



Gulf Stream Golf Club has a proud tradition of golf excellence. Late in 1923 a group of close friends organized the Gulf Stream Realty Company and acquired extensive acreage from the Atlantic Ocean to the Intercoastal Waterway. The location, fifteen miles south of Palm Beach, was selected because of its informality. The club derived its name because of the proximity to the ocean gulfstream just one mile offshore.

Two of the most famous architects of the era were secured to make Gulf Stream a landmark. The clubhouse, located just west of the ocean front sand dunes, is the creation of Addison Mizner. The golf course was developed by Donald Ross. Gulf Stream has met numerous challenges over the years. In the formative years of 1926 and 1928 storms did extensive damage. The Great Depression slowed progress of all clubs. World War II forced the closing of the club facilities. The course was maintained in a "protective state" of condition and the Armed Forces used the facilities. Due to the foresight of one of the members, it was possible to play during the war as a substantial supply of golf balls had been acquired and were closely controlled and rationed. The late fifties saw architect Dick Wilson along with well-known amateur Chick Evans recontour many greens and replant new grasses. The course was shortened to the members desires. Bobby Cruichshank was the golf profes-

sional for thirty-six years until his retirement in 1973. Legend tells of his 1923 U.S. Open Championship playoff defeat to Bobby Jones.

The history of Gulf Stream is now being directed by Edward Warren, club president. Howell Anderson is the greens committee chairman. The current staff consists of Stanley Carr, golf course superintendent. Bob Adams is the golf professional and Jim Briggs the club manager.

Stanley Carr has been at the club eleven years, the last six at his current position. Chris Sova is the assistant superintendent. Glen Sova is the equipment mechanic. Stanley Carr rates him "the best in South Florida". The turf at Gulf Stream is a very interesting story. The greens are Tifton 328 bermuda, not overseeded in the winter. The fairways are Ormond and some common bermuda on twelve holes. The lower six holes next to the Intercoastal Waterway have Paspalum in the fairways. The fairway water level is so low that Paspalum is better adapted than bermuda grass on wet sites. The salt content in the soil is 5,000 parts per million. These fairways were not irrigated until the mid 1970's. Thus nature created a high salt tolerant turf. These fairways are irrigated only in the spring to lower the salt build up. The Paspalum is difficult to work because of its limited herbicide selection. Ormond bermuda has been sodded into the fairways and always dies while the Paspalum thrives.