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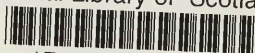
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THE GLASGOW GOLF CLUB

THE WINDS OF OUR TIME



THE  
HISTORICAL  
RECORD

THE  
HISTORICAL  
RECORD

THE  
HISTORICAL  
RECORD

THE  
HISTORICAL  
RECORD

THE  
HISTORICAL  
RECORD



**J. P. McINROY ESQ.**  
OF LUDE  
Captain 1835



**SILVER CLUB**

OF The Glasgow Golf Club

WITH 24 SILVER BALLS Attached  
Bearing the Names of the Captains  
FROM 1787 to 1835.

**NOW THE PROPERTY OF  
W. McINROY ESQ.**

OF LUDE, BLAIRATHOL

Whose name is Attached the last Ball in 1835  
The following is a List of the Gentlemen  
who have placed Balls on the Club

CAPT. JAMES CLARK	March 27th 1787
LAWRENCE CRAIGIE	March 28th 1788
WILLIAM BOGLE	March 31st 1789
WILLIAM CROSS	March 29th 1791
JAMES SPREULL	March 27th 1793
JOHN HAMILTON	March 26th 1795
JAMES MUIR	April 29th 1797
ROBERT WATSON	April 26th 1800
JOHN MCGILLOCH	May 5th 1800
JAMES CORBETT	May 5th 1804
DAVID LILLIE	April 22nd 1805
ALEX. GRANT, Sen.	May 11th 1806

ARCH. BOGLE	May 3rd 1817
CHARLES MACINTOSH	May 9th 1818
THOS. MORE	May 1st 1819
GILBERT WATSON	April 22nd 1820
JOHN MURRAY	May 6th 1821
DUNCAN McBEAN	April 27th 1822
JOHN CUNNINGHAM	May 6th 1823
R.A. MACKAY	May 8th 1824
ANDREW BANKEN	April 15th 1825
ALEX. B. SEATON	April 19th 1825
DAVID FOGG, junr	May 4th 1825
JAMES McARDY	May 7th 1835



# The Glasgow Golf Club

1787—1907

By

James Colville, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.)

Author of "Byways in Scottish History," "Some  
Old-fashioned Educationists," etc., etc.



Glasgow  
John Smith and Son

1907

796.352



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1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

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5. [illegible]

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GLASGOW: CARBON AND NICOL, PRINTERS.



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TABLE I. Summary of the results of the experiments.	
Experiment	Results
1. The effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of reaction.	The rate of reaction increases with the concentration of the solution.
2. The effect of the temperature on the rate of reaction.	The rate of reaction increases with the temperature.
3. The effect of the surface area of the solid on the rate of reaction.	The rate of reaction increases with the surface area of the solid.
4. The effect of the nature of the solid on the rate of reaction.	The rate of reaction varies with the nature of the solid.
5. The effect of the nature of the liquid on the rate of reaction.	The rate of reaction varies with the nature of the liquid.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

## PREFACE

AT the request of the Executive of the Glasgow Golf Club I have told in the following pages its history from its earliest beginnings. The oldest Minutes give the Club an antiquity not far behind that of the "Royal and Ancient" and of the Edinburgh "Burgess." These are in the possession of William MacInroy, Esq., of Lude, whose father was the last captain under the earlier *régime*. It is interesting to know that this link with the far past mercantile and social life of the city, at his death in 1878, had lived to see the resuscitated Club launched upon its new career under happier auspices than could have been dreamt of by the pioneers. Mr. MacInroy has handsomely offered to present us with these invaluable records of our early history. I have used them, along with Strang's "Clubs" and other contemporary illustrative matter in an attempt to show the Glasgow merchant at play a century ago. I have read very carefully the extensive series of our Minutes, from the reconstitution of the Club in 1870, along with a large collection of newspaper cuttings, which agreeably amplify the official record. In consulting these sources, I need hardly say that I have had every assistance from our courteous secretary, Mr. James Robertson. For the timely appearance of the








volume, as well as for the satisfactory dispatch of publishing arrangements that lay outside my sphere which was the literary one, we all owe him a debt of gratitude. It has also been specially pleasing to me to have had the assistance of my old and highly valued friend, Mr. Robert Philp. In our callow years we breathed together the golf-inspiring atmosphere of St. Andrews. Mr. J. R. Motion, long acquainted with the life of the Club as committee man, honorary secretary, captain, and prominent player, has also given me valuable notes on the personality of the early members. Having been allowed a free hand in treating the subject, I have followed my own plan and methods throughout. In doing so I have associated the development of the Club with the successive greens which have been the scene of play. The incidents have been selected with the view of eliminating the immaterial, and concentrating the attention on whatever has affected the policy and fortunes of the Club. At the same time, I could not have been so long connected with the Club, nor ridden a pet hobby so persistently through good and bad fortune, without putting as much of myself into my story as I have done. I have tried as best I could to write for golfers generally, as well as to satisfy the sympathetic readers who are members of the family. I may also claim for the Club, and the men who have made it, that they have played no inconsiderable part in the social development of the Capital of the West. The evolution of small beginnings into the great issues of which we have good reason to boast—the long and varied

wrestle with "lies" and luck, the handling of untoward circumstances, and the training in civic manhood that flowed, not alone from a health-giving, intellectual pastime, but from the wise guiding o' our ain gear—are not these the qualities writ large on the canvas that depicts the story of the city itself? In narrating the long course of this evolution I have tried, out of the somewhat scanty material that has survived, to resuscitate the social life and character of those makers of Glasgow who, with strong heads and good digestion, contrived not only to gather gear, but to be ardent votaries of the game.

Now that I have reached the "End Hole," let me say that, as with every game a true golfer plays, I have carried this one from start to finish with a single eye to the pleasure of the match and to the praise that is to be earned by success. The pleasure is assured. In the hope that I shall be found to have done justice to the story and to the game of which we are all proud, I dedicate my work to my fellow-members, with whom I have passed many happy hours. May we all hope, too, that our successors will cherish this record of their family history.

*James Golick,*



GLASGOW, May, 1907.









# THE GLASGOW GOLF CLUB

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## CHAPTER I

### THE OLD CLUB

THE first reference I can discover to golf in Glasgow points merely to the vulgar, idle boy type of the game, to wit—"No golf, carriet, shinnie in the High or the Blackfriar Yards, Sunday or week day" (Kirk Sess. Recs., 1589). Again, 1610, "All games there discharged." The playground of Old Glasgow, apart from the miry "croon o' the causey," was the Old Grein or low-lying lands between the mouth of the Molendinar, on or about the site of the Court-house on the east, "St. Tenew's kirkyaird" on the west, the river bank on the south, and the Trongate and country lane outside the West Port on the north. The free space, however, was speedily curtailed by houses, yards, and lanes on the east and north margins. The end of the Old Brig, at the foot of Stockwell, must have been a most unlovely

1884

GLASSBORO, N.J.

DEAR

My dear

The first volume of the series is now  
in the hands of the printer and will  
be ready for the press in about a  
month. The second volume is now  
in the hands of the printer and will  
be ready for the press in about a  
month. The third volume is now  
in the hands of the printer and will  
be ready for the press in about a  
month. The fourth volume is now  
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month.





neighbourhood in the eighteenth century, as the abominations of the growing city crowded round the mouth of the Molendinar—the daily accumulating filth washed down to the Clyde from the Gallowgate, the skinners' yards, redolent of tan, tripe, tallow, and tharm (gut), the slaughter-house that had taken the place of the earlier shambles in front of the fleshers' booths, to say nothing of the markets for bestial that weekly thronged the Stockwell. Early in the seventeenth century the magistrates tried their best to conserve some of the amenities in this narrowing playground, as in 1624, when the annual roup of the grass takes place under express provision that all "haif liberty to vse pastyme and games thairin as of befor, and that nathir hors, ky, nor vther bestiall be pasturit thairon, nathir yit (that) skynnaris woll, nor hair be layit thair vpon." That the pastime of the "human boy" under the rule of the kirk-session was much as it ever has been, is witnessed (1653) by the petition of Colin Campbell—"man of wecht" and perpetual Provost almost—from his lordly mansion in the Briggate. He was first of the long line of Blythswood, who have done so well by Glasgow. He craves leave to "big som little fixit wark befor his dowcat doir on the Grein for withhalding of boyes thairfrae, wha troubles his dowes be chappin at all tymes on the said." MacUre, Glasgow's oldest chronicler (1736), is quite proud of the Old Grein with "its walks shaded by a hundred and fifty trees and its Dowcat Isle off the river front," whereon the

thrifty wives bleached their duds on the chuckie stanes, well scoured by tide and spate. But its days were ended with the timber yards and the roperie, the infant wharf, the bottle work, the "great Towns Hospital" (1733), the Jamaica Street feuing (1751), and, above all, the bridge at the foot of the same street (1772).

The many allusions to golf in kirk-session records, of which so much is made to show the antiquity of the sport, bespeak nothing more than a primitive stick-and-ball game such as shinty. This is quite patent from the Aberdeen Town Council records (1613)—"Two lads convict for setting ane goiff ball in the kirk yeard and striking the same against the kirk." The play in this form was to reach a given goal, the *tee* (or Dutch for *to*) in the fewest hits. Thus one reads how in Edinburgh two balls would be struck off in the Meadows, the winner to be the one that reached the top of Arthur's Seat in the fewer strokes. The game as practised by the "Modern Solomon" when a little boy at Stirling must have been of this humble character, to judge by the entry in the expense book of his pedagogue, Sir Peter Young. After the Restoration, however, the dignified "Royal" Game is foreshadowed. The note of transposition is to be found in the *Journal* Sir Thomas Lauder (afterwards the judge, Lord Fountainhall) kept when in France for his education. "Bairns in France have exercise of the tap, the pery, the clogging" (small wooden bat like a racket, cp. cleek), "and instead of our gouf, which they have not, they







have shynies." It is to be feared, however, that "gouf" was an elastic term in those days, for he goes on to tell of a blind man who, his informant said, "could play weil to the gooffe." Before the end of the century, to judge by the entries of losses and expenses at golf in the *Diary* of Foulis of Ravelstoun, the game was regularly played by the upper classes on Leith Links, the Blackheath of Edinburgh pastimes. Thus Sir Robert Sibbald (1643-1712), one of the fathers of medical science in Scotland, in an October afternoon of 1690 was coming from seeing a patient at Leith, his man following, when, "passing a company at goufe he is stricken by a boy (Captain Taylor his son) with the back part of a club betwixt the eyes, and at the root of the nose." He had to take a coach home. In the Aberdeen Burgh Records (1642) we see the early influence of the capital on the game from a "licence given to Jhon Dickson of making gouff balls during the concils pleasure and his gude carage and behaviour, because there is no such tradesman in this burgh and has a testificat from Leith of his bygane life and conversation amongst them."

The standard works on Glasgow history say little or nothing about this phase of the social development of their subject. The stately volume of Macgeorge is silent here. The most recent work, that of Sir James Bell and Mr. J. Paton, naturally takes but a general notice of the subject. The most helpful for localising the playing courses used by the Club is Maclellan's "Public Parks of Glasgow."

Clelland in his "Annals" might well have done most of all to enlighten us, but he never mentions golf. In 1813 he began his indefatigable efforts in improving the Green from the state of wild nature in which the early players had to enjoy the game. The City Fathers may have preserved their dignity on the Plainstones at the Cross, but must have found it a somewhat difficult task as they made their way for a round, before the Saltmarket approach to the New or Hutcheson Bridge over the river was opened. It lay through a maze of mean lanes, narrow, filthy, and redolent of the odours of the slaughter-house, with its accessories of tanneries and triperies. Arrived on the scene where bets were to be settled, they must have found space limited and "Fore" much in evidence. The ground had always been used for military purposes, when required, and for the New Year and Fair attractions.

Hitherto there is no trace of what would now be considered clubs. In the West, Glasgow moved by a long way first in point of time. Gibson, in his history (1777), speaks of golf on the Green, but there is earlier warrant for believing that the citizens of Glasgow played the game there, for James Arbuckle, A.M., student in the University of Glasgow, in a poem published in 1721, with the title, "Glotta: or, The Clyde," tells us, in his description of the Green, that—

In winter, too, when hoary frosts o'erspread  
The verdant turf, and naked lay the mead,  
The vigorous youth commence the sportive war,

The first of these is the fact that the  
 country was a very fertile one, and the  
 people were very industrious and  
 hardworking. They were also very  
 brave and courageous, and they were  
 very loyal to their king. They were  
 also very religious, and they were  
 very devoted to their faith. They  
 were also very brave and courageous,  
 and they were very loyal to their  
 king. They were also very religious,  
 and they were very devoted to their  
 faith. They were also very brave and  
 courageous, and they were very loyal  
 to their king. They were also very  
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 to their faith. They were also very  
 brave and courageous, and they were  
 very loyal to their king. They were  
 also very religious, and they were  
 very devoted to their faith. They were  
 also very brave and courageous, and  
 they were very loyal to their king.





And, arm'd with lead, their jointed clubs prepare ;  
The timber curve to leathern orbs apply,  
Compact, elastic, to pervade the sky :  
These to the distant hole direct they drive ;  
They claim the stakes who thither first arrive.  
Intent his ball the eager gamester eyes,  
His muscles strains, and various postures tries,  
Th' impelling blow to strike with greater force,  
And shape the motive orb's projectile course.  
If with due strength the weighty engine fall,  
Discharg'd obliquely, and impinge the ball,  
It winding mounts aloft, and sings in air ;  
And wond'ring crowds the gamester's skill declare.  
But when some luckless wayward stroke descends,  
Whose force the ball in running quickly spends,  
The foes triumph, the club is cursed in vain ;  
Spectators scoff, and ev'n allies complain,  
Thus still success is followed with applause :  
But ah ! how few espouse a vanquish'd cause ! \*

The Town Council permit the game in 1780, while the first Directory (Tait's, 1783) gives a list of the members of the Silver Golf Club. The Minutes from 1787 were shown at the Glasgow Exhibition of 1901 along with the trophy of the Silver Club, all being the property of William MacInroy, Esq., of Lude, the picturesque Highland home that looks down on ducal Athole, the field of Killiecrankie, and the wild rush of the Garry through the dark defile. The last captain of the old Club, J. P. MacInroy, Esq., was the father of the present possessor of these relics, so precious in the eyes of Glasgow golfers. The scene of this

---

\* Interesting point this in illustration of the early, or Dutch, mode of play. I have to thank my erudite and valued friend and fellow-clubman, Mr. F. J. Amours, for this reference.

early play was what we now know as the Green, an invaluable breathing space that reached very much its present proportions by the end of the seventeenth century. There was wisdom as well as public spirit in the autocratic Provosts of the Restoration period, Campbells, Andersons, Bells, looking ahead and giving the honest burgesses something in lieu of the broad common lands that Mother Church had so long permitted them to enjoy till private greed and public turmoil had combined to filch them away. The first plot secured was Linningshaugh (westmost corner of the present Green), ancient church land, and afterwards known as the Laigh Green. All the ground along the river bank, and stretching north to the tiny hamlets that hung on to the Gallow Moor, was held by humble crofters on modest rents and under most primitive cultivation. The combined rent of the Linningshaugh crofters was thirty bolls of corn a year. Two years later (1664) the High Green was formed out of the crofts of Kinclaith and Dassiegreen, and in 1686 the Calton Green was added out of the runrigs of Craignestock. Finally, and more than a hundred years later (1792), the last purchases were made—the Fleshers' Haugh and King's Park. Both were named from the leaseholders at the time. The former lay low down by the river side till it was levelled up by the excavations made for the Caledonian Underground Railway.

Such being the extent of Glasgow's first golf course, under what conditions could the play be carried on? Till Clelland's operations of draining and

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It was founded in 1847 and has since that time been the leading organization of the medical profession in the United States. The Association is composed of more than 100,000 members, including physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health care professionals. Its primary purpose is to advance the science and practice of medicine, to protect the public interest, and to promote the highest standards of medical education and practice. The Association is organized into several departments, including the Department of Internal Medicine, the Department of Surgery, the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the Department of Pediatrics, the Department of Radiology, and the Department of Pathology. Each department is headed by a distinguished physician and is composed of members who are experts in their respective fields. The Association also maintains a number of journals, including the Journal of the American Medical Association, the Journal of the American Dental Association, and the Journal of the American Nurses Association. These journals are widely read and are considered to be the most authoritative sources of information in their respective fields. The Association is also active in a number of other areas, including the promotion of medical research, the development of medical education, and the protection of the public interest. It is a truly remarkable organization, and its work is of great importance to the medical profession and to the public.





levelling during the distressful times that crushed out hand-loom weaving (1819-26), the ground was very much in a state of nature. Across its western end ran the Molendinar, receiving, not far from St. Andrew's Episcopal chapel, the Camlachie Burn or Reidclaith Gott,\* flowing from eastwards by the Calton and High Greens between steep and rugged banks. Along the northern marge ran Provost Murdoch's fine avenue (1756), formed by a double row of trees, ruthlessly cut down (1812) for Monteith Row. The natural drainage towards the Clyde was marked by miry bog or hopeless swamp, while frequent spritty knowes showed where the sprouts or oozing, moist spots nourished the deep clumps of sprits or rashes. The course under such conditions, with its possibilities of toil and trouble, loss and labour, must too often have come near spelling "curse." Strang said in his haste that the Green had not sufficient hazards for the golfer, who might be excused for making the retort of the farmer to his amateur critic, "Man, ye ken naething about it." The river had of old its fits of fury, when winter spates carried it far over the brimming banks. Much of the ground had long been a low-lying swamp. In 1876 a fine bowl of Samian ware was dug up here from the depths, at which it had lain since Roman times. The *Glasgow Mercury* (1781) advertises a "Ferry boat or Lighter" drifted up on to the Fleshers' Haugh. "Senex" tells of a

---

\* Gott, pronounced göte, is still applied in the West to a ditch, or water cutting. Of Dutch origin, it is substantially our word "gutter."

flood over all the lower parts (1782), the Laigh Green being so low that even a heavy fall of snow left it under water. In the light of these facts the modern Corporation player has by comparison quite a rosy time of it.

While nature had done so little for the golf course, the demands of civic life supplied their own hazards. The military stir of the Napoleonic war time brought its reviewings, drillings, and camps, while the July festival of the Fair filled the Laigh Green with its Bohemian crew and its boisterous admirers. But any day in the year might make trouble to the player. The grazing formed a source of revenue, and in its interests a tall, rough fence of stobs ran round the exposed sides, with a gate, generally kept closed, about the middle of the Saltmarket. A wicket a little lower down admitted the golfer. The cows contributed to his comfort, however. In 1798 an enclosure was formed near the wicket, into which they were penned for midday milking, and here the citizen might find a rival to herb ale and rum punch. "Senex" tells how, "at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. the cows on the Green were brought here to be milked, and I have seen our gentlemen golfers, after their morning's sport, stop short here and with great gusto swig off a tinful of milk, reeking warm from the cow, to give them an appetite for breakfast." This institution, so truly rustic, continued in vogue in St. James's Park in London down to last year.

The golfers were not alone in seeking the early worm. Strang says that about this time



1870

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of the young.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a history of the United States, from the first settlement to the present day. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of the young.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a history of the British Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of the young.

4. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a history of the French Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of the young.

5. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a history of the Spanish Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of the young.

6. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a history of the Portuguese Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of the young.

7. The seventh part of the book is devoted to a history of the Dutch Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of the young.

8. The eighth part of the book is devoted to a history of the Russian Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of the young.

9. The ninth part of the book is devoted to a history of the Ottoman Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of the young.

10. The tenth part of the book is devoted to a history of the Mughal Empire, from the first settlement to the present day. It is written in a simple and plain style, and is intended for the use of the young.



there was a Peripatetic Club that took its daunder "in the public green and on return between eight and nine turned in at an herb alehouse nearly opposite the turnstile, which led into the park from the upper end of the Saltmarket, to hold a 'liquidation' court. The favourite potation was a tankard of hot herb ale or a *baurie*, compounded of half a mutchkin of rum, hot water, and sugar in a quart mug." To the presence of the cows the golfers owed also the convenience of the herd's house as a place for leaving their clubs. It stood somewhere about midway between the entrance and the Monument (erected 1806). A consideration was given to the herd, which, says "Senex," some saved by taking their clubs home with them. In 1792 the Club petitioned the Town Council to build a "Golfer's Depot" in place of the herd's house, to which the Council agreed for a rent on a fifteen years' lease. It was not a lordly pile, for the cost was not to exceed £250.

The daily washing that proved so fertile of interest to the English visitor was neither "edifeein' nor divertin'" to the golfer. To mistress and maid it must have proved a mighty boon to get out into the clear by the rolling river, free from the unsavoury close and the weary load of the water stoups from the town wells. Early in the seventeenth century the Washing-house was in full swing. As long as Cam-lachie Burn remained unpolluted the Castle Boins, which faced it a little to the east of the site of the English chapel, served as public lavatory. It was turned, however, into a popular changehouse when the

washers shifted to Arns, or Alder Tree, Well (1777), on the banks of the Clyde, and not far east of the Humane Society building. Near this spot was said to be the scene of Watt's sudden inspiration of the separate condenser. Strang says that along the river bank at this point might be seen a hundred black pots over as many fires, beside which stood the *boins* in which the sturdy lassies tramped the foaming graith. Washing day made its deep mark on the social life of those times as a mild survival of the ancient custom of leaving the "clarty hallans" and taking to the hill-side for the summer sheelings. A vain bailie, asked in joke on his return from a visit to London, if he had seen the king and been invited to dine, replied, "Of course I saw the king, and, while he was happy to meet me, he was sorry he could not ask me to dinner as her Majesty was thrang wi' a washin'."

Our ancestors were well inured to rubs, both on the green and in real life. Our refined taste in putting greens has made us as sensitive to a blade out of place as to a wink or a smile when holeing out comes. Our forefathers had stronger nerves. Hear how Thomas Mathison in the "Goff" (1743) paints a trying situation:—

Full fifteen club lengths from the hole he lay,  
A wide cart-road before him crossed his way ;  
The deep-cut tracks the intrepid Chief defies ;  
High o'er the road the ball triumphing flies,  
Lights on the green, and scours into the hole :  
Down with it sinks depressed Pygmalion's soul.  
Seized with surprise, the affrighted hero stands,  
And feebly tips the ball with trembling hands ;

The first of these is the fact that the  
 country is a very fertile one, and the  
 soil is very rich. The second is that  
 the climate is very temperate, and the  
 weather is very pleasant. The third is  
 that the people are very friendly and  
 hospitable. The fourth is that the  
 country is very beautiful, and the  
 scenery is very picturesque. The fifth  
 is that the country is very healthy, and  
 the air is very pure. The sixth is  
 that the country is very safe, and the  
 people are very law-abiding. The  
 seventh is that the country is very  
 peaceful, and the people are very  
 contented. The eighth is that the  
 country is very prosperous, and the  
 people are very wealthy. The ninth is  
 that the country is very happy, and the  
 people are very satisfied. The tenth is  
 that the country is very good, and the  
 people are very kind.





The creeping ball its want of force complains,  
A grassy turf the loitering orb detains.  
Surrounding crowds the victor's praise proclaim,  
The echoing shore resounds Castalio's name.

This is the classic bow-wow style of depicting life's humbler pleasures.

The most reliable picture of the Green during the active existence of the Club is that sketched by "Senex." "In 1791 there were houses and places of business on what is now the public Green, and walls bounding a cart road leading to Provost Haugh. In 1806 the water course connected with the Washing House was often so stagnant during the summer months as to become offensive. The banks contiguous to Peat Bog were so rugged and wasted down by springs as to be completely useless. The Laigh Green lay so low, and was so irregular in its surface, that a slight swell in the river or a smart shower laid it under water. The Molendinar and Camlachie Burns ran uncovered through the streets, crossing the Skinners' Green and the Saw Mill." The conditions were greatly improved by 1816. "The Green, as it now stands, contains upwards of 108 acres. The circuit of the gravel walks has been completed, and the houses and intermediate walls" (thatched hovels of the crofter farms and turf walls dividing their riggs of infield) "have been removed; a plentiful supply of water from the Water Companies has superseded the muddy, filthy conduit from the Camlachie Burn. The Peat Bog banks have been drained and turfed; the entries to the Laigh Green



by the Saltmarket and East Clyde Street are rendered spacious by the removal of houses and nuisances. The lime and tan pits, saw mill, thram work, tripe houses, and coal rees at the Skinners' Green have been removed, and the public offices and jail erected near their site; the spacious street in front of them has been raised so as to protect it from the highest flood; the side next the Green is to be bounded by a low parapet wall and railing."

In the absence of historical record on the part of the Club in those days, such contemporary observations as have come down to us are valuable. They help us to actualise the character and condition of play. Thus, "Peter's Letters to His Kinsfolk" (1819) was not only the work of a Glasgow man—John Gibson Lockhart, Scott's biographer—but Peter makes a considerable stay in the city. Lockhart's father was the minister of the fashionable church, St. Andrew's, and lived in St. Andrew's Street, north side of Saltmarket. He had the usual reputation of the Highflyers, a "moderated" enthusiasm and correct propriety, well calculated to produce sermons of the "a' soond" type. Peter says:—"In the neighbourhood of the Nelson Monument we saw several elderly citizens playing at the old Scots game of golf, which is a kind of gigantic variety of billiards, the table being a certain space of the Green, sometimes of many hundred yards in extent; the holes situated here and there at great distances, and the balls, which were made very hard and stuffed with feathers, being swung to and fro in a terrific manner by means of

The first of these was the...  
...the second...  
...the third...  
...the fourth...  
...the fifth...  
...the sixth...  
...the seventh...  
...the eighth...  
...the ninth...  
...the tenth...  
...the eleventh...  
...the twelfth...  
...the thirteenth...  
...the fourteenth...  
...the fifteenth...  
...the sixteenth...  
...the seventeenth...  
...the eighteenth...  
...the nineteenth...  
...the twentieth...  
...the twenty-first...  
...the twenty-second...  
...the twenty-third...  
...the twenty-fourth...  
...the twenty-fifth...  
...the twenty-sixth...  
...the twenty-seventh...  
...the twenty-eighth...  
...the twenty-ninth...  
...the thirtieth...



long queues with elastic shafts—a fine, healthful game, which seems to be a mighty favourite here and at Edinburgh.” Shepherd (“Modern Athens,” 1829), after describing how the game is played on the links of Edinburgh and Leith, tells how the Town Council gave, in 1744, a silver bat to be played for annually by the Company of Golfers, recently established. Grierson (“Delineations of St. Andrews,” 1807) says the Club there was instituted, 1754, in succession to the Archery Club. The last medal on the silver arrow bears date 1751. He adds interesting details as to clubs and balls. The player used four clubs—driver, spoon, putter, iron. The balls ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. diam.) were stuffed with feathers by an iron rod pushed from the shoulder. The work used to be more unhealthy when the rod was applied to the breast. The balls were afterwards boiled. “St. Andrews,” he continues, “uses 300 doz. yearly, exports to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth 60 gross; nine a day made by one man.” The oldest known set of clubs was shown at the Glasgow Exhibition. It was discovered in a boarded-up cupboard at 106 High Street, Hull, along with a paper bearing date 1741. No change in shape was effected till the advent of the bulger head. In the entrance hall at Killermont is shown such an ancient set, by Philp of St. Andrews, and thoughtfully presented by the late John Thomson.

Along with the Silver Club, the Minute Book, commencing 1809, was exhibited, and the late Mr. Colin Dunlop Donald contributed a paper on both to the Regality Club's First Series. The Club has

attached to it twenty-four silver balls, each bearing the name of the winner, who, as at St. Andrews, ranked as Captain. This Centenarian Club bears three marks:—Thistle or Scotch Hall Mark, King's Head for Plate Duty, W.C. and P.C., probably W. & P. Cunningham, Edinburgh goldsmiths, the makers. As it was won for the first time in 1787, it is probably of that date. The trophy was played for in March, April, or May. This, and the fact that the Minute Book has entries for April and May only, except twice in February (1821-26), go to prove that winter or even autumn play was unknown. As much might be inferred from the condition of the Green. "Senex" refers to the long, heavy grass that covered the Laigh Green, and to the necessity for fore caddies to follow the ball. A match was three rounds of the seven holes. The modern eighteen hole course probably arose from the fact that at St. Andrews the prevailing short sequence of a few holes, there nine in number, admitted of the in-play going over the same ground as the out. In Old St. Andrews every green but one is common to out and in play. As courses in those days were taken where nature had made them, and left to her economical upkeep, the most suitable bits of ground were selected. The limited play and the very small number of players allowed of the easy working of the arrangement. A uniform followed naturally on the lines of the old archery clubs, and the exclusive social tone of the players. For we must not for a moment suppose that golf in those days was a game for "the people," who had to take life very









seriously indeed, with neither bawbees nor time to spare for play. The hard-driven craftsman would apply to the links the reasoning of Bailie Nicol Jarvie anent Loch Lomond, that "it was a pity to see sae muckle good corn land wasted." The Glasgow players had to wear a grey jacket, under the penalty of a bottle of rum. As the usual citizen wore a long-skirted coat of brown, and, if occasion required, a large blue cloak, the golfer must have deemed himself sufficiently distinguished from "the vulgar."

The sport of those days was designed mainly for social and political intercourse, and the interests of the all-prevailing spirit of conviviality. It must be borne in mind that, outside of business, men had few or no opportunities for social intercourse. Woman played but a small part in social life. Entertainments in private houses, apart from the great functions of a christening, a marriage, and, above all, a funeral, were almost unknown. Few houses could boast of a sitting room apart from the business of eating and sleeping, and often they were combined in one compartment. The Minute Book bears this out, for the play is mainly the settling of bets made over the flowing bowl. From these bets we get a good notion of the character of the play and the quality of the course. The lowest winning score for the Silver Club was 109 (in 1810), the highest 134 (1828), but the record adds, "an excessive wet day and the grass very long." The best performance in driving is that certified under date 11th April, 1786:—"We, John Dunlop and C.

Corbett, at the request of Matthew Orr, Esq., now in London, attend this day at the Golf House to witness John Gibson strike five teed balls towards the first hole in the green, which done, the day being mild, with little or no wind, we measured the distances as follows—1st ball 182 yards, 2nd 194, 3rd 186, 4th 201, 5th 201. A rising towards the hole, about 140 yards off, prevented running. J. G., asked to strike off from the 1st to the 2nd hole, on nearly a level for 200 yards, when there is a gentle declivity, drove a distance of 222 yards." With the feather ball, and on an absolutely unsophisticated course, this would compare well with the modern mighty doings. Gibson is in the Directory, 1787 and 1789, as "wood merchant at the Great Canal," that is the Dundas basin. Some of the holes must have been very short, for Gibson on another occasion did the first in two, and in the same round he and partner repeated the feat at the fourth. On 19th April, 1809, Colonel Corbett, playing from the sixth across to the first, runs his ball in at one—"Go thou and do likewise." The rules of play are those of the Edinburgh Honourable Company, and substantially agree with modern usage. Every member must play or lay a bet under a forfeit of a bottle of rum, which meant 8s. In 1825 champagne takes the place of punch as the salve of honour. Matches were laid at the Club dinners, and the results were open to general speculation. Sometimes it was a fair question of skill, as this on 22nd April, 1809—"MacCulloch v. Peterkin, 21 holes" (full course), "2s. 6d. on each hole







and 5s. on the round, the former to be allowed 1 every 2 holes and decide when he begins to take that advantage." Or these again—"Five guineas and a bottle of rum against a drive from the monument to the trees beyond the farthest up hole, tee there and return drive" (May, 1810). "Captain Grant bets that Mr. J. Towers does not drive the ball once out of four beyond the trees from the Humane Society House and hole out in two" (1816). A favourite bet is where the challenger undertakes to play the challenged with one hand. The following extracts show the bets ranging from politics to prize-fighting through various facetious risks:—"May, 1809, Marshall *v.* Craigie, that the latter breaks a club in a match with Adamson; Marshall lost. May 1814, Colonel Corbett loses to MacCulloch in regard to his (the Colonel's) being more tipsy than any other in the company. Twenty guineas to ten laid that Mollineaux shall beat Fuller on a battle between them—no battle, no forfeit. February, 1821, Major Mackay bets that his toast will be the best of the whole. Lindsay lays a bottle against. When the toast came it was, "To the best of the whole." Here again we have the high jinks of these days of tomfoolery:—"Dalgleish five guineas *v.* Macinroy that A. S. D. goes in a kilt and top boots from the Humane Society House to the Cross in daylight, and appears in same costume at next meeting; five pounds to go to the Club." It is delightful to find those makers of Glasgow, with their strong heads and good digestion, carrying them gaily through a period that saw the



population of the city double itself, the textile industry created and revolutionised to the ruin of the hand-loom weaver, and the longest and greatest war of modern times carried to a successful issue.

Who were those citizens in powder and queue, in gaudy waistcoats hung deep over portly paunches, in silver buckles and tights, who thus jovially wedded the *utile* to the *dulce*? Jones' Directory of 1787, second in point of time, gives the list:—Captain Clark, president; John Hamilton, William Cross, William Bogle, Matthew Orr, James Black, Captain D. Shanks, Cun. Corbett, James Spreull, Captain Peters, William Clark, Thomas Hopkirk, James Murdoch, jun., William Bogle, jun., Peter Craigie, Charles Grierson, James Stirling, George Hamilton, John Struthers, Major Campbell, James Muir, Laurence Craigie, secretary. In the Minute Book list for 1789 five of these names disappear, but ten new ones take their place. In the list of Captains it will be observed that the names after the gap 1794-1809 are fresh ones:—

1787, Capt. Jas. Clark, 83rd Reg.	1809, Robert Watson
1788, Laurence Craigie.	1810, J. Maculloch.
1789, W. Bogle, yr.	1814, Jas. Corbett, yr.
1790, Cun. Corbett.	1815, David Lillie,
1791, W. Cross.	1816, Alex. Grant, sen.
1792, James Spreull.	1817, Arch. Bogle.
1793, John Hamilton.	1818, Ch. Macintosh.
1794, Jas. Muir.	

The Minute Book supplies lists of new members for subsequent years.

Mr. Donald in his "Regality" article rightly says that these men represented the bluest blood of Glasgow. Still there are notable omissions. The



The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1873. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1875. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1877. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1873. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1875. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1877. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.

Virginia Dons never recovered from the American War smash, which accounts for the absence of the merchant "bosses":—Houston of Elderslie, Speirs, Ritchie, Cunningham, Smith of Jordanhill. Where, however, are the flourishing leaders of new industries—Buchanans, Monteiths, Finlays, Dunlops, MacCauls, or such indispensable public workers as Kirkman Finlay, Gilbert Hamilton, David Dale, Dugald Bannatyne, to select only a few?

The Club seems to have been in a state of suspended animation from 1794 till 1809, the Corunna year, with its triumph of a Glasgow lad, Sir John Moore. This was a period of the greatest strain in the national history—distress at home, a death grapple with the French, with Pitt the silent pilot of the storm. The later period may well be regarded as that in which the game was being taken seriously and not socially and convivially. Merit and not position is the test for the captaincy. Following the example of the Royal and Ancient (1806), the captain now played for his position. The form is still preserved at St. Andrews by the captain-elect playing off a ball.

#### CAPTAINS 1809-28, WITH WINNING SCORE:—

1809, Robert Watson, 110.	1821, John Murray, 114.
1810, J. MacCulloch, 109.	1822, Duncan MacBean, 127.
1814, Jas. Corbett, yr., 124.	1823, J. Cunningham.
1815, David Lillie, 127.	1824, R. A. Mackay.
1816, Alex. Grant, sen., 115.	1825, J. P. MacInroy, 130.
1817, Arch. Bogle, 116.	1826, Andr. Rankin.
1818, Ch. Macintosh, yr., 128.	1827, J. P. MacInroy.
	wet day. 1828, A. B. Seaton, 134.
1819, Th. More, 110.	1829, David Fogo, of Row.
1820, Gilbert Watson.	1835, J. P. MacInroy.

The earliest list of members is that of the 1787 Directory, where we find 22 names. The Minute Book (1789) has 25 names, due to both addition and subtraction. Lists are also given of members for various subsequent years. At no time is the total much above that of the start. To all these sources fall to be added names incidentally noted by "Senex," and Strang in his "Clubs." Thus there are nine of these early members on the "Pig" Club. On the other hand, of the long list of founders of the Exchange (1783), representing the cream of mercantile society, there are not above three golfers traceable. The old Directory gives various lists of public officials, but a glance at them yields a poor result in the search for early golfers. There is not one a magistrate or councillor, or on the management of the Chamber of Commerce, Trades' House, Guildry, or the Merchants' House. Laurence Craigie is on the West India Club. A few lawyers and physicians are to be found, but no clergyman, no member of the College, no bankers, and no schoolmasters, the last having no social status worth regarding in those days.

It is a safe prediction that, a century hence, no member of the Golf Club will care a rush for biographical light on those of us even who are now holding a stiff back over broken records; nevertheless, those forebears of ours have a vital interest for me at least, and I have taken considerable pains to get to know the kenspeckle among them, and here present the results.









One is prepared to find military officers acting the part of the sporting gent, with leisure and inclination predisposing. Why the first captain is military there is no precise telling. He drops out the second year, but five other titled officers follow. Maybe the Club extended its courtesy to the garrison, as indeed we ourselves, decent, peaceful citizens, did, though often shouting what the expectant victims thought should be "war" rather than "fore." Passing over such casuals then as the officers, I take Laurence Craigie, first secretary and second captain. Said to have come from Edinburgh, son of a W.S. there, he appears to have taken to the West India trade in sugar and cotton, the business that flourished on the ruins of the tobacco trade. He was considered one of the handsomest men of his time, "a pretty man also," like the famous Captain Paton, whose name, by the way, is not to be found among the golfers. Craigie was a prominent public man, a Merchant councillor (1792), an ardent Volunteer in the stirring war times, and twice Lord Provost (1800 and 1803). On the first tenure of office he aided in passing the earliest Police Act, for which, in public meeting, he was presented with a piece of plate. Up to this time the Dogberrys and Verges of the city were indeed a feckless folk, Dugald Craturs mostly, clad in a coarse grey overall, with cord round the waist, from which hung a pair of clappers, an unwieldy rung in one hand and a lumbering lantern in the other. I myself have heard even the modern night watchman on his rounds calling, "Four a'clocke and a wet mornin'."

In Volunteering Craigie was equally conspicuous. "On 3rd September, 1803, the Gaelic Club gave a splendid feast to Col. MacAlister on assuming command of the Glasgow Highlanders, which was presided over by Mr. Geo. MacIntosh" (notable man, of whom more anon) "and honoured by the presence of Lord Provost Craigie." The Council in August had voted a stand of colours to the first regiment of Volunteers; in September they voted 500 guineas to equip and present the Grocer Corps with the same. On the outbreak of the deadly grapple with Napoleon in 1803 Glasgow raised nine regiments of Volunteers. Not even the Boer war was entered upon with more enthusiasm. From this time on to Waterloo so frequent were tallow candle displays made that every family used to keep white-iron illumination candlesticks as part of the household gods, ready to be knocked into the window astragals of the casements on the shortest notice.

Cunningham Corbett might well be said to have been one of the fathers of the Club. He belonged to one of the oldest of Glasgow families, holding, as they had done, the lands of Tollcross for over five hundred years. Early in the eighteenth century all East Camlachie belonged to them, but it was sold in 1731 to the well-known Robert Dreghorn. What used to be called Jeanfield, and is now the Eastern Necropolis, was of old the Little Hill of Tollcross on the Corbett lands. Coal tempted many speculators to take up these lands in succession, but the venture came near to ruining most of them—







Walkinshaws, Orrs, and Corbetts themselves. A few wretched collier huts covered the grounds. The present village of Tollcross represents their improved successors. It is the last survival of the fringe of hamlets that girt the city, and, with its quaint row of red-tiled *bien* cottages, still forms the best bit of the human picturesque to be seen within many miles of the city. Ultimately Tollcross was taken up by the Carntyne Dunlops, and its minerals formed the basis of their fortune. Our Corbett, as a citizen of credit and renown, carried on the business of West India merchant and rum importer, as "Corbett, Russell & Co., in the counting-house at the back of his house on the east side of King Street." He rose rapidly in public favour as Bailie of Gorbals, Merchant councillor, and on the boards of the Merchant House and Chamber of Commerce. On the death of his elder brother, James, of Porterfield and in the Directory as of Tollcross (1825), and on his own (1829), the line of the Corbetts became extinct. We have interesting references to this fine old gentleman in his threefold energies of golfer, club man, and Volunteer enthusiast.

Of the Grog Club Strang writes:—"The members were chiefly bachelors, ever ready to throw a quoit against any opponent; and as to a match round the Green at the noble and manly game of golf—which, in these degenerate days" (1856), "is altogether abandoned—there was at least one who had challenged Scotland, and had gained the Silver Club." Could he have been Corbett? "The game continued a



favourite pastime till the improvements (1813) took away all the hazards, without which there is no play. At the period when the Grog Club was meeting, the Golf Club was in its heyday, and some of our first-class citizens were frequently seen with club" (note the bag!) "in hand, following the balls that flew on every side over the then undulating surface. Among the best players were Messrs. Jas. Spreull, Cunn. Corbett, John Craig, Craigie, D. and J. Connell, and the then editor of the *Courier*, Dr. Jas. Macnair." The Corbett brothers were great Club men. Strang has them on both "The Grog" and "The Pig." What he says under this head may be taken as descriptive of the golfer as he disported himself at the 19th hole. The *howff* of the Grog was the "Blackboy," near the Gallowgate Brig. It will be remembered that Glasgow's first great coaching hotel was the Saracen's Head, not far off, and both within an easy walk of the Green. The flowing bowl was a large quaich that circulated as a loving cup in true baronial fashion round the table till its contents were holed out, to the accompaniment of toast and song, bet and banter.

The Pigs again (1798-1807) were an equally "gustative and joyous brotherhood." A figure of its benevolent "genius" hung, at every meeting, from a silver chain round the neck of the preses. "May 9, 1807—Preses fined in a bottle of rum for neglecting to bring the pig." The meetings were held on one night a week, and only during the winter months, when, we may be sure, the golf clubs were





lying idle. On the list of members one recognises these golfers:—Jas. and Cunn. Corbett, Wm. Bogle, Wm. Craig, Laurence Craigie, Jas. Black, Th. Hopkirk, Ch. Stirling, and Campbell Douglas. As the numbers were for some time limited to twenty, golf was well represented. David Connell, a golfer, was long the secretary, and his minutes show Col. Corbett, Craigie, Bogle, and Black, as keen Pittites and political prophets in their bets. These are Strang's reflections on the club, true doubtless in 1856, how much more so now!—"It would be somewhat difficult at the present hour to select out of the wider field of the city's wealth a body at once so influential and so similar in position, or men who could be looked up to as the acknowledged rulers of Glasgow. The days of so limited and united a city aristocracy as prevailed in the middle and at the close of last century (18th), however, are now gone."

The Corbetts, Craigie, and their confrères, golfing and gustatory, were ardent Volunteers at a momentous period in our history, when the nation was stirred as it had never been before. Shortly after the outbreak of the great war (1795), the patriotic citizens received their colours under Col. Corbett. Two years later they numbered 1200, in two battalions. Golf must have gone to the wall amid the bustle of drill. Thus did the *Courier* of 1797 chaff the new type of "hazard":—"At a meeting of the cows of the Green, in common pasture assembled, the bull in the chair, a petition has been drawn up, to be presented by the town-herd, against

the continual parading of Volunteers on one of the best grass plots in Scotland, that has not been ploughed up since the Revolution." The cows were always admitted to the Green on the 5th of June, the day after George III's birthday. In those times the pasture in the Fleshers' Haugh was usually about knee-deep, and therefore a "parlous" place for half-crown feather balls. Cunningham Corbett was the moving spirit in the armed association or "corps of ancients" as they were also known. In 1803 they began drilling in the ground floor of Corbett's Stockwell mansion—surely perilously near his rum puncheons. For a uniform each man was the creation of his own tailor, but time and the table had added to their "admired disorder" on parade. Obesity was perhaps the most prominent feature of this belli-gerent body, of which "Gutty Wilson" of the Grammar School was a remarkable type. The Irish drill sergeant, dressing the ranks on one occasion, exclaimed, "Very well the front, but, holy Moses, what a rear!" Largely drawn from the shopkeeping fraternity, mainly grocers, the irreverent youth christened them the Sugarallie Corps. Blind Alick, the Glasgow Homer, has thus immortalised them:—

We are the Glasgow Volunteers,  
And we do receive no pay;  
Colonel Corbett's our Commander,  
And with him we'll fight our way.  
Here's a health to Colonel Corbett,  
And likewise to all his riflemen;  
For when they do lay down the sword,  
Then every one takes up a pen.









Neither time nor space will admit of adequate presentation of the varied points of interest in the history of Glasgow which the names of the golfing representatives among her citizens suggest. Such adequate treatment would, indeed, involve a long chapter in the city's history. Think of three such names as James Spreull (captain 1792), William Bogle, and Matthew Orr. Few could show a longer pedigree in the city than Spreull. Second son of Bailie Shortridge, he succeeded (1784) to the valuable entailed property known as Spreull's Land (180-6 Trongate), and thereafter assumed the name of Spreull, but continued to be Jemmy Shortridge to his fellow bowlers on the old bowling green, on the site of the modern bazaar. He was City Chamberlain 1798-1824. The Bogles had always been forward in the city. Wm. Bogle, yr., "west side, Queen Street,"—Directory, 1789—was captain in that year. His father, appointed postmaster 1806, was an original member of the Club. Of the clan "Senex" is thus reminiscent:—"At all public meetings, for improvement or amusement, a Bogle was sure to be a leader. Both on the male and the female side they were a handsome, showy family, and set off our pleasure gatherings to great advantage. The Shettleston and Hamilton Farme branches had, especially, the character of being a quick, volatile sort of a clan, all life and spirit, and mightily fond of frolic." The Orrs, again, found scope for their energies in Barrowfield, known as Bridgeton now, Camlachie, Anderston, and Finnieston. Great in their day, the Camlachie coal-pits

lowered their flight. Of the two brothers, John and Matthew, the former was long the much-respected Town Clerk; the latter, an original member of the Club, did not live to follow the ball long, dying in Tobago in 1790. The representative of the family is now Sir Andrew Orr of Harviestoun.

The briefest reference to other members must suffice. John Hamilton of Northpark, and an extensive West India merchant, was son of the minister of the Inner High Church and grandson of the Blackfriars' incumbent. He was five times Lord Provost. Wm. Cross, "merchant, north side of Bell's Wynd" (1789), had for a descendant John Walter Cross, the husband and biographer of George Eliot. The Sugar Association, which first met in the Tontine Tavern (1807), has golfers, Hamilton and Th. Hopkirk, on its list. Hopkirk's office was on "the west side of Queen Street, first flat" (1789). Strang has him on the What-You-Please Club (1805-9):—"Within its magic circle, attracting so many of our gay and gallant citizens, there was ever the best feeling maintained." James Stirling, of Wm. Stirling & Sons, 42 High Street (1789), was connected with the pioneers, and leading firm in the development, of the great calico and turkey-red industries. The name would take some chapters to itself. In the same line of business are such members as Wm. Monteith (1822), of a world-wide firm. James Crum, honorary member (1828), of Walter Crum & Co., "calico printers, warehouse and shop, Gallowgate, No. 12," falls to be added as showing the humble beginnings of three of the most

The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the country and its people. The author describes the various tribes and their customs, and the different parts of the country. He also describes the climate and the natural resources of the country. The second part of the book is devoted to a description of the history of the country. The author describes the various wars and conflicts that have taken place in the country, and the different periods of its history. He also describes the different governments that have ruled the country, and the different laws and customs that have been established. The third part of the book is devoted to a description of the present state of the country. The author describes the different parts of the country, and the different people who live there. He also describes the different industries and occupations of the country, and the different laws and customs that have been established. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a description of the future of the country. The author describes the different plans and proposals for the future of the country, and the different opinions of the people on these matters. He also describes the different hopes and fears of the people for the future of the country.





notable makers of industrial Glasgow. Still another, and perhaps the most interesting of such links with the past, is suggested by the name of John Tennent, a member in 1824. Of all the firms entered in the first Directory of 1783 that of J. & R. Tennent is the only one still standing to-day, and this, not only under the same name, but at the same spot and following the same business. They were maltmen at Drygate Foot as early as 1777, and their Wellpark Brewery stands on the old site in "Craig's Park." Another old brewery, Greenhead, had also a golfing partner, John Struthers, member in 1787, and located in the Gallowgate. At the back of the brewery was a bowling green running down to the green dyke, and here "Senex" played bowls. John was convener of the maltmen in 1764, and was among the first to brew porter in the city. The firm is now Steel, Coulson & Co. But of all these business links, that of the Macintoshes is in many ways the most interesting. George was founder of the chemical industry in Glasgow, and, along with his life-long friend and co-worker, David Dale, a leader in every praiseworthy enterprise. His son Charles, the inventor of the waterproof material from which cloaks called "Mackintosh" are made, was a member (1814) and captain (1818). The story of the Macintoshes reads like a romance.

There remains only to notice very briefly the professional element in the Club, represented by two physicians and two lawyers. That there were so few is significant of much. James Muir is



on the list of members in the 1789 Directory, where he is entered "surgeon, 3rd flat west side, downmost house, Dunlop Street." He was captain in 1794. A confrère of higher rank is Jas. Towers, on the Minute Book of 1789, a professor of Medicine in the College, 1815-20. His son, Wm. Towers-Clark, was long a great Glasgow lawyer (d. 1870). Dr. J. O. Mitchell, writing of the professor, says (1870)—"When College broke up he migrated for summer quarters to the picturesque old cottage which stood till a year or two ago behind Lansdowne Church. Prof. Jardine was his neighbour at Hillhead House." In 1780 summer quarters were advertised at Rotten Row. "Senex" has a good story of the old doctor. Marshall, head book-keeper in the Ship Bank, had the credit of taking an unusually stiff *meridian* on occasion. One day, meeting the doctor in Trongate, he was anxious to secure a specific which should act as a safe disguise. The doctor, tapping him on the shoulder, replied, "Johnny, my man, if you take a glass o' aqua and dinna want onybody to ken o't, just send twa glasses o' rum efter't, and the deil a ane will ever smell the Ferintosh on you." The legal gentlemen members are in the 1789 Directory as "Hill, John, stays with his father, Mr. Jas. Hill, writer and collector to the merchants house, 1st flat corner land east side Stockwell"; and on the Faculty of Procurators, "James MacNair, 3rd flat Jeffry's land, south side Trongate above No. 51." The Hills have a pedigree unique among the burgess families of Scotland. Its living representative, of whom and his



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long line the city has reason to be proud, is Dr. W. H. Hill, Collector to the Merchants' House, as his forebears were. Dr. MacNair, "the first," says "Senex," "of our plain citizens who was honoured with the appellation," was author of a book, and editor of the *Glasgow Courier*, afterwards the *Herald* (1802). Later on he failed as the result of a too sanguine belief in the westward expansion of the New Town. At the beginning of last century the Campbells feued Blythswood. On the western verge of the estate stood Woodside Hill, long after partly under timber. Here MacNair secured the first Blythswood feu, and built on it what "Senex" calls a curious chateau, known as "MacNair's Folly," because on a site so inaccessible. It stood on the plot which forms the centre of Park Circus, while the garden grounds, from the present flagstaff knoll, looked down on Kelvingrove.

These resurrection notes may fitly end with a member, and last captain, James Patrick MacInroy. His father was one of the early feuars of what is now Buchanan Street, and the site of his house was the north-west corner of St. Vincent Place, opposite the Western Club. To the west of the garden ran St. Enoch's Burn, purling its limpid way to the Clyde. In the basement of Messrs. Wylie & Lochhead's one may still see the cast-iron pipes that now hide forever this bit of Glasgow's rural past. "What is now the Western Club," says "Senex," "was a snug corner for hares among the cabbages, and partridges were shot on Gordon Street

by a gentleman still living. Not till 1804 was the northern end of the street and the two transverse ones opened up. When St. George's Church was built (1807), any extension of George Street beyond was never dreamt of. When shops were first attempted in Buchanan Street, it was thought that they would never pay. Who would think of overlooking the thriving, fashionable lounges of Trongate, Glassford and Hutcheson Streets, Candle-riggs, and even Stockwell for such an out-of-the-way place? What a change to all this locality in 1855!" What of the comparison with 1907? The Club ought to be grateful to the living representative of Mr. MacInroy, the present Laird of Lude, for having preserved relics so profoundly interesting to us now as the Silver Club and the Minute Book. Their wider interest, as representing a chapter in the social and economic history of the city, I have endeavoured to sketch.





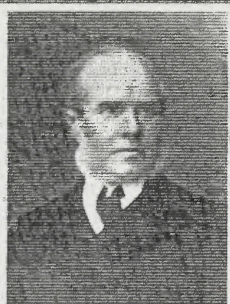




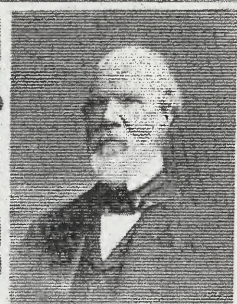
## CHAPTER II

## REJUVENESCENCE

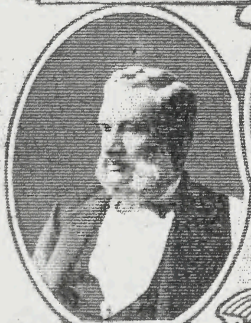
THE old Club is said to have lapsed from 1794 till 1809, when its Minute Book begins as we had it first shown in the Old Glasgow Exhibition of 1894. It is perhaps idle to conjecture why this lapse, and why the longer and more serious "suspended animation" from 1835-70. The earlier period was one of intense excitement over volunteering. As the members were all of the "bluest blood of the city," Tories and Pittites to a man, hard drinkers it is to be feared, and haters of Jacobin-Radicals and Frenchmen, they had other outlets for their energies during those years. To the revival of 1809 must apply the observations of Macdonald in his "Rambles," published 1854. "In former times the Celtic shinty was a favourite pastime, during the winter months, with the juvenility of our city. Of late years it seems to have fallen almost into desuetude. The same may be said of golf, which we remember in our boyhood seeing frequently practised by elderly gentlemen on the Green. There seems, indeed, to be a fashion in recreation as in things of greater moment. Shinty and golf, however, are both exceedingly injurious to



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• 1870-71 •



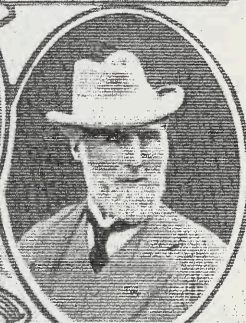
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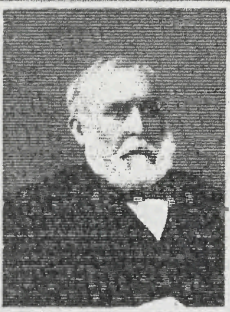
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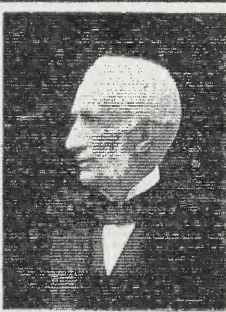
THOS LAMB  
• 1878 •



SIR CHARLES TENNANT  
• 1879 BARY



D.Y. STEWART  
• 1880 •



BAILIE OSBORNE  
• 1881-82 •





in 1791, the year of his death, he had no less than twenty-five hundred volumes of his own collection, and he had also a large number of books belonging to his friends and family. The year of his death was a year of great distress to him, and he was very ill. He died on the 23rd of December, 1791, at the age of 73. He was buried in St. Andrew's Church, Northampton. His wife, Catherine, died in 1793, at the age of 65. She was buried in the same church. The year of his death was a year of great distress to him, and he was very ill. He died on the 23rd of December, 1791, at the age of 73. He was buried in St. Andrew's Church, Northampton. His wife, Catherine, died in 1793, at the age of 65. She was buried in the same church.





the turf" (are agricultural operations in fact, as he thinks), "and, considering the amenities of the Green, it is probable that the fastidious may rejoice in their discontinuance." The longer period of desuetude (1835-70), to use the Rambler's "journallese," marks what I take to be a profound change in the social and industrial conditions of the period. The golf of the "Clubs" had always been very much of a "gentlemanly fogie's" game. It suited admirably Tory lairds, retired "nabobs" and planters, successful lawyers like President Forbes, and a very few "Moderate" clericals like "Jupiter" Carlyle. But the Burgh Act, the Reform Bill, the rise of Dissent, and growing "bienness" of the city merchants, were all working a change. The well-to-do were finding ease and ostentation in setting up country houses, in building and planting, and in field sport. The old pastimes of city life were more and more left to the "wee corks" and the "merchants in a sma' way," who had more than enough to do in making themselves independent, especially during the trying times of the Potato Famine and the Corn Laws. Golf lived on merely in such favoured spots as Edinburgh and St. Andrews, where there was a leisured class that could afford red coats, caddies, half-crown feather balls, heavy bets, and heavier potations. With the turn of the mid-century, the railway, and the improved steam-engine, the high farm rents and the brisker trade began to tell; and hence emerged the modern widespread devotion to outdoor sports, and golf with the rest.





QUEEN'S PARK.—More than a generation of citizens had passed away before anyone thought of resuscitating the game in Glasgow. The rejuvenation of the old Club, a subject of profound interest to us all, is simply told in the Club's Minute Book, the opening pages of which, so far as bearing on the point, will be found in the Appendix to this volume. The inception of the movement was due to the fact that the late Bailies Wilson and Salmon foregathered as early visitors to Prestwick, where the former had a house at the south end of the old links, and was always keen on the game. The handful of pioneers had little choice of public ground in 1870, and the thought, not to say the expense, of private was too novel. The wealthy Prestwick Club, started in the fifties, must have been the first in Scotland, or indeed anywhere else, to secure ground for itself. The Queen's Park was hit upon as the venue of the resuscitated Glasgow Club. The ground had been bought by the City for a South-Side park in 1857. The seller was a very worthy citizen, closely identified with the mid-century progress of Glasgow. Neale Thomson, to draw upon Dr. J. O. Mitchell's "Hundred Men," was a leading man in his day. His grandfather had been one of the first, along with his brother-in-law, James Monteith, to manufacture cotton goods in Scotland. Neale's elder brother had bought Camphill, nucleus of the Langside estate, in 1798, and built and occupied the mansion-house. Business and estate fell to Neale. During the time of dire distress that marked the year 1848, Neale, out



of pure philanthropy, to secure for the poor cheap and sound bread, started what ultimately became the famous Crossmyloof Bakery. From him the City acquired the lands formed into the South-Side Park. It must have been very far out in the clear then, and difficult to reach except by a Langside 'bus. The modern approach had not yet been continued out by Eglinton Street. The old Langside Road passed round by the east side of the Park, and, climbing the hill, where waiting-rooms now occupy the site of the Pathhead farm on the crest, dropped down to the village in the hollow beyond. From this road at its bend the players turned in to the flat ground at the foot of the hill where games were played. It should be noted that no authority was required for play nor rent paid. Not till 1896 did the Corporation get Parliamentary powers to regulate games, golf among the rest, and this indeed was the *causa causans* that took the Club to Blackhill. The Club managed to exist in Queen's Park only by the courtesy of the bowlers, who allowed the use of their house. The struggle amid cricket and football became so acute that, early in 1873, the Ranger of the Park was "to be approached with a view to regulate the use of the space." Shortly before this there had been talk in committee over possible ground at Pollokshields, which came to nothing. Though permission had been granted for the erection of a club-house, the proposal was judiciously hung up, and never took effect. Meanwhile there were incidental "excursions" in the direction of Alexandra Park. The accounts show,







November 8, 1871, "Incidental Expenses" there, 8s., evidently for a prospecting party. It does not turn up again, however, till late in 1873 when two matches are played there, and in January, 1874, a modest sum of £1 8s. is spent on "dressing Green."

We hear no more of the proposal, however, till April, 1873, when a match is played on the Park with Lanark Club. In the accounts there are two items notable as novelties:—"Shoe Black Brigade, for Caddies, Lanark Match, 30s.; Glas. Tram. Co., for 'Bus on 11th, 25s.," showing the limited field and the difficulty of access. The Tramway Company started work in 1872, but not for some time did it come within reach of the Park. The Club began early to court fame in foreign matches. When but a few months old (June, 1870) it teed off against six players from Leith Thistle, and played the return at Leith in the autumn. The annual report says of the visitors:—"A Club equal to any amateurs in the kingdom." The glory of Leith Links had by now gone to Musselburgh, but it was still good enough to rear Ben Sayers. The Club did well by the Leith and Lanark strangers:—"Dinner and Incidental Expenses of Leith Match in Glas., £12 12s.; Francis Watson (noted purveyor in his way and the maker of Glasgow's 'Charing Cross'), for Lanark Match, £14." The Club was noted for its hospitality—so much so that a number of matches with other Clubs fell into abeyance through their inability to reciprocate. As last touch with the Queen's Park, it was the scene of the Annual Meeting and Competition

in March, 1874, ostensibly in view of the dinner which followed, on a Monday, and at 5s. a head, the bowlers' hall being available for such gatherings.

Of the fifteen who responded to the original circular there is not now a survivor connected with the Club. Rev. Dr. Pollock was minister of Kingston Church, South-Side. Mr. Hart has long lived retired in Edinburgh. He was cashier in the National Bank. Mr. J. D. Thomson (of Muir & Thomson, timber merchants), is now living in Ayrshire. Mr. Lees, writer, had charge of the business of the Merchants' House, under Dr. W. H. Hill. He belonged to Kilconquhar, a retired spot which has ever been innocent of golf. Earlsferry and golf may likely have been known to him, but it was much too far off to be in touch, for a lad, with Kilconquhar. Mr. Crombie, agent, City of Glasgow Bank, 174 Argyle Street, a Prestwick golfer, died in 1906. Mr. Franc Gibb Dougal, agent of the Clydesdale Bank in Bridgeton, acted as Treasurer for the Club under Bailie Wilson. Dr. Pollock acted as chairman of the first gathering. The late Mr. John Carrick, City Architect, was much in the confidence of the pioneers, but, having a cautious eye to his official position, remained in the background. His son, Mr. Stuart Carrick, was long an active member of the Club. At the second meeting of 28th January, 1870, at which the Club was formally constituted, some fresh names appear. Of these, Mr. Gordon Smith, a writer, long acted as Secretary to the Club. The early committee meetings were held in his office. He came into touch







as a Prestwick golfer. Another name is that of Mr. Ewing, the well-known sculptor of the George Square "Burns" and other monuments. He was a great friend of Bailies Wilson and Salmon. A more widely-known name is that of the late Charles Tennant, at a later date M.P. and Sir Charles, donor of the cup that bears his name. He had a house in St. Andrews and played there. Latterly, when in Glasgow, he had a run over Alexandra Park occasionally. I have seen him, alert, active, upright, following his ball at a smart pace, sometimes alone, sometimes with Andrew Forgan as partner. At the first annual meeting, March, 1871, much the same names appear. Mr. H. R. Coubrough of Blanefield is a scorer at the first competition. I knew him for a long time as an active member. On this occasion there is the first mention of Dr. A. M. Robertson, who has never severed his long connection with the Club, which lately marked his historic position by making him an honorary member. Though born and brought up in Perth he could have had little to do with golf there, for he came, some time before 1830, to push his fortune in Glasgow with a scant share of worldly advantages.

ALEXANDRA PARK.—For over twenty years was the turf of Alexandra Park wooed in rough fashion by the players of the Club. There had been tentative approaches, with "honourable intentions," off and on during the latter part of 1873, but early in the following year a settlement had been effected. The annual report in April could speak of the engagement

of a professional greenkeeper from Prestwick at £25 a year, raised by voluntary subscription. Great hopes were expressed of improving the course. These were in time more than realised. Ere the connection was finally severed the ground had been completely and pleasantly transformed. The parting reminder of Queen's Park was the payment to the Bowling Club of £10 for the use of their house for 1874 and 1875, with a charge of forty-five shillings in the former year for "dressing the Green." And here, before bidding adieu to the South Side, one or two curious items may be noted from Treasurer Wilson's modest Balance Sheets. The annual revenue and balances show thus:—1871, subscriptions at a guinea, 41, Dr. Bal. £5 17s. 2d.; 1872, subscr. 37, Dr. Bal. £2 2s. 11d.; 1873, subscr. 40, Cr. Bal. £6 5s. 5d.; 1874, subscr. at 10s. 6d., 54, Dr. Bal. £8 1s. 1d.; 1875, sub. 94, Dr. Bal. £66 3s. 8d. (close on £40 had gone in "fittings at Club-house"); 1876, sub.—Annual £66 5s., Life £57 15s., Dr. Bal. £10 0s. 10d. Nothing appears as Box rent till the following year, when it amounts to £4 0s. 10d. Expenditure was on the same careful scale:—('71) wages £18, clubs for strangers' use £8 7s.; ('72) advertising 6s., map of course £2 15s. 6d., use of mower £2; ('73) advert. £1 2s. 3d., mower £1 10s.; ('74) adv. 14s., dressing greens £3 13s.; ('74) wages £24, adv. £2 15s. 3d., Alexandra Park fittings £39 14s.; ('76) wages £36, dressing ground £5 18s., adv., £1 4s. 6d. Such necessary items follow at easy intervals as sand ('77, £9 0s. 11d.); trophies,







prizes ('77, £5 2s.); marking cards ('78); turf ('79, £8 5s. 9d.). Mr. T. Lamb took up the Treasurership in '77. The Auditor, Mr. Franc Gibb Dougal, a well-known figure in his day, in his report on 1875-6, thus reviews and criticises:—"The Treasurer deserves every credit for reducing so large a debt as existed at the beginning of the year" (then ending with March), "but the Auditor would draw the members' attention particularly to the large amount expended upon dinners and the like" (match expenses). "Upwards of £33 has thus been spent during the last two years. Were there more economy in this, it would be more advantageous to the Club. Nothing would then be due the Treasurer, and there would be a respectable sum in the Bank." Such wise caution is at all times needed. But the shade of the old convivial days was still overhead, when the social aspect of such associations bulked more largely than the recreative. The wonder is that so much was done on so little. It is like the early Edinburgh reviewers "cultivating the Muses on a little oatmeal." The record affords us a glimpse of Hercules in his cradle. The Club passed through adolescence to manhood before it left the Alexandra Park.

In the early days one notes that the players were mainly middle-aged men. Possibly the younger ones thought it slow, or football prevailed, or the spirit of sport was but beginning to grow. This old-mannishness, with its consequent easy-going conservatism, conviviality, and exclusiveness, had been a striking characteristic of the not very remote days when

political and church feeling ran high. Before long, however, in the Glasgow Club at least, there sprang up a vigorous race of young players who speedily qualified to toe the line at scratch and make their influence felt on wider fields. The associations of the Alexandra Park, therefore, were those of our school days, of growing skill and growing friendships, and of a wider outlook on the joy of life. The first look of the Park was not attractive. Bought by the City in 1869, when still in the bleak, treeless condition of a Scotch farm, its name came naturally from the recent fact that in 1863 the "Sea-king's daughter from over the sea" was wedded to our future King. The ground lay beyond Dennistoun, about a mile from the nearest houses of the city, and between the Cumbernauld Road and the Monkland Canal. The hill which formed the Park, then the farm lands of Kennyhill, is one of a series that extends as far down the right bank of the river as Scotstoun. These knolls stand out as islands in the great primeval sea of the Glacial Drift, and show on their surface the characteristics of the boulder till, a soil that "greet's a' winter and girms a' simmer." Fortunately the two or three "hungry years" which followed the purchase supplied a band of unemployed who were turned on to the hill. Their labour secured the even surface which so many players did their best to disturb.

Before our tent—flags rather—was pitched on Alexandra Park, the whole of this, the north-eastern outskirts of the old Regality, had passed through a complete transformation. Till the line of

THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
BY  
JOSEPH NEALE  
OF THE BOSTON BAR  
IN TWO VOLUMES  
VOL. II.  
BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY  
J. B. ALLEN, 1827.





George Street and Duke Street was formed, near the close of the 18th century, the only exit from the city in this direction was to follow the Drygate from the Wyndhead, now the head of the High Street. From the foot of the Drygate, where it issues now on Duke Street, the Carntyne Road struck away to the east, while, from about the same place the Ark Lane, by the old road to the left that led to the mill of Wester Craigs, led the traveller to the stately house of Golfhill. Here lived one of the great merchant princes of his day, Alex. Dennistoun (d. 1874). His father had founded the Glasgow Bank which in 1843 was merged in the Union. He it was that built Golfhill House (1802). The Dennistouns were of world-wide repute. By a succession of purchases Alex. Dennistoun formed, in extension of Golfhill, the earliest of our modern residential suburbs, Dennistoun. The first feus were taken in 1861. There is no reason to suppose that the name Golfhill ever had anything to do with golf. Among Dennistoun's purchases was Kennyhill, on which Alexandra Park was formed. The flagstaff that now crowns its summit looked down on the two old-world farms, Wester and Easter Kennyhill. For centuries the land had belonged to old rentallers of the bishops, the Gilhagies. I remember forming one of a party deputed to interview the farmer of Easter Kennyhill in his "toon," lying in the hollow beyond the Park and beside the modern road to Blackhill. We were at our wits' end for an extension of the playing ground, and coveted his broad field, into which many a "slice"



found oblivion, but now bought by the Corporation and added to the Park. I opened the conversation by remarking that here were some nice gentlemen who had come to pay his rent for him. He was asking the modest sum of £50 a year for the field. The remark was lost upon him. He knew neeps better than irony. When we went east to the Park scarce any of the feus within a good distance from it were taken up. Streets and Parade existed mainly on the plan that our Bailie Salmon had sketched for Alex. Dennistoun.

The playing fields ultimately numbered four, and these lay round the base of the hill, so that the course assumed a general horse-shoe shape. Within the upper and eastern end of the loop lay the crest of the hill, from which almost the entire play might be followed. On a big day the scene presented a varied and animated source of interest to the onlookers, of whom, it must be said, there were extremely few. At an annual dinner the then captain, Bailie Osborne, remarked with truth that for six months of the year the Park was virtually unused except by golfers. For the means of access were limited. On the occasion of the first tournament visitors were told that a car left St. Vincent Place every eight minutes, and that certain trains ran from Shields Road, calling at Gallowgate and Bellgrove for the Park; for a number of years the trains did not go beyond Bellgrove. A longish walk from the end of Duke Street, or a shorter one from Park Station, brought one to the Club-house. This humble brick





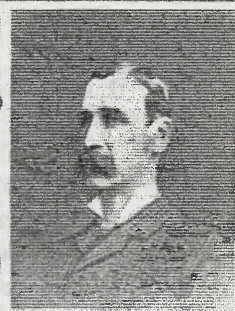
structure still stands, with its back to the canal and its front overlooking the old starting point, which was generally placed so as to require the first drive to cross two roads and an iron fence, in the left end of which lurked a sheep fank that had strong attractions for the duffer. The field on the north side, along by the canal, formed, till the first extension in '79, the entire playing course. This was divided into ten holes. Why that number was chosen no one can tell. To judge by such old greens as Leith, Musselburgh, and St. Andrews, nine holes formed the orthodox course. The old course at St. Andrews is at once seen, even now, to be but one of nine holes doubling back upon itself. Every green does double duty, the only apparent exception being the "burn in," but that is comparatively modern. I can remember when the ground for a good distance up the Swilcan Burn was quite unplayable, the varying tide sprawling over a mass of blown sand covered with reeds. The course at this point is now more than doubled in width. All this goes to show how limited the play was not so long ago, both in number of players and extent of ground.

The record of the changes made on green and house tells the story of the growth of the Club towards manhood. The limited space covered by the original ten holes involved much "warsling back and forrit" amid the war of contending "Fores!" The crucial feature of the original course was the last hole, played from the top of the artificial mound beside the swimming pond, over



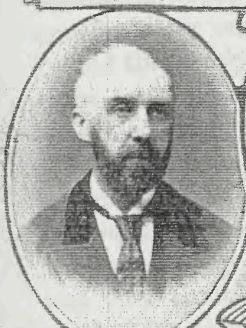


DR. A. M. ROBERTSON  
- 1883 -



DR. JAS. COLVILLE  
- 1884 -

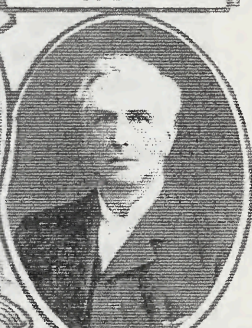
# CAPTAINS



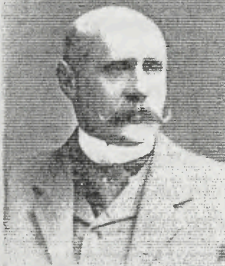
SHERIFF LEES  
1885-86



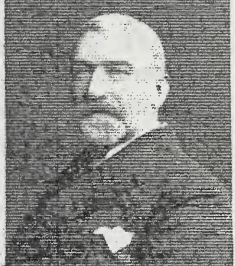
ROBT. DUNDAS  
1887-88-89



DR. JOHN CLARK  
1890-91



JOHN RISK  
1892-93



JAS. R. MOTION  
1894-95





what was then a hideous quarry hole. The prudent took the enemy in flank, but the younger spirits essayed the bolder straight flight. The object was to reach in safety the last green, a tight fit in the angle between the canal wall and a fence. Very rough ground lay in front. The playing field had a surface cold and retentive, as that of the boulder till ever is. In wet seasons a ball from a high flight was sometimes firmly embedded where it fell. Pools of muddy water stood on the low-lying greens, leaving behind them ugly bare patches. For some years little more could be done than to stoically thole. But we get educated into new wants. Turfing round the holes was begun in '75. Shortly after this a practical committee man advised getting a mower for the putting greens, but it was a couple of years before the momentous step was agreed to. The grass in summer was very troublesome, and a *via media* had to be scythed for play (first at mid-summer '77), outside of which hay might be made but not progress. The Autumn Meeting of '84 had to be postponed owing to the grass being too long. After this the whole course was occasionally rolled and cut, while the Corporation at rare intervals indulged in a general liming. The close cropping of sheep, a matter of frequent interest, and the constant tread of players, did more than anything else to produce a uniform green sward. Thousands of tons of sand were scattered liberally, rendering the surface open and friable. Old Tom's panacea, too, for the wounds that assail golfing turf, "a neivefu' o' sawnd," was not forgotten. All these





agencies at work in time left their mark. The fields not so treated, whither later extensions took us, showed in marked contrast. After the autumn frosts set in, the withered stalks of seed-grass stood in grimy tussocks and ragged wisps, around which the sheep with difficulty found a green blade. Still, to the ardent gowfer the Park had its pleasant spots and its pleasant times; and it was no doubt the memory of these that moved Mr. John Thomson to sing:—

Saint Mungo's gowfers, great and sma', come, listen to my sang,  
And if it dinna please ye weel, it winna haud ye lang.  
O' a' the joys this life can gie, the best that I can name  
Comes frae the darling sport we lo'e, the grand auld game.

The Royal Scottish game, the dear auld game;

It cheers the heart in youth or age, our grand auld game.

Our forebears played before us, their red coats aft were seen,  
Their cheery cry of "fore" was heard of auld on Glasgow Green;  
Their siller club, wi' siller ba's, we still hae for a sign,  
They dearly lo'd their gowfin' in the days o' auld lang syne.

We canna boast a bonnie links beside the sounding sea,  
But we hae dune wi' what we hae as mickle as may be;  
Yet in the Park, wha plays wi' skill, he may gang far frae hame,  
And never droop his head before the best that plays the game.

Some think our course is easy, wi' hazards nane ava,  
But we hae mony ferlie things to trap the erring ba'.  
Frien', ye maun play wi' hand and head if ye wad hae a name  
Among the Glasgow gowfers for a guid ane at the game.

We lo'e our native country, like Scotsmen leal and true;  
We honour great folk owre us, as wise men ought to do;  
But still within our heart o' hearts we lo'e that gowfin' green,  
Which a' the pleasures o' the game to us sac aft has gi'en.

Lang, lang may Glasgow flourish, lang may her sons play gowf,  
And banish frae their path o' life a' that is sour and dowf;  
May friendship aye within our hearts bleeze out a kindly flame,  
And mak' us blithe and happy at the grand auld game.



A proposal had been made to take advantage of the Open Championship at Prestwick in September, 1877, and invite the leading men to a prize competition, but, as the course was not then good enough, it was agreed to put off till the following March. It was to be a three days' event—£30 in prizes for professionals, Wilson Cup for amateurs, Prize Competition for members. Mr. F. Y. Henderson was Treasurer at this time, and did much to make the meeting a success. The Minutes say little or nothing about this novel meeting, but fortunately contemporary newspaper records have been preserved. Names well known to golfing fame now figure:—Tom Morris, Willie Park (sen.), Davie Strath, Bob Martin, Bob Ferguson, with, among the freshmen, Fernie and Sayers. The only amateur that ventured against them was Mr. A. M. Ross of the Edinburgh Burgess, still heard of in many a contest. To the public of the West the spectacle was absolutely new, but the day for a gallery was not yet. "There was a fair attendance of spectators." The top scores for the three rounds of 30 holes in all were:—Strath 130, Paxton 133, Fernie 134. The heroes of the amateur day were Messrs. A. W. Smith and W. Fernie. The former, known as "Curl" in the Club, and an old St. Andrews man, was in early days our unapproachable model and mould of form. To quote the newspapers, "Two other gentlemen whose chances were fancied were Mr. A. M. Ross and Mr. W. Doleman." The prominent position held by the latter in the Club's earlier days is well seen in the lists of winners





given in the Appendix. The two rounds to decide first place resulted in a tie for Smith and Fernie in 89 (both 47-42). Another round was played. The fourth green, afterwards known as Tinto, but deserving a worse name, gave amusement to everybody but the players. It stood on the slope immediately below the north-eastern crest of the original Kenny-hill. Always speculative in results, it was unplayable after a spell of March winds. Here is the *Scotsman's* tale of the merry dance:—"Both players in the first place were snugly enough at the hole side in 2. Mr. Smith, playing the odds from some yards on the high side of the hole, had the mortification of seeing the ball dribble away to a dozen yards on the low side. A second attempt to within two feet of the goal resulted in repose still further down the slope than before. With the third effort there was no backsliding, and a 6 resulted. To an opponent such performances were naturally amusing, and now the victim's turn for entertainment came. The antics of the second ball are as devious as those of the first. At last with the eighth try a lodgment was effected, and a total of 9 declared." Smith won the tie in 49 against Fernie's 51. This was the first public appearance of Fernie, then an artisan at St. Andrews. Objection was taken to him on the ground that "at one time he ranked as a professional." On this occasion the captain decided in his favour, "though the judgment was not accepted without a good deal of grumbling." In the Innerleven Open Competition for



Amateurs, a few years later, I myself saw Fernie make his last appearance as an amateur, but there the objection was sustained. Soon after he won the championship.

The professionals had brought out the weakness of the course. In the year following two holes were added, but as the crowd on Saturday afternoons became serious three more holes were got in the field to the east of the flagstaff (1885). The medal round was now made these fifteen, with the first three repeated. The field farther east, then outside the Park, belonged to the farm known as Jean Fram's, or Easter Kennyhill. When in crop it was a source of friction to farmer and players. The sacrifice in those days of even "a gutta made-up" left a twinge of regret. A Haskell would have produced a case of "assault and battery" before surrender. Before the end of the year 1885 a solution of this difficulty of limited space for slicing had been found by annexing the remaining fields in the Park, thus completing at last a round of 18 holes. In the negotiations Bailie Osborne was extremely helpful. Progress was being rapidly made with new greens and tees. To remedy the putting trials of the first tournament Mr. T. Lamb had turfed the Mound hole, and Mr. W. B. Stewart the second. "To encourage the others" these holes are declared to bear forever the names of the donors. They were speedily and completely forgotten in this connection. The course had now reached so near to finality that the holes were christened, and as the names will always have



The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1867. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.



an interest to old players they may be given here:— (1) Pond, (2) Bushes, (3) Mound, (4) Canal, (5) Flagstaff, (6) Tinto, (7) The Tree—marked by an ancient thorn which did not “worrit” long, (8) Jean Fram, (9) Half-way, (10) Haghill, (11) Garden, (12) Bandstand, (13) Kennyhill, (14) Campsie, (15) The Locks, (16) Tinto’s Twin, (17) Hollow, (18) Home. The Committee took the occasion now of trying a second professional competition. It came off in May of 1888. The old annoyance turned up. “The players were in many instances much troubled by the ball refusing to lie.” Old Tom, as was the case with most of the others, was much bothered with the approaches. First place was taken by Willie Campbell in 72, Fernie came next with 76, and then Sayers, Jack Kirkcaldy, Jamie Anderson, and Ben Campbell, all tied at 79 for the third place. Sayers eventually won the tie with 74. An opportunity was given that day of comparing amateur and professional form in the Tennant Cup contest in which two previous winners appeared—Messrs. David Bone and J. R. Motion, the former of whom won in 78, the only score under 80. In 1880 Sir Charles Tennant, not yet knighted, gave the Cup that still bears his name to establish an open amateur championship, at a time when such an opportunity did not exist anywhere.

We are inclined to think that our forefathers had limited views on the score of social comforts. For outdoor sports, such as bowls, curling, and golf, it was enough to have a handy shed for the “graith,” and some hospitable howff for the

flowing bowl and the delights of toast and song. When our players, therefore, migrated from Queen's Park they were satisfied with a corner wherein to bestow their clubs, while on high occasions the roof-tree of the Loudoun Arms, opposite the Cattle Market, was not far off. But very soon the Club outgrew those "little wants." With moderate anticipations of pleasure did the members enter the house. It was left without regret. The eastern portion of the structure was divided into a tool-house for the keeper, and a central space lined with club-boxes, but too limited to admit of anything in the shape of furniture. Refreshments were a weakness to be smuggled in sandwich fashion. Presently, however, a House and Green Committee was appointed, and greater economy in refreshments at matches recommended. Within two years the ever-thoughtful Bailie Wilson was moving the Corporation to grant more room, whereat Mr. Dundas, C.E., invaluable and ready with professional skill in all questions of house accommodation, suggested that the opportunity should now be taken of securing attention on the spot to creature comforts and abolishing the "piece." In all, there were three such extensions of the house, the Corporation charging us  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the cost, a not unprofitable form of municipal enterprise. The dates of these extensions are of interest—'77, '87, '89. Each extension was marked by some additional comfort, on the recommendation of a courageous committee man. On the first occasion Mr. Motion, greatly daring, advised a table and accessories. The second venture broke







new ground—a bar, old clubs and feather balls (the gift of Mr. John Thomson, Andrew Forgan, and others), and the purchase of Simpson and of Hutchison on "Golf," with a recommendation of Clark's book, if to be had under £3. When the large new room was ready a clock was got. Meanwhile the House Committee had energy to spare. As early as '77 the introduction of gas was suggested, but deferred. The same fate befell the question of the telephone in '91. About this time, too, the matter of a house steward was much debated, the workshop now being available for a kitchen, but a compromise was effected by putting a woman in charge. Hitherto the amenities had been sadly to seek. The original box-room was run very much on the lines of a cart-shed. At one stage the committee was moved to order a clearance of unclaimed rubbish. Finally, and to mark the high-water limit of internal comfort, a Smoker, towards the end of '90, induced a full hundred to rally to the memory of the great Sir Walter, patron saint of tobacco.

The committee had, of course, their domestic worries, of a kind not unknown to the managers of clubs that grow, as ours did, as distinguished from those that, under modern laws, begin fully equipped and regulated. The nature of these troubles and how they were overcome may be indicated by brief extracts from the Minutes. In anticipation of recent club legislation, "strict orders are given to the Clubmaster to give refreshments to none but members, or players introduced by members. . . The Clubmaster

was instructed to put a stop to card-playing after 9 o'clock p.m., and generally to discourage such, particularly when golf can be played. The Secretary to be advised of any infringement of this recommendation." After this a threefold partition of duties among house steward, clubmaker (Andrew Forgan, a very worthy man and faithful servant), with workman player and greenkeeper, served to tide us comfortably over the remainder of the tenure of the park.

For a long time play was almost entirely confined to those who had learned their golf on the old-fashioned coast greens. An average of twenty at competitions received special mention. To walk along the street with clubs in hand in those days was to have the greatness of special notice thrust upon one. Outside of a few Scotch towns on the coast, ignorance of the game was profound. I remember an Englishman's curiosity about the subject, and with such men to be curious about the unfamiliar is "bad form." He believed, he told me, that the game was played with sticks, which was distinctly unkind to the art of a Philp, but then he added, "and you have pages to carry them." It was still the day of the dour, long-faced heads on the driver, long, mid, and short spoons. Not till near the end of the century did Mr. Henry Lamb evolve the bulger, and open the door to a crowd of infallible "notions." The wooden putter ruled alone. Irons had broad blades, as if for screw propellers. Lastly, there was the niblick, a Dutch device, apparently designed to







extract balls from nooks in cart ruts. I well remember my first sight of play—Tom Morris in a foursome holing out at the Road hole in St. Andrews. I was yet but a small boy, for Tom did not come back permanently to the “ceetie,” as it was always called, till 1864. I really began in a small way on Bruntsfield, where I saw my first big match. What “they fought each other for I could not well make out,” but old Willie Park was the centre of attraction. The next occasion was a memorable sight, which I could by this time appreciate with the benefit of some acquired skill. It was the historic foursome, the two Morrisises against the two Parks (Willie and his brother Mungo) at North Berwick. The match was saved for the Morrisises just at the very close. I saw Tommy, about to putt on Point Garry, second hole from Home and the finish, enjoy a hasty bite of a juicy pear which a friend handed him. After the match a yacht in the bay took him across the Firth on the call of his young wife’s fatal seizure. Very much by accident I came to learn that golf was played in Glasgow on the Alexandra Park, and thereupon I was united to the sport. A. W. Smith was then in his glory. Vastly impressed was I with a drive I saw him play. He landed his ball on the second green of the original round, on the plateau considerably to the left of the later second green. Mr. Doleman, whose reminiscences go back to our “day of small things,” in responding to his health on the occasion of the presentation of his portrait, and in reply to Dr. Ogilvie’s speech, gave this personal note:—

"He remembered in the fifties seeing a young man playing golf alone in the Fleshers' Haugh, and early in the sixties that young man was joined by a lady, and for a year or two they were to be seen regularly there." The memory of his far-distant Musselburgh, and the terrors of "Pandy," must have been to the narrator overpowering. The incident reminds me of another golfing enthusiast following his ball in the early spring mornings over the wild ground where, at a later date, were to stand the Exhibition and the Art Galleries.

The resuscitated Club early embarked on competitions. The first was held on 25th March, 1871, over the double round (18 holes) of Queen's Park. The trophies were the Captain's medal (W. Rae Arthur, Lord Provost) and the Wilson Handicap. The Lord Provost presided at the dinner in Carrick's Hotel, George Square, at which these honours were presented. The first was won by the only scratch man, score 81. The next two actual scores were 95, so that the novices must have been in the ascendant. With each of these handicapped scorers I have myself played. The one had been reared on Luffness; the other had been at school in St. Andrews. The Spring Meeting of '75 saw in the front places "Curl" Smith, as he was best known, a strong St. Andrews player, and Kenneth, one of the sons of Bailie Wilson. A second prize was gained by Mr. Doleman, and a third by Dr. Robertson. This year was one of unusual activity in the Club. The Salmon Medal Competition was postponed after this summer from June to October.



The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for assimilation and the creation of a new American identity. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of diverse peoples, and that its history is a history of the struggle for equality and the recognition of the rights of all citizens. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of great power, and that its history is a history of the struggle for world peace and the establishment of a new international order. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of great wealth, and that its history is a history of the struggle for economic justice and the redistribution of wealth. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of great influence, and that its history is a history of the struggle for moral leadership and the promotion of human rights. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of great hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better future for all its people. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of great responsibility, and that its history is a history of the struggle for global cooperation and the protection of the planet. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of great potential, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the realization of the American dream. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of great love, and that its history is a history of the struggle for compassion and the building of a more perfect union.



Bailie Wilson gave another medal, to be competed for monthly. To the above trophies others were from time to time added; of these the most important being the Tennant Cup in 1880. This was the first trophy given for open competition among amateurs. All these helped to popularise play, so much so that at the annual meeting in the spring of '78 an average of twenty competitors for the monthly medals is to be noted. Three hundred copies of rules of the game are printed (sold at 3d. each, and revised in '85), and crowding is reported at Spring and Autumn Meetings ('86). To meet this last, players are to be balloted for places at every quarter hour. Soon after this it is proposed to classify competitors. For the Spring Meeting of '89 it is found necessary to engage a clerk and an assistant in charge of the refreshments. At the previous autumn gathering there had been 104 competitors, and for the monthlies of the year an average of 50. Mr. D. Bone had been thrice under 80; Mr. J. R. Motion twice 76. To the trophies had been added the Stewart Cup, to which the donor added handsome prizes annually. In '89 the Garro-way Cup first appears. At the Spring Competition of '90 there were fifteen actual scores under 80. There was the unprecedented number of 151 entries at the competition in the spring, and at the final of the monthlies 104. It took a good deal to daunt the ardour of the enthusiasts of those days, to judge by the reporter's account of a monthly in the winter of '94-'95:—"Sixteen couples essayed to traverse the sheet of ice into which the whole course had been



transformed; but of those thirty-two players only nine handed in their scores." The actual scores thus stoically compiled ranged from 95 to 116 over the three classes.

From its infancy the Club took a keen interest in competitions with other clubs. Bowling and curling had developed this combined sporting and social aspect of the game. From these, too, the early records adopted their mode of reckoning a win by shots, not holes. The vexed question of who is to pay the piper in entertaining on these occasions gave no trouble. The first entry (1871), twelve guineas for Leith match in Glasgow, shows that the small band of victors and vanquished must have had a "good time." When this age of "beer and skittles" was passing away, there is a committee recommendation of "greater economy in the matter of refreshments." The clubs thus encountered, in order of time, form an interesting list—Leith, Lanark, Greenock, King James VI. of Perth, Burgess at Musselburgh, Viewforth at North Berwick, Ardeer, Viewforth at Stirling, Troon, Leven Thistle (lost in a thunderstorm by fifteen holes), St. Nicholas of Prestwick on its old course, and Dumbarton. The last being a young club (in 1891), first-class Glasgow players were excluded. In the nineties interest in these contests seemed to have fallen off very much. Certainly the earlier spirit of enterprise was wanting, or, more probably, directed into other channels. At the luncheon with the Lanark men the genial Bailie Wilson threw out a challenge worthy of an



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 ninety-seventh, the history of the  
 ninety-eighth, the history of the  
 ninety-ninth, the history of the  
 hundredth, the history of the

ancient Roman. The family of Vassie for Lanark was to meet the Wilsons for Glasgow. On each side there were a father and three sons. Unfortunately one of the young Vassies could not appear when the hour of trial came. The Dornoch match of 1891 was a very remarkable one. A team of over a dozen journeyed north, a distance of 261 miles. The adventurers deserve to have their names recorded as pioneers of these our "spacious times" when competitors haste from over the seas to fret their hour with "Shenectadys": — Messrs. Kirk (dead), Adam, D. Bone, Milne (W. L., secretary of the Club, now in South Africa), W. F. Orr, John Thomson (dead), Philp, Porteous, J. L. W. Watt (dead), Storrar (abroad), Gray, Mack, Milne (J.), and Lobban, an inspector of schools. The visit established kindly relations with Dornoch that have now been allowed to drop. The Dornoch folks led the way at a time when the game was unknown north of the Tay, except at such old spots as Montrose and Aberdeen. As a boy I have been over the splendid line of natural links stretching practically all along the shore from Meikle Ferry to Golspie; but at that time golf was undreamt of, and Dornoch was in the charming condition of an unsophisticated Highland burgh.

Outside the special field of play there is little of incident to record. A surprise, for those days, appears in 1871, in the shape of a ladies' club. Their play was, however, restricted to what was soon to be voted "the antiquated" form of putting, a remark made in 1891, when St. Nicholas opened its

new ground and left its old course to the fair sex. This must be surely the earliest instance of a long-hole course for ladies. I remember the remark made by a caddy at the Dyke Hole, St. Andrews, at sight of the novelty of ladies playing, to the effect that he "didna think muckle o' thae gowffin' weemin." Some of these worthies were critical of the fair sex on the links. One grand dame, with a too well-preserved complexion and a rather showy style of get-up, was one day the subject of discussion. A favourable verdict elicited the usual touch of vinegar—"Ay, she's no bad, but, man, a shoor o' rain would mak' an awfu' hash o' her cheeks." The Glasgow Ladies' Club was short-lived. The family of the captain, Bailie Salmon, were mainly its supporters. The Bailie, if not its "only begetter," was the advocate for the project in his committee, where its near arrival was heralded in March, 1877. Matches are reported in the newspapers at intervals through 1887-8-9. At its first annual competition Bailie Wilson gave a verse of a poem he had received, evidently written for the occasion by a young enthusiast. This is the sample:—

Now, ladies all, both short and tall,  
Come to the ball and play;  
Drive sure, be calm, and do your best  
To win the medal for your breast  
And honours of the day:  
The course is three times round and round  
The pleasant green but slippery ground.

There is here the usual poet's licence, for the pleasure was to seek, the course being but six putting holes,







made by the greenkeeper on his own account on the narrow slope lying between the two roads that led to the club-house, and constantly crossed by the long-hole players. This venture need never be quoted as a precedent in the Club, for it had no recognition but its own. The last heard of it is in '83, when the men's committee pays, naturally without effusion, an outstanding debt of twenty-two shillings for a ladies' medal. The Club was under no obligation to discharge this debt. Nearly ten years later (1891) a member of committee raised the ladies' question again, but his effort went no further than a permission to leave cloaks with the house stewardess.

There are incidents which are more intimately connected with the life of the Club than this. One of these has a bearing on its early history. I refer to the Silver Club Trophy. The matter seems to have interested Sir Charles Tennant and Bailie Wilson. The former writes to his friend in February, 1880:—"I am not sure if I told you that I wrote fully to MacInroy of Lude as to our old Silver Golf Club Trophies. He has never noticed my letter, and I fear he may be out of the country. I don't forget the matter, however, and will still try in some way to get them restored to us." It had always been understood that the Club, as reconstituted in 1870, was in the direct line of succession to the early one. Bailie Salmon, at one of the first meetings, suggested that instead of starting a new Club the old one should be resuscitated. The trophy was exhibited in the "Bishop's Palace" at the



KILLERMONT.

Photo. by Mr. A. Washlow.



OPENING DAY, KILLERMONT.

Photo. by Messrs. T. & R. Ashan.



and in the same manner I have found  
many other things which are not  
common to the other two species.  
The first of these is the fact that  
the leaves of the plant are  
always green, and never  
turn yellow or brown.

The second is the fact that the  
plant is always found in the same  
places, and never in other places.  
The third is the fact that the  
plant is always found in the same  
places, and never in other places.

The fourth is the fact that the  
plant is always found in the same  
places, and never in other places.  
The fifth is the fact that the  
plant is always found in the same  
places, and never in other places.  
The sixth is the fact that the  
plant is always found in the same  
places, and never in other places.  
The seventh is the fact that the  
plant is always found in the same  
places, and never in other places.  
The eighth is the fact that the  
plant is always found in the same  
places, and never in other places.  
The ninth is the fact that the  
plant is always found in the same  
places, and never in other places.  
The tenth is the fact that the  
plant is always found in the same  
places, and never in other places.







Jubilee Exhibition of 1888, and on this occasion a committee was appointed to see if it could be restored. Sheriff Lees and Bailies Wilson and Osborne were on the committee.\* The trophy again appeared at the East-End Exhibition of 1891, and, on the opening of Killermont Course in 1904, the members had another look at it. Their interest in the matter is natural and legitimate in those days of a historical conservatism which is altogether admirable.

In these earlier Minutes there are hints of golfing events that were of more than local interest. In '75 Clark's book on Golf appeared, and was secured several years later, on the recommendation of Mr. J. Thomson, who had seen a copy for sale in Edinburgh. About the same time the

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\* The report of the Special Committee on the Trophy (December, 1888) is to the effect that "there was no chance of recovering the club. Its present owner regards it in the light of an heirloom." In connection with this matter, Mr. MacInroy, writing to Mr. Robertson under date 3rd April, 1907, says:—"My father did not die until October, 1878, so it is unfortunate that he was not approached on behalf of the New Club before that date. Further, I assure you that I have not the least recollection of ever receiving a line from Sir Charles Tennant in my life. Had I done so, you may feel certain that his letter would have received an answer of some kind. Prior to your opening correspondence with me, and the requests on various occasions for loan of the Club for Exhibitions both at Edinburgh and Glasgow, so far as my memory serves me, the only application made to me to restore the Silver Club to Glasgow was by the Corporation. I was first asked to give it into their custody—failing this, I was asked if I would sell it—and when replying to this in the negative, I said that at any time, on occasion of golf banquets or otherwise, I would always be glad to lend it."







Club was invited to contribute to a national monument to young Tommy, as he was always called. Needless to say, the Club joined in doing honour to his memory. The next outside event is a circular inviting the Club to send a representative to a meeting called to initiate the Amateur Championship Competition, a contest which has done so much to put the game into line with other national sports. Alongside of this came, in '91, the *Evening Times* Trophy, designed to do for the West what the *Dispatch* of the preceding year had done for the East. We were well represented in the foursomes which decided the winning Club. In the first round Mr. F. G. Tulloch and Mr. Andrew Morrison, for Glasgow, won by a hole against Mr. D. Bone and Mr. James Gibson, representing St. Nicholas. In this round, also, Ardeer, closely connected with us, put out Leith, the runners-up of the first *Dispatch* contest. The late Mr. John Thomson played for Ardeer on this occasion. He and his partner, Mr. Robert Adam, a fine Innerleven amateur, were put out in the third round by Carlton (the brothers Taylor), the first *Dispatch* winners. In the final again appeared, for St. Andrews Thistle, Mr. James Kirk, long distinguished in our Alexandra Park competitions. He and his partner made a brave stand against the powerful Carlton combination. On the result of the meeting the *Citizen* made a significant comment:—"Except on the occasions on which it may chance to be played over a western green, it is not likely ever again to find its way to the West."

The Club could not have attained prosperity so

soon as it did without very careful management. The Captains were men of genuine enthusiasm and active interest in play. The few of them who were Lord Provosts at the time were chosen, doubtless, on official grounds. The Club has very wisely steered clear of the patronage weakness. Early in '75 an eager committee-man raised the question of having patrons, and such names were suggested as the Earl of Glasgow, the Lord Provost, Mr. Alexander Dennistoun (generous donor to the city of five acres of ground, serving to form the fine entrance to Alexandra Park), and Sir C. Tennant. This proposal was fortunately soon dropped in favour of another way of getting at the desired result. Life members were instituted at £5, and of these Messrs. Wilson, Osborne, and Lamb were the first. The ordinary member thought the position not quite compatible with regular play and taking full advantage of the green, otherwise more would have availed themselves of an arrangement so economical. For long the annual subscription was but half a guinea, and there was no entry money.

The first note of anything like a historical interest in the continuity of the Club was the collection of the photos of past Captains, made towards the end of 1890, for which Bailie Wilson gave an album. But the matter was gone about in a haphazard way, the forming of the collection being left to Andrew Forgan, long our Clubmaster. So praiseworthy an idea deserved a better fate. The first working Captain, Bailie Salmon, showed the warmest interest and pride

the first of these was the fact that the United States  
was a new country, and that it was not yet settled.  
The second was the fact that the United States  
was a new country, and that it was not yet settled.  
The third was the fact that the United States  
was a new country, and that it was not yet settled.  
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was a new country, and that it was not yet settled.  
The tenth was the fact that the United States  
was a new country, and that it was not yet settled.  
The eleventh was the fact that the United States  
was a new country, and that it was not yet settled.  
The twelfth was the fact that the United States  
was a new country, and that it was not yet settled.  
The thirteenth was the fact that the United States  
was a new country, and that it was not yet settled.  
The fourteenth was the fact that the United States  
was a new country, and that it was not yet settled.  
The fifteenth was the fact that the United States  
was a new country, and that it was not yet settled.  
The sixteenth was the fact that the United States  
was a new country, and that it was not yet settled.  
The seventeenth was the fact that the United States  
was a new country, and that it was not yet settled.  
The eighteenth was the fact that the United States  
was a new country, and that it was not yet settled.  
The nineteenth was the fact that the United States  
was a new country, and that it was not yet settled.  
The twentieth was the fact that the United States  
was a new country, and that it was not yet settled.





in what he had done so much to bring into being. Born in 1805, he came too late to the game for distinction; but he made up for this in zeal. He confessed that it was for others, more especially young men in town without a healthy hobby, that he worked. On the occasion of a Club dinner, at which he was present, he circulated a golfing song, full of the fire of the situation. It was sung to the tune of "Corn Rigs" by a musical member present:—

While most, the guid o' life who'd eek,  
 Seek but to eek their coffers,  
 We on the links that guid would seek,  
 Where golfers meet wi' golfers;  
 For surely drear that life maun be  
 That takes fra gowd its measure,  
 And leaves unkent, on hill and lea,  
 Sweet nature's nobler treasure.

*Chorus*—For golfin' is o' games the king,  
 And sae we sing about it:  
 O' games the king, and sae we sing—  
 What can they sing who doubt it?

Watch on the links yon game! a scratch—  
 Nae handicap maun share it;  
 They're paired! and ilk will meet his match,  
 And only win by merit.  
 They start! on high the "Drivers" swing  
 The ba's! ilk after ither,  
 Huzza! like arrows on the wing  
 They're aff—but see ye whither?

The others follow pair by pair,  
 As numbered, in succession;  
 Coats, blue, red, green, till round the links  
 They haste, in gay procession.



Now comes the tug o' golfin' war ;  
They miss, they top, they fluke them :  
Yet oft, when ba's seem maist ajar,  
Into the holes they jouk them.

Just watch you twa ! aul' horned the ane,  
The other but a younker ;  
The young ane's ba' whisks ow'r the whins,  
The auld ane's in the bunker.  
But noo the niblic staun's his frien' ;  
Ae clink—but it's perfection !  
Up flees the ba' and gets the win',  
And wi't the right direction.

The strife gets het, and ilka tool  
Is grasped in due rotation ;  
Ilk player striving to be cool  
And hide his irritation.  
The "Driver's" ta'en to sweep the links ;  
The "Cleek" for shorter goal aye ;  
The "Spoon" to lift the ba' frae binks ;  
The "Putter" for the holie.

And sae, my lands, as years gae roun',  
May we, should fortune wrangle,  
Obtain a lift frae kindly "Spoon"  
Or "Iron," should whins entangle.  
Or if at times ane miss a foot—  
May he fa' teed and ready !  
And get frae "Cleek" a kindly clout  
Ance mair to set him steady !

The scene of this incident was the usual Club "howff" in those early days, the Loudoun Arms, where the members dined together after the annual spring meeting. It was an old-fashioned hotel, planted in Duke Street, by the side of the Old Cumbernauld Road, conveniently for the Cattle Market. It still stands.



The first of these is the fact that the  
 line of the road is not straight but  
 curves round the hill. This is due to  
 the fact that the road was built by  
 the Romans and they were not  
 afraid to build a road which was  
 not straight. The second fact is  
 that the road is built on a hill  
 which is not very high. This is  
 because the Romans were not  
 afraid to build a road which was  
 not straight. The third fact is  
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### THE HISTORY OF THE

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This dinner custom, in time and place, followed the lines of the usual adjournment from the ice to the village inn, there to rehearse the humours of the day over toasts and stiff tumblers. By and by the Club found it necessary, owing to the poor attendance, to hold the dinner on an evening independent of the meeting. A shift, too, was made westwards to the Bath, or the Grand Hotel. The "smoker" came later, with the accession of young men. The first was held in the Alexandra Park Club-house in 1890. The entertainment at these dinners was in no way ambitious, but it was the hearty outcome of the occasion. I was once myself moved to recite the charms of "The Medal Day" on Innerleven links, scene, to many of our members, of pleasant memories.

#### THE MEDAL DAY—A LAY OF THE LINKS.

Blithe Sol comes spankin' up the East,  
Spurrin' along wi' eident haste  
Through rosy clouds ilk reekin' beast  
    In's golden car,  
Drivin' the cauldrie blasts far north,  
An' smoothin' a' the silvery Forth  
    Owre tae Dunbar.

Belive he'll stand owre Largo Bay  
To mak' a glorious Medal Day,  
The brawest men and caddies say,  
    In golfer's life,  
An' shine on canty Leven Links—  
The bonniest golfin' green, methinks,  
    In far-famed Fife.

There soonds the swish o' breakin' wave  
 Owre mossy knowes that gowans pave,  
 While 'bune yer heid ilk laverock brave  
     Rings out his best,  
 Singin', your faintin' heart to cheer  
 When "lies" are bad and bunkers near,  
     An' ye're distrest.

There stalks the crow, on worm intent,  
 The rabbit hirlples owre the bent,  
 The kye look up on face unkent,  
     An' glowers the bull;  
 The pee-weet wheels on glossy wing,  
 The cushie coos, the linties sing  
     To their heart's fill.

There burnies bicker to the sea,  
 The blue bells nod upon the lea,  
 Beneath the wecht o' bumble bee  
     Or butterfly;  
 The turf as blithesome callants tread  
 As e'er you saw swing club round head,  
     Or putter try.

But, see! the clubhouse door is thrang  
 Wi' golfers short and golfers lang,  
 At putting gleg or swiping strang,  
     In sundry guise;  
 But a' wi' hope that weel-tried skill,  
 An' steady nerve and sturdy will  
     Min win the prize.

As bees bizz round their sunny bike  
 The players crowd the tee to strike  
 Their ba's far owre the auld faie dyke,  
     If they can do'd;  
 But some just stotter in the burn,  
 An' shake the duffer's nerve, and turn  
     His heart's bluid.







But noo the hopefu' squad is aff,  
 So I'll just tak in hand my staff,  
 An' dauner wi' the lave and laugh,  
     As I'm no in't ;  
 An' mark wha baffs, wha taps his ba's,  
 Wha bites his lip, wha croosely craws  
     When holes are tint.

For here the Fates are aft unkind,  
 An' sairly try the even mind,  
 An', as in life, bad luck's maligned  
     For every ill—  
 When stimies lie against your odd,  
 And ba's stop short when on the road,  
     In spite o' skill.

But through the green your ill luck ding,  
 Grip fast your club, guide weel your swing,  
 Be up and carry everything,  
     Ye may lie deid !  
 Then what though you min play twa mair,  
 Hole oot, and gar your neebor stare,  
     Ye've got the lead.

But to our wark, and watch the game:  
 Here comes a man o' muckle fame,  
 That fain would think to carry hame  
     The bit o' plate ;  
 He bumps the dyke, or heels his ba' ;  
 He kens his hopes ha'e got a fa',  
     An' curses Fate.

For aye the luck gangs round alike :  
 Wha plays his ba's wi' muckle fike,  
 Or boldly tries a steal, may strike  
     Some stick or stane :  
 Wha drives wi' swanky swipe immense  
 May send his ba' owre railway fence,  
     Nor see't again.

The royal game, like life, 's a fecht  
The lanky loon, or man o' wecht  
That statchers up the brae, sair pecht,  
Or wairdless loafer,  
Be-ledgered cit, or snobbish laird,  
Min mak' his match and be weel-saired  
To play as golfer.

Here writers gleg need a' their skill,  
The sons o' Mars wha build can spill,  
The doctor wise, wha gies the pill  
And pulses feels ;  
Beginners, too, wi' lang coat tails,  
That thrash the turf as if wi' flails,  
The heavy chiefs.

But wha can paint the diverse shapes  
Of golfers' suits and shabby caips,  
The auld red coats wi' riven gapes,  
The knickerbockers,  
The hands weel tanned, or cled in gloves,  
While some ha'e neckties gay as doves,  
An' some white chokers.

But noo the play has gane the round,  
The End Hole's near, whaur crowds are found,  
And hazards frown, and woes surround  
That fearfu' burn—  
The grave o' mony a feckless shot,  
That sadly tells how golfer's lot  
Is whiles to mourn.

Just watch the keen, experienced hand  
Play up, and lie weel aff the sand ;  
Hoo deftly by the pin he'll land  
Himsel' the winner,  
Wi' honours prized abune his wealth,  
And, what is mair, he'll ha'e his health  
Drunk at the dinner.

And when the king was at the point of death, he wrote a letter to the parliament, in which he expressed his great love to them, and his desire that they should continue to be his faithful servants, and that they should not be divided among themselves, but should be united in their loyalty to him, and in their affection to their country.

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Now sunset reddens in the West,  
 On Largo's tiles its glow is cast,  
 And doon the Law the gloamin's past,  
     The day's near done ;  
 But let not then our irons rust  
 Till come again—and soon, we trust—  
     Sic halesome fun.

An ever-present difficulty, especially in the early days of small things, was the question of ways and means, and this fell to the Secretary and Treasurer, generally combined. Here Bailie Wilson was ingenious in devices. In no ways blate, but genial withal, he had approached Sir James Bain for a donation. He was then the Hon. James, Lord Provost. The result was this epistle:—

Better for lads to play at gowff  
 Than sit in public houssie howff ;  
 So winsome Willie, bauld and gash,  
 Altho' I'm raither scant o' cash,  
 Just put me down for five pund five,  
 To help to keep the game alive.

Of course the Treasurer could not do less than try to halve the hole in the like. Though without Wordsworth's "mechanic faculty of verse" to give charm to commonplace things, he does his pedestrian best:—"My dear Mr. Bain (I still love the old name), your poetical effusion has put me to confusion, and what I am to say is the puzzle. I offer you much praise for your very kindly lays, with the gift of five pun' five, to keep the game alive, and the captain of the same to muzzle, whose name is W. W., and is sorry thus to trouble you." As the Club spread its roots abroad,

with its natural growth the matter of finance became more and more important. When the supply of creature comforts in the club-house was introduced, a business of growing extent was set up. Still more responsibilities came with the building and alterations entailed by the expansion of the Club over new greens. Up to the end of '92 all the official work thus arising was done without fee or reward. But a change was imperative, and so it was transferred to the office of a legal member, and there done at a salary of £52 a year. This was the beginning of paid secretaries. Very considerable sums passed, year by year, through the hands of all those gentlemen. The accounts were from the first regularly audited, latterly by a paid accountant, without, I need hardly say, the discovery of any case of malfeasance. It ought also to be said, for the benefit of the coming members who are to enjoy the fruits of the policy, that the abnormally large accounts due to Gailes and Killermont were met by debentures and free loans within the Club.

Human nature is a bundle of inconsistencies. We will readily give sixpence to a man in uniform for touching his cap to us, and feel honoured by the opportunity of dispensing patronage. For the thousand and one services our Club Committee-men do us ungrudgingly we too often return ungenerous criticism. When a man fozzles over what he thinks a bad lie he is sometimes good enough to say that he wished he had the kicking of the Green Committee. The constant care bestowed on rolling, brushing, mowing, and turfing he "passes by as the idle wind that he regards







not." One cannot leave this grumbler, represented in all clubs, without holding the mirror up to him. He was one of a merry party on a golfing holiday, and round by round punctuated his progress with ginnins over bad lies. A wag of the party sketched him on a post-card addressing his ball, well set up on a nice bit of turf. Underneath was graven the bitter wail: "In a hole again; just my dashed luck." Means was found of posting the work of art to his address in Glasgow, and of having it shown to an admiring band in the club-house when in due course it came back to his holiday retreat.

The early committee in the Club was the maid of all work of the young housekeeper. Speedily division of labour took effect in the administrative, financial, social, and judicial aspects. A thankless task was the selection and supervision of servants, with the usual resultant risks; but the most romantic incident was our only burglary, for which the "drink habit" must have been responsible. On a fine morning in April, '93, as one of the early comers to the Park club-house, I found, scattered over the floor of the best room, the fragments of a glass whisky jar, and the odour of its late contents in the air. The house had been burgled over night, and the bar broken into. The thirsty expectants had been in the act of hoisting the barrel out by the opened roof-light, when the slings gave way, the result forming a neat combination of the Tantalus and Sisyphus legends. The Sherlock Holmeses on the spot were baffled. The suspicion went round that some of the "Weary Willies"

who loafed around as expectant caddies had, by this *contretemps*, escaped being "hoist with their own petard."

Success brought with it the usual disabilities. There had been a quite manageable growth of members up to 1880. Thereafter we can trace the various steps taken to control the membership on the one hand, and on the other to meet the increasing use of the green. In 1883 a list of new members was presented for the first time. Two years later the secretary was instructed to keep a book showing all the members and their dates of admission, this being the first note of any regard for the history of the Club. By now it was the rule to exhibit the names of the new members along with those of proposer and seconder. The flowing tide was soon turned to account. At the end of 1885 it is recommended that half a guinea of entry-money be imposed, to meet the increased tear and wear of the green. Two years later it is found that this has not affected the flow, so that admission at a guinea is to be allowed up to 300. In 1886 the Club is free of debt—a rare thing in its history. The October meeting of 1888 brings out 133 competitors, "the greatest in the history of any club." For 1893 the annual subscription is to be raised to a guinea, entry-money to four, and life to ten.





## CHAPTER III

## MATURITY

GAILLES.—The report on 1890 makes this significant statement:—"Another thing has forced itself on the notice of the committee, and that is the pressure on the green on Saturdays. Only two ways of overcoming the difficulty seem possible—either closing the list of members or finding another green. The first is rejected, as there can be no control over outsiders." They had already been giving trouble. In the previous year the committee selected a Club uniform of cap and jacket for members. It was not a success either on æsthetic or other grounds. "The second method the committee have had under their consideration." It happened that at this time a prominent player and member of the Club—Mr. Robert Adam—was stationed in a bank at Irvine, so that the committee had its attention directed thither. At the same time another member suggested that there was what looked like good ground at Garscadden. A small club had been for some time playing at Irvine, composed of local men, captained by the Eglinton factor. It was hoped that this club would allow itself to be merged in the larger and



stronger body. As the *Evening Citizen* put it:—"There can be no doubt of the advantage to the local club, which appears now to be slowly dying of inanition, of a connection with a rich and powerful organisation." I was one of the sub-committee that met with the other party, but he insisted that the two clubs should jointly be known as the Eglinton Golf Club. On this rock the proposal split. Success, as anticipated, would have placed us at Bogside, on ground that had very much to recommend it. The Minutes say nothing of continuing efforts in another direction, but that Gailes was now being looked at is shown from a sentence under 2nd December, 1891—"The Secretary asked to write again to Mr. Turner as to the proposed course." In the Annual Report for 1891 there is a more definite reference to Gailes.

At the annual dinner, in February, '92, the captain, Mr. John Risk, dangled the prospect of the new course before delighted listeners. "Even if the Club did not accede to the arrangement it would be carried out independently, as it was too good a chance to lose." Next month there is in the *Herald* a glowing account of a walk over the ground by an inspecting party. "It is with no immodesty that the committee say the links are in character similar to the 'Royal and Ancient.' There is the same good turf and skilfully placed bunkers; and the ground is not too rough, broken, or high. When it is said that it will make a splendid 'old man's course,' that is not depreciative. No part is so lofty as the old portion of Prestwick, nor yet as uneventful as some parts of Troon. If the





GLASGOW GOLF CLUB  
PLAN OF COURSE  
AT  
GAILES



LENGTHS OF HOLE		
1	250 YARDS	10
2	214	11
3	240	12
4	260	13
5	280	14
6	300	15
7	320	16
8	340	17
9	360	18
10	380	19
11	400	20
12	420	21
13	440	22
14	460	23
15	480	24
16	500	25
17	520	26
18	540	27
19	560	28
20	580	29
21	600	30
22	620	31
23	640	32
24	660	33
25	680	34
26	700	35
27	720	36
28	740	37
29	760	38
30	780	39
31	800	40
32	820	41
33	840	42
34	860	43
35	880	44
36	900	45
37	920	46
38	940	47
39	960	48
40	980	49
41	1000	50
42	1020	51
43	1040	52
44	1060	53
45	1080	54
46	1100	55
47	1120	56
48	1140	57
49	1160	58
50	1180	59
51	1200	60
52	1220	61
53	1240	62
54	1260	63
55	1280	64
56	1300	65
57	1320	66
58	1340	67
59	1360	68
60	1380	69
61	1400	70
62	1420	71
63	1440	72
64	1460	73
65	1480	74
66	1500	75
67	1520	76
68	1540	77
69	1560	78
70	1580	79
71	1600	80
72	1620	81
73	1640	82
74	1660	83
75	1680	84
76	1700	85
77	1720	86
78	1740	87
79	1760	88
80	1780	89
81	1800	90
82	1820	91
83	1840	92
84	1860	93
85	1880	94
86	1900	95
87	1920	96
88	1940	97
89	1960	98
90	1980	99
91	2000	100
92	2020	101
93	2040	102
94	2060	103
95	2080	104
96	2100	105
97	2120	106
98	2140	107
99	2160	108
100	2180	109
101	2200	110
102	2220	111
103	2240	112
104	2260	113
105	2280	114
106	2300	115
107	2320	116
108	2340	117
109	2360	118
110	2380	119
111	2400	120
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114	2460	123
115	2480	124
116	2500	125
117	2520	126
118	2540	127
119	2560	128
120	2580	129
121	2600	130
122	2620	131
123	2640	132
124	2660	133
125	2680	134
126	2700	135
127	2720	136
128	2740	137
129	2760	138
130	2780	139
131	2800	140
132	2820	141
133	2840	142
134	2860	143
135	2880	144
136	2900	145
137	2920	146
138	2940	147
139	2960	148
140	2980	149
141	3000	150
142	3020	151
143	3040	152
144	3060	153
145	3080	154
146	3100	155
147	3120	156
148	3140	157
149	3160	158
150	3180	159
151	3200	160
152	3220	161
153	3240	162
154	3260	163
155	3280	164
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183	3840	192
184	3860	193
185	3880	194
186	3900	195
187	3920	196
188	3940	197
189	3960	198
190	3980	199
191	4000	200
192	4020	201
193	4040	202
194	4060	203
195	4080	204
196	4100	205
197	4120	206
198	4140	207
199	4160	208
200	4180	209
201	4200	210
202	4220	211
203	4240	212
204	4260	213
205	4280	214
206	4300	215
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241	5000	250
242	5020	251
243	5040	252
244	5060	253
245	5080	254
246	5100	255
247	5120	256
248	5140	257
249	5160	258
250	5180	259
251	5200	260
252	5220	261
253	5240	262
254	5260	263
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258	5340	267
259	5360	268
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289	5960	298
290	5980	299
291	6000	300
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293	6040	302
294	6060	303
295	6080	304
296	6100	305
297	6120	306
298	6140	307
299	6160	308
300	6180	309
301	6200	310
302	6220	311
303	6240	312
304	6260	313
305	6280	314
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324	6660	333
325	6680	334
326	6700	335
327	6720	336
328	6740	337
329	6760	338
330	6780	339
331	6800	340
332	6820	341
333	6840	342
334	6860	343
335	6880	344
336	6900	345
337	6920	346
338	6940	347
339	6960	348
340	6980	349
341	7000	350
342	7020	351
343	7040	352
344	7060	353
345	7080	354
346	7100	355
347	7120	356
348	7140	357
349	7160	358
350	7180	359
351	7200	360
352	7220	361
353	7240	362
354	7260	363
355	7280	364
356	7300	365
357	7320	366
358	7340	367
359	7360	368
360	7380	369
361	7400	370
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363	7440	372
364	7460	373
365	7480	374
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386	7900	395
387	7920	396
388	7940	397
389	7960	398
390	7980	399
391	8000	400
392	8020	401
393	8040	402
394	8060	403
395	8080	404
396	8100	405
397	8120	406
398	8140	407
399	8160	408
400	8180	409
401	8200	410

present length of about three miles does not suit the more agile golfer, it can be extended indefinitely" (note young hopeful's vagueness). "Nature would almost seem to have intended it for a golf course, and that fact very much impressed itself upon the committee. Another feature is the number of bunkers, and the manner in which they are placed. The whole course is carpeted with splendid turf, and bad lies are reserved for bad golfers. The green borrows much of its variety from a kind of island in the middle of the course, which is very rough ground. An 85 will be a splendid score for a considerable time. The best way of making a green is to play it, and when that is done the record will be lower." If we make the usual allowance on taking a quantity this is not at all an unfair first-hand estimate. The fact that the play on the opening day gave real pleasure and a genuine surprise to everybody is confirmation enough. The committee had, however, years of thought, and of trouble from many different quarters, before the course attained to its present state of perfection.

The Gailes Course was opened on 19th May, 1892, under an altogether gracious summer sky. It will be well to fix one's impressionist sketch of the conditions then prevailing. A walk through two longish Irvine streets, and along a bit of the Ayr road, brought one on to the first tee. An alternative, discovered by the familiarity that contemns authority, was to head for a bee-line by the railway track to the first green, a hole which, however, was very soon abandoned.







Southwards stretched the ground to Gales Farm in the far distance, and between the Ayr road and the railway line. It lay on two farms, Springbank at the Irvine end and Gales at the east end. The road leading to the rifle range, among the sandhills by the sea, divided the ground into two unequal portions. The nearer to Irvine did not turn out well, and soon there was a strongly expressed desire to secure fresh ground beyond Gales Farm ('95), but nothing ever came of it. Alongside the railway the ground is flat, but the turf on the whole good. An interesting, but probably unnoticed feature here, is the trace, immediately across the line, of another and earlier railway. It may be said to have been the very first railway in the kingdom to carry passengers. In 1812 a horse tram was here laid down between Irvine and Troon. It conveyed enormous crowds to the famous Eglinton Tournament in 1829. The Western Gales club-house now stands on the little that is left of the embankment that carried the novel railway. It is on the Ayr Road side of the Gales field that a pleasantly undulating variety of playing-ground shows itself. Here we found the only blind green, as at first laid out (present fifth), and a charming one it has always proved. Here one has the best view, if in the three or four-up mood to enjoy it. To west the outline of the Goatfell group is ever fascinating in sunshine, shower, or snow. Ailsa, the graceful Fuji-yama of the Clyde, rests high among the fleecy clouds, or glooms loweringly through the scud of a growing south-wester. Between there is at

intervals the smoke-trail of the hurrying steamer amid the foam-flecked sea-horses, or anon the languorous dalliance of the white-winged yacht before the swell of a favouring breeze. To landward rises the encircling sweep of the Ayrshire uplands, and, stealing seawards in the shadow, the Irvine Water as it sweeps round yon green knoll that is crowned with the ruins of Dundonald.

There is a castle in the Wast,  
They ca' it Donal-dinn ;  
There's no a nail in a' its wa's,  
Nor yet an iron pin.

The early engineers of the course made a few mistakes. One of these was to play from this nicely-cupped green boldly into the sahara of sand-hills over towards the Ayr Road. Doubtless a Braid or a Vardon would have, nineteen times out of twenty, dropped a mashie shot on to the coveted green patch concealed amid the billows. Humbler mortals had too often to plough the lonely furrow, and never reach the "rig-end." Their case was something like that of the old farmer making a zig-zag track homewards in the dusk. A neighbour passing greeted him with a friendly "Gettin' hame, Tammas?" "Sometimes," was the significant reply. The sand-hill hole did not last long. But "hope springs eternal." It was resumed for a few months in the winter of 1898-99. The next plan tried, to take the trouble in flank by playing eastwards alongside the Ayr Road, is a vast improvement.







The other mistake was to succumb to the attractions of the easily-handled flat side, by the railway, and make too much of it, to the neglect of the two fine island stretches that lay under bent and scrub down the centre of the course. When the club-house was established at the Gailes end it was possible to put the ground into its present excellent condition. Various changes were made, till, in the early part of 1901, thanks to the perseverance of the committee and the skill of Tulloch, we have arrived at a course which, looked at by any but one off his game, is calculated to afford the maximum of pleasure with the minimum of that unnecessary exertion which is so dear to the young player who loves Alpine climbs, or the plunging into gullies that one has to *peck* his way wearily out of again. Last, but by no means least, the putting greens are all large, well placed, and finely and beautifully turfed. The drought of the summer of 1895 tried them much, for the ground all over tends to the dry side, but wells were sunk and pump and hose set to work.

In due course a lease of the ground was secured. There is no finality in human bargains, and this one brought in its train a peck of troubles to wearied committees. It gave the right of play for nineteen years at a yearly rent of £40, along with that of the making of putting-greens and holes. The reservations were the loose joints in the armour. The tenant retained the sole right of grazing by cattle or sheep, with authority to let the south end, next the farm, for the annual twenty-one days' camp. The

rabbits and other game were also reserved, but that was a matter of minor importance. Within a year this latter right was taken over by the Club and sub-let. The annual report for 1902 had expressed the "hope to have all in our own hands, and to have no more trouble with cattle." But it was not till 1905 that power was finally secured to cut grass and bent, make bunkers, and alter the course, with the result that, for ease of tread, large velvety greens, well-placed hazards, and a nice variety of long and short holes, it would be hard to beat.

The novel excitement, and the comforts of the Eglinton Arms, in Irvine, with a modest restaurant for change, carried us over the first few months, but a wooden house was soon ready, erected at the Ayr roadside, where the first tee and last green were placed. It cost close on £100, and was in time disposed of for £20, after an attempt to get it utilised as a shelter. Its ultimate fate, to become a contractor's bothy for navvies, excited no feeling of regret. Before the end of the year there was a tentative plan for a permanent house, the site at the Gailes or the Irvine end being contingent on a station. With the beginning of '93 application for a station was made. With this request the Company speedily complied. The cost of the house at first contemplated was to be only a modest thousand pounds. At the annual dinner in February, '93, the Captain very cautiously said there was much feeling over a suggested two thousand pounds; but, personally, he thought so expensive a house

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1867. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.

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was not a wise thing. He suggested an iron building, as at Westward Hoe, costing about £600. Under the influence of economy a move was now made to secure the farmer's house. The factor was agreeable, the rent being a trifling matter of £30 or £40. But the farmer was indisposed. With longer dwelling on the subject the probable cost soon rose to £2000. The final plunge was taken early in '94, when at the dinner we were told that permission had now been got to go on with the new house. A feu-duty of £3 18s. 9d. was in due course agreed upon. In October, '94, the house was opened. The official pronouncement on the site was that it would make the green one of the best in the country.

The station was, indeed, an indispensable boon, but the railway company was long in seeing its possibilities. Again and again brave efforts were made to get a workable fare for other days than Saturday. First-class was offered at single fare, but no third—the usual short-sighted policy. The advent of a second club, Western Gailes, in 1896 made a permanent traffic secure.

When the club-house was finished the distinction of a flagstaff on the site was conferred, the gift of the captain, Mr. Robert Brownlee, Jun. The house had been expeditiously erected. Begun in March of 1894, it was finished in September. In due course "the demnition total," in the shape of the bill, was presented, and produced something like consternation. It came to £3251, an excess over the widest conjecture of over £500. It was remitted to a sub-

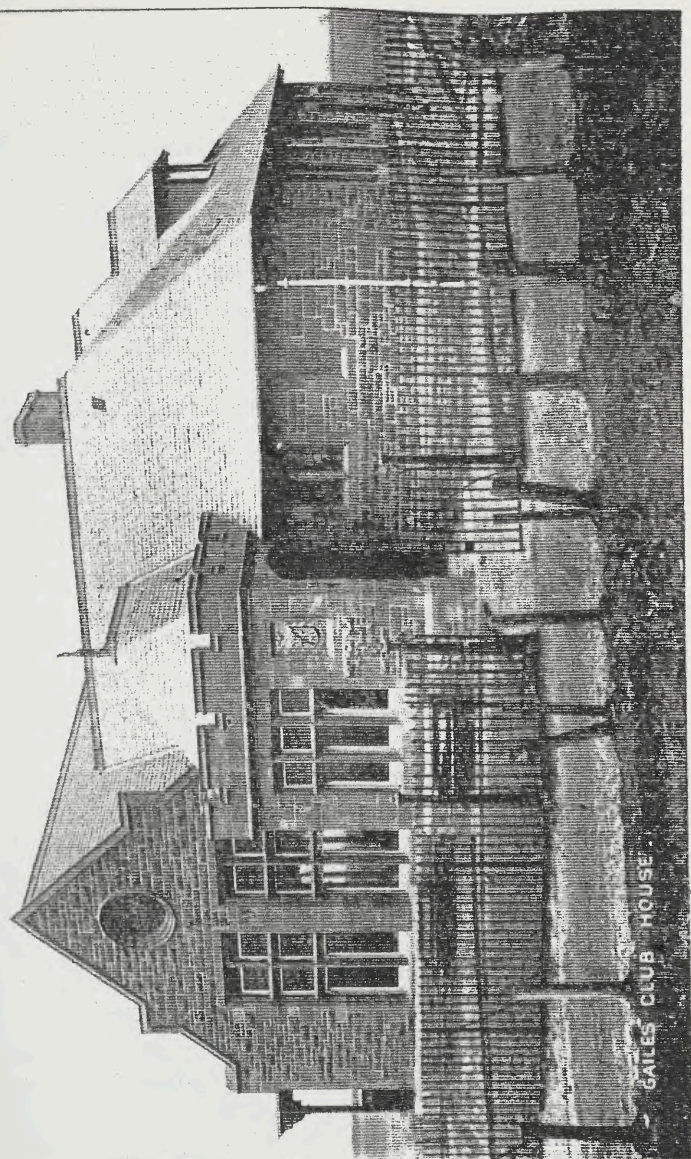


Photo. by Messrs. Gales, Bell & Son.











committee to inquire. The finding was to this effect—"Part of the excess costs due to alterations ordered by the Building Committee, part made by the architect, who thought them necessary, though not sanctioned."

The popularity of Gailes was naturally at its highest point in the early years of discomfort, due to congestion at Alexandra Park. The enthusiasm that marked the opening ceremony was long maintained. The club that did duty for the opening drive had an interest in itself. It was presented to the captain, Mr. John Risk, by Andrew Forgan, our clubmaker. It had the head specially fashioned out of a beech tree that had grown on the estate of Golfhill, and not far from the site of the club-house in Alexandra Park. The green has witnessed many an interesting contest, in which some of the notable front-rank men of the Club have made "all the world" of the third-class "wonder." The year 1895 is pre-eminent for such surprises. In April there came off, on the extended course, a successful professional match, in which Ben Sayers took first place with 151 for the double round, one of them being a 73. In the previous year two club players had done a 77. In 1895 the monthly medal competition began to be held here on a day separate from the Blackhill day. The spring and autumn meetings brought out fields respectively of 75 and 62 couples. Of outside contests the *Times* Trophy of the year was marked by a win in splendid form of the Robbs, *par nobile fratrum*. It is unnecessary to follow into the present century the





lowering of records and the emergence of new ones claiming distinction. The story may close with the note of the portrait that hangs in the clubroom. In 1895 the committee resolved "to present Mr. Doleman with his portrait, in recognition of his ability as a golfer and long service as a playing member." It was presented by Dr. Ogilvie, genial partner in many a friendly match which can never now be renewed. A copy of the portrait was assigned to Gailes Clubhouse. The only parallel to this incident in the history of the Club is the presentation of an illuminated address to Bailie Wilson, which quite inadequately commemorated his unique and invaluable services in "the day of small things."

BLACKHILL.—The last decade of the nineteenth century was, in many respects, the most eventful in the Club's history. A dozen years of incessant work, and the expenditure of a very large sum of money, had made at Alexandra Park a respectable course, conveniently situated to town and playable in a quite bearable fashion. The prevailing hue of middle age that had for a while suffused the membership now gave place to the vivacious colours of a general youthfulness. Till now golf had been regarded as much of an elderly game. This youthful element rapidly spread itself over the coming years. The sincere flattery, too, of imitation on the part of the outside public soon became embarrassing. In '91 there was a growing feeling that relief was needed. There were no more fields on Kennyhill to conquer. The entire open space of the park had been converted from the aspect of a



dreary, grimy surface to a smooth and really beautiful sward. The walks about the hill were growing in popularity, and by and by balls straying out of line, testimony to the acquired youthful dash, were finding themselves in the correspondence columns of the evening papers along with democratic mutterings about the rights of the precious "People." Repeating the experience of the Queen's Park, the Club memorialised, during the summer of '94, the Town Council to take steps to regulate the play. Appeals were also made to outsiders to give way on medal days. The outcome was that the Parks Committee resolved to imitate Edinburgh at its Braids course, and throw open the play at a nominal charge. The Club was to be graciously permitted to continue its play on the ground it had made playable, and indeed presentable to the eye of the spectator, at a rent of £200, including the use of the house. The result of this proposal was the resolution to take twopenny luck with Tom, Dick, and Harry as preferable to this, and diligently look around. Under such influences I contributed to the *Herald* a short sketch of the Club's history—the first that had ever been undertaken—and at the same time published a metrical version of its story, which I had previously given at a Club dinner:—

#### GOLF IN GLASGOW.

In days of yore when Earth was young,  
Nor vexed by grimy miner,  
There flowed a limpid stream along,  
Yclept the Molendinar.





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And here where Mungo, worthy saint,  
Once swayed the sacred crozier,  
Was reared a stately solemn pile,  
When monkish times grew rosier.

Eftsoones beside this stream there rose,  
Without or trick or juggling,  
A humble town, to strangers known  
As nearest place to Ru'glen.  
Hard was its lot until there came  
That blessed weed, tobacco,  
And wealth flowed fast when underground  
Were found the diamonds black-o.

But sports were few in those dull days,  
To lighten honest labour—  
We played at cards or toddy brewed,  
Or sometimes tossed the caber.  
One game there was, but far remote,  
By briny waves resounding,  
On rolling links of flowery turf  
With bunkers big abounding.

We brought the sea to Broomielaw,  
To float Atlantic liner,  
Then why not Scotland's royal game  
To classic Molendinar?  
So now has golf two patron saints,  
St. Mungo and St. Andrew,  
And though from breezy links debarred,  
We have our Alexandra.

Here clubs are swung and holes are won  
With zeal and accents Doric,  
Where grassy slopes hide glacial drift,  
And boulders pre-historic.  
We've had a Smith, and eke a Kirk,  
As steady as a Stoic.  
But still there's room for all to strive  
For record score heroic.

Still chief of heroes let us name  
Our own Grand Old Man,  
Whose eye and hand are ever true,  
The veteran Willie Doleman.  
The shrubs and fences try our skill,  
The greens are stiff to putt on,  
Our ardour makes the nursemaids stare,  
And sometimes frightens mutton.

The gully blasts drive balls astray,  
And force us to be cautious,  
The rain in torrents soaks the course,  
But then we don goloshea.  
The lark has fled from smoke and din,\*  
And left the engine whistle,  
No blackbird pipes on budding spray,  
No lintie seeks the thistle.

But see the glow on Campsie Fells,  
The clouds are rolling o'er us;  
Through city smoke the Cathkin ridge  
Lies green and calm before us.  
Then haste from busy street and desk,  
Take any match that offers,  
Bring out your clubs and tee your balls,  
A glorious game's the golfer's.

The beginning of the movement towards change may be held to date from the autumn competition of '91.

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\* This scarcely does even poetic justice to the bird-life of the Park. The lark's song was the ever-present charm, but in winter the wild duck's cry and the clear whistle of the gray goose, high overhead in flight between Campsies and Cathkins, rang through the still air. With each returning spring a yellow-yite piped, with the perseverance of a third-class player, from a "bonnie brier bus" that overhung the canal. Over the more heavily wooded Killermont no lark's song is heard. The chorus of thrush and blackbird is all-prevailing. That bird-nuisance, the starling, is increasing unduly, but "there min aye be a something."







when 161 entered. "Till 3 p.m. there had been," says the report, "no interval between the players. The numbers had, it was believed, never been equalled in the annals of any other club. At the same time there were almost no spectators. The committee will now again be active over a way of relief." I have shown that Gailes was the first outcome of this activity. Success there stimulated the Club to find another town course, and retain the unique position of having a coast and an inland green. Meantime the house at Alexandra Park was to be retained, but "no more to be spent on the course." The grounds of Kenmuir, at Bishopbriggs, were looked at, but in the autumn of '94 an "official of the Corporation suggested Blackhill." An arrangement with the Corporation could not take immediate effect as the tenants on the two dairy farms on the ground (Blackhill and Smiddy-croft) retained occupancy till Whitsunday, 1896. In the meantime the committee, in the beginning of '95, had made terms with (1) the Caledonian Railway Company for access from Alexandra Park across the canal and railway; (2) the tenants for immediate use of the ground; (3) the Corporation for a lease from May, '96. The change involved a walk of about ten minutes from the old club-house across the canal, then by the bank of the now disreputable Molendinar, where it still braved the light of day, and then through a wicket to the first tee. The hope was held out of the Company giving a station on or near the course, but this never was realised. The tenants agreed to a combined rent, to cover all claims, of £132 till May, 1896, when the

Corporation lease would take effect. This last was to involve complete possession of houses and land at a rent of £160 for each of the two first years; thereafter £175, at same time relieving the Corporation of all burdens of maintenance. At a general meeting in January the matter was put thus:—"Complete possession of the course for two years at £14 a year, thereafter £29." Such rosy tints, usual in forecasts, were based on a grazing rent of £96 a year, and a sublet of Smiddycroft farmhouse. In point of fact the grazing rent fell sometimes as low as £22 10s. However, the change was well worth the risk and a great deal more. The ground was speedily laid off with the best skill the Club could command, and the first ball driven by Captain Motion on the 6th of April of that eventful year '95. At Martinmas, 1896, with the new house in full swing, we were only too glad to bid good-bye to all "the comforts of the Corporation" as we had known them during the period of growing manhood at Alexandra Park.

The Monkland Canal formed always a familiar object to the players in the park, and not unwelcome, as it scarcely formed a hazard, but lent a bit of life and colour to the view. Begun in 1768, it was among the first of Glasgow's great enterprises. Through the skill of James Watt, and the rare enterprise of the Baird family—whose first office by the by was in Spreull's Land—it brought in touch with the city a rich mineral field. But the American war blighted its youth till the great house of William Stirling & Sons bought the whole in 1782, and opened up Stirling







Street through their grounds as an approach to the canal basin at Townhead. They also extended the canal to join the great canal at Port-Dundas. William, grandson of the founder, forms a link with the old Club, for he was a member in 1814. The canal hid away for a space the Molendinar, which had formed the northern march that separated Kennyhill from Blochairn. The trade depression of the late seventies shut up the steel works there, to our satisfaction. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. But Blochairn was another link with the old Club, not only for Kennyhill but for Blackhill, next knoll to the east. Before fire-clay and steel marred the landscape northwards, smiling cornfields led up the slope of Blochairn hill to where the old mansion-house looked down, over its garden and shrubbery, upon the limpid Molendinar. The estate was the Church lands of Provan, stretching eastwards to Bishoploch. In the seventeenth century the Spreulls had lived on Blochairn. They were followed (1752) by Robert Dreghorn, known to every Glasgow antiquarian as "Rob Dragon," more feared than loved. He had a mania for buying up good cornland. The Dennistouns heired his great wealth, and so we find them lairds here next. When Chalmers was a minister in Glasgow (1819-20), his friend, Ch. S. Parker, lived in Blochairn House, and often was the Doctor a welcome guest there. The bank of the canal formed his favourite thinking walk. To the march of progress that swept away the amenities of Blochairn must be added the finishing stroke of the gasworks.

Across the Molendinar to the east lay Provan mill,

farther up the stream, and Blackhill. The Corporation had long owned the mill, but had bought the two farms on the hill, in 1667, from Hamilton of Silvertonhill, heir to the Baillies of Polkemmet, who had "conveyed" the tenandrie of Provan (Church land) at the Reformation. In 1767 the Council, to clear the debt on St. Andrew's Kirk, "roupit" off the whole Silvertonhill purchase. Blackhill was bought back again in 1875, the City paying £320 an acre (and there were 74 of them), more than twice what the City had had to pay a century earlier for the whole Silvertonhill lands.

Though the lands of Blackhill were acquired with a view to a municipal cemetery, which scheme ultimately resolved itself into a gaswork and a people's golf course, they were the scene of much real enjoyment to the members for almost exactly ten years. The name first came into notice in the middle of the eighteenth century, when the great Watt was engaged in engineering a canal to bring the Airdrie coal district into touch with the Clyde. The first design was to bring it down to the Clyde at the Green, but the route was finally fixed to go by Townhead. In this scheme Blackhill played a prominent part (1819-20). The name Blackhill might have been given to almost any of the hills of old that cropped up on this side of the city. It was a prominent mark to us players in Alexandra Park. To avoid the locks on the hill face an engine hauled up the barges in a great carriage, and this formed a curious spectacle unique in its way; but this operation had been abandoned before we left



THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF  
HENRY THE SEVENTH  
OF ENGLAND  
BY  
JAMES HALLAM

IN TWO VOLUMES.  
VOL. I.  
LONDON:  
PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1795.

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REIGN OF  
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Alexandra Park. The foaming water at the locks, the green slopes beyond, the white-washed farmhouse under the gleam of the morning sun when the easterly haar or the grime of Blochairn were absent, all combined to make, if not a thing of beauty, at least a very welcome joy while it lasted. The remains of a hedgerow marked the line of the rustic lane that led to the farm from the Garngad Road. Concealed in the hollow beyond lay the Provanmill Distillery. Oddly, a distillery had of old stood on the site of the Alexandra Park Club-house. Climbing the green slope on which the white farmhouse looked citywards, one reached the long ridge that stretched eastwards to the angle where a branch from Garngad Road joined the Cumbernauld Road. To right, a well-favoured field sloped gently down to the canal bank; to left, it touched Provanmill and the high road. From the summit, or highest point in the course, a splendid drive, to the seventeenth green, could be had in to the hollow, where once flowed a feeder of the Molendinar till the canal cut it off. As the point was the highest near the city, it afforded a magnificent view. The gem of the prospect was the long, gorge-seamed escarpment of the Campsies, crowned by the peak of Earl's Seat. Far to north-west, too, could generally be seen the great Perthshire bens. Grandest of all the view when the rugged brow of Ben Lomond was wreathed in virgin snow, and the air was crisp with the breath of winter. Or, again, in the calm of a June evening take the prospect when, away over the Kilpatrick hills, the eye rested on the

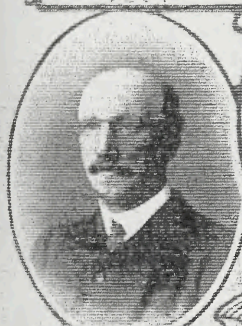




JOHN HAMILTON  
- 1896 -



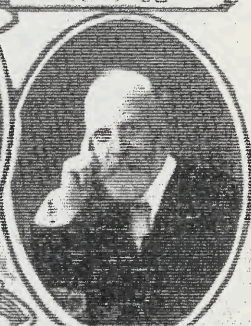
DR. DORGAN  
- 1897-98 -



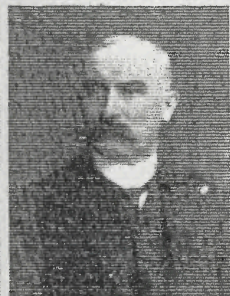
ROW BROWNLEE  
- 1899-1900 -



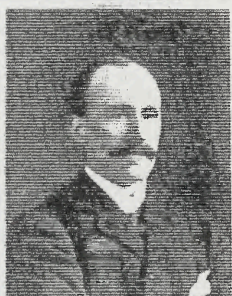
JOHN T. IRVING  
- 1901 -



JAS. R. BROWNLEE  
- 1902-03 -



EDWARD SERVICE  
- 1904-05 -



WM CARNEGIE  
- 1906 -









golden crest of the Ben, or sought the mystic West, where the azure cloudlets floated over the infinite depths of an opaline sea.

The Committee of Management has had no lack of experience in building. At Alexandra Park we had the benefit of the technical skill of Mr. Dundas, an engineer and ex-captain, who managed to combine in the alterations economy with comfort in dealing with the situation. Blackhill was a case of "conversion," and here we had also the guidance of an engineer member, Mr. Bishop, who did wonders in making "auld claes look amaisht as weel's the new." The lofty barn of the farm was converted into a very tolerable baronial hall, with many of its old-fashioned disabilities of promiscuous eating, drinking, and fighting battles o'er again. Till we reached Killermont there had been always too much of the "free and easy" in ministering to creature comforts. The house was ready for the autumn meeting of 1896. For not much more than the £150 which the Corporation gave for the Alexandra Park fittings the new house was made "bien" and tidy, a triumph of good management.

There is nothing exciting to record against the tenure of Blackhill. The tale is one of continued progress in improving the green, the access thereto, and the interest in play. The soil and the general inequality of surface combined with the exhilarating effect of the elevation of the site to place the green in the front rank of inland courses. Round the house and down the slight slope therefrom,



THE HISTORY OF THE

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The first of these was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population. In 1790, the population of the United States was about 3.9 million. By 1800, it had grown to about 4 million. By 1810, it had grown to about 6 million. By 1820, it had grown to about 9 million. By 1830, it had grown to about 12 million. By 1840, it had grown to about 16 million. By 1850, it had grown to about 23 million. By 1860, it had grown to about 31 million. By 1870, it had grown to about 39 million. By 1880, it had grown to about 50 million. By 1890, it had grown to about 63 million. By 1900, it had grown to about 76 million. By 1910, it had grown to about 92 million. By 1920, it had grown to about 106 million. By 1930, it had grown to about 123 million. By 1940, it had grown to about 137 million. By 1950, it had grown to about 152 million. By 1960, it had grown to about 179 million. By 1970, it had grown to about 203 million. By 1980, it had grown to about 226 million. By 1990, it had grown to about 250 million. By 2000, it had grown to about 281 million. By 2010, it had grown to about 312 million. By 2020, it had grown to about 333 million.

in an old haugh of the Molendinar, where lay the first green, continued wet weather told on the going, but draining and use improved matters. The ridges of the old arable portions made a not unpleasing variety of playing surface. The bugbears of sloping putts, so annoying at Alexandra Park, prevailed only at one spot, and here was the one made-up green. Almost half of the greens were nicely guarded by walls, thus making approaches interesting. The short hole was a neatly planned iron shot. At the great professional exhibition it required the exceptional skill of a Taylor to pick a four out of the fire after a spoilt pitch that fell short of the dyke. The turf on the greens was in some cases extremely fine. On the tenth nothing better could be found anywhere than the carpet of grass and small-leaved clover, cropped close by the voles from the neighbouring canal. Naturally, on a total space of fifty acres, the holes could not be worthy of a Braid or a Vardon. The former, on the occasion of the professional contest of 1901, did the fifth or longest hole, along by the distillery, in a marvellous three from a luckily-placed drive, an extra good approach, and a steady putt. The grazing difficulty, such a nuisance at Gailles, had been avoided. Sheep feeding was well encouraged, while a large horse mower was latterly kept busy producing a uniform sward. The machine appeared in 1896, doing occasional duty at Gailles till the latter got its own in 1900. During the winter of 1898-99 the greens were kept out of use, and covered with fifty tons of sand. In spite of all this

there were the precious Iagos, who "are nothing if not critical." The superior person felt quite proud to say, "Oh, I never play at Blackhill." One man told me, going homewards after a quite bearable day, that the course was the very slums of golf. His style, I may say, was very ordinary, but his manner of the acidulated type.

The popularity of the course grew with its merits. The Teachers' Section, formed at an early stage of the tenure, contributed no little to the general signs of life. The first Hole Tournament brought out, in the spring of '97, 182 entries. In the following year a similar contest was started at Gailes. Soon it was found necessary (1902) to ballot for play in three instead of two classes. In 1900, for fourteen competitions, 1284 entered ; at Gailes, 792 for twelve. The play, too, attained a high level. At Alexandra Park it had reached wonderful perfection. The Spring Meeting of April, '93, had made a sensation in the 70 of Mr. J. A. Shaw. Seven threes figured on his card. In the following year the finals were won by Mr. D. Bone with a 72. This standard was maintained at Blackhill, where it was more difficult to reach. In 1902 Mr. Bone won in 72, Mr. James Robb at Gailes in the same number, while the former carried off the Club medal in 71 after a tie with his son Robert. At the Autumn Meeting Mr. George Hutchison brought the record down to 70. But the white stone at Blackhill was the brilliant exhibition game in June, 1901, when the play of a professional quartette, Braid, Herd, Taylor, Kirkcaldy, attracted







over 3000 spectators. Never had there been anything of the kind seen near to any large urban centre. Finally, to mark the revolution of the new century, came the Haskell Ariel to establish a girdle of records round the golfing world. Our Handicap Committee got such a fright (1902) that they barred rubber-cored balls in competitions, an excellent advertisement for the 'cute Yankee. Time and imitation have moderated our expectations. The cored ball is certainly, to date, a far greater success than the coreless apple; but, as Artemus Ward said, "You should never prophesy unless you know." In the summer of '96 Willie Dunn was reported by an American interviewer as saying, in answer to the query as to the prospects of the New World producing an Amateur Champion like Mr. John Ball, the event was not likely for five years, but it would be safer to say ten. As of interest to the general world of golf it remains to be noted that in '96 the members contributed to a testimonial to Tom Morris, and in '98 F. G. Tait, stationed at Maryhill Barracks, was made an honorary member. There is no record that he ever played on the green. In 1900 there is a subscription to his Memorial, preceded by an entry that there had been no "Social" that winter on account of the Boer War.

One cannot part with this story without the passing vision, in the mind's eye, of the procession of the dead and gone—melancholy doubtless, but tempered by the soft evening glow of reminiscence. I have tried to do justice to the begetters and sponsors of the Club. It remains now but to note how and

when they quitted the scene. The outstanding figures were our three Bailies—Wilson, Salmon, and Osborne—with that fine type of a plain, old-fashioned, kindly Scot, Tom Lamb. They had all been Captains of the class enumerated by one of themselves from the chair at the Annual Dinner in '85—four Lord Provosts, four Magistrates, two Councillors, four Clergyman, and five Doctors. Such a retrospect, of course, went back to the earliest times. The first to go was Bailie Salmon. Of his demise I fail to find any note.

In the old Minutes there is much evidence of want of thought, and of somewhat haphazard methods. Thus a casual reference at an annual gathering, preserved in a newspaper cutting, is all there is to tell of when Bailie Wilson departed ('93). He had dropped out of committee work in '80. William Wilson, of Wilson & Mathieson, 42 Glassford Street, Bailie and Preceptor, was the real father of the Club as we now know it. His services to the Club were recognised in an Address presented to him in the year 1880.\* His golf, equally with that of most of the early members, came from Prestwick, where he had a summer residence. To his hospitality I owed my first experience of Prestwick Links over the original course of twelve holes. With the strong swarthy complexion and dark eyes of Burns, and something of his big humanity and homeliness, he was now in the "sable silvered" stage of approaching winter, "frosty, but kindly." He was in the dreadful Crarae accident

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\* See Appendix.







on Loch Fyne, when a large Corporation party was present to witness a monster blast, and I remember him telling me, with a twinkle in his eyes, that he owed his life on that occasion to his consistent practice of keeping his mouth shut, and communicating with the outer world through a safer channel. He apologised, also, at an Annual Dinner, for what he called his cursory remarks by telling us that, having nothing to say, he had naturally taken a long time to say it. He had turned to golf at an age when brilliance was not to be looked for, but his three sons were fine players in the Alexandra Park. His personality impressed me more than did that of any of the others.

Bailie Salmon was born in Glasgow in 1805, and practised there as a well-known architect. His son, Mr. Forrest Salmon, tells me that Bailie Wilson was chiefly instrumental in getting his father to interest himself in golf, doubtless through a common relaxation at Prestwick. "One of the Queen's Park greens," he says, "was situated in the corner of the recreation ground near where Victoria Hospital now stands. My father became very enthusiastic, largely in the interests of the young men, who, he thought, ought to be encouraged in healthy outdoor sports. He was, professionally, closely connected with the Dennistouns of Golfhill, superiors of the lands there, and was the means of the Corporation purchasing the Park." He was at his best in a leisurely old man's foursome where the play was not the first interest. He must have gone soon after '80, but there is no trace of the event in the Minutes. About the same time ('83)

died Mr. Gordon Smith, writer, and first secretary to the Club. He, too, was a Prestwick golfer. Tom Lamb survived his old friend, Bailie Wilson, only a year (he died in '94). Brought up as a lad at Aberlady, he practised on Luffness during the off hours of a long working day as a joiner. The pronounced stoop of the shoulders in an otherwise big frame told of early toil over the bench. As a large contractor in Glasgow his practical skill was of great service in the early building days.

The last of the quartette to go was Bailie Osborne. A resident in Dennistoun, and associated in public life with the other two Bailies, he took to golf with only middle-aged enthusiasm. I see him now, a tall spare man in sober black, with silvered hair, and thin, almost pallid, features, grave in manner, but kindly withal, cautious, of few words, altogether an eminently safe man. On the occasion of his death in 1900 the Minutes say:—"One who did more for the Club than any other man when the Club was in its infancy." He was certainly ever helpful, especially in smoothing over matters concerning additions to the playing fields in the Park, but to show so little discrimination as there is here, is, quite unnecessarily, to do scant justice to Bailie Wilson. Of course one cannot expect uniformity or system in matters which develop themselves as here, but not till '96 was the better way thought of. In that year the Captain, Mr. John Hamilton, died in office. He had not been long enough connected with the Club to show any



The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old, and its history is therefore a history of rapid growth and change. The second fact is that the United States is a large nation. It covers a vast area of land, and its population is one of the largest in the world. The third fact is that the United States is a diverse nation. It is made up of many different peoples, languages, and customs. The fourth fact is that the United States is a powerful nation. It has a strong economy, a powerful military, and a great influence on the world. The fifth fact is that the United States is a free nation. It has a long tradition of freedom and democracy, and it is one of the few nations in the world that has never been conquered.

pronounced individuality. The circumstances, however, were felt to be so tragic and sudden that a memorial entry is made in the Minutes of the event, and a letter of condolence sent to the widow and family.

For the smooth working of the Club the office of secretary is of even more importance than that of captain. I have known every one of them since the reconstitution of the Club in 1870. The last of the unpaid secretaries was Mr. Milne, who resigned the office on leaving for South Africa as an Inspector of Schools in the beginning of '93. Perhaps the exceptional circumstances led to exceptional notice being taken of his services, but the impression one gets, on a reading of the Minutes, is that such zealous and disinterested work done for the Club was appreciated only in the usual Scotch, undemonstrative fashion. These men were all listened to as keen, active players, and as such exercised an influence, not only as officials, but as themselves members.

Of those dead and gone John Thomson was a man of marked individuality. He was secretary for but one year. In truth the office was but ill-suited to him. His was the artistic temperament, and that tends little to the chastened subordination of individuality, in or out of office. He was intense in his golf as in everything he took up—even in the expression of his likes and dislikes, to which artistic natures are prone. He was catholic in his tastes, to the verge of a subdued Bohemianism. Versatile, too, he was, being poet, musician, elocutionist, wit, story-teller, and general good fellow. There were



not many dull moments when he was by. One of his golfing stories remains with me. A group of caddie boys, with the collar off, are brutally frank on each other's play. Says the wit of the party, characterising another, "You a gowfer, man. If ye wur puttin' for gundie, ye wudna gitt a lick o' the paper." With a twinkle, too, he would repeat the self-depreciatory remark of a player, that he was putting like a kittlin'. Anyone who has watched a kitten patting a cork, as if merely for the fun of the thing, will appreciate this visualising of a not infrequent situation on the green. He was an appreciative listener, too. We often came home together from a day at Ardeer, and, as the golfing company whiled away the time over Nap, the suggestion of evil practices to a stranger was sometimes obvious. Like the decent woman who assured her minister she could never have so far forgotten herself as did Mother Eve, for "ye see, I never cared for aiples," Nap had no attractions for me, so I was free to "gang my ain gait." In stepped a plain man, followed in Scotch fashion by the gudewife. Seeing the work on foot, he turned round and whispered, "Tak' care o' yer pootch!" Margit felt the cherished lump somewhere within her ample zone, and replied, "It's aw richt, John." Another story tickled him much. We are all familiar with the middle-aged golfer of fair, round proportions, who, coming late to the game, never gets beyond the persistent, podgy shove, at the expense of a good skin of turf. The trajectory is decidedly flat, but the aim is perfect. A provost, and his equally ponderous partner, much





enjoyed the type of "follow through" that strewed their path with "bad lies." After a short absence I encountered my friend, the provost, on the turf which he tried to adorn. He and his partner, *Arcades ambo*, he told me, were fresh from a fortnight at St. Andrews. "The boys are smart ones there," says he. "Macfoozle and me used to go out for practice sharp after breakfast. One morning some laddies were in front of us, and of course we never minded them. In the act of playing, one looked over his shoulder and sung out, 'Ca' cannie, thair—r!' I well knew that terminal drawl which constant battling with the east wind engenders. The youngster, having now sent off his ball, went on, leaving this Parthian dart—'Ay, ye kin hash awa' noo-o!'" I was grateful to John Thomson for imparting a welcome variation on the too usual talk that marks sport, golf not least. I firmly believe that the greatest study of mankind is man; but I draw the line at listening to the tiresome iteration in train or in smoke-room of every commonplace turn in the game that the narrators are gloating over.

John Thomson is a recognised bard of golf. His "Golf Lyrics" have been collected in a memorial volume, much prized by those who knew him, and mourned the sad fate that laid him low, after a long hopeless battle with insidious disease. In the autumn of '93 he was carried to his long home. Peace be to his ashes! Educated at St. Andrews, he there came under the spell of his twin hobbies, poetising and golf. Who could escape after an autumn sunset seen from

the Eden hole at high water, a lung-filling walk by the East Cliffs in a stirring gale from the sea, or a daunder along the West Sands when the great white horses gleam under the labouring moon, and the weird scream of the sea-mew, the ghostly flit of the snipes, and the moan of the bar, stir the soul to its deepest depths? The earliest piece of his that I have seen is dated from St. Andrews, 1877. The only survival of his muse in the Club cuttings is one of his best pieces, "Tak' tent, ye blithe billies," from the *Evening Times* of November, 1882:—

#### THE AULD GOLFER'S ADVICE.

Tak' tent, ye blithe billies wha drive at the ba',  
And dinna think strength is the hail o't ava ;  
A Samson-like fallow may smash thro' the green,  
The airt o't 's the pairt o't whaur gowfin' is seen.

Yet it's no in the e'e, the arm, or the leg,  
If they work nae as ane ye're no worth a feg ;  
Like clockwork a' bits o' the body maun gang,  
Then strike her, my hearties, she'll mak' the richt sang.

The king o' the body has aye been the heid ;  
If the ruler is bad, but sma' is the speed.  
Gin ye want to be far, and aye to be sure,  
Forget nae, my lads, to think a' in your pow'r.

A pompous professor aince, breaking his club,  
Received frae his caddie this pertinent snub :  
" For Latin and Greek, sir, ye may hae a heid,  
But in playing at gowf it's brains that ye need."

Your young anes think driving will win them the game,  
The auld pawky putter can bring them to shame ;  
Some swear by the iron, or on the cleek lean—  
Play weel wi' them a' ere ye challenge the green.





THE FIRST BOOK OF THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING HENRY THE SEVENTH

IN THE YEAR OF HIS REIGN THE FIRST

THE KING WAS AT THE BATTLE OF BATTLE

AND WAS SLAIN BY THE HAND OF

THE KING OF FRANCE

AND WAS BURIED IN THE CHURCH OF

ST. MARY AT BATTLE

AND WAS BURIED IN THE CHURCH OF

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ST. MARY AT BATTLE

In makin' your matches tak' care what ye do,  
Weel made, they're half won. is a saying that's true ;  
Mind this abune a' as the very best rule —  
Ye're no worth a preen if ye dinna keep cool.

Gang cannily on, let this not be forgot,  
Because then ye have time to study each shot.  
The man in a hurry can never dae weel,  
He'll heel her, or tap her, then a's to the deil.

Wi' clavers and havers ne'er spoil a guid game,  
Much gabbin' while playing will never bring fame ;  
When dune, tak' a drap frae the auld tappit hen,  
And then is the time to fecht battles again.

Gin ye want to keep young, and no' to be auld,  
That your bluid should be warm instead o' deid cauld,  
To be canty and crouse, not dowie and dowf,  
Tak' an auld man's advice by learning tae gowf.

The mention of John Thomson recalls two others gone to their rest—Drs. Ogilvie and Watt. They both appeared after Thomson had slipped out of the golfers' notice. The former was H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools in the West, the latter the minister of Anderston Parish in Glasgow. Unlike in many respects, they agreed in that plethoric habit which they wisely moderated by the healthy open air they loved. Fulness, however, was by no means a characteristic of their swing. Their innate pawkiness, however, told powerfully near the hole. Keeness in the foursome form of the game, which they preferred, was mingled with a prevailing geniality. With wits early sharpened in the air of Aberdeen, they were fine scholars of the type that loves "kittle points," which they debated with shrewd kindliness,

for both were in every way natural and unaffected. They were interesting representatives of a passing type, good story-tellers, ready to give as to take. Nowadays we are all trained to such a fine point that we are desperately afraid to "give ourselves away," and so we reduce conversation to the safe path of commonplace. The end of these lovers of golf was sudden and tragic. I doubt if Dr. Ogilvie's death is mentioned at all in the Minutes; Dr. Watt is merely named. The former was a good friend to the teachers' section of the Club; the latter was an extremely happy speaker, and always a genial and pleasant companion.

Of more recent losses I have to note that of Mr. Daniel Sinclair, known to me for his modest and well-balanced nature as a pupil of my own before he took to golf; and a strong player he soon became. We may safely say that to him, seconded by willing workers, we owe Killermont, for, through good and evil report, he stuck bravely and hopefully to the scheme, and devoted his practical skill and enthusiasm, whole-heartedly, to the launch. He did not live to see the full fruit in the course we now possess, with its inviting stretch of sward, its skilfully-placed bunkers, and its ample breadth of greens. It seemed a hard fate that his young and promising career should find its grave in the Transvaal, in the third continent in which his lot had placed him. Near home to me, too, fell the blow that removed Dr. Dougan from the Club he had captained and worked for, and from the scene that he

The first of these was the establishment of the  
city of Boston in 1630. The second was the  
establishment of the city of New York in 1624.  
The third was the establishment of the city of  
Philadelphia in 1682. The fourth was the  
establishment of the city of London in 1666.  
The fifth was the establishment of the city of  
Paris in 1662. The sixth was the  
establishment of the city of Rome in 1660.  
The seventh was the establishment of the city of  
Vienna in 1684. The eighth was the  
establishment of the city of Constantinople in 1667.  
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Istanbul in 1660. The tenth was the  
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establishment of the city of Cairo in 1669.





lit up with his cheery presence. Surely the elements that make a gentleman and a fast friend were happily mixed in him. Golf was indeed to him the "gentle" art. Every game with him only strengthened the attraction of his genial nature. It is a special pleasure to me to add that he took a warm interest in the work in which it has fallen to me thus to commemorate him. The last talk I had with him touched upon this very subject of my labours. On the day that saw the sudden end of Dr. Dougan, Sir Charles Tennant also passed away. He was at the time of his death the oldest member of the Club, in which he ever took the closest interest. His connection with it will continue to be marked by the annual competition for the cup which bears his name.

KILLERMONT.—Towards the end of 1901 the Corporation of Glasgow commenced operations at the new Gas Works at Provan, and in view of the increasing smoke from there and the Blochairn Works, the Committee thought the time had come to look out for fresh quarters. Kenmure, Garscube, and other places were visited without success. Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Charles Murray kept up the search, and finally lighted on Killermont. Poor Sinclair, in a speech at a dinner before leaving for South Africa, described in his own way how he and Mr. Murray had walked along the other side of the Kelvin one Sunday afternoon, and "viewed" the "Promised Land." Negotiations commenced forthwith, and the Laird (the Rev. J. E. Campbell Colquhoun of Garscadden) was approached.

At first he disliked the idea of converting his beautiful estate into a golf course, but through untiring energy and perseverance on the part of Mr. Sinclair, the son, Mr. A. J. Campbell Colquhoun, was induced to take a kindlier view of the matter, and with an increased rental and a twenty years' lease in prospect, the bargain was closed. One thousand pounds as compensation to the farmer, and four hundred pounds a year rental, with full right to the mansion-house and grounds, were the terms. These figures were higher than the Club had been accustomed to, and it was recognised that unless the members were united and ready to face the situation, there would be a difficulty in carrying matters through. A special general meeting of the Club was called, and it was resolved to ask for a loan from the members free of interest. In a few weeks a fund, amounting to almost £2000, was raised, and at Martinmas, 1903, the compensation was paid over to the farmer, and the Club commenced operations on the new course, which extends over almost one hundred acres of rich old turf. The Captain (Mr. J. R. Brownlie), the Vice-Captain (Mr. Wm. Martin), and the Secretary (Mr. Wm. Carnegie), found it necessary to retire at this time, so the work was placed in the hands of new officials. Mr. Edward Service was appointed Captain, with Mr. Carnegie as Vice-Captain, and Mr. James Robertson took up the duties of Secretary and Treasurer. In December William Gault, the greenkeeper, was brought from Blackhill, and a hard task it was to get the rough ground made smooth, and greens formed, with a



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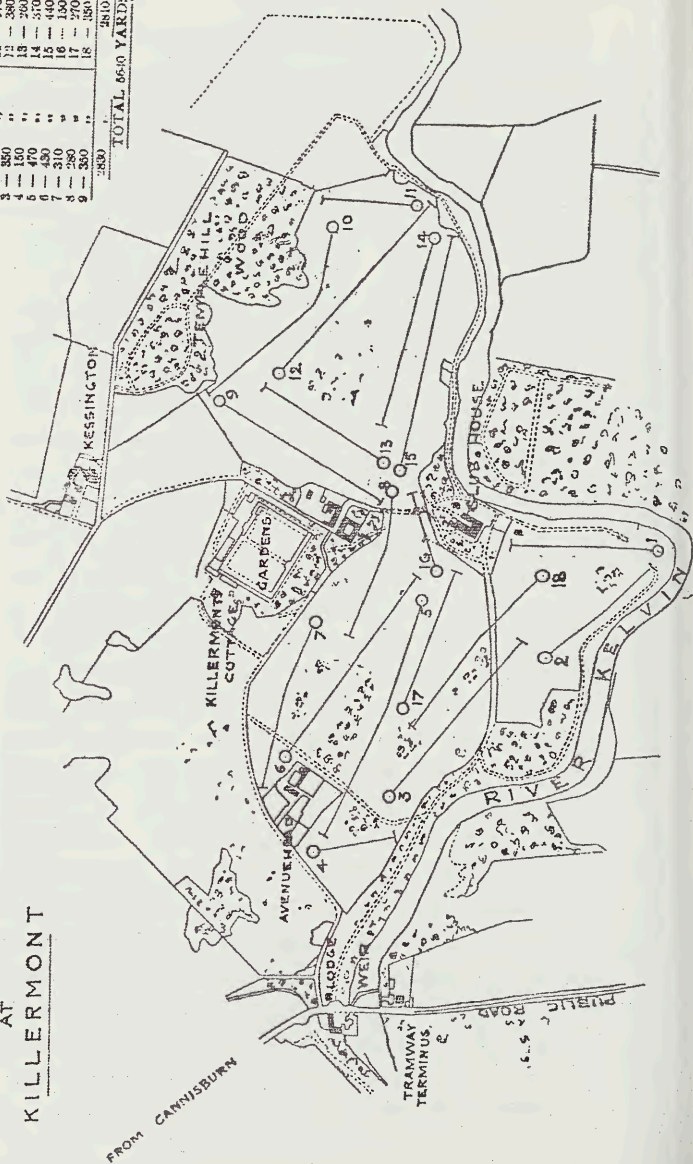


# GLASGOW GOLF CLUB

PLAN OF COURSE  
AT  
KILLERMONT

— LENGTHS OF HOLES —

	100 YARDS	100 — 400 YARDS
1	250	10
2	250	11
3	250	12
4	250	13
5	250	14
6	250	15
7	250	16
8	250	17
9	250	18
	2500	2500
	TOTAL 5500 YARDS.	



large number of heavy trees to cut down and cart off the ground. The Club secured the services of old Tom Morris to plan out the line of play (and I may say that this was the last work of the kind that he undertook), and so well did he draw his plans that there has been very little need for alteration. After much difficult and hard toil the Committee had the satisfaction of seeing the course in fairly good order for playing on by the month of March. More recently a splendid arrangement of bunkers has been designed and carried out under the supervision of the Green Committee.

The conversion of the mansion into a club-house was another problem to be faced, but the Committee were energetic, and set about it with right goodwill. Captain Service, with his usual munificence, offered to furnish and decorate the smoke-room, which he did at a considerable cost. The Club will ever be indebted to him for the impetus he thus gave to the Committee to carry out the furnishing and general equipment on the artistic lines which he had laid down by his example. Everything being ready, Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart., Lord Provost of Glasgow, was invited to open the links on 21st May, 1904. The weather was all that could be desired, and in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen the Provost, armed with a braw new silver-mounted Cleek (made by Tulloch), drove off a new Haskell ball, teed by "Fiery," the famous caddie from Musselburgh, punctually at 1 p.m. The club-house was formally opened by Captain Service, who







was presented with a golden key on the occasion. A cake and wine banquet followed, at which the usual loyal and other toasts were given. The final tie in a foursome competition between Messrs. T. W. and James Robb, and Messrs. W. S. Colville and Geo. H. Hutchison, was played off, and was followed with interest by a large crowd. An exciting struggle for the supremacy was witnessed, and ended on the 17th green in a victory for the Brothers Robb by two up and one to play. A handicap foursome was at the same time decided, Messrs. W. M. Bone and A. M. Menzies defeating Messrs. Geo. Johnston and R. H. Loudoun.

In 1906, for the first time in the Club's history, the Amateur Championship fell to a member, in Mr. James Robb. Twice before, ere coming to the West of Scotland, had Mr. Robb gone right through the competition, only to fall in the final round. But his play throughout the competition, even in the terrible, tempestuous weather of the last day, was worthy of a champion, and the Glasgow Club, like the Prestwick St. Nicholas Club, from which he entered, showed its pleasure at the distinction which had fallen to its member, Mr. Robb being made a life member of the Glasgow Club. Since the inauguration of the Amateur Championship in 1885 our Club has never been without a representative capable of making an excellent fight for first place. Mr. Doleman has been the most frequent entrant, but the following have also sought distinction :—Messrs. David Bone, T. W. Robb, Robert Bone, and Robert Scott, Jun. Of their appearances



far the most brilliant was that of Mr. David Bone at Prestwick, where he almost wrested victory from that redoubtable champion, Mr. Laidlay. As a whole, the present playing strength of the Club is something to boast of. Such a half-dozen team as the brothers Robb, the Bones (father and son), W. S. Colville, and Geo. H. Hutchison it would be difficult to match for any inter-club contest.

The golfer, *en route* for Killermont, is rapidly carried along by that democratic landau, a Corporation car, till, amid the charm of green fields and the silvan beauties of the Garscube policies, he alights at the bridge over the Kelvin, and at once enters the shady avenue of over half a mile up the river bank, revealing at every turn most charming glints, through the rich boscaige, that at once adorn and conceal the placid but somewhat grime-laden stream. The house is sheltered by finely-massed trees from the ungenial winds, and looks down southwards along a verdant vista, closed in by a broad reach of the Kelvin. Well to the rear of the house and the thick shrubbery lies an ideal silvan retreat. Here, on seats 'neath the shade of a row of gigantic beeches, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," the disheartened duffer may sigh out his woes to the throstle's song, and find a sermon on equanimity in the water lilies and the silent stream that scarce sways their cups of green and gold. Outside this inner shrine of house and shrubbery lie the playing fields of far-stretching sward, diversified by graceful groups, and handsome single specimens, of oaks and beeches. A





course of well over three miles carries the player from the level haugh by the river-side up to considerable knolls that reveal enchanting prospects to the detached player who can rise from growls over luck and lies and might-have-beens.

The estate, situated on the right bank of the Kelvin, about a mile north from Maryhill, belonged in the seventeenth century to the Cunninghams, a family allied to the Earls of Lennox, and of considerable note in Dunbartonshire in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It passed from them in 1628 to John Stark, a notorious Conventicler during the "Killing Time." The Conventicle Act made lairds responsible, by heavy fines, for every soul upon their lands. As an offender under the Act, the Laird of Killermont was on trial, when a shrill female voice from outside the bar exclaimed, "Punish him weel, your Lordship, for there's nae keepin' him in at hame." The judge drily remarked, "You may go this time, John, as the Court thinks you will be sufficiently punished for this at home." In the quaint "Memorials" of Law, the outed minister of Old Kilpatrick, he is the subject of a remarkable "providence." The Stark family sold the property to James Hunter of Muirhouse, and after again changing hands it was bought, in 1746, by Lawrence Colquhoun, grandson of William Colquhoun, a writer in Glasgow, who had bought Garscadden, a neighbouring property, in 1650. The Garscadden family is a branch of the Colquhouns of Camstradden, who, again, were cadets of the Colquhouns of Luss, branching

from them in 1395. Agnes, the only daughter of Lawrence Colquhoun, married Campbell of Clathic, and the family assumed the double name it now bears. Clathic, however, was not really a Campbell, but a Glasgow merchant, John Coats, who changed his name on succeeding to Clathic, an estate next to Lawers, on the road between Crieff and Comrie. In Jones's Glasgow Directory (1783) the brothers W. and J. Coats appear under various designations as wholesale dealers. Clathic's name is writ large in Glasgow annals. In 1753 he is a partner with Glassford and Ingram, in Foulis's Academy, the city's first school of art. He and his brother William are on the list of members (1752-1802) of the Hodge-Podge Club, in the company of such golfers as Matthew Orr and Campbell Douglas, but he never seems to have joined the Golf Club. The Hodge-Podge was the brightest and most literary of its class and time. The Club bard thus hits off Clathic:—

What whistling and singing now grateth our ears !  
By the music, 'tis Campbell of Clathic appears ;  
To do good he in will nor ability fails—  
I wish he'd leave whistling and mumping his nails.

His bold signature appears, along with Cunningham Corbett's, on the first list of the Chamber of Commerce, 1783. In 1780, according to the *Mercury*, he was elected Lord Provost, but, declining office, he was made Dean of Guild. Clathic paid his fine of £40. It was a trick for the Council to choose someone who was certain to refuse office, with a view to the fine. The Merchants' House suspecting





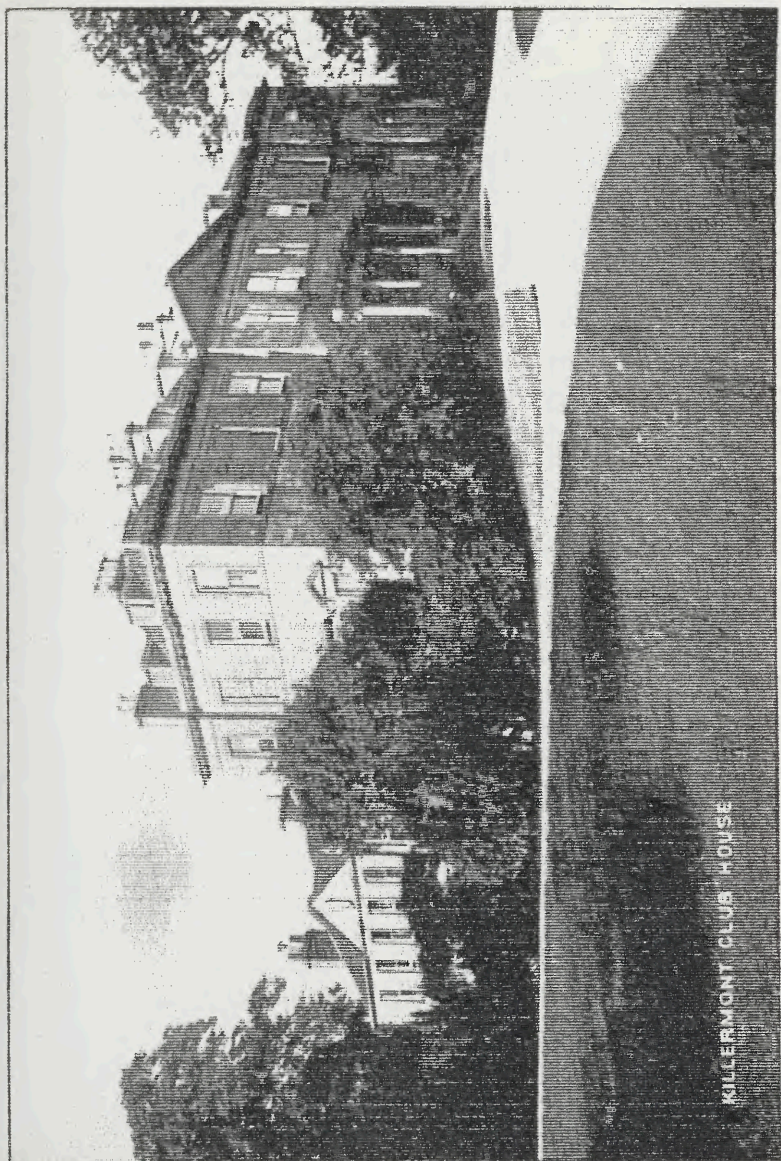
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that, having refused the higher office, he would never accept the lower, anticipated an addition to their funds of £40, but, to their chagrin, Clathic accepted and held office for some years. He accepted the Provostship in 1784.

Clathic lived in the old house of Killermont, still existing in the two wings forming the court in the rear. About the end of the eighteenth century the new front replaced the older and humbler one. After the fashion of seventeenth-century lairds' houses, the entrance door was in an angle of the courtyard. The approach must have been much that which we now see on the line of the service road that leads round the policy on the north. The newer style of mansion loved a shady avenue, such as now forms the ever-charming approach along the top, as here, or at the base of a high river bank. Another feature of the site is the "vista," a much-admired adjunct to a mansion of the period, that stretches to the first hole—near distance, green sward between leafy foliage; mid distance, a glistening stretch of water; far distance, a rising ground. On the bank of the river here the keenest golfer cannot fail to notice a Cenotaph with a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation :—"Sacred to the memory of Agnes Coquhoun who lived 22 years, died in the remote land of Cornwall on the 4th day of June, was buried in the holy edifice of St. Ashtoniens on the 18th day of June in the year of Christ, 1821. By this empty monument the longing of a mother and the love of brothers and sisters have paid pious respect."





KILLERMONT CLUB HOUSE

Photo. by Mr. W. C. C. C. C. C.









The son of John Campbell and Agnes Colquhoun—Archibald Campbell Colquhoun—inherited Garscadden and Killermont, and his father's place in the "Thistle," Glasgow's aristocratic bank, creation of the Virginia Dons. Of his two sons, John, the elder, succeeded to Killermont and Garscadden, William Lawrence, the younger, to Clathie. Archibald Campbell Colquhoun of Clathie (d. 1820) was notable in his day as Lord-Advocate, Lord-Clerk Register, and the friend of Scott. He is also notable through his wife's long companionship with Caroline Oliphant (Lady Nairne). Mrs. Campbell Colquhoun was the daughter of the Episcopal minister of Muthill, near Crieff, and sister to Scott's Willie Erskine. She lost her first child at a year old, and Lady Nairne sent her, in a letter of condolence, the beautiful song, "The Land o' the Leal." Lady Nairne bound her friend to secrecy, and she herself remained silent even when she heard the song ascribed to Burns. Not till fifty years had passed was the secret revealed, when the real authoress was discovered by the late Dr. Charles Rogers. Unfortunately, Rogers is not the most reliable of historical writers, and is given to withholding confidences from his readers. His ascription has been called in question, but the Rev. George Henderson, in his exhaustive work on Lady Nairne, clearly establishes her right to the authorship of the poem. There is this to be said for the usual account, that in those days of ballad-writing the notoriety of authorship was considered by the "genteel" to be a vulgarity. Lady Lindsay refused to sign "Auld Robin Gray."



the city of Boston, and the surrounding country, from the first settlement of the Indians, to the present time. The history of the city is divided into three parts: the first part contains the history of the city from the first settlement of the Indians, to the year 1630; the second part contains the history of the city from the year 1630, to the year 1780; and the third part contains the history of the city from the year 1780, to the present time. The first part of the history is divided into two sections: the first section contains the history of the city from the first settlement of the Indians, to the year 1630; and the second section contains the history of the city from the year 1630, to the year 1780. The second part of the history is divided into two sections: the first section contains the history of the city from the year 1630, to the year 1780; and the second section contains the history of the city from the year 1780, to the present time. The third part of the history is divided into two sections: the first section contains the history of the city from the year 1780, to the present time; and the second section contains the history of the city from the year 1780, to the present time.



But it is time for me to think of leaving the game at the point to which I have brought it, and turn away regretfully from the End Hole. Before doing so let me work off a few personal reflections. And, first, I should like to dispose of two common delusions, the caddie as a humorist and the golfer as a lurid stylist, when the luck is against him. The caddie is the Joe Miller to whom, as to the "Ben Trovato" of the occasion, all the inventions are ascribed. From him I have not picked up many. Of course, chestnuts are plentiful enough. I remember the provost of a Fife "toon," fresh from a visit to St. Andrews, telling us of one he averred he had actually picked up at its birth. Lord-President Inglis, I think it was, wobbled, senile fashion, when addressing his ball, whereat a caddie whispered, "Goavy-dick, he's surely lowss i' the glue." That was a well-known antique. At St. Andrews one or two could be picked up pretty fresh. Some greens are practically double, and at these the out and in parties come near enough for a short talk. On one of these occasions a caddie asked another how his match was getting on. "Oh, fine! They halved the last hole in thirteen." More alarming was the remark at the Gingerbeer Hole, from an outgoing caddie—"Jock, I mun rin. There's my man in Hell," a notorious bunker with few dangers now. This must be fresh, for I give it as I heard it. A golfing friend told me of a "find" at Innerleven. The starter was a hirsute son of the soil. He might well have said with David Haggart in "The Window in Thrums," "What

hes a man body to do wi' mainners?" He usually approached the stranger with a cautious query, "Ye'll no ha'e a tikkit?" Some very mixed foursomes went round on these daily tickets. One of these Robert found hopelessly lifting the divots in front of the fale dyke that crosses the course not far from the first tee, so he advanced cautiously and hit hard, with the query, "Wuz you gaun the hale roond?" To an affirmative reply he added, with more point than he himself divined, "We'll be needin' the links the morn."

It pleases the facetious *raconteur* to exaggerate considerably over the matter of the use of strong language. With the record of a long and varied experience on the green I must honestly say it is practically unknown to me. The chestnut of a certain Principal "tapping his ba's," and so on, can have no basis of fact. Among the older generation of academic dons golfing was almost unknown. Well-off lairds, successful Edinburgh lawyers and medicals, retired Indians and army men golfed, but seldom professors or principals. The clericals were few. From some of these I have heard an occasional good thing. A weak putt on a stiffish green would elicit the remark, in the sonorous pulpit tone:—"Your balls roll heavily, like Pharaoh's chariot wheels." From an unexpected quarter I heard one day a quite superfluous expletive. At the High Hole, St. Andrews, where waiting is common, I watched a well-known amateur champion putting out. He missed a short one, but could not command sufficient self-respect to



the first of the year, the weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong, so that the ships were obliged to stay in the harbor. The second of the year, the weather was very warm, and the wind was very light, so that the ships were obliged to go out to sea. The third of the year, the weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong, so that the ships were obliged to stay in the harbor. The fourth of the year, the weather was very warm, and the wind was very light, so that the ships were obliged to go out to sea. The fifth of the year, the weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong, so that the ships were obliged to stay in the harbor. The sixth of the year, the weather was very warm, and the wind was very light, so that the ships were obliged to go out to sea. The seventh of the year, the weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong, so that the ships were obliged to stay in the harbor. The eighth of the year, the weather was very warm, and the wind was very light, so that the ships were obliged to go out to sea. The ninth of the year, the weather was very cold, and the wind was very strong, so that the ships were obliged to stay in the harbor. The tenth of the year, the weather was very warm, and the wind was very light, so that the ships were obliged to go out to sea.



refrain from swearing at the ground. Let me add that he was not a Scotsman. Silliness one does hear, as when a man, asked the usual question about the result when he had finished, could say nothing with more reason in it than "I lost the bloomin' match at the last hole." Worse, however, is the partner who, all the way round, has no thought for anything but his own fancied bad luck. The man with a grievance rarely finds a sympathetic listener, least of all in his opponent. Such mistakes, made by even the intelligent, in golf are as conspicuous as they are in real life. Certainly tact is much wanted in play, as the very essence of etiquette, for want of tact is just want of thought, and that again is, in nine cases out of ten, simply selfishness. For that there is nothing to beat the loafing foursome, whether of callow beginners or of venerable "senior *wranglers*," contesting every point or guffawing over nothing. This is a company that ignores the existence of anybody behind it. They should have had experience of Musselburgh in its pre-Braids days, when the player, just off the train, found himself confronted with a couple of dozen balls at the tee, and perhaps three parties on every hole. The knowing ones engaged the boss bully among the available caddies.

Combinations in golf, as in real life, turn very much upon the personal element. The game is eminently a social one in which agreeable partnership is ever desirable. So keenly, however, are things taken now that the rule is a silence as of whist. This



has much to commend it. He is a poor companion who finds it necessary at every hole to say how many he is up. He is not so voluble when the boot is on the other leg. But even out of undesirables one may extract amusement. A foursome found, one day, that a ball was badly bunkered. The player, not the man who had caused the trouble (just as often in real life), missed. The other side, of course, looked on with equanimity. One of the two had the misfortune to own a particularly loud, vacant laugh. On this occasion it came off. His partner, to smooth matters for the man who had left a bad mark in the bunker, whispered, "You don't often hear a laugh like that." "Thenk God!" was the caustic rejoinder. The pessimistic player, who "gangs roon the green greetin'" is not a pleasant neighbour. An Englishman, however, a visitor like myself at Leven, proved an "amoosin' cuss." Finding him taking an off morning, he gave me the explanation: "I can snip the head off a dicsy; I can smash a sheep's purl to smithereens, but I'm demmed if I can hit a ball!" A kindlier specimen of the humours of the links is this quite unrehearsed and uncooked one. At the first tee appears a player, now gone to his rest, whom his familiars called "Pudding," probably with some reference to the scale and style of his build. He was a musical, clubable man, and keen on his match. As he is arranging the start with his opponent he strikes a histrionic attitude, and in tragic tone addresses his caddie boy in these lines from Addison's "Cato":—

'Tis not in mortals to command success;  
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it.





The effect on the cod-fish gaze of Sempronius was irresistibly funny.

Looking back along the vista of years, in events fertile, what a change one witnesses as one flits in reminiscence from Queen's Park to Killermont! In the matter of housing we pass from the one-roomed dwelling at Alexandra Park, through the glorified barn of Blackhill, to the "many mansions" of Killermont. Contrast, again, the arid sandwich, or the hunk of bread and cheese from the hands of the clubmaker, mayhap, with the variety of the modern *menu*. The first committee began with a cautious order for a sample set of clubs, followed by supplies from Charlie Hunter or Tom Morris through the secretary on the "bespoke" principle. Now we are ever "seeking out many inventions" without any approach to finality. Literature in abundance strews the road to theoretical perfection. It does its best to eliminate every fault; but the poor player, as even Shakespeare said he was, is ever with us. The hand-hammered gutta, and the passing Eclipse that left the club "like a tawtie," as I have heard a Leven mason put it, have vanished like Hans Breitman's "barty"; and now the rubber-core enables even the topped ball to trundle along "the primrose path of dalliance" and distance. The greatest change, perhaps, of all, is on the now carefully-nursed green. True, the turf, like the borrowed umbrella, is not always replaced, but sand mitigates that evil. The two courses we now enjoy, each perfect in its special way, are poles away from the old-time struggle with the long grass or the mud-slide. I have found myself in the Alexandra

Park, after a good enough drive, clean slid off my feet, and flat on what one could hardly call the sward.

In those days but a handful of "cranks" amused themselves in "trying to put a wee ball into a hole ridiculously too big for it." So thought the unsympathetic onlooker. Now the "cranks" are the cynosure of fair eyes, the spoil of eager reporters, and the darlings of the illustrated papers. Time and again books of rules had to be revised and issued to every member. Now there is no point of the game unknown even to the young player. But nothing I can think of so feelingly illustrates the humble resources of hardy, unfavoured youth as my experience in a club started with the help of a few of our members at Ardeer. The house was at first but a passage to accommodate a few boxes, leading to a room of equally humble dimensions. On a particularly wet day the worthy old body that attended to our wants bethought her that the fire needed replenishing. So she knocked softly, and, slightly opening the door, said, "Hiz you gentlemen gotten your drawers on?" for she had rightly guessed the weather must have necessitated a change.

One might linger long enough over these reminiscences; but, as the lights get low, and fairy fancies play over the departing embers, the mood of reverie recalls the vanished past and seeks expression in verse:—

#### THE GOLFER'S REVERIE.

A golfer, tired of frosty skies,  
And fogs of dull November,  
Sought refuge in the soothing weed,  
And watched each glowing ember.



The first of these is the fact that the  
 system is not a simple one, but a complex one.  
 It is a system of many parts, each of which  
 has its own function, and all of which must  
 work together in order to produce the desired  
 result. The second fact is that the system is  
 not a static one, but a dynamic one. It is  
 constantly changing, and the parts must be  
 able to adapt to these changes. The third fact  
 is that the system is not a closed one, but an  
 open one. It is constantly receiving input from  
 the outside world, and must be able to process  
 this input in order to produce the desired  
 result. The fourth fact is that the system is  
 not a linear one, but a non-linear one. The  
 output is not directly proportional to the input,  
 and the system must be able to handle these  
 non-linearities. The fifth fact is that the  
 system is not a perfect one, but an imperfect  
 one. There are always errors, and the system  
 must be able to handle these errors. The sixth  
 fact is that the system is not a simple one, but  
 a complex one. It is a system of many parts,  
 each of which has its own function, and all of  
 which must work together in order to produce  
 the desired result. The seventh fact is that  
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 one. There are always errors, and the system  
 must be able to handle these errors.



The fragrant fumes suffused his brain  
In Fancy's usual fashion,  
And as he mused he felt in force  
The golfer's ruling passion.

Again he trod the breezy bent,  
Saw neither burn nor bunker,  
Ne'er sliced his swipe, ne'er heeled his putt,  
As duffer does or younker.

His green at home he voted stale,  
He roamed like any fairy,  
And on St. Andrews teed his ball  
In costume light and airy.

The burn he crossed in two, and took  
The dyke in four quite easy ;  
His drives were far, his line was sure,  
Although the day was breezy.

He safely passed Perdition's pit,  
Ill-famed in golfing story,  
And stalked across Elysian fields,  
Achilles-like, in glory.

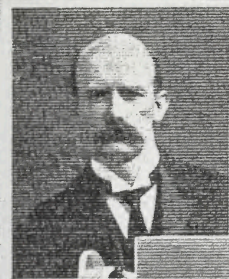
The Eden gleamed in silver sheen,  
He won the high hole smiling,  
The end he holed without a slip ;  
No bunker came in, riling.

Then in he drove with lightsome heart,  
'Mid scent of whin and heather,  
And song of lark and linnet sweet,  
And lapwing's wheeling feather.

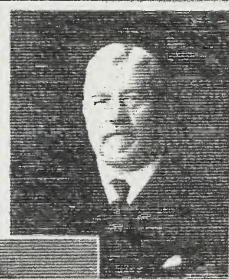
The city towers, weird and grey,  
Far-famed in olden story,  
Smiled welcome meet from well-fought fight,  
To crown the game with glory.

Now dropped the weed from sated lips,  
And, falling, scarred his fingers :  
Entranced, he woke to ills of flesh,  
But still the vision lingers.

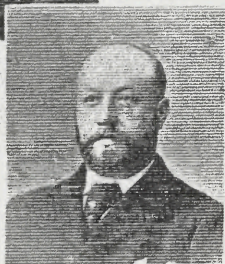
ALEXANDER BISHOP - Captain



ROBERT PHILIP - Vice Captain.



# Officials FOR 1907



JAMES ROBERTSON  
Secretary & Treasurer



WILLIAM DOLEMAN  
Assistant Secretary



KELVIN, AT KILLERMONT.

Photo. by Mr. John Bogue.







ARTICLE

(Title of the article)

THEORY OF THE

(Author's name)

I have the pleasure to inform you that the manuscript of your article has been received and is being prepared for publication. The article will appear in the next issue of the journal.

Very respectfully,

(Signature)



## APPENDIX.

*(This Appendix has been compiled by the Secretary,  
Mr. James Robertson.)*

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## COPY OF FIRST CIRCULAR.

141 WEST GEORGE STREET,  
GLASGOW, 17th January, 1870.

SIR,

I have been requested by a number of gentlemen who propose to form a Golf Club in Glasgow to request your attendance at a meeting to be held in the Religious Institution Rooms, St. George's Place, on Thursday first, at 3-30 o'clock afternoon.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JAS. SALMON.

# THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

## IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES. THE FIRST CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST, FROM HIS MARRIAGE TO HIS DEATH. THE SECOND CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE SECOND, FROM HIS MARRIAGE TO HIS DEATH.

LONDON: Printed by J. B. 1704.

THE SECOND VOLUME.





## MINUTE OF FIRST MEETING.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION ROOMS,  
GLASGOW, 20th January, 1870.

At a meeting, convened by Bailie Salmon at the request of a number of gentlemen who propose to form a golf club in Glasgow.

*Present.*

Rev. Dr. Pollock.	Bailie Salmon.	William Wilson.
W. R. Crombie.	„ Osborne.	Thomas Lamb.
George Hart.	J. M. P. Stevenson.	G. L. Brodie.
J. D. Thomson.	R. C. Todd.	James Knight.
William Lees.	Robert Hamilton, Jun.	Hugh Shaw.

The Rev. Dr. Pollock was called to the chair and presided.

The meeting was agreed that it would be very desirable to have a golf club in the vicinity of Glasgow, and the possibility of getting good ground for the game was spoken of. It was thought that the ground at the South Side, set apart for recreation, and which forms part of the Queen's Park there, would do.

Thereafter Messieurs the Rev. Dr. Pollock, Bailie Salmon, William Wilson, John Carrick, and James Knight were appointed as a committee to enquire about the ground, the amount of subscription that would be necessary, the price of clubs, etc., the result to be reported to a meeting to be held on the 28th inst., at half-past 3 o'clock.

## MINUTE OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

At Glasgow, within the Office of  
Baillie Salmon, 141 West George  
Street, on Monday, 24th January,  
1870.

Convened a Committee Meeting of the Glasgow  
Golf Club, viz.:—

Baillie Salmon.	Rev. Dr. Pollock.
William Wilson.	James Knight.

Baillie Salmon, convener, in the chair.

The Chairman explained that it was not necessary to apply to the Town Council for liberty to play on the South-Side Park, and suggested that we should commence at once. A list of prices from Charles Hunter, Prestwick, was submitted. Mr. Knight was instructed to write to St. Andrews, Musselburgh, and Prestwick for a play club, long spoon, cleek iron, putter, and 3 balls, to be sent to 42 Glassford Street by return, and the price for 20 sets. It was proposed that Mr. Charles Hunter be asked to assist in laying off the course, and in the meantime the clubs could be left in the gardener's house.

Baillie Wilson suggested that in the meantime £1 1s. was sufficient for the first annual subscription, and the matter to be reconsidered at the end of the first year.



## REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1910

ALBANY: J.B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, 1911.

THE LAND OFFICE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, created by Chapter 108 of the Laws of 1892, has the honor to submit herewith its report for the year 1910. The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the work of the office during the year, and the second part contains a detailed statement of the work of the various divisions of the office.

The first part of the report contains a general statement of the work of the office during the year. It shows that the office has been very busy, and that it has accomplished a great deal of work. It also shows that the office has been very successful in its efforts to protect the public lands of the State.

The second part of the report contains a detailed statement of the work of the various divisions of the office. It shows that each division has been very busy, and that it has accomplished a great deal of work. It also shows that each division has been very successful in its efforts to protect the public lands of the State.

The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the work of the office during the year, and the second part contains a detailed statement of the work of the various divisions of the office.

## CIRCULAR.

141 WEST GEORGE STREET,  
GLASGOW, 26th January, 1870.

SIR,

You are respectfully requested to attend a meeting of gentlemen, who propose to form a golf club in Glasgow, to be held in the Religious Institution Rooms, St. George's Place, on Friday first, at half-past 3 o'clock afternoon.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) JAMES SALMON.

## BUSINESS:

To hear Report of Committee appointed at meeting on 20th inst.



## MINUTE OF MEETING.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION ROOMS,  
GLASGOW, 28th January, 1870.

## MEETING OF GLASGOW GOLF CLUB.

*Present.*

Bailie Salmon.	Charles Tennant.	William Wilson.
Andrew Walker.	James Knight.	G. E. Ewing.
J. M. P. Stevenson.	F. G. Dougall.	William Lees.
George Hart.	Gordon Smith.	Thomas Lamb.
Charles Prentice.		

Bailie Salmon in the chair.

Minute of last meeting read and approved.

Committee appointed at last meeting reported what they had done, and minutes of their meeting read and adopted.

It was proposed, and unanimously agreed to, that the Lord Provost be requested to become the captain of the Club.

It was also resolved that Bailie Wilson be elected treasurer.

It was further resolved that Mr. Gordon Smith be elected secretary.

It was further resolved that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to prepare the rules of

# THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE FIRST

VOLUME

THE SECOND

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1911

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
FROM THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
AND THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

WE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING

FROM THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
AND THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
ON THE 15TH DAY OF MAY 1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING

FROM THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
AND THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
ON THE 15TH DAY OF MAY 1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING

FROM THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
AND THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING

the Club and to manage the affairs of the Club for the ensuing year, with power to appoint a professional golfer as custodier, and transact all other business, viz. :—

*Captain.*

The Honourable the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

*Treasurer.*

William Wilson.

*Secretary.*

Gordon Smith.

*Committee.*

Messrs. John Carrick, George Hart, Ruthven C. Todd,  
James Knight, Charles Tennant, James Salmon.

It was considered desirable that instead of forming a new club an effort should be made to revive the old club that at one time played on Glasgow Green, and it was remitted to the committee to enquire into this matter, and arrange as they should find most convenient.

It was further resolved that for the first year the subscription should be £1 1s.

## CIRCULAR CALLING ANNUAL MEETING.

## GLASGOW GOLF CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the Glasgow Golf Club will be held in the Clubhouse of the Queen's Park Bowling Club, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

Immediately after the meeting the members will compete for the Captain's Medal, presented by the Honourable the Lord Provost, and the Wilson Challenge (Handicap) Medal, presented by William Wilson, Esq., of West Lodge. The members and their friends will dine together on the same day in Carrick's Royal Hotel, George Square, at 5 o'clock —The Honourable the Lord Provost in the chair.

Members desirous of being present at the dinner will please intimate to the Secretary on or before Thursday first.

(Signed) GORDON SMITH,  
*Secy.*

133 WEST GEORGE STREET,  
GLASGOW, 20th March, 1871.



the first and last of the great events of the American Revolution, the first and last of the great events of the American Revolution, the first and last of the great events of the American Revolution.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
BY JAMES M. SMITH

The first and last of the great events of the American Revolution, the first and last of the great events of the American Revolution, the first and last of the great events of the American Revolution.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
BY JAMES M. SMITH



CLUBHOUSE,  
QUEEN'S PARK BOWLING CLUB,  
25th March, 1871.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF GLASGOW  
GOLF CLUB.

*Present.*

Bailie Salmon.	William Wilson.	G. B. Hart.
R. C. Todd.	James Knight.	J. R. Lamb.
J. A. Cameron.	Harold Coubrough.	T. Lamb.
Rev. J. A. Ireland, and		

GORDON SMITH,  
*Honorary Secretary.*

William Wilson in the chair.

The Honorary Secretary had no regular report prepared, but he stated that the Club had been quite as successful as expected. Last year, owing to the grass being by far too long, the green was not in good playing order. This season, however, the grass was short, and he urged members to embrace the present opportunity for enjoyable play.

Two matches had been played in 1870 against Leith Club—a club equal to any amateur golfers in the kingdom—in the first of which the Glasgow Club lost by 26 shots; but they proved victorious by 6 shots in the return match at Leith. There were upwards of 60 members on the roll, and this number was gradually increasing. It was gratifying for him to be able to state that two medals had been kindly presented to the Club for competition—one by the Lord Provost, called the Captain's Medal, and the

other by Mr. William Wilson, of West Lodge, Pollok-shields, called the Wilson Challenge Handicap Medal.

Mr. Wilson, the treasurer, intimated that the balance sheet was not as yet ready, but it would soon be printed and circulated among the members. He was glad to state, however, that the funds were in a very satisfactory state. Permission had been obtained from the Green Committee of the Queen's Park Bowling Club to erect a clubhouse inside of their enclosure, but, not wishing to encumber the club with debt, the office-bearers had again entered into an agreement for another year to have the use of the present bowlhouse, which he thought was able meantime to accommodate all parties.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year, when it was unanimously agreed that the whole office-bearers be re-elected, with the exception of Mr. John Carrick, who from pressure of business is unable longer to act.

Mr. J. R. Lamb was unanimously elected in room of Mr. Carrick as a member of committee. The following is the list:—

*Captain*—The Honourable the Lord Provost.

*Treasurer*—Mr. William Wilson.

*Secretary*—Mr. Gordon Smith.

*Committee.*

Bailie Salmon.

G. B. Hart.

R. C. Todd.

James Knight.

Charles Tennant.

J. R. Lamb.





The following is a list of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President for the year 1919-1920.

The following is a list of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Vice-President for the year 1919-1920.

NAME	RESIDENCE	TERM
DR. J. C. BROWN	CHICAGO, ILL.	1919-1920
DR. W. H. LEE	NEW YORK, N. Y.	1919-1920
DR. J. H. SMITH	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	1919-1920
DR. R. M. JONES	BOSTON, MASS.	1919-1920
DR. T. A. WHITE	ST. LOUIS, MO.	1919-1920
DR. G. E. HARRIS	ATLANTA, GA.	1919-1920
DR. F. D. MILLER	INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	1919-1920
DR. C. L. GIBSON	MEMPHIS, TENN.	1919-1920
DR. H. K. BAKER	PORTLAND, ORE.	1919-1920
DR. J. W. KELLEY	SEATTLE, WASH.	1919-1920
DR. M. A. DAVIS	SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	1919-1920
DR. N. B. FOSTER	DES MOINES, IOWA	1919-1920
DR. O. C. GREEN	KEOSAUQUO, IOWA	1919-1920
DR. P. D. HAY	ST. PAUL, MINN.	1919-1920
DR. Q. E. IRVING	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	1919-1920
DR. R. F. JONES	ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO	1919-1920
DR. S. G. KELLEY	CLEVELAND, OHIO	1919-1920
DR. T. H. LEE	COLUMBUS, OHIO	1919-1920
DR. U. I. MILLER	DAYTON, OHIO	1919-1920
DR. V. J. SMITH	TOLEDO, OHIO	1919-1920
DR. W. K. WHITE	WHEELING, W. VA.	1919-1920
DR. X. L. BROWN	PITTSBURGH, PA.	1919-1920
DR. Y. M. JONES	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	1919-1920
DR. Z. N. SMITH	PHILADELPHIA, PA.	1919-1920

The following is a list of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of Secretary for the year 1919-1920.

An enthusiastic vote of thanks having been awarded to the donors of the medals, the meeting closed.

Thereafter the members competed for the medals. Two rounds of the green were played, with the undernoted result:—

	Total Score.	Strokes Received.	Nett Score.
James Knight, -	81	0	81
Gordon Smith, -	97	12	85
Rev. Mr. Ireland, -	86	18	68
Mr. Cameron, -	97	18	79
J. R. Lamb, -	95	12	83
G. B. Hart, -	88	12	76
R. C. Todd, -	110	21	89
Wm. Wilson, -	101	18	83
H. Coubrough, -	95	12	83
T. Lamb, -	89	12	77
A. M. Robertson, -	103	24	79
Baillie Salmon, -	172	30	142

Mr. Knight accordingly received the first prize (the Captain's Medal), and the Rev. Mr. Ireland the second prize (the Wilson Challenge Handicap Medal).

The members and their friends afterwards dined together in (the) Carrick's Royal Hotel, George Square. The Honourable the Lord Provost presided, and William Wilson, Esquire, of West Lodge, acted as croupier. After the usual loyal toasts had been disposed of, the Chairman, in a short but pithy speech,

gave "Prosperity to the Glasgow Golf Club," which was pledged with great enthusiasm.

The principal toasts of the evening were—"The Winners of the Medals," by the Chairman; "The Lord Provost and Magistrates," by the Croupier; "The Donors of the Medals," by Bailie Salmon; and "The Office-Bearers," by Mr. G. B. Dick.

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	1891	1892	1893
Amesbury	81	9	82
Andover	85	12	87
Barre	88	13	89
Barnstable	89	14	90
Beverly	90	15	91
Beverly Hills	91	16	92
Beverly Hills	92	17	93
Beverly Hills	93	18	94
Beverly Hills	94	19	95
Beverly Hills	95	20	96
Beverly Hills	96	21	97
Beverly Hills	97	22	98
Beverly Hills	98	23	99
Beverly Hills	99	24	100

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ADDRESS TO WILLIAM WILSON, ESQ.,  
WEST LODGE, POLLOKSHIELDS.

SIR,

We respectfully desire that you will permit us, on the occasion of your retiring from office of Captain of the Glasgow Golf Club, to express to you the high sense which the members entertain of your great services to the Club during its past history. It is mainly owing to the great personal trouble and influence exerted by you that the Club has attained its present position, and that the game in Glasgow has become established on a permanent footing.

We trust you may be long spared to continue the kind interest you have hitherto manifested, and we beg to tender you this address in token of our grateful acknowledgments.

In name and on behalf of the Members.

CHARLES TENNANT, M.P., *Captain.*

FRANK Y. HENDERSON, *Treasurer.*

GORDON SMITH, *Secretary.*

GLASGOW, 13th March, 1880.

## TROPHIES OF THE CLUB.

## RAE-ARTHUR SCRATCH MEDAL.

(Presented in 1871 by The Honourable W. RAE-ARTHUR,  
Lord Provost of Glasgow.)

## WINNERS.

Year.	Score.	Year.	Score.
<i>Played in Queen's Park, two rounds of 9 holes.</i>		1889	William Doleman, - 77
1871	James Knight, - 81	1890	David Bone, - 79
1872	J. R. Lamb, - 95		D. G. Miller, - 79
1873	H. R. Coubrough, - 92		D. G. Rose, - 79
1874	Thomas Lamb, - 78	1891	David Bone, - 75
<i>Played in Alexandra Park, two rounds of 10 holes.</i>		1892	J. A. Shaw, - 75
1875	A. W. Smith, - 82		W. Milne, - 75
1876	George M. Wilson, - 86	1893	W. Macfarlane, Jun., 75
1877	A. W. Smith, - 88		A. Neilie, - 75
	John Duncan, - 88		D. Bone, - 75
1878	William Doleman, - 93	1894	David Bone, - 80
1879	William Doleman, - 90	1895	C. B. Macfarlane, - 81
1880	James Kirk, - 89	1896	J. G. Macfarlane, - 87
<i>The round was altered to 18 holes.</i>			William Doleman, 87
1881	Robert Armit, - 83		Robert Bone, - 87
1882	William Doleman, - 87	1897	J. G. Macfarlane, - 79
1883	William Doleman, - 83		Robert Adam, - 79
	James Kirk, - 83	1898	John Forrest, Jun., - 80
1884	William Doleman, - 84	1899	David Bone, - 73
1885	William Doleman, - 85	1900	James Robb, - 73
1886	William Milne, - 84	1901	James Robb, - 77
	David Bone, - 84	1902	Robert Bone, - 78
1887	Percy Wilson, - 78	1903	James Robb, - 77
	T. M. Motion, - 78	1904	David Bone, - 78
1888	A. H. Doleman, - 76	1905	G. H. Hutchison, - 74
		1906	David Bone, - 78

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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# THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED WEEKLY



Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Subscription price, Five Dollars per Annum in Advance. Single Copies, Fifteen Cents.  
Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 26, 1912, under Post Office No. 383, Post Office at Chicago, Ill.,  
Acceptance for mailing at Special Rate of Postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917.  
Postage paid at Chicago, Ill.

## THE CLUB MEDAL.

*(Subscribed by the Members in 1880.)*

## WINNERS.

Year.		Score.	Year.		Score.
1880	A. W. Smith, -	87	1894	J. G. M'Farlane, -	75 } $\frac{e}{e}$
1881	A. W. Smith, -	85		James Blair, -	75 } $\frac{e}{e}$
1882	Henry Stewart, -	86	1895	David Bone, -	78
1883	William Doleman, -	79	1896	W. M'Farlane, Jun.,	82
1884	William Doleman, -	80	1897	T. W. Robb, -	78
1885	William Doleman, -	85	1898	W. M'Farlane, Jun.,	78 } $\frac{e}{e}$
1886	William Milne, -	80		William Doleman,	78 } $\frac{e}{e}$
1887	David Bone, -	82 } $\frac{e}{e}$	1899	T. W. Robb, -	77
	James R. Motion, -	82 } $\frac{e}{e}$	1900	G. H. Hutchison,	79 } $\frac{e}{e}$
1888	A. H. Doleman, -	74		T. W. Robb, -	79 } $\frac{e}{e}$
1889	Frank G. Tulloch, -	80	1901	Adam Shaw, -	77
1890	William Doleman, -	79	1902	Robert Bone, -	78
1891	David Bone, -	77	1903	David Bone, -	71
1892	George Gillespie, -	77	1904	David Bone, -	75
1893	J. A. Shaw, -	70	1905	Robert Bone, -	76

*Conditions altered to the Eight Players with the Lowest Scratch Aggregates at Killermont and Gaites Spring Meetings. Play by holes (final round 36 holes).*

1906 W. S. Colville beat Robert Scott, Jun., by 2 up and 1 to play.



## TENNANT CUP.

(Presented by Sir CHARLES TENNANT, Bart., of St. Rollox,  
in 1880.)

## WINNERS.

Year.	Name.	Club.	Score.	Played at
1880	A. W. Smith,	Glasgow,	86	Alexandra Park.
1881	A. W. Smith,	Glasgow,	81	"
1882	A. M. Ross,	Edinburgh Burgess,	82	"
1883	James Kirk,	Glasgow,	78	"
1884	W. Doleman,	Glasgow,	82	"
1885	T. R. Lamb,	Prestwick Golf Club,	85	"
1886	David Bone,	Prestwick St. Nicholas,	84	"
1887	J. R. Motion,	Glasgow,	84	"
1888	David Bone,	Glasgow,	78	"
1889	William Milne,	Glasgow,	77	"
1890	W. Marshall,	Leven Thistle,	77	"
1891	David Bone,	Glasgow,	76	"
1892	David Bone,	Glasgow,	78	"
1893	W. Doleman,	Glasgow,	79	Galles.
1894	W. Doleman,	Glasgow,	77	"
1895	J. A. Shaw,	Troon,	80	"
1896	John Thomson,	Prestwick St. Nicholas,	80	"
1897	David Bone,	Alexandra,	77	"
1898	Robert Bone,	Alexandra,	79	"
1899	William Hunter,	Eastwood,	76	"
1900	J. G. M'Farlane,	Glasgow,	78	"
1901	Robert Bone,	Alexandra,	78	"
1902	C. B. M'Farlane,	Glasgow North-Western,	75	"
1903	C. B. M'Farlane,	Glasgow North-Western,	74	"
1904	W. S. Colville,	Glasgow,	78	"
1905	T. W. Robb,	Glasgow,	76	"
1906	J. G. M'Farlane,	Prestwick St. Nicholas,	74	Killermont.

CHAPTER I

OF THE DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

BY JAMES OSGOOD

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, IN 1492, TO THE PRESENT TIME. IN THREE VOLUMES. VOL. I.

NEW-YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 15 N. 2ND ST. 1854.

CHAPTER I

The city of Boston was first settled by a small number of Englishmen in the year 1630. They were led by John Winthrop, who gave them the name of the City of the Puritans. The city grew rapidly, and by the year 1690 it had become one of the largest and most important cities in New England. In 1703, the city was incorporated as the City of Boston. The city has since that time continued to grow and prosper, and is now one of the largest and most important cities in the United States.

## OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1907.

## OFFICE-BEARERS.

*Captain*—ALEXANDER BISHOP.

*Vice-Captain*—ROBERT PHILP.

*Trustees.*

WILLIAM CARNEGIE, JOHN RISK, JAMES R. MOTION,  
EDWARD SERVICE, and Dr. MAXTONE THOM.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—JAMES ROBERTSON.

*Assistant-Secretary*—WILLIAM DOLEMAN.

*Council.*

A. R. BROWN.

W. S. COLVILLE.

JOHN HAY.

CHARLES MURRAY.

JAMES ROSS.

ALEXANDER SMITH.

JOHN ADAM.

ARCHIBALD BLUE.

JOHN KING.

JAMES A. M'KENZIE.

EDWARD SERVICE.

JOHN STOBO.

WILLIAM CARNEGIE.

J. B. FREEBAIRN.

ROBERT G. KEMP.

JAMES MORRISON.

JAMES PATON.

G. P. STEVENSON.

## ROLL OF CAPTAINS.

James Clark, -	1787	James P. MacInroy, -	1835
Laurence Craigie, -	1788	W. Rae-Arthur, -	1870-1
William Bogle, -	1789	Bailie Jas. Salmon, -	1872-4
Cun. Corbett, -	1790	William Wilson, -	1875-7
William Cross, -	1791	Thomas Lamb, -	1878
James Spreull, -	1792	Sir Charles Tennant, -	1879
James Hamilton, -	1793	D. Y. Stewart, -	1880
James Muir, -	1794	Bailie Alex. Osborne, -	1881-2
Robert Watson, -	1809	Dr. A. M. Robertson, -	1883
John M'Culloch, -	1810	Dr. James Colville, -	1884
James Corbett, -	1814	Sheriff Lees, -	1885-6
David Lillie, -	1815	Robert Dundas, -	1887-9
Alexander Grant, -	1816	Dr. John Clark, -	1890-1
Archibald Bogle, -	1817	John Risk, -	1892-3
Charles Macintosh, -	1818	J. R. Motion, -	1894-5
Thomas More, -	1819	John Hamilton, -	1896
Gilbert Watson, -	1820	Dr. Dougan, -	1897-8
John Murray, -	1821	Robert Brownlee, -	1899-00
Duncan McBean, -	1822	J. T. Irving, -	1901
John Cunningham, -	1823	James R. Brownlie, -	1902-3
R. A. Mackay, -	1824	Edward Service, -	1904-5
Andrew Ranken, -	1826	William Carnegie, -	1906
Alexander B. Seaton, -	1828	Alexander Bishop, -	1907
David Fogo of Row, -	1829		

## LIST OF ORDINARY MEMBERS FOR 1907.

Joined.

- 1891 Adam, John, 16 Nithsdale Road  
 1884 Adam, Thomas, 27 Union Street  
 1899 Adam, Rev. William, 34 Hillside Terrace, Springburn  
 1903 Adams, William, Makerstoun, Bearsden







Joined.

- 1895 Agnew, R. R., 15 Roxburgh Street  
 1899 Airth, A. L., 78 Queen Street  
 1893 Allan, C. A., 121 St. Vincent Street  
 1892 Allan, J. A., 126 Renfield Street  
 1897 Allan, J. H. C., Union Bank, Charing Cross  
 1892 Allan, R. R., 33 Ingleby Drive  
 1892 Allan, R. S., 121 St. Vincent Street  
 1896 Alley, S. Evans, 8 Woodside Terrace  
 1904 Alston, James, Meat Market, Moore Street  
 1888 Amours, F. J., 75 Montgomerie Street  
 1899 Anderson, Alex., 211 West George Street  
 1892 Anderson, Andrew, 17 Arlington Street  
 1904 Anderson, George, Te-ar-oha, Maryhill  
 1904 Anderson, James, 50 Gleneagles Cottages, Scotstoun  
 1904 Anderson, J. B. McKenzie, 8 Buckingham Terrace  
 1900 Anderson, R. L., 233 St. Vincent Street  
 1903 Anderson, Samuel, Nethercraigs, Gallowflat, Rutherglen  
 1904 Anderson, W. D., 8 Somerset Place  
 1902 Andrew, David N., Hilton Bank, Hamilton  
 1904 Arbuckle, Hugh, 145 Greenhead Terrace  
 1899 Armour, George, 18 Kelvinside Gardens  
 1899 Armstrong, George, 80 Finlay Drive  
 1904 Arneil, Loudon, U.F. Training College  
 1904 Auchinvole, S. P., 53 Lauderdale Gardens  
  
 1901 Baird, Allan W., Romeley, 2 Erskine Avenue, Dumbreck  
 1905 Baird, T. H., 24 Kingsborough Gardens  
 1891 Baird, William, 187 West George Street  
 1903 Baldie, Peter C., 1233 Pollokshaws Road  
 1899 Balsillie, M., Clydesdale Bank  
 1893 Barclay, A. J. G., 729 Great Western Road

Joined.

- 1903 Barclay, John, 15 Apsley Place  
1891 Barras, George W., 17 Belmont Crescent  
1902 Barras, Dr. T. C., 5 Seton Terrace  
1895 Bassett, John, 16 Lansdowne Crescent  
1903 Bayne, A. Malloch, 304 St. Vincent Street  
1888 Beatson, Dr. G. T., 7 Woodside Crescent  
1895 Beattie, William, 3 Broompark Circus  
1902 Beaumont, J. F., 88 Bath Street  
1903 Bell, George, 212 St. Vincent Street  
1906 Bennett, G. B., Woodside Ironworks, Coatbridge  
1893 Bennett, William, National Bank  
1897 Beveridge, D. C., 221 Sauchiehall Street  
1899 Beveridge, John, 10 Prince's Square  
1901 Bilsland, John, 45 Hydepark Street  
1907 Bilsland, William, 28 Park Circus  
1887 Bishop, Alexander, 16 Killermont Street  
1903 Bishop, John S., 51 Cadogan Street  
1905 Bissett, Rev. John, 25 Holyrood Quadrant  
1891 Black, Mark, 5 Cowan Street, Hillhead  
1891 Blackley, Stewart, 11 Bothwell Street  
1898 Blue, Archibald, 198 West George Street  
1903 Boath, William D., 53 Bothwell Street  
1903 Bogue, John, 130 Holland Street  
1886 Bone, David, 305 Onslow Drive  
1895 Bone, Robert, 305 Onslow Drive  
1899 Bone, W. M., 305 Onslow Drive  
1886 Boyd, James (1), 229 Buchanan Street  
1904 Boyd, James (2), 122 Union Street  
1905 Boyd, James Paton, 2 Newton Terrace  
1905 Boyd, John H., 6 Queen's Gardens  
1905 Boyd, William Craig, 6 Queen's Gardens  
1898 Boyd, Wm., Jun., 116 St. Vincent Street  
1904 Brand, C. J., 10 Marchmont Terrace, W.







Joined.

- 1900 Broadfoot, John, Jun., 50 Norse Road, Scotstoun  
1904 Brodie, William, 23 Belhaven Terrace  
1904 Brown, Adam G., 18 Royal Terrace, West  
1905 Brown, Alex., Jun., 102 Burnside Street  
1900 Brown, Andrew, 208 New City Road  
1886 Brown, A. R., 14 Darnley Road, Pollokshields  
1902 Brown, George H., 154 Slatefield Street  
1903 Brown, James, 16 Bothwell Street  
1904 Brown, John, 30 Gordon Street  
1902 Brown, Thomas M., 50 St. George's Road  
1904 Brownlee, A., Jun., 958 Sauchiehall Street  
1904 Brownlie, J. D., 220 West George Street  
1893 Brownlie, J. R., 220 West George Street  
1905 Buchan, Wm., 22 Ashton Gardens  
1901 Buchanan, John, 52 St. Enoch Square  
1906 Buchanan, Thomas B., 9 Belmont Street  
1879 Bunten, James, 88 St. Vincent Street  
1902 Butler, Hugh, 125 Onslow Drive  
1901 Butler, James, 125 Onslow Drive
- 1899 Calderhead, Andrew, Copeland Road School, Govan  
1903 Calthorp, G., 302 Buchanan Street  
1905 Cameron, Arch., 3 York Drive, Hyndland  
1905 Cameron, John, Meiklehill, Kirkintilloch  
1891 Cameron, William, 33 Partickhill Road  
1903 Campbell Donald, 30 Rowallan Gardens  
1905 Carlton, Chas., 189 St. Vincent Street  
1891 Carrick, J. G., Ardarroch, Bearsden  
1903 Carson, John, 12 Bath Street  
1901 Cassels, J. A., 62 Buchanan Street  
1901 Caunter, W. P. E., 2 Abercromby Terrace, Ibrox  
1903 Chalmers, Dr. W. P., High School  
1903 Chisholm, W. S., 40 York Street

Joined.

- 1890 Clapperton, Lewis, 2 West Regent Street  
1891 Clark, A. W., 11 Carnarvon Street  
1898 Clark, F. W., 36 Blythswood Drive  
1889 Clark, William, Hallside House, Newton  
1902 Clement, A., Jun., 21 South Albion Street  
1890 Clunie, Robert, 44 Rowallan Gardens  
1885 Coats, Dr. Jervis, 8 Dalkeith Avenue, Dumbreck  
1875 Colville, Dr. James, 14 Newton Place  
1904 Colville, W. S., 113 West Regent Street  
1904 Colquhoun, Robert C., 225 Byres Road  
1891 Cook, Andrew, 24 Elliot Street, Cranstonhill  
1901 Cook, Archibald, 69 Buchanan Street  
1888 Cook, David, 46 Gordon Street  
1904 Connal, John C., 47 Cranworth Street, W.  
1878 Connell, J. H., 69 St. Vincent Street  
1902 Copeland, A. E. R., 6 Granville Place  
1905 Copeland, Jas. Wilson, 6 Granville Place  
1900 Coupar, James D., Burnbank Oilworks  
1902 Couper, John S., 575 Alexandra Parade  
1891 Couper, Hugh, 43 Ingleby Drive  
1902 Couper, S. S., 109 St. Vincent Street  
1899 Cowan, D. M., Caldercruilt Road, Maryhill  
1896 Craig, James, 4 West Garden Street  
1897 Crawford, John, Burndale, Kilmacolm  
1905 Crawford, Robt., LL.D., 67 Hope Street  
1887 Crosbie, Warren, 141 St. Vincent Street  
1894 Crosthwaite, T. H. P., Cornaig, Myrtle Park  
1900 Cruickshanks, Fred., 23 Hartington Gardens  
1898 Cunningham, T. M., 4 Rosebery Terrace, Kelvin-  
bridge  
1903 Cuthbertson, James R., 87 St. Vincent Street  
1895 Cuthbertson, John, 97 Greenhead Street



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Joined.

- 1897 Davidson, A. P., 25 Havelock Street, W.  
 1903 Davidson, Arthur, 33 Renfield Street  
 1890 Davidson, James, *Herald* Office  
 1903 Davis, Alfred, 12 Gordon Street  
 1904 Dawson, Alick, The Acre, Maryhill  
 1903 Dawson, D. C., Dysart, Rutherglen  
 1905 Dawson, M. D., Violet Bank, Newlands  
 1904 Dawson, Peter, The Acre, Maryhill  
 1903 Deakin, James, 640 New City Road  
 1903 Dennistoun, J. M'L., 656 Alexandra Parade  
 1903 Dick, David, 98 Sauchiehall Street  
 1903 Dick, W. C., Rosemaris, Rhannan Road,  
     Cathcart  
 1891 Dickie, Rev. D., Comely Park, Tollcross  
 1884 Doleman, A. H., 8 West Graham Street  
 1887 Doleman, John, 8 West Graham Street  
 1895 Doleman, Wm., Jun., 8 West Graham Street  
 1897 Donaldson, N. M., 19 Blythswood Drive  
 1904 Douglas, George, Manhauset, Bishop's Road,  
     Jordanhill  
 1901 Dove, Hector, Belhaven, Bearsden  
 1901 Downie, Donald, 39 Polworth Street, Hyndland  
 1903 Downs, Wm., Coats Iron Works, Coatbridge  
 1894 Drynan, James, 33 Athole Gardens  
 1899 Duff, Neil C., 115 Wellington Street  
 1899 Duff, Thomas, 53 Bothwell Street  
 1899 Duff, Thomas L., 24 George Square  
 1902 Dunlop, John, 4 Glencairn Drive, Pollokshields  
 1890 Dunn, Robert, 269 Onslow Drive  
  
 1882 Elder, John T., Bank of Scotland, Calton  
  
 1903 Falconer, Samuel, 85 Roslea Drive

## Joined.

- 1902 Farquhar, George, 67 Hope Street  
1891 Farquharson, Charles, 598 Alexandra Parade  
1903 Faulds, Dr. A. G., 18 Sandyford Place  
1903 Fergus, James, 5 Burnbank Gardens  
1899 Fergus, Oswald, 12 Clairmont Gardens  
1904 Ferguson, R. C., 11 Lawrence Street, Partick  
1900 Ferrier, James A., 13 South Exchange Place  
1895 Fitzgerald, J. D., 11 Huntly Terrace, W.  
1902 Fitzpatrick, H. D., 100 Wellington Street  
1905 Fletcher, Dr. Thos. M., 4 West Street, Calton  
1904 Forrest, Elphinstone, 7 Myrtle Park  
1893 Forrest, John, City Saw Mills  
1900 Forsyth, Allan, 30 Seymour Street, Shawlands  
1900 Foster, John, 479 Sauchiehall Street  
1883 Foulis, Stuart, 13 Blythswood Square  
1901 Fox, George, 39 Garthland Drive  
1886 } Fraser, Melville, 7 Park Circus  
1905 } Rejoined  
1891 Freebairn, J. B., Napiershall School  
1902 Frew, George M., 2 Granby Place  
1890 Fullarton, Dr. R., 24 Newton Place  
1890 Fulton, Andrew, 134 Kenmure Street, Pollokshields  
1890 Fulton, Hugh, 148 Kenmure Street, Pollokshields  
1903 Fyfe, Peter, 23 Montrose Street  
  
1899 Galloway, James, Jun., 16 Great George Street  
1902 Galt, James, Helena Villa, Greenock Road, Paisley  
1899 Galt, Robert A., 59 Polworth Gardens, Hyndland  
1891 Gardiner, F. C., 24 St. Vincent Place  
1899 Gardner, John, 146 Trongate  
1895 Gemmell, John, Beechwood, Dalmuir  
1904 Gemmill, James F., 21 Endsleigh Gardens  
1903 Gibb, Hugh, Neuck, Monkton, Ayrshire

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Joined.

- 1906 Gill, W. N., 47 Kersland Street  
1887 Gillespie, George, 175 St. Vincent Street  
1886 Gordon, Jas., 14 Aytoun Road, Pollokshields  
1899 Gordon, John G., 87 Union Street  
1899 Govan, Archibald, 10 Willowbank Crescent  
1904 Graham, Daniel, 26 Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields  
1902 Grant, Alexander, 631 Alexandra Parade  
1891 Grant, James A., Meadowside, Partick  
1903 Green, George A., 11 George Square  
1902 Green, John J., 600 Eglinton Street  
1891 Greig, William, Jun., Westmarch, Whittinghame  
Drive  
1902 Grieve, John, 38 West Princes Street  
1900 Gunn, Robert, 18 Park Drive, South Whiteinch
- 1896 Hall, W. D., 46 Paisley Road  
1895 Halstead, Alf., c/o Paton, 192 West Princes Street  
1899 Hamilton, P. M., 25 Robertson Street  
1902 Harper, J. J. C., Junior Conservative Club  
1904 Harrison, J. E., 32 Hamilton Park Terrace  
1901 Hathaway, Thomas, 293 Onslow Drive  
1903 Hatrick, O. R., 158 Renfield Street  
1905 Hay, A. B., Kelvindock Chemical Works, Maryhill  
1901 Hay, C. B., 6 Hampden Terrace, Mount Florida  
1891 Hay, John, 105 Hill Street, Garnethill  
1903 Henderson, Rev. Jas. E. H., Limekilns, Fife  
1903 Henderson, J. B., The Shipyard, Clydebank  
1903 Henderson, John (1), 54 Darnley Road, Pollokshields  
1905 Henderson, Dr. John (2), 923 Sauchiehall Street  
1901 Henderson, Laurence, 3 Parkgrove Terrace  
1905 Hendrie, Thos., Hamilton Crescent School  
1904 Hendry, Alex., 252 Main Street, Bridgeton  
1903 Hendry, James, 10 Binnie Place



Joined.

- 1903 Hendry, M. A., 5 Claythorn Terrace  
1901 Hinshelwood, A. W., Kennyhill House  
1896 Holdsworth, William, 28 Darnley Avenue, Scotstoun  
1904 Hollis, Basil, 33 Cranworth Street  
1904 Hollis, Guy D., 33 Cranworth Street  
1903 Hollis, H. E., 33 Cranworth Street  
1899 Horne, G. W. S., 45 Hope Street  
1901 Hornsby, John, 176 Pollokshaws Road  
1873 } Houston, Adam, 15 College Street  
1891 } Rejoined  
1903 Howie, George, 173 Queen's Drive, Crosshill  
1903 Hughes, John J., 34 Circus Drive  
1890 Hunter, Dr. George, 1 Bellahouston Terrace  
1905 Hunter, Thomas M., 135 Wellington Street  
1899 Hunter, William, 144 Craigpark Street  
1889 Hutchison, Dr., 199 Renfrew Street  
1902 Hutchison, Alexander, 199 Renfrew Street  
1903 Hutchison, D. M., 199 Renfrew Street  
1896 Hutchison, George H., 199 Renfrew Street  
1899 Hutchison, John W., 23 Windsor Terrace  
1904 Hutchison, Robert John, 199 Renfrew Street  
  
1904 Inglis, A. D., 135 Greenhead Terrace  
1891 Inglis, William, 29 Onslow Drive  
1896 Isles, James, Ellisland, Cambuslang  
1903 Izett, George, 187 Cowcaddens  
  
1906 James, George, 135 Buchanan Street  
1893 Jardine, W. M'L., Union Bank, Trongate  
1905 Jebb, Chas., The Lindens, Bearsden  
1901 Jenkins, Allan S., 27 Fotheringay Road  
1899 Johnston, George, 4 Walmer Terrace, Ibrox  
1903 Johnston, George, Jun., 48 Cartvale Road, Langside

No.	Description of Property	Val.
1	1/2 Acre of Land	100
2	1/4 Acre of Land	50
3	1/8 Acre of Land	25
4	1/16 Acre of Land	12 1/2
5	1/32 Acre of Land	6 1/4
6	1/64 Acre of Land	3 1/8
7	1/128 Acre of Land	1 5/8
8	1/256 Acre of Land	7/8
9	1/512 Acre of Land	3/4
10	1/1024 Acre of Land	3/8
11	1/2048 Acre of Land	3/16
12	1/4096 Acre of Land	3/32
13	1/8192 Acre of Land	3/64
14	1/16384 Acre of Land	3/128
15	1/32768 Acre of Land	3/256
16	1/65536 Acre of Land	3/512
17	1/131072 Acre of Land	3/1024
18	1/262144 Acre of Land	3/2048
19	1/524288 Acre of Land	3/4096
20	1/1048576 Acre of Land	3/8192
21	1/2097152 Acre of Land	3/16384
22	1/4194304 Acre of Land	3/32768
23	1/8388608 Acre of Land	3/65536
24	1/16777216 Acre of Land	3/131072
25	1/33554432 Acre of Land	3/262144
26	1/67108864 Acre of Land	3/524288
27	1/134217728 Acre of Land	3/1048576
28	1/268435456 Acre of Land	3/2097152
29	1/536870912 Acre of Land	3/4194304
30	1/1073741824 Acre of Land	3/8388608
31	1/2147483648 Acre of Land	3/16777216
32	1/4294967296 Acre of Land	3/33554432
33	1/8589934592 Acre of Land	3/67108864
34	1/17179869184 Acre of Land	3/134217728
35	1/34359738368 Acre of Land	3/268435456
36	1/68719476736 Acre of Land	3/536870912
37	1/137438953472 Acre of Land	3/1073741824
38	1/274877906944 Acre of Land	3/2147483648
39	1/549755813888 Acre of Land	3/4294967296
40	1/1099511627776 Acre of Land	3/8589934592
41	1/2199023255552 Acre of Land	3/17179869184
42	1/4398046511104 Acre of Land	3/34359738368
43	1/8796093022208 Acre of Land	3/68719476736
44	1/17592186044416 Acre of Land	3/137438953472
45	1/35184372088832 Acre of Land	3/274877906944
46	1/70368744177664 Acre of Land	3/549755813888
47	1/140737488355328 Acre of Land	3/1099511627776
48	1/281474976710656 Acre of Land	3/2199023255552
49	1/562949953421312 Acre of Land	3/4398046511104
50	1/1125899906842624 Acre of Land	3/8796093022208



Joined.

- 1903 Johnston, J. D., 165 Onslow Drive  
1899 Johnston, R. N., 5 Hanover Square  
1903 Jowett, William, 606 Alexandra Parade
- 1905 Kay, Dr. Thos., 5 Rosebery Terrace  
1902 Kelly, John, 32 Barrington Drive  
1903 Kemp, Robert G., 60 Abbey Drive, Jordanhill  
1902 Kennedy, John, Craignell, Larch Road, Dumbreck  
1905 Ker, Dr. J. M., 7 Clairmont Gardens  
1902 Kerr, George, 5 Wardlaw Avenue, Rutherglen  
1903 Kerr, Thomas, 93 Hope Street  
1903 Kiep, Roland, 128 St. Vincent Street  
1900 King, John, 17 Queen's Crescent  
1904 King, Robert, Strathview, Maryhill  
1891 Kinnear, H. T., 66 Houston Street, S.S.  
1903 Knight, Alex., Jun., 175 St. Vincent Street  
1903 Kyle, William, 15 Gordon Street
- 1891 Laidlaw, George, 49 West George Street  
1892 Laing, F. A., 5 Northbank Terrace  
1903 Laing, H. C., National Bank  
1906 Laird, Andrew, 95 Bath Street  
1892 Laird, James, 14 Eglinton Drive, W.  
1901 Lamb, A. R., National Telephone Co., Ltd., Wallace  
Place, Greenock
- 1901 Lamb, James S., 103 Bath Street  
1901 Lamberton, John B., 8 Anderston Quay  
1905 Lamont, J. K., 16 Marlborough Avenue, Partick  
1893 Lamont, J. M., 28 Royal Exchange Square  
1904 Lang, George, 80 Glasgow Road, Clydebank  
1899 Lang, John, Jun., 88 St. Vincent Street  
1899 Langwell, D., Jun., 128 Crownpoint Road  
1905 Lauder, Frank, 35 Woodside Quadrant

Joined.

- 1889 Lauder, John, 46 Gordon Street  
1892 Law, William, 50 Cranworth Street  
1893 Leishman, John, Hyndhurst, 108 Manor Road,  
Dumbreck  
1891 Leslie, James, 10 Napiershall Street  
1898 Lindsay, W. A., Glenapp, Stewarton Drive, Cam-  
buslang  
1891 Lothian, A. V., 25 Lilybank Gardens  
1901 Loudon, R. H., 607 Alexandra Parade  
1901 Love, John Y., 137 Ingram Street  
1904 Lowson, James, 10 West Campbell Street  
1900 Lyle, John, 48 West Regent Street  
  
1895 Madden, H. W., 23 Carlton Place  
1905 Main, A. P., 2 Kirklee Gardens  
1891 Main, R. R., 7 Lilybank Gardens  
1899 Malloch, Andrew, Firhill Glass Works  
1904 Mann, Robert M., 21 Glassford Street  
1892 Martin, H. F., Baltic Leather Works, Graham Street,  
Bridgeton  
1903 Martin, James, Woodside School  
1887 Martin, John, 58 West Regent Street  
1892 Martin, Rev. T. H., 46 Bentinck Street  
1878 Martin, William (1), 63 Brunswick Street  
1887 Martin, William (2), 11 Herriet Street, Pollok-  
shields  
1898 Mason, Thos., Jun., Craigiehall, Bellahouston  
1896 Mathieson, T. O., 1 Park Gardens  
1903 Maxwell, John, 1 Dungeyne Gardens, Maryhill  
1886 Meek, James, 266 George Street  
1901 Mellis, D. F., 89 Armadale Street  
1902 Metcalfe, John R., 140 London Street  
1892 Millar, James, 5 Clairmont Terrace







Joined.

- 1889 Miller, Archibald, 26 Carrington Street  
1887 Miller, D. G., Glenburn Road, Bearsden  
1903 Miller, James, 15 Blythswood Square  
1891 Miller, John, Rosebank Villa, Hamilton  
1891 Miller, J. H., 34 Lawrence Place, Dowanhill  
1905 Miller, Robt., 2 Rosslyn Terrace  
1904 Miller, T. P., Jun., The Cairns, Cambuslang  
1900 Miller, W. M., 40 West Nile Street  
1905 Mitchell, Colin G., Auchingray, Winton Drive  
1901 Mitchell, James W., 2 Granby Place  
1893 Mitchell, R. M., Auchingray, Winton Drive  
1889 Moffat, David, 109 St. Vincent Street  
1906 Moir, Fred. L. M., 16 Kensington Gate  
1901 Montgomerie, Wm., 21 St. Vincent Crescent  
1899 Moore, James, 90 Great Hamilton Street  
1902 Moore, John, Royal Bank, Gallowgate  
1893 Moore, R. T., 13 Clairmont Gardens  
1892 More, Robert, 505 Sauchiehall Street  
1900 Morrison, James, 22 Derby Crescent  
1903 Morrison, John, 11 Sherbrooke Avenue  
1891 Morrison, T. M., Free Church Training College  
1899 Morton, John, 53 Bothwell Street  
1903 Motion, Robert H., 54 Grant Street  
1891 Mottram, T. H., 6 Kelvinside Gardens  
1901 Muir, Dr. J. S., Tigh Ruadh, Possilpark  
1902 Muir, T. G., 4 Strathallan Terrace  
1896 Muirhead, Henry, 9 Annfield Place  
1901 Muirhead, William, Mount Vernon Iron and Steel  
Works, Shettleston  
1904 Munro, George, 107 Wellington Street  
1904 Munro, John, 30 George Square  
1905 Murdoch, W. P., 7 Park Circus Place  
1892 Murray, Charles, 105 Douglas Street

Joined.

- 1886 Murray, John B., 24 George Square  
1903 Murray, Richard, 228 Central Chambers  
1906 M'Adam, John C., 65 Renfield Street  
1906 M'Adam, M. G., 190 West George Street  
1895 M'Adam, William, 15 St. Ronan's Drive, Shawlands  
1896 M'Ara, John A., 19 Dundonald Road  
1899 M'Auslan, James, 113 Greenhead Street  
1899 M'Callum, George J., 27 Bath Street  
1899 M'Callum, Hugh, 7 Bute Mansions  
1903 M'Callum, Peter, 27 Bath Street  
1900 M'Crae, James T., 7 Kirklee Gardens  
1899 M'Crae, Robert H., 7 Kirklee Gardens  
1901 M'Crorie, Dr. D., 43 Abbotsford Place  
1899 M'Culloch, T. S., 25 Exchange Square  
1899 M'Cutcheon, A., 194 Ingram Street  
1898 M'Donald, A. B., City Chambers  
1904 M'Donald, Alfred, 13 Kirklee Road, W.  
1889 M'Donald, George, 4 Vinicombe Street  
1899 M'Donald, James, 2 Glassford Street  
1897 M'Donald, John, 72 Great Clyde Street  
1899 M'Dougall, R. H. M., 7 John Street  
1901 M'Farlane, John F., 19 Hartington Gardens, Partick  
1903 M'Farlane, John T., 24 Blythswood Square  
1905 M'Farlane, Dr. William, 2 Morris Place, Monteith  
Row  
1899 M'Gill, James, 24 St. Vincent Place  
1902 M'Gregor, Alexander, 71 Oxford Drive  
1905 M'Gregor, James, 28 Kingsborough Gardens  
1886 M'Gregor, John, Union Bank  
1892 M'Intyre, Angus, 117 Forth Street  
1899 M'Intyre, Charles, 536 Duke Street  
1899 M'Intyre, James, 57 Edmund Street  
1887 M'Intyre, Thomas, 42 Lansdowne Crescent







Joined.

- 1904 M'Kellar, John C., 45 West Nile Street  
1899 M'Kelvie, R. F., 88 St. Vincent Street  
1903 M'Kendrick, Dr. J. S., 2 Buckingham Terrace  
1905 M'Kenzie, Fred. J., 113 West Regent Street  
1893 M'Kenzie, J. A., 108 Forth Street  
1902 M'Kenzie, Rev. W., 5 Whitehill Gardens  
1900 M'Kercher, A. R., 148 Garthland Drive  
1903 M'Killop, Evan D., 73 Fotheringay Road  
1906 M'Killop, James, 41 Queensburgh Gardens  
1894 M'Kissock, William, Art Club, Bath Street  
1890 Mackie, R. A., 99 Stockwell Street  
1901 Mackie, R. S., 21 St. Vincent Crescent  
1905 M'Lardy, Ralf, Vista, Bishopbriggs  
1903 M'Laren, R. M., 129 Hope Street  
1899 M'Lauchlan, James, 2 Viewmount Drive, Maryhill  
1899 M'Lauchlan, Dr. J. T., 310 Renfrew Street  
1903 M'Lay, A., 88 Langside Avenue  
1904 Maclay, James A., 64 Terregles Avenue, Pollok-shields  
1902 M'Lean, James, 84 Wilson Street, City  
1905 M'Lean, Wm., 6 Oakfield Terrace, Hillhead  
1904 M'Lellan, Dr. Arch. N., 14 Somerset Place  
1904 M'Lellan, Dugald, Engineer's Office, 302 Buchanan Street  
1895 M'Leod, Dr. A. A., 17 Newton Terrace  
1899 M'Leod, Angus, 36 Polworth Gardens, Hyndland  
1905 M'Leod, D. B., Belmont, Dowanhill  
1901 M'Leod, Peter, 32 Barrington Drive  
1896 MacLeod, T. C., 142 St. Vincent Street  
1905 M'Lure, D. G. L., 7 Kingsborough Gardens  
1901 M'Nab, Robert, 7 Lethington Avenue  
1897 M'Nabb, Hugh, 29 Elmbank Place  
1903 M'Nabb, William R., 29 Elmbank Place

## Joined.

- 1901 M'Nair, David, 28 Miller Street  
1891 M'Nicol, Stewart, 83 West Regent Street  
1903 M'Phail, Dr. Alexander, 46 Kersland Street  
1903 Macpherson, Duncan, Centre Street School  
1892 M'Pherson, Malcolm, 86 Stevenson Street, Shawlands  
1891 M'Vean, Archibald, 62 Cadder Street
- 1899 Nairn, Thomas, 6 Ingleby Drive  
1886 Neilie, Adam, 64 Grant Street  
1901 Neilson, Robert, 2 Buchanan Terrace, Paisley  
1897 Neilson, William, 13 Dixon Street  
1902 Neish, Robert, 13 Darnley Gardens, Pollokshields  
1902 Nelson, Thomas C., 39 Belgrove Street  
1898 Newbery, F. H., 167 Renfrew Street  
1891 Newlands, J. N., 36 Clarence Drive  
1885 Newton, George, 7 Cochrane Street  
1906 Newton, W. D., Dunvegan, Moss Street  
1891 Nicol, C. B., Union Bank, Coatbridge  
1904 Nicoll, Dr. Jas. A., 4 Woodside Place  
1905 Nimmo, Adam, 18 Whittinghame Drive  
1899 Niven, John L., 50 West Regent Street
- 1896 Ogilvie, C. S., 9 Montgomerie Terrace, Mount Florida  
1904 Orr, D. M. Moir, 75 Virginia Street  
1903 Orr, P. Hunter, 59 Bath Street  
1904 Orr, Robert, Clydesdale Bank  
1874 Osborne, Hugh, 45 Candleriggs  
1900 Oswald, A., Nordheim, Bearsden
- 1904 Paterson, F. W., 145 West George Street  
1906 Paterson, James, 31 St. Vincent Place



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156 HISTORY OF THE GLASGOW GOLF CLUB

Joined.

- 1890 Paterson, Robert (1), John Street School, Bridgeton
- 1900 Paterson, Robert (2), 86 Cartside Street, Langside
- 1890 Paton James (1), Corporation Galleries
- 1899 Paton, James (2), 42 Cadogan Street
- 1902 Paton, Robert, Jun., Bank of Scotland, Dennistoun
- 1903 Patrick, Dr. John, 23 Westercraigs
- 1905 Pearce, W. R., 30 Cumlodden Drive, Maryhill
- 1901 Penman, John, 15½ Hutcheson Street
- 1889 Peock, W. A. L., 47 Union Street
- 1898 Phillip, Andrew, 24 Howard Street
- 1900 Phillip, Dr. James, 1 Whitehill Gardens
- 1877 Philp, Robert, Scion Bank, Rutherglen
- 1904 Polson, John, c/o Stewarts and Lloyds, 41 Oswald  
Street
- 1885 Porter, John, Jun., 46 Gordon Street
- 1903 Potts, James, 17 Lawrence Street, Partick
- 1899 Prentice, James N., 473 Eglinton Street
- 1903 Preston, W. S., 111 Norse Road, Scotstoun
- 1904 Primrose, Rev. R., 9 North Park Terrace
- 1904 Proctor, John G., 159 St. Vincent Street
- 1905 Pullar, P. M., 317 Onslow Drive
- 1903 Ramsay, Peter, 71 Garthland Drive
- 1905 Ramsay, Dr. Robt., 2 Sandyford Place
- 1903 Rankin, Nicol M., 6 Hampton Court Terrace
- 1899 Rankin, William, 6 Hampton Court Terrace
- 1897 Reid, David, 41 Lilybank Gardens
- 1890 Reid, H. A., 121 West George Street
- 1900 Reid, Irvine, Nenthorn, Cadzow Drive, Cambuslang
- 1901 Reid, J. W., St. George's Road Public School
- 1903 Rennie, A. D., 38 Athole Gardens
- 1903 Rennie, David, Commercial Bank
- 1906 Rew, John, 151 Canning Street

Joined.

- 1892 Rey, H., Margo Villa, Buchanan Drive, Rutherglen  
1892 Riddell, Craig, Craigmillar, Dumbreck  
1901 Riddell, James F., 59 Bell Street, City  
1890 Rintoul, David, Sannox, Renfrew  
1886 Risk, John, 58 Dundas Street  
1887 Risk, William, 58 Dundas Street  
1903 Risk, W. K., 3 Hamilton Drive, Hillhead  
1878 Ritchie, E. T., Bank of Scotland  
1899 Robb, John, 121 West Regent Street  
1885 Robb, Thomas, 4 Windsor Terrace  
1895 Robb, T. W., Clydesdale Bank  
1891 Robertson, James (1), 185 Nithsdale Road  
1902 Robertson, James (2), Bankside, 6 Lorne Terrace,  
Maryhill  
1901 Robertson, Robert, 617 Duke Street  
1903 Robinson, David, Hilbre, Balshagray Avenue  
1904 Robinson, H. G., 2 Carlton Gardens  
1903 Robinson, H. M., 2 Carlton Gardens  
1903 Rodger, Duncan, Avenue Cottage, Tollcross  
1890 Roger, J. H., 11 South Exchange Place  
1905 Rolland, Thomas, 53 Waterloo Street  
1905 Rolland, William, 53 Waterloo Street  
1905 Ronaldson, J. M., 44 Athole Gardens  
1902 Ross, David, 307 Ruchill Street, Maryhill  
1904 Ross, Rev. D. M., D.D., 12 Belmont Gardens  
1895 Ross, James, Ellenden, St. Bride's Road, Newlands  
1902 Ross, John, 5 Deer Park Gardens, Tollcross  
1902 Ross, Robert, 32 Walter Street  
1892 Ross, W. A., 102 Hope Street  
1903 Rothwell, J., Rosewood, Mount Vernon  
1905 Rough, Walter G., Kirkton House, Old Kilpatrick  
1904 Rowan, Dr. John, 10 Woodside Crescent  
1891 Runcie, Adam, 27 Hope Street

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the first of the year, the weather was very cold, and the  
 snow lay deep upon the ground. The wind was very  
 strong, and the sun did not appear. The people were  
 very much distressed, and many of them died of  
 the cold. The king was very angry, and he  
 sent his army to fight the people. The army was  
 very strong, and they defeated the people. The king  
 was very pleased, and he gave them many rewards.  
 The people were very happy, and they lived in  
 peace and prosperity. The king was very wise, and  
 he ruled the country well. The people loved him,  
 and they followed him wherever he went. The king  
 was very kind, and he did many good deeds.  
 The people were very grateful, and they praised him  
 for ever. The king was very brave, and he  
 fought many battles. He was very successful, and  
 he won many victories. The people were very  
 proud of him, and they called him a great king.  
 The king was very generous, and he gave  
 away many of his treasures. The people were  
 very happy, and they lived in peace and  
 prosperity. The king was very wise, and he  
 ruled the country well. The people loved him,  
 and they followed him wherever he went. The king  
 was very kind, and he did many good deeds.  
 The people were very grateful, and they praised him  
 for ever. The king was very brave, and he  
 fought many battles. He was very successful, and  
 he won many victories. The people were very  
 proud of him, and they called him a great king.

Joined.

- 1904 Russell, Alexander, 54 West Nile Street  
1895 Russell, A., 181 Kenmure Street, Pollokshields  
1896 Russell, W. W., 235 West Princes Street  
1905 Rutherford, W., 353 West Princes Street
- 1903 Samson, George T., 13 College Street  
1902 Saunders, J. C., Whitehill School  
1905 Sawers, James, 133 Norfolk Street  
1905 Scott, D. McLaren, The Grange, Bearsden  
1905 Scott, Geo. A. D., 170 Hope Street  
1903 Scott, J. B., 249 West George Street  
1890 Scott, J. V., 109 Hope Street  
1900 Scott, John, 249 West George Street  
1884 Scott, Robert, 8 Buchanan Street  
1902 Scott, Robert, Jun., 551 Alexandra Parade  
1902 Scott, Robert H., 551 Alexandra Parade  
1895 Scott, William, Eildon, Melrose Avenue, Rutherglen  
1902 Schultz, Henry, Hillhead Public School  
1905 Sclanders, Alex. N., 6 Parkgrove Terrace  
1902 Seaton, P. Y., 211 Hope Street  
1905 Seligman, James, 237 Buchanan Street  
1900 Service, William, Northfield, Coatbridge  
1890 Shanks, W. M., Muirfield, Hamilton  
1896 Shaw, Rev. Adam, 3 Whitehill Gardens  
1904 Shearer, Wm., 7 Kirklee Road, Kelvinside  
1905 Shepherd, Rev. Dr. A., 6 Thornville Terrace  
1905 Simmers, S. Easton, 58 Bath Street  
1899 Simpson, William, c/o Morier, Copeland Road  
1897 Sloan, Dr. Archibald, 21 Elmbank Street  
1902 Smith, Adam, 27 Arundel Drive, Langside  
1897 Smith, Alexander, 1 Virginia Place  
1903 Smith, A. J., 117 Onslow Drive  
1895 Smith, A. L., 11 Dryburgh Gardens, N.



Joined.

- 1904 Smith, George W., 117 Onslow Drive  
1900 Smith, J. C., 149 West George Street  
1905 Smith, J. J., Ivy Bank, Lenzie  
1905 Smith, J. Murray, 11 Bute Gardens  
1889 Smith, Rev. Dr. J., Niddriefield, Partickhill  
1905 Smith, Dr. John D., Daisy Brae, Maryhill  
1900 Smith, Peter, Jun., 126 N. Montrose Street  
1903 Smith, Robert E., 208 Bath Street  
1897 Smith, T. S., Barncluith, Terregles Avenue, Pollok-  
shields, W.  
1898 Smith, William (1), 12 Queen Street  
1902 Smith, William (2), Brandon Works, Motherwell  
1905 Speirs, William, Junior Conservative Club  
1905 Spicer, E. J., Redcroft, Thornwood Road, Bearsden  
1891 Stark, David A., 33 Renfield Street  
1900 Steele, Alexander, 10 Broughton Place, Edinburgh  
1900 Steel, Thomas, 2 Doune Quadrant  
1902 Steven, Wallace C., 2 Ancaster Drive, Anniesland  
1896 Stevens, L. B., Darlington Works, 239 Southwark  
Bridge Road, London  
1901 Stevenson, Alexander, 99 Grant Street  
1897 Stevenson, G. P., 37 West Princes Street  
1904 Stevenson, J. V., Chief Constable, Glasgow  
1885 Stevenson, James, 64 West Regent Street  
1895 Stevenson, William, 37 West Princes Street  
1904 Stewart, Donald, 85 Cadogan Street  
1899 Stewart, James, 149 Ingram Street  
1886 Stewart, J. B., 15 Carlton Place  
1899 Stewart, John, 146 Buchanan Street  
1900 Stewart, Robert, Belltrees, Monreith Road, Newlands  
1894 Stewart, R. R., 25 Athole Gardens  
1893 Stewart, William, 211 West Princes Street  
1902 Stewart, William S., National Bank

1630. The first settlement in Boston was made by a company of Puritan ministers and laymen, who had been expelled from their churches in England for their nonconformity to the established church. They sailed from England in the ship *Arcturion* on September 7, 1630, and arrived in Boston on September 16. They were joined by a larger party of settlers in the ship *Fortune* on October 1, 1630. The two parties together formed the first permanent settlement in Boston. The settlers were led by John Winthrop, who was elected their first governor. They established a strict religious and civil government, and their settlement grew rapidly. In 1634, the first church in Boston was founded, and in 1635, the first school was opened. The settlement continued to grow, and in 1639, it was incorporated as the City of Boston. The city has since become one of the most important and populous cities in the United States.

1631. The first church in Boston was founded in 1634, and the first school was opened in 1635. The settlement continued to grow, and in 1639, it was incorporated as the City of Boston. The city has since become one of the most important and populous cities in the United States.

1632. The first church in Boston was founded in 1634, and the first school was opened in 1635. The settlement continued to grow, and in 1639, it was incorporated as the City of Boston. The city has since become one of the most important and populous cities in the United States.

1633. The first church in Boston was founded in 1634, and the first school was opened in 1635. The settlement continued to grow, and in 1639, it was incorporated as the City of Boston. The city has since become one of the most important and populous cities in the United States.

1634. The first church in Boston was founded in 1634, and the first school was opened in 1635. The settlement continued to grow, and in 1639, it was incorporated as the City of Boston. The city has since become one of the most important and populous cities in the United States.

1635. The first church in Boston was founded in 1634, and the first school was opened in 1635. The settlement continued to grow, and in 1639, it was incorporated as the City of Boston. The city has since become one of the most important and populous cities in the United States.

1636. The first church in Boston was founded in 1634, and the first school was opened in 1635. The settlement continued to grow, and in 1639, it was incorporated as the City of Boston. The city has since become one of the most important and populous cities in the United States.

1637. The first church in Boston was founded in 1634, and the first school was opened in 1635. The settlement continued to grow, and in 1639, it was incorporated as the City of Boston. The city has since become one of the most important and populous cities in the United States.

1638. The first church in Boston was founded in 1634, and the first school was opened in 1635. The settlement continued to grow, and in 1639, it was incorporated as the City of Boston. The city has since become one of the most important and populous cities in the United States.

1639. The first church in Boston was founded in 1634, and the first school was opened in 1635. The settlement continued to grow, and in 1639, it was incorporated as the City of Boston. The city has since become one of the most important and populous cities in the United States.



Joined.

- 1899 Stewart, W. P., Larchmont, Kilmacolm  
 1891 Stobo, John, Wellpark School  
 1903 Stobo, W. P., 131 Sauchiehall Street  
 1899 Struthers, James, 194 Ingram Street  
 1892 Swan, Michael, 1 Winton Gardens  
 1901 Symington, James M., 39 Albert Road, Crosshill  
 1902 Syson, Dr. J. C., 1 Broompark Terrace  
  
 1891 Taggart, H. R., Jun., Tontine House  
 1889 Tait, William, 6 Derby Crescent  
 1892 Tait, W. Couper, 51 Kersland Terrace  
 1904 Tannock, Robert, 266 George Street  
 1902 Taylor, John, 11 Wilton Crescent  
 1905 Taylor, William, Meat Market, Moore Street  
 1892 Temple, George P., 2 Berkeley Terrace  
 1899 Templeton, Robert, Barnhill, Blantyre  
 1896 Thom, Dr. J. Maxtone, Royal Infirmary  
 1877 Thompson, W. A., 7 Kelvinside Terrace  
 1892 Thomson, Dugald, 1 Broomhill Avenue, Partick  
 1900 Thomson, G., 2 Moray Avenue, Scotstoun  
 1904 Thomson, James H., 106 Elliot Street  
 1902 Thomson, J. G., 2 Westbourne Terrace, Copeland  
     Road, Ibrox  
 1900 Thomson, R. B., 42 West Nile Street  
 1903 Thomson, Dr. W. Ernest, 2 Somerset Place  
 1896 Thomson, W. H., Postal Telegraphs, Glasgow  
 1904 Todd, George, National Bank  
 1889 Todd, James, 194 Ingram Street  
 1891 Todd, R. R., 75 St. George's Place  
 1905 Tod, Wemyss, 437 Sauchiehall Street  
 1904 Torrance, A. Watt, Windorlea, Springkell Avenue,  
     Pollokshields  
 1904 Towart, John, 41 Elmbank Street



Joined.

- 1887 Tullis, James, Kiloran, Hatfield Road, W.  
 1882 Turnbull, Robert, 7 Trongate
- 1891 Verel, J. B., 81 St. Vincent Street
- 1902 Waddell, Matthew, 2 Whitehill Gardens  
 1905 Waddell, Robert B., Rednock, Kelvinside  
 1895 Waddell, Robert D., Rednock, Kelvinside  
 1902 Walker, A. M., 22 Midlothian Drive, Shawlands  
 1892 Walker, James W., Castlepark, Irvine  
 1904 Walker, John B., c/o Messrs. Burnett & Co., 24  
     George Square  
 1903 Walker, Thomas, 79 St. George's Place  
 1904 Walker, W. Maclaren, 24 George Square  
 1895 Wallace, D., 5 Oakley Terrace  
 1904 Wardlaw, A., Clydesdale Bank  
 1904 Wardrop, Rev. Thomas, 274 Renfrew Street  
 1891 Watson, Rev. D., 40 Granby Terrace  
 1900 Watson, James G., 296 Golfhill Drive  
 1895 Watson, John, 95 Craigpark Drive  
 1904 Watson, Lawrence, 507 Alexandra Parade  
 1898 Watson, Robert, 15 Hope Street  
     02 Watson, William, 246 Bath Street  
 1899 Watson, W. G., 14 West George Street  
 1900 Watt, David, 27 Kirkland Street  
 1891 Watt, Rev. J. B. A., Manse of Cadder  
 1888 Watt, J. W. J., 1 Derby Terrace  
 1891 Webster, James, Broomknowe, Carmyle Avenue,  
     Tolleross  
 1901 Weir, James A., Rannoch, Cambuslang  
 1900 Weir, Robert, Woodside School  
 1901 Weir, Walter, 13 Garthland Street  
 1904 Welch, Rev. Adam C., 19 Bute Gardens, W.



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Joined.

- 1895 Weston, David, City Saw Mills  
1899 Weston, Robert, City Saw Mills  
1900 White, James, 24 Blythswood Drive  
1905 White, Peter, 26 Paul Street, Stirling Road  
1906 Whiteman, G. H., 24 Robertson Street  
1904 Whiteman, James, Duneira, Drumchapel  
1904 Whitie, William B., 219 St. Vincent Street  
1897 Whitson, Arthur, 77 St. Vincent Street  
1904 Willock, James, Glengyle, Kelso Avenue, Rutherglen  
1904 Wilson, Alex., 45 John Street  
1898 Wilson, Dr. Andrew, 2 Newton Terrace  
1904 Wilson, Hugh, 415 St. Vincent Street  
1894 Wilson, James, Bank of Scotland, Miller Street  
1903 Wilson, John, 34 Cranworth Street  
1899 Wilson, John L., Clydesdale Bank, Bothwell Street  
1904 Wilson, Robert, 180 Hope Street  
1902 Wilson, William, 63 Polwarth Gardens  
1892 Wilson, W. J., 9 Hillside Gardens  
1891 Wilson, W. R., 87 Union Street  
1891 Wood, J. W., 48 St. Andrew Square  
1884 Wood, Richard, 469 Duke Street  
1904 Wood, Robert A., Rosevale, Giffnock  
1886 Woodside, Rev. D., 1 Colebrooke Terrace  
1900 Wright, Maxwell, 44 Polwarth Gardens
- 1903 Young, Dr. Alfred A., 2 Woodside Terrace  
1896 Young, David, 4 Carnarvon Street  
1904 Young, George, 178 Buchanan Street  
1900 Young, James, 342 Dennistoun Gardens  
1888 Young, Dr. R. B., 8 Crown Gardens

## EXTRAORDINARY MEMBERS.

Joined.

- 1906 Baird, Harry, 62 Carstairs Street  
1907 Boyle, Joseph, 265 Golfhill Drive  
1906 Breen, George, 204 St. Vincent Street  
1906 Brown, William, 342 Argyle Street
- 1906 Cameron, T. P., Eversley, Lenzie  
1906 Campbell, James, 163 St. Vincent Street  
1906 Carlaw, W. L., 12 Waterloo Street  
1907 Collins, Charles M., Kelvindale, Maryhill  
1907 Connell, Buchanan, 25 Kingsborough Gardens  
1906 Craig, Thomas, 104 Gairbraid Street
- 1906 Daly, J. Fairley, 119 Sauchiehall Street  
1906 Davidson, William, 162 Buchanan Street
- 1907 Fisher, W. G., Jun., 4 Seton Terrace, Dennistoun
- 1907 Gentles, T. A., 302 Buchanan Street  
1907 Goodchild, Charles, 6 Lansdowne Crescent
- 1907 Hardie, H. D., 12 Athole Gardens
- 1906 Kerr, James, The Knowe, Motherwell  
1906 King, John C., 21 Newton Place
- 1906 Law, George H., Brandon House, Ibrox  
1906 Lusk, William, Raehill, Bearsden
- 1906 Martin, P. M., 119 Balshagray Avenue  
1907 Milne, James, 15 Albion Street, Dowanhill  
1906 M'Ara, Alexander, 19 Dundonald Road  
1906 M'Culloch, Alan, 49 Arlington Street  
1906 M'Donald, W. F., 16 Buckingham Terrace





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Joined.

- 1906 M'Farlane, J. K., Levenbank, Kelvinside Gardens
- 1906 M'Leod, And. A., Dawsholm Gasworks
- 1906 Macpherson, W. G., 1 Walmer Crescent, Ibrox
- 1907 Naismith, W. W., 57 Hamilton Drive, W.
- 1906 Parker, George M., 76 Wilton Street, Port-Dundas
- 1906 Reeve, F. H., 30 Highburgh Road
- 1906 Rutherford, Alexander, Invermay, Park Gardens,  
Partick
- 1906 Stevenson, John G., 2 Doune Gardens
- 1906 Stewart, D. T., 1 Melrose Street
- 1906 Swanson, D. A. St. Clair, 24 Blythswood Square
- 1907 Thomson, Rev. P. D., 6 Windsor Circus, W.
- 1907 Winder, James A., 25 Falkland Mansions

LIFE MEMBERS.

- 1903 Adam, James, 44 West Cumberland Street
- 1904 Anderson, Sir T. M'Call, 9 The University
- 1891 Brownlee, Robert, Jun., City Saw Mills
- 1897 Buchanan, Hugh, Berkhall, Bellahouston
- 1883 Buchanan, W. F. B., 163 Argyle Street
- 1899 Campbell, Archibald D., 192 St. Vincent Street
- 1903 Campbell, Joseph D., 142 West George Street
- 1892 Carnegie, William, Woodhall, Bishopbriggs
- 1879 Clark, William, 16 Montgomerie Crescent
- 1902 Crawford, R. G., 2 Seyton Avenue, Langside

Joined.

- 1883 Dickie, James, 13 Fenchurch Avenue, London  
1874 Doleman, William, 8 West Graham Street  
1874 Dunn, John S., Rockvilla Saw Mills  
  
1885 Eadie, Alexander, Inglefield, Pollokshields  
  
1893 Forrest, James R., 1 Hughenden Terrace  
1893 Forrest, John, Jun., 1 Hughenden Terrace  
  
1887 Gleu, Norman M., 21 West Nile Street  
  
1893 Henderson, Alexander, 60 North Street  
  
1891 Irving, J. T., 56 Renfrew Street  
  
1893 Keppie, John, 4 Blythswood Square  
1903 Knox, John, 92 St. Vincent Street  
  
1900 Legate, Francis, 48 London Street  
1900 Legate, James, 48 London Street  
1895 Lightbody, William, Mia-Mia, Dennistoun  
  
1885 Mason, Thomas, Craigiehall, Bellahouston  
1898 Menzies, Alexander M., 305 Onslow Drive  
1886 Menzies, David, 25 Hamilton Drive  
1874 Motion, J. R., 4 Annfield Place, Dennistoun  
1875 Motion, T. M., 54 Grant Street  
1888 Muirhead, John, 167 St. Vincent Street  
1897 Macfarlane, A. L., 336 Duke Street  
1893 Macfarlane, Walter, Saracen Foundry  
  
1903 Park, Col. J. Smith, M.V.O., V.D., 20 Park Terrace  
  
1887 Reid, John, 30 Gordon Street  
1878 Renwick, Hugh, Castle Park, Lanark

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general  
2. introduction to the subject of the history of the  
3. world, and to a description of the various  
4. periods of time, and the events which have  
5. taken place during them. The second part  
6. is devoted to a description of the various  
7. countries of the world, and the people who  
8. inhabit them. The third part is devoted to  
9. a description of the various religions of the  
10. world, and the customs and manners of the  
11. different nations. The fourth part is devoted  
12. to a description of the various sciences and  
13. arts, and the progress which they have  
14. made since the beginning of the world. The  
15. fifth part is devoted to a description of the  
16. various governments of the world, and the  
17. laws which regulate them. The sixth part  
18. is devoted to a description of the various  
19. wars which have taken place, and the  
20. consequences which have resulted from them.

- 1711 The first year of the reign of King William III. and Queen Mary II. was a year of great calamity to the English nation. The French fleet, under the command of the Duke of Berwick, defeated the English fleet, under the command of the Duke of Albemarle, in the battle of Beachy Head, on June 1. This was a great blow to the English, and it enabled the French to land a large army in Ireland. The English then fought the battle of the Boyne, on July 1, 1690, which was a decisive victory for the English. This battle secured the Protestant succession in England and Ireland. The year 1711 was also a year of great calamity to the English nation. The French fleet, under the command of the Duke of Berwick, defeated the English fleet, under the command of the Duke of Albemarle, in the battle of Beachy Head, on June 1. This was a great blow to the English, and it enabled the French to land a large army in Ireland. The English then fought the battle of the Boyne, on July 1, 1690, which was a decisive victory for the English. This battle secured the Protestant succession in England and Ireland.

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Joined.

- 1888 Renwick, William, Langgarth, Stirling  
 1899 Robb, James, Clydesdale Bank, Ayr  
 1903 Ross, John M., 136 Renfrew Street
- 1870 Salmon, W. F., 53 Bothwell Street  
 1898 Service, Edward, 92 St. Vincent Street  
 1892 Sewell, J. G., 88 St. Vincent Street  
 1886 Stevenson, Hugh, 13 Moray Place, Strathbungo
- 1880 Tod, David, 170 Hope Street  
 1896 Tullis, Harry P., St. Ann's Leather Works
- 1892 Watson, Charles P., Whittinghame, Great Western  
 Road  
 1882 Watson, John R., 176 West George Street

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- 1889 Blair, James, 177 Bellfield Street
- 1905 Colquhoun, A. J. Campbell, Garscadden, Drumchapel  
 1905 Colquhoun, Rev. J. E. Campbell, Chartwell, Wester-  
 ham, Kent
- 1875 Colville, Dr. James, 14 Newton Place
- 1880 Lees, Sheriff, Edinburgh  
 1884 Lobban, Alexander, Ayr
- 1906 Mackie, Richard, Trinity Grove, Edinburgh  
 1878 Melville, James, Dundee  
 1883 Milne, William, Department of Education, Cape  
 Town

## LIST OF MEMBERS

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Joined.

- 1905 Primrose, Sir John Ure, Glasgow  
1878 Proudfoot, Rev. William, Haddington  
  
1870 Robertson, Dr. A. M., 483 Argyle Street  
  
1896 Steele, Ex-Bailie, Glasgow  
1879 Storrar, John, Burbanks, Western Australia  
  
1896 Whitton, James, Parks Superintendent, Glasgow
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the first of the month of May, 1775, the British evacuated the city and fled to the north. The Continental Army, under the command of General George Washington, followed them and fought the Battle of the Clouds on May 19. The British were defeated and fled to the north, where they were eventually captured by the Continental Army. The British then fled to the north, where they were eventually captured by the Continental Army. The British then fled to the north, where they were eventually captured by the Continental Army.

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The first of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a body of men, but a body of ideas. It is a body of ideas which has been built up over a long period of years, and which is now being built up again. It is a body of ideas which is based on the principle of the separation of the medical profession from the State, and which is based on the principle of the freedom of the medical profession to practice its profession as it sees fit. It is a body of ideas which is based on the principle of the freedom of the medical profession to practice its profession as it sees fit. It is a body of ideas which is based on the principle of the freedom of the medical profession to practice its profession as it sees fit.

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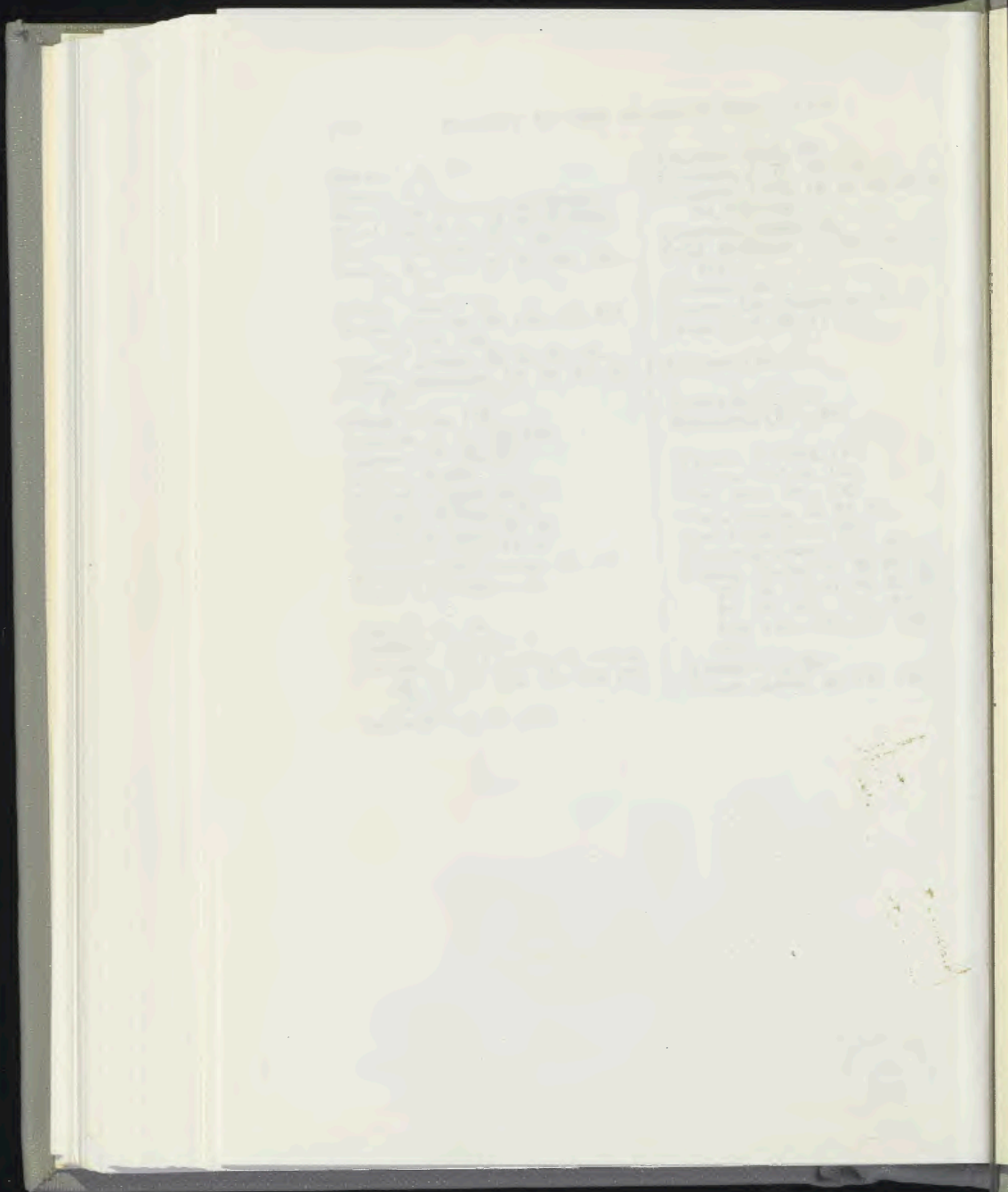
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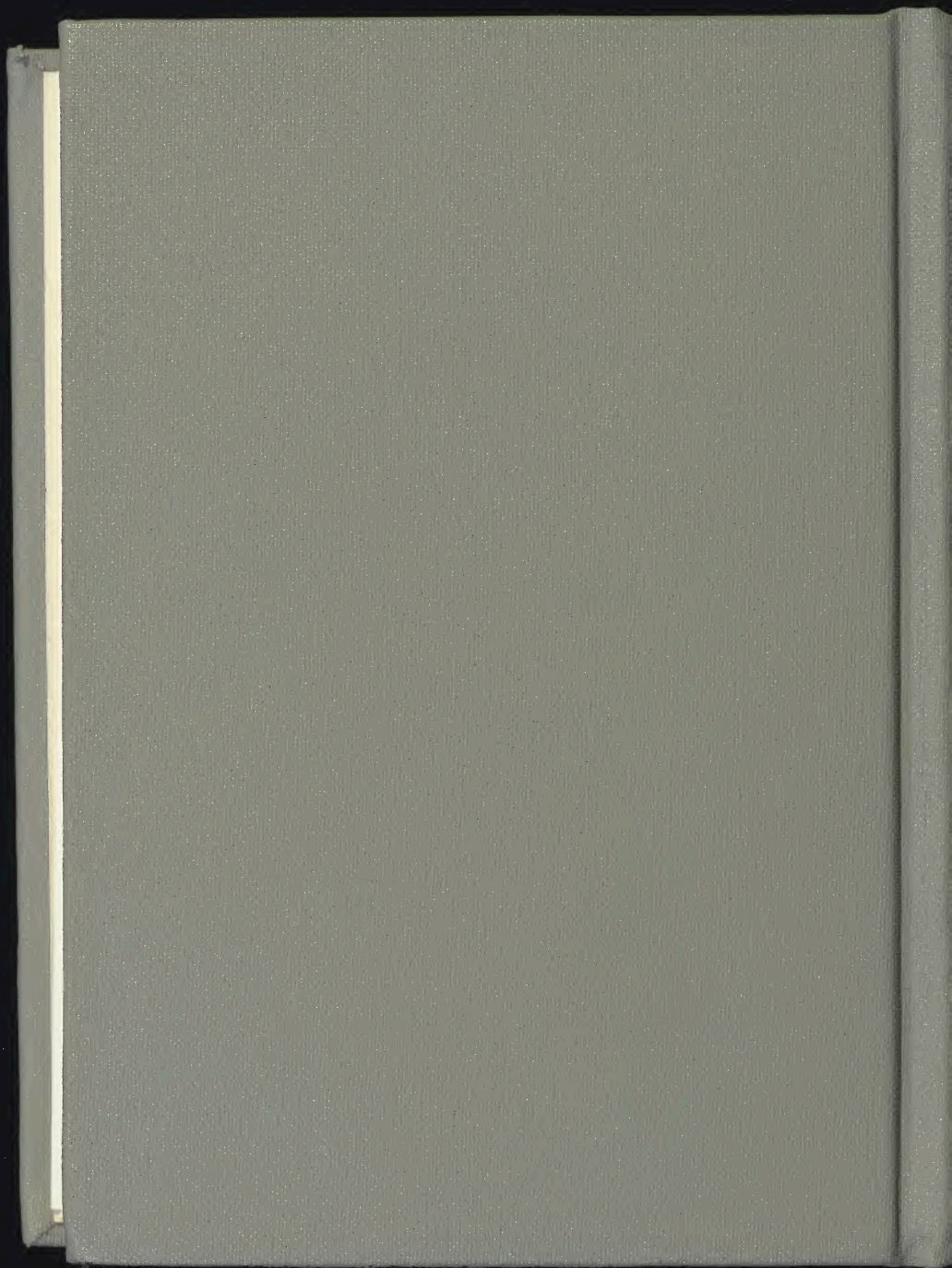






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