

English Editors of German Sporting Journals at the Turn of the Century

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When a few months ago I first read the announcement of the society's annual conference, I had for some time been preoccupied with tracing the whereabouts of three German pre-World War I sporting journals, all of which were published in Berlin, namely *Spiel und Sport* (Play and Sport), *Sport im Bild* (Sport in Pictures), and *Der Lawn-Tennis Sport* (literally The Sport of Lawn Tennis).²

Because the editors of these were invariably of Anglo-Saxon extraction, and in view of the theme adopted for this conference, I thought it might be a good thing to make known to colleagues attending it some of the less known aspects of British sporting journalism. In so doing, I was, of course, also entertaining the hope that making an audience such as this familiar with the names and the facts might eventually lead to the discovery in this country of at least some of the volumes of the journals mentioned which I have been chasing in vain over a great deal of continental Europe, and in the United States, and which constitute an indispensable tool for anybody carrying out research into the early history of sport in the Fatherland.

John Bloch

I should like to begin with John Bloch, the pioneer who, in the month of November, 1891, took over the editorship of the *Deutsche Ballspiel-Zeitung*, a sporting journal founded earlier that year. Bloch changed the title of his acquisition into *Spiel und Sport*, and under this title it was to continue until 1901 after which it merged into the journal of Bloch's compatriot Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles, *Sport im Wort*.³

Of this important, albeit extremely rare publication, I have been able to locate the following: volume 4 (1894),⁴ volumes 6 (1896), 7 (1897), 9 (1899), 10 (1900) and 11 (1901).⁵

Spiel und Sport must have had a not inconsiderable English readership, since there was a supplement in the English language entitled English Chat. For the same reason, the journal maintained a London agency for customers in Great Britain and Ireland, Messrs Philip and Arthur Dennys, 76 Deodar Road, Putney, London S.W. John Bloch appears to have been the editor of the journal until no 464 (issue 25 of the year 1900), which appeared on 7 July 1900. Then Stella Bloch, the elder of his two daughters, took over, and she was shortly after succeeded by yet another member of the family, Neville B. Bloch.⁶ Eventually, the journal was edited by a German called Fuess.⁷ The address of the journal was Mauerstrasse, 86/88, Berlin W.

Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles

It is through the help of a relative, his grandson Richard, who after after prolonged searches could be traced in Sevenoaks in Kent, that we are considerably better informed about the career of the editor of Sport im Bild, the Scotsman Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles. He was born in Rotterdam on 13 March 1871. His father, a remarkably handsome man and the owner of a rare china collection, was a Scottish woollen merchant from Aberdeen, his mother - said to have been his father's second wife²¹ - an opera singer from Poland.²² In approximately 1885, his father retired and moved to Wiesbaden in Germany where the family took up residence in a large villa "in the nicest part of Wiesbaden".²³

Here, they "entertained in great style", giving parties and dances which included the performance of "tableaux vivants" which were very much in fashion among the elegant world in those days.²⁴

Andrew occupied, together with his brother and a valet, the top floor of the villa.²⁵ His education seems to have been conducted privately, although there exists, among the papers in the possession of his grandson, a report of the K"nigliches Realgymnasium zu Wiesbaden. According to this report, which styles itself "Censur" in the language of

the time, Andrew attended Unterprima (the last but one form in German secondary schools) from Easter 1887 to Easter 1888, and was accorded a pass to Oberprima leading to the Abitur (the German school leaving certificate). In a form of eleven pupils, he was ranked ninth: his teachers rated his performance fair in German (not too bad for a Scottish boy), arithmetic, geometry, physics, and chemistry, slightly better than that in history and French, and decidedly poor in descriptive geometry and Latin.²⁶ As might have been expected, his grade in English was excellent (“sehr gut”). It is not known whether he completed school, but this is not impossible. Presumably in the early nineties, he studied chemistry at Freiburg university,²⁷ and an obituary note from a local Hastings newspaper states that in the early nineties he “introduced the first soccer ball into Austria - winning the race by a matter of hours from rivals of a like mind” while he was studying in Vienna.²⁸ An indispensable requirement for anybody wanting to enter upon a course of studies in a German or Austrian university would have been the Abitur certificate. It could well be, therefore, that he finished secondary school in Wiesbaden successfully in the spring of 1889. This would also explain why he should have undergone, in July of the same year and not unlike the inventor of lawn tennis, Major Walter Clopton Wingfield, the examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.²⁹ Quite unlike Wingfield, he did not fail, but passed, obtaining the 107th place in the order of merit. It is interesting to see that the marks awarded to him confirm the assessment of his German teachers the year before: mathematics and Latin fair to poor (1053 and 1049 marks respectively from a maximum of 3000), French considerably better (1852 from 3000), English composition satisfactory (290 from 500), drawing, freehand and geometrical, average (188 and 193 from 500). Little wonder, however, that his German was excellent, or very nearly so (2892 marks from a maximum of 3000). His excellent command of German, at any rate, explains why he should later have been able to publish a journal in that language, albeit only a sporting journal.³¹ To judge from a superb photograph in Richard Pitcairn-Knowles’ collection showing his grandfather in the uniform of the Royal Military College, it could well be that the young Scotsman not only passed the entrance examination, but actually pursued a military career for a short period of time. His father had decided on such

a career for him, but the “severe discipline [at Sandhurst] did not suit” the young man,³² and so he soon quit in order to study in Freiburg.

After studies in Freiburg and Vienna, Andrew Pitcairn Knowles pitched his tents in Berlin. It had always been his desire to publish a sporting journal, and, after his father had died, and left him a little capital, the idea eventually materialized.³³ By 1895, when the first issue of his journal *Sport im Bild* appeared in print, he had taken up residence in Eschenallee 1A, Westend, whereas his office address as well as that of *Sport im Bild* was Kurfürstendamm 239 (incidentally also the address of the Anglo-American Club).³⁴ In Eschenallee he occupied a “flat - a two storeyed cottage in Westend, Berlin, - quite in the country in these old days” - where one of his favourite pastimes was to whistle to the tunes, classical and modern, his sister-in-law used to play on the piano. He is said to have had “a perfect ear”, and his sister-in-law credited him with being able to get “a job in a Music Hall”.³⁵

From the start, Andrew was very active in organising sporting competitions; hockey, ice hockey (which at that time would have been the English variety of bandy), lawn tennis, skating, cycling and football were the sports he took a keen interest in. Among the clubs he helped to found,³⁶ there was the Anglo-American Club,³⁷ the Berlin Golf Club,³⁸ the Lawn-Tennis Turnier Club Berlin 1897,³⁹ the Berliner Schlittschuh Club,⁴⁰ the Berliner Hockey- und Radpolo-Club,⁴¹ and the Akademischer Sport-Club Berlin.

Of the clubs mentioned, the Akademischer Sport-Club is the most interesting. On 17 November 1895, Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles became, because of the “great services rendered to the club”, an honorary member,⁴² and by a stroke of good luck we have a detailed account of its foundation, and the role Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles played in the process. The account is by one of the founding members, Dr. Oscar Faber who, in the late 1920's, had a short article published in the German journal *Tennis und Golf* in which he described how he learnt to play lawn tennis.⁴³

One day, in 1893, Faber was approached by a fellow-member of his students'

(?duelling) corps, a certain Mr. W. from Wetzlar, who asked him whether he was interested in joining an academic sports club which was being organised at the Technische Hochschule in Charlottenburg. Mr. W. had attended a gymnasium in Wiesbaden where one of his fellow pupils had been Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles. The same Knowles, Faber said, was at the time, in 1893, studying photochemistry at the same Technische Hochschule - this with a view to publishing a sporting journal! Again according to Faber, Pitcairn-Knowles within a short time managed to gather a group of foreigners, several Englishmen, Dutchmen, Swedes, Norwegians, Russians and also a few Germans, with whom he founded, in October 1893, the *Academischer Sport-Club Charlottenburg*, the first bearing this name, and adopting as its club's insignia the colours blue and white. Among the various sporting activities of the club were, during the winter, association football and,44 under the direction of the Norwegians, skiing in the Grunewald, and, eventually, lawn tennis.

In the spring of 1894, the club's committee discovered a suitable lawn tennis court in the Flora on Berliner Chaussee in Charlottenburg. It had a concrete surface which, however, did not extend to the run-out beyond it. After every heavy rainfall, this area was covered with puddles.45

This persuaded the German party within the club to resort to waterproof (and much cheaper) rubber lawn tennis balls for the first club championships of 1894 and 1895,46 although the "wealthy English members" treated these with scorn and continued to play with the flannel-covered (and expensive) Slazenger and Ayres balls. Faber soon became the best of the club's German tennis representatives and was therefore persuaded by R.E. Kimens, a "very wealthy Englishman" and the club's treasurer, and Pitcairn-Knowles to enter for the 1896 tournament of the Berlin Lawn-Tennis-Turnier-Club held on the courts of the Berlin Recreation Grounds Company in Lutherstrasse.47 It was then that Faber saw the first "real" lawn tennis of his life.48 In the same year, however, Faber was fortunate enough to win the club's doubles championship together with his friend Walter Vassel, the club's resourceful groundsman, and to come third (together with Kimens) in the singles. This competition

was won by an Englishman, Molesworth, while the runner-up was (as might have been expected) Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles. In the jubilee book of the German Tennis Federation of 1927, a photograph taken on the occasion, and showing the victorious five, O. Faber, W. Vassel and Pitcairn-Knowles, Molesworth and R.E. Kimens, has by another lucky circumstance survived.⁴⁹

One of Andrew's favourite sports must have been golf which bespeaks the true Scotsman. As early as 1894, he contributed an article on a tournament held by the Charlottenburg Golf Club in which he had finished as runner-up with the score of 127 and a handicap of 10 over against the winner, a certain "Herr Macphail" (124, scratch).⁵⁰

In this article, he complained about the lack of opportunities to play lawn tennis in Berlin, because the laying of courts was very expensive and difficult on account of the sandy soil, and the absence of knowledgeable people who could do the job. However, the situation was altogether different for golf, he said. No other city in Germany had in its vicinity so many heaths and meadows, and he had seen innumerable places which suited the game extremely well. Therefore Berlin was, in his opinion, the ideal place to introduce the sport. One year later, he enlarged, then in his own journal *Sport im Bild*,⁵¹ on the first golf tournament on 22 October 1895 of his Berlin Golf Club, the successor of the Charlottenburg club of which we have heard earlier in connection with his compatriot, John Bloch. This time, bolstered up with a sufficient handicap over against the club champion, professor Miller, of Berlin University, Andrew was victorious. The article is remarkable in that it shows in what layers of contemporary Berlin society the sport flourished and from where the club recruited its members. There competed, besides the author of the article and academics such as professor Miller, Sir Edward Malet, the English ambassador, Lords Granard and Granville, Colonel Swaine, the military attaché, Messrs. Tower, Dering and Spring-Rice,⁵² of the British Embassy, Mr. Jackson of the American Embassy, a Herr Dr. Breck, a Herr Leo, and a Herr Simon⁵³ and Messrs. Robertson and Saunders, English residents of the German capital. In an earlier note which had appeared in no 9 of *Sport im Bild* in the month of August,

Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles had announced the foundation of the Berlin Golf Club, and informed the reader that the statutes of the new club written in the English language could be obtained from the club's secretary; at the same time, he did not forget to mention that he was himself the club secretary.⁵⁴ *Sport im Bild* was designed, as its title implies, as a journal the characteristic feature of which was the inclusion of illustrations. The many amateur photographic contests to which the journal invited its readership from its first issue on prove that this was meant as an innovation over against Bloch's journal which was entirely without pictures. In one of the early numbers of *Sport im Bild*, Pitcairn-Knowles warned his readers in an editorial not to mistake his journal for one with a title similar to his, but not having illustrations.⁵⁵

Towards the end of the century, Pitcairn-Knowles must have felt that his journal was ill-suited for the inclusion of the results of sporting events, but that this kind of information was nevertheless of interest to many readers. Its competitor, John Bloch's *Spiel und Sport*, did have the results, and that is probably why Pitcairn-Knowles made up his mind to remedy the shortcomings of *Sport im Bild*, by introducing a new journal supplementing it, *Sport im Wort* ('sport in words'). At some time after 1901 Bloch's *Spiel und Sport* merged into Pitcairn-Knowles's *Sport im Wort* which indicates that both publications were basically the same. Very much like *Spiel und Sport*, *Sport im Bild* also had a London agent, and it is here that we first encounter the name of Fred Manning.⁵⁶

Manning held this position until the end of the year. As from December 1895, Dixon & Hunting, Farrington Street 89, London E.C. became the general agents (General-Vertreter) for England.⁵⁷

In May 1901, there appeared the following note in the English journal *Lawn Tennis and Croquet*:⁵⁸

Mr. Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles who has been very well known for years in Germany as an authority on lawn tennis and is chief proprietor and editor of *Sport im Bild* and *Sport im Wort*, has given up his editorial

work on these journals, although he is still chief proprietor. For more than five years he personally managed the lawn tennis columns in both journals. Mr. Knowles is on the point of taking over the management of the lawn tennis and golf columns of *Sankt Georg*, the official organ of the aristocratic sporting world in Germany - Hitherto *Sankt Georg* has not concerned itself with games, but with Mr. Knowles on its staff things will be different. All matters of interest pertaining to lawn tennis will be referred to, and the game will be illustrated by photographs taken by special artists. We wish success to the new venture of *Sankt Georg* which is an exceedingly well produced publication, and to its new lawn tennis and golf editor.

Whether Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles actually began to take an active editorial part in the aristocrats' journal which was mainly devoted to equestrian sports,⁵⁹ I have, for the time being, been unable to ascertain. In order to answer this question, it would be necessary to have a look at the earlier issues of the periodical, but again this does not seem to be an altogether easy task; indeed, it is impossible to tell from the available bibliographical handbooks in Germany whether any of these two volumes survived at all.⁶⁰

I therefore share the belief of his grandson Richard who in a letter expressed his doubts whether his grandfather actually worked on the staff of the journal and felt "inclined to think that he went off on his journalistic photography expeditions".⁶¹ It is to these "photographic expeditions" that we must now turn.

Not long after the note in *Lawn Tennis and Croquet*, Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles must have left Berlin and moved to settle in another European capital, Paris. According to his sister-in-law, both he and his brother "Jimmy had inherited their mother's rather difficult temperament. Neither of them seemed able to live a settled and ordinary kind of life".⁵⁵ In 1905-1906 he lived in a house in the vicinity of the velodrome in Neuilly where he ran what he called "The International Press Agency".⁶³

His grandson tells the charming story about how Andrew's little son Gordon one day made the French cyclists foam with rage. Having apparently

been taken to many a steeple chase by his father before, the little boy had innocently placed some “hurdles” in the cyclists’ track in order to see whether the athletes on the twin wheels could perform a good jump, too. From his headquarters in Neuilly, Andrew went on his photographic expeditions. According to an advertisement his grandson Richard contrived for an exhibition of his grandfather’s photographic work, his subjects were “many and varied, covering most of Europe; goats in Corsica, badger baiting in Germany, sand yachting in Belgium, skating on frozen canals in Holland, animal markets in Paris, the Derby in England, cider making, cod liver oil manufacture, motor racing, etc.”.64 These photographs later adorned articles which he wrote for a great variety of journals such as *Wide World Magazine*, *Outing*, *Badminton Magazine*, *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, and many others.

Despite leading a very busy life, the zealous photographer did not give up sports altogether. The sport for which he seems to have grown a particular liking during those Paris days was skating and ice hockey (bandy). In Paris, he was one of the formidable forwards of the Club des Patineurs who,65 on the occasion of a tour of that club to Brussels, was referred to in the Belgian *La Revue Sportive Illustrée* as the brilliant halfback of the Club des Patineurs de Paris (“A. Pitcairn Knowles, le brillant Half-Back du Club des Patineurs de Paris”).66 From Paris, Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles at some time after 1905 moved to Brussels.67

For some time, presumably after the Brussels interlude and still not satisfied with a sedentary life, he went to Jersey in order to become a potato and tomato farmer, but soon he disliked the exacting physical work.68 It was then, perhaps in 1912,69 that he must have made up his mind as to what his final vocation was. An incident in his life eventually decided the question. During his thirties, he had been threatened by a sadly deteriorating health. He (as well as his son after a serious accident) had recovered by the application of natural and drugless methods of treatment and a food reform diet; that is why, after years of study of these methods and experience on the European continent, he resolved on a return to England and on establishing

what may be called in the language of today a fitness and health studio.⁷⁰

It went by the name of “Riposo Nature Cure and Country Club”, St. Helen’s Park, Ore (close to Hastings), and was opened on 21 July 1913.⁷¹ Perhaps in order to attract customers from the continent, and to gain some publicity for his project, Pitcairn-Knowles had arranged an Easter hockey tour involving two continental teams, a German “scratch team”⁷² and the M•nchener Sport-Club.⁷³ The German expedition left Germany on Wednesday, 19 March 1913. On their arrival the following day, the team was met at the station by Mr. and Mrs. Pitcairn-Knowles, and early in the afternoon a visit was payed to “Riposo” and a boys’ primary school, “The Grange”, the headmaster of which was a certain E. M. Scott-Smith, “an excellent golfer”.⁷⁴ The evening was highlighted by a torch-lit performance at “Riposo” of the boy scouts whose demonstration culminated in the singing of *Die Wacht am Rhein* in the German language (a truly remarkable effort in England which very much pleased the Germans who enthusiastically joined in).⁷⁵

On the following days the Germans were not only treated to six hockey matches (which resulted in two losses and four victories), but to what their hosts called a Smoking Concert. Of this, the Germans much enjoyed the song *vom lustigen Archibald* and contributed their own student songs to which they added their version of *Die Wacht am Rhein*, unfurling, as they sang, the black, white and red imperial flag. On the initiative of the mayor of Hastings, the same flag was hoisted on the Town Hall of Hastings where it flew as long as the German team stayed in town, which was even more remarkable one year before World War I than the euphonious efforts of the boy scouts the day before. The Germans also enjoyed a tidal wave of the first order which inundated the sea front including the precincts of the Queen’s Hotel to which they and the ladies in their company had to be carried pickaback by sturdy local sailors. Before their return, the continentals were treated to many more teas, a banquet, and a concert (including, to crown it all, another performance of the inevitable *Die Wacht am Rhein*), visited Battle Abbey (which on that particular day was closed), and, after having been defeated by the Philistines (or Ghosts) in Richmond, watched the England vs. Scotland hockey match.

These details about the hockey tour, as well as the earlier announcements, are to be found in a rather unlikely source, the journal *Lawn-Tennis und Golf*. In the spring of 1914, the same journal carried another short article on “Riposo”, in which the opening of the new season was announced for 5 April. Two Swiss specialists, Herr Ernst Spiehs from Basle and Dr. J.E. Kuhne, are said to have been contracted for the management and the therapeutic aspects of the establishment respectively. A lieutenant J.P. M•ller, author of a book entitled *Mein System*, is said to have also been employed. Among the innovations listed is a dark room in the men’s enclosure proving that Andrew continued to indulge in his passion, photography. In its first year, “Riposo”, according to the same source, had been able to count Sir Ralph Paget, former minister in Belgrade, and Mr. Fitz Hugh, son of the well-known English general of the same name, among its customers.⁷⁶ Later that year, the same journal published another article on “Riposo”. This one, richly illustrated and showing, in fact, lieutenant M•ller demonstrating his gymnastics,⁷⁷ indicated by its headline that the proprietor of “Riposo” hoped above all to attract customers from Germany. It read “‘Riposo’, eine moderne deutsch-englische Gesundheitsst.,tte” (Riposo, a Modern German-English Health Resort).⁷⁸ The outbreak of the War shortly afterwards must have destroyed these hopes. Nevertheless, Andrew Pitcairn Knowles, to judge from local directories, continued to run his business, under various names, for a long time.⁷⁹ It ceased to be listed after 1960. Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles, not least by means of the healthy ambience of “Riposo”, became very old. He died, of paralysis agitans and at the age of 84, on 27 February 1956.⁸⁰

Fred Manning

The English part of the hockey tour had, as has been said, been taken care of by Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles. The man who had arranged the continental part of it was the third Anglo-Saxon editor of a German sporting journal, Fred Manning. He was, in fact, the author of the article on the Easter hockey tour in which he participated, but our knowledge of him is very imperfect. We have met him as the first London agent of *Sport im Bild* early in 1895. Presumably shortly afterwards, he appeared, together with Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles, on a photograph of the Berlin

Anglo-American Club's soccer team. In 1897, and again in 1900, he was referred to as secretary (Schriftwart) of the Anglo-American Club, Berlin, Kurfurstendamm 239.81

By 1900, however, Fred Manning must have become a member of another Berlin football club, the VfB Pankow, for on 28 January 1900, at the inaugural meeting of the DFB (German Football Federation) he was, as a representative of that club, one of the 35 founding members of that organisation.⁸² Strangely enough, there was at the same meeting another Manning, a doctor, representing the Strassburger FV. He was Fred Manning's brother and was one of the eleven man committee elected to draw up the constitution of the new organisation and the official rules of the game for presentation to the next meeting.⁸³ The DFB, which later in its history was to win three world championships, can be said to owe its existence not least to two members of an English family.

While still involved in the organisation of the DFB, Fred Manning seems to have been on the staff of Sport im Bild, where he is said to have been in charge of lawn tennis.⁸⁴ If this is true, this would explain why he should have published, in 1904, the first German journal devoted exclusively to that sport, Der Lawn-Tennis-Sport. The publication of this journal must have caused a not inconsiderable rivalry when in the second year of its existence the German Lawn Tennis Federation (soon joined by the Austrian Federation)⁸⁵ decided to make it their official organ. This had before been the privilege of Sport im Wort, the creation of Andrew Pitcairn-Knowles, then under the editorship of Kurt Doerry.⁸⁶ For the rest, the journal is silent about the personality of its editor. From an advertisement in volume 2 we only learn that "Fred Manning, Verlag und Reklame [advertising], Berlin W., Potsdamerstr. 10-11" also published The Continental Times (formerly The German Times).⁸⁷ From the specimens of that newspaper preserved in the Newspaper Department of the British Library it is not easy to form a clear picture of Manning's role with regard to this paper. From the masthead of a single copy of 31 October 1909 we learn that the responsible editor was a certain C. Gill, and that its headquarters were located in "Kurfursten Strasse, Berlin W.". At the bottom of page 6, there is a line printed

in small characters. It reads: “Printed by F. Manning G.m.b.H., Berlin 35”.⁸⁸ The next available issue is from 1914, and this shows a completely different picture. Its subtitle is now “Special War Edition”, and above it, highlighted by pointing fingers on either side, the words “Organ for Amerikaner!”.⁸⁹ Obviously, the paper had rigorously dumped the British part of its readership, and was trying, while staunchly advocating the German cause, to find favour with the, then neutral, Americans.⁹⁰ For equally obvious reasons, its former editor had been given the sack, and a certain K[arl]. White had been substituted in his place - “Karl” later changed his initials into “Chs.”!⁹¹ And, for reasons stated below, F. Manning and his company were no longer in charge of the printing. This was now the job of a different firm, R. Saling & Co., Berlin S.W. 68.⁹²

In the Hamburg State Archive there are several letters in Manning’s hand, written to his Hamburg lawn tennis informant Otto Nirrnheim in 1911.⁹³ As late as 1914, *Lawn-Tennis und Golf*, as the journal had called itself since 1908 thus revealing its divided interests, printed a short note on the Paris Olympic Congress of that year. In it, it mentioned a Dr. G.R. Manning who is said to have represented the United States and is referred to as the editor’s brother.⁹⁴ Here, the initial letters of Dr. Manning’s first and middle names are rather puzzling. In Koppehel’s official history of the DFB the initial of his first name is given as G, but in an appendix, in a short biographical note, his full name appears as Dr. Randolph G Manning.⁹⁵ When a student in Freiburg, Germany, he was one of the founders and at the same time chairman, of the Freiburger FV. After obtaining an MD degree in 1898 Dr. Manning took up work at the Poliklinik (outpatient department) of Strasburg.⁹⁷ As a consequence, he represented the Strassburger FV at the Leipzig meeting of 1900. When a second meeting was held at Erfurt on 2 and 3 June, Manning was one of its two provisional chairmen, the other being Professor Dr. Ferdinand Hueppe of Prague.⁹⁸ At some time after the end of the century Dr. Manning left Europe for good and became a citizen of the United States, where in 1913 he founded and became President of the US Soccer Football Association (USSFA, later USFA).⁹⁹ This explains how he came to represent the USA at the Olympic congress of 1914 in Paris. Dr. Hamer claims that

Dr. Manning was born in Lewisham,100 As a matter of fact, there appears in the London directory for 1894 only an entry relating to his brother, i.e. “Manning, Fredk J, 34 Wisteria Road, Lewisham SE”, but even this seems to confirm Dr. Hamer’s statement.101

A last piece of information about Fred Manning comes from an article in the British journal *Lawn Tennis and Badminton* at the end of 1915. It was called to my attention by Gerald N. Gurney, the well-known tennis collector, and deserves to be quoted in full:102

A Prisoners’ Tournament in Germany

We have been favoured by Messrs. Slazengers with a copy of the programme of a lawn tennis tournament held in September by the prisoners at Ruhleben camp in Germany. It was sent them by Fred Manning, one of the prisoners, who officiated as tournament manager, and is cheering evidence that some at any rate of our countrymen in durance vile are not being too badly treated and are able to get some fun out of life. Mr. Manning, it will be recalled, was formerly Editor of the German paper, *Lawn Tennis und Golf*.

The programme, which bears the imprint ‘Printed by the R. Pr. Wks.’ (presumably ‘Ruhleben Printing Works’) appears to have been produced with the aid of a typewriter and a gelatine multiplying tablet. It shows an entry of 66 for the open (!) singles; 34 pairs for the doubles; 32 for the singles handicap class A; 55 for the singles handicap class B, and 46 pairs for the doubles handicap. The backmarkers in class A are J. O’Hara Murray (a well-known name on the Riviera) owe 15.3, J.C. Masterman owe 15.3, and J.B. Gilbert owe 15.2. We hope in our next issue to be able to give a reproduction of the front page of this unique document [which the journal did] which is embellished by a pictorial design of considerable merit.

It is surely intriguing that, on two occasions, Manning’s *The Continental Times* should have devoted articles to the Ruhleben internment camp (each without a single reference to him) who, at the time, must have

been one of its inmates. The first appeared in 1915, as a rebuttal of British allegations of an inadequate treatment of its prisoners.¹⁰³ The second, one year later, written by a certain Stephan von Dubay, a Hungarian member of a neutral commission, even gave an elaborate, and highly favourable, account of Ruhleben's sporting facilities:¹⁰⁴

It is half an hour's journey by rail from Berlin to Spandau, whence the tram takes you in ten minutes to Ruhleben. The Prisoner's Camp is only a couple of hundred yards away and in times of peace served as a trotting-race track. About 4000 Englishmen are interned here; some in the reconstructed stables, but most of them live in wooden huts or sheds. ... In visiting the sporting grounds I quite forgot that I was in a prisoners' camp. On the local football grounds the athletic figures in their bright attire played with so much zest and good cheer that no thought of being on the hated German soil could make itself felt But on a fine day all the camp throngs to the sporting grounds, to indulge in football, lawn tennis, cricket and golf.

The article expressly stated that the camp was designed for English prisoners, and since we know from the tournament report in Lawn Tennis and Badminton that Manning was kept there, the conclusion must be that he was, at least at the time,¹⁰⁵ a British citizen is almost inevitable.¹⁰⁶