

The commemoration ceremony – Saturday February 23rd, Newington Cemetery, Edinburgh



*Douglas Seaton introducing the ceremony
Mrs and Hugh Henderson, John Pearson, JBK, Family
Pierre-Alain Coffinier, Robin Bargman, Georges Jeanneau*



*Pierre-Alain Coffinier, Consul General of France in Edinburgh and
Glasgow, opening the ceremony. Two Henderson Ladies, John
Hanna, JBK and David Kirkwood.*



Philip Truett, representing the R&A



François Illouz (FFG) paying a tribute to Massy



David Kirkwood representing the BGCS



*Georges Jeanneau, Philip Trueuu, JBK closing the ceremony,
François Illouz, Hugh Henderson, Douglas Seaton,
Pierre Alain Coffinier (with 'Massy' booklet in hands)*



*Seaton & JBK signing the book
With help of Huguette Kazmierczak*



*Flowers
Scottish and French colours.*

golfika



Contents	Page
President's letter, Leif Einarsson	4
Editor's Corner, Stephan Filanovitch	5
Massy grave stone re-consecration, JBK	6
The Henderson family, JBK	10
Wimereux : First Statutes, Rémy Casagrande	13
The foundation of European Golf Association, C Meister	17
Great-Britain golf booklets, Stéphan Filanovitch	20
Tom Morris of Saint-Andrews, Albert Bloemendaal	23
Rhona Adiar and the Curtis Cup, John Hanna	33
Growing the Game, Kuno Schuch	28
The Golf Courses of the Riviera: Nice, Bernard Darwin (1913)	33
Hickory events in 2013, Christoph Meister	35

The front cover of Golfika Magazine n°11 is after a painting of one of our EAGHC fellow members, Viktor Cleve, Germany's leading golf painter. **The original painting is now from JBK's collection. It represents the French team at the Inter-Allied Games, Paris, 1919.**

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

Illustration credit: Authors, EAGHC

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President's Letter

Leif Einarsson



Dear Fellow EAGHC Members,

Today, the 15th of Mars, I woke up to a beautiful spring morning. But something wasn't right; Minus 22°C and 30cm of snow on my own putting green... Something rotten in the state of Sweden.

Later in the day however, I really got warmed up when a member of Ryfors GC called telling me that he had found some hand written notes, originating from the first Swedish private golf course, laid out in 1888. He sent me these two previously unknown notes, dated 1898 and 1906 respectively. First of all some scores, a hole by hole record, by our first lady golfer, Ida Sager from the more than 100 rounds of golf she had played from 29th October 1897 to 26th September 1899; a truly unique historical golf document. There was also a short memorandum of Golf which describes the functions of the Driver, the Iron and the Putter (obviously the clubs used at the time at Ryfors) as well as instructions, dated 1906, on how to swing the Driver and how to create a deliberate slice or pull. In order to hit a "Half-Mashie Shot" you would have to hold the club firmly in the inner phalanx of the forefinger!

This brought to mind, how at the same time, Arnaud Massy, astonished the golfing world by being the first European player outside the British Isles to win The Open in 1907. This great golfer has since fallen into oblivion. No one even knew where he had been buried. Through the thorough research work by one of our founders, Jean Bernard Kazmierczak and Douglas Seaton who did not only find his grave but were also able (kindly helped by our generous donors) to re-erect a beautiful grave

stone in his honour at the Newington Graveyard in Edinburgh. Thank you all! A ceremony was held in February in the presence of members from the Massy family, the R&A, the BGCS, the AFCOS, the French Golf Federation, JBK and members from EAGHC. "Arnaud Massy — A Chronicle" has since been written by Georges Jeanneau, JBK and Douglas Seaton and can be ordered from EAGHC for only €15; the complete and well informed history of this inspiring golfer. A brilliant read.

Last September we held our AGM in Gothenburg, at Sweden's oldest Golf Club, the Gothenburg GC, established in 1902. Lectures on the History of Scandinavian Golf as well as talks on our most prominent players and on some Royal golfers were held by our members and people from Gothenburg GC. Thank you all! Our host Claes Olsson and his staff did a fantastic job with the inaugural European Hickory Championship. More than 60 players from 11 countries took part in the 27 holes competition. It was a real success. Thank You to Gothenburg GC and to the sponsors; Volvo and Stena Line. You were all very kind and generous.

The preparation of this year's AGM in Brussels has begun so please book the 26-27th of September. The Second EAGHC European Hickory Champion will be held on Saturday 28th of September at the Royal Golf Club of Belgium. See You all there.



Editor's Corner

Stephan Filanovitch



Dear Members,

At this time, this strong winter is not still finish, but however this our Golfika 11 spring number. I hardly ask for a warmest spring, we need to play golf !

Two months ago, we have a trip in Edinburgh with some people from the EAGHC, the BGCS and the french golf federation. As you know, it was to commemorate a french golfer, Arnaud Massy.

It was a great and unique moment to see all these persons joined to celebrate this golfer and gave him a new grave



Your editor near the grave

It was amazing that a winner of the Open don't have a decent place to rest, but now the honor is saved. Please just go to the Newington cemetery, in Edinburgh !

I want to thank all the participants and of course all the donors which contribute to the restoration of Massy's grave.

Don't miss "Arnaud Massy - A Chronicle" written by Georges Jeanneau, JBK and Douglas Seaton, a marvellous booklet.

You will find in this issue an interesting article about Massy's family, so you should appreciate the fourth cover.

As there is always something to learn in the golf history, find out more about Tom Morris, father of golf.

Now, I want to wish my best for our next annual meeting in Belgium. I am sure it will be a great success.!

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

**Massy grave stone re-consecration
February 23rd, 2013**

JBK (Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak)



Memories are made of large blanks. Sixty years after Arnaud Massy's death in Etretat, nobody knew where he was buried. Thanks to the efforts of Douglas Seaton we can now pay a commemorative visit to his grave in the Newington cemetery, Edinburgh.

When discovered, the place was like a jungle and needed a serious cleaning. After the subscription the EAGHC launched in spring 2012, we were able to restore the grave site and offer to Massy, his wife Janet and his first daughter Margot-Hoylake the burial place they deserved. This paper mainly relates the re-consecration ceremony organized by the EAGHC, which took place on Saturday February 23rd, 2013 in Edinburgh.



Pierre-Alain Coffinier, Consul General of France in Edinburgh and Glasgow opening the ceremony.

Looking after Massy's burial place.

In 2006, during an informal dinner preceding the BGCS annual meeting in Hoylake, I got the opportunity to sit close to David and Gillian Kirkwood. Soon we started to discuss of Arnaud Massy, the only French golfer to have won The Open. And it was in Hoylake, in 1907. This is where I got from my new friends a key hint: Massy could have been buried in

Edinburgh – and possibly Portobello cemetery. This information made me very excited and I tried to get a confirmation. But back home, in France, only relying on the internet, I was unsuccessful. It was a few years later, in October 2009 that Christoph Meister introduced me to Douglas Seaton, the golf historian of North Berwick – the city where Massy rebuilt his golf swing, after being noticed by Sir Everard Hambro in the Biarritz Golf Club.

Our first exchanges were related to Massy's wedding and then his daughters. We soon discussed about his burial place and I shared with Dougie the information I got from Gillian and David. It took him just a couple of weeks to confirm that Massy was buried in Edinburgh ... but not in Portobello. His grave was in the Newington cemetery.

The cemetery, previously a private one – now belonging to the City – was neglected and looked like a jungle, most of the stones were broken or lying down. It took almost two more years to get the final confirmation of the exact place where Massy was buried.

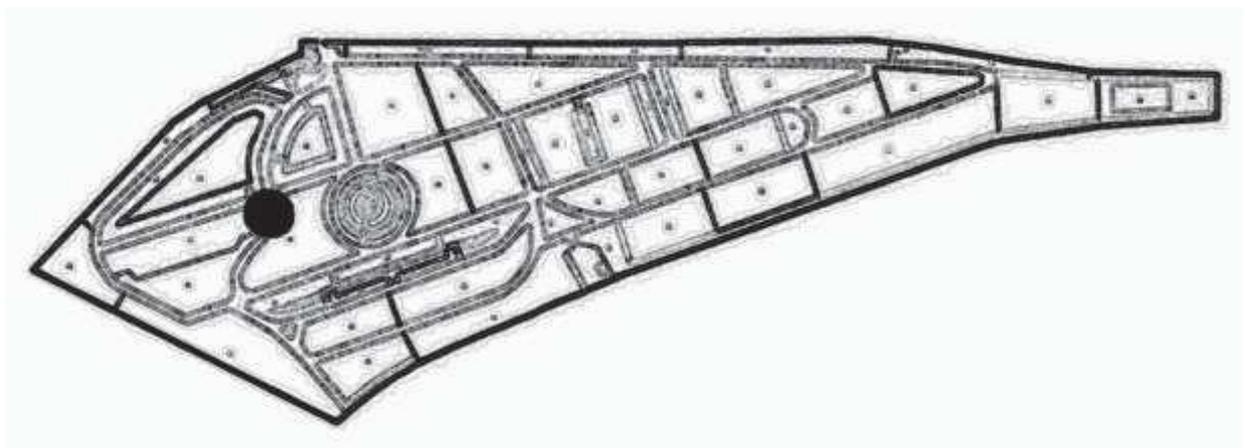
A few months later we were considering to making a restoration. Dougie got in touch with the local authorities and we decided to sign off in February 2012. In spring the EAGHC officially launched a subscription. It was necessary to get at least £ 1300. After a couple of months we received enough money to be confident on achieving our goal. More, with the support we received from the R&A, the BGCS, the AFCOS and the French Golf Federation, it appeared that we could aim for a higher level of expectation and re-erect a better quality stone. In the autumn 2012 we could to spend 3000 € for the restoration.

We decided to keep the exactly the same words as on the initial stone “In loving memory of Arnaud Massy, died 16.4.1950, aged 72; his wife Janet Punton Henderson, died 28.4.1935,

aged 51; their daughter Margot Lockhart Hoylake, died 27.6.1955, aged 48, wife of George W. A. Edgar”. We only added at the bottom of the stone “Re-erected by the European Association of Golf Historians and Collectors”.



Massy's house at Findhorn place.



The Newington cemetery map. The small black circle indicates the place where the grave was placed.

Re-erection of Massy's grave stone.

I arrived with Huguette a few days before in Edinburgh where we were warmly hosted by Czeslaw Kruk, an EAGHC member, and his lovely wife Ina. So, not only could we check the grave site before the ceremony date but also visit the places where Massy, his wife and his daughter were living in. They are at walking distance in Newington district. The house on 118 Findhorn Place is a very nice one proving that Massy should be well off before WWII.

On Saturday 23rd of February, while the golf courses on the French Riviera were under the snow – it happens only a few times in a decade – the sun was shining in Edinburgh to welcome the 30 or 35 people meeting in a café close to the Newington Cemetery where Massy was buried.

Douglas Seaton was among the early people joining us as he had to sign the limited edition of the booklet “Massy – A chronicle” already bearing the two others authors' autographs. Soon the Grey Horse Inn was plenty of friends enjoying coffee and tea, happy to meet again. The gathering should not be a sad one.

As soon as Mr Pierre-Alain Coffinier, General Consul of France in Edinburgh and Glasgow arrived we all moved to the Newington Cemetery.

The City Council nicely prepared the place and it staff deserves special thanks for these efforts. The main paths were gravelled and the surroundings of the grave where nicely prepared with green grass.

Douglas Seaton and JBK briefly started the ceremony, giving to Mr le Consul de France the honour of opening this commemoration. Mr Pierre-Alain Coffinier reminded us that Massy was one of the golf's biggest champions and that we are very proud that he has been honoured with such a service in Scotland, where golf is at the core of its identity [...] and that, hopefully, many golfers will come here as a pilgrimage.

Then we had the privilege to receive three representatives of the R&A: David Hamilton,

Peter Crabtree and Philip Truett – the latter offering a speech, remembering Massy's feats, congratulating Seaton for his efforts to find the location of the grave and the EAGHC for its initiative to restore the stone.

François Illouz, who won the Scottish Open Stroke-Play Championship in 1989, was representing the French Federation of Golf – a strong supporter of our action. He reminded us the key mile-stones in Massy's life and the fact that Arnaud was the first continental player to win The Open before Ballesteros got his name on the Claret Jug.

David Kirkwood, representing the BGCS made a nice speech finishing, as a veiled message to the French attendees – but also the golf historians present – with some French words paraphrasing the well-known Verlaine's poem “Je me souviens des jours anciens ...”.

Representing the EAHGC were John Hanna, Georges Jeanneau and myself. I closed the commemoration ceremony by adding thanks to all donors and insisted on all the contributions from EAGHC members coming from so many different countries: golf is really a fraternity link and this commemoration was a true demonstration of friendship across so many countries.

We must list here those members from the EAGHC who were able to join the ceremony: Stephan Filanovitch from France, our editor – who just finished the printing of “Massy – A chronicle” a few days before the meeting, Robin Bargmann from the Netherlands and Damir Ritosa from Croatia, Vincent Kelly from Ireland and Czeslaw Kruk from Scotland.

Many sent apologies for not being able to join, especially Jean-Pierre Picquot, president of the AFCOS (An important sporting and Olympic association of collectors in France). Also Christoph Meister from Germany and Leif Einarsson from Sweden were extremely sad not being able to join as the flight connexion between their countries and Edinburgh were dramatically not convenient at this period of the year.

It is important to note that, one week before the ceremony date, Martin Dempster, from the

Scotsman wrote an excellent text in this newspaper, As a consequence, this attracted several of Massy's wife family members.

Among them Hugh Henderson came with a Massy's club and brought some nice pictures including a snap shot showing Janet Punton Henderson which we are reproducing on back-cover page. I would like to say here how warm was the contact with the relatives. Also, Veronique Armanet, from France, a cousin of Massy's mother branch couldn't join but asked Huguette to represent her at the ceremony.

The grave was flowered by the EAGHC and FFG but also the R&A and BGCS, with blue, white and red wreaths. In addition, two bouquets, bearing light blue and white ribbons, were laid down by Hugh Henderson and on behalf of Veronique Armanet, honouring the two ladies lying beside Massy: his wife Janet and his first daughter Margot-Hoylake. The French and Scottish colours honoured.

After the ceremony, Mr. Coffinier kindly invited us at the Consular Residence for drinks. Most of us were able to join and we continued to share about Massy and golf and Scottish-French friendship. It was a most appreciated gathering, full of warmth, closing a great day.

Arnaud Massy

A chronicle



Georges Jeanneau
Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak
Douglas Seaton

I would like, not only in my name, but also on behalf of the Board and all members of the EAGHC, to thank again all donors and all members who supported us in our action. We

can all be very proud of what has been achieved.

To commemorate this event, the EAGHC decided to publish a small booklet (36 bound pages, A4 format) entitled "Massy – A chronicle". This booklet relates the biography of Arnaud Massy and is extremely well illustrated with many never published pictures. Among the 200 copies we printed, the 72 first ones were numbered and signed by the authors (Georges Jeanneau, JBK and Douglas Seaton). If you missed this special edition, you can still get the remaining copies (15€/each + p&s).

The Literati meeting.

David Hamilton and John Pearson, who are organizing the Literati meeting, made an excellent suggestion to set up the date as close as possible to the Massy's. So, on the day before, Friday 22nd, in the Brunsfield Tavern, windowing on the Brunsfield links, we had a great meeting, listening extremely well documented lectures.

Let's just indicate here that we had the opportunity to listen to Neil Laird ('Bruntsfields' Heritage') David Purdie, John Pearson, Barry Leathhead (on Australian linkages). Of course, I could not miss the opportunity of presenting a short account of Massy's life – In Memoriam. And Donald Cameron closed this great afternoon by offering an update of his latest research on Golf in France as a prolongation of his monumental research on "Social Golf Links".



The Brunsfield Tavern

The Henderson family

by
JBK (Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak)



The ceremony of re-consecration of Massy's grave stone gave us the opportunity to meet some people from the Henderson family; especially Hugh and his wife Sheila, his brother Jim Henderson and his sister Rosemary. Let's just remember here that Massy's wife was Janet Henderson. Hugh kindly provided the very interesting and important picture (dated c.1902/3) which we publish on the back-cover of this magazine. Most of the information which is reported here was provided by Hugh and I would like to thank him heartily for such an important contribution to Massy's biography – as, to our knowledge, this is the first time that any sound information has been published on the Henderson family.

Captain Thomas Watson Henderson.



The patriarch, with long moustaches and beard, in the background on the right of the full picture, is Captain Thomas Watson Henderson, father of James, Carl and Janet (Jinty – later Massy's wife). He and Margaret had two other sons, Thomas and Alexander, who died before they reached maturity.

Captain Henderson (he received his Ship's Master certificate in the Merchant Service in 1878) sailed round Cape Horn in full rigged ships and was at sea for the early years of his marriage, though understandably he seems to

have come back to UK waters after the deaths of his sons. Once he settled back in North Berwick he was agent for Lloyds marine insurance, dealing with wrecked and damaged ships on the East Lothian coast. He was from a seagoing and salmon fishing family from Fife. It was he who arranged for the North Berwick town band to greet Massy at North Berwick station and march from there to his house in Forth Street when Massy returned after winning the Open at Hoylake.

He died in 1929.

Janet and her mother Margaret



The beautiful lady in the centre of the picture – next to her mother Margaret – is Janet Henderson (often called *Jinty*).

She was born in 1883 and was to marry Massy in October 1903. Here, she is not yet married (not wearing a wedding ring) and the baby in her arms is her nephew James.

The elderly lady next to Jinty in the picture is her mother Margaret Punton Henderson, née Lockhart. Margaret was the daughter of Andrew Lockhart, estate factor farming at Wamphrey near North Berwick. Andrew was married to Janet Punton who was a farmer's daughter from Aberlady, a village near North Berwick.

Carl and Lizzie



The bearded man (left in the picture) is Jinty's brother Andrew Carlaw (called *Carl*). The lady on the left is his wife Lizzie. They had three children: the one in Jinty's arms is the youngest: James. The other two are Watson and Cecil (see below)

Watson and Cecil

Watson Henderson (the taller boy on the left) later became professional at La Nivelle (Saint Jean-de-Luz) where Massy was also head-pro. From the Guide Plumon, we can confirm that he was there in 1926, 1927 and 1928. We do not have the 1929 edition but in 1930 and after, neither Watson nor Massy were employed at La Nivelle. Watson later moved to England to be the pro at a club on the outskirts of London.

We know that Massy moved to Chantaco (also located at Saint-Jean-de-Luz) but the name of Watson Henderson is not listed in that club.



According to Jim (from his father James's memory) Watson was also professional at Saint-Cloud, but we were unable to find confirmation.

The other brother, Cecil, looks rather sad!

Mary and James



The lady on the right of the photo holding a baby is Mary Henderson, née Stewart. She was the grandmother of Hugh Henderson, who was present at the ceremony and who so kindly shared with us the information you are reading here. Her baby is Hugh's uncle, also named Hugh - he had two younger brothers, Andrew Carlaw and James (father of Hugh, Jim and Rosemary, who I met, and also David and Christine) and a sister, Marion

Mary was married to Hugh's grandfather on the right: James Henderson, Jinty's older brother, who himself was a very good amateur golfer.

He was a joiner and boat builder in North Berwick.

They all lived close to each other- Harmony Cottage in Forth Street, North Berwick is where James, Carl and Jinty were brought up (and where Massy stayed on his return from winning the British Open) and the photo is taken in the After her marriage Jinty left North Berwick and lived in Edinburgh and with Massy in France.

garden there. When James and Carl married, they and their families lived in houses built for them by their parents in the garden of Harmony Cottage – their mother was anxious to keep them close to her, after the death of her other two sons.

A photographic Album

Ian Lawson is a relative of Lena Bellamy, the second daughter of Arnaud Massy. Ian kindly provided us with some important pictures of Massy and Massy's daughters. We are presenting here a selection of this photographs. Many thanks Ian.



Marthe (3rd daughter), Alex (Lena's husband), and Lena (2nd daughter)



Lena (possibly at Gullane)



Margot (Hoylake, 1st daughter) & Arnaud



Margaret in Edinburgh



Alex & Lena with Marthe's husband



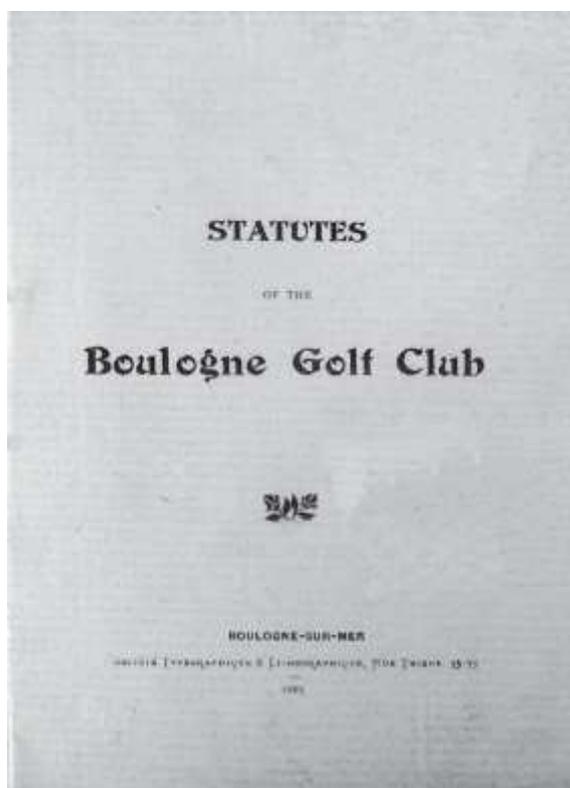
Massy elder days

First Statutes of a Golf Club in France A project for the Boulogne GC - Wimereux

Remy Casagrande



Instituted in 1900, the Boulogne Golf Club, (Wimereux) is the oldest one on the “Côte d’Opale” – the northern coast of France, facing Dover. The following printed document is the earliest known of Golf Club statutes in France. It was clearly a Franco-British Club – not only a British club in France.



Chapter I. Formation of the Club: Object: Office.

Article I. – There is formed between the adherents of the present statutes a society to be known as the Golf Club de Boulogne-sur-Mer.

The objects of the society:

(1) To encourage and develop the game of Golf.

(2) To organise international Golf tournaments each year in order to draw visitors to Boulogne.

Art. II. – The official address of the society to be at the Hotel des Pompiers, Boulogne-sur-Mer.

It may be transferred to any other part of Boulogne-sur-Mer by the decision of the Committee.

Art. III. – Gambling is interdicted within the club precincts, as also the discussion of political or religious subjects.

Chapter II. Composition of the Club.

Art. IV. – The Club is composed, without distinction of sex, of playing, honorary, and temporary members; the number of members is unlimited.

Art. V. – Only playing and temporary members can take part in the games of the club.

Only playing members have the right to take part in the deliberations, to vote at the Club meetings, or to become members of the Committee.

Art. VI. – Honorary members can take no part in the deliberations of the club. They may attend as spectators of the game, and at any fetes which may be given by the club.

Art. VII. – The title of Hon. President, or hon. member may be bestowed by the Committee upon old members of the club for services rendered, as also on persons who may have co-operated in the interests of the club, and on any notability.

Art. VIII. – Each member, whether playing, honorary, or temporary, will receive a card of membership with his or her name written thereon, and indicating the quality of membership.

Chapter III. Admission.

Art. IX. — All persons who took part in the compiling of the present statutes and voted their submission for the approval of the authorities, will be considered as playing members on condition that they have signed a copy of the statutes, and the order submitting same for approval – or honorary members, if a reserve to that effect is made in writing at the time of signing.

Art. X. – Any person desiring to become a member of the club, whether playing, honorary, or temporary, should make a request in writing to the President, and be presented by two members as guarantee, in the interests of the club.

Any applicant for membership under the age of 21 should submit to the Committee a written authorisation from his or her parents or guardians.

Candidates for annual membership, by their application are presumed to adhere to the statutes of the club.

Art. XI. – Requests for admission as either playing or honorary members will be posted in the club's Pavilion during eight days from the date following their reception by the President.

Art. XII. – The admission to membership will be announced after deliberation by the Committee.

The voting is by ballot.

Three votes unfavourable to the candidate necessitate the refusal of his or her request: The white voting papers are considered as unfavourable.

A candidate not admitted may only be presented again for election at the expiration of one year.

Art. XIII. – Any member having resigned and seeking re-election, must without exception, submit to the same formalities as a new candidate.

Art. XIII (a). – Candidates when admitted will be informed by one of the Secretaries, who will also

transmit a copy of the rules and the card of membership.

Art. XIV. – Temporary members, who are members of recognised clubs, will be admitted on a playing member's introduction. Temporary members must not belong to Boulogne.

Chapter IV. Resignations.

Art. XV. – All members desiring to terminate their membership should send their resignations in writing to the President.

The subscription for the year commenced, must be paid.

Chapter V. Exclusions.

art. XVI. – In case of serious infraction of the rules, or in case of public scandal, or any other act which might injure the reputation of the club, the Committee in order to arrive at a clear understanding as to the nature of the act committed, will receive explanations either verbal or written and decide whether to impose a fine, or if necessary, expel the member in question.

The votes of at least two thirds of the Committee are necessary in order to obtain the expulsion of a member.

Art. XVII. — Any member may expelled whose subscription is not paid within one month after the receipt of a special notice from the Treasurer.

Art. XVIII. — Expelled members cannot claim to have refunded any money they may have paid. He or she must pay his or her subscription for the year commenced, at the moment of his or her expulsion.

Art. XIX. — Members expelled for the non-payment of any sum of money due to the club will be proceeded against according to the law.

Chapter VI. Contributions.

Art. XX. – The subscription of playing members is fixed as follows:

Gentlemen : Twenty five francs per annum.

Ladies : Fifteen francs

Honorary members : Ten francs.

Subscriptions are payable in advance, in July each year.

Playing members have also to pay within a fortnight of the" date of their admission, an entrance fee of 25 francs for the 1st year.

By exception members elected before July 1st 1901 will be exempted from paying the entrance.

Art. XXI. – Temporary members will pay :
1 day 2 fr. 50.
3 days 5 fr.
7 days 10 fr. (after first week 5 fr. per week).
1 month 25 fr.

Art. XXII. – The Committee have the right to consider as resigned any member who allows a year to elapse without paying his or her contribution.



One of the very first competition at Wimereux (probably 1908 – the card was mailed in 1912)

Chapter VII. Administration.

Art XXIII. – The affairs of the Club are administered by a Committee composed exclusively of playing members, and including :

A President
Two vice-Presidents (one French and one English).
Two Secretaries (one French and one English)
A Treasurer
A Captain
And ten members, of which 5 are French and 5 English.

Art. XXIV. – All the officials are elected by secret ballot for one year at a General Meeting of playing members held during the month of July of each year.

Out-going members are eligible for re-election.

Playing members under 21 years of age cannot become members of the committees.

Art. XXV. – The Committee as often as the President may deem necessary, and at least six times each year, shall meet. The presence of at least five members is indispensable to render its transactions valid.

Art. XXVI. – The President represents the club under all conditions, and can act in its name.

He is represented in case of absence by the vice-presidents or in case they may be absent, by one of the secretaries, and these if absent, by one of the oldest members of the Committee.

At all the meetings the President has the right of the casting vote.

The President is authorised to order the payment of small but urgent expenses. The total of these expenses must not exceed 200 francs per annum.

Art. XXVII. – The duties of the Secretaries are:

To address at the request of the President the circulars convoking meetings either Committee or General. These circulars are sent two days in advance for Committee and seven days in advance for General meetings. To keep a register of the minutes of Committee and General meetings, and to register copies of letters.

To carry on the general correspondence in accordance with the instructions of the President.

To inform playing members not resident in the locality as to changes in the administration.

To read the reports at General meetings.

To communicate to the press, with the authorisation of the President, any news which may interest the members or players of Golf in general.

Art. XXVIII. – The duties of the Treasurer are:

To cash all amounts due, and to pay all expenses when duly authorised.

To prepare every three months a balance sheet showing the Club's financial situation, and to communicate same to the Committee.

Whenever the cash in hand exceeds 500 francs, the Treasurer must invest the surplus at interest in accordance with conditions to be arranged by the Committee.

Art. XXIX. – Each year, during the second fortnight in June, the Committee are called

upon to verify the Club's books, and to render their report at the July General Meeting, when the report will be adopted.

Art. XXX, – The duties of the Captain are:

To generally supervise the work of the green-keeper and ground men.

To handicap the players, and arrange matches, with the Secretaries' concurrence.

To settle all disputes about the game.

Art XXX (a). – The Committee must not enter into engagements necessitating the expenditure of more than 500 francs per annum, except with the accord of a General meeting.

Art. XXXI. – The officials will direct by posters the rules of the game. They will always be at liberty to make any necessary alteration.

Chapter VIII. Meetings.

Art. XXXIII. – General Meetings will be held when necessary and will be convoked by the President. At least one General Meeting must be held during the month of July in each year.

All members, whether playing, or honorary, will be convoked to these meetings, but only playing members have the right to vote.

The President must order a General meeting upon receiving a written demand from ten playing members requesting him to do so.

The convocation of General meetings is sent out at least seven days in advance.

It must state the reasons for the calling of the meeting.

Art. XXXIII. – In order that a General meeting should have validity, it is necessary that it should comprise one third of playing members. If this condition is not fulfilled a second meeting must be called after an interval of at least ten days, and at this second meeting the business transacted will be considered valid, no matter what the number of playing members present may be, on the condition that questions decided were originally stated in the order convoking the first meeting.

Art. XXXIV. – At a General Meeting, only the questions for which the meeting was called can be discussed.

Art XXXV. – The voting is by secret ballot. All decisions must be decided by at least an absolute majority of members present. The President has the right of the casting vote.

Art. XXXVI. – A General meeting is necessary in order to authorise an expenditure exceeding 500 francs.

The installation expenses must, like all other expenses, in order to render them valid, be authorised by a General meeting of members

Chapter IX. Dissolution.

Art. XXXVII. – The Club is formed for an unlimited time.

Art. XXXVIII. – The dissolution of the Club can only be effected after the proposition of dissolution has been voted for by a number equal to three fourths of the playing members inscribed on the Club's books.

This proposition can only be put to the vote in case the Club may notoriously have a deficit.

Art XXXIX. – Immediately the dissolution of the Club may have been announced, all objects, buildings, and material belonging to the Club will be sold by public auction, that the produce of the sale may be employed to liquidate the liabilities of the Club.

Should the assets exceed the liabilities, the surplus will be given, one half to the Bureau de Bienfaisance de Boulogne and one half to the British Charitable Fund of Boulogne.

This applies to any assets, no matter of what description which may remain after the dissolution of the Club.

Art. XL – If at the time of dissolution the cash in hand is insufficient, all the playing members of the Club, including those who may have resigned within the six months preceding dissolution, must contribute within one month their quota toward payment of the debts to be met.

Chapter X. Modification of Statutes.

Art. XLI. – No alteration of the Statutes can be voted except at a General Meeting, and will only be valid after having been approved by the authorities.

Art. XLII. – The present Statutes and all decisions which may be made at the General Meetings and by the Committee are applicable to all the members of the Club.



The Foundation of the European Golf Association

by
Christoph Meister



The idea of creating a European Golf Association embracing all national golf federations was not new when in August 1936, during an international golf tournament at Baden-Baden, a preliminary committee was formed to discuss this matter further. With an ever increasing number of golf federations on the continent and in the British Isles it became more and more evident during the 1930s that some form of umbrella organization was needed, if only to avoid further date clashes between the international championships played in the different European nations.

In the beginning golf spread slowly on the continent when mainly British and American golfers on holiday or working abroad brought the game to places like Pau (1856), Biarritz (1888), Antwerp (1888), Bad Homburg (1889), Dinard (1890), Utrecht (1890), Cannes (1891), St Moritz (1891), The Hague (1893) and Berlin (1895), to name but a few. The rapid increase in the number of courses in several European countries before the First World War gave rise to national golf federations being formed in Switzerland (1902), Sweden (1904), Germany (1907), the Netherlands (1912), France (1912) and Belgium (1912).

The oldest golf federation in the world is the Golfing Union of Ireland, which traces its origins to 1891. The Ladies Golf Union was founded in 1893, followed by the United States Golf Association in 1894 and the Golfing Union of Wales (1895). Surprisingly the Scottish (1920) and English (1924) golf unions weren't founded until after the First World War, which was followed by a second wave of federations founded on the continent in Italy (1927), Austria (1931), Czechoslovakia (1931) and Spain (1932).

Back to Baden-Baden. As golf was not featured at the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936, the German Golf Federation invited more than 20

nations to play in an international golf tournament (Grosser Golfpreis der Nationen) in August 1936, a few weeks after the big event in Berlin. There Messrs Balezeaux (France), Court van Krimpen (the Netherlands), Lauber (Hungary), Cirillo (Italy), Svestka (Czechoslovakia) and Henkell (Germany) sat together as a preliminary committee after having received the go-ahead from almost every European country's golf federation to create a European Golf Federation. It was decided that a meeting should be held in Luxembourg in November 1936 in order to finalize matters.



Prince Felix of Luxemburg driving on the first tee during the opening of the golf-club. The man with his hand on the tube is Mr Gaston Barbanson, first captain of the club.

On 14 November 1936 18 representatives from 11 nations came together in Luxembourg including a delegation from the British Golf Unions' Joint Advisory Council, a significant element at the meeting. The committee had done their homework, preparing draft statutes of the organization to be founded.

The representatives were courteously received by club president Max Lambert and his wife at Golf-Club Grand-Ducal de Luxembourg, which had opened its beautiful course and the even more charming clubhouse only six months previously. In the evening the delegates were invited to the house of Gaston Barbanson, captain of the club and co-founder of Arbed, Luxembourg's large steel company.

Next day's lunch was held at the clubhouse in the presence of Prince Felix Bourbon-Parma, the husband of reigning Grand Duchess Charlotte, giving the meeting a special solemn and official note. In this context one should note that the club played on royal lands gifted to the club by Grand Duchess Charlotte.

After lunch it took only half an hour to agree on a calendar of national amateur golf championships in Europe that eliminated any clashes. The rest of the time was taken up by discussion of the proposed statutes of the new organization, ranging from how the federation would be organized and administered and the official language in which matters would be conducted to the extent of the president's authority. One item was adopted without any need for argument: the Rules of Golf as defined by the Royal & Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews together with their definition of the amateur golfer would be binding.

Before leaving Luxembourg the delegates decided that a federation of all European golf unions was extremely important and that a European competition along the lines of the Grosser Golfpreis der Nationen or tennis's Davis Cup should be set up in order to promote the game at European level. The promotion and development of the game of golf at a national and international level would become the most important task of the new organization.

The founding of the European Golf Association

The long-pursued collaboration between European golf federations was finally achieved by the constitutionally act of the European Golf

Association (EGA) which took place on 20 November 1937 at the clubhouse of Golf-Club Grand-Ducal de Luxembourg.

Club president Max Lambert warmly welcomed the delegates (see panel), taking the time to introduce each member to the assembled company before the meeting got under way.

The 1937 delegates:

Austria	Honorary secretary Baron B. Kutchera
Belgium	Honorary secretary H. van Halteren and C. van der Straeten
Czechoslovakia	Executive committee member M. Svestka and secretary Ing. J. Charvat
Germany	President K. Henkell and executive committee member/secretary: Ms N. Zahn
England	President Major P. C. Burton and secretary: Major A. W. Lavarack
France	President Le Duc de Mouchy
Hungary	Captain of the Magyar Golf Club, D. Lauber
Italy	President M. Cirillo and exec. committee member, engineer M. Piovani
Luxembourg	President Golf-Club Grand-Ducal, M. Lambert and captain G. Barbanson
Netherlands	President Baron Snouck Hurgronje and secretary G. M. Del Court van Krimpen
Switzerland	Honorary president Robert Cramer

First of all the statutes of the organization, which had been drawn up by the EGU in collaboration with Robert Cramer (Switzerland) and Karl Henkell (Germany), were read out and agreed upon after a small amendment to the clause relating to golf clubs representing a country where there is only one golf club was made by Hungarian delegate Deszö Lauber.

All 11 nations present then unanimously agreed to the statutes of the European Golf Association. The main aims of the EGA are to schedule national golf championships also in order to avoid date clashes, to undertake any action useful to the cause of international golf as well as to strengthen the international bonds of friendship.

There was a round of applause when His Royal Highness Prince Félix de Luxembourg was

elected honorary president of the association. Major Burton was then elected president and Karl Henkell vice president, but not before Burton had thanked Henkell for all his efforts in the founding of the EGA and his work on the statutes. As set down in the statutes the president then executed his right to propose an honorary secretary, Major A. Whitley Lavarack, the then secretary of the English Golf Union.



G.F. Roberts and Major Burton

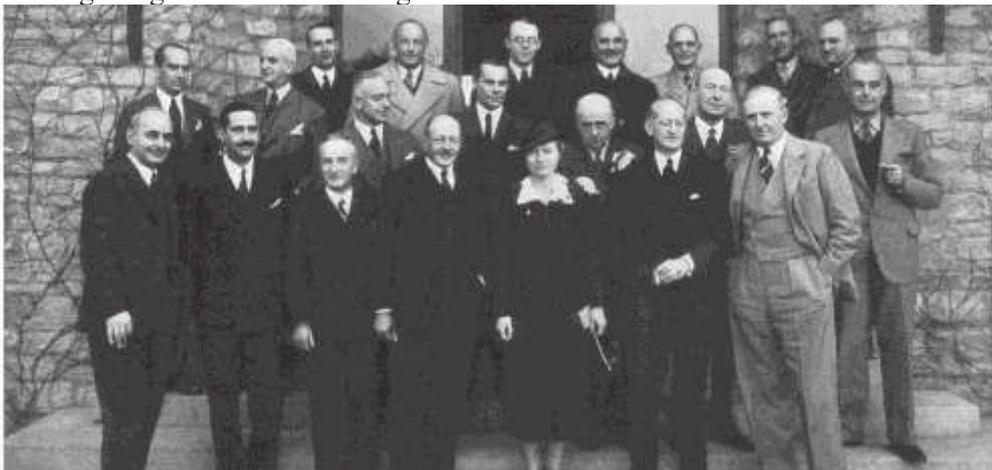
Thus came about the first umbrella organization for European golf, to be guided in its first two years (in 1937 none of the delegates would have imagined that Major Burton would remain president until 1951) by the representatives of England, a country with a fine golfing tradition and a great

understanding of the fundamental principles by which the R&A governs the golfing world. The development of golf on the continent looked to be in safe hands.

A further important matter on the agenda of the Luxembourg conference was the co-ordination of the dates of all the championships in Europe so that they are followed on from each other seamlessly. At the request of the Central European golf federations, Germany agreed to bring forward the German Amateur Championship to mid-August 1938 in the hope that foreign players taking part in Germany's championship would then be attracted to competing in the championships of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria and Italy that followed.

After setting the calendar, the representatives of these four countries – and possibly Germany – agreed to organize a collective tour of British golfers around their championships. Plans were made for a delegation to travel to London in order to organize such a tour through one of Britain's travel agencies.

The inaugural meeting in Luxembourg can be judged a complete success, not only because a calendar of European championships had been agreed upon, but also because plans for the widespread promotion of golf internationally were made. Nobody could foresee that in less than two years the whole continent would be at war and that many of those plans would not be put into practice until after 1949.



First row: M. Piovano, M. Cirillo, H. van Halteren, G. Barbanson, Mrs Nora Zahn, M. Lambert, Major P.C. Burton, ; central row: Baron B. Kutschera, R. Cramer, Ph. Gee, M. Svetska, A.W. Lavarack, Baron Snouk Hurgronje, C.J.H. Tolley, Back row: C. van der Staeten, K. Henkell, J. Charvat, D. Lauber, G.F. Roberts, Duc de Mouchy, G.M. del Court van Krimpen

GREAT-BRITAIN GOLF BOOKLET, AN OLD STORY

Part I – King Georges V

(Stéphan Filanovitch)



Although the first golf stamp was issued by Japan in 1953, Great-Britain was the first country to publish the first issue about golf philately world. The document is a stamp booklet, issued in 1911.

Just before to introduce golf booklets, I want to remain a short history with booklets. This innovation was launched by Luxembourg in 1895, when its postal administration issued the world's first postage stamp booklet

The advantage of this format is evident. Stamp booklets fit easily in pockets, wallets or handbags, and they are not as unwieldy as sheets or panes of stamps. The covers of a booklet provide protection for the stamps, and postal administrations soon realized they could offer advertizing space on them to offset the production costs of providing stamps in handy booklet form.

In 1904, Great-Britain launched his first booklet. Seven years later, in august 1911, a pane from a shop was issued in a booklet, King George V reigned. It was not to promote a golf course, but antiques and decorations were welcome in a golfing house !



BB1 Edition 9, the first booklet, inside pane

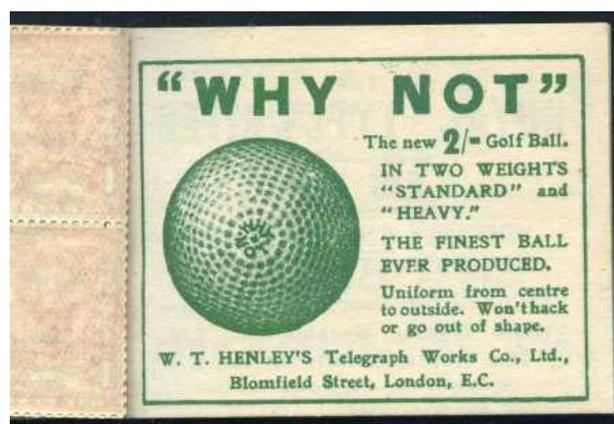


1911-BB1 Edition 9, the front cover

At the same time, august 1911, the second golf booklet was issued with an ad for material.

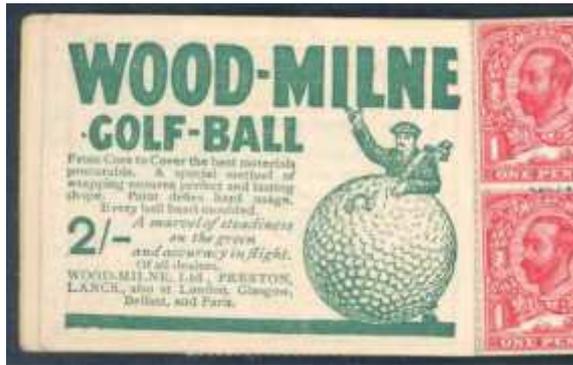
The Henleys Ltd is the first company to announce a fabulous ball, the "Why Not".

I am not a golf ball collector, but it seems this ball is not a great one !



1911-BB1 Edition 10, inside pane

Few months later, another golfball maker publish an ad in a booklet, “Wood-Milne golf ball”



April 1912, BB2 Edition 12, inside pane

The Wood Milne Rubber Company (aka Wood Milne Ltd) was a firm established in Leyland. This one was taken over by an American, in 1924 and in 1934 became the British Tyre and Rubber Co.

Now, it is leisure time. golf and holidays are common. Sea resorts and other places need to make their advertizing, so we have more and more panes announcing golf courses, golf hotel and so.



1913-BB6 Edition 10, inside pane



1914-BB6 Edition 19, inside pane

In 1914, four golf resorts have an ad. Two from “the Original” and two for the continent. A salute to North Berwick, Arnaud Massy, the last French winner of the Open, was professional at this golfcourse.



Marine Hotel and Links

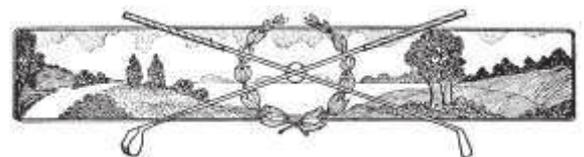
Once again, the booklet is use as a advertising medium, France have this ad about Picardy.

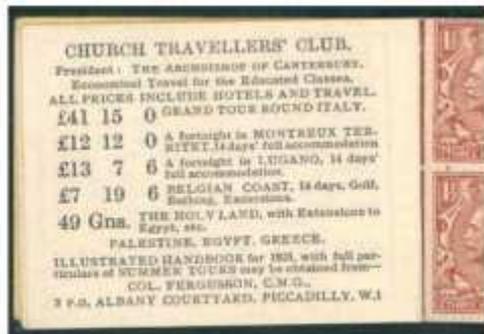
At his time, there are only 3 golf courses in Picardy, Compiègne, Chantilly and Mortefontaine. Lucky golfers and travellers they are, a difficult choice to make between these three famous and wonderful golf courses!



1921 BB31 Edition 34, inside pane

Then, from 1924 to 1925, we can get different booklets with an ad from the “Church Traveller’s Club” to promote travels in continental Europe, specially Belgian sea-coast and golf





Two ads in the same booklet
 BB24-Edition 75, in 1925

From 1934 to 1936, we have few booklets with
 an ad about Kargo, a famous golf card game.



1924, a pane from booklet, Stanley-Gibbons
 Reference NB15

I now give you few words about this game.

Kargo or Card Golf is a game of golf played
 with cards, published in England by Castell
 Brothers Ltd in the 1930s. No knowledge of golf
 is necessary in order to play. A pack of 53
 playing cards and an instruction booklet are
 included. Play of the cards determines what
 happens to you out on the course.



Kargo or Card Golf Cover



BB29-Edition 319, in 1936

The "People's Refreshment House Association", a
 social association formed in 1896, put this ad in a
 booklet in april 1936, promoting the different
 houses in United Kingdom



BB17 Edition 333

Now, this is time to leave King George V, and the
 article will be continued with King Edward VIII
 and Georges VI

**Tom Morris of Saint Andrews.
The man who stood at the beginning of modern golf.**

by
Albert Bloemendaal, MSc



It is a fact of reality that continental golf clubs do not have that historic sense of golf like in the UK. On the continent golf as a general sport began its development only in the eighties of the last century and the millions that came later saw golf as just one more pleasant diversion. I thought it worthwhile to present an essay on one of the great figures in modern golf's development, to wit: Tom Morris. There have been, and there are, many great golfers whose lives have been the subject of a biography for the outstanding way they presented golf to the masses.



Tom Morris however stands alone in that he initiated a new start in golf. From playing golf on any kind of common land available, just adjusted here and there to accommodate the enthusiasts, he went many steps further and designed the course as we know it today. He had it in mind to restructure the available nature so that it would fit the demands of modern golf. He had the privilege of living through the years that would be marked by the new inventions which would eventually bring us golf as we are now familiar with, in terms of both in equipment and course design. He lived through the era of the feathery and the gutty, to welcome

the Haskell ball. He began using the hand-operated lawn mower to see it develop into the mechanical mower. He transformed the putting green from a rough area which also had to serve the tee-off into a smooth area with special grass. He introduced the handicap registration and the standard of 18 holes. But for Tom Morris even the home of golf, Saint Andrews, might never have been the pinnacle of golf as we know it today.

When he began in golf there were a dozen or so places where golf would be played. When he passed away in 1903, only Scotland had hundreds of specially designed golf courses and England would soon pass that number. Tom Morris therefore may justly be typified with the title of his recent biography: *The Colossus of Golf*. I found the recent biography¹ – the first complete one ever – a good occasion to draw some attention to the life of this great man.

Hoping also that it might trigger our Society members to have their club members back home and show a little interest in golf history.

“Old” Tom Morris (1821 – 1908); Godfather of professional golf. and so much more.

¹ David Malcolm and Peter E. Crabtree: *Tom Morris of St Andrews. The Colossus of Golf 1821 – 1908*. (Birlinn Limited – Edinburgh 2010)

He would remain known as “Old Tom” in golf’s history. His son which for always will be known as “Young Tom” won his first British Open when he was seventeen years old and would win it four consecutive times between 1868 and 1972 (there was no Open in 1971) - a feat which has never been repeated. So sad he died not even 25 years old. Upon his death the Edinburgh Journal published a mourning in verse of which here the first lines:

“...Beneath the sod poor Tommy’s laid,
Now bunkered fast for good and al;
A better golfer never plaid
A further or a surer ball...”

Old Tom, founder of a new golf age.

He will forever remain the professional who contributed so much to what now is considered modern golf, duly giving him the title “Godfather of Professional Golf”, living through three significant periods of developments.

He brought however much more. Designing a true golf course and the fixed measure of the hole with a steel lining and meanwhile establishing the position of the golf professional as public person. Not just the man who made golf clubs and balls and gave the occasional lesson, but a public person drawing spectators in droves to his matches, his name prominent in the newspapers. Public persons of high rank, gentry and nobility, sought his employment and not least: his partnership in matches.

His contribution to all facets of golf, be it play or course development, may still be recognised today.

From apprentice to teacher.

Old Tom was born – where else! – in Saint Andrews, in 1821, the year the course came into the hands of one of the members. Years before, the town had sold off a large share of the town’s common land including the links that had become known as the Pilmore Links. Tom grew up in a family of seven who lived just a wedge shot from the links. He never considered anything but golf and at fourteen years old he began as an apprentice with Alan Robertson, the golf authority around St Andrews. Ball-making was a hard job in the days of the feathery but Tom did his four years’ apprenticeship with

honours. Meanwhile he learned to play golf, for which he had Robertson as his teacher. Robertson taught him not just how to make balls and clubs, but even better how to make money playing. Soon he became a favourite of the members whenever they had a money game, which was usually the case. He began to make his name as winning partner. In a member-sponsored match for caddies he came out as the winner which made him even more the selected choice in money matches.

A wider view and a breach.

Meanwhile, golf in Scotland became a matter of general interest, and especially matches between Musselburgh and St Andrews would draw thousands to see their favourite win. Robertson partnered with Morris and took part in a match sponsored with 400 pounds sterling in wagers, an enormous sum in those days. They took it home, that is, part of it, as they just had a share of the total. It was the beginning of a growing interest in golf as a kind of spectators’ sport in which counties would showcase their champions. Partnering with Robertson promised to be very successful but a new development would see a break in their relationship: the development of the gutta percha ball, the “guttie”. Tom saw the possibilities in spreading golf wider with that cheap ball, but Anderson was vehemently against it. It would make his major activity redundant and the men in the workshop also. He went so far as to burn publicly any ball he could get his hands on. Tom was fired and as playing partners they parted there and then. But there was good news too. One of the members, Lord Eglinton, offered Tom a position as “Keeper of the Green”: a position responsible for just everything from teacher and caddie-master to green-keeping. This last responsibility would make Tom the all-round golf person for which he would above all be remembered.

A New Links

It was on Lord Eglinton’s land in Prestwick that fifty gentlemen years earlier made a golf links. It was a rough piece of land hardly fit to play golf on. His invitation to Tom as keeper of the greens was just as much to have him improve the land into a proper golf links. Until then members played the course as they would find it, including the rabbits, the sheep and the general public. (At least Out Of Bounds did not

exist in that time!) Tom took the winter period to walk around assessing what would be possible. The size of the land owned by Eglinton was not all that large and the desire of the members to have full eighteen holes course could not be made true. Tom had to tell them that twelve would be the maximum possible. Even then, some holes had to cross each other as the space was insufficient.

Lord Eglinton's best friend was Col. James Ogilvie Fairlie, prominent member of the R&A. He would become Tom's main playing partner and as close as friends in view of the existing class distinctions could be. They became fixed playing partners, although Tom would still carry the clubs of the Colonel!

Reconstruction of the course was in reality its first construction. Tom took the opportunity to try and test many new ideas he thought would improve the quality of golf. He widened fairways and removed endless stretches of gorse and that meanest of shrubs known as whin. He went on giving bunkers a definite shape and took care they had walls that would not cave in by using disused railway sleepers. Bunkers so far had just been sand holes of no definite shape, where sheep lingered. He applied a similar idea to protect the "hole" from having just any kind of dimension. He cut off a piece of standard 4¼ inch rain drain and made that into a hole lining. It is still the standard hole measure. But possibly his best contribution to golf course maintenance was what we now know as "topdressing" a thin layer of sand spread over the putting green. So far putting greens had suffered from all kind of weeds which could now be suppressed by regular topdressing. A smooth even surface was the result. He made one more contribution in his all-enveloping function: a handicapping system. He would play around the course with a member, recording his level of play, and attach a handicap to what he found. Protests from members that a mere green-keeper could not establish their level of play were just waved away by Lord Eglinton. After one year of intense work the new course could be officially opened. Nobility and gentry of all the county were there when Tom was celebrated by Lord Eglinton with a toast: "To Tom Morris, our perfect pioneer" A title he would make true in his remaining life as allround golf professional.

Tournament player.

In 1860 the news came through that Morris's old adversary Alan Robertson had passed away and his position at St Andrews was open. Although he had always dreamed of once returning to his beloved St Andrews, he did not take any action.



He wanted to be invited. Tom was not yet forty years old but already known through Scotland as its foremost player and now developer too. Meanwhile, Lord Eglinton wanted something for his Prestwick status and decided to present a prize for the best golfer in an open Tournament.. The prize itself would be The Champions' Belt, a rich Moroccan leather belt with heavy silver mountings. Col. Fairlie was to organise the meeting by sending invitations to the eleven foremost golf societies in Scotland. An indication about the general status of professional golfers comes through in the accompanying letter: "that golfers of objectionable character be excluded...". It would be only a one day match of three rounds, thus thirty six holes. Willy Park of historic opponent course Musselburgh, would be the

first winner, beating Tom Morris in a play-off. Winning that first match would give Park in his home-county the title William the Conqueror!

That very match would be the forerunner of the first “Open” in 1861. Then it would be real “Open” as amateurs could sign on also. This time Tom beat the field and Willy Parks who did not want to leave it that way and thus challenged Tom to a four course match, each 36 holes.² It may be argued that this initiative was the real start for golf as a general exhibition match. Just two contenders, both representing a part of Scotland. Parks succeeded in organising a purse of 200 pounds sterling on each side. The four course match, each 36 holes, on Prestwick, St Andrews, North Berwick and Musselburgh, developed into a sensation and spectator numbers grew with each match. Again Tom Morris succeeded in taking all matches and returned to Prestwick with a hundred pounds sterling in his purse. Together with the growing interest in the Open, these matches may arguably be seen as the beginning of golf as a general sport with spectators as a serious part of the game. Golf matches drew full pages in the Press and attention was growing by the year. A little later the final offer from Saint Andrews came through: fifty pounds sterling per year plus twenty in expenses. His title: Custodian of the Green. No less! It was 1864.

Returning home.

While Morris was in Prestwick creating a new kind of well-tended golf links, St Andrews, the course then known as the Pilmour Links, had been going down terribly.

The course was in a mess. Twenty years earlier the town had to sell off public land in which the links was also situated. General use ravaged the links. One wealthy member however succeeded in buying back the area of the links. That was in fact the year that Edward, the Prince of Wales, became Patron of the links. Thus was the situation when Morris came over. It took him little time to assess the sorry state of affairs. With help from the city he began restoring the course, using his experience collected at

² The challenge was possibly just as much a way to compensate for the meagre purse the champion could win. There were only four pro’s and four gentlemen. Park had to cover also for his travels so he wanted a match with a sizeable purse.

Prestwick to introduce new ways of greenkeeping. Using new grasses imported from Holland and his experience with topdressing, the putting greens were restored and improved considerably. At the same time Morris restyled the whole course which played eleven holes out and eleven in, using the same route and putting greens³. He reduced that to nine out and nine in doubling the surface of the putting greens separating playing in and out. The very lay-out as for a great deal may be seen today. He completed the restyling by removing the tee off from the putting green to a separate teeing ground.

Widening fairways, fashioning and shoring up bunkers, burning off the dreaded whin, and finally the introduction of a lawn mower, made his title “Custodian of the Green” more than just a title. In completing the resurrection of Saint Andrews the way he did, he succeeded in establishing the basic idea of golf course design. The very fact that in his first few years the cost of maintenance grew to six times higher than before, was a telling indication of his principle of total design. Much of what Saint Andrews is today may be considered the result of Tom Morris’ original ideas.

His grand title of Custodian of the Green also included a duty he not always cherished: Supervisor of the caddies. Caddies in those days were a rather uncouth lot in habits and in dress. Tom could persuade one of the more sober to have his “men” behave half-decently. “Men” indeed, as there were many aged only 10 to 12 years old. Working from a roster brought some form of order in the appointing but still they remained a nasty bunch Morris could have done without.

Tom’s stature established.

Although at that time Tom was not even fifty years old, his stature was established in more than one way as indeed “Golf’s perfect Pioneer”, the title given to him on his departure from Prestwick.

Though he went on playing golf for another forty years in tournaments and challenge

³ Actually there were twelve holes but since tee-off then was played from the putting green – usually two club lengths from the cup - the course played “eleven out and eleven in” together twenty two holes.

matches, while meanwhile improving his expertise in golfcourse design and management, his real contribution was almost complete: bringing golf in the forefront of public attention and within reach of the general public. In Scotland only, more than one hundred new courses were laid out in just the ten years around the end of the century. In England it took still a greater expansion. Great men like Tom Morris and his contemporaries became subjects of public interest. A famous sports writer like Bernard Darwin (grandson of the great naturalist) made golf his sole subject for the sports press. Meanwhile Morris was asked to be an advisor for golf course development in Scotland and England. One then new development came into view: the construction of a golf course as a separate issue, not a part of the general countryside, but surrounded by gates or markings. This created a new rule: Out of Bounds!

With this all Morris became a celebrated figure. When in 1877 Prince Leopold the youngest son of Queen Victoria came again to St Andrews he asked Tom to be his partner in a four-ball with St Andrews members. He became a celebrated authority on just about everything, from club-making to course design. Still he wanted one last time to play a truly great match and that could not be against anyone else than Willy Parks. Their last great match in 1872 had turned out in a mess as the excited public wanted their champion at Musselburgh to win and created havoc making such a mess that the match had to be abandoned. One last time in 1882 they would

meet for once again a four course match on Musselburgh, St Andrews, Prestwick and North Berwick thirty six holes match-play on each course beginning on Musselburgh. In the end Tom came in with 48 holes won against 41 for Parks. 55 were halved. Tom considered his reputation to be complete. Sixty years old, in those days, was quite an age and to win a gruelling four day match over 144 holes just proved his sturdy health.

His one last feat to make his position as a complete golfer settled as we now know, forever. When Tom Morris passed away in 1908 he left a world of golf in a shape no one could have foreseen when he entered it in 1835 as an apprentice club and ball maker.

Epilogue.

Although Tom Morris remained an almost shy person, always aware of his humble social position as was common in those days, he left a family with positions in high places of society in Britain and abroad. Royals and Heads of State sought out and enjoyed his company. His contribution to golf remains unchallenged. Tom Morris died a wealthy but above all satisfied man. His estate when he passed away was worth thousands of pounds sterling, but more than anything else he established golf as a part of the complete society. Men and women, wealthy or not were playing golf on golfcourses that had their fixed place in society. There can be no doubt about Tom Morris' unique and immeasurable contribution.



Tom Morris driving in the first tee at Saint-Andrews

Rhona Adair and the Curtis Cup

by
John Hanna



La destinée de Rhona Adair et les débuts de la Curtis Cup.



Killymoon Golf Club is situated in the town of Cookstown in County Tyrone in Northern Ireland. The Club was founded in 1889, the same year as the more famous County Down Club at Newcastle. Killymoon was one of the original nine golf clubs which formed the Golfing Union of Ireland in 1891.

This was the first golfing union in the world. The club was founded by a number of businessmen in the town. Hugh Adair owned a linen firm which also had branches in Belfast and Limavady. At this time the business had an annual turnover of £250,000 and was the largest employer in Cookstown. Hugh was a genial,

articulate and upright pillar of the community who was also the County High Sheriff. His commitment to golf was intense playing at the County Club (later to become the Royal Portrush Golf Club) at Portrush in the Summer and Killymoon in the winter. This was the pattern for those who had access to two courses. The inland course became unplayable in the summer as no machinery was available to cut the summer growth on the grass.

Hugh became a very good golfer and won the Henderson Cup, an open competition for golfers from all over Ireland, on two occasions playing off a handicap of 4. He also played in the first Irish Open Championship in 1892 and also in the first Irish Close Championship in 1893 losing to the eventual winners of both, Alexander Stuart of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers and Thomas Dickson of County Down. He was also a great benefactor donating many trophies to golf clubs. Hugh was elected as the first Captain of Killymoon Golf Club from 1889 to 1892, and was Captain of the County Club at Portrush in 1904.

His wife was the first Lady Captain at Killymoon in 1895 and was Lady Captain at Portrush in 1904. Hugh Adair established the first Open Scratch competition for ladies, which took place at Killymoon in May 1891. The competition was nine hole heats with an eighteen hole final. Although two local ladies made it through to the semi-finals it was two ladies from Holywood who met in the final. Miss Garrett defeating Miss Kirby, and possibly because they were local girls there was a once-

of play-off for the third prize which was a gold brooch which Constance Adair won. It was to be another five years before Hugh's second daughter, Contance, would win the medal presented by her father. The following year her younger sister, Rhona, won the medal, and by winning it again in 1900 and 1902 she won it outright.

This gives some idea of how good a golfer Rhona had become. Hugh's youngest daughter Rhona was born in 1878 and was playing golf as early as the age of six and within a short time she was competing regularly in the ladies' competitions. By the time she was twelve she had won a place in the final of the monthly medals when off a handicap of 30 she returned a gross 144. From this point Rhona progressed rapidly and her handicap tumbled and by the end of the decade she had won the Club scratch competition on three occasions.

The Adair family holidayed every year in Portrush and when the British Ladies' Championship took place there in 1895 the Adair sisters, along with that other great golfing family the Hezlets, were inspired by watching Lady Margaret Scott winning the Championship for a third consecutive time. Rhona had played in the championship aged just 17. She won this prestigious event in 1900 and again in 1903. She won four straight Irish Close Championships from 1900 to 1903. Over the years it was her rivalry with her fellow Portrush member, May Hezlet, which dominated her career.

She had the distinction of playing a 36 hole challenge match at St Andrews against Old Tom Morris in July 1899. Old Tom, who was now 77, vowed he would "no' be licked by a lassie". He did lead by one hole at lunch and in the afternoon extended his lead to three shots by the turn, but he had to play his best to counter a spirited revival by the girl from Killymoon before surviving by the slender margin of just one hole.

The year 1903 saw Rhona at her peak and she was invited to travel to the United States by Mr and Mrs Griscom, whose daughter Pansy was the 1900 American Champion.



In her book *Ladies Golf* May Hezlet wrote about her rival saying "She is a very powerful player and is renowned for her absolute steadiness and her capacity to play up better the more she is pressed". Describing Rhona's trip to America May wrote "her trip was a wonderful success. Only once during the time she was there was she defeated by an American lady golfer and when the fact is taken into consideration that she was in a strange land and climate and playing each day on strange links, after a deal of travelling about, her uniform success appears something marvellous. No other lady golfer in the world could have performed such wonders or given the American people such a splendid exhibition of fine play.

The visit made a tremendous sensation over the water and will probably have the effect of arousing fresh interest in the game of golf and enlisting new members into the already large ranks of enthusiasts". Rhona played around the Boston area and beyond; she also visited Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, where she noted that Canadian golf was not nearly as advanced as in the US. During this tour she played several exhibition matches and became friends with Genevieve Hecker, the two-time U S Womens' Amateur Champion.

Hecker asked her to contribute a chapter on British Golf for her book which was published in 1904. It was titled *Golf for Women* and was the first golf book ever written exclusively for

female golfers. During four matches played at the Merion Golf Club near Philadelphia Rhona won all her matches against four of the most prominent American lady golfers. One of these ladies was a certain Miss Peggy Curtis and later in an interview Rhona claimed that the ten best golfers in the British Isles would defeat any team from the US. However she was careful to add that the margin would be small and in a year or two there might be none at all. Miss Peggy took the bait and with her sister they were among a group of ten ladies who travelled to the British Ladies' Championship in 1905 at Cromer.

An unofficial match took place between what erroneously was called an England team and the United States. The team contained ladies from Scotland and Northern Ireland. The Curtis sisters returned again, but were not at Portrush in 1911 when there was another unofficial match between the home team and a team representing the Colonies and the United States. Rhona played in all of these matches. These unofficial matches took place before the First World War but it took until 1930 before they caught the imagination of the golfing public.

Such had been the interest it was clear the time had come for a formal contest. The Curtis sisters donated a trophy for the next match which took place at in 1932. The Cup was donated to "to stimulate friendly rivalry among the women golfers of many lands".

Rhona married Major Algernon Hubert Cuthell when he was based in Ulster and they later moved to live in Hampshire where she represented the county team both before and after the war. Major Cuthell lost his life when fighting at Gallipoli in August 1915 leaving Rhona to look after their two children. In 1924 Rhona returned to live in Portrush and was made an Honorary Member of the Ladies' Branch of the Royal Portrush Golf Club. She was Lady Captain in 1928 and 1929 and was elected Captain again in 1948, now aged 60. In 1950 she became President and remained so until her death in 1961 when she was aged 83. She had also served as President of the I L G U and in 1954 she was made a Life Vice-President of the Union in 1934. Some of Rhona's hickory shafted golf clubs have returned recently to the ladies club house at Portrush.

EUGENE FARELLY – GOLF ANTIQUES



I have a collection of Hickory shaft Golf Club dated from 1850's to 1930's. I have also golf Memorabilia, books and prints.

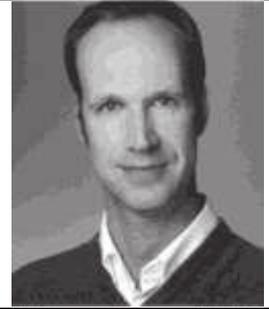
www.golfantiques.co.uk

Eugene@golfantiques.co.uk

Actually on sale, 25 Maxwell & Tom Steward clubs

Growing the Game Attracting the young generation to golf

Kuno Schuch



A bit more than 50.000 organised golfers in Germany are eighteen years old or younger. Over 7.000.000 youngsters up to this age are member in a German sport club (*see also the table next page*) - in percentage, the relation is less than 1%.

All the EAGHC members enjoy the game of golf. We are playing in good style, all around Europe and further on, (sometimes) successful. And we spend our time together with the exchange of knowledge and respect. New contacts are welcome and, as in 2012 at Gothenburg, often very fruitful.

Looking through the German Golf Archive

I'm sure, that more children would like to benefit from the multiple experiences the game of golf is offering. And I'm convinced that we, as historians and collectors, are able to give some hints for attracting our sport for the young generation.

German sources at the end of the 19th century promote our stick and ball game. Philipp Heineken (1873-1959) published many books, especially on 'outdoor games'. He played some rounds beside the Neckar-river at Cannstatt - together with his brother, friends and fellow students. *Das Golfspiel* (1898) is a good example for his link to the game. Seeing it also in the library of the Club at Gothenburg last year is a fine honour for Heineken.

Card games from the turn of the century can be found in our archive (*see next page*) and the methods used to teach beginners become more

efficient during the time. Through the whole 20th century golf related toys were produced. And some objects can be used for practical aid as well.



Status

As a child, the fundamentals of our game (in the combination with an overall physical education) are easy to learn. These kids, having played a season or more, are able to start again whenever they want – and enjoy golf as a 'life-time' sport.

The figures during the last years indicates a bad swing (*see table next page*)

In the group of 7 – 14 years, the clubs has lost around 2.5 % members only in 2011. From 2009 – 2011, the membership development is decreasing by 3.7 %. Marcus Neumann, the new sport director in the board of the DGV, is anxious about this motion. (*Golf Magazin, 2013*)



To hold young player permanently in the clubs and to open them long relation with the game of golf is one important key for an increase in well payed memberships. Attract more beginners from schools and universities, another one.

The Future

“We need to introduce golf to the kids in a way that is friendly and a way that they can have some early success and stay with the game.” Jack Nicklaus has presented his opinion since the beginning of 2012 at several occasions. He can imagine to dig wider holes at starter courses and proposes for example short tournaments over 12 holes. (*Golf Journal, 2012*)

Starting with the *Youth Olympic Games 2014* in Nanjing, golf will be part of the Olympic Games again. The *Rio 2016*-Course is designed by Gil Hanse and in 2020 the best Pros will tee up in Madrid, Istanbul or Tokyo. This can boost our sport, and is a fine collecting aspect as well.

Here in germany, Rainald Bierstedt has written several books to support golf for the youth. In 1999, he starts with school golf activities in Spreenhagen. Many of his pupils get in contact with the game at the resort in Bad Saarow, venue of the 2000 World Amateur Championship. His actual publication combines the Olympic ideas and the green sport (7).

Our sport contains many educational aspects for all ages. Golf is a healthy leisure activity, a fine option to have much pleasure together with friends and a great game of risk and reward. History can be one path to make golf more attractive for the youth. Get active and use your library, your archive or your collection. In the not so far future the interested historians will explore the material documenting our days.

	♂ < 6	♀ < 6	♂ 7 - 14	♀ 7 - 14	♂ 15 - 18	♀ 15 - 18
Soccer	190.000	68.000	1.200.000	270.000	530.000	110.000
Gymnastic	290.000	340.000	350.000	650.000	85.000	180.000
Tennis	8.000	6.000	140.000	100.000	80.000	62.000
Handball	15.000	11.000	125.000	95.000	65.000	50.000
Athletics	21.000	21.000	111.000	130.000	38.000	43.000
Swimming	28.000	27.000	110.000	116.000	23.000	23.000
Riding	2.800	12.000	17.000	140.000	8.000	78.000
Table-Tennis	2.800	2.300	75.000	24.000	52.000	15.000
Volleyball	2.500	3.000	19.000	43.000	17.000	40.000
Basketball	1.700	1.000	38.000	16.000	25.000	11.000
Golf	1.700	1.100	20.000	9.500	13.000	6.000

Number of players in various sports (Germany, 2011)

The Golf Courses of the Riviera: Nice

Bernard Darwin (Correspondent of *The Times*, 1913)



This text was initially published in *The Times*, on Feb 22, 1913. It was signed by “our special correspondent” (B. Darwin). We are continuing here the publication of Darwin’s papers related to golf on the Riviera which we started in *Golfika* #8.

The Nice Golf Club is responsible for giving the visitor to the Riviera quite a new sensation: it deprives him of all excuse for missing a put. Here is neither wet mud nor dry mud, bareness nor bumpiness, but smooth, true greens of just the right pace: a little too like billiard tables perhaps and too like each other, but each one admirable in itself. Exactly how much this is due to the undoubted genius of Mr Hay Gordon, and how much to the fact that Nature is here kinder to the green-keeper in respect of the soil than on some other courses, it is difficult to say. There is credit enough and to spare for both. At any rate there are 18 excellent greens that round off and consummate the playing of the holes in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

This course of pleasant putting is not at Nice itself, but at Cagnes, some five or six miles on the Cannes side of Nice, and perhaps 13 miles or so from Cannes. The little town of Cagnes, entirely old and charming, and unspoilt by new, spruce, white houses, is perched on a hog’s-back ridge, something higher than the course, with a background of hills. The club-house is close to the edge of the sea, and is surrounded by clusters of caddies and olive trees. The caddies look very smart and jolly in their red caps and blue jerseys bearing in gold letters the inscription N.G.C., and as to the olive trees they are, I think, together with the putting greens, the making of the place. There is about the course just a suspicion of the flat field, and at times – when we are playing some hole that is just a little easy and featureless, when the adversary’s ball has perhaps jumped a small bunker or two with all the insolence of a Remus – we are

disposed to think that this is the kind of golf that in England would not be so very much worth the playing. But then what golf course in England has lovely, gray-green olives, snow-capped mountains that are almost oleographically beautiful, and a wonderful green and purple sea flecked all over with white horses ? The golf and the greens and the scenery must all be thrown into the scales together, and together they far outweigh any niggling criticism about tests of golf. In truth, the course is not a great test of golf at all, but it is one of which it is in extraordinarily good fun to play, and if it is a little flattering to our vanity it is none the worse for that.

It could, of course, be made a great deal harder and, as I venture to think, more interesting by a far more lavish display of bunkers in the immediate neighbourhood of the greens, but whether this would make for the greater happiness, of the greater number is exceedingly doubtful. It is this doubt that must make the task of a Riviera green committee so very delicate. The Riviera is crammed full and to overflowing with golfers of all sorts and sizes, having, as regards the vast majority, one common bond in an inability to strike the golf ball with either force or accuracy. It would not amuse them – and why should it? – to plough the sands of perpetual bunkers or lose innumerable balls. Hence the wind has to be tempered to them with a peculiar tenderness, and one has constantly to remember that the standard, of play (and consequently the standard of difficulties that are entertaining without being excessive) is here very decidedly different

from that at home. Whether more bunkers ought to be made is, then, a delicate matter. That there is room for many more there is no doubt at all. At present we can with ordinary luck drive a fine, long, crooked ball from the tee; we can also play many a rather slovenly iron shot that leaves the ball six or seven yards from the edge of the green; run the next shot up as near dead as may be; hole the put that there is no excuse for missing, and plume ourselves upon a perfect four.

Just because of this very open character of the greens, and also because the ground is for the most part very flat, it is a little difficult to pick out many holes for detailed description. Several of them demand a reasonably good drive, a respectable iron shot, decent putting, and there is a steady-going 4. No superlatives, you will observe, rather dull epithets and rather ordinary holes, that it would be tiresome to describe. On the other hand, as soon as we come to a hole with trees, then there is both amusement and good golf. And here let me say in parenthesis that anyone who thinks trees constitute a bad hazard should come to play in the Riviera; he will soon be returning thanks for them on bended knee and praying for more.

At Cagnes we do not have a great deal to do with the trees, save for one entertaining tee shot between olives on the way out, until we come to the 8th hole, which is a short one of 130 yards in length; then there they are – firs this time – straight in front of us, with the flag to be seen fluttering on the other side; and we have got to get over somehow, for we cannot get round or through. One hundred and thirty yards does not sound a very formidable distance, but when the trees are quite close to the tee and of considerable height, and when there is a fresh wind blowing straight in your teeth, then the shot is as difficult as need be, for you must hit the ball very high with a fair carry, and as surely as ever it rises high in the air it becomes a plaything for the wind. I observed one old, gentleman taking a full, hard, low drive at it with his cleek, and, superfluous to add, the ball crashed into the heart of the fir-wood. “Just the right shot,” he cried, “if it had only been higher”; and here was really a pathetic speech for the old gentleman never could have got the ball high enough with that cleek, and the ball had forced a miraculous passage through the fir-

trees it could never conceivably have stayed upon the green. Far from being the right shot, it was wholly and hopelessly the wrong one.

Leaving the old gentleman in the fir-trees, we play another very good one-shot hole for the 9th, and then a really tremendous 10th, 605 yards long, with the much sounding sea almost throwing its spray on to the teeing ground and roaring aloud for its prey in the shape of a ball ever so little hooked. After this comes another hole down a pretty glade of trees and another 3 if a perfect shot be played, and then there is an interval of flat and sound and eminently respectable holes that I will again leave unsung. At the 15th, however, we reach a really good and spirited hole, the best, as it seems to me on the course. First, a drive that must be long, if we are to get home in 2, and yet must never be hooked for fear of a railway embankment; and, secondly, a brasse shot that must send the ball flying like an arrow between two lines of olives to carry a big cross bunker with just one final soar – an expiring effort – and then, drop wholly spent upon the green. This at least was what should have happened, as the wind was blowing strongly in our faces, but the hole was a little too good and hard for any of us. “Just the right shots,” we said, with the old gentleman, “if they had been a little longer and a good deal straighter.” A short 17th that would be all the better for drastic bunkering brings one to a last tee shot out of an olive grove, down a cheering slope, and so home with an easy mashie on to a putting green which, appropriately enough, is the best of them all – smooth, green, and level, a real joy to put upon.



This rare real photographic post-card (RPCC) is featuring the caddie master (center, with the cap), caddies with “jerseys bearing NGC” and the restaurant staff.

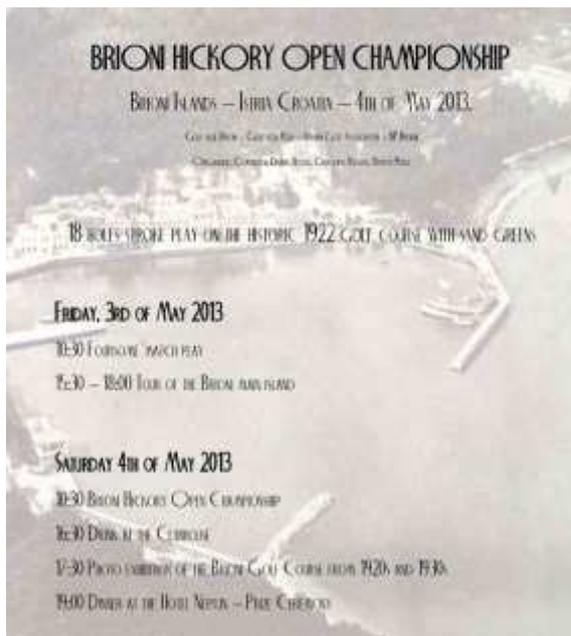
Hickory Events

by
Christoph Meister



After the tremendous success we had with our first and inaugural EAGHC European Hickory Championship in Gothenburg last year I am proud to announce a whole series of hickory tournaments on the continent in 2013.

The season's opener will be held on Saturday, May 4th 2013, the first **Brioni Open Hickory Championship** on Brioni Island just off the Istrian Coast.



Golf started in Brioni when the island belonged to Italy in 1922. The course closed down in 1945 when the island became part of communist Yugoslavia and Brioni Islands became a private retreat of Mr. Tito who received many world leaders on the island. Shortly after the fall of communism the golf course was re-opened and we are happy to play the first hickory championship on a course with

sand greens on May 4th. Fairways and tees are grass. I am sure it will be a truly historic experience to play golf on a historic course on a private island just off the Istrian coast.

Nearest airports are Pula and Trieste. For further information and to register for the tournament please contact our long-time EAGHC-member Damir Ritosa on: damir.ritosa@gmail.com

Two weeks later our EAGHC-member Olaf Dudzus (dudzus@olaf-dudzus.de) invites us to play in the third **Berlin Hickory Open Championship** on Saturday, May 18th, 2013 at Germany's oldest continuously existing golf club in Berlin-Wannsee.

(see poster announcement next page)

On Saturday, June 8th 2013 Sofia Lelakowska is organizing the third **Polish Hickory Golf Championship**, this year at the Sobienie Golf & CC near Warszawa, Poland. For further information you can contact Sofia on: sofia.lelakowska@hickoryworld.co.uk

Further events planned in 2013 are:

Swedish Hickory Championship, Sat./Sun.
August 3rd/4th 2013 at Landskrona GK, Sweden.

German Hickory Championship 2013 –
Friday August 9th, 2013 at Wentorf-Reinbeker

Golf-Club, Hamburg, Germany. For further information contact CNMeister@t-online.de

GOLF
WIE VOR 80 JAHREN
- mit Original Hickoryschlägern aus den 20er Jahren -

HICKORY-GOLF 2013
Berlin, 4. Mai
Nobelen Erbsenwin, K. Juel
Kopenhagen, 31. August
Bad Ischl, 7. September

Berlin Hickory Open Championship 2013
Offenes Turnier für Pros und Amateure
Golf- und Land-Club Berlin-Wannsee
Samstag, den 18. Mai 2013
18-Loch Einzelturnier (par 71)
Amateure spielen um die
"Percy Albia Memorial Trophy"
Meldungen unter Angabe von Heimatclub
und Hcp. (max 36.0) bis 14. Mai 2012
an info@wannsee.de
Leihschlägerliste vorhanden!

German Hickory Championship 2013
Offenes Turnier für Pros und Amateure
Wentorf-Heimbeker Golf-Club
Wentorf bei Hamburg
Freitag, den 9. August 2013
18-Loch Einzelturnier (par 70)
Meldungen unter Angabe von Heimatclub
und Hcp. (max 36.0) bis 6. August 2013
an GHC2013@t-online.de
Leihschlägerliste vorhanden!

Kontakt & Sponsoring: www.lischajensdesign.de, Fernruf Hamburg (0431) - 55 00 48 18

Czech Hickory Championship 2013 – Saturday, August 17th 2013 at Hostivar GC, Prague. For further information pls. contact Jiri Martinka on: prezident@golfhostivar.cz

Danish Open Hickory Championship 2013 – Saturday, August 31st 2013 at Scandinavia's oldest golf club in Kopenhagen, Denmark. Please contact Christian Juel on juel@me.com to register or in order to receive more information.

Austrian Amateur Hickory Championship 2013 – Saturday, September 7th, 2013 at Golfclub Salzkammergut, Bad Ischl, Austria during the clubs 80th anniversary celebrations.
International Dutch Hickory Open 2013 – Saturday, September 21st, 2013 at Ullerberg, Netherlands.

Finally, the **EAGHC European Hickory Championship 2013** is planned on Saturday, September 28th 2013, Belgium – but the venue and details needs to be confirmed.



Can You Help?



Our members Cecilia and Geoffrey Lyon are conducting an important research on the Valescure golf-club. The club started in 1895 but was inaugurated in January 1900. It is located at Saint-Raphael, on the French Riviera.

In the club-house, you can see this picture. Could anybody recognize the man walking?

Any suggestion would be extremely appreciated. Please write to the editor: editor@golfika.com if you have any information of if you want get in touch with Cecilia and Geoffrey.

Many thanks in advance.

Reception at the Consular Residence, Saturday February 23rd – and Gullane.



*Philip Truett and David Hamilton (R&A)
Discussing with Pierre-Alain Coffinier (Consul of France)*



Vincent Kelly and John Still (EAGHC members)



*François Illouz (FFG) with Robin Bargman and Georges Jeanne
(All three members of the EAGHC)*



*Hugh Henderson showing to John Hanna and JBK
the picture of Henderson's family (see back cover)*



Damir Ritosa (EAGHC) and X



*Huguette K., Ina & Czeslaw Kruk, Barry Leithead, David Kirkwood
and Archie Baird in his museum at Gullane.*



*Ina Kruk, Gillian Kirkwood and Huguette Kazmierczak
at Kirkwood's home, Gullane.*



*Gillian and David Kirwood offering a nice breakfast to Ina and
Czeslaw Krug (EAGHC member), JBK and Barry Leithead.*



The Henderson Family, circa 1902/3