



QUEEN'S PARK AND THE GREAT WAR 1914 TO 1918

THE 226 QUEEN'S PARK MEN WHO SERVED

AS AT APRIL 2017

WRITTEN BY
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MEMBER OF QUEEN'S PARK

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ALL NUMBERS REFERENCED IN GREEN

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ALL NUMBERS REFERENCED IN PURPLE

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ALL NUMBERS REFERENCED IN RED

Updated details on 33 of the Queen's Park members and players who lost their lives in the Great War 1914-1918.

1867 to 2017
150 Years in Scottish Football and Beyond

Ludere Causa Ludendi





QUEEN'S PARK AND THE GREAT WAR 1914 TO 1918

The 226 Queen's Park Members and Players known to have enlisted



33 Now Known To Lost Their Lives

TO ACCESS APPENDIX 3 BY FRANK McCROSSAN VISIT WWW.QUEENSPARKFC.CO.UK

James A Alexander 117	John Clarkson 114	Ebenezer Hamilton 102	Herbert Murray* 123
William Anderson 100	Walter McFarlane Coulter 112	Tom Haydock 125	John Ormiston 111
George Robert Baillie 128	James D Dunachie 121	George Legge 103	William Fisher Paton 98
John Barbour* 106	W. A. Eadie* 97	Robert Lusk* 99	George Strachan Ramsay 124
James Bryce 108	Robin Adair Ferguson 101	Robert M Mann 116	Harry Nairn Robertson 107
Andrew Arthur Caldwell 220	Harry M Fletcher 113	Andrew McCrae 105	John Stevenson 129
MacDonald Cameron 118	Edwin Freeland 109	Alex MacLean 115	John Wilkinson 126
Robert M Christie 122	Walter William Frier 110	John Buchanan Monteith 127	James Gilmour Wilson 119
	Edwin Stanley Garvie 104		

193 Now Known To Have Served & Survived

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Alexander Allan 45	David J Dunbar 94	William G Logan 70	W B Purdie
John Allan	R C Duncan	David B Low 96	John S Reid 28
H E Alexander	A W Ferguson	George D Low	William Reid
Charles J Anderson	R V Finlay 55	Frederick W Mackie 16	Robert Rhind 84
James Anderson (1) 46	Thomas T Fitchie 12	R N Massey	John Riley 85
James Anderson (2) 47	T E Forsyth 56	A M Maule	Ralph Risk 29
John Anderson	James Fraser	A C Meiklem 79	John Roberts 30
Arthur C Baillie	John Fraser	A R Mercer 80	James Robertson
James Baillie	Robert French	John Merry	John Robertson
Andrew Baird 48	John Fulton	Charles B Miller 23	John M Robertson
James R Ballantine	Andrew Fyfe 57	George Miller 68	J Vaughan Russell 86
Francis Beattie	Robert Gibson	Thomas Miller 69	Theodore C Scott
James H Bell	William R Gibson	Thomas N Miller	Walter Scott 31
Alexander G Bennett 1	Colin Gillies	Peter A Moodie 24	Walter P Scott 32
George Bennett	Robert Gilmour 58	John A Morton	Clyde Skene* 91
James B Bennett 2	Alexander Gordon	James B Munro 81	Leslie Skene* 92
R Marr Benzie	Charles Gordon	Arthur F Murray 25	David Sorley 33
Charles H Boyce 4	John J Gow	James L McBean 17	Alexander Stark 93
D C Boyce	R B Graham	R C McBean 71	William Steel
William C Boyce	Peter Grant 59	James McBeath	James Steele
Finlay W Boyd	David Hamilton 60	James McBryer 72	William T Stewart* 43
John G Brady	Samuel Hamilton	A. Peter McCallum 73	W B Stevenson
Dan M Broadhead 3	Thomas B Hamilton	Robert A McFarlane* 42	James H Stirling
Alexander Brown	Norman W Hay	Robert S McColl 18	A McE Swan 87
Hugh Brown 5	R G Hay	Angus McCuish 74	James W Swann
William P Brown 6	Walter Henderson	Archibald McGill	R W Tambling
Colin L Buchan 49	W D Henderson	Donald M McGregor	Daniel Templeton 88
Peter Buchanan 7	Richard Hendrie 61	David McIntosh 19	W Arthur Thomas
Hugh Butler 50	George Higgins 62	John McKechnie 20	George Thomson
David Calderwood	John J Highet 63	William C McKenna 21	Thomas Thomson
David F Cameron 8	Gordon Hoare 13	Hector McKenzie 22	W H Thomson
Robert J Cameron 9	Walter B Hobbs	R C McKenzie 75	A S Thornton
Donald M Campbell	George C Hogg	Duncan McLaren	Frank Walker 34
John Campbell	John Houston	John A McLaren	James Walker 35
J H Christie	T C Howat	David S McLay 76	John J C Walker
Arthur Craig	Alexander Howie	John McLean 77	Thomas Walker 36
Claude V Craigie 10	William Keith 64	Hubert A McMillan 78	William F Walker 37
Elijah Cresswell 11	James M Kennedy	John McMillan	James Wallace
John Cresswell	John Kerr 65	George A C McNeill	George L Watson
Walter M Crow	Thomas E Killin	George McPhee	George R Watson
John L Cunningham	R A Lambie 66	Hugh H McTaggart	James L West 38
G B Cunningham 51	A S Langlands	John McVey	William White
John Dick 52	Alexander Langwell	P O'Brien 82	David Wilson 89
John Donaldson 53	James Laughland 95	David O'Donnell	Maurice Wilson 90
Neil C Donaldson	George G Lean 67	Charles C Ogilvie 83	William Wiseman* 44
Alexander Douglas 54	James Leckie	James M Orr	John Yeudall
Alexander Downs	John S Leckie 14	James Park	Robert M Young 39
Daniel G Drummond* 41	Andrew R Leslie 15	Harold McD Paul 26	
	John A Logan	A Graham Primrose 27	

1-96 Numbered Reference In Research Paper on Queen's Park Members and Players Who Served and Survived the Conflict

* Identifies 10 Queen's Park members or players who served in the war and are not named on the plaque.

Introduction by Frank McCrossan, member of Queen's Park

Queen's Park Football Club is keen to raise awareness and understanding in both the club and the wider community of the impact of the Great War on both Queen's Park and the 226 or more members and players who enlisted for military service, at least 33 of whom lost their lives. Their stories have remained virtually unknown until now.

A Queen's Park project to compile a more complete picture of the club's involvement in the Great War commenced in 2015 and will continue beyond the club's 150th birthday in July 2017. An exhibition on "Football and the Great War" will run in the Scottish Football Museum at Hampden Park until the hundredth anniversary of the cessation of hostilities in November 1918. Among the exhibits on display are a Military Cross and bar, a DSO and a Croix de Guerre loaned to the museum by the families of Ralph Risk, Peter Moodie and Peter Grant.

In February 2015, Colm Hickey of the English touring side Middlesex Wanderers produced a draft article for an academic journal on "Queen's Park and WW1". Eight player case studies were included from the 216 members and players then known to have served. This drew the attention of the Queen's Park Committee to the fact that the club knew very little about the involvement of Queen's Park players and members in the Great War and an initiative was launched to remedy matters.

I am a member of Queen's Park and I volunteered to undertake research into the football and military histories of the 216 members of the club listed in the Queen's Park Roll of Honour. In August 2015 my initial paper on 'QUEEN'S PARK & THE GREAT WAR' became accessible on the club website www.queensparkfc.co.uk. This paper provided more detail on ten Queen's Park players who made the supreme sacrifice and seven men who served and survived. It was emphasised that this was a 'work in progress' and further information on Queen's Park players, former players and members who served in the Great War was sought from Club members, families and friends.

In carrying out my research, I have made use of genealogical and military records and the excellent repository of old newspapers in Glasgow's Mitchell Library. The response to my initial paper was encouraging. A number of relatives of those who served submitted valuable information.

A fellow Queen's Park member, Fred Ellsworth, a former history teacher and occasional battlefield tour guide, volunteered to prepare and submit a series of research papers on the 33 Queen's Park players, former players and members now known to have died in some of the most momentous events and battles of the Great War. His three papers on those who died at Loos; Gallipoli and the Eastern Mediterranean; and north of the Somme in 1916 and early 1917 are available on the club website.

In April 2016, I produced a new paper on 44 of the members and players of Queen's Park who served in the forces in the Great War and survived the conflict. This paper became accessible on the club website in May 2016. Again, the response from families was encouraging. The document has now been updated and is attached as Appendix 1 to this research paper.

By September 2016, I had carried out research on a further 52 of the Queen's Park members and players who survived the conflict. My findings are attached to this paper as Appendix 2.

Although facts have been gathered about 96 of the Queen's Park men who served in the armed forces and survived, little is known about the other 97 individuals. The input of relatives and members of the public will be very welcome in progressing the project and Queen's Park will be delighted to hear from anyone with information. Both myself and the club are grateful for the assistance from the Heritage Lottery Fund in supporting specific research, archive and awareness activities in this Queen's Park initiative during 2016.

During March 2017, I completed for now my research on all 33 Queen's Park members and players known to have lost their lives in the Great War. My findings are attached to this paper as Appendix 3 "The Queen's Park Men Who Lost Their Lives".

Correspondence relating to this project should be addressed by post to The Secretary, Queen's Park FC, Hampden Park, Glasgow G42 9BA or by email to secretary@queensparkfc.co.uk.

Frank McCrossan
Member of Queen's Park
April 2017

Membership of Queen's Park

Queen's Park is Scotland's oldest Association football club and from the 1870s to the outbreak of the Great War was known as the country's "senior" club. Despite remaining an amateur club when professionalism was officially introduced into Scottish football in 1893, Queen's Park continued at the forefront of the game.

In 1903, the third and present Hampden Park was opened by Queen's Park and became the regular venue for Scotland versus England matches and Scottish Cup Finals. In 1908, Queen's acquired additional land adjacent to the stadium to provide playing facilities for the club's minor elevens.

Unlike Scotland's professional clubs, Queen's Park was, and still is, a membership-led club, with the members appointing a Committee and sub-committees to handle the complex business of the club. Prior to the Great War, a limit of 350 had been set on the number of players and former players in membership. There was, however, a facility for committees to add non-playing members to assist as required. In his book "History of the Queen's Park Football Club 1867-1917", Richard Robinson states that the club's membership in 1920 was 541. Some 216 members served in the Great War. Although the precise size of the club's membership during the years of the Great War is not known, the men who served in the forces clearly represented a very sizeable proportion of the overall total.

This paper explores the involvement of Queen's Park in the Great War, with particular emphasis on the members of the club who enlisted in the armed forces and survived the conflict.

Queen's Park's Response to the Call for Volunteers

A state of war was declared between the United Kingdom and Germany on 4 August 1914 and the Prime Minister was given power to increase the strength of the British Army by half a million men. On 7 August, the Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitchener, was given the task of recruiting these men and made a call for volunteers. By the middle of September 1914, more than 500,000 men had volunteered their services.

Young men with a strong sense of duty were quick to respond to Kitchener's call and Queen's Park members were among the first to volunteer for service for King and Country. By the time Queen's Park met Third Lanark at Cathkin Park on Saturday 5 September 1914, a dozen Queen's Park members had joined the forces. A report on the match stated "It was pleasing to observe that the excellent response by the Queen's Park boys to Lord Kitchener's call was not forgotten by the crowd. When Captain Garvie led his men afield the enthusiasm of the spectators was most pronounced, and right throughout the game there were outbursts which betokened appreciation better than words."

Conscription was not introduced until 1916 and it may seem strange to us today that men continued to volunteer when the extent of the slaughter at the front became apparent. However, we cannot judge the actions of the proudly patriotic young men of a hundred years ago by the standards of our times.

In the four years of the Great War, at least 226 members and players of Queen's Park were on service at some time or another. Most were players or former players but some were non-playing members of the club. Although many of those who served were young single men, some of whom played for Queen's Park in the early years of the war before enlisting, this was not always the case. Older married members also volunteered, an example being Charles Miller, the Queen's Park Secretary since 1894, who left his post to enlist in the Royal Army Service Corps at the age of 44.

The contribution made by the players and former players of Queen's Park was recognised in this tribute that appeared in Glasgow's Southern Press on 7 May 1915 – "When the records of the football season just closed come to be studied in future years, they will be found to contain much that is unworthy of the traditions of the game. Bitter controversies and recriminations, startling evidence of a lack of patriotism on the part of players and patrons – these are features that will form a dark



Ludere Causa Ludendi



blot on the pages of football history. But the club that emerges with by far the most glorious record in Scotland, probably in the Kingdom, is our premier club, the Queen's Park".

In his book *Football's White Feathers*, John Litster concluded ' The Scottish club most affected by the war was Queen's Park - whose amateur players volunteered for service in numbers unmatched by other clubs. The club includes former players and non playing members in their roll of honour – naming 216 individuals who enlisted in the services – but, even when they are excluded, the number of contemporary QP footballers who joined the forces is formidable".

Recognition of Queen's Park's contribution to the war effort was not confined to Scotland. The Australian newspaper the *Daily Mercury* reported on 5 November 1914 "Seven members of last season's eleven of the famous Queen's Park Football Club, Glasgow have volunteered for active service, and the amateurs are finding the absence of so many capable men a serious handicap in the carrying out of their fixtures for the present season".



THE ROLL OF HONOUR WITH WWI PLAQUE IDENTIFYING 216 QP PLAYERS AND MEMBERS WHO SERVED IN THE GREAT WAR

11 PLAYERS FROM THE 1ST XI OF 1913-14 WHO JOINED UP



QP 1st XI 1913-14

Back Row:
Maurice Wilson, William Walker

Middle Row:
Andrew McCrae, Colin Buchan,
Thomas Miller, Robert Rhind, Robert M Young

Front Row:
Elijah Cresswell, John Roberts,
Eddie Garvie, Gordon Hoare



Names represented in red faces left to right.

Effect of the War on Scottish Football

As soon as war broke out, there were those who questioned whether it was appropriate that competitive sport should continue. At a meeting on 11 August 1914, the Council of the Scottish Football Association discussed the effect of the war on sport. Three days later, the *Glasgow Herald* reported "Like the Rugby authorities, the Scottish Football Association were of the opinion that there was nothing to be gained by vetoing football, just now at any rate, it being felt that an excitable public would find an outlet for its feelings by participating in the mimic warfare of the football field".

By the end of August, once the magnitude and seriousness of the war situation became increasingly apparent, a call for a complete stoppage to football competition was coming from all quarters. St Johnstone wrote to the SFA proposing that "the game should now meantime be discontinued". A contrasting view was taken by a prominent MP who was quoted as stating "For Heaven's sake, keep your sport going. We want something to distract the attention of people from the war".

The Emergency and Finance Committee of the SFA met on Tuesday 1 September 1914 and decided to send a delegation to London two days later to ascertain the opinion of the authorities on the advisability of continuing or stopping the national pastime. The Scottish Football League decided to take no action until the SFA had indicated their view.

The War Office recognised the damage that a complete shutdown of football would cause to clubs and saw the potential of football as a means of raising money for war charities. Most importantly, the War Office realised that the continuance of football would have a beneficial effect on recruitment.



It was agreed that league football could continue, with the SFA being required to send letters to all affiliated associations and clubs urging them to take every step in their power to encourage recruitment. League football in Scotland carried on as before throughout season 1914/15 but the Second Division was suspended at the end of the season. In June 1917, Aberdeen, Dundee and Raith Rovers were persuaded to withdraw from the league to ease the travel difficulties of the remaining clubs.

At a meeting of the four home football associations in December 1914, it was decided, in deference to public opinion, that no internationals or national cup competitions should be held. The Scottish Qualifying Cup competition had already taken place but the Scottish Cup was abandoned. The third Hampden Park had been built to accommodate the sizeable crowds attracted to Queen's Park matches but also with a view to the stadium staging Scottish Cup Finals and Scotland v England internationals. The loss of these fixtures was a major blow to the club.

Politicians, the football authorities and the public at large took the view that football must be seen as of secondary importance to the war effort. As a consequence of this, the Scottish League laid down stringent conditions for the engagement of professional footballers. The maximum wage was £1 per week for the playing season only. A deferred payment of a further £1 a week could be made at the end of the season if the club's profit was sufficient to finance it. Players had to be in employment and clubs were expressly forbidden to pay compensation to a player for time lost at work through injury sustained while playing football.

Opposition to continuing with professional football persisted. At the start of season 1915/16, as the Scottish League met to discuss the matter, Mr R Campbell of St Johnstone said that "it was certain that if they approved of professional football taking place in Scotland this year they would for ever damn the game in the eyes of the sensible public". The representatives of the League clubs took a vote and it was agreed by 20 to 7 to continue on the same basis as the previous season. Effectively, the majority in the Scottish League recognized that a restricted form of competitive part time football must be introduced during the War years – seen by all to be of secondary importance to the War effort.

Effect of the War on Queen's Park

Queen's Park players began to join the forces within days of Kitchener's call for volunteers and team captain Hector Mackenzie was one of the first to join the Army.

Queen's Park did not attempt to discourage players from volunteering and, on Saturday 19 September 1914, the Evening Times reported "If Queen's Park are depleted much further, they will have some difficulty in putting one team on the field, much less four. A S Niven has received an appointment South, and gone to London, Garvie and Roberts are unavailable and we understand others are shortly going to follow the example of the two half-backs".



HECTOR MacKENZIE 1st XI TEAM CAPTAIN; AND IN ACTION VS CELTIC

At the beginning of season 1914/15, Queen's Park were running four teams - the Strollers, the Hampden XI, and the Victoria XI – but eventually the two junior sides had to be suspended.

On 19 December 1914, the Glasgow Herald reported that 71 playing members of Queen's Park – past and present – were now serving with His Majesty's Forces and that 23 of that number had played in the league side either in the current season or in the previous season.

By January 1915, the Queen's Park goalkeeper and captain Gordon Kerr was, at 23 years of age, two years older than anyone else in the team.

The contribution made by Queen's Park to the war effort was widely recognised. The Southern Press report of Friday 19 February 1915 on the Falkirk v Queen's Park match on the previous Saturday contained this paragraph – "There was a remarkably large turnout of men in khaki, and the field had quite a military appearance. Queen's Park had a most flattering reception, and as the play proceeded the enthusiasm of the men in uniform knew no bounds. It is seldom that a visiting team gets such a warm reception. Those in khaki did not forget that Queen's Park have at least three teams doing duty in another field, and every encouragement was given to the youthful eleven who were representing the Hampden club on Saturday".

By March 2015, 72 Queen's Park players, past and present, had enlisted in the forces. Inevitably, the drain on the club's playing resources had an effect on performances on the field. In that first season of war, only four wins and six draws were obtained in 42 league and cup outings.

On 30 April 2015, the Southern Press reported that, in season 1914/15, Queen's Park had used no fewer than 49 players. In some weeks, it almost came down to fielding whichever eleven men were available on the day. By contrast, some other clubs managed to retain all their players.

Matters improved somewhat in the following season and, on Saturday 5 May 1916, the Southern Press included this report – "Queen's Park brought their League engagements to a close on Saturday afternoon. A club which gives nearly 100 of its members and players to a more worthy campaign and can still hold its own on the football field is entitled to congratulations, which no one will withhold from Queen's Park, who have gained 28 points as compared with 13 last season, and risen two places on the League table".

The performance of the club continued to improve and in season 1918/19, for the first time since joining the Scottish League in 1900, Queen's won more games than they lost. This was in spite of the club continuing to lose players to the forces. In a preview of the 1918/19 season, the Southern Press reported "Of those who assisted at various times last season Allan, Campbell, Hendry, M'Millan (RAF), Cadet Boyce, Walker, Cresswell, and Templeton (RAF) are serving with the forces and will not be available".

Scottish Division 'A'						
	P	W	D	L	F	A Pts
1 Celtic	38	30	5	3	91	25 65
2 Hearts	38	27	7	4	83	32 61
3 Rangers	38	23	4	11	74	47 50
4 Morton	38	18	12	8	74	48 48
5 Ayr	38	20	8	10	55	40 48
6 Falkirk	38	16	7	15	48	48 39
7 Hamilton	38	16	6	16	60	55 38
8 Partick	38	15	8	15	56	58 38
9 St Mirren	38	14	8	16	56	65 36
10 Airdrieonians	38	14	7	17	54	60 35
11 Hibernian	38	12	11	15	59	66 35
12 Dumbarton	38	13	8	17	51	66 34
13 Kilmarnock	38	15	4	19	55	59 34
14 Aberdeen	38	11	11	16	39	52 33
15 Dundee	38	12	9	17	43	61 33
16 Third Lanark	38	10	12	16	51	57 32
17 Clyde	38	12	6	20	44	59 30
18 Motherwell	38	10	10	18	49	66 30
19 Raith	38	9	10	19	53	68 28
20 Queen's Park	38	4	5	29	27	90 13

Scottish League						
	P	W	D	L	F	A Pts
1 Rangers	34	25	6	3	66	24 56
2 Celtic	34	24	7	3	66	26 55
3 Kilmarnock	34	19	5	10	69	41 43
4 Morton	34	17	9	8	53	42 43
5 Motherwell	34	16	9	9	70	51 41
6 Partick	34	14	12	8	51	37 40
7 Queen's Park	34	14	6	14	64	63 34
8 Dumbarton	34	13	8	13	48	49 34
9 Clydebank	34	14	5	15	55	56 33
10 Hearts	34	14	4	16	41	58 32
11 St Mirren	34	11	7	16	42	50 29
12 Hamilton	34	11	6	17	52	63 28
13 Third Lanark	34	10	7	17	56	62 27
14 Falkirk	34	9	9	16	36	68 27
15 Airdrieonians	34	10	6	18	46	58 26
16 Hibernian	34	8	9	17	42	57 25
17 Clyde	34	9	2	23	37	72 20
18 Ayr	34	5	9	20	32	61 19

1914/15

1917/18

The improvement in the club's fortunes on the pitch can be put down partly to the fact that there was less inducement for amateur players to join the professional ranks for a wage of only £1 a week. But, despite the great losses Queen's Park had sustained through their players joining the colours, players continued to be "poached" by professional clubs. For example, at the end of season 1916/17, John Barry moved to Third Lanark, Robert McDermid signed for Rangers, Peter Thorpe joined Clyde and Robert Sibbald went to Partick Thistle. "Black and White" who reported on Queen's Park games for the Southern Press wrote "To the credit of the Celtic it should be stated that at no time do they interfere with Queen's players, unless with the sanction of the officials, and if other League clubs would follow their example it would make the work of those responsible for the amateur club more pleasant".

Although the third and present Hampden Park was opened in 1903, there was no pavilion between the east and west stands initially. A temporary wooden stand was put in place. Queen's Park decided in October 1913 to build a permanent centre stand and pavilion. The new pavilion was officially opened at what was described as a "Grand Recruiting Football Match" between a Queen's Park XI and the 17th Service Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry (3rd Glasgow) on the afternoon of Wednesday 23 December 1914. The HLI team included three Queen's Park players – Private J Roberts, Lance-Corporal W P Brown and Private J Anderson. Lance-Corporal E S Garvie turned out for Queen's Park.



Queen's Park had built Hampden Park to stage international matches and cup finals, as well as the club's first eleven matches. The loss of the showpiece occasions from 1914 to 1918 had a significant effect on the club's income. This was a unique issue for Queen's Park. The club also suffered a loss of gate revenue from league matches. The average home crowd in season 1913/14 had been approximately 10,000. This figure dropped to an average of around 6,000 in season 1914/15.

However, although the records of the time no longer exist, it appears that the club's finances remained sound during the war years due

to diligent management and the reduction in the number of the club's teams functioning.

The Southern Press reported on Friday 30 April 1915 that the new pavilion, described as "possibly the most palatial club-house in world football", had been completed at a cost of £7,826. This would soon be paid off, with £7,087 having been repaid already.

The Annual Meeting on Saturday 28 April 1917 lasted only around 30 minutes and the proceedings were described as most harmonious. All of the office-bearers and members of the various committees were unanimously re-elected and the balance sheet was said to have shown a slight loss on the season, due to a decline in match receipts. There is nothing to suggest that there was any cause for concern.

Despite the pressure on the club's finances, Queen's Park supported war charities from the onset of hostilities. The Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund was inaugurated by King George and Queen Mary on 8 August 1914.

On Tuesday 11 August 2014, the Council of the Scottish Football Association agreed to donate £1,000 to the Glasgow Branch of the Fund. Two days later, the Evening Times reported, "One of the most noteworthy subscriptions to the War Relief Fund is that of the Queen's Park Football Club. Scotland's premier club has always been noted for its extreme patriotism, and now, after giving men to the forces, they have sent the handsome donation of £250 to the fund. With the S.F.A. giving £1,000, Celtic F.C. £100, Heart of Midlothian £25, and other clubs minor sums, Scottish football is quite, apparently, not unmindful of its duty".

Queen's Park extended their charitable activities to the members of the club on active service. A special sub-committee was set up in September 1914 to look after the welfare of the men at the front. Arrangements were made to send newspapers, magazines and cigarettes to the volunteers. On Friday 25 January 1918, the Southern Press reported - "QUEEN'S PARK -The amateurs' annual smoker in the Grand Hotel on Saturday was a brilliant success, and their boys on active service will each receive a little reminder that the grand old club is still carrying on and going strong. Mr. Peter White, the popular president, in the course of the evening intimated that their roll of honour showed the remarkable total of 183, and he made sympathetic reference to the fact that no fewer than 19 had made the supreme sacrifice."

Queen's Park Members and Players Who Lost Their lives

The first member of Queen's Park to lose his life during the Great War was William Eadie, who had joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force soon after emigrating to Canada. William was killed in Belgium on 23 April 1915. A further 28 of his fellow members were to die in the four years of the conflict. In addition, four players with Queen's Park connections, but not members of the club at the time, also made the ultimate sacrifice.

The 33 men who died were – James A Alexander, William Anderson, George R Baillie, John Barbour, James Bryce, Andrew A Caldwell, Macdonald Cameron, Robert M Christie, John Clarkson, Walter M Coulter, James D Dunachie, William Eadie, Robin A Ferguson, Harry M Fletcher, Edwin Freeland, Walter W Frier, Edwin S Garvie, Ebenezer Hamilton, Tom Haydock, George Legge, Robert Lusk, Robert M Mann, Andrew McCrae, Alex MacLean, John B Monteith, Herbert Murray, John Ormiston, William F Paton, George S Ramsay, Harry N Robertson, John Stevenson, John Wilkinson and James G Wilson.

At least 20 of these 33 men are believed to have played for Queen's Park's first eleven in competitive league and cup fixtures before 1914 – namely John Barbour, James Bryce, Bob Christie, John Clarkson, Walter Coulter, William Eadie, Harry Fletcher, Edwin Freeland, Eddie Garvie, Tom Haydock, George Legge, Andrew McCrae, Alex MacLean, John Monteith, Herbert Murray, John Ormiston, George Ramsay, John Stevenson, John Wilkinson and James Wilson. The average age of the 33 men who died was 31 - nine were under the age of 25.

Some may have played for Queen's Park first eleven in the numerous challenge and charity fixtures that the Club fulfilled in the Victorian era, and for the minor elevens - the Strollers, Hampden and Victoria X1's - in the new league and cup competitions established following the formation of the Scottish Amateur Football Association in 1909. Queen's Park are seeking more information on the playing careers of all 33 of the men now known to have lost their lives in the Great War.

A memorial service for the members of Queen's Park who fell in the war was held on Sunday 23 March 1919 in Queen's Park East United Free Church. Lieutenant-Colonel J Golder Burns, BOD, Chaplain to the Forces, officiated, and there was a large attendance of members of the club and the general public.



John Barbour
in the uniform
of the Highland
Light Infantry.



Cairn to 192 Soldiers
of the 9th Battalion
Highland Light Infantry
at High Wood

The Club's Roll of Honour - with the World War One plaque - is on display from May 2016 in an Exhibition Area of the Scottish Football Museum at Hampden Park, Glasgow. All are encouraged to visit.

Queen's Park member Fred Ellsworth, volunteered to prepare papers on four of the great battles of World War One – Loos, Gallipoli, The Somme and Ypres Salient – and Fred is including in his papers details of the 33 members and players of Queen's Park who perished in the war. Fred's papers on those killed in action at Loos; at Gallipoli and the Eastern Mediterranean; and north of the Somme in 1916 and early 1917 were made accessible on the club website during 2016.

Queen's Park Members and Players Who Served and Survived

Of the 226 Queen's Park members and players who are known to have served in the forces in the Great War, some 193 survived. Information about 96 of the men who survived appears in Appendices 1 and 2 of this paper, updated at March 2017. 44 men are listed alphabetically in Appendix 1 and a further 52 in Appendix 2. The rear cover of this Paper and these two Appendices list the 193 Queen's Park Players, former players and members now identified as having served and survived, numbers have been allocated to the 96 men about whom we have some information. More information continues to be sought on all 193 men.

Of the 193 survivors, 18 are known to have been wounded in the war. It is more than likely that other members were also wounded. Reports of casualties arrived with depressing regularity as can be seen from two short periods in 1916 and 1917: -

- On 4 August 1916, the Southern Press reported that three footballers with Queen's Park connections had been killed or wounded – Lieutenant Ralph Risk had been wounded and was in hospital in Manchester; Sergeant William P Brown had also been wounded; and former Queen's player Lance-Corporal John Barbour had been killed in action on July 15. A week later, the same newspaper reported that two more Queen's Park players, Lance-Corporal Andrew R Leslie and Captain Thomas Walker, had been wounded and were in hospital in England.

- On 2 May 1917, the Evening Times reported on another three Queen's Park players having been wounded. Second-Lieutenant Robert M Young was in a London hospital with a gunshot wound in the knee; Second-Lieutenant William F Walker had also been wounded; and Second Lieutenant Jack Reid was lying seriously wounded in a hospital abroad. A week or so later, the Southern Press reported that Second-lieutenant Hugh Brown had been admitted to hospital in France suffering from gunshot wounds.

The news from the front was not all bad. There was a great sense of pride when word came through that Queen's Park players had received bravery awards, such as in 1916 when Sapper Fred Mackie was awarded the Military Medal and Second Lieutenant Walter Coulter was awarded the Military Cross. Tragically, Walter Coulter was to die in the following year. Eleven members and players are known to have received bravery awards. It is possible that others will also have been honoured.

Four of the members who served and survived went on to become President of Queen's Park in later years and seven, possibly eight, were capped for Scotland while Queen's Park players.

Efforts will continue to discover more about the Queen's Park members and players who served in the Great War and any information that comes to light will be contained in further papers. The sacrifices made by these brave men must not be forgotten.



The Military Cross with Bar, awarded to Ralph Risk

Two Appendices written by Frank McCrossan at April 2017 are attached to this document giving individual details on 96 of the 193 Queen's Park players, former players, and members now known to have served and survived. Appendix 3 on the 33 Queen's Park men who lost their lives is also attached.



QUEEN'S PARK AND THE GREAT WAR 1914 TO 1918

The 226 Queen's Park Members and Players known to have enlisted



33 Now Known To Lost Their Lives

TO ACCESS APPENDIX 3 BY FRANK McCROSSAN VISIT WWW.QUEENSPARKFC.CO.UK

James A Alexander 117	John Clarkson 114	Ebenezer Hamilton 102	Herbert Murray* 123
William Anderson 100	Walter McFarlane Coulter 112	Tom Haydock 125	John Ormiston 111
George Robert Baillie 128	James D Dunachie 121	George Legge 103	William Fisher Paton 98
John Barbour* 106	W. A. Eadie* 97	Robert Lusk* 99	George Strachan Ramsay 124
James Bryce 108	Robin Adair Ferguson 101	Robert M Mann 116	Harry Nairn Robertson 107
Andrew Arthur Caldwell 220	Harry M Fletcher 113	Andrew McCrae 105	John Stevenson 129
MacDonald Cameron 118	Edwin Freeland 109	Alex MacLean 115	John Wilkinson 126
Robert M Christie 122	Walter William Frier 110	John Buchanan Monteith 127	James Gilmour Wilson 119
	Edwin Stanley Garvie 104		

193 Now Known To Have Served & Survived

TO ACCESS APPENDIX 1 & 2 BY FRANK McCROSSAN VISIT WWW.QUEENSPARKFC.CO.UK

Alexander Allan 45	David J Dunbar 94	William G Logan 70	W B Purdie
John Allan	R C Duncan	David B Low 96	John S Reid 28
H E Alexander	A W Ferguson	George D Low	William Reid
Charles J Anderson	R V Finlay 55	Frederick W Mackie 16	Robert Rhind 84
James Anderson (1) 46	Thomas T Fitchie 12	R N Massey	John Riley 85
James Anderson (2) 47	T E Forsyth 56	A M Maule	Ralph Risk 29
John Anderson	James Fraser	A C Meiklem 79	John Roberts 30
Arthur C Baillie	John Fraser	A R Mercer 80	James Robertson
James Baillie	Robert French	John Merry	John Robertson
Andrew Baird 48	John Fulton	Charles B Miller 23	John M Robertson
James R Ballantine	Andrew Fyfe 57	George Miller 68	J Vaughan Russell 86
Francis Beattie	Robert Gibson	Thomas Miller 69	Theodore C Scott
James H Bell	William R Gibson	Thomas N Miller	Walter Scott 31
Alexander G Bennett 1	Colin Gillies	Peter A Moodie 24	Walter P Scott 32
George Bennett	Robert Gilmour 58	John A Morton	Clyde Skene* 91
James B Bennett 2	Alexander Gordon	James B Munro 81	Leslie Skene* 92
R Marr Benzie	Charles Gordon	Arthur F Murray 25	David Sorley 33
Charles H Boyce 4	John J Gow	James L McBean 17	Alexander Stark 93
D C Boyce	R B Graham	R C McBean 71	William Steel
William C Boyce	Peter Grant 59	James McBeath	James Steele
Finlay W Boyd	David Hamilton 60	James McBryer 72	William T Stewart* 43
John G Brady	Samuel Hamilton	A. Peter McCallum 73	W B Stevenson
Dan M Broadhead 3	Thomas B Hamilton	Robert A McFarlane* 42	James H Stirling
Alexander Brown	Norman W Hay	Robert S McColl 18	A McE Swan 87
Hugh Brown 5	R G Hay	Angus McCuish 74	James W Swann
William P Brown 6	Walter Henderson	Archibald McGill	R W Tambling
Colin L Buchan 49	W D Henderson	Donald M McGregor	Daniel Templeton 88
Peter Buchanan 7	Richard Hendrie 61	David McIntosh 19	W Arthur Thomas
Hugh Butler 50	George Higgins 62	John McKechnie 20	George Thomson
David Calderwood	John J Highet 63	William C McKenna 21	Thomas Thomson
David F Cameron 8	Gordon Hoare 13	Hector McKenzie 22	W H Thomson
Robert J Cameron 9	Walter B Hobbs	R C McKenzie 75	A S Thornton
Donald M Campbell	George C Hogg	Duncan McLaren	Frank Walker 34
John Campbell	John Houston	John A McLaren	James Walker 35
J H Christie	T C Howat	David S McLay 76	John J C Walker
Arthur Craig	Alexander Howie	John McLean 77	Thomas Walker 36
Claude V Craigie 10	William Keith 64	Hubert A McMillan 78	William F Walker 37
Elijah Cresswell 11	James M Kennedy	John McMillan	James Wallace
John Cresswell	John Kerr 65	George A C McNeill	George L Watson
Walter M Crow	Thomas E Killin	George McPhee	George R Watson
John L Cunningham	R A Lambie 66	Hugh H McTaggart	James L West 38
G B Cunningham 51	A S Langlands	John McVey	William White
John Dick 52	Alexander Langwell	P O'Brien 82	David Wilson 89
John Donaldson 53	James Laughland 95	David O'Donnell	Maurice Wilson 90
Neil C Donaldson	George G Lean 67	Charles C Ogilvie 83	William Wiseman* 44
Alexander Douglas 54	James Leckie	James M Orr	John Yeudall
Alexander Downs	John S Leckie 14	James Park	Robert M Young 39
Daniel G Drummond* 41	Andrew R Leslie 15	Harold McD Paul 26	
	John A Logan	A Graham Primrose 27	

1-96 Numbered Reference In Research Paper on Queen's Park Members and Players Who Served and Survived the Conflict

* Identifies 10 Queen's Park members or players who served in the war and are not named on the plaque.