



John Erik Dewiel (1889-1938) - Sweden's most unknown top golfer?
(see *Christoph Meister* article page 8)

golfika



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The front cover of Golfika Magazine n°27 shows a painting by Viktor Cleve. Viktor Cleve is a EAGHC honorary member and a leading golf painter from Germany. As a former art director, Victor kindly designed the cover page for Golfika Magazine.

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A Few Words from the President and Editor

By JBK (*Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak*)



AFTER THE SECOND YEAR OF THE PANDEMIC, it seemed that we were starting to see the light at the end of the tunnel. I hope this year we can reconnect with what we have done in the past; in particular, we can meet on an actual golf course, in a friendly club and not just in front of a screen for a Zoom meeting. But the war in Ukraine could bring new constraints.

You will read further on the testimonies of gratitudes and respect that we owe to our friend Poul-Erik who passed away a few months ago. But let me say here that he was one of the most loyal members of our organisation. We will all miss Poul-Erik; RIP.

But our Society must continue to live, and our past president, Robin Bargmann, who had to manage during these two difficult years, did it for the best. He organised several virtual Board Meetings discussing priorities and organisational aspects.

One of the most notable decisions was to take the magazine you are currently reading to a higher level. We think we are not wrong when asserting that while the quality of the texts, in terms of content, was already remarkable, the English language was not at its best, as it was rarely a native language of the authors.

So, to do this, Robin suggested appointing a copy editor. Geoffrey Lyon kindly accepted to join the Board as Honorary Secretary in charge of this new function of “copy editing”.

The new Board elected during the last Zoom AGM is: Christoph Meister, vice-president; Geoffrey Lyon, honorary secretary in charge of copy editing; Georges Jeanneau, treasurer; Stéphan Filanovitch, webmaster; Robin Bargmann, Leif Einarsson, David Hamilton, Mika Hjorth, and Patrick Massion, as consultants. Yours truly was nominated as president, and also as editor of *Golfika* magazine.

We also decided that, after two unsuccessful years, due to covid-19 we shall try again to organise our next AGM in Poland. Of course, the place will be the same as we had previously chosen.



Our AGM (Brzezno) will take place close to Wrocław, with a visit to Szczawno-Zdroj (ex Bad-Salzbrunn).

In case of bad luck, if we cannot make it to Poland this year, we will try again at a later date. In such a case, we should organise our 2023 meeting at Le Touquet in France.

We asked Viktor Cleve to design a cover in honour of Poland for this issue. A Polish magazine advertising inspires his painting: “Women’s dark wool golf wear, 1937”.

While having the honour of being elected president, I am continuing to manage our magazine's publication, which is why I am now changing my hats and sharing with you a few words about this issue.

We are delighted to present a selection of very rich and interesting articles. Yes, for this issue, and for the first time, we had not to beg for papers; we were fortunate as we received several of them rather early. However, some local constraints have forced us to postpone the publication of this issue. We hope you will forgive this slight delay.

The first news that you will read in this issue is a sad one: the death of our friend Poul Erik Jensen, who was for many years a Board Member. We have dedicated some testimonies in memory of him.

Christoph Meister introduces us to John Erik Dewiel, a little known Swedish top golfer, while we are publishing a similar presentation of Albert Pélissier, a French professional golfer.

Poland is again honoured with a paper from Elzbieta Grendeka, a translation from an article

written to commemorate the 86th anniversary of the Powsin Country Club and the first anniversary of the permanent exhibition at Museum of Golf History in Poland. . Some early discoveries will surprise you!

Sara Kieboom-Nijs offers our readers a very special and interesting paper on “stick and ball games”... by putti/cherubs, which is very well illustrated.

Playing golf in the vineyards might be an incredible experience. John Scarth tells us in a short article, and perhaps even more unexpected when learning that it takes us to the home of Kristel Mourgue d'Algue, the well known international golf champion, who is also a member of our association.

We are also delighted to present an initiative which might not be the first in the world of golf, but the first one we have seen in France: the Pau Golf Club is proud to show it to us.

As president and editor, I wish you good health and to avoid the covid-19 virus. We are looking forward to meeting up again in the autumn at the AGM, in Poland!

I cannot resist finishing this introduction by recalling a little joke proposed by André-Jean Lafaurie on the origin of golf. This well known golf journalist, who passed away a few years ago, author of many golf books was also a member of our association.

He humorously recounted that the first golfer must have been Sisyphus. By pushing and pushing his rock, it became smaller and smaller. He had to bend over more and more. When the rock was reduced to the size of a ball, he decided to take a stick and hit it even further... All that was missing was the hole. Below is an illustration by Viktor Cleve – honorary member of the EAGHC – who has been designing the cover of our magazine for every issue for so many years.

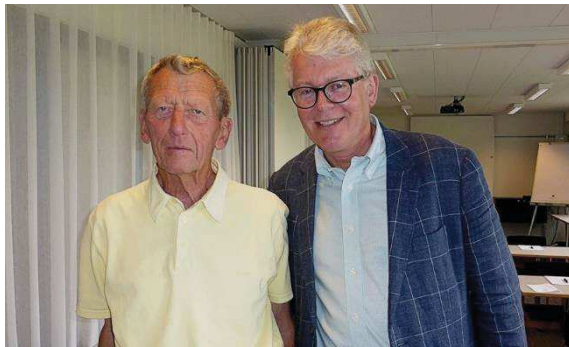


Poul-Erik Jensen Obituary



LAST NOVEMBER, we received the very sad news that our great friend and past president, Poul-Erik Jensen passed away. He always proved a great attachment to our association. In this issue, some of his friends write a testimony for his contribution to golf history.

Christian Juel testimony



*Poul-Erik Jensen and Christian Juel
A photograph taken during our AGM in Denmark*

Poul Erik came to the Hotel hosting the Danish Golf Museum, however, he fell and had to be brought back home and could not return.. This was the last time I saw and spoke with PE.

He tried to call me Tuesday but I was busy and when I called back he didn't answer. On Thursday morning he had passed away in his sleep.



Poul-Erik in his beloved museum.

Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak testimony

Poul-Erik Jensen also known as PE by his friends, was the president of the EAGHC, from January 2016 to December 2017.

We all remember his kindness when he welcomed us in Denmark in August 2016, for our Annual General Meeting. With the help of Chistian Juel, he organised three fantastic days, the last one being a trip to Fano where our members could play hickories on the oldest links in Denmark.



Group photo during the Fano Hickory Competition

Also, I remember some after work moments we spent drinking a beer and discussing historical points when we were in The Hague and Brussels the previous year. PE was always so kind and friendly. He never missed any meeting that we had organised.

We will miss you, Poul-Erik. RIP

The museum at Munkebjerg and its future.

By Christian Juel

Anyway, the museum will move from Munkebjerg, where it has been for a little more than 26 years. The Golf Historical Society who own the collection have entered into an agreement with Himmerland Golf & Spa. This is the biggest golf resort in Denmark and it is owned by a family that is very interested in golf.

The initial plan is that the collection will be shown in the new big conference hall which is presently under construction. Being in a golf resort will position the collection better than in the basement of the Munkebjerg Hotel. The move will also give a new display of the collection and we are sure that in a few years the Danish Golf Museum will really have a more modern presentation of the collection.



The Danish Golf Museum as it was during PE's time



Group photograph during the AGM, August 2016. PE is the 6th from the left

John Erik Dewiel (1889-1938) Sweden's Most Unknown Top Golfer?

By Christoph Meister



THIS IS THE STORY OF A SWEDISH SPORTSMAN AND GENTLEMAN GOLFER who was one of the leading amateur golfers in continental Europe during the second half of the 1920s and the early 1930s. Yet he and his story are virtually unknown in Sweden today.

Born on 21 September 1889, in Ljungskile, Sweden, he was christened John Erik Peterson. His father was Jakob Albin Pettersson, whose father was Johan Anton Pehrsson. Until written communication became commonplace, Swedish countryfolk didn't care how their names were spelt.

[see picture on cover page #2]

This added to the administrative confusion already caused by all those sons of Peters (however spelled), Johns, Svens and Carls. Therefore, the Swedish government encouraged people to adopt more distinctive family names. So, at age 22, John Erik added another name to his surname, which he then preferred for the rest of his life. Where "Dewiel" came from, we never knew, as John Ernst Fredrick Dewiel (1920-2016) remembers in his memoirs.

Lydia Auguste Therese Reichardt-Neumann was born 1891 in the Prussian city of Wandsbek, today part of Hamburg, into a well-off family owning a chocolate factory. The 'Kakao-Compagnie Theodor Reichardt', founded in Halle/Saale in 1892, was relocated to Wandsbek near Hamburg in 1898. Within 18 years, the factory developed into Wandsbek's largest operation and after World War 1, under the management of Friedrich Neumann-Reichard, Lydia's father, it became Germany's largest cocoa and chocolate business with up to 4000 employees.

For Lydia only the best of alpine resorts was good enough, and so, during World War I, she was sent to Davos, the scene of Thomas Mann's

book, *The Magic Mountain*. This city in the Swiss Alps is today best known for the annual World Economic Forum. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, it was a popular resort, not only because of its healthy microclimate, but also for skiing, skating and for thrill-seekers on luge and bobsleigh runs. No wonder then, that Davos was also a fertile field for physiotherapists, among them John Erik Dewiel.

In 1911 John Erik was a student of pharmacology in Göteborg, but he became more interested in the physical side of healing and graduated as a "gymnastikdirektör", a physiotherapist. Before or perhaps during World War I, in which Sweden remained neutral, he spent some time in Egypt, perhaps looking after the health of a travelling party.

From 1914 to 1918, while the European powers fought each other fiercely nearby, Switzerland remained neutral. Its resorts continued to welcome not only civilian visitors, but also soldiers, primarily officers from both sides, recovering from wounds received at the Western Front.

Long before musclemen recruited from other sports competed in bobsleigh races with running starts on artificial, ice-coated tracks, the crew in unison "bobbed" the sled into motion and sent it down steep, twisting, turning and only slightly improved mountain paths. The outcome of the race depended on drivers or pilots, and John Erik Dewiel was one of the best. In 1915, he won his first race "for guests", but then he took it more seriously. One exquisite silver cigarette case

with his initials “J.E.D.” shows “Bob-Rennen, Davos 1916, I. Preis” on the inside. Among numerous other events, he won the 1918 Swiss championship for four-men bobsleighs and the 1919 Swiss Championship for two-men bobsleigh. Between 1915 and 1919 John Erik Dewiel finished 12 times as winner and 11 times as runner-up in bobsleigh races in Davos alone.



Dewiel and Olsen in Davos, 1918

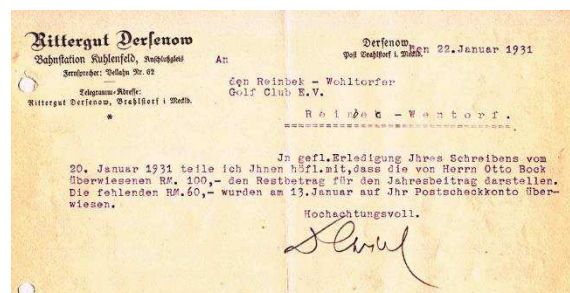
Lydia Auguste Therese Neumann-Reichardt and John Erik Peterson-Dewiel were married in November 1919. They then moved to Friedrichroda, Germany, with John Erik still pursuing his passion. In nearby Bad Ilmenau he won the German single seater luge championship in 1920. In 1921 he lost the North German luge championship at Braunlage against Johann Rosenbusch during a play-off, as we golfers would call it, when his opponent set a world record with an average speed of 77,7 km/h.

John Erik was the very picture of a Scandinavian sportsman, tall, blond, blue-eyed, and muscular. He did not talk much and rarely told stories from his past, but he had an infectious smile for everyone, and he was popular among his peers and competitors, as his son remembered.

Daughter Maya-Lena Dewiel was born on 7 March 1922, in Bad Oberstdorf, another winter sports centre in the Bavarian Alps. Another daughter, Carla was born on 11 May 1923, in Bad Nauheim, then a high-society spa near Frankfurt. Here, John Erik learned to play tennis with the best and apparently also took up golf.

By September 1925 the family lived in the manor house of Rittergut Dersenow in Mecklenburg some 60 km east of Hamburg and John Erik was a member both of Hamburge Golf-Club

(founded 1906) and Reinbek-Wohltorfer Golf Club (founded 1901 as Golf Club Wentorf-Reinbek), the latter being laid out east of Hamburg and was therefore easier to be reached from Dersenow within one hour by car. It was in 1925 also that Dewiel played the only time in the German team in an official international golf match against Holland at Den Haag.



Letter sent to the Reinbek-Wohltorfer GC (22 Jan. 1931)

During the second half of the 1920s John-Erik was an avid golf tournament player. In 1926 he won the prestigious “Senatspreis” at Hamburger Golf Club, a trophy that was introduced already in 1910 and is still played today at the same club. Victories at Reinbek-Wohltorf (1928, 1929 and 1930), Braunschweig (1929 and 1930), Heiligendamm (1929 and 1930) as well as Bad Eilsen and Berlin-Wannsee in 1930 followed.

During this period, he was one of the best golf players in Germany and already in 1926, he played off a handicap of -1. He won the club championship at Hamburger Golf-Club four times (1925, 1926, 1927 and 1930).

Later the *Deutsche Golfzeitung* wrote that “Admittedly, his swing was not beautiful, for many broken bones from bobsleighbing prevented him from moving freely; but his great fighting spirit was worth more than the noblest golf swing.”

In 1931 the long tradition of club matches between Hamburger Golf-Club and Falsterbo Golf Club in Sweden was started. During the first encounter at Hamburg-Falkenstein Dewiel lost the foursome together with Franz Guhl against Stig Boström and Erik Malmqvist but won his singles match against Boström 2 and 1.

This was quite an achievement as Boström won the Swedish Championship in 1933 and is regarded as Sweden’s top player in the 1930s. In 1932, when the match was replayed for the first

time in Falsterbo, Dewiel was not part of the Hamburg team. We therefore until today do not know whether John Erik ever played golf in Sweden.

Also, he played in the 1931 German Open at Berlin-Wannsee where he finished tied 19th and 3rd best Amateur with rounds of 85 + 82 + 75 + 86 = 328.

In 1932 Rittergut Derseno was sold, and new family headquarters were established at Lugano in the South of Switzerland. There the family lived in a rented villa on the northern outskirts of the city and it took John Erik only six weeks to learn Italian, his fourth language after Swedish, German and English, as his son recalls many years later.

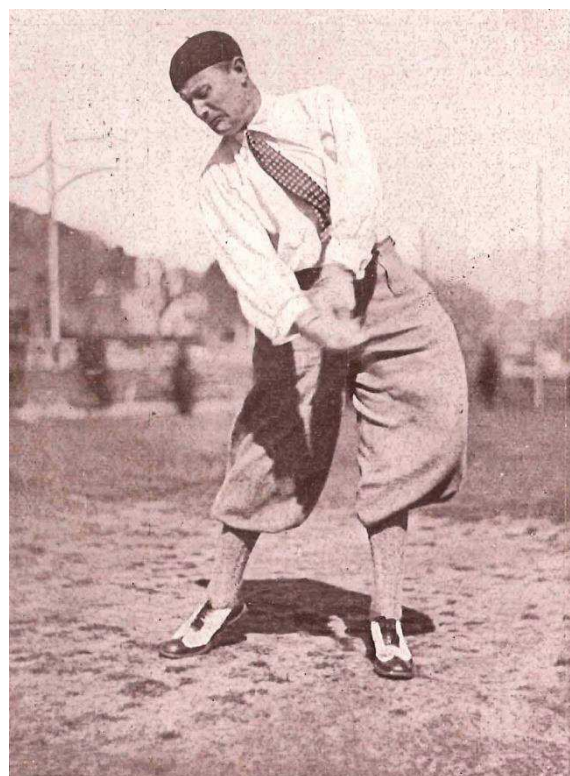


Dewiel and Crivelli at Villa d'Este, 1932

It was also in 1932 that he recorded his greatest golfing success. After finishing as runner-up in both the Swiss Amateur Championship in 1931 and the German Amateur Championship in 1932 he succeeded winning the 1932 International Italian Amateur Championship at Villa d'Este, merely 50 km south of Lugano. Olazábal and Stenson won that same championship many years later. Also, Dewiel was best Amateur at the 1931 Swiss Open Championship played at Lucerne. At Lugano during this time, he won the 1932 and 1933 Victoria Cup.

The 1936 Olympic Games had been awarded to Germany, and the winter games were held in Garmisch-Partenkirchen in the Bavarian Alps. John Erik, now 46 years old, decided to try out for the Swedish bob team. His practice runs were

among the fastest, but then he crashed and had to retire with a badly bruised right elbow.



Dewiel at Lugano GC 1932

On weekdays, John Erik drove to the Lugano Golf Club, but on weekends he took all his family into the glorious landscape of the Italian and Swiss lakes in his convertible Chrysler Imperial.

So, one Sunday towards the end of June, 1938, father and son decided to play a tennis match on a nearby court. They had exchanged only a few balls when John Erik suddenly collapsed. He had torn an Achilles tendon and was immediately taken to the hospital and into surgery. The family visited him every day, and for a week he was resting comfortably and in good spirits. The Dewiels were having lunch on Sunday, 3 July 1938, when the phone rang with an emergency call from the hospital, saying that John Erik had died. Medical science in those days was unaware of the fact that strict bed rest after an operation of the extremities is likely to cause a fatal embolism.

Here is the heart-warming obituary that appeared in the *Deutsche Golfzeitung* after John Erik's death:

“From Lugano comes the shocking news that J.E. Dewiel died there early in July after a brief illness. It seems incomprehensible, since “John Erik”, as we all called him, was always the very picture of health. Now we will no longer be able to look into his clear Swedish eyes, feel his firm handshake, and smile when he arrives at the green before the ball.

Born way up in Sweden, J.E. Dewiel was active in skiing, skating, and in all summer sports of the North. Later, when he moved to Switzerland, he became a bobsleigh enthusiast. For several years, he was one of the best drivers in Europe and won numerous trophies.

After his marriage to Lydia Reichardt, from which four children arose, he became a golfer. He applied himself to his new sport, and it did not take long before his handicap dropped to scratch.”

The obituary now enumerates a dozen of his major achievements and victories and concludes:

“This shows how good a golfer J.E. Dewiel was. True, his swing was not beautiful, bones broken in bobsleigh accidents limited his agility. However, his great fighting spirit was worth more than a great swing, it led him from victory to victory. A good golfer, a man of impeccable character and one of the truest friends that is what John Erik Dewiel was all his life.”



Dewiel (runner-up) congratulating the winner at the 1932 German Amateur Championship



Set of golfing plates and cups won by Dewiel

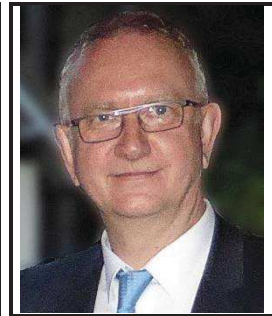
Even though John Erik was at home in Germany and Switzerland, he always kept his Swedish nationality, as his son Fredrick (1920-2016), who emigrated to Canada, recalled in 2003. What still surprises me up to those days, is that John Erik Dewiel remains completely unknown in Sweden and that his economic situation due to his wife’s wealth allowed him to practice several sports almost on a professional level.



A photograph of Dewiel published in Deutsche Golfzeitung, 1938, which paid him a tribute after his death

Albert Pélissier, 1922-2012 A French Golf professional

By JBK (*Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak*)



THE FIRST FRENCH GOLF PROFESSIONAL TO PLAY THE MASTERS AT AUGUSTA NATIONAL, Albert Pélissier deserves to be better known. He not only won some of the major championships on the Continent, but he was the first professional to create a driving range in France, and possibly the second on the Continent.

But before introducing Pélissier, I would like to thank Françoise Autiero and her son Jean-Marc for their kind help in preparing this article.

Albert Pélissier, the golfer



He was born on 12 April 1922, at La Roquette-sur-Var, a small town located 30 km north of Cagnes-sur-Mer where the Nice Golf Club had its course. His parents moved there and without any surprise, as it so often happened, he earned his first francs as a caddy at the Nice Golf Club.

It is certainly watching Auguste Boyer, the French champion, that Pélissier learned driving the ball. Soon he was recognised being a talented player.

He was even not even 16 years old, when, on the first days of April 1938, he played as a Nice professional at the Aix-Marseille Golf Club for the *Open de Provence* and finished seventh!



A press picture showing, in 1940, at the Nice GC (from left to right): Albert Pélissier, the Cuban Consul, Henri Guénot and Auguste Boyer.

A few days later, the French International Open was played at the Nice Golf Club, and Pélissier was among the competitors – still he was not yet 16 years old. If we were unable to find his final score, we know that after the first day (over 36 holes at that time) he returned a $75+72 = 147$, while Auguste Boyer (also from Nice) was the leader with $67+68 = 135$. The gap was

significant, but so many experienced players were present who did not make a better score.

After the war Pélissier was an assistant professional at Golf de Saint-Cloud, near Paris. At the end of July 1947, the French Open was played at Chantilly, also close to Paris. Henry Cotton retained his title with a score of 285 (68, 71, 73, 73). During the first day, he established a new record for the course in 68, which Albert Pélissier later equalled! In 1948, Pélissier played the *1000-guineas Penfold golf tournament* over the King's Course at Gleneagles. A large number of players was expected, but strangely, 14 of them withdrew (including Norman von Nida). A possible reason for this was that they wanted to save themselves for The Open Championship to be played at Muirfield the next week. After the first round, Flory van Donck (see further) led with a 69, and Pelissier was 10th only 6 strokes behind the leader.

In April 1950, now professional at Port-Marly close to Versailles, Pélissier played in the *Silver King £1.350 tournament*, at Moor Park, England. But his performance was poor, and he finished second to last, 33 strokes behind the winner. In May 1950, he qualified for the *Dunlop 2000 Guineas Tournament* at Wentworth, Surrey, A 90-hole competition played over the East and West courses. On the first day, Pélissier played on the West course and finished in 76, three strokes behind the leader. After the four first rounds, only 47 players passed the cut and qualified for the two last rounds. Albert Pélissier was among them. But, with 227, he was 17 strokes behind the leader.

The following month Pélissier played in the *Spalding Tournament, £ 1350* at Worthing. He finished his first round in a 69 (tying with Dai Rees), five strokes behind Bobby Locke, who established a new course record during the tournament. We were unable to find the final scores but, after three rounds, he had no reason to be ashamed of his score of 215, eight strokes behind the second, Fred Daly, who himself finished eight strokes behind the leader.

A few days later, he had qualified for the Open Championship, at Troon. His first round was only nine strokes behind the leader, but he did not make the cut.

According to the *Arlington Heights Herald* dated 22 June 1951, Albert Pélissier was supposed to play the World Championship of the PGA in the USA. However we were unable to find any proof of his participation. For the same tournament in 1953, a similar question mark was raised.

Early in August 1951, he played in the Belgian Open at the Sint-Martens-Latem Golf Club close to Ghent. He won the competition with a total of 279, while Flory van Donk, the leading Belgian professional of the time shared the second place with Hassan Hassanein from Egypt with an aggregate score of 284. It was Albert Pélissier's first international Open win.

The following week, he played the Netherlands' Open Championship at the Kennemer Golf Club (Zaanvoort). At the end of the first day, he finished in 147, six strokes behind Flory van Donck, 141.

Back to France, in partnership with Jean Cals, he won the *Coupe du Phare* in Biarritz at the end of August 1951 – an important competition in France, at that time.

In the very last days of February 1952, together with Jean-Baptiste Ado (French Champion, professional at Biarritz) Pélissier played in Mexico.

In 1952, he wrote to the US PGA saying that he would be happy to enter a few USA tournaments together with Jean-Baptiste Ado. Their request was accepted, and a list of competitions in March and April was proposed, including The Masters, at Augusta. Pélissier replied that he and Ado would arrive for the first tournament the PGA had suggested. They arrived in the morning of the day the first tournament (the St Petersburg Open) was to begin ... to learn that their letter announcing their participation had not arrived!

After some discussion, both players were allowed to enter the tournament. However, the starter might not have welcomed the players very well. He asked them to be ready within ten minutes but they had to wait an hour before starting. Certainly disturbed by this introduction, Pélissier played poorly and retired after the first round. Ado was less distracted and returned with an aggregate of 152 for the two first rounds; but not good enough to make the cut.

Ado returned to France after this event, but Pélissier stayed on in the USA playing in the Jacksonville Open at the end of March.

Then, in the first days of April, he was the first Frenchman to be invited to play in The Masters at Augusta¹. He tied with Bobby Locke and Norman von Nida in the first round, but, unfortunately, Pélissier performed poorly with an 80 in the second round and did not pass the cut.

In early July 1953, during the qualification for The Open Championship, at Carnoustie, Scotland, he was leading after the first round with a 69 and qualified to play The Open, however he did not make the cut.

On the very last days of July, he was in the USA, playing in Chicago, on the Tam O'Shanter course, in the *All-American Golf*. After the first round, Pélissier and Carl Poulsen (from Denmark) were the best overseas players.

In mid-August 1953, he followed up with the German Open, played at Frankfurt. Norman von Nida established a new course record during the qualifying round, with a 67. After the first round, Albert Pélissier shared the sixth place with John Jacobs. But, as too often, after a good start, his play gradually deteriorated.

In October 1953, the French Golf Federation organised a "post Ryder Cup" match at Golf de Saint-Cloud², close to Paris. The American

Ryder Cup team players (except two of them) played against the best ten Continental European golfers of the time: Jean-Baptiste ADO (F), Alfonso Angelini (I), Georg Bessner (D), Aldo Casera (I), Ugo Grappasonni (I), Angel Miguel (SP), Albert Pélissier (F), François Saubaber (F), Arthur de Vulder (B) and Gerard de Wit (NL).

Unsurprisingly, the American team dominated the match. Nevertheless, two players stood out. *The New York Herald Tribune*, Paris, 8 October 1953, reported:

Albert Pelissier, of France, and Ugo Grappasonni, of Italy, however, nearly stepped into the giant-killer class. Pelissier came within a hair of tumbling PGA champ Walter Burkemo, while Grappasonni was menacing Ryder Cup captain Lloyd Mangrum. As it was, both Europeans scored something of a moral victory, breaking even with their more famous American opponents.

After 1954 Pélissier was more known as a golf teacher than a competitor³. His preferred place was Biot, on the French Riviera, between Nice and Cannes, where he opened the first driving range in France – we shall come back to this point in the next issue of *Golfika* magazine.



A postcard issued to commemorate the USA vs. Continental Europe match in 1953 at Golf de Saint-Cloud (France).

¹ A photo of him can be seen in *The Mercatine Journal* dated April 4th 1952, - but it is too poor to be reproduced here.

² For additional information, see Bill Anderson's article (*Europe and The Ryder Cup – The Prequel*) in *Golfika Magazine* #14, Summer 2014.

³ Even if, on June 1986, when he was 64, he was invited to play at the *Jonny Walker Monte-Carlo*

Open. He played "as if competing in a weekend monthly medal".

After the first day (where Sandy Lyle made 65, and Seve Ballesteros, 66) Pélissier returned a card of 97 (28 over par) and still declared "it was fun", adding that this was only the second time this year that he had completed a full round.

Polish Golf – History up to 1945

By Elzbieta Grendeka



BORN IN SCOTLAND, golf has its own history in Poland. Silent, it had long been forgotten, but it has always been present in our history. Evidences could be found in medieval times and we have traces of golf in the 15th century at Gdansk and its surroundings!

Medieval beginnings

Golf had already reached Poland by the Middle Ages. We were one of the first Continental European countries in which this sport was played and this is undoubtedly due to trade cooperation, mainly through the port of Gdansk. Appreciating the religious traditions of Poland, the Scots began to settle throughout the country, primarily choosing Gdansk, Torun and Krakow. It seems unlikely that, in this their new homeland, the Scots would forget a game that was one of the most characteristic expressions of their culture. The first golf clubs and balls thus arrived in Poland. Later archaeological findings confirm this: leather balls and wooden clubs were found in Gdansk, Elblag, Kołobrzeg and Wrocław, among others. These discoveries were confirmed by a document dated September 1657, from the city of Aberdeen, (thanks to the research of Czesław Kruk). This document reports the order by the Gdansk City Council for golf equipment from Scottish manufacturers.

Then nothing for a long time... until golf became fashionable.

It had become well known that golf was played in Scotland, but it was a long time before the first courses were built in Continental Europe. The Poles did the same. Before the first golf ball was hit near the Vistula River, Polish magazines encouraged their compatriots to play golf, recommending the sport to delay the aging process. After such encouragement, any sophisticated Polish gentleman who was happy

with his life was sure to take a passion for a new game: the game of golf. Poles had travelled all over the world for generations. They were familiar with European countries such as Scotland and England. Oxford University was often chosen as a place of study by young Poles. Golf was not as "foreign" as it is said to be.



*C. S. Butchart's mashie 5 golf club
Museum of the History of Golf in Poland, collection.*

In Poland, the first references to golf appeared in men's fashion magazines as early as 1901. In the *Przegląd Zdrojowo-Kąpielowym* of 1910, there is an advertisement for a shop in Krakow, Szczepanski Square, where it was possible to buy all kinds of "sports implements" including those for playing golf. The same advertisement was found in the *Gazeta Krakowska* of 1911, which seems to confirm that at that time there was already a demand for golf equipment in Poland. This is not surprising, as Krakow is close to Glogowek (Oberglöggau in German), and this is where Count Jan Jerzy Oppersdorf and his wife Dorota, née Radziwill, built their private

golf course in the park surrounding their castle. The course was designed by the Scottish professional Cuthbert S. Butchart, best known as a golf club maker.

Other representatives of the Polish aristocracy and upper classes followed Oppersdorf. The Polish opera singer Jan Reszke, for example, after his European tour, built a golf course on his estate in Skrzydlów. He encouraged his neighbour and brother-in-law, the Warsaw financier Leopold J. Kronenberg, to share his new passion. This event was immortalised in a photograph taken in 1913, which shows them surrounded by their daughters.

The brothers Alfred and Jerzy Potocki probably learned to play golf during their studies at Oxford University. The 1882 *Guide to Gymnastics* for young people training at the Sokol Gymnastic Society in Lvov recommended reading *Gymnastics, Golf, Curling*, by Robert Chambers, London-Edinburgh, 1880.

Then came the Great War. After it ended, the Poles regained their longed-for independence. The inter-war period was a time of great upheaval for the young Polish state. A multicultural society was rebuilt, and great efforts were made to industrialise the country. While in 1918 there was still nothing, by the 1930s Warsaw was already considered the "Little Paris" or the "Pearl of the North", as it was not far behind the western capitals. The world of golf also came to this Warsaw.

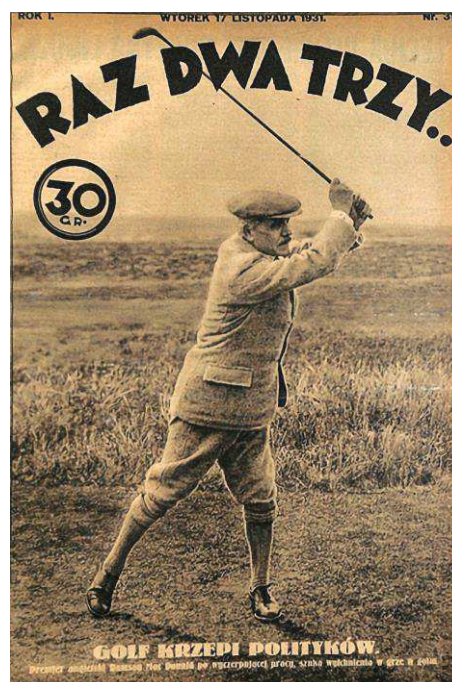
Warsaw Golf-Klub in Siekierki

Members of the diplomatic corps and the aristocracy were the first to become organised and in 1923 they established the Warsaw Golf-Klub (Warsaw GC) and laid out Warsaw's first golf course on agricultural land next to the Vistula River. The site is known as Siekierki. The course was flat, no trees but two lakes connected by a stream; beyond them was the village. Games were usually played in the afternoon. A clubhouse was set up in a rented house, where golfers and their guests could relax and have tea. The honorary secretary was Jakub Holc, and the president was always a member of the American diplomatic delegation. In the club, the best golfer was Count Andrzej Tarnowski, who gave up his tennis career for golf.

The members of the club were mainly leading foreign diplomats staying in Poland, among them: Per A. C. Anckarsvärd, J. Laroche, Sir William Erskine, and their wives, plus aristocrats, businessmen and financiers, a group of Japanese and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

According to the memoirs of Countess Gertrude 'Gerti' Tagnard d'Amecourt, the greatest authority on golf in the capital was James B. Clarke, director of the Anglo-Polish Bank S.A. It was with him that Gertrude, as well as Princess Erika Lubomirska, took their first golf lessons. The club also employed a Scottish professional.

Unfortunately, the golf course was closed at the end of the 1930s, due to the investments that a water company had made in the area. On the site of the course, a water reservoir of several hectares was built, which is still in use today. Fortunately, at that time there was already a second golf course in operation in Warsaw, so there was another place to play golf – we'll talk more about that course in a moment.



Cover of the sports weekly magazine "Raz Dwa Trzy" from 1931. Caption: "Golf hardens politicians. The English Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonalld after an exhausting job, tries to find some respite by playing golf".. Source: Library of the Academy of Physical Education in Warsaw



*Teaspoon engraved with the name of the Bad Salzbrunn Golf Club
(Private collection of Czesław Kruk)*

Szczawno Zdrój (Bad Salzbrunn)

While golf was already played in Warsaw, another golf course was being built in Poland. This time, the initiator was the Duke of Pszczyna, Jan Henryk XV Hochberg, whose wife was English, Maria Olivia Cornwallis-West, known as Princess Daisy.

Prince Jan was resident at Pszczyna Castle, but he and his wife spent most of their time at Książ Castle, at the foot of which there is a spa Szczawno Zdrój, which, at the time, belonged to the Hochberg estate. At Książ Castle one could see, almost every day, honourable guests: diplomats, politicians, and representatives of European royal and aristocratic families.

The ducal couple decided to build a large hotel in Szczawno Zdrój. Princess Daisy was personally responsible for the interior design and the hotel opened in 1911. Its development was interrupted by the war. At the end of the conflict, the Hochbergs made new investments, including the construction of an 18-hole golf course next to the hotel. As a result of the 1921 plebiscite, the properties belonging to Prince Hochberg ended up on both sides of the border: Pszczyna Castle became part of the Second Republic of Poland, while Szczawno Zdrój, among others, was incorporated into the Third German Reich.

Management and financial difficulties, due, among other things, to the world financial crisis, did not stop the investment. The architect of the

course was the Scotsman William J. Rusack. In May 1924, the golf course was officially opened and the Grand Hotel (later called: Dwór Śląski; Kurhotel Schlesischer Hof), located 200 m from the first tee, was used as the clubhouse. The course and hotel were privately owned by the Duke and managed by Spa von Pless Bad Salzbrunn.

The course was built between hills, on beautifully landscaped grounds with many trees and a large lake in the middle of the grounds.

According to an advertising brochure from 1930: "The golf course in the immediate vicinity of the spa facilities (...) is considered one of the most outstanding of the spa golf courses" In the course of time, a clubhouse was built next to the 18th hole. The course also hosted the caddy school and a small hotel with a restaurant. A miniature golf course was built in the garden of the Grand Hotel, and was available to spa guests.

The professional was A. E. Gregory from Frilford Heath Golf Club in Oxfordshire, England. Many tournaments were played on the course, in which members of the Warsaw and Giszowiec clubs participated. Christoph Meister has written many times about the tournaments played here and about the golf club founded after 1929.

When in 1936 the Hochbergs lost the Szczawno Zdrój property, Prince Jan moved to Pszczyna Castle, Princess Daisy remained in her beloved

Książ until 1940. After the end of the Second World War, the golf course was transformed into a spa park.

Kazimierz Pulaski Golf-Klub in Giszowiec

Thanks to the action of the board of directors of Giesche S.A., which managed numerous companies in Upper Silesia and thought of building another club, the appetites of golfers were whetted.

The headquarters of this American company was in Katowice, and it was in the vicinity of this city that a prestigious housing estate was built, mainly for the employees and the management of the Giszowiec company. The estate had its own market place, cinema, hostel, swimming pool and other similar facilities. In 1929, it was decided to build a 9-hole golf course on the edge of the estate.

The design of the course was entrusted to Sam Dornan, a Scot who worked at Royal Duff House (1925-1930). After the launch of this investment he remained the professional at Giszowiec. He provided the players with golf clubs, stamped with his name, from a Glasgow sporting goods shop.

A one-storey pavilion was built on the site, with separate changing rooms and toilets, as well as a school for the caddies.

On 1 April 1931, the K. Pulaski Golf Club was officially established at the company's headquarters. The president of the club was George S. Brooks. Two years later, it had 62 members, including a sizeable ladies' team and two juniors. The club had several sections, for example sports and social sections, as well as other sports sections such as a shooting club and a curling club.

The golf course and villas in Giszowiec welcomed golfers from Austria, Hungary, France, Switzerland and even Scandinavia. Most of them were entrepreneurs from Giesche S.A., who came to relax on the course after work and in a gentlemanly atmosphere.

The golf club organised numerous tournaments, with among others the participation of the Warsaw club. The dates of the tournaments were set so as not to conflict with the tournaments held in Szczawno Zdrój.

The club was still in operation in 1940, but it was wound up after the end of the Second World War and the club was dissolved by law. It was no longer in operation in the 1950s.

Polish Country Club in Powsin

Let us go back to Warsaw. In the autumn of 1931, a group of people, with the help of Alfred Falter (who was also a member of the Giszowiec Golf Club) and Szymon Landau, decided to study the possibility of creating a prestigious golf club.

For this purpose, an investment company was registered. An area of 50 hectares in Powsin, near Warsaw, was chosen for the project. It was on high slopes, right next to the Kabaty forest. In 1932, the design of the course was entrusted to a renowned architect, C. Noskowski, a French golf architect of Polish origin, whose work in Karlovy Vary (Karlsbad) was considered a work of art.

Under his direction, the first earthworks began and Noskowski presented the finished plans in January 1933.

The area chosen for the construction of the golf course was one that ran along an escarpment, the remnant of a steep cliff on the banks of the Vistula River, which had flowed through the area centuries before. The course was therefore laid out on undulating terrain, amidst trees. It promised to be a challenging course.

The golf course was built with the help of Duke Stanislaw Puzyna, who carried out preliminary studies on underground water reservoirs and the possibility of building a road. Marcin Weinfeld, one of the most prominent Polish architects of the time, also offered his help in designing the pavilion.

The official opening of the course took place in June 1934, and in October, the "Country Club" golf club was registered. Prince Zdzisław Lubomirski became its president. The club organised sports and social life.

Interesting events worth mentioning, included the 1936 Bohema Challenge tournament, in which Warsaw film and art stars competed for the Crystal Patra.

A professional was hired by the club: James D. Goodvillie, a native of Scotland, who had worked in Scottish clubs and in a golf club in Budapest (Hungary). In 1937, Goodvillie participated, as professional attached to the Warsaw club, in the Czechoslovakian Open in Mariánské Lázně (West Bohemia).



Clubhouse on the Polish Country Club course – contemporary view.

The best lady golfer in the club was Countess Maria Potocka. She notably won first place in an international tournament in Piešťany (Czech Republic) in August 1937, winning the cup of the Tyrolean club Igls. Other prizes in this tournament went to Americans and Englishmen.

The Powsin golf course was closed in 1947, and a rest and leisure park was built on the site, which is still in use today, and known as Parkiem Kultury.

A golf handbook and golf fashion

While construction work was going on at the Powsin golf course, the first Polish golf handbook was written by Major Adam Gubatta (Warsaw, 1932). The manual is illustrated with many drawings explaining how to play with certain clubs and explains some rules of the game and a list of golf terms [see picture on page 35, 3rd cover page].

More and more, the game of golf, its fashion, and news from the world of golf were reported in the Polish press. Golf fashion tips could be found in many Polish magazines dedicated to the life of the upper classes. In the oldest one, *Pani* (Ladies), dating from the 1920s, one can see models presenting golf suits. Other magazines

followed: *Światowid*, *Teatr i Życie Wytworne*, *As* or the sports weekly *Raz, dwa, trzy*.

The daily newspapers did not neglect aspects of golfing fashion, finding sensational reports mainly in the American tabloids. The gentlemen were most often recommended to wear outfits inspired by those worn by the Prince of Wales:

"For golf, you have to wear a special outfit: solid and comfortable shoes, called "golf shoes", wool stocks finished with a nice fringe, trousers pulled up to the knees and a comfortable jacket with lots of pockets. On his head, every self-respecting player wears a cap, called a jockey cap in our country, with the same pattern as the suit. Every year, London tailors created new patterns and changes in golf suits. The Polish gentlemen were to follow this golf fashion, advised, among others, by Jerzy Zaruba and a journalist writing under the pseudonym "Brummell". The latter, in one of his articles in *As* wrote a long text about knee-length trousers, explaining the difference between knickerbockers and plus fours or another American variety of them known as pumps.

There was much more variety in women's clothing. The idea that golf clubs, like a carriage, a horse or a tennis racket, are the best companions of the modern woman was supported in 1930 by the author of an article published in *Światowid*. A modern Polish woman should therefore have in her wardrobe a wide woollen skirt and two-coloured low-heeled shoes – called "golfy" in Poland – because only such an outfit should be worn on the golf course.

Among the many ladies' golf styles published in Polish magazines of the time, one of the most interesting is an article in *Sporting-dress of our lady* from 1937: a dark wool suit with wide cut trousers with side pockets. This was the first presentation of ladies' golf suit in the Polish press.

One of the most attractive ladies' suits was proposed by Polish designer Janina Dłuska, who has worked with the most important newspapers in Europe, such as *Die Dame* and *Vogue*. Sports fashion parades, featuring golf outfits, were organised by a Polish Olympic champion and sports activist Halina Konopacka-Matuszewska.

As early as the 1920s, an advertisement appeared in Polish newspapers for a sports shop owned by Towarzystwo KomisPol S.A., which had offices in Warsaw and Zakopane. In the advertisement, one of the four athletes pictured is a golfer, wearing a typical Norfolk jacket, knee-length checked trousers and a cap. A caddy loaded with golf bags was following the athletes. The golf equipment could probably also be bought, among others, from the famous Jabłkowski brothers' department stores in Warsaw.

Private courses : Julin and Łańcut

According to articles in the newspapers and magazines from the period, there were several private golf courses in Poland. At this stage, we have been able to find information for only two of them, both belonging to Count Alfred III Potocki, the last patron of Łańcut. Educated at Oxford and related to aristocratic families in Europe, he grew up among the elite of European society. Thanks to his younger brother Jerzy (who was Polish ambassador to the United States), he was in constant contact with politicians, and diplomats and followed events on the American continent. He belonged to the establishment of the Second Polish Republic and his castle in Łańcut became known as the Republic's salon.

Potocki played in the most prestigious golf clubs in Europe - Ranelagh and Polesden Lacey in England, in Brioni, Croatia, in Lainzer Tiergarten (Lainzer Tor) near Vienna, in Baden-Baden in Germany, and in Golf de Saint-Cloud, near Paris... He had many friends in these golf clubs and was invited to play with important figures, Pacha El Glaoui, just to name one, at the Marrakech golf course. He spent a month at the Everglades Club in Palm Beach, Florida.

Not surprisingly, he decided to create private golf courses on his estates. Golf was played not only by Alfred, but also by his mother Elisabeth and his brother Jerzy. The count built his first course at the Julin palace, 20 km from Łańcut. This magnificent wooden mansion, built in the Swiss style in a 9-hectare park, was the summer residence of the Potocki family, where many hunting events were held for several generations. Alfred realised his golf project in 1933.

To supervise the construction of this 9-hole course at Julin, he hired a Scottish professional, Sam Dornan, who was attached to Giszowiec

Golf Club (described above). Julin received many guests, most of whom were golfers. The course was praised, among others, by J. Laroche (French ambassador to Poland and also a member of the Siekierki Golf Club in Warsaw). The guest list included Pennsylvania Governor George Howard Earle III, his wife and daughter, accompanied by his aide-de-camp Colonel Mather, Senator Jackson, US Ambassador to Warsaw, and Anthony J. Drexel Biddle and his wife who had come to Julin at the invitation of his brother Jerzy, Polish Ambassador to Washington. During their stay, one day was devoted to golf on the Julian course.

A modern facility fitted the place. A small pumping station was built, supplying water directly to the greens. There was also a professional English mechanical grass mower, which is now in the Łańcut Castle Museum. Count Potocki was constantly concerned about the quality of the course and imported grass seed from Vienna, which was sown on the greens every year.

Usually, Count Potocki lived in his beloved Łańcut. A year after building course in Julin, he decided to build another one, this time right in front of his house, in the park surrounding the castle of Łańcut. Mr Jung, a garden architect, was hired to lay out the course. Many guests, who came to stay at the count's house, often enjoyed the attractions of the garden and the park – golf was very popular.

In 1937 these guests included Prince George, Duke of Kent, and his wife. Initially this private visit was to last three days, but thanks to the kindness and hospitality of the hosts, it was extended to a full week. A round of golf with the Duke of Kent, about which historians have written many times, probably took place during this visit. A journalist's account of the time in *ABC* magazine noted: "The golf course at the park is perfect, the Duke assured us that it is difficult to find a better links course in England". Count Potocki, a friend of European salons and a golfer who personally supervised the Łańcut golf course had nothing to be ashamed of.

The search continues.

The history of pre-war Polish golf does not end here and for its objects, events and players we continue our research at the Museum of Golf History in Warsaw.

From references in newspapers of the time, we know about the following Polish golf courses: (1) Poznań, the course was built before 1931 on the initiative of a group of Americans living in the region; (2) Zakopane, the course was built around 1933, with participation of French capital. There are photographs documenting play on this course and pictures of a mountain villa named "Golf", which probably served as a hotel for arriving golfers; (3) Gdynia Grabówka, the first mention of the course dates from 1937; (4) Krynica Morska Hotel "Lido". Here operated the Golf-Klub registered in Gdynia in 1935 but for the moment there are no further information on golf; (5) Pomorzany, after Alfred Potocki's letters mentioning a golf course on an estate owned by his brother Jerzy; (6) Lvov and (7)

Orniany, near Vilnius, on a private property of Count Michał Tyszkiewicz, but the Second World War hindered these investments.

We are looking for other traces of golf courses, including those existing in Polish private estates. Our museum collects and makes available collections related to the history of Polish golf: documents, photographs, books, equipment, and souvenirs. A comprehensive book is in preparation, entitled. *History of Golf in Poland until 1945: places, events, people*, which will be published with a rich graphic design, as a collector's edition. After years of oblivion and ignorance, we now discover more than one hundred years of golf history in Poland.

Next EAGHC Meeting – Brzezno, Poland 1, 2 and 3 September 2022



Dear members,

Due to the covid-19 pandemic our annual meeting had to be cancelled two years in a row. It appears that by now the covid-19 problems are diminishing and are hopefully under control.

It is stimulating, especially for our Polish members, to have our meeting in their country where golf started in the 1920s, but was abruptly stopped with WW2 and could only be revived after the end of Soviet domination.

The AGM will be held on 1 and 2 September, to be followed by the *Polonia Hickory Open*, (also called *Retro Cup*), to be played on 3 September.

For those arriving on Wednesday 31 August, we will organise in the afternoon a “trading session” where it will be possible to buy and sell collectable items.

Thursday 1 September: Morning: lectures. Early afternoon: lectures & AGM.

Friday 2 September: Visit to the Wrocław Horse Racing Course, where the *Breslau Golf Club* was based in the late 1920s.

Saturday 3 September: EAGHC Hickory Tournament within the *Polonia Hickory Open*.

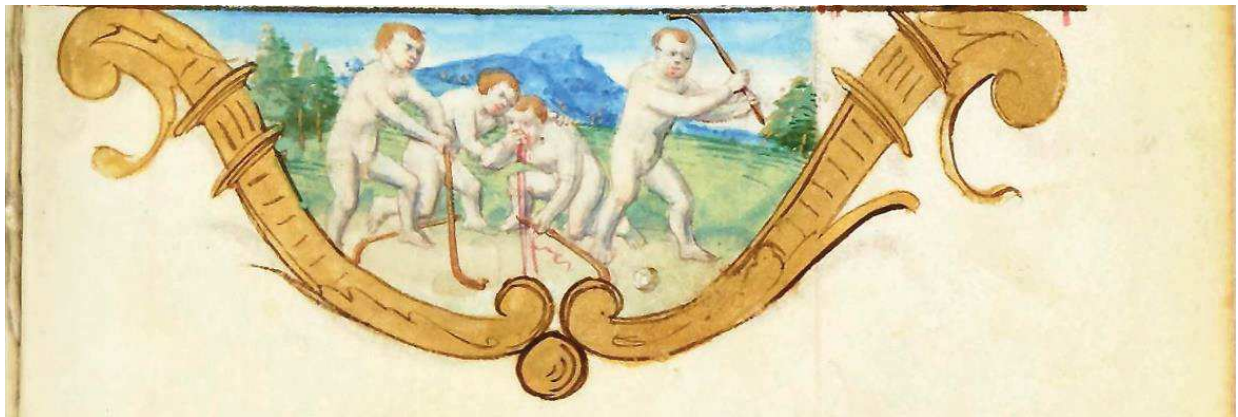
Please save the dates in your diaries.

Stick and ball playing putti

By Sara Kieboom-Nijs



LOOKING THROUGH MY ARCHIVES, I came across several putti (or cherubs) playing with sticks and balls. They appear in a *Book of Hours* or *Livre d' Heures*, on Delft tiles; in books about sports; on porcelain; and later in papers and advertising. According to the authors and antique sellers, the little children with or without wings, played hockey, lacrosse, jeu de crosse and last but not least: golf.



Detail of the illumination from the 'Heures de la famille Ango', NAL 392, page 130 recto – Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)

The oldest depiction took me quite some time before I found the original. All the information I had, was: a poor copy from an illumination which should originate from Les Heures d'Angers (book of hours from Angers) in a book of a certain "Mr Gay". To find this depiction on the internet was a real puzzle! I found myself on sites about French car racing (think of the 24 hours of Le Mans), and what do you think of the author's name: Gay?

But that is a recognisable problem. The old games my husband Geert and I have researched gave us a headache: we always had to rack our brains over **crosse** (results in the domain of field crossing, the game 'lacrosse' in Canada and the USA ...), **golf** (not only 'sportive' results but also cars, seas ...), **kolf** (a minor sport in the

Netherlands but the word also means an object to 'kolven': express milk ...), **mail** ... you see the problem?

Anyhow, slow and steady wins the race!

In the end I found the book *Sports & jeux d'exercice en Anjou* of Jean-A. Gay, published in 1947. At the moment, it lies as a trophy on my desk! In spite of the dedication and the ex libris, no one ever read it; most of the pages still have to be cut.

Gay was a little careless: the little "joueurs de crosse" as he calls the players are not in the "Heures d'Angers" but in the "Heures de la famille Ango".

Regarding the children in the illumination on the previous page, all four are playing with one ball and competing for the ball, probably a kind of early hockey. This illumination was copied and painted around 1514, presumably in Rouen.

The illustrations in this “book of hours” are really remarkable: the number of them as well as the variety.

It is a treasure for those interested in children’s games at the beginning of the 16th century. M. le Comte de Bastard d’Estang, who possessed this beautiful manuscript for a long time, counted 160 groups of children, 956 compositions of all sorts and about 4,000 figures.

Source: BnF, Département des Manuscrits

In 1561, Hans Vredeman de Vries, Netherlandish Renaissance architect, painter and engineer, made the design for a canopy to add lustre to the marriage of Duke Karl III of Lothringen with Claude, daughter of King Henri II of France in 1561.

According to Heiner Gillmeister, Karl III could have been a keen golf player, the reason why there are little male figures in the canopy, its composition principally inspired by antique mythology (Pluton and Proserpina).

Source: Article of Heiner Gillmeister ‘De naakte waarheid over golf’ (The naked truth about golf) in Sportimonium, n° 23, 2003



*Detail of the canopy. Gillmeister calls the player a golfing putto.
Gillmeister, Sportimonium n° 23, 2003*

The child uses a stick with a metal head and hits the ball from a tee. Vredeman de Vries (1527-1607) lived in the Netherlands and Flanders, so he was familiar with the game of colf. In that time, people played with wooden clubs with a lead-tin alloy head; the metal was folded around the bent end of the shaft. Looking at the child’s club, Vredeman de Vries almost surely designed a colf player.

The 16th and 17th centuries Netherlandish delftware, who has never seen a piece of earthenware with this characteristic blue?

In the tiles of that period, one can find a lot of stick and ball playing people, undoubtedly the game of colf. Also, some putti made an effort.

The tiles, shown side by side, look the same. However, there is a difference in the club, the form of the ball that they are playing with, and the physique of the little angels. The third one has a unique design.



Details of some 17th century Delft tiles (Priv. Coll.)

And from tiles, we go to an engraving in a French book about the games and pleasures of childhood.

The text on the engraving is a little rhyme:

*Malgré le temps & la saison,
ceux-ci sortent de la maison,
& s'en vont cresser par caprice ;
& la chacun pour le degot
s'eschauffe, & dans cet exercice
la crosse leur vaut un fagot.*

Which translates to :

*Despite the weather & the season,
those children leave the house,
& the whim struck them to play crosse;
& each one pushes the ball
this crosse exercise replaces
lighting up a bundle of wood.*

I stayed as close as possible to the French text, and with that, I did not respect the rhyme.

All the depicted stick and ball playing children have a stick in their hands, and there is only one ball. They are represented as players who don't wait their turn but play the ball as soon as they can, as confirms the text.

This depiction represents the game of early hockey again.



"Les Jeux et plaisirs de l'enfance", after sketches of Jacques Stella; Claudine Bouzonnet-Stella, graveur Paris, Stella, 1657 (BnF, Arsenal)

The following depiction is a large-sized antique porcelain bowl with hand-painted decoration in blue of two children engaged in playing crosse. The Meissen pattern, known as the "Kinder à la Raphaël" (children in the style of Raphael), is first mentioned in the Meissen price list of 1765, and it was produced until c.1799. This bowl carries a reduced version of the Bouzonnet engraving.

Source: <https://www.rubylane.com>

The seller calls the game 'lacrosse', a slip of the pen, I suppose. Lacrosse was played in Canada and North America by Indian tribes. An unlimited number of players on a boundless playing field were fighting during an indefinite period for a ball, using a club something between a large hockey stick and a long tennis racket. Today the game has become popular in Canadian and North American colleges and universities.



Lauret Antiques – 18th century Meissen bowl with children playing crosse (c.1770) <https://www.rubylane.com>

The seller of the following engraving calls it: "A very charming late 18th century French engraving of country folks playing La Crosse; possibly one of the earliest depictions of this game!" He does not realise that the anonymous engraver was not at the base of this composition. His creativity is none other than having changed the naked children into well-dressed youngsters and having added another text which reads now:

*Sitôt que la Vendange est faite,
Le Berger quitte sa houlette,
Et de la crosse s'exerçant,
S'échauffe en se divertissant.*

Which translates to:

*As soon as the grape harvest is made,
The shepherd lays down his crook
and the crosse game takes place,
while he warms up enjoying himself.*



<https://www.abebooks.fr/art-affiches/>

The above picture figures also on a “new combination of the game of the jew” (1783), be it in bright colours. In the survey about this game, again, no word about the Stella’s.

Source:

http://www.giochidelloca.it/storia/VP_410.pdf

And then we jump into the 20th century.

I have nothing to add to the illustration in Henri-René D’Allemagne’s book *Sports et jeux d’adresse* (Paris, Librairie Hachette & Cie, 1904, pages 207-208).

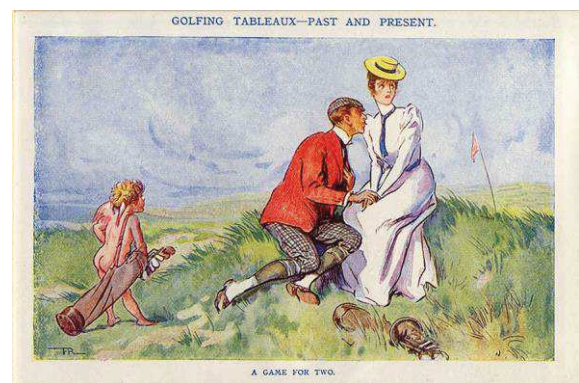
He simply copied the engraving from 1657 and mentioned: “La crosse d’après une composition de Claudine Bouzonnet Stella, XVII^e siècle”.

The rhyme disappeared into the text.

One thing is for sure: Claudine did not realise that she would be a trendsetter for the centuries to come!

My pay-off is with two modern putti, shown in the illustrations below, albeit not playing a stick and ball game but watching couples playing golf. They are both acting as caddies.

In the first picture, it looks like the lady is worried about onlookers, or she has lost interest in her admirer.



The second lady shows herself quite “open” when the man makes a pass at her. Indeed, the idea of sharing a glass of champagne after play is very romantic! [see below]



Postcard Champagne Perrier Jouët illustrated by Raymond Peynet, 1969

Links among the Vines

By John Scarth



GOLF ISN'T THE FIRST THING THAT COMES TO MIND, when travelling to the Bordeaux region. Far from a links paradise, this is the world's epicentre of wine and what brought me here was a sense of exploration and curiosity at what this up-and-coming yet historic city has to offer. I had also learnt of a recently opened Tom Doak course nestled among the oldest and most famous vineyards in the world.



Kristel Mourgue d'Algue, driving at the 16.

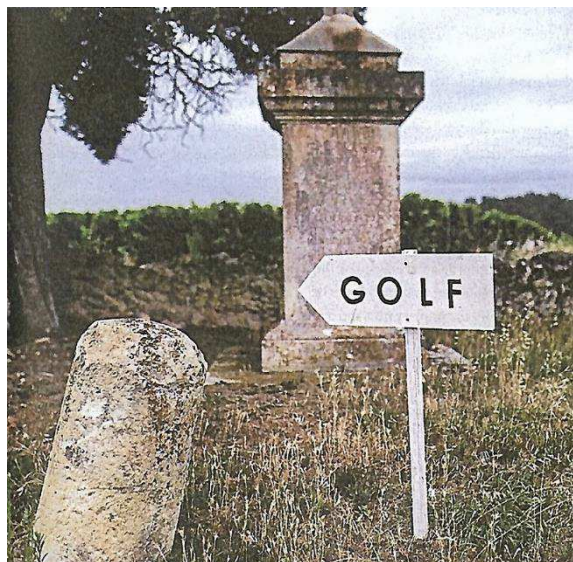
Setting out of Bordeaux in predawn light, the classic, immaculate forms of the châteaux showed that wine is, as it has been for a long time, the big show here. Even the vines themselves, perfectly manicured year-round, exuded a sense of significance and confidence. As I meandered through back roads dotted with these estates, workers were already arriving at roadside camps to tend the vines, and uniquely skinny tractors proved to be an amusing obstacle.

As I manoeuvred the car into the Libournais, the rolling hills contain the first grapes planted here by the Romans as early as the 2nd century with châteaux that date back to the 1200s.

One town in the heart of the vineyards north of the Dordogne River, Saint-Émilion, has been the international face of this region for centuries, having been the first Bordeaux appellation to export its wines to other countries.

Today the entire town is listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, owing to beautiful cobblestone streets and a series of religious sites built over the centuries. One of the oldest is a limestone church in the centre of the village, established by the town's founder, a Benedictine monk who was known as Emilion. He lived in the area until his death around 767AD, spending his years evangelising the local population who later named the town in his honour. It's not clear whether he drank wine or not – but either way, that seems to be his main legacy, with most of the town now given over to wine merchants, restaurants and tour companies promising an insider's view of the notoriously hard-to-access vineyards.

A further fifteen minutes drive sees that I arrive at a plot of land, strangely vinyard-free, claimed by the prominent Mourgue d'Algue family in the early 2000s. The pioneering elder statesman of the family, Gaëtan, has dedicated his life to the development of golf in France, and could be compared to a sort of French Arnold Palmer. During the 1960s he purchased a struggling French Golf and Tennis magazine and rebadged it *Golf Européen* running it for many years as the primary golf publication in France.



Entrance amongst the vines

He later convinced his friend, Pierre Menet, president of Lancôme, to establish the Trophée Lancôme – a tournament that attracted some of the biggest names in golf at the time. The

beautiful advertising posters created for these tournaments now adorn the clubhouse at the Grand Saint-Émilionnais Golf Club, the latest of five courses that Gaëtan has created over his lifetime in the game.

The entire Mourgue d'Algue family has helped to bring the Grand Saint-Émilionnais Golf Club to life, including Gaëtan's son, André, who discovered the wonderful site and was instrumental in attracting Tom Doak to bring his design genius to the project. André's wife, Philippine, looks after marketing for the club.

Her sister, Kristel, a Ladies European Tour player, is also known as a former U.S. College player and her most cherished victory is the NCAA singles competition⁴. Kristel now lends her communication skills and considerable golf talent to the operation. Not to be outdone, their mother, Cécilia, holds an incredible forty-five amateur French Championship titles, won senior tournaments and is a charismatic presence around the club.

The vision for the course was to bring together the philosophy and skills of these multiple generations to create an experience that embraces the French “art de vivre”. This included creating a course with a light touch on the land, an immersive and challenging playing experience, and a welcoming and relaxed clubhouse environment.

Tom Doak was commissioned to design the course after André sent a contour map to him in 2011. According to André, “Tom got back to me right away and said he was interested. A few months later he came and spent two weeks in the area and decided to go ahead”. Once the project was underway, Doak devised the routing in a matter of three or four days. Over the following four years Doak and his team from Renaissance Golf Design made minor changes before settling on the final routing.

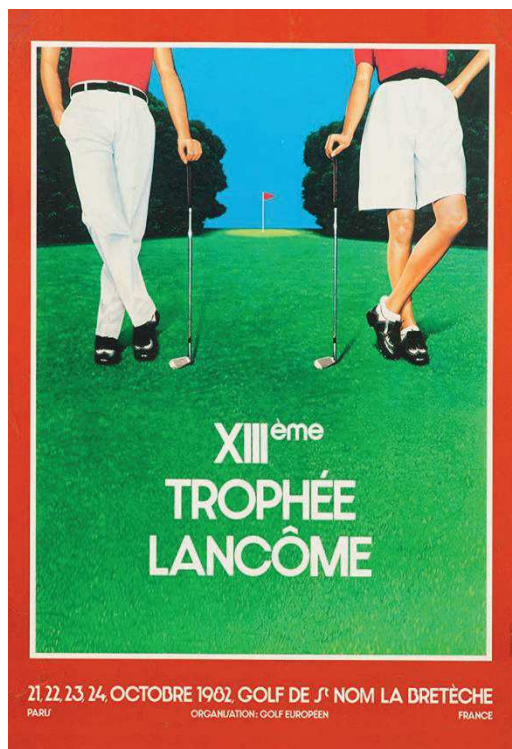
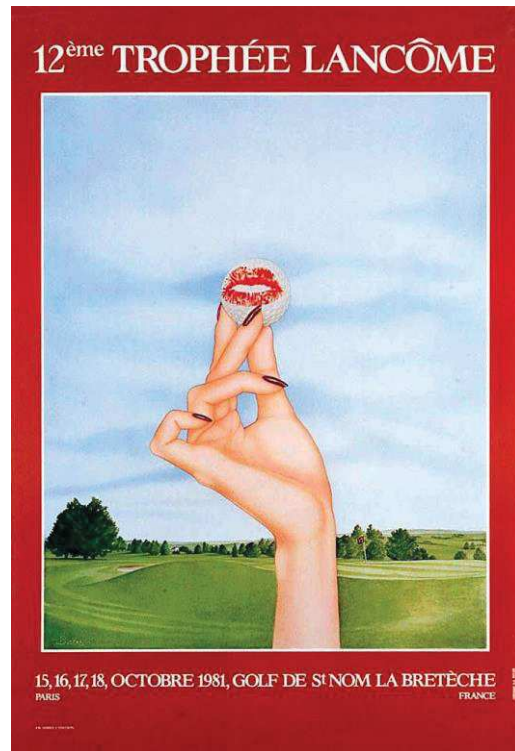
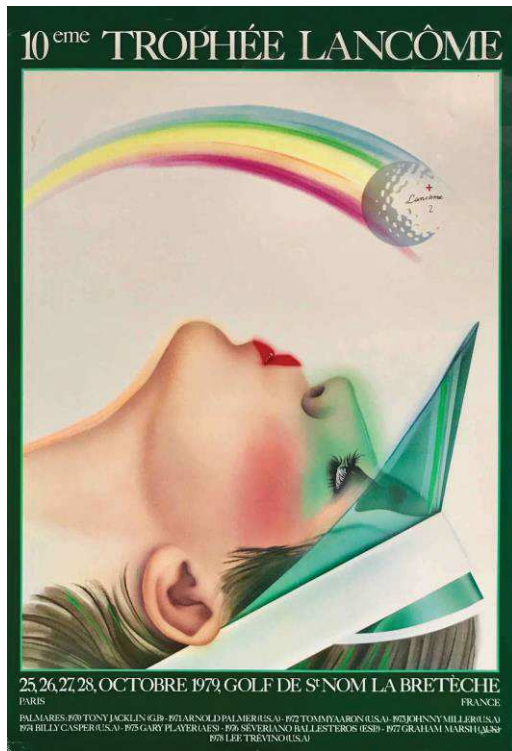
Doak had plenty to work with – the site, a former forest and hunting area, has quite dramatic elevation changes throughout, with this northern bank of the Dordogne River known for having a more interesting topography than the flatter southern bank.

⁴ She is also a European Tour winner ... and an EAGHC member.

With just 35 bunkers on the course, the design work is beautifully understated and each hazard is in play and of strategic importance. As with any course Doak puts his name to, this has become a destination for many travelling golfers, but its been built with members in mind and there is a great sense of a small but passionate community here. Extensive renovations to an

imposing Edwardian edifice, which has become the clubhouse, completes the playing experience which sits comfortably and proudly among the endless manicured vines.

I returned to Bordeaux that afternoon and ended the day in a quaint restaurant before my scheduled train to Paris the next day.



A few Trophée Lancôme posters featured in the club house

Pau Golf Club Sharing its History

By Yves Caillé & JBK



THERE IS NO need to introduce the Pau Golf Club (1856) to our members, as it is the oldest golf club on the European Continent. Yet, as incredible as it may seem, few players who come to discover this club are informed about its history! Thus, Yves Caillé, who kindly helped us to prepare this article, had a suggestion, immediately supported by the club president, Jean-Loup Lacombe, and accepted by the club Board. The idea was to place on each tee signs telling the story of the club step by step. It should be remembered that both Yves and Jean-Loup are members of the EAGHC.

We will not offend our members by recalling the origins of the club, so we will limit ourselves to presenting some of these panels. Please note that the captions are written in three languages: French, English and Spanish.

Hole #1

Joe Lloyd
Vainqueur de l'US Open 1897

Joe Lloyd surnommé « The General » s'installe à Pau en 1884. Il devient le premier professeur du Pau Golf Club 1856 et de l'histoire du golf en France. En 1897, grâce à un birdie au dernier trou, il gagne l'US Open et empoche 200\$. Une stèle à son effigie orne le tee de départ.

Joe Lloyd: Winner of the US Open in 1897
Nicknamed « The General » Joe Lloyd arrived in Pau in 1884. He became not only Pau Golf Clubs first professional but also the first golfing professional in France's history. In 1897, thanks to a birdie on the last hole, he won the US Open and pocketed 200\$. A stèle, in his honour, adorns the starting tee.

Joe Lloyd: Ganador del US Open 1897
Apodado « The General » Joe Lloyd se instala en Pau en 1884. Llega a ser el primer profesor del Pau Golf Club 1856 y de la historia del golf en Francia. En 1897, gracias a un birdie en el último hoyo, ganó el US OPEN y se embolsó 200 dólares.

272
262
231
224

P
G
C
PAU
GOLF CLUB
- 1856 -

Joe Lloyd, the first of the Pau professionals came to Pau in 1884 and won the US Open in 1897 with a birdie at the finishing hole.

Hole #2

Les fondateurs du Pau Golf Club

Quelques résidents britanniques louent à la commune de Billère et à divers fermiers, des terrains le long du Gave de Pau. Les colonels Hutchinson et Anstruther, le Major Pontifex et l'archidiacre Sapte y créent un premier parcours de 9 trous. Ils sont rejoints par J. Stewart, le Major Stevenson puis Lord Hamilton. Le Pau Golf Club 1856 est né.

1856: Pau Golf Clubs founders
British residents rented land along the Gave de Pau from Billère village and various farmers. Colonels Hutchinson and Anstruther, Major Pontifex and archdeacon Sapte created first a 9-hole course. They were then joined by J. Stewart and Major Stevenson and then Lord Hamilton a few months later. Pau Golf Club 1856 was born.

1856: los fundadores del Pau Golf Club
Algunos residentes británicos alquilan terrenos al municipio de Billère y a varios campesinos a lo largo del torrente Gave de Pau. Los coroneles Hutchinson y Anstruther, el Mayor Pontifex y el archidiacono Sapte crean un primer campo de golf de 9 hoyos. A ellos, se unen J. Stewart y el Mayor Stevenson y luego Lord Hamilton. Nace el Pau Golf Club 1856.

141
131
123
113

P
G
C
PAU
GOLF CLUB
- 1856 -

*Pau GC. The Founding Members
Colonels Hutchinson and Anstruther, Major Pontifex,
Archdeacon Sapte.*

Hole #4

4 Par 4
Hcp 16

La création du Pau Golf Club La légende

Après les campagnes napoléoniennes et la bataille d'Orthez en février 1814, des régiments de l'armée de Wellington se trouvent cantonnés à Pau. Une légende raconte que des officiers Français qui ne se séparent pas de leur équipement de golf, viennent verser les petites balles blanches, dans la plaine de Billère, au bord du Gave de Pau.

Pau Golf Club : The story of how it all began
After the Napoleonic campaigns and the battle of Orthez in February 1814, regiments of Wellington's army were quartered in Pau. Legend has it that some French officers, who could not be separated from their golfing equipment, would have hit their small white golf balls along side the Gave de Pau on the banks of Billère.

La creación del Pau Golf Club : la leyenda
Después de las campañas napoleónicas y la batalla de Orthez en febrero de 1814, los regimientos del ejército de Wellington se encuentran acantonados en Pau. Una leyenda cuenta que oficiales franceses, que nunca se separaban de su equipo de golf, habrían venido a golpear la pelota bola blanca en la llanura de Billère, al borde del Gave de Pau.

288
280
254
249

ETIQUETTES
PRIORITÉS DE JEU : Respectez le parcours
Respectez le parcours
Respetar el campo : Willie Dunn Senior

After the battle of Orthez against the Napoleonic troops, the British, who never parted with their golf clubs, would have hit the first balls there.

Hole #5

5 Par 4
Hcp 3

La Hamilton Gold Medal

En janvier 1857, pour l'inauguration du club, le Duc de Hamilton, qui se trouvait au château de Pau, crée la Hamilton Gold Medal, première compétition disputée au Pau Golf Club. Chaque année, le nom du vainqueur est inscrit en lettres d'or sur les tableaux noirs que l'on retrouve aujourd'hui dans l'escalier menant aux vestiaires.

The Hamilton Gold Medal
During Pau Golf Club's inauguration in January 1857, the Duc de Hamilton, who was staying in Pau's Castle at the time, created The Hamilton Gold Medal, first competition disputed at the Pau Golf Club. Each year, the winners have their names engraved on honour boards in gold writing that can be found in the staircase leading up to the changing rooms.

La Hamilton Gold Medal
En enero de 1857, para la inauguración del club, el Duque de Hamilton, que se alojó en el castillo de Pau, crea la Hamilton Gold Medal, primera competición disputada en el Pau Golf Club. Cada año, el nombre del ganador se inscribe en letras de oro en los cuadros que se encuentran en la escalera que conduce a los vestuarios.

382
352
329
311

ETIQUETTES
PRIORITÉS DE JEU : Respectez le parcours
Respectez le parcours
Respetar el campo : Willie Dunn Senior

A golf medal was offered by the Duke of Hamilton for the inaugural competition. Each year, the name of the winner continues to be inscribed on the honours board displayed in the clubhouse.

Hole #9

L'architecte du parcours : Willie Dunn Senior

A l'instar de Saint Andrews, le parcours passe de 9 à 18 trous en 1860 par doublement des départs. W. Dunn Senior, architecte, fabricant de balles et de club (Long Nose) est chargé de cette transformation. En 1875, 3 nouveaux trous sont créés. Le parcours atteint alors 5485 yards et conserve cette configuration jusqu'en 1954. C'est en 1986, 130 ans plus tard, qu'il reçoit sa dernière transformation pour lui donner son dessin actuel.

The course architect: Willie Dunn Senior
Mirroring Saint Andrews, in 1860 the course would go from 9 to 18 holes by doubling the tee boxes. W. Dunn Senior architect and club maker (Long Nose) led this transformation. In 1875, 3 more holes were added creating a course totalling 5485 yards, this layout would be kept until 1954. In 1986, 130 years later, the course would transform for the last time creating the layout that we have today.

El arquitecto del campo : Willie Dunn Senior
Al ejemplo de Saint Andrews, el campo pasó de 9 a 18 hoyos en 1860 por el doblamiento de las salidas. Este campo es diseñado por W. Dunn Senior, arquitecto, fabricante de pelotas, clubes (Long Nose) y profesional en Musselburgh y al Royal Blackheath. En 1875 se amplió con 3 nuevos hoyos y medir 5.485 yardas. Mantuvo esta configuración hasta 1954. En 1986, 130 años más tarde, el campo sufrirá su última transformación para darle su configuración actual.

406
394
347
322

ETIQUETTES
PRIORITÉS DE JEU : Respectez le parcours
Respectez le parcours
Respetar el campo : Willie Dunn Senior

Golf course architect Architect: Willie Dunn
In 1860 the course was extended from 9 to 18 holes by splitting the tees.

Hole #18

Stéphanie Arricau

Enfant de l'école de golf du Pau Golf Club 1856, Stéphanie ARRICAU a fait notre fierté aux 4 coins du monde...

Student at Pau Golf Clubs golf school 1856, Stéphanie Arricau has made us proud all around the world.

Alta de la escuela de golf del Pau Golf Club 1856, Stephanie ARRICAU hace nuestro orgullo en cada rincón del mundo.

CARRIÈRE PROFESSIONNELLE
SEPT.1999- OCT.2008
4 victoires :
Open d'Espagne (Las Corogne 2004),
Open de France (Arras 2004),
Open des Pays-Bas (Eindhoven 2006),
Open du Portugal (Cascais 2006).

15 tops 10
Élue joueuse de l'année du Tour Européen Féminin (2004).
Obtention des cartes du LPGA (2005).
Participation aux 4 majeurs :
Lacoste Ladies Open de France (2004).
Top 15 Evian Master (2005).

Coupe du Monde avec Patricia Meunier-Lebouc 2005 (Afrique du Sud).
Coupe du Monde avec Gwladys Nocera 2007 (Afrique du Sud).

135
118
104
96

ETIQUETTES
PRIORITÉS DE JEU : Respectez le parcours
Respectez le parcours
Respetar el campo : Willie Dunn Senior

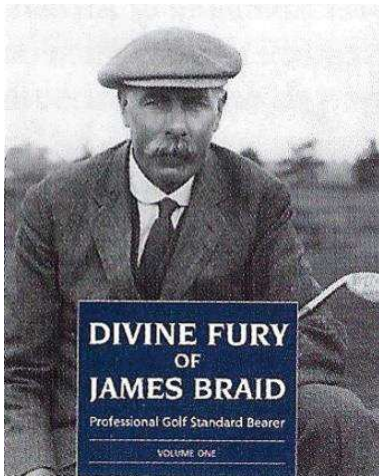
From the origins to nowadays.
Stéphanie Arricau, a French international player, learned to play golf at Pau.

Reading the Greens



In this issue of *Golfika*, we are happy to review several stimulating new books. I am sure that you will want to read them all.

Also in this section, we have added a new forum which invites you to discover other pleasures linked to golf.



***DIVINE FURY OF JAMES BRAID:
PROFESSIONAL GOLF STANDARD BEARER***
By George Payne

Three volumes, 1460 pages
YPD Books, ed., 2021.

This trilogy is colossal in every sense of the word! You will never have seen anything like it before. These A4 sized volumes contain a total of 1,442 pages and weigh in together at an amazing 6 kg or 13 lbs in old 'Braid' money. Each volume gets progressively larger. Colossal must also apply to the amount of work that has been applied by the compiler, George Payne, to harness the remarkable amount of material he has found, and then present this in a coherent and easily accessible manner. Very little has been written about Braid's life and times since Bernard Darwin's biography *James Braid* (Hodder and Stoughton, 1952) published two years after JB's death. (The only biography written by Darwin about a golfer). Whereas John Morton's books and the Association of James Braid Courses must have heightened the Braid profile over recent years, they have not been

about his wider life story, just his golf architecture.

George Payne, in writing this biography, which I am quite certain will become the definitive source for information concerning James Braid, has addressed this shortcoming. George, being married to a granddaughter of James Braid might have had the benefit of the James Braid archive, largely by way of accounts ledgers, but he has also had to complete a colossal amount of research in tying up those ledger entries with actual facts, concerning the work that JB was doing for these clubs.

For ease of identification purposes, the three volumes could have been subtitled Life, Golf and Architecture on the upper face of the dustjackets. Likewise, there is no mention of the author's name on the dust jacket. Another slight puzzle is the total lack of a title page in each volume. These could have helped in the identification process, as it is, all the material usually displayed on the reverse of a title page takes the place of the title page.

Volume One, with xviii + 269 pages is a biography of James Braid but very different from anything you've seen before and I'm not just referring to the print size which some might have trouble with. The size of George's "magnus opus" is most certainly not down to a large type face! Within this first volume, in fact within all of them, there is a huge amount of original material that has never been published before, so I particularly enjoyed reading the biographical sketches of his two sons, James junior and Harry Muirfield. I was fortunate enough to know Harry at Walton before his death in 1980. They were both very good amateur golfers and both had very successful business careers. Whereas volumes two and three have indexes, this volume is without one, which means that it is unlikely to be used for reference purposes, in the way that the other two volumes will be used. This seems a shame.

Volume Two, with xvii + 460 pages deals entirely with JB's playing career including his amateur appearances commencing in September 1891, playing in an Edinburgh Thistle event on Braid Hills, until his final professional appearance at a 36-hole Red Cross charity event at Sundridge Park in June 1940, with JB retiring after eighteen holes, being the first and last time he withdrew from a competition. Each event is recorded by the date and venue. The index, alphabetically by club, list JB's appearances at these clubs. This volume is stunningly designed (except the missing title page!) and must be one of the most, if not the most, comprehensive record of any professional's career, recording circa 1806 rounds of eighteen holes. It includes lots of illustrations, many of which have not been seen before, thanks, no doubt to George having access to family archives. Unlike Volume One, where the illustrations are restricted in size by the two-column page layout, this volume has no such restriction and benefits from larger illustrations.

The Photographic Timeline Archive at the conclusion of this volume is quite outstanding

Volume Three with xv + 661 pages weighs-in at a colossal three kilograms or six pounds - definitely not a volume to take to bed with you and, perhaps, more suitable for use in the gym! It deals entirely with JB's golf course architecture work. The index lists alphabetically by club those courses he worked on and the relevant dates. 555 clubs are listed, a considerable increase in John Morton's *James Braid and his Four Hundred Golf Courses* (Grant Books, 2013). This also includes details of JB playing at these courses which was, so often, in connection with the work he had carried out at the club in question. By way of an introduction to many of these clubs, the author gives a short summary of the club's history, which helps set the scene when reading the entry that follows.

All three volumes benefit from the text being broken up by interesting little vignettes (Blue Boxes) and anecdotes (Orange Boxes); a really nice touch.

One can only conclude that the publication of this trilogy is a colossal achievement by George Payne, and everyone who has an interest in that period of time, the twenty years leading up to WWI and the activities of The Triumvirate, must acquire a copy. The price is £250 (see below), which is a lot of money, but it is buying a lot of

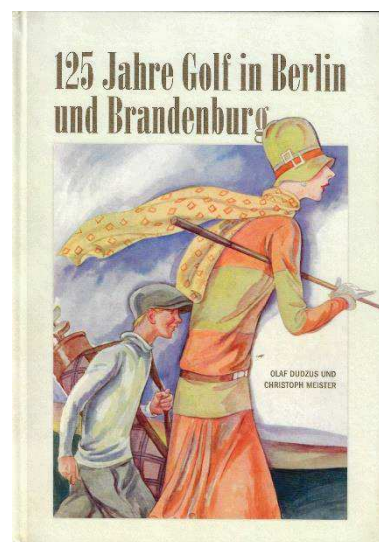
book! In fact, it works out at seventeen pence per page which compares more than favourably with the recently published, not for profit, Herbert Fowler biography at twenty-one pence per page. Save up for it. This is the exact opposite to that regular Christmastime History of Golf pot-boiler. You will not have possessed anything like this before. I wonder what happened to Hire Purchase?

Let us hope that, now George Payne's retirement project has been completed so brilliantly, the Braid family, with its close connections to The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews, will consider giving them this remarkable archive for safekeeping and making it available to future generations of golf historians.

The book is being sold exclusively via YPDBooks.com www.ypdbooks.com/non-fiction/1985-divine-fury.html (long link). The price for the book set is £250. Postage to UK addresses is £6.95. International clients should email: orders@yps-publishing.co.uk so that a bespoke carriage fee can be provided. Customers can also ring the YPDBook office to make their order on +44 1904 431213

VPHILIP TRUETT

(With kind authorisation of the Through The Green)



**125 JAHRE GOLF
IN BERLIN UND BRANDENBURG**
By Olaf Dudzus und Christoph Meister
Herausgeber, ed.: Deutscher Golf Verlag,
Olaf Dudzus, 2021

When we study the history of golf it is natural that we concentrate on our own countries and on

the Anglo-Saxon world where the game first started and developed. But as we do, we miss great stories from the rest of the world. Also, language barriers make it difficult to find out how the fascination of golf spread.

Now I have been able to fill one of many such gaps in my own knowledge. I have read the book *125 Jahre Golf in Berlin and Brandenburg*, by Olaf Dudzus and Christoph Meister. It was hard work, with my dictionary at my right elbow, but I was well rewarded with new knowledge of golf and insights into the history of the world outside golf.

The 125-year anniversary goes back to a small group of students at the Königlich-Technischen Hochschule in Berlin who started a golf club in 1894. This was the origin of the present-day Golf- und Land-Club Berlin-Wannsee. At the centre of this was Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles, whose father was Scottish. He was very much into British sports and took the initiative to form seven clubs for football, ice-skating, cycling and more, including golf. At the same time he was one of the founders of the magazine *Sport im Bild*, which is now a source of information about golf's early days in Germany.

From this start, driven by young enthusiasts, golf in Germany soon caught on among the "high and mighty" and was dominated by British and American diplomats. The golf club was the place to be if you wanted to meet people who made important decisions, ideal for gathering information and for making informal contacts and agreements, away from the spotlight. It followed that the golf club came to reflect what happened in Germany after the Nazi party gained power in the 1930s.

Or, reflect is perhaps not the right word. The golf club was certainly a mirror but it was more of a microscope. When Olaf and Christoph take the reader through the ruthless changes in the club, they also help to understand the changes in Germany outside of golf – or rather make the reader understand what cannot be understood.

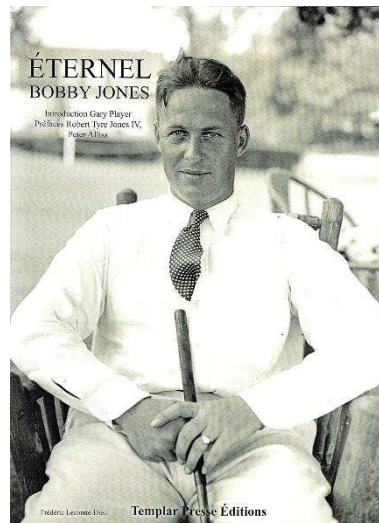
This is my most important conclusion from this book. Swedish golfers at this time certainly worried about what went on in the wider world. However, stories of golf in Sweden during wartime tend to be about the shortage of balls, while many golfers in Germany had no time for golf as they tried to find ways to escape terror.

125 Jahre Golf in Berlin and Brandenburg is more a story about the golfers than a story about the golf. There must be something special about

this game that attracts so many dynamic people, women and men with strong initiative. German golfers have demonstrated this initiative not only in overcoming difficulties to organise the game and find places to play. Many of them were successful in their work in Germany and abroad. Olaf and Christoph tell their stories.

Finally, I would like to thank the authors for telling me about the Swedish diplomat Cosswa Anckarsvärd, who won the Squiers Cup in Berlin in 1903. He is known to have played golf over a military exercise field in Stockholm around the turn of the century. Soon after he left the Swedish golfing scene when he was transferred to the Swedish embassy in Berlin. By then he must have been an accomplished player, good enough to win competitions including British and American diplomats first in the Berlin club and a few years later in Constantinople. He seems to have been Sweden's first golfer who was good enough to win prestigious competitions abroad. The question is: could he really have picked up his game playing on the rough ground in Stockholm? Or did he play somewhere else before that? Our research goes on.

PEHR THERMAENIUS



ÉTERNEL BOBBY JONES

By Frédéric Lecomte-Dieu

Templar Presse Ed., 2021

Introduction by Gary Player; Forewords by Robert Tyre Jones IV and Peter Allis.

A book, in French, more than 430 pages, with many rare pictures, which will be of interest not only to all Bobby Jones fans, can be purchased at Amazon or through www.eternebbobbyjones.fr

A Message from the Webmaster

By *Stéphan Filanovitch*



A NEW GOLFIKA WEBSITE IS NOW IN OPERATION. In *Golfika* magazine #27, we presented the project for a new website. It is now operational, and it will continue to evolve and improve thanks to your collaboration.



The main goal is to reinforce our communication ; to have an easy way for sending and receiving messages between members. The second reason is to offer more information and facilities.

First of all, we recommend that you register (create an account) on the website (www.golfika.com) in order to be able to use the full functionalities, in particular to have access to the most recent issues of *Golfika* magazine and also to access a file-directory in which you will find:

Name
Postal address
E-mail address
Phone number
Interest
Golf club memberships

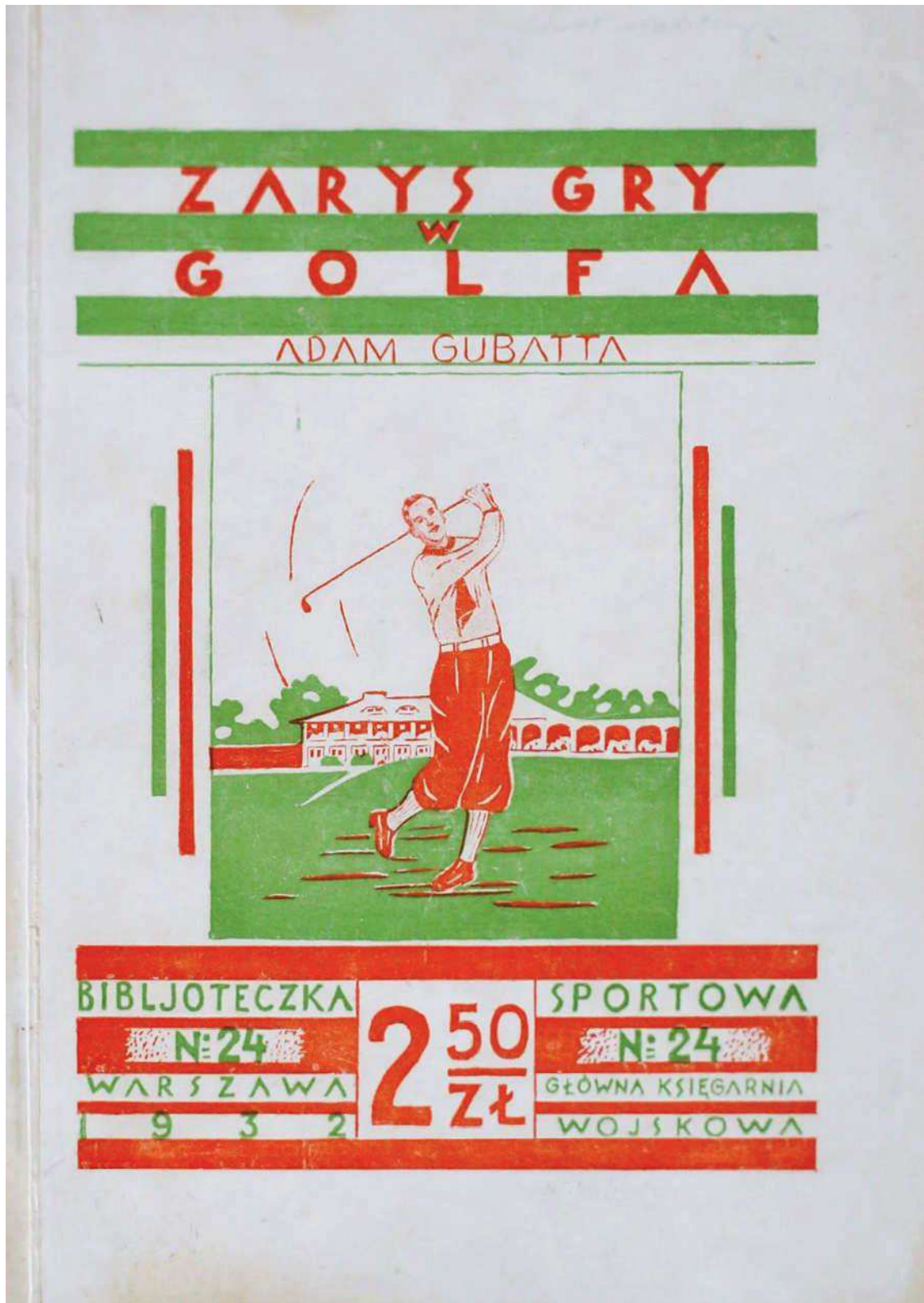
Of course, this information will be available only to members who have given us the authorisation (field by field). To get access to a file, not only you need to log in, but in addition, the file will be encoded (encrypted) to increase confidentiality.

When you log in using your PC, tablet or mobile phone, you will get a much more readable design. Also, keep in mind that if you forget your password you can now easily create a new one.

As in the past, the website remains in French and English. With a click on the top-left button on the main page, you choose FR (French) or EN (English) language. Currently, Geoffrey Lyon is focusing on *Golfika* magazine and he has been very busy with the copy editing. In the near future, he will be able to dedicate some of his time to reviewing the English text of the website.

This website is your website and will develop according to your expectations. To improve this new website, we would appreciate if you could send us your comments, remarks, suggestions and/or advice to:

contact@golfika.com



Cover of Adam Gubatta's "An outline of the game of golf" from 1932
 (Museum of the History of Golf in Poland)

Next page: Rare poster featuring the first Trophée Lancôme played at Saint-Nom-la-Bretèche, near Paris