

THE RECORDS  
OF  
The Panmure Golf Club  
1845—1926

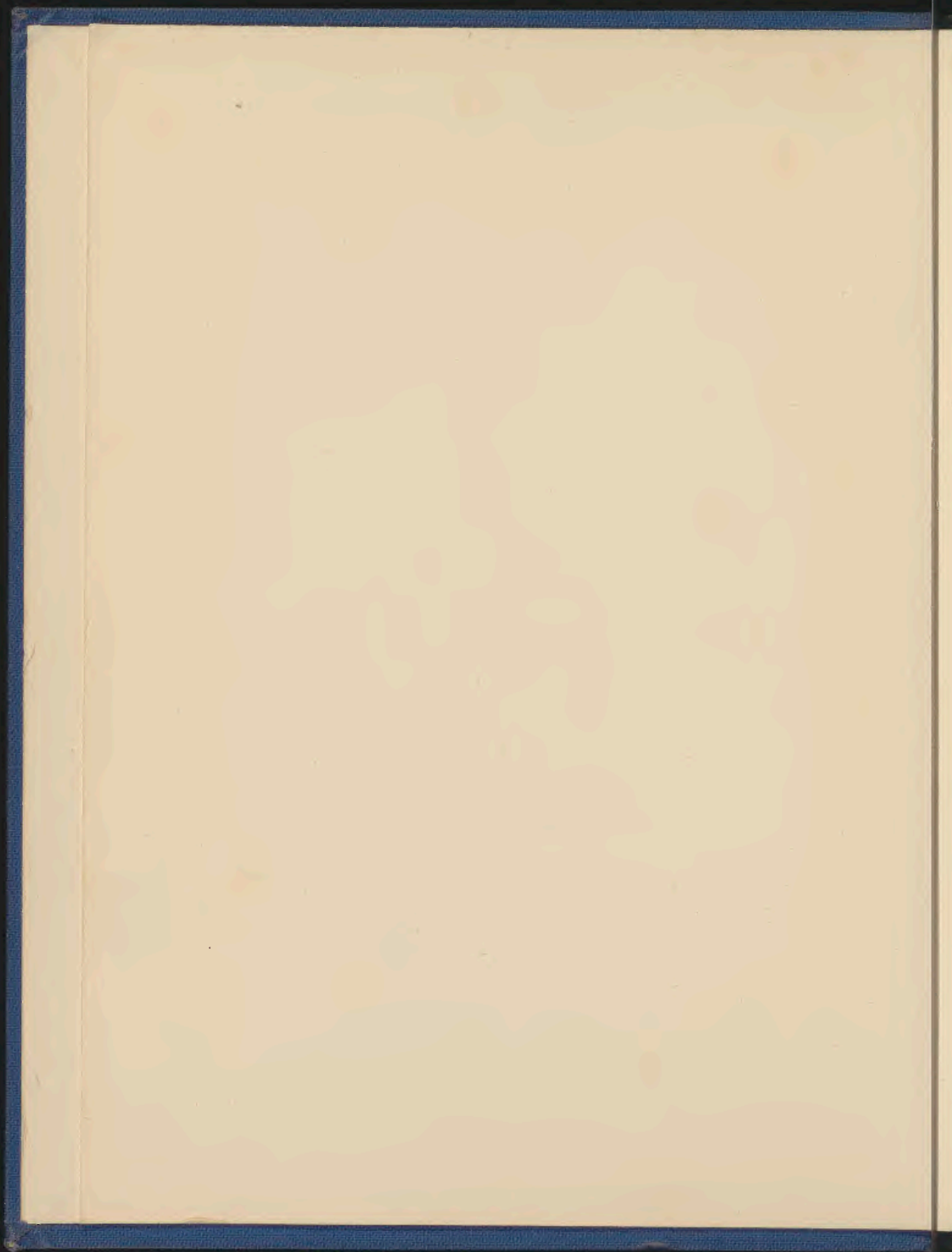
J. LINDSAY HENDERSON

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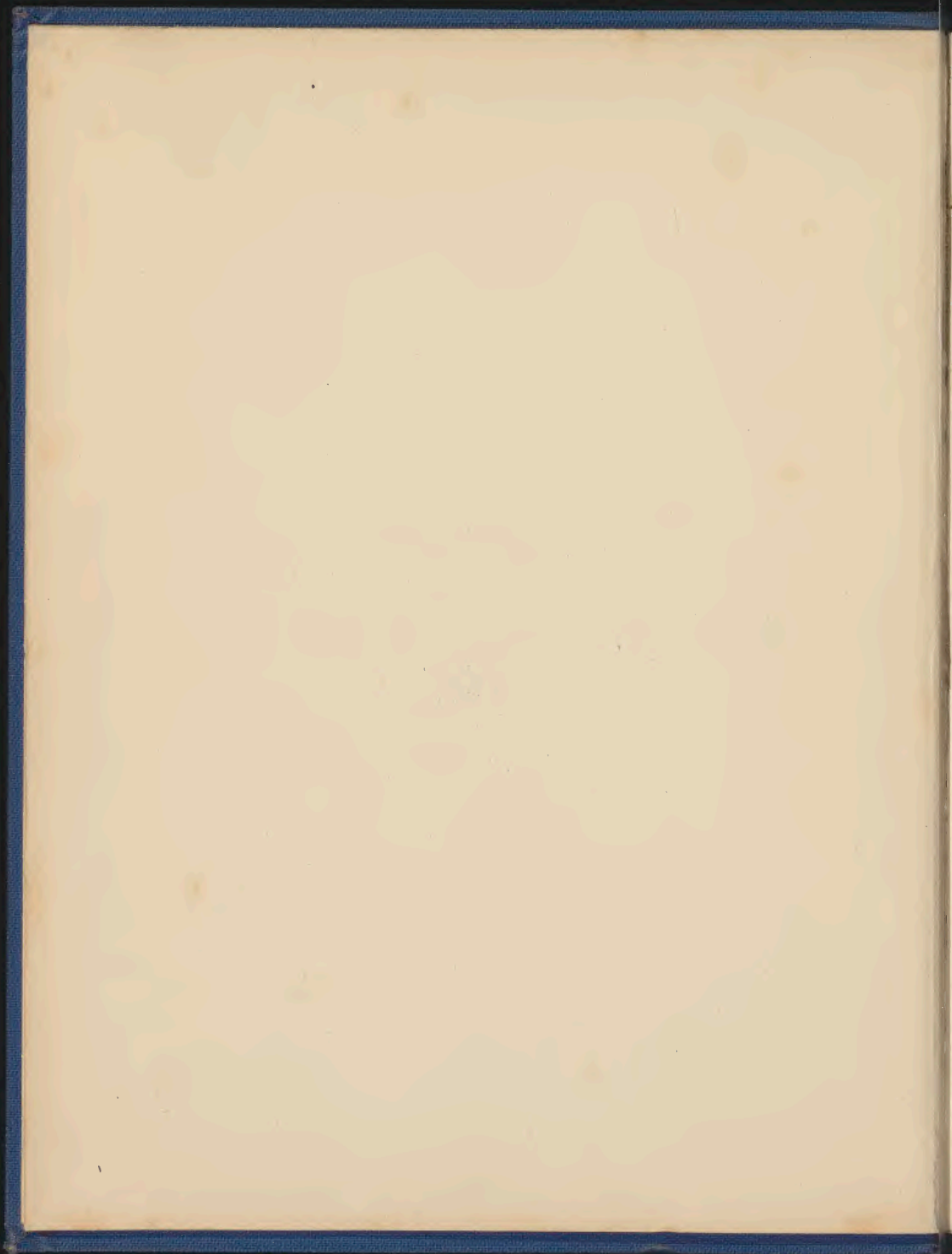
**Dr A·T·DOIG** FRSE







THE RECORDS  
OF  
THE PANMURE GOLF CLUB







THE CLUB HOUSE.



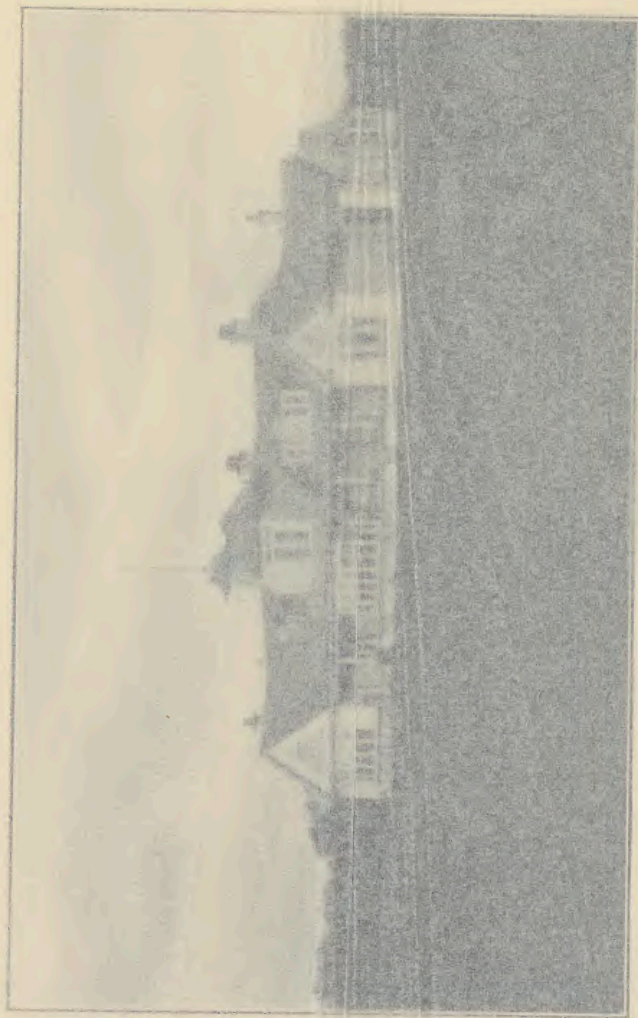
THE RECORDS  
OF  
The Panmure Golf Club

BAIRD, FORFARSHIRE

COMPILED BY  
J. LINDSAY HENDERSON

PUNDED:  
PUBLISHED BY J. LINDSAY HENDERSON, SECRETARY  
4 VICTORIA ROAD

1928



THE CLUB HOUSE.

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## FOREWORD

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THE Panmure Golf Club was first instituted in 1845, when the first Lord Panmure granted the Club a right to play over a portion of the Links at Monifieth.

At that time golf was not the popular game that it has since become, and the object of this history is to place on record the great influence which the Club has had on the development which has taken place along the northern shores of the Tay.

For centuries the game had been played in a haphazard way, but no definite attempt had been made to provide facilities for the game as a regular recreation, until the Panmure Club inaugurated the course at Monifieth, and rendered considerable assistance, financial and otherwise, to the course at Carnoustie.

The course at Monifieth, although a nine-hole course was first thought of, began with only six holes. The entry money to the Club was 10/-, the annual subscription 5/-, and the charge for



caddies being 2d per round was not extravagant certainly, but money was not so rife in those days nor so readily parted with.

The Club passed through various vicissitudes, as will be seen from the extracts afterwards given, but from the very beginning, working under inspiration from St. Andrews, the course was gradually extended to ten holes and ultimately to the orthodox eighteen holes.

By 1890 golf had taken hold of public favour so much that there were six clubs using the Monifieth Course, and with their members and the invasion of golfers from other districts, even from the distance of Perth, the course became exceedingly crowded, and the Panmure Golf Club was fortunate in 1898 in being able to purchase from the Earl of Dalhousie part of the links lying between Monifieth and Carnoustie.

The new ground was in a very rough state, but after twenty-five years of cultivation and play the course has developed into a first-class course.

At the present time young golfers are apt to accept without inquiry the great advantages at their disposal, by being able to join established clubs, and give little or no heed to the amount of

thought and labour which golfers in the middle of last century had to expend to enjoy the game of their choice, and which has smoothed the way for the present generation, and enabled devotees from every class of society to enjoy to their hearts' content the thrills and pleasures of this ancient game.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that this effort will be appreciated, and further, as the Panmure Golf Club has almost completed its third generation of players, that the members of the third generation will glory in the achievements of their forebears, and that those of the second generation who, happily, are still with us, will be sparing in their criticisms of the work of one whose interest is entirely centred in recording individual and collective services in order that the fame of these achievements may be handed down from generation to generation.

J. LINDSAY HENDERSON.

DUNDEE, 1926.



## THE PANMURE GOLF CLUB

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**A**LTHOUGH the origin of the game of golf is well known, and that it has been played in Scotland for over four centuries, a lack of authentic records leaves it very undecided as to where and when this pastime was first played. While various noted golfing centres have each decided claims to this distinction, it is interesting to be able to record that the following extracts from the "Registrum de Panmure" conclusively prove that the game was well known and frequently played on what is now probably the Carnoustie Course, at least as early as the end of the 15th century.

"ROBERT MAULE (1497-1560).—He was ane man of comlie behaviour, of hie stature, sanguine in collure both of hyd and haire, colarique of nature and subject to

suddane anger ; ane natural man, expert in the laws of the country, of gud langage, expert in the countine of genealogies.

“ He was very temperat of his mouthe, ane abil man on fwt, and gude horseman, lyket well to be honorable in apparel and well horsit, mikil honorit withe his nychbours and in gude estimatione.

“ He had gryt delyght in haukine and hountine.

“ He tuk pleswr in playine at the futebale, and for that caws the mwr of Bathil was appointed, and during his dayes it was not castine but only reservit for that game ; lykewakes he exerciset the gowf, and oftymes past to Barry lynks, quhan the wadsie was for drink.

“ If he tint, he newer vald enter in ane browster hows, bot cawsit ane of his serwandis to gange and pay for al.

“ He was with the Earl of Lennox at the battle of Lynlythgow for the quhilk he tuke remissione. He was afterwardies hurt at the bwrne of Barry be the lard of Balfour in Angus callit Ogilvy, and the lard of Fintrie, quha takin ane poynd owt of Panlathy, and passine throwe Barry, weil accompaneit, he on adventur did meit them, beine thear at his pastyme, opponinge himself to them vos evil wondit.

“ This was the zeir of God 1527 or thear abouts. . . . .”

With the exception of the Carnoustie Club, which was formed in 1839, it is doubtful if any



real club, in the present-day meaning of the term, existed on the northern shores of the Tay before the Panmure Club sprang into being on the 3rd day of May 1845, when seventeen gentlemen met in Dundee and formed themselves into a club with a constitution little differing from that which obtains at the present day.

As was fitting and fortunate, the new club was able to enlist the interest and support of Lord Panmure, a descendant of the doughty Robert Maule, whose deeds are recorded above. Lord Panmure accepted the office of Patron of the Club with such appreciation that he asked permission to be enrolled as an original member, and presented the club with a silver driver to which each captain should attach a silver ball at the end of his term of office. In time this hanging space became used up, and in 1890 the Earl of Dalhousie presented a second club, on which is continued a record of the many gentlemen who have merited the distinction of filling the office of captain.

The generosity on the part of the Dalhousie family did not end with these gifts, for all through the history of the Club there can be traced the interest and influence which each successive bearer of the title took in the Club and exercised on its

behalf, besides endowing it with a name to be proud of wherever the game is played.

The following is a list of the original members of the Club, all of whom signed the first minute :—

LORD PANMURE.	D. PITCAIRN.
D. PETER.	D. McLACHLAN.
SAMUEL HORSLEY.	SAM. C. THOMSON.
R. H. JOBSON.	WM. MASON.
JAMES C. LINDSAY.	JAS. CALVERT.
PATRICK MASON.	WILLIAM COLLIER.
ROBERT HAIG.	JAMES WALKER.
JAMES BARRIE.	C. M. HUNTER.
D. SMALL.	A. M. DOUGLAS.

and it is undoubtedly due to these gentlemen, and chiefly to Messrs Sam. C. Thomson, James Lindsay and D. McLachlan, that the newly formed club survived the many vicissitudes it experienced during the first fifteen years of its existence, and the minute book hints at rather than chronicles difficulties ably dealt with and satisfactorily overcome, which have smoothed the way for their successors and been responsible to a very great extent for the success and popularity of the game in the district.

It would be impossible to mention the names of all those who have borne the load and done yeoman service for the Club, but it is fitting that

the following gentlemen, Messrs W. C. Thomson, Sam. M. Low, Irvine Drimmie, P. D. Mitchell, and T. E. Suttie, should also have their names passed on as examples of men who have devoted their talents and energies to the welfare of the Club, much to the appreciation of their fellow-members and golfing friends.

Lord Panmure having given the Club the right to play on Monifieth Links, this was unanimously adopted as the course of the Club. The constitution was drafted and agreed to on 5th June 1845, and a clubroom was rented in Monifieth for the use of the members. One of the paragraphs of the constitution was that the members were to conform to the Rules of Golf as laid down by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, with the additional rule regarding an unplayable ball, which read as under :—

“ If a ball be so placed that the player says that it is not playable, and his opponent agrees to it, he shall drop it behind and lose a stroke, but if disputed the opposite player shall be bound to play it out in not more than three strokes, which shall stand against the player whose ball is so played, but if not taken out in three strokes, it shall be considered an unplayable ball and played as above.”

It would appear that the Royal and Ancient Club were playing at that time under rules framed

in 1829, and these rules made no provision whatever for an unplayable ball. Evidently the Monieth course gave promise of considerable trouble in this respect, and the rule must have worked admirably, as a motion to alter it in 1862 was withdrawn. It is to be feared, however, that if this rule were now in force it would cause much anxiety to the Rules of Golf Committee, and call for endless decisions on their part.

That golf could be enjoyed and played cheaply in those days is evident, as the annual subscription was fixed at 5/-, and remained at that figure until 1871, when it was raised to 10/-. The revenue of the club up to this latter date varied from £23 to £30 per annum, and the expenses to a few pounds less. As a typical year's financial statement the following balance-sheet for 1863 may be quoted :—

RECEIPTS.				
84 Regular Members at 5/-, - -	-	-	£21	0 0
8 Non-Resident Members at 2/6, -	-	-	1	0 0
Box Rents, - - - - -	-	-	1	10 0
				<hr/> £23 10 0 <hr/>
EXPENDITURE.				
Rent of Clubhouse, - - - -	-	-	£12	10 0
Waiter, - - - - -	-	-	3	0 0
Upkeep of Course, Gas, Coal, and	-	-		
Sundries, - - - - -	-	-	4	10 0
Credit Balance, - - - - -	-	-	3	10 0
				<hr/> £23 10 0 <hr/>



The small proportion of expenses for the upkeep of the course was entirely in keeping with that of other courses, as at that time the Royal and Ancient Club were only paying £6 per annum for the upkeep of their course, while now their expenses run into £3000 a year for the two courses.

Equally unremunerative in the eyes of the present generation must appear the fees that professionals received for their services. Allan Robertson and Alexander Pirie, of St. Andrews, two of the outstanding golfers of their day, were asked to come over and advise the Council as to the laying-out of the course at Monifieth. The report was to the effect that the links were well adapted for a nine-hole course with a little trouble and expense. For this service they received the sum of 30/-. Later on we find that the fees for caddies were 2d per round.

The course, which was laid out as suggested by the professionals, was soon in playing condition, for on the 22nd of October 1845 the first competition was held, when the members played two rounds of the course for a Silver Medal, presented by the captain, Mr Duncan McLachlan, who supplemented this gift six months later by presenting



a Silver Cross to be played for at the Spring Meeting of the Club.

Difficulties had, however, begun to crop up, for in July 1845 Mr James Maule, the tenant of Monifieth Farm, claimed right of pasturage on the links, and lodged a caveat against the Club using the links for golf. The captain approached Mr Maule and tried to come to terms with him by offering to make good any damage done to land or stock, but to all suggestions and offers Mr Maule "turned a deaf ear." Even Lord Panmure, his landlord, was unable to bring any influence to bear upon him, with the result that two years later an interdict was served against the members of the Club. It was unanimously decided to contest this, but on taking counsel's opinion, which was unfavourable, the matter was allowed to drop, although negotiations were still carried on by Mr McLachlan, who tried to come to terms with Mr Maule privately.

The minutes do not relate what was the outcome of these negotiations, but it is evident that the Club had to make severe sacrifices, for inquiries were made as to the advisability of moving the headquarters of the Club to Carnoustie, and the

feasibility of obtaining or building a clubhouse there. Certainly the Autumn Competition was played in that year (1847) at Carnoustie, and in the following year the Monifieth Course was reduced to six holes, three rounds of which were to constitute the Medal Course.

The inquiries made regarding Carnoustie were evidently unfavourable, as arrangements were come to with the Dundee and Arbroath Railway Company to build a clubhouse of two rooms and offices at Monifieth at a rent of £17 8/- per annum. The members, however, seemed to waver between the attractions of Carnoustie and its ten-hole course and Monifieth with its six-hole course and clubhouse, and for the next twenty years renewed efforts were made from time to time to remove to Carnoustie, but no headway in this direction seemed possible. It is interesting, however, to find that the Club contributed to the upkeep of the course at Carnoustie, as well as maintaining its own; and in 1858 it is recorded that George Morris, who was the official greenkeeper at Carnoustie and Monifieth, had to give up the appointment as he could not earn a livelihood, and a subscription raised on his behalf realised £6. What his wages as greenkeeper were

is not stated, but a successor was appointed for Monifieth only at a wage of £2 2/- per annum.

In 1852 Mr James Maule died, and application to have the interdict removed was applied for, which was probably successful, as a ten-hole course was immediately laid out under the directions of Alexander Pirie, of St. Andrews. This scheme had evidently been thought out before, and Mr Maule's demise anticipated, as there is a map dated 1851 in the possession of the Club showing this course. The total length of the course was 3131 yards, the shortest hole being 139 yards and the longest 443 yards. There are no records of this course being changed in any way, until in 1880 an eighteen-hole course was opened, and in 1898 the Buddon Burn was crossed and the course changed to meet this extension.

Throughout all its early difficulties the Club invariably played for its trophies with unfailing regularity, and a record has been faithfully kept of the winners year after year. The only breaks in the continuity occurred during the years of the Great War. The minute book shows that this was not the case with other clubs, as in 1846 the following extract is found :—

“ Mr Horsley stated that a Gold and Silver Medal were at present held by the Members of the Scotsraig Club, which club is at present in abeyance, and that it might be an object for the club to secure these Medals for competition on the Monifieth Links. The meeting having taken the matter into consideration, remitted to Mr J. C. Lindsay who had had some previous communication with the members of the Scotsraig Club, to advise with the Captain and Council of this club, and endeavour to procure the Medals for competition on the Monifieth Links on such terms as might be considered agreeable and advantageous for both clubs.”

There is, however, no further reference to this proposal in any of the succeeding minutes.

The trophies that were played for were the Autumn or McLachlan Medal and the Silver Cross or Spring Trophy, both of which had been presented by Mr Duncan McLachlan. To the latter trophy Mr Archibald Crichton attached a Silver Shield on which to chronicle the names of the winners. In 1850 a Gold Medal was competed for, the origin of which is obscure, but it was evidently paid for out of the capital revenue of the Club. This medal became the chief trophy, and the McLachlan Medal was made the Spring Trophy, the Silver Cross becoming the second prize at the Autumn Meeting.



During many of the earlier years when Mr Maule's interdict hampered the course the venue of competition oscillated between Carnoustie and Monifieth, and in 1860 it was arranged to play all club matches between July and October at Carnoustie or Monifieth, and at all other times at Monifieth only. At any rate, the bulk of the competitions were played at Monifieth, and as time went on popular feeling veered round so strongly in favour of Monifieth that in 1871 it was decided to build a clubhouse there on favourable terms granted by the Earl of Dalhousie, thus declaring for Monifieth once and for all.

The Club, therefore, centred all its energies in the development of the Monifieth Course, and its chief adherents were the Monifieth Club, started in 1858, and later the "Advertiser," Broughty Ferry, "Courier" and Electric Clubs. In 1879 Captain Guthrie was asked to give the Panmure Club the sole right to regulate play on the course, but whether this was granted or not, these clubs worked in complete unison, and in 1893 the Panmure Club was appointed by the Earl of Dalhousie sole custodian of the Links.



Under the guardianship of the Club the popularity of the game increased enormously. The membership of the Club and of the other five associated clubs increased to such an extent that congestion began to set in, and newly formed clubs were clamouring to be allowed to use the course. Added to this, the feuing of several portions of the links for building purposes encroached considerably on the course, and a hotel was built in front of the clubhouse. This state of affairs naturally caused considerable anxiety to the Council, and it became apparent that some drastic step must be taken. There was a very natural reluctance on the part of the members to forsake the course, which the Club had given birth to and nourished for upwards of fifty years, but it was realised that it was their duty to the younger clubs, and for the benefit of the general public, that they should give way, and look out for new ground to be broken in for another course.

Under the captaincies of Mr Wm. Low in 1898 and Mr R. B. Sharp in 1899 the present course at Barry was acquired. A number of gentlemen had already surveyed this course and opened negotiations with the agents of the Earl of Dalhousie with a view to forming a private golf

course there, and fortunately an arrangement was made with them whereby the Panmure Club took over the option of purchase and admitted the gentlemen interested to membership of the club on favourable terms.

While these negotiations were taking place the Club was given the first option of buying the Monifieth Course, but as this was not taken advantage of, the course passed into the hands of the Monifieth Town Council.

At this time the Club was more than fortunate in having Mr P. D. Mitchell as Secretary, as his indefatigable exertions were of great assistance to the Council in the carrying through of the initial arrangements, and in the raising of the necessary funds for the purchase and development of the course. A capital sum of £4000 was raised by issuing Guarantors' Debentures of £100 each, which carried certain privileges, and the sale of the clubhouse at Monifieth brought in about £700, so that after paying £1500 for the ground there remained a balance of £3200 for the building of the clubhouse and the laying out of the course.

This move on the part of the Club was extremely popular, and the membership increased

so quickly that in five years the clubhouse accommodation had to be doubled at a further cost of £2300, and seven years later a clubroom was added for the use of the lady relatives of the members. To meet these capital expenditures it was necessary to issue further debentures, which, however, did not carry any special privileges.

The ground acquired, amounting to about 110 acres, consists of two distinct natures of soil. The most easterly part, about one-third of the whole course, had been under cultivation for some time, but formerly had been the site of a loch, which is mentioned in an old history of Forfarshire as one of the chief lochs of the county. As evidences of this fact the cottages on this ground, now occupied by the greenkeepers, are known as East and West Lochside, and the chief accidental hazards at these holes are the dykes which had been built to prevent the water of the loch from encroaching in flood-time. In July 1916 this loch came into temporary existence again, when the bursting of the banks of the Barry Burn caused an overflow, which flooded this part of the course, and the club steward, hiring a boat from Carnoustie, was able to row from the clubhouse over the second green. This incident is recorded in a series of photographs in the clubhouse.

The remaining two-thirds of the course was of the most unpromising-looking ground from a green-keeper's point of view, consisting of large hummocks and deep ravines with marshy looking bottoms, and covered with the coarsest of bent grass, whins, and rushes, but to the golf architect giving promise of many sporting holes and shots. Even after twenty-five years' cultivation and play an eminent golf writer described the course last year in one of the numbers of *Country Life* as "possessing some very interesting holes and some of the most tenacious rough he had ever encountered." It is also said that the Secretary, when showing prospective guarantors this part of the course, took them to the top of the hill known as Lucky Daddy and showed them the rest of the course from there, fearing that too close an acquaintance with the terrain would be injudicious, and thus earned for Lucky Daddy the nickname of "Pisgah."

The ground secured was not idealistic for the purpose of a golf course, but the choice had to be subservient to certain conditions, the chief of which being the necessity of securing a suitable site for the clubhouse near to a railway station. There is no doubt that if the Railway Company had agreed to stop certain trains at Buddon Station the club-



house might have been erected there and the ground taken right north to the Monifieth Road, instead of extending so much eastwards. A much more varied course could have been laid out on this ground; but as the Railway Company could not agree to these overtures no other alternative presented itself, and the course had to be laid out in an east and west direction, which tends to a certain amount of monotony and the impossibility of laying out holes running in other directions. Several times expert opinions have been taken to remodel the course to obviate this disadvantage, but on each occasion the members have decided that the expense involved would not justify the slight improvement that would be obtained. The Council, however, are still anxious to remedy this defect, and by the alteration of some of the tees at the outgoing holes of the course have removed to a certain extent the out-of-bounds terror which always obsesses those players who are inclined to slice against the wind.

The nature of the ground in the middle of the course made it necessary to place the greens on low levels, so that they would get the benefit of all the moisture possible in summer. This meant that most of the greens were in hollows, and were approached in practically the same way. Even this



expedient, however, would not stand a hot summer, and in 1912 water was laid on to the course at considerable cost, and since this has been done it has been found possible to alter the sites of some of the greens to higher levels in order to relieve the monotony and to enable the players to cultivate those varieties of approach shots which are necessary for first-class players. These alterations are still being carried on gradually as time and opportunity permit. If the lack of water on one part of the course was a drawback, there was too much of it on that portion of the ground at the Buddon Burn, and this tract had to be trenched and drained, which has been the means of preventing casual water there, and only in the wettest weather is play interfered with to any great extent. On many portions of the course it was found that once the soil was broken it was impossible to get anything to grow, as the action of the wind would blow away any seeds that were sown, and nothing would take root unless some kind of shelter was provided. This made it impossible to cope with the "tenacious rough" in a drastic way, and the soil had to be nourished gradually until a sufficiently close growth had been established to allow of the retention of seeds, either indigenous or hand sown. This is

being gradually accomplished, and now the rough is being reduced to manageable hazards, and more or less good turf is taking the place of coarse grass and moss on the fairways.

The terms upon which the Club acquired the ground are practically without restrictions, so long as it is used as a golf course. There are, however, three roads running across the course from north to south which are the only means of access to the fields between the course and the railway, and the Club is bound to recognise these when used for agricultural purposes; these, in the opinion of some, form an unfair hazard, but the greens are so placed that very few good shots are likely to be trapped. The Club was enabled to prevent the War Office from constructing a road into Buddon Camp from the north, but a few years later, with the approval of the superiors, sold a small strip of land to the Railway Company when they enlarged the station at Buddon. An application from the Town Council of Monifieth to divert the Monifieth Burn into the Buddon Burn near their sources was refused in 1923, rightly as it has turned out, as flooding of the Buddon Burn has since been very frequent, and even a small additional volume of water might have rendered that part of the course unplayable for

weeks. In the same year a small corner of ground at the ninth fairway was leased to the Monifieth Green Committee at a nominal rent in order to allow them to extend their sixth hole.

As soon as the new ground had been acquired the council lost no time in getting the course into shape and within a year of the purchase the course was opened for play, and in October 1899 the first competition was held, when, appropriately enough, the Captain, Mr R. B. Sharp, won the Gold Medal with a score of 82. The course kept on improving from year to year, and in 1907 it received its first recognition as a test course when the first Scottish Professional Championship was held there, J. Hunter, of Prestwick, being the winner with a return of 304 for the four rounds. He returned a card of 71 for one of his rounds, which constitutes the professional record, and in 1910 Mr J. Gordon Simpson established the amateur record with a score of 72. Both these records still remain. In 1923 the Club Steward, Mr T. Askew, having won the Golf Stewards' Challenge Cup, that Association was invited to hold their Annual Tournament at Barry in 1924, which was accepted, and the competition took place in August of that year under

most agreeable conditions to players and their followers.

Unauthentic rounds of a sensational character have been reported from time to time, and the most remarkable of these was done by the local professional, who claimed to do the course three times in one week in 68 strokes, and it is also stated that Arnaud Massy challenged one of the leading players of the Club to a match in which he would play with a putter only, and actually completed the course with a score of 72, to the discomfiture of his opponent.

So far these notes have dealt with the broader issues affecting the Club and the game generally, but there are various items of information to be gleaned from the minute-books, which show up the inner workings of the Club.

The apparently modest subscriptions and necessary expenses in the early part of the Club's career would lead one to imagine that there would be no financial difficulties, and that a considerable capital account must have accumulated from the entrance fees of 10/- originally, raised to 21/- some time later. There is, however, no reference to this account in the minutes, except that in 1847 club-room furniture was bought, while in 1858 sanction



was given to complete the purchase of the Gold Medal from "the funds of the Club," and as this was insufficient, a levy of 2/- per member had to be made to realise the necessary sum.

Every now and then during the earlier years special committees were appointed to advise the Club about its financial position, whose reports were invariably satisfactory, except that each committee commented on the arrears of members' subscriptions, which by 1855 had amounted to upwards of £16. Many attempts had been made to recover these, but it was found that the most of the delinquents had gone abroad or left the neighbourhood.

The report of the special committee in 1855 was :—

"Seeing that the revenue of the club, if collected, is so nearly equal to the expenditure, without taking into account the entrance fees of 21/-, your committee congratulate the club on the continued increase of members, and that all that is required is an efficient Secretary and other Office-Bearers."

On the face of it this report looks rather like a vote of censure on the officials, but as the report was signed by the captain of the Club, who was chairman of the committee appointed, and as he



had just been appointed to a second term of office as captain before this report was read, it may be taken for granted that the Club had every confidence in him and that he had plenty of assurance in himself. However, at the same meeting the secretary was instructed to "use all diligence" to recover the arrears of subscriptions.

Nothing interesting in connection with the finances of the Club occurred except that in 1858 an overdraft of £30 from the bank had to be arranged, which was reduced to £10 in 1864 and cleared off very soon after. In 1871, however, the building of the clubhouse at Monifieth called for a financial reconstruction. An acre of ground was feued from the Earl of Dalhousie at 6d per pole, and the building cost £600. £370 of this was raised by the members in £5 shares, and the remainder was borrowed from the bank. The entrance fee was raised to £1 11/6, and the annual subscription to 10/-. The Club was entirely justified in embarking on this scheme, as new members flocked into the Club, and four years later the annual revenue amounted to £90, while the expenses remained at £30, so that in 1877 the bank was paid up and the shareholders were reimbursed by bonding the property for £400.

The expenses of keeping up the course and improving it, due to the increased membership and the adhesion of other clubs, began to grow from 1875 onwards, and extra grants rising from £5 to £40 had to be made from time to time to cope with the extra demand made on the course. In 1890 Alexander Donaldson was appointed Greenkeeper at a wage of 12/- per week, with extra for labour when required. The expenses of the upkeep was apportioned amongst the clubs using the course in the ratio of two-thirds from the Panrure Club and one-third from the other five clubs.

As was anticipated the expenses of running a private course turned out to be heavier than those incurred at Monifieth, and the annual subscription was raised in 1900 to £3 3/-, and the entrance fee to £5 5/-, but as the forward policy of the Council again justified itself, the membership increased steadily, and in 1904 it was possible to raise the entrance fee to £10 10/- to meet capital expenditure, and still the membership increased. There was no further need to increase these charges until after the War, when the annual subscription was first raised to £5 5/-, and in 1924 to £8 8/-

Like every other club during the Great War the welfare of the Club and the course suffered greatly. Fully one-quarter of the members undertook active service, and fifteen made the supreme sacrifice. The funds of the Club were naturally depleted to a considerable extent, and those of the members who could take advantage of the game made special donations towards the upkeep of the Club. In addition it was deemed necessary to charge 1/- per round green fees. Most of the ground staff had to be released for more patriotic work with the result that a good deal of the course, which had been reclaimed from waste and barrenness, relapsed into its former state and extra work has had to be employed on it to recover this leeway.

In spite of the extra burdens laid on the members during this period, the Club raised £50 for the Prince of Wales' Fund.

When the Constitution of the Club was re-drafted in 1898, the first official notice of the desire to play golf on Sundays is notified, and from that date onwards motions to permit this were moved with unfailing regularity to meet with no success, until in May 1925 it was carried by a narrow majority.

Apart from the Spring and Autumn Meetings of the Club, it was the practice at the General Meeting for the members to challenge each other to matches, singles or foursomes, and backers were readily found for these club matches, the losers in all cases, both players and backers, paying 1/- each to the funds of the Club. This practice seems to have died about 1855, when the first mention of sweepstakes is made in the minutes. In the years before the war, however, this form of competition was resuscitated unofficially under the name of the Ross-Kennedy Competition, which, however, ended on the death of Mr D. E. Ross, one of the promoters.

Each decade of the Club seems to produce one outstanding player. Mr J. Barrey was the most successful winner up to 1850, and he was followed by Capt. W. H. Maitland Dougall, who won ten times between 1852 and 1863. He, in his turn, gave place to Mr Wm. Craig Thomson, who was one of the outstanding golfers of his day and probably the best who has ever belonged to the Club. From 1855 to 1872 his name is inscribed twenty-three times on the three trophies which were then competed for. In 1857 he and Mr W. Crosthwaite were chosen to represent the Club in



a tournament at St. Andrews, promoted by Mr Whyte Melville. Unfortunately a little friction arose in connection with this tournament, as Mr Thomson had been previously asked by the Royal and Ancient Club to represent them, and, as he had promised to do so, the Panmure Club withdrew from the list of competitors, which is much to be regretted, as this was the first tournament of its kind and the forerunner of the Amateur Championship, which was officially recognised in 1885. The interests of the Club were, however, always centred in those of the Royal and Ancient Club, and it remained one of the 24 clubs that were associated with the parent club for the furthering of both the Amateur and Open Championships until the reconstruction of this committee in 1919.

After Mr Thomson had passed his zenith, there was more variety amongst the winners of the trophies, and the names of Messrs Robt. Gilroy, G. M. Cox and James Cunningham appear with great regularity from 1870 to 1890. Then Mr R. B. Sharp took up the running and proved himself the most prolific winner by securing first place no fewer than thirty-four times for the six trophies



that are now competed for, and thus most nearly approaching Mr Thomson's record of twenty-three successes for three trophies.

The Club has had on its roll of membership the names of many outstanding golfers. Mr Wm. Brand, the donor of the Brand Cup, carried his skill and interest far afield. He took a great interest in the Westward, Ho ! Club, and his portrait appears in the coloured print of a match-day held on those historic links, a copy of which hangs in the hall of the clubhouse. In those days golf was still primitive, as the absence of teeing grounds and sand boxes in the picture shows. It was also recorded that, at that time, the usual side bet in matches there was for a suit of clothes.

In more recent dates we also find the names of other outstanding personalities, who, if not great prize-winners, have contributed very largely to the advancement of the game in the legislative sphere. Amongst these may be mentioned Messrs James Cunningham, R. B. Sharp, W. N. Boase, F. M. Richardson and J. Gordon Simpson. With the exception of the late Mr Cunningham, all these gentlemen are still doing great service on various committees of the Royal and Ancient Club, and their work is too well known to require description.

Although many successes in the field have been gained by the members of the Club, the participants have chosen to enter from the Royal and Ancient Club or other clubs with which they have been associated, and the Panmure Club has had to be satisfied with the reflected glory of their members. One notable exception however is that of Mr Alexander Mann, an ex-Amateur Champion of India, who won the Evening Telegraph and Post Cup in 1924, having entered as a Member of the Panmure Golf Club.

Neither has the lighter side of Club life been neglected by members. In 1855 a Ball was given to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Club, and this was such a success that it was repeated in the following year on a grander scale. In 1895 a Jubilee Dinner was held in the clubhouse at Monifieth, when the Captain, Dr. J. W. Wemyss presided, and presented to the Club a Gold Medal, since known as the Jubilee Medal, for the best aggregate scores at the Spring and Autumn Meetings. At this dinner a letter of apology for absence was read from Mr David Peter, the sole surviving original member of the Club. The 25th anniversary of the opening of the new course at Barry was celebrated in 1924 by a

Dance, held in Gray's Rooms, Dundee, which was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by a large section of the members and their guests.

In 1894, in accordance with the spirit of the times, the Club adopted a uniform, consisting of a Red Coat, Navy Blue Collar and Gilt Buttons bearing the crest of the Club, which had been adapted from the Arms of Lord Panmure. Unfortunately fashions have changed and few of the members realise that there is such a uniform, and now the old accustomed Red Coat on the golf links seems to exist only on advertisements of golf balls.

The Club has always appeared to have had the welfare of its employees at heart and numerous instances could be quoted of gratuities granted to green-keepers and others. In 1893 the Club Mistress, Mrs Mathers, retiring after thirty years' service, was presented with a testimonial of £56 10/6; and when Mr Irvine Drimmie, who had been Honorary Secretary for nineteen years died, the Club showed its appreciation of his services by making his widow the recipient of a silver tea service, an enlarged photograph of her husband, and a purse of sovereigns. In 1923 a similar presentation was made to Mr T. E. Suttie when he retired from the Honorary Secretaryship after fifteen years' service,

which included the four years of great anxiety, financial and otherwise, occasioned by the Great War.

Many acts of generosity to the Club by individual members are entered in the minute-books, but it is feared that as many have been overlooked. Those recorded are :—

Lord PANMURE,	-	-	-	Silver Club.
Mr DUNCAN MACLACHLAN,	-	-	-	Silver Medal and Silver Cross.
Mr ARCHIBALD CRICHTON,	-	-	-	Silver Shield for the Silver Cross.
Mr WM. BRAND,	-	-	-	The Brand Cup.
Mr H. G. GOURLAY,	-	-	-	The Gourlay Cup.
Dr J. W. WEMYSS,	-	-	-	The Jubilee Medal.
Mr G. A. GILROY,	-	-	-	Pair of Field Glasses.
Earl of DALHOUSIE,	-	-	-	Silver Club.
Mr R. B. SHARP,	-	-	-	- Chiming Clock.
Mr WM. LOW,	-	-	-	Horse for use on Course.
Mr J. N. KYD,	-	-	-	Eight-Day Clock.
Mr C. M. BOASE,	-	-	-	Horse for use on Course.
The OFFICERS of H.M.S. Vulcan,	-	-	-	The Vulcan Cup.
Mr C. B. OVENSTONE,	-	-	-	Rain Shelters on Course.
The OFFICERS of the Seaplane Station,	-	-	-	The R.A.F. Cup.
Mr A. J. COX,	-	-	-	- Kitchen Range.
Mr J. N. KYD,	-	-	-	The J. N. Kyd Cup.

One other point of interest is the fact that in 1892 the Club was asked to lend its Trophies to the Old Dundee Exhibition held in that year, proving that after only 47 years' existence, the Club was

recognised by the promoters as a subject of veneration, and in that case the prophet had honour in his own country. Similarly the existence of the Club was recognised by the Historical Section of the International Exhibition held in Glasgow in 1901, when the Trophies were regarded as worthy of a place in the annals of Scotland.





## THE PANMURE GOLF COURSE.

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### Length of Holes and Bogey Score.

1	...	298 yds.	...	4
2	...	470 "	...	5
3	...	370 "	...	5
4	...	335 "	...	4
5	...	364 "	...	5
6	...	343 "	...	4
7	...	161 "	...	3
8	...	360 "	...	5
9	...	380 "	...	5
10	...	140 "	...	3
11	...	366 "	...	4
12	...	315 "	...	4
13	...	479 "	...	5
14	...	350 "	...	4
15	...	404 "	...	5
16	...	344 "	...	4
17	...	401 "	...	5
18	...	335 "	...	4
<hr/>			<hr/>	
6215			78	

# THE PANMURE GOLF CLUB.

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## OFFICE-BEARERS, 1926.

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### Captain—

GEO. N. NAIRN.

### Council—

J. A. KYD.

A. F. MARJORIBANKS GUILD.

W. B. DICKIE, Jun.

R. G. SHARP.

D. STEWART.

T. H. D. BONAR.

### Secretary and Treasurer—

J. LINDSAY HENDERSON,  
6 Victoria Road, Dundee.

## Roll of Honour.

1914-1918.

Lt.-Col. HARRY WALKER, C.M.G., T.D.,  
Black Watch.

Major EMSLIE TOSH, Black Watch.

Capt. C. A. AIR, Black Watch.

Capt. C. E. BUIST, M.C., Royal Artillery.

Capt. R. C. CUNNINGHAM, Black Watch.

Capt. R. A. A. FERGUSON, Coldstream Guards.

Capt. G. BRUCE GILROY, M.C., Black Watch.

Capt. ALEXANDER GUTHRIE, Royal Defence  
Corps.

Capt. T. H. B. RORIE, Black Watch.

Capt. EDWARD A. SHEPHERD, Black Watch.

Capt. TALBERT STEVENSON, Black Watch.

Capt. J. GORDON TAWSE, Royal Artillery.

Capt. S. J. K. THOMSON, Royal Engineers.

Capt. R. L. WATSON, Black Watch.

Flight-Lieut. P. A. WATSON, Royal Air Force.

## LIST OF CAPTAINS.

1845	Duncan MacLachlan	1887	George M. Cox
1846	Duncan MacLachlan	1888	John Sharp, Jun.
1847	Archibald Crichton	1889	P. D. Mitchell
1848	Robert Haig	1890	William J. Small
1849	Robert Haig	1891	James S. Ogilvie
1850	David Pitcairn	1892	James Fullerton
1851	John Corbet	1893	James Frain
1852	Major A. M. Douglas	1894	Dr. J. W. Wemyss
1853	Major A. M. Douglas	1895	Robert B. Don
1854	S. C. Thomson	1896	J. C. Buist
1855	S. C. Thomson	1897	Alexander B. Gilroy
1856	James C. Lindsay	1898	William Low
1857	Daniel Walker	1899	R. B. Sharp
1858	George Jamieson	1900	William O. Cunningham
1859	E. Erskine Scott	1901	William H. Fergusson
1860	David Peter	1902	George Ogilvie
1861	Patrick Arklay	1903	George Halley
1862	Andrew Nicoll	1904	Arthur P. Mathewson
1863	Duncan MacLachlan	1905	T. H. Smith
1864	Francis Baxter	1906	Daniel McIntyre
1865	William O. Dalgleish	1907	The Right Hon. The Earl of Dalhousie
1866	William Collier	1908	David McIntyre
1867	David Small	1909	P. S. Brown
1868	Gersham Gourlay	1910	H. B. Gilroy
1869	Captain Maitland Dougall	1911	David Stewart
1870	James Adie	1912	James H. Halley
1871	James Adie	1913	Alexander Johnston
1872	Alexander J. Buist	1914	William Scott
1873	James F. Low	1915	C. E. Gilroy
1874	Alexander Gordon	1916	C. E. Gilroy
1875	William C. Thomson	1917	C. E. Gilroy
1876	A. H. Brown	1918	C. E. Gilroy
1877	William Brand	1919	Edward Carmichael
1878	James G. Orchar	1920	Frank H. Kennedy
1879	Henry Gourlay	1921	Arthur J. Cox
1880	James Shaw	1922	John N. Kyd
1881	John Cheyne	1923	Theo. G. Luis
1882	James Cunningham, Jun.	1924	T. E. Suttie
1883	John L. Luke	1925	W. B. Dickie, Sen.
1884	George A. Gilroy	1926	Geo. N. Nairn
1885	S. M. Low		
1886	Robert Gilroy		

# Winners of the GOLD MEDAL.

(Chief Autumn Trophy.)

Year.		Score.	Year.		Score.
1850	J. Calvert, -	104	1888	R. Gilroy, -	88
1851	T. H. Whitson, -	102	1889	J. Cunningham, -	79
1852	G. W. M. Buist, -	—	1890	D. Anderson, -	82
1853	W. H. M. Dougall, -	97	1891	J. Cunningham, -	80
1854	W. H. M. Dougall, -	102	1892	J. Cunningham, -	82
1855	W. H. M. Dougall, -	103	1893	D. L. Low, -	74
1856	W. Crosthwaite, Jun., -	102	1894	D. L. Low, -	82
1857	W. H. M. Dougall, -	93	1895	R. B. Sharp, -	79
1858	W. C. Thomson, -	101	1896	D. Anderson, -	84
1859	W. C. Thomson, -	101	1897	R. B. Sharp, -	81
1860	W. H. M. Dougall, -	95	1898	R. B. Sharp, -	89
1861	A. Nicoll, -	108	1899	R. B. Sharp, -	88
1862	W. C. Thomson, -	110	1900	C. E. Gilroy, -	83
1863	J. C. Lindsay, -	96	1901	W. N. Machan, -	90
1864	W. H. M. Dougall, -	96	1902	R. B. Sharp, -	80
1865	W. C. Thomson, -	87	1903	D. Anderson, -	79
1866	J. J. Dalzell, -	89	1904	R. B. Sharp, -	86
1867	A. C. Johnston, -	109	1905	W. N. Boase, -	73
1868	W. C. Thomson, -	105	1906	W. N. Boase, -	80
1869	A. C. Johnston, -	101	1907	T. E. Suttie, -	80
1870	J. J. Dalzell, -	95	1908	J. Gordon Simpson, -	79
1871	R. Gilroy, Jun., -	99	1909	S. M. Rae, -	79
1872	J. G. Orchar, -	105	1910	C. E. Gilroy, -	83
1873	G. M. Cox, -	101	1911	C. E. Gilroy, -	81
1874	J. G. Orchar, -	103	1912	J. Gordon Simpson, -	74
1875	T. Gilroy, -	99	1913	J. Gordon Simpson, -	73
1876	G. M. Cox, -	94	1914	Great War	
1877	G. M. Cox, -	96	1915		
1878	P. D. Mitchell, -	96	1916		
1879	R. Gilroy, -	98	1917		
1880	P. D. Mitchell, -	89	1918		
1881	R. Gilroy, -	85	1919	S. C. Thomson, -	79
1882	J. Cunningham, -	93	1920	W. H. Pilcher, -	77
1883	T. Gilroy, -	87	1921	A. Mann, -	76
1884	J. Cunningham, -	82	1922	J. E. McIntyre, -	76
1885	J. Cunningham, -	90	1923	J. E. McIntyre, -	79
1886	G. M. Cox, -	85	1924	G. M. Cleghorn, -	80
1887	J. Cunningham, -	86	1925	W. H. Pilcher, -	77



Silver Medal, known as the  
**MACLACHLAN MEDAL (Chief Spring Trophy).**

Presented by DUNCAN MACLACHLAN, 1845.

Year.		Score.	Year.		Score.
1845	J. Barrey, - -	101	1886	J. L. Luke, - -	85
1846	J. Barrey, - -	101	1887	J. Cunningham, -	82
1847	J. Barrey (20 holes),	107	1888	R. B. Sharp, - -	87
1848	T. H. Whitson, -	97	1889	D. I. Lamb, - -	82
1849	R. Haig, - -	90	1890	D. I. Lamb, - -	84
1850	J. Calvert, - -	99	1891	R. B. Sharp, - -	82
1851	T. H. Whitson, -	100	1892	D. L. Low, - -	82
1852	W. H. M. Dougall,	91	1893	G. A. Gilroy, - -	83
1853	R. Haig, - -	—	1894	W. R. Sharp, - -	79
1854	G. W. M. Buist, -	104	1895	W. N. Machan, -	81
1855	W. C. Thomson, -	98	1896	G. M. Cox, - -	79
1856	W. C. Thomson, -	98	1897	R. B. Sharp, - -	79
1857	W. C. Thomson, -	94	1898	W. R. Sharp, - -	83
1858	W. C. Thomson, -	92	1899	C. E. Gilroy, - -	77
1859	W. C. Thomson, -	94	1900	R. B. Sharp, - -	83
1860	W. C. Thomson, -	99	1901	R. B. Sharp, - -	87
1861	W. C. Thomson, -	101	1902	R. B. Sharp, - -	84
1862	W. C. Thomson, -	96	1903	W. R. Sharp, - -	81
1863	W. H. M. Dougall,	—	1904	R. B. Sharp, - -	80
1864	J. J. Dalzell, - -	89	1905	W. N. Boase, - -	79
1865	W. C. Thomson, -	92	1906	S. M. Rae, - -	79
1866	W. C. Thomson, -	98	1907	R. B. Sharp, - -	77
1867	J. J. Dalzell, - -	99	1908	F. M. Richardson, -	76
1868	W. C. Thomson, -	97	1909	J. Gordon Simpson,	77
1869	A. C. Johnston, -	100	1910	J. Gordon Simpson,	72
1870	A. C. Johnston, -	95	1911	J. Gordon Simpson,	80
1871	W. C. Thomson, -	98	1912	J. Gordon Simpson,	79
1872	W. J. Renny, - -	97	1913	J. Gordon Simpson,	78
1873	R. Gilroy, - -	99	1914	F. M. Richardson, -	76
1874	R. Gilroy, - -	101	1915		
1875	J. L. Luke, - -	104	1916		
1876	A. C. Johnston, -	92	1917	Great War.	
1877	W. Brand, - -	96	1918		
1878	J. Cunningham, -	98	1919	W. H. Pilcher, - -	81
1879	G. M. Cox, - -	92	1920	A. Mann, - -	78
1880	G. M. Cox, - -	98	1921	C. Howard Thomson,	78
1881	J. Cunningham, -	86	1922	S. M. Rae, - -	77
1882	J. K. Prain, - -	87	1923	J. Gordon Simpson,	82
1883	G. M. Cox, - -	84	1924	S. C. Thomson, - -	79
1884	G. A. Gilroy, - -	87	1925	W. H. Pilcher, - -	76
1885	T. Gilroy, - -	86	1926	J. E. McIntyre, - -	76

# THE SILVER CROSS

(Second Autumn Trophy).

Presented by DUNCAN MACLACHLAN, 1846.

Year.		Score.	Year.		Score.
1846	J. Barrey, -	-	1886	J. Cunningham, Jun.,	86
1847	J. Calvert, -	-	1887	J. Sharp, Jun.,	87
1848	T. Whitson, -	-	1888	J. Cunningham, Jun.,	89
1849	R. Haig, -	97	1889	R. B. Sharp, -	86
1850	G. Burnett, -	105	1890	R. Gilroy, -	86
1851	J. C. Lindsay, -	103	1891	C. E. Gilroy, -	83
1852	G. Burnett, -	107	1892	D. Anderson, -	82
1853	S. C. Thomson, -	106	1893	D. Anderson, -	79
1854	W. C. Thomson, -	105	1894	A. Guthrie, -	83
1855	W. Crosthwaite, Jun.,	104	1895	D. Anderson, -	80
1856	W. C. Thomson, -	104	1896	J. Cunningham, -	85
1857	W. C. Thomson, -	98	1897	D. L. Low, -	82
1858	S. C. Thomson, -	103	1898	W. R. Sharp, -	89
1859	J. C. Lindsay, -	102	1899	S. C. Thomson, -	88
1860	W. C. Thomson, -	106	1900	W. R. Sharp, -	86
1861	W. C. Thomson, -	94	1901	W. R. Sharp, -	93
1862	A. Nicoll, -	115	1902	J. Jones, -	86
1863	J. J. Dalzell, -	99	1903	T. E. Suttie, -	82
1864	J. J. Dalzell, -	98	1904	J. C. Scott, -	89
1865	W. H. M. Dougall, -	97	1905	R. B. Sharp, -	78
1866	W. H. M. Dougall, -	94	1906	P. M. Boase, -	82
1867	J. C. Lindsay, -	113	1907	S. M. Rae, -	82
1868	J. J. Dalzell, -	107	1908	W. N. Boase, -	82
1869	W. C. Thomson, -	99	1909	F. M. Richardson, -	81
1870	W. J. Renny, -	104	1910	F. M. Richardson, -	83
1871	J. J. Dalzell, -	99	1911	R. B. Sharp, -	82
1872	Alex. Gourlay, -	109	1912	N. S. Sandeman, -	88
1873	W. Brand, -	102	1913	R. C. Cunningham, -	79
1874	A. C. Johnston, -	95	1914		
1875	G. M. Cox, -	102	1915		
1876	J. L. Luke, -	96	1916	Great War	
1877	R. Gilroy, -	98	1917		
1878	R. Gilroy, -	96	1918		
1879	T. Gilroy, -	100	1919		79
1880	T. Gilroy, -	90	1920	J. E. McIntyre, -	78
1881	T. Gilroy, -	89	1921	J. E. McIntyre, -	76
1882	T. Gilroy, -	91	1922	W. H. Pilcher, -	77
1883	P. D. Mitchell, -	90	1923	G. M. Cleghorn, -	81
1884	P. D. Mitchell, -	88	1924	C. Howard Thomson, -	82
1885	D. Anderson, -	90	1925	J. E. McIntyre, -	79

## BRAND CUP.

Presented by WM. BRAND, 1877.

Year.	Score.	Year.	Score.
1878 J. Cunningham, jr.,	96	1902 W. R. Sharp, -	86
1879 G. M. Cox, -	99	1903 R. B. Sharp, -	83
1880 G. M. Cox, -	100	1904 R. B. Sharp, -	88
1881 G. M. Cox, -	88	1905 C. E. Gilroy, -	86
1882 G. M. Cox, -	82	1906 N. E. Sandeman, -	84
1883 T. Gilroy, -	87	1907 R. B. Sharp, -	80
1884 G. M. Cox, -	89	1908 W. N. Boase, -	82
1885 R. Gilroy, -	86	1909 F. M. Richardson, -	83
1886 J. K. Prain, -	88	1910 N. F. Thomson, -	80
1887 P. D. Mitchell, -	88	1911 J. Gordon Simpson,	76
1888 D. Anderson, -	80	1912 W. H. Pilcher, -	80
1889 J. K. Prain, -	94	1913 J. Gordon Simpson,	83
1890 D. I. Lamb, -	90	1914 J. E. McIntyre, -	85
1891 D. Anderson, -	78	1915	Great War
1892 D. Anderson, -	81	1916	
1893 R. B. Sharp, -	82	1917	
1894 Wm. Ballingall, -	87	1918	
1895 J. Jones, -	83	1919	
1896 R. B. Sharp, -	82	1920 A. Mann, -	77
1897 R. B. Sharp, -	82	1921 A. F. M. Guild, -	81
1898 C. E. Gilroy, -	82	1922 W. H. Pilcher, -	81
1899 W. R. Sharp, -	86	1923 A. Mann, -	80
1900 R. B. Sharp, -	86	1924 J. E. McIntyre, -	82
1901 D. Anderson -	87	1925 W. H. Pilcher, -	79
		1926 S. C. Thomson, -	77

## JUBILEE MEDAL.

Presented by Dr. J. W. WEMYSS, 1894.

Year.		Score.	Year.		Score.
1895	D. Anderson,	- 162	1911	J. E. McIntyre, -	167
1896	D. Anderson,	- 165	1912	J. Gordon Simpson,	153
1897	R. B. Sharp,	- 160	1913	J. Gordon Simpson,	151
1898	W. R. Sharp,	- 172	1914	} Great War.	
1899	R. B. Sharp,	- 169	1915		
1900	R. B. Sharp,	- 174	1916		
1901	R. B. Sharp,	- 180	1917		
1902	R. B. Sharp,	- 164	1918		
1903	D. Anderson,	- 164	1919	W. H. Pilcher, -	160
1904	R. B. Sharp,	- 166	1920	W. H. Pilcher, -	157
1905	W. N. Boase,	- 152	1921	J. E. McIntyre, -	156
1906	P. M. Boase,	- 155	1922	J. E. McIntyre, -	157
1907	N. S. Sandeman, -	162	1923	G. M. Cleghorn, -	167
1908	J. Gordon Simpson,	158	1924	G. M. Cleghorn, -	160
1909	F. M. Richardson,	159	1925	W. H. Pilcher, -	153
1910	W. Harold Thomson,	166			

## GOURLAY CUP.

Presented by HENRY GOURLAY, 1879.

Year.	Score.	Year.	Score.
1880	P. D. Mitchell, 100-2 98	1906	R. C. Cunningham, 87-12 75
1881	J. Cunningham, scr. 86	1907	J. W. Scott, - 87-16 71
1882	J. Ogilvie, - 90-9 81	1908	F. M. Richardson, 76-3 73
1883	G. M. Cox, - scr. 84	1909	Dr. Gowans, - 89-17 72
1884	H. H. Gordon, 95-15 80	1910	J. Gordon Simpson, 72+4 76
1885	T. Gilroy - scr. 86	1911	Alistair Scott, - 84-5 79
1886	J. L. Luke, - scr. 88	1912	J. Gordon Simpson, 79+5 84
1887	J. Cunningham, scr. 82	1913	G. U. Thomson, 82-6 76
1888	W. O. Cunningham, — —	1914	F. M. Richardson, 76+3 79
1889	H. B. Gilroy, - — —	1915	Great War
1890	W. R. Sharp, - 85-6 79	1916	
1891	R. B. Sharp, - scr. 82	1917	
1892	D. L. Low, - 82-3 79	1918	
1893	W. Scott, jr., - 83-6 77	1919	G. L. Malcolm, 90-12 78
1894	J. M. Smieton, 94-18 76	1920	A. Mann, - 78+1 79
1895	W. N. Machan, 81-6 75	1921	C. Howard Thomson, 78-1 77
1896	A. W. Sturrock, 93-15 78	1922	G. W. Cox, - 88-12 76
1897	R. B. Sharp, - scr. 79	1923	W. B. Dickie, jr., 84-6 78
1898	W. R. Sharp, - scr. 83	1924	G. M. Cleghorn, 80-3 77
1899	C. E. Gilroy, - scr. 77	1925	W. H. Pilcher, Scr. 76
1900	R. B. Sharp, - scr. 83	1926	J. E. McIntyre, Scr. 76
1901	R. B. Sharp, - scr. 87		
1902	P. M. Boase, - 86-3 83		
1903	J. A. Kyd, - 87-11 76		
1904	R. B. Sharp, - 80+2 82		
1905	C. E. Todd, - 92-18 74		



## VULCAN CUP.

Presented by the OFFICERS of H.M.S. Vulcan, 1912.

Year.		Year.	
1913	Jas. Nicoll	1921	C. Howard Thomson
1914	Alan Fraser	1922	D. D. Gilroy
1915	Great War	1923	C. Howard Thomson
1916		1924	W. B. Dickie, jr.
1917		1925	W. H. Pilcher
1918		1926	G. A. Grant
1919	J. R. Philip		
1920	J. E. McIntyre		

## R.A.F. CUP.

Presented by the OFFICERS of the Dundee Sea-Plane Station,  
1914-20.

Year.		Score.	Year.		Score.
1921	A. Mann,	scr. 76	1924	A. R. Moodie -	83-8 75
1922	J. F. McIntyre	scr. 73	1925	I. D. W. Buttar	81-10 71
1923	G. M. Cleghorn	80-3 77			

## J. N. KYD CUP.

Presented by J. N. KYD, 1922.

Year	
1923	H. S. Sharp and R. G. Sharp
1924	I. D. W. Buttar and C. Howard Thomson
1925	E. V. Thomson and M. H. Brown
1926	H. G. Thomson and O. P. Arton



# PRINCIPAL WINNERS OF TROPHIES.

Date.		Gold Medal.	Silver Medal.	Silver Cross.	Brand Cup.	Gourlay Cup.	Jubilee Medal.	Totals.
1845/8	J. Barrey,	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
1848	T. Whitson,	1	2	1	—	—	—	4
1849	R. Haig,	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
1850	J. Calvert,	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
1852/62	W. H. M. Dougall,	6	2	2	—	—	—	10
1854/72	J. J. Dalzell,	2	2	4	—	—	—	8
1863	J. C. Lindsay,	1	—	3	—	—	—	4
1862/72	W. C. Thomson,	5	12	6	—	—	—	23
1867/76	A. C. Johnston,	2	3	1	—	—	—	6
1871/88	R. Gilroy,	4	2	3	1	—	—	10
1873/96	G. M. Cox,	4	4	1	5	1	—	15
1875/83	T. Gilroy,	2	4	4	1	—	—	8
1878/84	P. D. Mitchell,	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
1878/96	J. Cunningham,	7	3	3	1	2	—	16
1885/03	D. Anderson,	3	—	4	4	—	3	14
1889	R. B. Sharp,	6	8	3	7	5	5	34
1892/94	D. L. Low,	2	1	1	—	1	—	5
1894/02	W. R. Sharp,	—	3	3	2	1	1	11
1895/08	W. N. Boase,	2	1	1	1	—	—	6
1898	C. E. Gilroy,	3	1	1	2	1	—	8
1906	S. M. Rae,	1	2	1	—	—	—	4
1908/23	J. Gordon Simpson	3	6	—	2	2	3	16
1908	F. M. Richardson,	—	2	2	1	2	1	8
1912	W. H. Pilcher,	2	2	2	3	1	3	13
1914	J. E. McIntyre,	2	1	3	2	1	3	12
1920	A. Mann,	1	1	—	2	1	—	5
1923	G. M. Cleghorn,	1	—	1	—	1	2	5



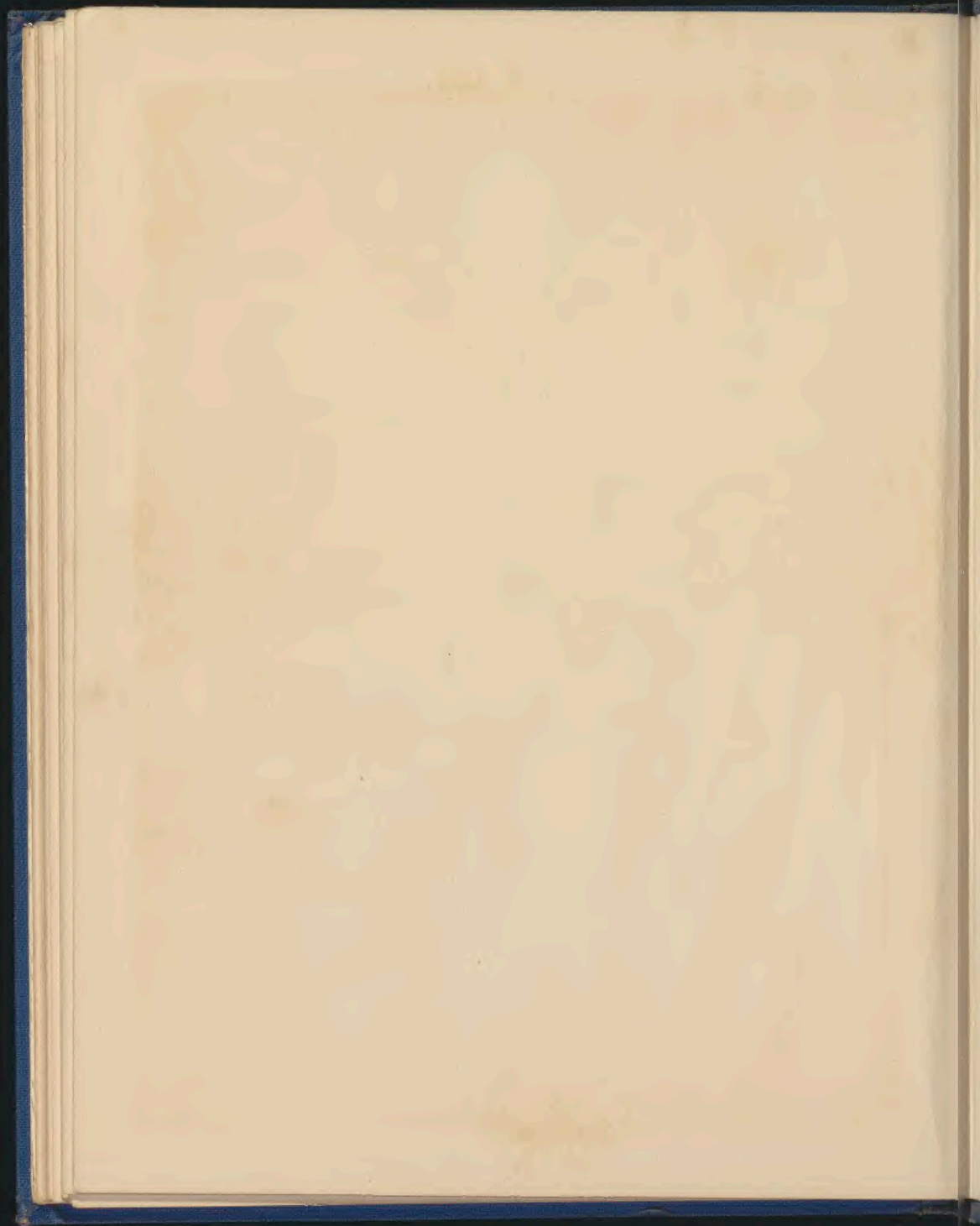


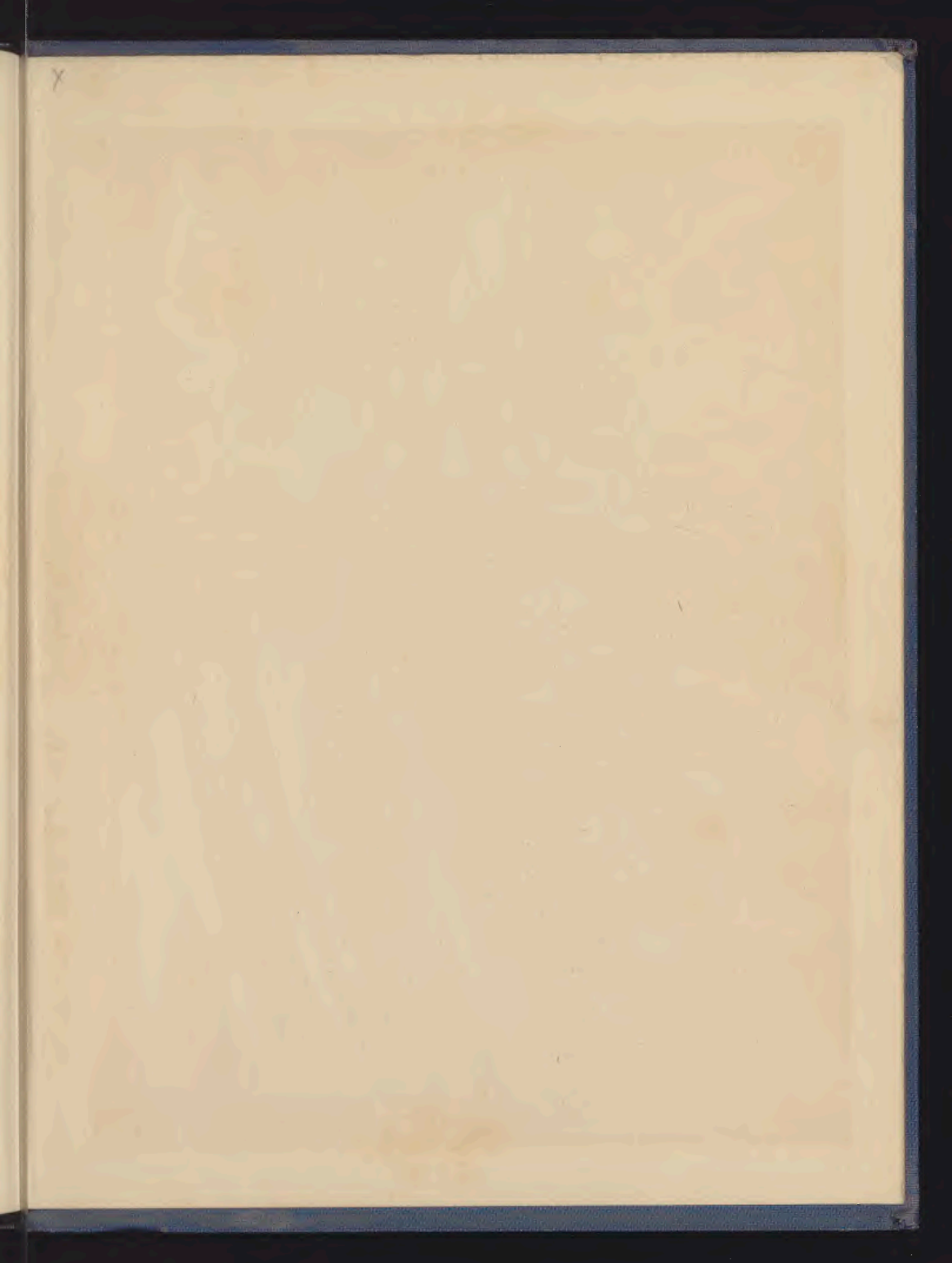




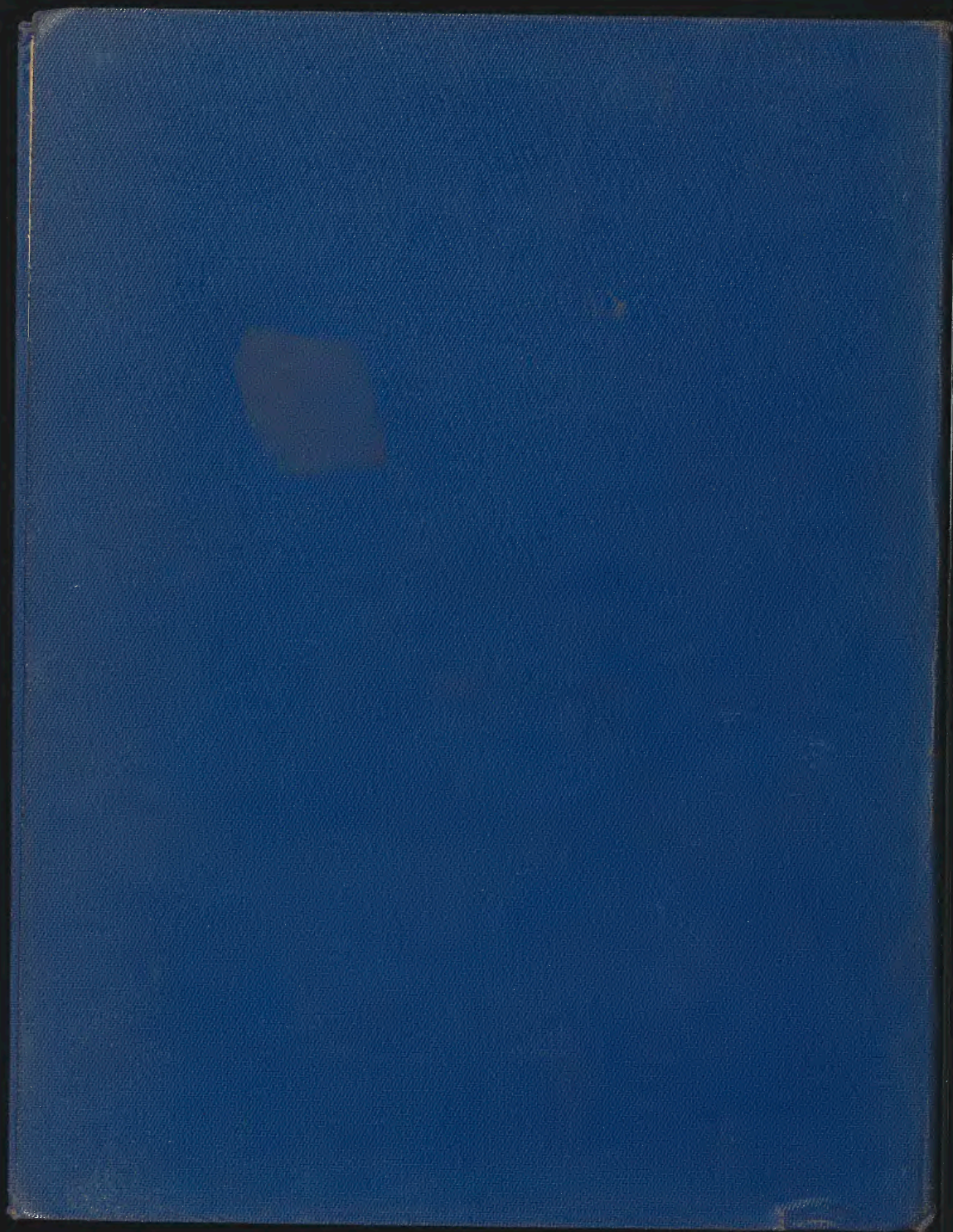


Russell 5x56 ©



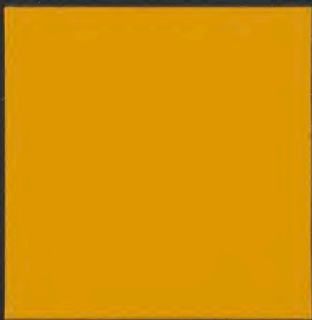






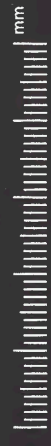
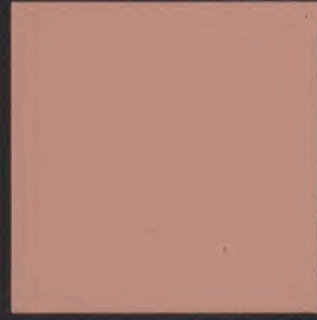
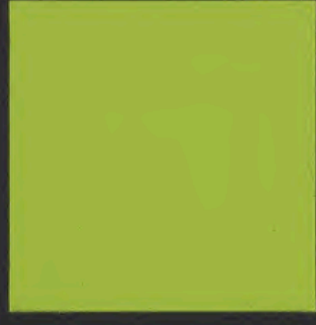
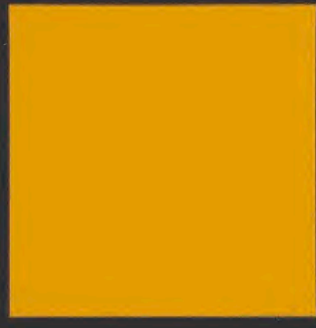


+ x-rite



100mm

colorchecker CLASSIC



x-rite