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# MID-ATLANTIC News Letter



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Mid-Atlantic Association of Golf Course Superintendents to aid in the Advancement of the Golf Course Superintendent through Education and Merit

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APRIL 1960

3-WAY JOINT MEETING HELD. An historic meeting was held at Meadowbrook Country Club, Richmond Virginia, on March 1, 1960. The Tidewater Turfgrass Association, Central Virginia Turfgrass Association and the Mid-Atlantic Association of Golf Course Superintendents held a 3-way joint meeting to talk over turfgrass problems and to cement relations between the three groups.

A total of 120 members and guests sat down to a steak dinner and perhaps taxed the kitchen facilities of this recently opened club, however the situation was met and expertly handled by club manager, Mr. John Birchfield.

At the meeting, presided by Mid-Atlantic President Frank Dunlap, host George Wingo was introduced, as was Fred Bingham, President of Tidewater, and Fred Sappenfield, President of Central Virginia Turfgrass.

On hand and receiving a warm round of applause when introduced was the newly elected President of the Golf Course Superintendents of America, Mr. James E. Thomas of Army-Navy Country Club here in Washington. Mr. Dunlap explained that Jimmy is the first Mid-Atlantic man ever to hold the office of president of the National Association and wished him a successful term of office.

JIMMY HAD THESE WORDS TO SAY.- " Let me at this time emphasize the tremendous growth of the golf course superintendents in recent years. The National has grown from 600 members in 1954 to 1,500 in 1960. Sectional groups have made great progress. They are springing up like mushrooms all over the country, which is very good. We need more associations and more superintendents. On the local front, first there was the Mid-Atlantic; now the Tidewater Turfgrass Association, the Central Virginia Turfgrass Association, and a fourth group in the Roanoke area and southwestern portion of the state. Future conference sites large enough to entertain the National is becoming a problem. The trouble is there aren't many cities that have hotels large enough to house our people and our exhibit show under the same roof. Tomorrow's superintendent must come from the agricultural schools and the ranks of assistant superintendents. The benefit of practical experience gives the assistant an advantage if he is ambitious to get ahead. The National is doing all it can to interest the clubs in this problem. The advantage of attending local and national meetings cannot be stressed too greatly. The club and the superintendent both benefit from the exchange of ideas and information. Unity and understanding between department heads is a must. The superintendent, manager and golf professional must work together if the club is to be successful. Likewise, good public relations between employees and the membership needs constant thought and study. "

NOTABLE GUEST SPEAKS. Dr. R.E. Blaser, professor of Agronomy from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Virginia was present at the meeting. Dr. Blaser stated that the grasses used on the greens at Meadowbrook was 328 Bermuda and results looked very good. He said that the lighter rate of overseeding rye last fall would help get the Bermuda started sooner this spring. At his school best overseeding results were obtained when the greens' surfaces were disturbed by raking, verti-cutting or Aero-thatching.

CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTION REPORT. This discussion was led by the chairman of the committee, Bob Shields, who explained how this feature of our meetings is carried out in an effort to be of service to the host club. The report at Meadowbrook was confined mostly to #1 green, which is located on the eastern slope of a hill and is surrounded by large trees on three sides. The top soil is rather thin - about 6", and is on top of gravel. The question of how to change conditions so that 328 Bermuda would grow on this green brought out the following comments from superintendents present.

CENTRAL VIRGINIA PRESIDENT, FRED SAPPENFIELD COMMENTED: " For what it's worth, here is my opinion on how to improve #1 green. No one can definitely say just where the trouble lies. If it were only one trouble, then any number of golf course superintendents could pinpoint that one trouble and perhaps be 100% right on recommendations for correcting that fault. As I see it, these are the faults in order of their importance. 1. - Shade and tree roots play a great part in the failure of growing grasses, especially Bermuda, even under the best of recognized practices. 2.- Soil texture is such that it could not be recommended for producing plant life as golf course superintendents know it. 3.- Poor turf along hillside slopes is normally expected due to the seepage of water into the turf areas. 4.- Undoubtedly, T-328 Bermuda was planted as late as August on the original planting of this green. 5.- Soil tests should determine the need of what to incorporate into the soil.

It is possible that his green has enough Bermuda on it to become a good putting surface by correcting the tree problem. All tree roots should be severed to at least a three foot depth. Perhaps a ditch digger would do the job. It would be good insurance to tile drain this area at the same time, using the same ditch. Prune severely all tree tops and limbs that cast a shadow on the green - even winter shadows are bad. If tree removal is not feasible, then remove the green, retain the par four, keep the green in open sunlight. By reducing the yardage, play will speed up and members will have the opportunity of starting the game with a birdie. " - Fred Sappenfield.

MID-ATLANTIC'S PRESIDENT ENTERS DISCUSSION. Frank Dunlap had this to say on improving the soil on an existing green: " I'll try to take this soil improvement process step by step. This is a tried and proven method that I have seen work several times in various places. 1.- Mow the green as close as possible without scalping. 2.- Aerify at least four times with one inch spoons as deeply as possible. Weight the machine to get at least 5" in depth. 3.- Topdress the green with 3 yards of top soil and sand ( 1 part top soil and two parts sand ), verticut several times until topdressing and cores are completely mixed. 4- Mat and brush until the aerifier holes are completely filled. Repeat this process spring and fall for three years and you will find that you have a good soil mixture of 6 to 7 inches in depth. The green will remain playable at all times and the disturbance completely unnoticeable in a couple of weeks' time. Naturally the work should be scheduled for a time when the grass is making its best growth to speed recovery. " - Frank Dunlap.

JAMES RIVER COUNTRY CLUB SUPERINTENDENT COMMENTS. The jovial, highly respected superintendent, Hurley Savage, is concerned with shade on greens. Here's what he had to say: " Sure was a nice turnout at Meadowbrook, what does a chef do when he expects 40 and 120 show up? They surely handled the unexpected crowd well, and what a nice place they have there.

The subject of winter shade on bermuda greens has been so interesting to me that I have started a color slide series on it. This will be a two year study on our greens here and I hope to finish it in about 6 months. Anyone who would attempt to grow bermuda greens in the shade just doesn't know bermuda and is in for lots of trouble. Often a superintendent is not asked, he is told where the green shall be. Maybe there is no shade on the green in the summer when the green is planted because the sun is high up in the sky. But, come fall and winter when the green has been overseeded, the sun is lower. Nearby trees that didn't shade the green in the bermuda growing season are now shading maybe a third of the south or southwest side of the green. You will notice the overseeded part in the shade will be doing much better. Odd but true. The seed we have used likes the shorter days and the shade. I wonder what this heavy growth is doing to our dormant bermuda. It is using up the plant food, but we can easily replace that. The dense tops and roots will choke and retard the bermuda in the spring. What about transpiration? Even the dormant bermuda needs some water movement. Could the heavy growth be stealing moisture needed by the rhizome? What about this shaded area when it stays frozen for days longer than the part that gets full sun all day? Causes and effects we will leave to the scientist, but the superintendent must know the cure. Let's say the H--- with it and cut the trees down or else move the green. Yours for full sun on the green" .- Hurley Savage.

JIM REYNOLDS FROM HERMITAGE ADDS HIS THOUGHTS. These are the words this Richmond superintendent had to say-" You asked for suggestions on improving the soil situation in some of your greens at Meadowbrook during our March meeting and I would like to offer the following suggestions for your consideration. During my round of golf I examined the plugs you had taken out of your greens for our inspection. On the first and ninth greens the soil mixture would have made better roads than golf greens. The soil was very tight and in some cores contained a generous amount of gravel. Your club is new and I know that your Board of Governors are doing their best to build up the membership and get the club on a paying basis. In order to help them I would not tear up the greens completely and rebuild them at this time. There are other remedies to try first. In my opinion you should purchase an aerifier -- a machine that punches holes in the greens -- to punch as many holes as possible in the greens in May, June and July. Topdress after each operation with a mixture of 35% good, weed-free top soil, 50% course sand and 15% old sawdust or some other form of humus. Be sure to water the greens after aerifying if it is hot. About the 1st of May you should fertilize your greens with a good nitrogen fertilizer such as Arcadian ANL. This is an ammonium nitrate and lime fertilizer that really makes bermuda grow. It runs 20% in nitrate. It can be put on dry or will mix with water and you can put it on with a sprayer. If you use a sprayer, add 3 pounds of ferrous sulphate per tankfull of water. I use about 50 pounds of AN and L to the green providing the weather isn't too hot. This fertilizer should be watered in by hand whether you put it on dry or spray. You should check the trees in back of #1 and # 9 greens for shade. Bermuda doesn't like shade and I believe these greens are shaded in the afternoon. Good Luck "- Jim Reynolds.

IDEAS FROM TOMMY WHILLOCK, EAGLE HAVEN GOLF CLUB, NORFOLK. "The answer to the question of how to improve the putting surface on #1. green at Meadowbrook Country Club isn't simple, but this is what I would do. 1.- Trees need thinning out around green for sunlight. 2.- Build temporary green in front of present green. Overseed with rye. Rye should be in good shape in Richmond until June 15th. 3.- The green would take years to work into shape, aerifying and working sharp sand and peat into aerifier holes. The soil on the green is good, but all that is there is just soil - no sand or peat, just compaction roots of the present grass, which cannot grow. 4.- The present green is setting up 10 feet high from fairway elevation. Some thought should be given to front entrance of green when under construction. Player hitting second shot into green cannot see any part of putting surface. Front edge should be dropped about one foot, this would also help surface drainage. 5.- Remove and save the best turf left, if any. Plow up green to depth of 10 to 12 inches. Work 5 inches of sharp sand and 2 inches of peat or sawdust into seed bed. Spread at the rate of 50 pounds per 100 square feet - Wyandotte Turface on surface of green. Work into soil top 2 inches. Cost per bag is \$2.37 - one ton \$73.65. Turface drains 4 times faster than sand and keeps moisture at root level. Soil test should be taken with balanced fertilizer at rate of 2 pounds nitrogen per 1,000 sq. ft. Level putting surface and put 328 Bermuda stolons into green. Right temperature for planting stolons is 70 degrees. Spread 328 all over green like hay at the rate of 10 bushels per 1,000 square feet. Cover stolons with 1/2" of uniform mixture of top dressing and roll and water. Keep surface of green damp for 7 to 10 days, then water every other day until grass takes over. Patrons should be able to play on green in about 6 weeks. 6.- Club should go into the expense of sub-draining this green; (a) Remove top soil off to depth of 18 inches. (b) Dig down to 2 feet, ditches 6 inches wide about 5 feet apart. Drain each side of green to keep water from draining to front. Fill ditches with small gravel and put 5 inches of small gravel over sub part of green. Put top soil back on green and go through operation listed No. 5 of this report on how to get a uniform mixture of soil for growing good grass for putting surface. Under this sub-drainage operation - uniform mixture of soil could be worked off the green and then placed back. "

FROM FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA. Tommy Doerer, a man who has had considerable experience with bermuda grass, made this suggestion: " There are 5 important steps to be used in preparing a Bermuda green. A. Soil Preparation, B. Surface Drainage, C. Sub-surface Drainage, D. Stolons, E. Watering. After viewing several greens at Meadowbrook I would like to suggest the following: 1. Disc or plow present green area to a depth of 4-6". Then add an equal part of sharp sand, into the furrows, along with about 10% - peat or humus. Work into the soil until thoroughly mixed. A spring tooth harrow from 4 directions would do the job well. Since the present soil seems to be acid, would suggest 50 pounds dolomitic lime per 1,000 square feet, worked into the soil, follow with 20 lbs per 1000 square feet - 10-6-4 55% Urea fertilizer, also worked into soil well. 2. Surface drainage to be in two directions, preferably three, approximately 2% grade. 3. Sub-surface drainage to be 4" tile with 4-6" - 3/4" gravel underneath and around sides of tile. Tile to be spaced 1/2" apart with building paper covering the joints. Tile to be 10 to 12" below surface of green, herring boned, approximately 10 feet apart. Tile to run off greens into pits at end of tile, 3 to 4" deep, filled with 3/4" gravel to within 4" of ground surface. 4. Select certified 328 - stolons and broadcast over area at rate of 10 bushels to 1,000 square feet. Cover with a light topdressing, both ways, roll lightly, both ways, so that rhizomes make contact with soil. 5. Finally, keep stolons watered for about 8 to 10 days or until they have started to take. Do not saturate soil, water often but very lightly. After these 5 operations, my opinion is, you will have complete coverage in about 8 weeks. Cut the new grass at a height of 5/8" for the first few cuttings, then reduce to 1/4". Maintain 1st year at 1/4". Since there is a 3-4 month (life) in vegetable dye, use dye the first year, do not overseed with any winter grass. The 2nd year, rye red top, bent - red fescue grasses could be used for winter play. "

GUEST SPEAKER, Summary of Talk by Mr. Ellis Maples on Golf Course Design and Construction.

" Gentlemen, I feel highly honored in being invited to attend this joint meeting of three turfgrass associations.

My success as a golf architect and builder depends a great deal on the men who supervise the construction work and the man who takes over as golf course superintendent after construction has been completed. The best designed course will only be as good as the grooming it receives once it is open for play.

Any group planning a new golf course should contact a competent golf course architect prior to the actual purchase of a tract of land. If possible several sites should be given consideration - then choose one on which there is an ample supply of water, good soil and is not too hilly. Gently rolling land is most preferable.

Often inexpensive land becomes very expensive due to higher construction and maintenance costs over a period of years.

After a site has been selected a topographical map should be made of the area. On flat or slightly rolling terrain, two foot (2') contour intervals will suffice. On rolling or hilly terrain five foot (5') contour intervals are considered adequate and the horizontal scales could be one inch (1") = 200 feet on either topo.

The design is always worked out in close cooperation with the planning group so that any special features or requests can be worked into the plan before construction starts. Changes later are sometimes expensive and time consuming. The club house parking lot, swimming pool, practice area, maintenance shop, pump house, ponds, bridges and access roads are all shown on the original drawings.

Golf courses are layed out and designed to furnish a playing yardage of from say 6,600-7,000 yards from championship tees and 6,000-6,600 yards for the regular tees, and say 5600-6000 yards for the short course. I have found that many men players would prefer to play the short course.

This has proven true at Pinehurst, N.C., where their championship #2 course wasn't popular at all with the regular golfer until short tees were installed giving a playing yardage of about 5,900 yards. This fine course is now the most popular of the four layouts at Pinehurst.

Once I have a topo, the next step is to meet with the club planning group and decide the location of the club house. When this has been decided the actual layout of the golf course begins. The following factors govern to a large extent the layout of the new 18 hole course; (a) it may not be best to locate the club house on the highest elevation of the property. This can lead to the finishing holes being played uphill which is tiresome for most golfers. (b) Both front and back nines finish at the club house. (c) Where possible the club property lines should be at least 200 feet from the centerline of a fairway. Property lines nearer to a fairway invite out-of-bounds stakes, and this is highly undesirable since neighbors don't like golfers looking for balls on their property. (d) Where possible, holes are layed out generally to follow the contour of the land. Climbing steep hills or prolonged uphill grades are avoided. Golfers don't like to walk up hills, but they like to see approach shots land on the green. (e) Green designs are drawn on graph paper with 1 foot (1') contour lines shown. Cross section profile lines are shown so greens surface can be visualized from 4 or more angles. With these the planning group can see how a finished green will look.

Size of greens is quite variable depending on the approach shot required and the strategy involved for the particular hole.

The trend is however toward larger greens, 5,000 sq. ft. and up, which allows for numerous pin placement positions and the fact that the foot traffic due to heavy play can be shifted to avoid excessive wear on the turf. The type of putting green grasses, namely Tifton 328 bermuda being introduced in the south, encourages larger greens due to its true, fast putting quality when closely mowed.

Each golf hole designed must offer a challenge and test the skill of any golfer, however, an easier route of play is always left for the women players and those not willing to gamble with the hazards involved. Routes for mechanical carts are given careful and thoughtful study in the design of courses today. Even so they are still a problem to the greens superintendent in his job of maintaining the golf course.

Economical maintenance is one of the governing factors in golf course design. However sand traps close to the putting surfaces of many greens is necessary and essential if the game is to retain its strategy and hazards necessary to penalize misplaced shots. A really fine golf course is a work of art and beauty, so some small amount of maintenance which might be considered uneconomical is necessary if greatness is to be retained in the design and work.

When building greens and tees or mounds with today's bulldozers and earthmovers, it is essential that the fill material be constantly worked with a farm type tractor and wide ( 5' ) cultivator attachments plus drag harrows or other suitable means to insure compaction of the material and also keep the work in proper contour. This will assure even settlement and eliminate the need for any delay before seeding or planting.

Greens are constructed in regions with heavy soils as follows : (a) Allowing for 2-3 way surface drainage. (b) Herring-bone tile drains underground using 3/4" crushed stone to surface of subgrade. (c) A topsoil mixture of approximately 70% coarse sand, 20% loam soil and 10% peat. (d) On contoured greens it is believed best to mix the topsoil mixture off site, then same can be uniformly spread to a depth of 10 inches over the subgrade of the greens. (e) Final shaping of greens prior to planting is accomplished by the use of tractor, cultivators and an arrangement of board drags we have developed for this particular purpose. " - Ellis Maples.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE " I look back with utmost pride on our 1960 Baltimore Conference. in my many years in this field I have attended a great many conferences in various parts of the country. None has ever been finer. The committee on arrangements is surely to be congratulated. The 1960 Conference gives future committees a mark to shoot at that will be a real challenge. But, knowing the Mid-Atlantic group as I do now, I'm very confident no one needs fear for the future. The joint meeting at Meadowbrook in Richmond was most gratifying. it was a wonderful turnout and something that I hope can become an annual affair. Our thanks to Central Virginia and Tidewater for their excellent cooperation. It is my desire that we consider the business of By-Laws at the Norbeck meeting. Please bring with you the copy of the proposed By-Laws you received in February so you can join in the discussion. If you wish to bring a guest to Norbeck to play golf you must check with host superintendent Bill Wright at HEMlock 4-5335 - IN ADVANCE. Please do this - to prevent embarrassment to all. At a recent Executive Committee meeting a resolution was passed to the effect that in the future it will be mandatory that all Mid-Atlantic members and their guests wear coats and ties in the host club house at all meetings "

F. Dunlap

FROM THE GOLF CHAIRMAN . " We hope to have a good, workable handicap system by the time the annual tournament comes around, but will make an effort to have it sooner. Be sure all score cards are turned in. Forty-eight golfers played in a Blind Bogey at Meadowbrook and 7 winning names were drawn as follows: R.R. Curtis, C.J. Bridgman, C.E. Schoening, Winch Durker, Harry McSloy, Tommy Willock and Tom Dawson. " - E. Stanley.

EXCUSE OUR MISTAKES DEPARTMENT. On Page 2 of the February "NEWSLETTER" we wrote that " the words of the speakers ( at the Baltimore Conference ) are being transcribed and will be published in booklet form and mailed to all who registered as a part of the registration fee. Others desiring this publication may secure same by sending to the Secretary the sum of \$2.00 to cover mailing and handling costs. " This cost figure should have been \$4.00. We regret this error. - Editor.

EMPLOYMENT OPENINGS. There is an opening at Rehoboth Beach Country Club for a golf course superintendent. They are about ready to construct a new eighteen hole golf course and it is their desire to have their superintendent on hand when the work gets underway. All applications should be sent to : Mr. Daniel J. Layton, Jr., Attorney-At-Law, Offices on the Public Square, Georgetown, Delaware,. Telephones: Office, Georgetown 2200, Home, Rehoboth 8429.

There is also a request from Ohio to help locate an experienced superintendent who has had experience in golf course construction to build a golf course from architect's plans and then remain on as superintendent after the job is finished. Contact : Mr. Russell Dowley, Sales Manager, Paul Decker Realty Co., 2121 Riverside Dr. Columbus 21, Ohio.

Also- Pro-superintendent , 9 hole course; Mr. Charles Ford, P.O. Box 294, Coffeetown, Kansas, Phone - Clinton 1-3100

18 hole course, \$8,000-\$9,000; Mr. E.E. Johnson, Belle Meade Country Club, 815 Belle Meade Blvd., Nashville, 5, Tennessee.

18 hole Public Course, living quarters, \$6,000: Mr. Carl G. Rodosevich, Director of Parks, City Hall, Ottumwas, Iowa, Phone : 2-1073.

If for any reason you are considering a change of employment and are worthy of being recommended for a first class superintendent's job, then it might pay you to contact any of the following people: Dr. Gene Nutter, Golf Course Superintendents Assoc. of America, Box 1385, Jacksonville Beach, Fla. ; Tom Doerer, Sect.-Treas., Mid-Atlantic GCSA, Fort Belvoir Golf Club, Fort Belvoir, Va. ; Frank Murray, Golf Course Architect and Builder, 2345 N.E. 27th St., Pompano Beach, Fla.; E.A. Ault, Golf Course Architect, 11607 Grandview Ave., Silver Spring, Md. ; George Cornell, Golf Course Supplies, 1415 Miller Ave., Bethesda, Md. ; Robt. Adams, Golf Course Supplies, 928 Philadelphia Ave., Silver Spring, Md. ; Jack Witcher, Golf Course Supplies, 8519 Pleasant Plains Rd., Towson, Md. ; Dr. Fred Grau, Agronomist, Box 177 College Park, Md.

Any club looking for a superintendent might also contact the above names.

FROM BALTIMORE. Vernon " Ed " Jones, golf course superintendent at Bonnie View Golf and Country Club has been hospitalized and his right leg amputated due to an accident. He is recovering and can be reached at the Church Home and Hospital, Broadway and Fairmount Ave., Baltimore, 31, Maryland.

George Gleaver, the new superintendent at Chestnut Ridge Country Club is now well established and says he likes his job. He received a good write-up in the January 1960 issue of the club paper, " THE CHESTNUT RIDGE FORE-TELLER ". - J.L. Milan

DELINQUENT DUES. Certain members have not paid their membership dues for 1960. The following paragraph has been copied from the By-Laws as a reminder for these people. QUOTE- " All members who shall fail to pay their dues for the current year by May 1st of such year shall be automatically dropped from membership of the Association, and shall be so notified by the Secretary of the Association. Members who have been dropped from the Association may be reinstated by paying their back dues, and such dues shall not exceed the total of two years, but such reinstatement must be approved by a majority vote of the Regular and Life members at a regularly scheduled meeting. "

The Secretary has notified delinquent members without success and recently brought the matter before the Executive Committee which took the following action. Rather than mail

a third reminder and rather than drop a name without notice, those behind in their dues are listed below. The names of country club members are posted on the bulletin board of the club when they fail to pay their dues. We feel that as employees of those people we can do the same.

DELINQUENT MEMBERS :

Jack Athey	Robert Elder	Howard Mc Carthy	Sam Sellazzo
Ben Benita	Ellsworth Franklin	Harold Fannell	Jim Sheppard
George Campbell	John Graham	Joe Repeskey	Pat Sheridan

There are still some Mid-Atlantic lapel pins available at \$3.00 each. If interested contact me, Tom Doerer, Secretary-Treasurer.

MEMBER SIBLICKIN. It is with sincere regret that we announce the passing of member Walter Gesby on Thursday, March 17, 1960 at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. He would have been 50 years old on March 19, the day of the funeral. Walter awoke feeling badly at 2 a.m. on Saturday the 12th. He went to his doctor at 8 a.m. and was taken to the O & O Hospital at White Sulphur where he seemed to improve. A second attack occurred on Tuesday followed by the fatal one on Thursday. Mr. Gesby joined the Mid-Atlantic in 1939 when he was employed by the Army-Navy Country Club and has been a member ever since. He moved to White Sulphur Springs in 1947. He was a member of the GCSAA and had been very active in National affairs in 1958 and 1959. He is survived by his wife Permele and their son, J. Walter, a freshman at Marshall College, Huntington, W.Va. We sincerely regret his passing and extend to his family our sympathies.

KNOW YOUR HOST. Bill Wright will be your host at Nerbeck Country Club on April 5, 1960. He has been superintendent there since 1958. Bill, who is 47, married and has 3 children, is a native of Baltimore. He went to work at Baltimore Country Club in 1928 and remained there until 1940. He left golf at that time, but says he couldn't stay away and returned to Baltimore Country Club in 1944. He worked as assistant to Frank Dunlap from 1956 until 1958 and was recommended for the Nerbeck job by Frank. He joined the National three years ago and became a member of the Mid-Atlantic in 1957.

Others to meet at Nerbeck are : Mr. Charles Fishman, Greenschairman; Henry Giradi, Golf Professional ; and Mr. Ray Kyber, the Club Manager. They ask that you return your Dinner Reservation Card.

DIRECTIONS TO NORBECK COUNTRY CLUB. From Washington - go out Georgia Avenue, extended and turn left at the club sign, about one mile beyond Nerbeck.

From Baltimore - out Frederick Ave. ( U.S. 40 ) and turn left on U.S. 29 to Ashton, then take Md. 108 to Olney. Turn left on Md. 97 and drive 2 miles to club sign on right.

From Hagerstown - drive east on U.S. 40 to Frederick and turn right on U.S. 290 to Rockville, then left on Md. 28 to junction Md. 97 at Nerbeck. Turn left 1 mile to club sign on left.

After turning off Georgia Avenue extended ( Md. 97 ), take first right turn and continue on to club.