davis (Victoria) and Mrs. Fairfax (Sydney) the former winning by only one stroke on the last hole. The halved match between Miss Guthrie (Victoria) and Miss Weston (Sydney) was also very interesting as an exhibition of improved play on Miss Weston's part, and of pluck on Miss Guthrie's side, for her opponent held a substantial lead most of the way. Miss Yencken (Victoria) and Miss Brand (Sydney), the two scratch players in each club, both played a good game, but the Victorian was a little too strong. To Miss Wade Browne, however, so far as Sydney was concerned, fell the honours of the day, as she defeated her opponent by 4 up, being the only Sydney player to score. Both Miss Marsh (Victoria) and Miss Shaw (Victoria) played good steady games, being too consistent for their opponents. A feature of the present meeting is the improvement shown by some of the Sydney ladies, the result no doubt of encountering superior players for the first time in their golfing experience. The following are the scores:—			
VICTORIA.		SYDNEY.	
Miss Yencken	4	Miss Dorothy Brand	0
Miss Davis	1	Mrs. J. O. Fairfax	0
Mrs. Branson	5	Mrs. Robson	0
Miss Guthrie	0	Miss Weston	0
Miss L. Shaw	6	Miss S. Darley	0
Miss Marsh	7	Mrs. Macneil	0
Miss Cumming	0	Miss Wade Browne	4
	23		4

Auguste Boyer An underrated champion

By JBK (Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak)



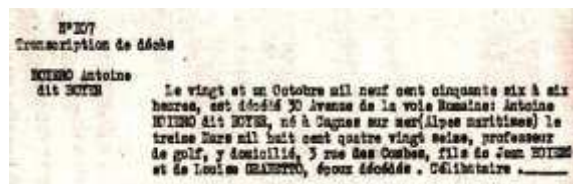
Auguste Boyer, was, just before WWII, a huge champion who won 14 European championships. He is nowadays almost forgotten. It is time to resurrect his name and give him the tribute he deserves.



A drawing from "l'Eclaireur du Dimanche", 20 April 1924. From left to right: Mr Hay Gordon (Hon. Sec.); Major Thomas Longhurst, vice-president; baron de Bellet, president, and the players: Turnbull, Auguste Boyer and Vinay (Nice), Gaud (Cannes-Mandelieu), Grant and Armour (Monte-Carlo) and Morris Freemantle (Cannes-Mandelieu).

Auguste Boyer, born Antoine Boiero

When we started our research, we naturally asked to the Cagnes Town Hall administration to get access to his information. And here was the first surprise: Auguste Boyer was not listed!



Hopefully, they didn't give up and we were happy to see his death certificate (see an extract above). What a surprise: the golf professor Boyer was born under the name of Boiero and his first name was Antoine. Changing the forename was pretty common at that time but transforming the family name was less usual. This could be

explained by the fact that he wanted his name to look and sound more French. Here, we'll continue to call him Auguste Boyer, as it was his preference.

Auguste Boyer was born in Cagnes-sur-Mer, a city close to Nice, on March 13th, 1896 and died at the *Hôpital Pasteur*, in Nice, on October 21st, 1956; he was sixty years old. On the official document he was described as golf professor. His father was Jean Boiero and his mother, Louise Granetto (or Granero, on another document) was married to Jean. It is interesting to read that Auguste Boyer was single, all his life, but we learnt from another research that he lived with Hélène Milhomme, a lady previously married to Marcel Audouin at Le Pecq, on July 30th, 1926. The union between Auguste and Hélène (whose first name was, in fact, Marie!) lasted a long time as we saw a photo taken by Auguste in 1954.



Above, a moving picture taken by Auguste Boyer at Bouvaincourt sur Bresle, a small village at a short distance of Le Tréport, in the Somme department, during the summer 1954 (but sent in January 22nd, 1955). The dedication is to Louis and Marie, the brother and sister-in-law of Hélène – sitting next a little girl, Pierrette Ferrand, who provide us with many informations and who wrote: “I have no strong memory of Auguste Boyer, but I can remember that he was an exceptional person.”. Notice that Boyer was signing “Augy” – as he was called by friends.

Let's come back to the earlier time: he lived in Cagnes, where his address was 3 rue des Combes, at 15 minutes from the Nice golf-club, nowadays replaced by a racecourse. In 1910, when he was 14, he was appointed as a caddy to the Nice GC.

When the first World War started, Boyer was 18 years old and was soon enlisted in the army. At the end of the war, he returned back home with the honours, decorated with the “*Croix de Guerre*” (possibly “*avec Palmes*”).

At the reopening of the Nice GC, he resumed his position as a caddy, and a few years later, in 1923 he will be promoted as caddy-master. The *Bystander*, dated February 13th, 1924 featured a drawing, which we are reprinting here, providing the following text:

“*Sacré nom d’une pipe – don’t I know my own bag man? He took the one he affirmed, adjectively, was his, and departed, mouthing incoherencies. Arrived on the 3rd he returned, crestfallen, to Boyer: You were right. This is not my bag. How is it done?*”



Auguste Boyer was very efficient as a caddy, but he was also extremely a good player. In April 1924, he won the professional competition which was held at the Cannes GC at La Napoule, with prizes offered by Mr Reinahart and Mr A. S. Napier. “...the Mont Agel first string Arthur Grant finished equal second with Bernard Callaway, of Cannes, out of fourteen engaged and the second string, George Arnold played the best score of the day for eighteen holes – 73 – though the course was new to them. The amateur record of 73 was made by Mr Ted Blackwell recently. It was a great day, and the first place was taken by the caddie-master at the Nice Golf Club, who was one of the four French men entered. Vive “*La Belle France*” and Auguste Boyer.”

One year later, on April 1924, he played an important pro-am in Monte-Carlo and finished 7th, facing such big names as Norman and Arthur Grant (Norman won the competition) or the Freemantle brothers.

The same year, on 15th and 16th October, at Saint-Cloud, he played the French Professional Championship. It was his first appearance in a big national competition. Twenty-eight players participated and, after 36 holes, Boyer was 11th, 13 strokes behind the leader, Alsuguren, and 11 behind Massy. The next day, E. Lafitte won the championship (298), Massy stayed second (302) and Boyer finished 16th (326). It was a very encouraging performance. But we must notice that, as it will be the case in most of his following competitions, his first rounds were better than the finishing ones.

After these events, he will be considered as one of the most important professionals at the Nice GC, together with Robert Turnbull and also, to a lesser extent, with the French André Vinay.

In 1925 he was playing, for the first time, the French open – where Massy triumphed over Compston in a play-off. Boyer finished 9th with a total of 303 (12 strokes behind the winner). The “French” was his Grail. He competed in all its occurrences until WWII, and finished always in a good position, sometimes taking the lead or breaking course records. He finished three times second (in 1930, 1933 and 1934) ... but he never won this event.



Boyer driving during the 1928 French open at La Boulie.

On the contrary, he was a fantastic player outside his country! The list below shows his 14 wins in European opens:

Belgium	1933, 1936
Germany	1930, 1932, 1935, 1936
Italy	1926, 1928, 1930, 1931
Swiss	1930, 1934, 1935
The Netherlands	1932



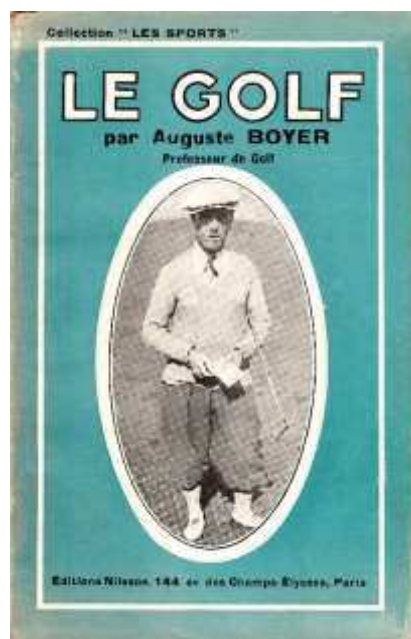
A photo of Auguste Boyer at Lake Como during one of his Italian victory (Studio P. Vasconi)

We must add to this list the four French close championships: 1931, 1933, 1934 and 1936. Only Marcel Dallemagne was better than Boyer in this event as the latter won in 1930, 1932, 1935, 1937, 1939 and after the war in 1948. But it is not the place here to report and compare these two great French champions.



A caricature of Auguste Boyer and the NGC Caddy Master (c. 1930).

Before watching beyond the seas, let's note that Boyer was the author of a 80 pages book, which was published by the editor Nilsson in 1930 and simply entitled “Le Golf”. It is now a pretty elusive book but could be seen from time to time.



Auguste Boyer at The Open.

From the research we made, it seems that Boyer played The Open for the first time in 1928, when it was held at Sandwich. He returned an excellent score of 77 after the first qualifying round; but

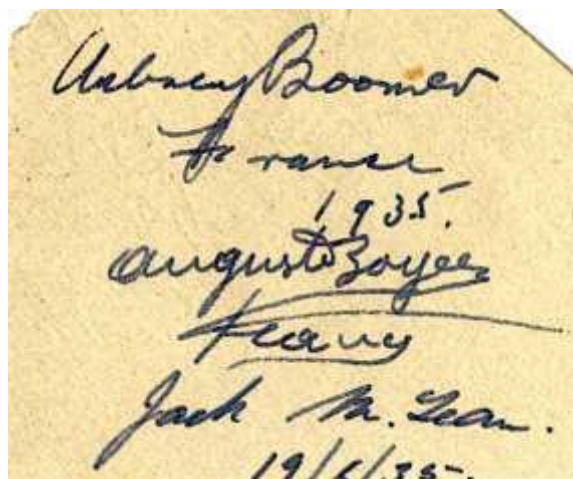
the second one was a poor 85, for a total of 162, just enough to be qualified. This year, the cut was at 159 and if Massy passed it very narrowly (79+79=158), Boyer, with 85+80, missed it.

In 1929 he tried again but was not qualified. In 1930, The Open was played at Hoylake and the number of participants reached a peak of 296. If Massy was barely qualified (80+78=158), Boyer had a better total with 155 (74+81). 200 players were retained and, in the competition proper, Boyer finished the first round at the 7th position and when the last round started, all was still possible as Boyer was listed 4th! But the fourth round was a disaster and Boyer played in 80 strokes. Only one player had a worse game: Compston, with 82. Nevertheless, it was not a bad performance as Auguste Boyer finished 9th, nine strokes behind a certain Bobby Jones – who achieved this year his grand slam.

In 1931, at Carnoustie, he finished 17 strokes behind the winner.

He missed the qualifications in 1932, with a disastrous second round.

In 1933, at St Andrews, he finished at 5 strokes of the winner and the following year, 1934, at Royal St George's, 11 strokes behind the leader.



Aubrey Boomer
to runner
1935.
Auguste Boyer
Henry
Jack McLean.
19/11/35.

In 1935 he finished 11th at 13 strokes of the lead. His signature is given above, between Aubrey Boomer and Jack Mc Lean.

He certainly got a bad memory of the 1936, played at the Royal Liverpool as he will not return his card after the first round! The following year, 1937, he qualified easily for The Open played at Carnoustie, but did not pass the cut.

In 1938 he missed the qualifications and in 1939 no French could participate to The Open played early in July at St Andrews.

Before finishing this section, let's add that in 1931, immediately after the French open played at Deauville, he would take to the boat "Majestic", accompanied by Aubrey Boomer to the USA and play the US Open at the Inverness Club, Toledo. He finished 29th, 15 strokes behind the winner.

Auguste Boyer, after WWII

The Nice GC never reopened after WWII and the course was replaced by the current racecourse. So, Boyer who was 50 years old in 1946, had to move in order to continue teaching.

From 1946 until his death, he was teaching during the winter season at the Cannes - Mandelieu GC. And for three years, during the summer season, he was the professional at the Lyon GC at Saint-Genis Laval.

In this Ryder Cup period, we cannot forget the paper by Bill Anderson, published in Golfika-Magazine #14 "Europe and the Ryder Cup – The Prequel". Let's just remind our reader that in 1953 the French Golf Federation and the European Golf Association, organised a competition between the US Ryder-Cup team and a Continental team ... And Boyer was the non-playing captain of the European team.

In September 1956, he was teaching at St-Moritz when he got an attack. He had to return urgently at home, being then admitted to the Pasteur hospital in Nice, but couldn't be saved. He died on 21st October 1956 at 6am.



Garaialde and Boyer at Valescure, in the 50s.

The Enigmatic Bobby Boreel (1867-1904) of Pau Golf Club

By Robin K. Bargmann



Wondering through the clubhouse of Pau Golf Club 1856 is like walking back through time and revisiting the *Belle Epoque* of golf during the 1890's in the impressive Béarnais city of Pau wonderfully situated on the edge of the French Pyrenees. The city is well known for its spectacular panoramic views of the castle, the bridge crossing the gave, and the snowy mountain peaks. And, of course, its healthy fresh air.

Pau was the place to be for British aristocrats during wintertime and was discovered as a fine winter resort by officers of Wellington's occupying military regiments following Napoleon's defeat in the Peninsular War. Many well to do British, and later also American, families established grand mansions in Pau, especially in the latter part of the 19th century during the age of industrialization in Europe and America and of huge accumulated wealth by the happy few. Pau was mostly popular for its hunting activities in the mountainous region and created a new equestrian culture with the establishment of Pau Hunting Club. The gentlemen gathered in the Cercle Anglais (synonym for British) and organised other sporting activities like golf. The many social activities were covered in the local *Journal des Étrangers* and later the Paris edition of the *New York Herald*.

Although Pau Golf Club was established in 1856 under the patronage of the Duke of Hamilton, golf at that time was not at all popular in England. Only in Scotland and a few enclaves in England had the game of golf survived the turbulences of 18th century Jacobite revolts in a handful of secretive golfing societies and was only growing very gradually in the 19th century. With the advent of the gutta percha ball and improved transportation means did the game really take off in the second half of the century. Where golf in England was only played in Scottish enclaves like Royal Blackheath and Old Manchester golf clubs the game popularised in

Victorian times under the influence of sporting vacationing in Scotland by English aristocrats and leading golf clubs such as Royal St Georges were established in England. Pau Golf Club, after a reasonably dormant initial existence, profited from this popularity growth after the 1870's and a proper 18-holes course designed by Willy Dunn sr. was established, including a 9-hole ladies course and suitable clubhouse.

The original golf course and historical clubhouse are still in existence, although necessary alterations have taken place thereafter. The heyday of golf in Pau occurred in this *Belle Epoque* period from the end of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871 to the outbreak of World War I in 1914. After the horrendous atrocities of the Great War and changing effects thereof, Pau Golf Club gradually recovered but very much became embedded in the reigning French culture. The British roots were only visible in the rich historical artefacts on show in the clubhouse but gradually lost their original meaning.

I have been in regular contact with Pau Golf Club 1856 since my first meeting with the club in 2005, now thirteen years ago, when preparing for my book *Serendipity of Early Golf* to be published on the occasion of the centenary of Kennemer Golf & Country Club, my home club in Holland. I met with Jacques 'Kaki' Çarçabal and André d'Artiguepeyrou, both old hands of Pau GC, who were doing the final preparations for their richly illustrated 150th anniversary book. I wanted to know more about the early history of golf in Europe and the history of Pau

GC as the first golf club on the European continent, in existence even before the earliest mainstream golf clubs in England. Soon a third musketeer from Pau was added, Raphaël Rossoni, the newly appointed president of the club, whom I was able to convince of the huge importance of the 'patrimoine' of Pau Golf Club 1856 to the whole golfing world's heritage. The club has now established that the president of the club should also be in charge of the heritage committee of the club, and, importantly, that the club needs to protect its important artefacts and conserve these in a safeguarded historical room in the clubhouse. The historical collection includes the three group portrait paintings by Allen Culpepper Sealy – we have been able to locate the fourth 'lost' Sealy painting in Cornwall in the St Levan estate – in which numerous prominent Pau GC members of the time were portrayed. Another important large group portrait by Major Francis Powell 'Shortspoon' Hopkins (1884) hangs in the lunchroom of the clubhouse.

One of our shared projects was to identify the persons portrayed on the four group portraits by Sealy. Unfortunately, the names of these had been lost in the mist of time but most have now been identified by reconstruction from existing photographs and matching these with known names of prominent members. We have also been able to identify the location of the scenes on the course using the period map made by E.H. Green and establish that the four paintings form a 360 degrees full panorama of the golf course in Pau.

The paintings by Sealy were made in 1892/3 and all have a central figure playing a golf shot with a group of about eight onlookers, male and female, usually holding onto a club too. We have been able to establish that on one of these paintings the central figure portrayed is the renowned English golfer Horace Hutchinson (1859-1932) from Westward Ho!, who was a regular visitor of Pau GC in the 1890's and whose uncle Col. Frederick Taggart Hutchinson ('uncle Fred') was one of the founding members of Pau GC in 1856. Horace Hutchinson himself regularly participated in the famous annual foursome team contest between the Pau and Biarritz golf clubs for the Kilmaine Cup. Other members identified on this painting are other prominent players who also participated in the Kilmaine Cup, such as Eustace Ponsonby and Charles Hutchings and friend of Horace Hutchinson. Hutchinson was a prolific golfer and

writer too. He won the Amateur Championship in consecutive years 1886 and 1887. Charles Hutchings too would go on to win the Amateur Championship and also become a president of Pau GC.

In his book 'Fifty Years of Golf' Hutchinson would describe one of his matches in the Kilmaine Cup against Robert J. R. Boreel (1867-1904) and refer to him as 'poor Bobby'. From the records it is clear that Bobby Boreel was one of the best players, if not the best, of Pau GC, having won all or most important club medals and cups on several occasions. He won the most prestigious Hamilton Gold Medal three times, in 1892, 1896 and 1900. He also participated in the Kilmaine Cup – a foursome match between two players of both Pau and Biarritz – four times, winning twice (in 1894 with Ponsonby and 1897 with Hutchings) and losing twice (in 1896 again with Ponsonby and 1899 with Hutchings). Referring to him as 'poor Bobby' is most probably due to his untimely early death at the age of 37 years in 1904. Based on other photographs and descriptions we have now been able to identify Bobby Boreel on the Sealy painting standing on the far right.



That Robert J.R. Boreel was a prominent member of Pau GC is substantiated by his Life Membership awarded in 1898. Looking at other records Boreel appears as secretary-treasurer in the newly founded Argeles GC and Gavarine GC (1893) in the Pyrenees area, demonstrating his capabilities as course designer and club manager too.

Researching archives in the Netherlands it appears that Boreel was one of the founding members of the Hague Golf Club in 1893. In that same year he surveyed the Scheveningen dunes for a suitable golf terrain together with the young golf professional John Duncan Dunn (1872-1951), who had just laid out the new course for

Hague GC. He is recorded playing tennis doubles with Daisy van Brien (1871-1939). She is considered to be the golfing pioneer in the Netherlands, whose father Baron Arnaud van Brien, owner of Clingendael, founded Hague GC on his terrain, apparently as a birthday present for his daughter. She was a ladies scratch handicap player.

John Duncan Dunn is known to have laid out all 9-hole courses of the four oldest golf clubs in the Netherlands: Hague GG (1893), Doornsche GC (1895), Roosenaelsche GC (1895), and Hilversumsche GC (1895). Both Daisy van Brien and Bobby Boreel were roughly of the same age and had English mothers. This is probably how they came in touch with the game of golf and befriended the influential Dunn family of reputable golf professionals. Both Bobby and Daisy became very proficient golfers at a young age.



At the Pau GC there is no existing knowledge or other documentation of Boreel's life in Pau other than the club records of his remarkable achievements as a golfer. So who is this enigmatic figure Bobby Boreel? He was born 14 January 1867 in The Hague, and died 12 February 1904 in Guildford (UK). He was the son of William Walter Astor Boreel and Mary Emily Milbanke. Through his mother William Boreel was descendent of the Astor family of New York. His mother Mary was the daughter of the British ambassador in The Hague.

Bobby Boreel married Edith Margaret Ives 17 December 1891 in Pau (Fr.). Newspaper records show that this wedding was a highest ranking social event with all aristocrats and socialites of

Pau attending. Edith was the daughter of Philo Lewis Ives and Ann Thrall. Ives was a very wealthy American industrialist and philanthropist, who had sent his three daughters to Europe to find a suitable husband in aristocratic circles. Edith amused herself in Pau at playing golf too and is portrayed in de Sealy portrait standing next to Bobby Boreel on the right. Bobby and Edith had two daughters, Helen Barbara Isabella Boreel (1894) and Edith Wendela Boreel (1896). Both later married in England. Under the name Wendela Boreel, their youngest daughter, became a renowned painter and artist in her own right. She was a student of Walter Sickert.

Edith and her two children later lived on Tite Street in London. Wendela Boreel became friends with Frank Schuster and met John Singer Sargent, James Abbott McNeill Whistler, Edward Elgar, Siegfried Sassoon, W. B. Yeats, Thomas Hardy, Roger Fry, Glyn Philpot and Martin Hardie. In 1919 Frank Schuster introduced Wendela to Leslie George Wylde (nicknamed Anzy), a cavalry officer who had lost a leg during the Gallipoli Campaign. Wendela and Anzy married and Schuster invited them to live in "the Hut", his country estate in Bray, Berkshire. Siegfried Sassoon described Wendela Boreel as "delightful" and said she was "the only serious element" at Bray. Boreel's etching of Sassoon is held at the Art Gallery of New South Wales. When Schuster died in 1927 he left the estate to Wendela Boreel. Anzy Wylde died in 1935 and Wendela moved to France. She escaped to the United States with her son at the onset of World War Two. She returned to France after the war.

The Boreel family is an old Dutch noble family dating back to the 15th century in Flanders in the Low Countries. Later in 1645 William Boreel as Ambassador of the Dutch Republic to England was awarded a hereditary Baronetcy by King James I of England. Bobby's father William Boreel was born in 1838 in New York. His mother was Sarah Astor Langdon, a descendent of John Jacob Astor, originally from Waldorf in Germany and becoming the founding father of one of the wealthiest families in the United States. William Boreel married Mary Emily Milbanke, the daughter of Sir John Ralph Milbanke Huskisson, British Ambassador to the Netherlands in The Hague.



In this sense Bobby Boreel was a Dutch cosmopolite of Anglo-American descent, a wealthy and active socialite. His parents William and Emily Boreel and his grandmother Sarah Astor Boreel were regular visitors of Pau in the winter season and fully participated in the busy social life of the town. The family owned a grand mansion at 25, rue du Lycée in Pau. Grandmother Boreel would stay in Hôtel de France in Pau, one of the many upper class hotels in town such as also Hôtel Gassion, Hôtel de Londres, Hôtel Bellevue, a.o. Many of the large family mansions are nowadays used as hotels or regional governmental homes.

In Pau Bobby Boreel was very active in the Pau Hunt and participated in many foxhunts as a renowned horseman and whip. He owned a famous horse named Tantivy. He was also active in the newly founded Jeu de Paume & Tennis Court of Pau, where he was described as “a mean hitter of the ball”, a reference to his great capabilities as a ball player. Many other golfers were active at real tennis too and the club was presided by J. Grahame Stewart offering adequate financial support too. Boreel was an exceptional allrounder as can be concluded from the following quote in the New York Herald of 25 January, 1891 in an article titled Golf and Golfers at Bearnese Pau:

“Healthy, a genius and a whip. Mr. Boreel is a brilliant and jolly player. He is something of a

heavy weight and his exertions make him the healthiest looking man in the field. He is a universal genius, is an excellent whip, hunts well and made a Garrick-like reputation last season in the character of the Judge in Gilbert's "Trial by Jury."

Remarkably he took lead roles as a baritone singer in popular Gilbert and Sullivan opera's, such as the Judge in “Trail by Jury”. And a capable flute player too.

Even in the famous book *Au Pays des Belles Béarnaises* written by Jules de Teurtrois a grand accolade is given to Bobby Boreel:

*Un solide gaillard, mais doux comme le veau,
Il ressemble, de loin, au grand prince Jérôme;
Un enragé sportman qui n'est pas un fantôme,
Dont le beau Tantivy brave le vent et l'eau.*

*Un célèbre tireur, malin lanceur de paume,
Sur les flûtes de fer il imite l'oiseau,
Quand pour les indigents, en clown joyeux et beau,
Il rappelle de Puck le cocasse royaume.*

*Tout Pau l'aime et le suit aux batailles de fleurs.
L'Amérique le crible, Albion l'enguirlande
De bouquets parfumés aux vives trois couleurs.*

*Hurrah ! pour sir Bobby qui rit sans éclater.
Tout meurtri par les fleurs, il se met à chanter...
Ils sont tout comme ça dans la bonne Hollande.*

He suddenly died in 1904 at his home in Guildford, England. In Tatler a short obituary read:

“Much regret is felt at Pau at the death of Mr R. Boreel, for many years one of the most prominent and popular British residents. “Bobby” Boreel, as he was commonly called, was a grand all-round sportsman, and his social gifts were exceptional. He was a fine golfer and frequently played for Pau in the match above referred to.”

This was of course the prestigious Kilmaine Cup for the Pau vs. Biarritz contest.

It is tragic that Boreel died at such a young age in the flower of his life. As Horace Hutchinson described his old friend as “poor Bobby”. Indeed!

The Ryder Cup A few words.

By Stephan Filanovitch



For the first time, The Ryder Cup was played in France – and it was the second on the Continent. So, we couldn't start this new issue of Golfika Magazine without a short summary of this unique competition. For the text, we took advantage of a paper by JBK published in the magazine "Esprit & Olympisme", Spring 2018.

Birth of the Ryder Cup

Since the beginning of the 20s, there was a will to organise matches between US and British golfers. But first, it was necessary to find money in order to fund such a competition. The second question being: how to select the US player as most of the top pros in America were Brits! Should they be rejected or selected, in this case, expecting that they will not make the trip just to kiss their relatives, not defending the US colours.

Finally, a seed merchant, Samuel Ryder, will offer a golf cup, designed by Mappin & Webb. At its top was the representation of Abe Mitchell, personal pro to Samuel Ryder – who became a true friend.

In 1926, The Open was to be played at the Royal and St Annes and due to the huge number of players, the qualifying days were played in three different places, the Americans going to Sunningdale. So, naturally, it was proposed to organize a match between US and GB, at Wentworth, close to Sunningdale, one week earlier. The matches were planned on Friday and Saturday June 4th and 5th.

At that time it was certainly expected that the Ryder Cup will be played every year and a new event was planned for 1927 in the USA. Unfortunately, and we don't know the reasons, the final decision was to play this competition every other year ... and the 1926 match was considered as a warming up for The Open – and a rehearsal for the Ryder Cup.

Finally, one year later, on May 1927, a group of British players took the boat, travelling to Canada and the States in order to play various tournaments, essentially the US Open but also the first official match of the Ryder Cup.



Two postcards edited by Dennis & Sons, featuring the players in 1971 (top) and 1986 (bottom).

Evolutions of the Ryder Cup.

If at the beginning the Ryder Cup was opposing the USA and Great Britain but in 1973, Ireland

was invited to join the competition ... and a few years later, in 1979, the Continent was invited too. It was a way to get more balanced teams – as the Americans were leading by 19 wins to only 3 for GB. Nevertheless, arrival of the continental players didn't change the situation. We had to wait until 1985 to see Europe winning over the USA. From that year, among 16 meetings, 11 were won by Europe.

If at the beginning the Ryder Cup was played on odd years, after 2001 September 11th tragedy, it is played on even years.

In 1997, with the help of Severiano Ballesteros – and the financial support of Patiño – the competition was held, for the first time, on the Continent, at Valderrama, Spain. This year, it is the second time that the Cup was played on the Continent, on the Golf National, at Guyancourt, near Paris.



The European Ryder-Cup team 2004

At the beginning (up to 1959) the teams had 8 golfers each, playing 8 singles and 4 foursomes, on 36 holes, for a total of 12 points. In 1961, it was decided to play 16 singles and 8 foursomes, for a total of 24 points, increasing the number of players from 8 to 10. In 1963, another change. The foursomes (known in USA as “Scotch foursomes”) were not very popular and the US TV made pressure to have also “four-ball” matches. Finally, the Ryder Cup had 8 matches more, for a total of 32 points and the number of players was increased up to 12. This format will remain the same until 1975. Again, the US TV

(and advertising constraints) was putting some pressure for reducing the number of matches (and points) from 32 down to 20.

Since the admission of Continental players, in 1977, the format was changed again. Over 3 days, twelve players will play each 8 four balls, 8 foursome and each of the 12 singles. This is the current format.

Europe and the Ryder Cup – a prequelle in 1953.

Our friend Bill Anderson, from New York, USA, was writing, a few years ago a very interesting paper in our Golfika-Magazine, reminding us of a match played between the USA Ryder-Cup team and a Continental team. It was organized jointly by the French Golf Federation (F.F. Golf) and the European Golf Association on October 6th and 7th at the Saint-Cloud Golf Club.

As two Americans were unable to make the trip, the teams were 10 players each side. For the Continent : Jean-Baptiste ADO (F), Alfonso Angelini (I), Georg Bessner (D), Aldo Casera (I), Ugo Grappasonni (I), Angel Miguel (SP), Albert Pélissier (F), François Saubaber (F), Arthur de Vulder (B) et Gerard de Wit (NL). Strangely Flory van Donck (B) was not present. And we cannot forget that Auguste Boyer (see JBK's paper dedicated to this player in this magazine) was the non-playing captain of the European team. Duke of Windsor and ex-king Leopold were present, watching the event.



Postcard « souvenir officiel » (edited by J. Foret) and distributed by the F.F. Golf.

Golf Postcards
Herbert Barker, 1883 – 1924
A forgotten champion

JBK (Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak)



When I was once browsing on the internet, searching for golf postcards, I was struck by the nice postcard reproduced below. It was featuring a golfer addressing his ball on what looks to be the first tee. The postcard was signed by Herbert Barker, 1919. Shame on me, I must confess that his name was unknown to me. But it was a nice snapshot and the fact that the player has signed the card drawn my attention and triggered this research. I hope that our Continental readers, less aware of the feats of British champions will learn a few things – as I did.



Herbert Barker
1919

Searching in British Newspaper Archives (an extremely valuable web site – which, once again, I strongly recommend to all our readers at least for a first introduction to a research) I was soon able to discover that, on Monday June 16th, 1924, Herbert H. Barker passed away. And, as it is the tradition, his eulogium was written in many places, so it was easy to get some key facts – which we included in this text.

Herbert Barker was a Yorkshire golfer and not surprisingly the *Yorkshire Evening Post*⁵ was the first to announce his death at the age of 41 after suffering for a long time of heart trouble. Most probably he died from a rheumatic fever.

He was a woodcutter's son, born in Fixby in 1883. He soon proved to be an excellent golfer and, at the age of 20, towards the end of 1903, he was admitted to the Huddersfield club – where he was living very closely to⁶. At that time Alex Herd was the pro at the club – until 1911 and Herbert soon became his protégé⁷.

Robert G. Calton, in a small but very interesting – and rarely seen – pamphlet, is providing some valuable additional information:

⁵ Dated Monday June 16th, 1924.

⁶ R. G. Calton in "Herbert H. Barker. 1883 – 1924, Belle Meade Country Club, Nashville, TN. 2013.

⁷ Nottingham Journal, Saturday 8 September 1906

“In the 1891 census, the Barkers are shown as living Shepherds House, Fixby. This property was owned by the Thornhills and was known as “Sheps Cot” (i.e. the Sheperds Cottage).

The cottage gardens were bordered by the sixth green and seventh tee of the Huddersfield GC and young Herbert would inevitably have played on the course as a boy and no doubt knew everyone at the club, including Sandy Herd who was living a few hundred yards away in the clubhouse.”

In 1904, H. Barker competed in an important Yorkshire meeting, in Lindrick. It was his first appearance in such a competition but he defeated all his opponents – assuring him a great success.



A general view of Huddersfield course and the clubhouse.

Beaten in the 1905 edition, he was successful again in 1906, at Fixby after a tough struggle with Mr E. A. Lassen in the final round.

In September 1906, he achieved one of his greatest feat by winning the Irish Open Championship played at Royal Portrush. In the semi-final, Barker beat Mackenzie by 5 and 3 and J. S. Worthing in the final by 6 & 4.

He competed twice in the (British) Amateur. In 1906 at Prestwick where he was beaten in the second round by A. Mackenzie Ross, and in 1907 at Saint Andrews. There, he played admirably the three first rounds but before the fourth round started, he received a cable from New York with an invitation to take the position of professional to the Garden City Golf Club at a very handsome salary⁸. It is supposed that such a news had some consequences on his play and he lost the fourth round.

⁸ *Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer* – Saturday 21 June 1924.

⁹ *Times*, 17 June 1907.



H.H. Barker at Portrush, in 1906 (The Graphic)

The same year, 1907, he played in The Open at the Royal Liverpool GC and his name is listed among the most prominent golfers attending the competition, after Arnaud Massy, Rowland Jones, Willie Fernie or Andrew Kirkaldy⁹.

In September 1907 he sailed from Southampton 1908 to New York to start his new job at the Garden City Golf Club.

According to Robert Calton, op. cit. it is certainly Walter Travis who “*had something to do with it [his venue]. Walter Travis was one of the original members of Garden City Golf Club and he was the Green Committee Chairman for 10 years.*”

This seems confirmed by *The American Golfer*¹⁰ where Walter Travis himself is writing: “*The changes at Garden City were made when H. H. Barker was the resident professional and many a talk I had with him regarding golf course architecture, which led to his undertaking at my suggestion the laying out of a number of courses— among others that of the Mayfield Country Club, which Harry Vardon in his previous tour in 1913 pronounced the best he had played over on this side*”.

¹⁰ *The American Golfer*, 9 October 1920; Vol. 23, Iss. 33, pgs. 4, 23-24. Walter J. Travis, “*Twenty Years of Golf – An autobiography.*”

He played in the US Open and his best performance was finishing at the seventh place in 1909 and also in 1911.

In 1910 he finished 8th (four strokes behind Aleck Smith). 1910 was certainly a great year for H.H. Barker. Let us just note here two great feats praised by the press. On July 31 he made a new record of 68, at the Garden City Golf Club, getting a 2 on the sixteenth hole (415 yards). And in December, the same year,, he made a *phenomenal* record of 69 at the professional tournament in Atlanta.

But 1911 had been less positive for him as in September he got the misfortune to injure his hand just before playing the Eastern Professional Golfers' Association championship. And at the end of this same year, according to Robert G. Calton, he got severely ill and had to return to England in December.

He recovered pretty well and could come back to America end March 1912. After his return he moved to the South of USA. He was spending more time as a golf course architect than teaching – even if he took a position of head-pro at the Roebuck Country Club in Birmingham, Alabama (which he laid out). Herbert Barker designed the course and Golf Magazine¹¹ was writing: *“an idea of how seriously this club faced the problem of a really scientific course may be judged by the fact that the employed H.H. Barker as their professional at decidedly steep figures, in order to have expert advice always at hand”*.

For a short time, he took a position at the Country Club of Virginia in Richmond in the fall of 1914 but sailed back to England on 30 July 1915 to enlist in the military. In 1915, he played in the US Open at Baltusrol and soon after, he returned to England to join¹² the British Aviation Corps. On the internet, we found a copy of a document indicating that *“1st A M Herbert Barker No 167929, joined the Air Force on May 15/1918 and was stationed at South Shields, Seaton Carew and Killingholme. Demobilised April 8/1919.”*

In June 1921, he was readmitted in his original club but as a “restricted member” as he wanted to retain his professional status. Finally, in 1922 he was elected an honorary member of the Huddersfield club, but due to his health trouble,

he was rarely seen on the course during the last two years of his life.



A photograph of H. Barker (from internet)

The American Golfer 1916: (by Sam Solomon) GOLF IS GOOD for many things and it is peculiar to see how it rises to every occasion. Thus we now perceive a knowledge of golf is desirable in a party who undertakes to construct aeroplanes for war purposes. The connection may not be easy to make by the puzzled reader, but it's simple after all. The golfer must be a clubmaker, and, as such, he can select timber with a special consideration for peculiar qualities which it appears are the same in golf club shafts as in aeroplane stays. We can understand that anyhow—suppleness, steeliness, unbreakability. The rest is obvious. Here is how it is applied. H. H. Barker, who was once professional to Garden City (after being one of the best amateurs in England) and was in the front of the invasion of our peaceful shores by the British professional, went back to England about the time the war began, started in for aviation, got his pilot's certificate and was duly attached to the Royal Flying Corps on war service. Then they sent him back to America to buy aeroplane timber, knowing his golf club knowledge was the very thing to help him. Barker means to return to golf when the war is over.

¹¹ January 1913.

¹² Bernard Darwin, in *Golf Illustrated & Outdoor America*, (December 1915, Vol. 4, Issue 3, pgs. 38-42) writing a long paper on golfers and the war.



The Yorkshire Golf Championship at Huddersfield. The hon. Sec. Mr A.I. Woodhead introducing the President Mt. H.N. Lucas. A very beautiful postcard taken around the time Herbert Barker returned back to England.

A golf Exhibition in France at the *Musée National du Sport*



If initial projects were far more important, the fact that the starting point was too late and the constraint of presenting this exhibition during the Ryder-Cup time, the exhibition was reduced to 6 weeks, the inaugural day being on September 4th. But the success in terms of visits and also because of the Ryder Cup issue, the decision was taken to expand the exhibition by one week. It would close on October 14.

The EAGHC was a strong supporter of this exhibition and many of the objects displayed were from our members' collections.



(from left to right) J.-Y. Ortega, President of the regional golf league and M. Rom, Development Manager, G. Veissiere, Deputy Mayor of Nice, M. Dureuil, VP of the CDOS-06, J. Salles-Barbosa, VP of the Regional Tourism Centre, Marie Grasse, GM of the Museum and JBK (with a Ryder-Cup shirt!).



Golf and Golf Culture in Bavaria

By **Daniel Quanz**, Managing Director
German Golf Archive www.dshs-koeln.de/golfarchiv



In 2018, the Bavarian Golf Association (BGV) celebrates its 50th anniversary. For this occasion, Germany's biggest regional golf association published the richly illustrated chronicle "Golfsport und Golfkultur in Bayern". The book is the result of a seven year long research cooperation between the BGV and the German Golf Archive. This article serves both as a review, for those who read German and might be interested in the book, and as a summary of the research results.

Authored by journalist Volker Mehnert and sport historian and founder of the German Golf Archive Dietrich Quanz, the book's contents go beyond the 50-year history of the BGV and include the development of Bavarian Golf for over a little more than a century. It entails many short stories and essays, written by the editors and other experts (among them EAGHC's Christoph Meister), allowing readers to relive the history of golf in Bavaria. Within the framework of the project, the German Golf Archive expanded its collection to include new archival material acquired from Bavarian clubs and players. This expansion meant that the book was able to present new historical perspectives through a detailed and well-informed approach.

The opening chapters, presented in chronological order, outline Bavarian golf history and its peculiarities from the first traces of golf found on beer steins to an initial 'golf boom' in popularity, the World Wars, Bavarian golf's reconstruction, and up to the foundation of the Bavarian Golf Association. Throughout most of the book, a great deal of attention is devoted to individual golf clubs, players, officials or even golf courses, whereby the authors carefully selected key moments and players to illustrate general developments in the sport's history.

The new historical research results concern the origins of golf in Bavaria. The sport did not come to Bavaria from England or the northern states of Germany, as one might have expected, but from Africa. The stories of the imperial German

ambassador in Egypt, Casimir von Leyden, who co-founded Münchener Golf Club after learning to play golf from British and international guests in Cairo, and the South African Prime Minister Louis Botha, who initiated the construction of the Bad Kissingen Golf Course, show how golf spread in Germany and Europe through diplomats (von Leyden) and wealthy spa tourists (Botha).



Graf (count) Casimir von Leyden

In regards to Germany more generally, the chronicle "100 Jahre Golf in Deutschland" has

already described the initiatives of Anglo-Saxon expats in the foundation of the nation's golf clubs and the early golf activities of boarding school students in Cannstatt. Von Leyden's and Botha's stories are examples for the distribution of golf on a global level through an international, sometimes even cosmopolitan elite comprised of diplomats, nobility, businessmen and academics at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. European nobility often met in Cannes during the summer to play golf and there amongst them were the princes of Thurn and Taxis from Regensburg in Bavaria. Some photographs of their golf practice in 1893 from the Fürst Thurn und Taxis Archive are published for the first time in the chronicle.



*Princess Margarete von Thurn und Taxis
Cannes 1893*

Pertinent to both the history of Bavarian golf and Germany more broadly, the authors contribute to the debate surrounding golf during the rule of National Socialism in Germany. A focus here is on the story of Nora Haag, multiple German Amateur Champion and daughter of the Jewish golf journalist Otto Benzinger, and her husband, golf and hockey national player Theo Haag, who had to hide in Bavaria's countryside to avoid persecution.

Following on, the next chapter outlines the post-war era in Bavaria and how it was defined by the lack of playing facilities for German golfers on the one hand and on the other the rapprochement towards the US army troops, who exclusively used the German golf courses for many years. The authors illustrate the lobbying attempts

made by the German golfers such as Munich's Hermann Römer to allow for inclusion and demonstrate how playing golf together lead to rapprochement between US troops and Germans. In addition, Bavaria was an important place for the emancipation of Afro-American soldiers, who could play on the desegregated Bavarian golf courses together with their fellow soldiers from 1948 onwards.

Returning to the BGV's anniversary, the subsequent chapter on the development and work of the BGV since 1968 is titled "50 years young". Herewith, the Federation and authors present the historic background, strengths, main concerns and major projects of the BGV.

The second part of the publication covers specific topics and contemporary discussions. Of special interest for golf historians is the chapter on "Bavarian Golfing Landscapes" dedicated to golf course and club house architecture. It details historical aspects such as the story of the legendary golf architects Bernhard von Limburger and Donald Harradine competing for Bavarian Fairways and discusses contemporary aesthetic questions. A chapter on "Great champions and small winners" shows that Bavaria offers more golfing talent than just its world star Bernhard Langer and the final chapter presents various memorable curiosities of golf in Bavaria. The highlight of the book's second part is the discussion on "golf on the market place". Six essays reflect on the organizational models for playing golf, explicitly the differences between non-profit clubs and golf businesses. Thereby, they also analyse the image of golf as an exclusive sport or a sport for the masses. Herewith, some of the essays are dedicated to historical aspects whereas others discuss current phenomena.

The history of golf in Bavaria is a regional history. But, as golf, especially in its early years on the European mainland, was also a very international affair, the stories presented in the book are part of a larger history of the development of golf in Europe. The book, with rich illustrations from the German Golf Archive, revives the history of golf in Bavaria with both academic accuracy and lively storytelling.

(See book cover picture on next page – cover 3).





Golfsport und Golfkultur in Bayern

**Eine Chronik
zum 50-jährigen Jubiläum
des Bayerischen Golfverbands anno 2018**

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Parsdorf 2018, 225 p*



Lally Vogliaro Segard.