

QUEEN'S PARK FOOTBALL CLUB

1867 - 2017

150 Years in Scottish Football..... And Beyond

Souvenir Brochure

July 2017

Ludere Causa Ludendi



President's Foreword

Welcome to our 150th Anniversary Brochure. At the meeting which took place on 9th July 1867, by the casting vote of the chairman and first President, Mungo Ritchie, the name of the club to be formed became "Queen's Park" as opposed to "The Celts," and Scottish Football was born.

Our souvenir brochure can only cover part of our history, our role in developing the game both at home and abroad, our development of the three Hampden Parks, and some of our current achievements not only of our first team, but of our youth, community and women's development programmes, and our impressive JB McAlpine Pavilion at Lesser Hampden.

No. 3 Eglinton Terrace is now part of Victoria Road, but the best of our traditions remain part of us 150 years later. We remain the only amateur club playing in senior football in the UK; we are the oldest club in Scotland; and the vision of our forebears who developed the first, second and



especially the third Hampden Park is still evident as the site continues to evolve and modernise. Most importantly we continue our commitment to the promotion and development of football in Scotland - and beyond.

This brochure is being published in 2017. I hope you enjoy reading it, and here's to the next 150 years!

Alan S. Hutchison
President

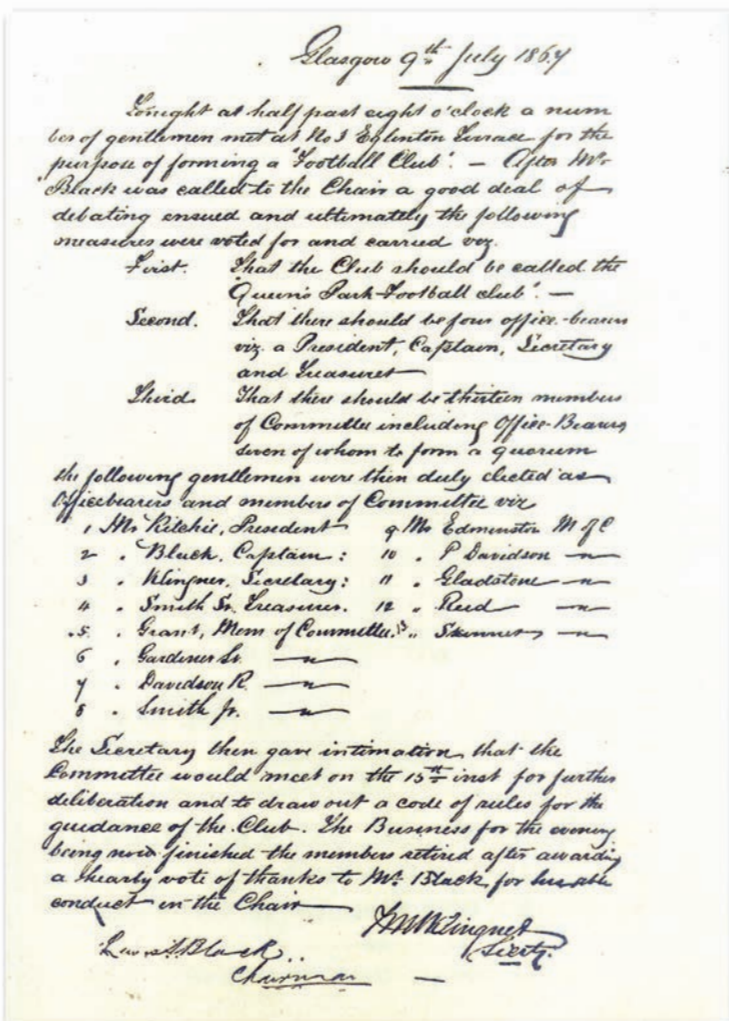
The Formation of Queen's Park FC, 9th July 1867

Queen's Park FC, Scotland's first association football club, was formed in 1867, less than four years after the Football Association had been established in London. The minutes relating to the historic first meeting record that:-

'Glasgow, 9th July, 1867. Tonight, at half-past eight o'clock, a number of gentlemen met at No 3 Eglinton Terrace for the purpose of forming a 'Football Club'.

It is perhaps a little surprising that Queen's Park adopted Association football - at club level rugby football was the most popular game in Scotland, as indeed it was in England. The following year the Edinburgh Academical Football Club, with agreement from other leading football clubs in Scotland, published a booklet on the Laws of Football, known as The Green Book, and based around 'Rugby rules'. In the north of England, 'Sheffield rules' were popular while the 'London rules' of association football were largely restricted to the metropolis. The Queen's Park committee wrote to James Lillywhite, the famous cricketer, who had gone into business in London as a sports retailer, asking for a set of playing rules. The Association rules were supplied to the club, and after a few alterations they were then adopted.

Queen's initially experienced difficulty in arranging matches against other teams, because local clubs, like Glasgow Academicals and West of Scotland FC, played versions of the rugby code. The club survived by dividing up its membership into two teams, in a manner similar to that arranged by Hope's Foot-Ball Club over 40 years earlier. In 1868 Queen's Park played their first match against another club when they took on the Thistle from Glasgow Green. This match was played at 20-a-side, traditionally a popular number to adopt in Scotland, and it would be the 1870's before 11-a-side became standard. By 1870 the Football Association, under the notable guidance of its secretary Charles W. Alcock, was looking to increase its influence beyond London. Alcock initiated a series of unofficial England v Scotland football internationals involving London-based players. Whilst the matches were not truly representative they did provide momentum towards the growth of Association football.



The Founding Minutes of the Queen's Park Football Club, 1867

Pioneers - The World's First International Match

30th November 1872

By 1872 Queen's Park had perfected a style of game which combined dribbling with short passing. In an era when teams were dominated by forward packs, a system of cooperation called 'backing up' had been developed in England. The backing up game depended on the supporting players being ready to step in should the man in front falter, or of doing what they could to help fend off the charges from opposing players.

Whilst passing was not unknown within the backing up game, it was not systematically deployed. In March 1872 Queen's Park played a short passing game in their FA Cup semi-final tie with the celebrated London side Wanderers FC. The Glasgow team were expected to lose easily to Wanderers but held them to a 0-0 draw. Queen's had to scratch from the replay in order to head back to Glasgow, leaving Wanderers to go on and win the first FA Cup final.

In November 1872 Queen's Park organised the first official international football match, providing all of the Scotland players from within its own membership. Against a heavily fancied opponent drawn up from nine of England's leading clubs, the Scotland team managed to hold their own and the game ended in a draw. London's *Graphic Illustrated* newspaper remarked on the distinctive playing styles of both teams, "Individual Skill was generally on England's side, the dribbling of Kirke Smith, Brockbank and Ottaway being very fine, while Welch, half-back, showed himself a safe and good kick. The Southrons, however, did not play



to each other so well as their opponents, who seem to be adept in passing the ball."

A few months after this match Queen's Park played an exhibition match against Vale of Leven in Alexandria. In an age dominated by dribbling and heavy charging, the Glasgow Herald's description of one of the passing moves in the game gives an insight into the style of play which would transform Association football. "Shortly before time was called the Queen's Park came away in fine style, and drove their opponents before them - Messrs Gardner, Leckie, Wotherspoon, Taylor and McKinnon working beautifully to each other's feet."

The Influence of Queen's Park FC

Such was Queen's Park's influence on the Association game in Scotland that they would be known as the premier or senior club of Scotland. They strictly upheld their own playing rules and enthusiastically took the game out from Glasgow into Lanarkshire, Dunbartonshire, Edinburgh and Dundee. As described earlier, they organized the first official international football match in 1872 and provided all of the Scotland team from within their own membership. Queen's gifted their initial blue strips - with the one Lion Rampant badge - to Scotland and adopted the famous black and white one inch hooped jerseys. The 'Spiders' also called the meeting in 1873 which established the Scottish Football Association and Scottish Cup competition, and built the first Hampden Park, Scotland's first association football ground. By having such a profound influence on the fledgling game, they were able to create a 'Scottish style' - the short passing game.

As 1874 came to a close, Scotland had experienced its first victory over England, Glasgow had defeated Sheffield in the first match between both cities, Queen's Park had won the inaugural Scottish Cup tournament and the game was expanding from its West of Scotland heartland over to Edinburgh and the East of Scotland. As the short passing game made rapid strides across Scotland, it was on the verge of being exported to other parts of the UK, and ultimately throughout the world.



The Passing Game and Combination Play

The short passing game provided Scottish teams with an early advantage. At inter-city level Glasgow enjoyed 14 wins and only one defeat against Sheffield in the 17 matches played between 1874 and 1890. At international level Scotland won 10 and lost only two of the 16 games played with England between 1872 and 1887. The continued success experienced by Scottish teams over much of this period inevitably had implications for the direction of the Association game throughout the UK. In 1881 England experienced her heaviest defeat on home soil when Andrew Watson of Parkgrove and Queen's Park (the world's first black international footballer) captained Scotland to a 6-1 win at the Oval. When the fixture was played in Glasgow the following year and the result was a resounding 5-1 win for the Scots action was swiftly taken to try and rectify the situation.

Queen's Park 1st XI Winners of the First Scottish Cup 1874



QUEEN'S PARK FOOTBALL CLUB
SEASON 1873-74.

(BACK ROW) A. McKINNON, J. DICKSON, T. LAWRIE, C. CAMPBELL, R. W. NEIL,
(FRONT ROW) R. LECKIE, J. TAYLOR, H. NEIL, J. J. THOMPSON, J. B. WEIR, W. McKINNON,

Queen's Park v Corinthians

The famous Corinthians Football Club was founded in London in 1882 by N.L. Jackson, a prominent member of the FA, with the specific aim of improving the team approach of leading English players in response to Scottish supremacy at international level. Andrew Watson, who had also played in Scotland's win at Hampden Park in 1882, was invited to play for the Corinthians and became the first non-English player to receive this honour.

New Year's Day 1886 marked the birth of a famous traditional fixture against the Corinthians. This was viewed as the Amateur Championship of Great Britain, especially north of the border. Huge crowds were persuaded to shake off their hangovers and attend. These matches were played until 1938.



QUEEN'S PARK V CORINTHIANS; 1ST JANUARY 1927 at HAMPDEN PARK ; QP players include:-
Front Row (l to r) Jimmy Crawford, William Wiseman, W S King, W G Nicholson
Second Row (l to r) A J Graham, F Gillespie, Jack Harkness, J M Russell, J B McAlpine
Third Row (l to r) Balsillie Russell, W Kerr Campbell
Back Row (in suits) Hector McKenzie, Bob Gillespie

Queen's Park in Manchester and Merseyside

Although Association football had been played in England prior to the formation of Queen's Park, its popularity was limited to specific areas of the country. The game had not taken off in the modern day football hotbeds of Manchester and Liverpool. In 1878, Queen's Park accepted an invitation to play Birch, an old and well-known rugby club, in Manchester under Association rules. The match created considerable interest in Lancashire. Then, in 1882, Queen's Park made their first visit to Merseyside at the invitation of the Bootle club. At the time, the Liverpool area looked like becoming rugby territory. In a letter of thanks

to Queen's Park for sending a team, the Bootle secretary referred to the impetus that such a high-class exhibition would give the Association game in the district.

It is difficult to overestimate just how high a reputation Queen's Park enjoyed in England in the 1870s and 1880s. They were regularly described as the "Scotch masters". Any visit of a Queen's Park side was keenly anticipated and the club had a significant impact on the development of football south of the border in terms of both playing style and scale of participation.

Queen's Park And The FA Cup

In 1871 Charles Alcock was instrumental in creating the FA Cup competition. Queen's Park took part in the inaugural FA Cup tournament in season 1871/72 - and contributed to the cost of the trophy!! Queen's Park remain the only Scottish club to reach the F A Cup Final - losing

narrowly twice to Blackburn Rovers in 1884 and 1885. Queen's Park remain the last truly Amateur Club to reach the Final of both FA Cup and Scottish Cup - and Bob Christie, from Dunblane, is the only Scot to have scored a goal for a Scottish club in an FA Cup Final.



QUEEN'S PARK FOOTBALL CLUB.

SEASON 1883-84.

(BACKROW) H.MILLER, A.ROWAN, R.M.CHIRSTIE, W.ARNOTT, W.SELLAR, C.CAMPBELL, D.J.SMITH, A.H.HOLM, A.GEAKE, G.GILLESPIE,
D.M'DONALD.

(FRONT ROW) W.W. WATT, J.J. GOW, W. ANDERSON, W. HARROWER, D.S. ALLAN, P.M'CALLUM.

Promoting Football in Ireland and Wales

Queen's Park and the Scottish FA were instrumental in helping to foster the Association game in Ireland and Wales. Scotland formed the opposition to Wales in their first two international matches in 1876 and 1877, while in 1878 Queen's Park and Caledonian FC played an exhibition

match in Belfast to promote the Association code. This led the way to the formation of Cliftonville FC in the following year. In 1880 the Irish FA came into being, adopting the rules of the Scottish FA.

The Growth of Football In Scotland, A Spectator Sport

As football started to spread out across the world the game continued to expand in Scotland. In 1890 the Scottish Football League was instituted and three years later professionalism was officially recognised. The introduction of professionalism had a major impact on the domestic game in Scotland. That year, 1893, Queen's Park FC, the great champions of amateurism, won their 10th and final Scottish Cup. The following year witnessed the first ever 'Old Firm' Scottish Cup final, as Celtic and Rangers came to the fore.

As once-successful clubs from smaller population centres struggled to adapt to the new professional age they were replaced by teams from larger towns and cities. The approach of the twentieth century witnessed historic teams like Dumbarton, Renton and Vale of Leven fall away, to be replaced by Heart of Midlothian and Hibernian from Edinburgh and Rangers, Celtic, Clyde, Partick Thistle and Third Lanark from Glasgow.

Even by the 1880's football had become established as the biggest spectator sport in Scotland. As the 1890's progressed demand to watch football increased even further. The football grounds of the leading clubs therefore had to increase in capacity in order to cope, and nowhere was this pressure felt more than in Glasgow. By 1914 the city could claim to have the three biggest purpose-built football grounds in the world.

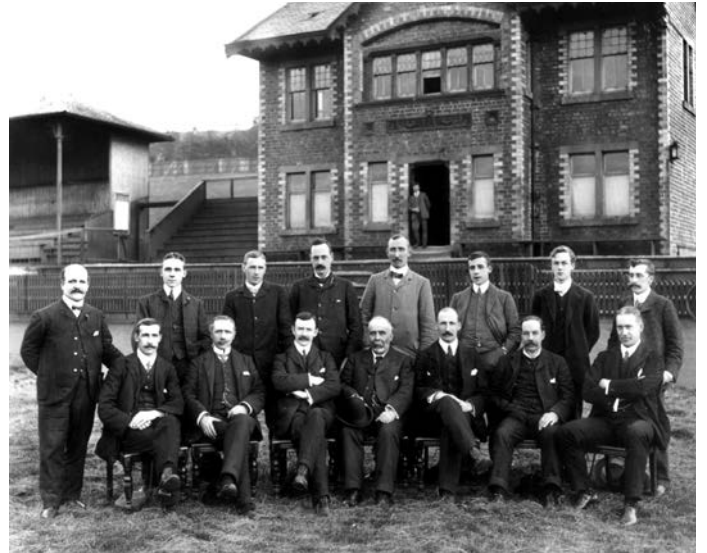
A professional industry quickly took shape and clubs were restructured into limited companies accountable to shareholders and investors. Under this development the Club President and Committee of the amateur era was replaced by a Chairman and a Board of Directors. In 2017 Queen's Park remain unique in Scottish Football's governance structures - as a non profit distributing private limited company - owned by members of the Club, including many famous former players - with a President, Treasurer and Secretary as office - bearers.

FIRST AND SECOND HAMPDEN PARKS

The young men who became the founders of Queen's Park practised track and field events on a piece of ground in what is now Pollokshields. When that ground was to be developed, they moved to a spot in the southwest corner of the Queen's Park Recreation Ground and decided to form a football club. The team played at the Recreation Ground for five years but the club had no real right to the pitch they played on and there were no facilities for changing. In 1873, an application was made to Glasgow Town Council for the use of grazing ground to the east of the old Cathcart Road. The Council eventually agreed and Queen's Park had their own private ground at an annual rent of £20. They named the ground Hampden Park. A clubhouse was erected at a cost of £21 and the pitch was levelled as far as possible. In 1876, a grandstand 80 yards long and six seats deep was erected and, in 1878, a larger pavilion was bought from the Caledonian Cricket Club. In 1883, however, Queen's Park were forced to seek a new ground as the planned Cathcart District Railway was to pass through the first Hampden Park.

Queen's Park played their home games at Clydesdale Cricket Club's Titwood Park in season 1883/84 while they waited for their new ground to be prepared. The new stadium, also named Hampden Park, was a couple of hundred yards north-northeast of the old ground and was leased from Messrs Dixon & Co Ltd. The pitch at the new ground was levelled by the railway contractor and grandstands, seating 900 and 1,200 spectators respectively, were erected on

either side of the ground. A new brick pavilion was built at a cost of £95, with the old pavilion placed at its rear. In 1889, the club spent £550 enlarging the pavilion and took the unusual step of covering the south stand. Towards the end of the century, Queen's Park were keen to purchase the ground and increase its size. Dixon's seemed agreeable to the sale but Glasgow Corporation, who owned the land needed to expand the ground, were not in favour and the search was on to find another stadium. When Queen's Park eventually left the second Hampden Park, it was taken over by Third Lanark FC who renamed it New Cathkin Park.



1895, President Arthur Geake and Committee at the new pavilion at the Second Hampden Park. Renamed as New Cathkin Park in 1903 by Third Lanark FC.

THE MISSIONARIES

1898 FIRST TOUR TO DENMARK



QP group in photo are:-
Officials (in suits) Hugh Bennet, Charles Campbell, Alex Hamilton, D Stewart
Back Row (in strips l to r) J F Templeton, D Wilson, J Ritchie, Jock Gillespie, J Murray
Middle Row (in strips l to r) R A Lambie, A J Christie, R S McColl, Dyke Berry, J H Irons
In front; Hugh Butler

Having played all over the UK for the best part of 30 years, Queen's Park embarked on their first overseas trip in 1898. The club accepted an invitation from the Danish Football Union to play two games in Copenhagen with the aim of popularising and improving football in Denmark. Queen's Park received an enthusiastic welcome in the Danish capital and won both matches against the Danish national side.

Queen's were given a plaster pig as a memento of their visit, with the dates and results of the games inscribed on its back. The pig, nicknamed Tam's Pig, remains in the "QP Collection" held in the Scottish Football Museum.



Queen's Park travelled to Denmark again two years later and thereafter touring abroad became a fairly regular occurrence. Denmark was visited on a further four occasions and there were five tours to Norway. Other countries visited included Belgium, France, Germany, Malta, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

PROMOTING FOOTBALL IN AFRICA AND AMERICA

In 1964, Queen's Park toured Africa for the first time when they represented Scotland in an international tournament in Kenya that formed part of the country's independence celebrations. A year later, the club visited Nigeria and, in 1967, Sierra Leone.

In 1978, Queen's Park made their first visit to North America with a 10 game trip to Canada. The tour was to end in tragedy when young players Bernie Donnelly and David Ballantyne were killed in a car crash. Tours to the United States followed in 1991 and 1992.

The most recent trips overseas took place between 2004 and 2008 when pre-season training camps in Italy and Germany were combined with matches against local sides.



Queen's Park players in Nigeria, 1965
 Standing from left: Charlie Gilmour, John Pollatscheck, Mel Donaldson, Alex Ingram, Tommy Barr, Willie Neil, Eddie Hunter.
 Crouching from left: Wilson Carter, Malcolm Mackay, Ian Waddell

QP Tour Party
 Standing from left: Hugh Logan (Secretary) Ian Ballantyne, Brian Reynolds, Alan Horn, Alan McDonald, Gary Dalziel, Jim Nicholson, David Gillespie, Jim McAloon, Ian Aitken, Ian Harnett, Bill Burgess, Junior Omand, Bert Cromar, Robert McSkimming, Sandy McEwan, Joe Gilroy (Head Coach).
 Crouching from left: Alan Irvine, Bernard Donnelly, Jim Preston, David Ballantyne, Doulas Wilkie, Derek Wood, Bobby Dickson



MIDDLESEX WANDERERS

The costs involved and the difficulty in putting together a squad due to players' work commitments often made it difficult for Queen's Park to arrange overseas tours. However, in the 1950s, the opportunity arose for Queen's Park players to take the game to other countries as part of touring sides organised by Middlesex Wanderers.

Middlesex Wanderers is an invitation football club dedicated to promoting the game of Association football by sending representative sides, composed of players from different clubs, on overseas tours. Since 1953, Queen's Park players have been involved in 32 Middlesex Wanderers' tours, visiting countries all over the world, including Brunei, Burma, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, South Korea, Tanzania, The Gambia, Vietnam and Zambia.

There are close ties between Queen's Park and Middlesex Wanderers and that bond of friendship is greatly valued by both clubs.



Ian Harnett was the first Queen's Park player to captain a Wanderers tour. Anthony Quinn was honoured to be invited as our first Queenspark to participate as a coach on the 2017 tour to Northern France. Ryan McGeever, Alistair Miller, Joseph Manderson, Anton Houghton and Andrew Harrison also joined this Middlesex Tour Party in our 150th Anniversary Year. The programme included a visit to the memorials to some of the 33 Queen's Park players who lost their lives in the Great War. Ten of these men died in 1917.



Ian Harnett



Anthony Quinn

THE THIRD AND GREATEST HAMPDEN 1903 - 1925



ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR THE THIRD HAMPDEN

During the period from 1896 to 1903, Queen's Park negotiated to acquire 12 acres of land at Clincart Farm in Mount Florida, Glasgow on which the club erected the third and greatest Hampden Park. The facilities were opened on 31 October 1903 in a 1 - 0 home league victory over Celtic. For a short period, the club rented a ground floor flat at

113 Somerville Drive as headquarters until a temporary pavilion appeared between the two south stands. A 'palatial' new pavilion was designed built and opened by December 1914. The third Hampden had hosted Cup Finals and Internationals in front of six figure world record crowds before War was declared in August 1914.



THE EMERGENCE OF THE HAMPDEN CAMPUS 1903 - 1925

A: The 'Old' Lesser Hampden B: The 'New' Lesser Hampden



OPENING OF 'NEW' LESSER HAMPDEN, SEPTEMBER 1925

'OLD' LESSER HAMPDEN

The formation of the Scottish Amateur Football Association in 1909 was the stimulus for a hectic period of change. Queen's Park's minor X1's - the Strollers, the Hampden X1 and the Victoria X1 - were eligible to compete in the newly formed Scottish Amateur League and the Scottish Amateur Cup. Fixtures could not be fulfilled without access to new pitches. In October 1908 Queen's Park acquired a further seven acres of land to the south of the main stand; and two of these acres were prepared as grounds for the club's minor X1's.

These blaes pitches became known as 'Old Lesser Hampden' and survived for both training and Victoria X1 (Under 18) fixtures until the late 1970's when the land was required to upgrade car parks for the National Stadium. By 1980 'Old Lesser' Hampden had disappeared below tarmacadam.

'NEW' LESSER HAMPDEN

By 1923, Queen's Park had identified and negotiated the acquisition of a further fourteen acres of land to enable the Club to expand the Third Hampden Park and, also, construct 'New' Lesser Hampden on ground immediately behind the houses on Carmunnock Road. A small pavilion was created - converting the existing farmhouse buildings - and the facilities were opened in September 1925.

It had taken 25 years of careful and phased action to fund the acquisition and development of Queen's Park's thirty three acre Hampden Campus.



CLINCART FARM BUILDINGS, MOUNT FLORIDA

'LUDERE CAUSA LUDENDI'

Queen's Park's motto 'TO PLAY FOR THE SAKE OF PLAYING' was adopted when the club decided that its players would not be paid for playing football. Since joining the Scottish League in 1900 Queen's Park have remained unique in senior football with no player ever having received a wage from the club. The club has survived the annual exodus of players to professional football. The halcyon days of 10 Scottish Cup wins from 1873 to 1893 were in the glory days of the amateur era.

QUEEN'S PARK HONOURS LIST AT 2017

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Division Two Champions 1922-23.
'B' Division Champions 1955-56.
2nd Division Champions 1980-81.
3rd Division Champions 1999-00;
2nd Division Play-off Winners 2006-07
2nd Division Play-off Winners 2015-16

SCOTTISH CUP

Winners 1874, 1875, 1876, 1880, 1881,
1882, 1884, 1886, 1890, 1893.
Runners-up 1892, 1900.

FA CUP

Runners-up 1884, 1885.

GLASGOW CUP

Winners 1888-89, 1889-90, 1898-99, 1945-46.
Runners-up 1895-96, 1897-98, 1928-29,
1931-32, 1939-40, 1964-65, 1984-85.

CHARITY CUP

Winners 1877, 1878, 1880, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1891.
Runners-up 1889, 1890, 1894, 1896, 1906, 1908, 1917, 1919,
1920, 1922, 1923, 1926, 1928, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1953, 1957.

GLASGOW LEAGUE

Champions 1896-97. Runners-up 1897-98.

F. A. CHARITY SHIELD

Winners (shared) 1899

SCOTTISH AMATEUR CUP

Winners 1911-12, 1919-20, 1927-28, 1932-33, 1933-34,
1935-36, 1946-47, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1962-63, 1963-64, 2008-09



QUEEN'S PARK'S PLAYERS REPRESENTATIVE HONOURS

Full statistics and analysis of Queen's Park player involvement in representative football can be found in the publications detailed on the back cover.

They confirm;- Queen's Park provided all eleven players for the Scottish team in the world's first International against England on 30 November 1872. Between 1872 and 1946 sixty seven amateur players were selected for the full Scotland team while playing for Queen's Park.

A world record crowd - 136,259 - saw the 2-1 victory over England at Hampden in 1933. Scotland were captained by Queen's Park's Bob Gillespie, the last amateur to skipper the national team.

Over 180 Queen's Park players represented Scotland in Amateur Internationals between 1927 and 1974. Queen's Park's Bert Cromar holds the record of 35 'Caps' in terms of appearances; and Peter Buchanan remains Scotland's leading goalscorer (11 goals in 17 appearances), scoring twice in Scotland's 5 - 2 victory over West Germany in the Final of the Football Association's Centenary Amateur International Tournament in 1963.



Bob Gillespie



Bert Cromar



Peter Buchanan



In the 1950's the Amateur Internationals against England were played at Hampden and Wembley in front of large crowds. They were amongst the first matches to be televised live in the United Kingdom. In 1958 Douglas Orr of Queen's Park scored a hat trick in Scotland's 4-3 victory at Wembley.



Football competitions involving Amateur players were included in many of the Olympic Games from 1908 to 1972. 25 Queen's Park players were selected for Great Britain - with David Holt holding the club record of 6 competitive appearances in both Qualifying matches and the Finals at the Rome Olympic Games in 1960.

Through the provision of playing, coaching and training facilities of genuine quality in our HAMPDEN CAMPUS, League Championships in Scottish senior football have been secured by Queen's Park on four occasions between 1923 and 2000. The centre pages of this brochure provide a photographic tribute to those who played in these Queen's Park Championship winning teams.

1951 Scottish Amateur Cup Winning Team



Standing R Paterson; G McArthur; W Pinkerton
J Douglas; G Smith; J Docherty.
Seated W Omand; B Brown ; A Brown; M Murray; B Martin.



Queen's Park's League Championship Winning Teams

1st X1 - 1922/23 CHAMPIONS OF SCOTTISH LEAGUE DIVISION 2



Back Row - L to R : J. Gossman Jr, D.S. McLay, F. Gillespie
 Middle Row - L to R : Arthur F Murray, W. W. S. King Jr, T.D. Sneddon, J. Newton, W. Wiseman, R. Gillespie, C. J. Kelly, Hector McKenzie
 Seated - L to R : J. Crawford, W. Chalmers, R. Moreland, J. B. McAlpine, H. Dickson, E.R. Scott, T. S. Pirie

1st X1 - 1955/56 CHAMPIONS OF SCOTTISH LEAGUE 'B' DIVISION



Back Row - L to R : D. H. McLean, W.L. Ross, L. G. Harnett, R. L. Cromar, J. C. Valentine, W. Gibson
 Middle Row - L to R : J. M. Reid, G. Church, D. M. Orr, W. L. Black, F. Crampsey, J. F. Robb, A. Glen, G. Savage, N. Hopper
 Seated - L to R : A. P. McEwan, C. Church, R. J. McCann, W. M. Hastie, R. Dalziel, W. Omand, J. H. Devine

1980/81 CHAMPIONS OF SCOTTISH LEAGUE DIVISION 2



Standing - L to R : A. McEwan, J. McGregor, S. Cook, A. Irvine, J. Nicholson, D. Atkins, M. Gillespie, R. McSkimming, A. Rennie, J. McNiven, S. McNaughton
Seated - L to R : G. Crawley, G. McCoy, J. Sinclair, R. Dickson, R. McFarlane, E. Hunter

1st X1 - 1999/2000 CHAMPIONS OF SCOTTISH LEAGUE DIVISION 2



Back Row - L to R : F. Carroll, R. Sinclair, R. Caven, B. Rossiter, J. Whelan, S. Orr, M. Gallagher, R. Scobie, P. Borland, B. McColl, K. Finlayson
Middle Row - L to R : R. Cant, D. McKenzie, J. Brown, M. Travers, G. Connell, P. Ferguson, P. Martin, C. McKee, N. MacFarlane, D. Carmichael, P. Walker, B. Sweeney
Seated - L to R : W. Neil, A. Hutchison, D. Graham, D. Connaghan, A. Smith, J. McCormack, J. Nicholson, N. Inglis, D. Ferry, K. McGoldrick, R. Findlay, D. Hunter

TRAINERS AND HEAD COACHES

It is known that Queen's Park had a trainer named "Fairlie" when they played Preston North End in the FA Cup in 1886 but the first time a trainer appears in Queen's Park records is 1908 when John Nutt is named in a team photograph. The first time a coach was appointed by the committee was in 1958 when Billy Williamson occupied that role for 3 seasons - working in tandem with the trainer Willie Gibson



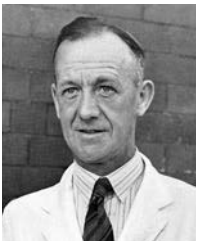
John Nutt (dates not known)

Known to have been Queen's Park's Trainer in 1908. Continued in post until 1920s. Last appears in team photograph in season 1921/22 but may have continued beyond then.



Bert Manderson (1928-1946)

Northern Irishman who played for Cliftonville, Belfast Celtic, Rangers and Bradford Park Avenue. Became Queen's Park Trainer in 1928. Continued in post until the mid 1940's until forced to retire due to ill health.



Willie Gibson (1946-1963)

Former Ayr United and Newcastle United player. Made 124 appearances for the Tyneside club in the Football League and played in FA Cup winning side. Joined Queen's Park as Trainer to replace Bert Manderson, worked in tandem with Billy Williamson from 1958. Retired at end of season 1962/63.



Eddie Turnbull (1963-1965)

Member of Hibernian's "Famous Five" - made over 400 appearances for the Easter Road club. Capped nine times for Scotland. On coaching staff with Hibs before joining Queen's Park as Trainer. Due to success at Hampden, appointed manager of Aberdeen in 1965.



Harold Davis (1965-1969)

Player with East Fife, Rangers and Partick Thistle. Spent eight seasons at Ibrox. Appointed as Trainer with Queen's Park on departure of Eddie Turnbull. Returned to Rangers in November 1969 as a coach under Davie White.



Tommy Duncan (1969-1974)

Made 144 league appearances for Airdrieonians between 1952 and 1963, scoring 43 goals. Appointed Queen's Park Trainer in November 1969 to replace Harold Davis and was in charge for almost 200 competitive games.



Dave McParland (1974-1976)

Former Partick Thistle player and manager. 88 games as Queen's Park Head Coach. Resigned from his post to become assistant manager to Jock Stein at Celtic.



Joe Gilroy (1976-1979)

Queen's Park player from 1957 to 1960. Also played for Montrose, Clyde, Fulham and Highlands Park in South Africa. Managed Valur (Iceland) and Morton before joining Queen's Park as Head Coach in 1976. In charge at Queen's Park for 131 matches, including Scottish Cup win at Motherwell. Resigned from post in 1979.



Eddie Hunter (1979-1994)

Queen's Park player from 1962 to 1974, made 254 appearances, scoring 28 goals, until injury ended career. Coached youth and reserve sides before being appointed Head Coach. 691 matches in charge of side. Led Queen's to Second Division Championship in 1980/81.



Eddie Hunter: Queen's Park's longest serving Head Coach



Hugh McCann (1995-1997)

Player with Linlithgow Rose, Alloa Athletic, Berwick Rangers and East Stirlingshire. Manager of Alloa and assistant manager at Hearts before joining Queen's Park as Head Coach in 1995. In charge for 84 games.



Graeme Elder (1997-1998)

Made 414 appearances for Queen's Park as a player. Appointed Player/Coach in 1997. Resigned as coach at end of 1997/98 season after 39 games in charge; continued as player until December 1999.



John McCormack (1998-2002)
12 year playing career with Clydebank, St Mirren, Dundee, Airdrie and Partick Thistle, then manager of Dundee. First full-time coach in Queen's Park history. In charge for 185 games. Led side to Third Division Championship in 1999/2000. Left for Morton in November 2002.



Kenny Brannigan (2003-2004)
Made 139 appearances for Queen's Park between 1982 and 1986, scoring eight goals. Played for a considerable number of other clubs in a 20 year career. 61 games as Queen's Park's Head Coach.



Billy Stark (2004-2008)
Player with St Mirren, Aberdeen, Celtic, Hamilton and Kilmarnock. Assistant manager at Hamilton and then assistant to Tommy Burns at Kilmarnock and Celtic before joining Queen's Park as Head Coach. 148 games in charge; guided Queen's to promotion to Division Two through the play-offs in 2006/07 (Squad photo on the back cover). Left to manage the Scotland Under 21 side.



Gardner Speirs (2008- 2013)
Player with St Mirren from 1980 to 1989; manager of Clyde, Aberdeen (caretaker), Ross County (caretaker) and assistant manager at Partick Thistle before joining Queen's Park as Head Coach. In charge for 252 games; took Queen's Park to the Second Division play-offs in four consecutive seasons.



Gus MacPherson (2014 – present)
Player with Rangers, Exeter City, Kilmarnock, Dunfermline Athletic and St Mirren. Played with Kilmarnock from 1991 to 2001; member of 1997 Scottish Cup winning side. Appointed Queen's Park Head Coach in January 2014. Led side to promotion through the First Division play-offs in season 2015/16.

THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE HEAD COACH

Football clubs began to employ trainers in the 1880s. The role of these trainers was to get players fit and to treat injuries. These would have been the principal responsibilities of John Nutt at Queen's Park. His successor, Bert Manderson had a similar role but physical therapy and the use of electrical equipment such as heat lamps began to feature also.

Willie Gibson, who took over the role in 1946, was still a trainer of the old school, dealing with physical fitness and injuries, but the need for coaching of skills, team formations and tactics had become essential. Queen's Park took the decision to bring in Billy Williamson as coach and the two men worked in tandem.

Up until the 1960s, the trainers did not pick the team that took the field on a Saturday. That was the job of the Match Committee. The trainer was restricted to offering advice. This began to change with the appointment of Eddie Turnbull in 1963. Shortly thereafter all appointees as head coach of Queen's Park assumed full authority for team selection.

The Head Coach became responsible for the scouting network and the signing of players to be registered to play for Queen's Park's senior squad in League and Cup fixtures. This aspect of the role has been affected by developments such as the replacement of the Victoria XI with the elite Youth Development Programme; the withdrawal of the Hampden XI from the Caledonian League in the early 1990s and resultant ineligibility for the Scottish Amateur Cup from 2010/11; and the recent termination of Reserve leagues (under review in 2017) resulting in the Strollers XI being replaced by an Under 20 side. These factors impacted on the sizes of senior squads available for training, coaching and selection.

The more specialised role of the Head Coach has been accompanied by significant advances in the other aspects of the work of the trainers of old. Applying new approaches in medical and sports science, an emphasis on the health and safety of players (of all ages) and the inclusion of qualified medical and physiotherapy staff are all features of the modern Queen's Park.

WINNERS OF THE 2015 - 2016 SPFL DIVISION ONE PLAY OFF

QP 1st XI: 2015 - 2016

Back Row (L-R): Craig McLeish, Billy Mortimer, Ryan McGeever, Conor O'Boyle, William Muir, Anthony Quinn, Christopher Duggan, Bryan Wharton.

Second Row (L-R): Alan Rhodes (Kitman), Andrew Harrison (Physio), Ryan Hynes, Sean Burns, John Carter, David Galt, James Baty, Anthony Ralston, Scott Gibson, Ciaran McElroy, Gavin Mitchell, Cameron Marlow, Robert Findlay (Physio), Dr Phyllis Windsor.

Front Row (L-R): Paul Woods, Conor McVey, Scott McManus, Chris Hillcoat (Coach), Gus MacPherson (Head Coach), James Evans (Coach), Jamie McKernon, Joe Bradley, Vinnie Berry.



SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL STADIUM 1903 - 2017

The changing faces of Hampden



1937 - The construction of the North Stand by Archibald Leitch

QUEEN'S PARK'S DEVELOPMENT OF THE THIRD HAMPDEN

From 1903 to 1967 major work to improve the facilities at the third Hampden were dependant on agreements with the Scottish Football Association (SFA) to stage Internationals and Cup Finals at Scotland's National Stadium.

- The castellated gates and additional turnstiles of 1909 contributed to the Fortress Hampden appearance illustrated on page 8.
- The "palatial pavilion" was the central feature of a new brick and steel centre stand opened in 1914. These works introduced the twin turrets.
- The North Stand designed by Archibald Leitch was completed in 1937 - the year of the first 20 year Agreement between Queen's Park and the SFA. The official crowd limit for Hampden was increased to 150,000; with 149,415 attending the Scotland v England International in April 1937 and enjoying a 3-1 victory for the home nation.
- The stadium hosted the memorable 1960 European Cup Final with Real Madrid defeating Eintracht Frankfurt 7-3. This event heralded a new fifteen year Agreement between Queen's Park and the SFA. This enabled funds to be sourced for the installation of the first floodlighting system involving 4 massive pylons in 1961; and the construction of a covered enclosure over the West Terracing to mark the club's centenary year in 1967.

Sadly, firm proposals for a comprehensive re-development of Hampden as Scotland's National Stadium were rejected by the Scottish Office Minister in a new UK Government in June 1980. There followed twelve years of bickering scheming and uncertainty in Scotland as alternative locations for a National Stadium were debated.

A Scottish Cup Final riot in 1980 and stadium tragedies at Heysel, Bradford and Hillsborough

forced the Government to legislate on safety issues in both England and Scotland. FIFA and UEFA both decided that qualifying Internationals for their Tournaments must be played in all seater stadia from the early 1990's.

A grant commitment was received by Queen's Park, the SFA and the Scottish Football League in February 1992 from the then Secretary of State for Scotland, Ian Lang, offering £3.5 million towards the cost of a first phase of re development at Hampden costing £12 million. Queen's Park commissioned the works that began in June 1992 with full agreement of the SFA, the Football Trust and the Secretary of State for Scotland in the UK Government.

The works were completed within budget. They provided two new cantilevered covered stands located on the old north enclosure and on the old east terracing. The 4 enormous lighting pylons were removed to be replaced with modern lamps along the rim of each stand. Safety certificates for the partially re-built Hampden with a 38,000 capacity were obtained.

Celtic decanted to Hampden for a season of ground sharing with Queen's Park as three new stands were built at Celtic Park. Of real long term significance, funding negotiations were progressing well between Queen's Park and the Millennium Commission. By 1996 the Commission had agreed to provide £24.2 million lottery grant aid towards a magnificent new south stand extended over the west terracing to complete the re-development at Hampden as a landmark project by 2000.

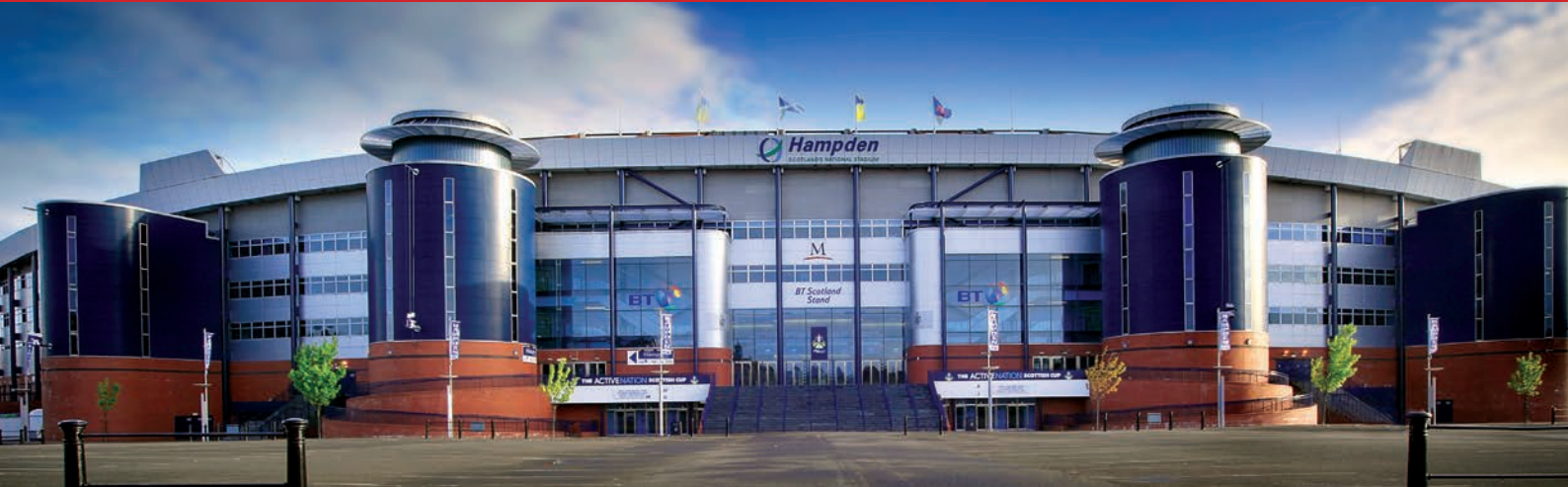


President Malcolm D Mackay MBE in 1993 celebrating the start of works.



1961 - The installation of Floodlighting, 1967 - Cover over West Terracing

2000 - A NEW MILLENNIUM AND A MAGNIFICENT NEW SOUTH STAND



As Jack McGinn, then President of the SFA, recognised in March 2000 the grant was awarded 'not least because of the central place in football history held by Hampden's owners Queen's Park'.

By the start of the 21st Century, the magnificent new south stand became home not only to the Scottish Football Museum and the well equipped National Sports Injury Clinic but also five star hospitality and conference suites and the offices for all the Scottish Football Authorities.

The traditional twin turrets of Hampden's centre stand are a feature of the new building. A £24.2 million lottery grant from the lead funder was supported by a 'cocktail' of grant commitments from other public agencies. Final completion costs of £58 million resulted in certificates enabling the fully re developed all seated main Stadium to host 52,063 capacity crowds at Cup Finals and Internationals from May 1999.

On 1st April 2000 Queen's Park and the SFA entered into a 20 year lease agreement with an option to the SFA to extend for a further 20 years. The supporting financial framework ensured that the £9.4 million loans secured by Queen's Park to make the Stadium operational would be repaid before 2020. The then QP President Jim Nicholson and Ross Caven (all time record holder in 1st X1 appearances) celebrated the club's fourth League Championship in a Stadium that had cost £70 million to re-develop over an eight year period (see photo in centre pages).

The framework requires the Football Authorities to promote Hampden as the venue for Cup Finals and Internationals; and provides written guarantees for Queen's Park that all the club's 1st X1 home fixtures would be played at Hampden.

The SFA controls and manages the Stadium - keeping certain contracts commercially confidential through their subsidiary - Hampden Park Limited.

The 5 star rating awarded to Hampden by UEFA resulted in the staging of two recent European Finals featuring the memorable Zidane goal in 2002 for Real Madrid . The flexibility provided by the concourse design allowed temporary conversion to create an Athletics venue with 40,000 capacity at the 2014 Commonwealth Games. Hampden has been awarded 4 events by UEFA at their 2020 Finals. QP agreed to a request from the SFA to extend their Lease to 31 July 2020 to allow these 2020 fixtures to be held in Scotland.

Lessons were learned from the years of redevelopment in the 1990's. Queen's Park negotiated directly with Glasgow City Council and the Scottish Government from 2007 to 2015 to secure the upgrading of the club's coaching, youth and community facilities at Lesser Hampden.



The Scottish Cup is displayed in the entrance to the Scottish Football Museum at Hampden



Eddie Hunter tackles Rod Stewart in the Opening Match May 1999



THE J. B. McALPINE PAVILION AT LESSER HAMPDEN

THE LEGACIES FROM THE 2014 COMMONWEALTH GAMES



JB McAlpine Pavilion



Michael O'Hara in the Fitness Suite



2013 Demolition of the modular building [Viewed from the McAlpine veranda]



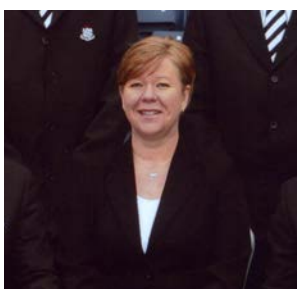
2015 Reinstatement of the 3G playing surface and the running track legacy

After a decade of redevelopment at Hampden Park in the 1990s, Queen's Park's facilities at Lesser Hampden remained an eyesore. The club had to rebuild its finances operating from temporary offices in a modular building on Somerville Drive. In the early 2000s, the installation of a quality 3G astro grass playing surface at Lesser Hampden, linked to the upgrading of the dressing rooms in the 'farmhouse' pavilion, provided better facilities for the coaching of the club's youth and senior players.

On 9 November 2007, Glasgow won the bid to host the 2014 Commonwealth Games, with the National Stadium hosting the Athletics. Lesser Hampden was to be the location of the full size 4-lane warm-up running track. There followed a complex seven year period of financial and contractual negotiations amongst Queen's Park, the Scottish Government and the City Council to resource and deliver these facilities for the Games.

Queen's Park appointed Christine Wright as Secretary and General Manager in 2008. Her role was to manage the processes involving:

- The completion of a new pavilion by September 2013 (incorporating a fitness suite; boardroom, office and conference accommodation; a café/bistro for youths and parents; and a bar and lounge for members);
- The demolition of the modular building in October 2013 enabling construction of the athletics facilities for the Games in the summer of 2014; and
- The reinstatement of boundary walls and the 3G playing surface by March 2015.



Christine Wright,
QP Secretary, 2008 - Present

Christine managed the relocation of Queen's Park's footballing operations to Airdrie and Toryglen for a twelve to eighteen month period, while overseeing the delivery of construction and reinstatement works. Donor and fundraising targets were met for Queen's Park's £1 Million contribution to the new J B McAlpine Pavilion – a building that provides a fittingly impressive entry point at the top of Letherby Drive to the 33 acre Hampden campus.

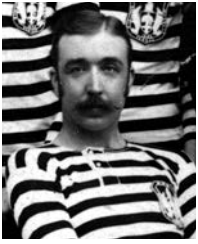
In the club's 150th year, Queen's Park takes pride in the coaching, playing, administrative and social facilities made available to the club's players and members in the Hampden complex – after 25 years of redevelopment. The 'determined spirit' - that the club's first historian Richard Robinson identified in 1920 as Queen's Park's core characteristic – has been well tested in recent times.



Queen's Park's Committee 2011 - 2012;
the three office bearers in 2017 are in the centre of the front Row,
David Gordon (Treasurer), Alan Hutchison (President) and Christine Wright

SEVEN QUEEN'S PARK INDUCTEES TO THE SCOTTISH FOOTBALL HALL OF FAME

Seven men who played for Queen's Park's 1st XI had been inducted to the Scottish Football Hall of Fame by 2016.



Charles Campbell

Footballer, administrator, referee and football missionary. Queen's Park player 1870 to 1886; eight Scottish Cup winners' medals and two FA Cup runners-up medals; 13 Scotland caps, with 10 appearances against England. President of Queen's Park 1879/80; President of SFA 1889/90.



Ronnie Simpson

Played in goal for Queen's Park from 1945 to 1950. Made debut at age of 14; featured in 122 matches for the Spiders. FA Cup winner on two occasions with Newcastle; member of Celtic side that won European Cup in 1967 – the "Lisbon Lions". Played for Great Britain in 1948 Olympic Games when with Queen's Park.



Andrew Watson

Born in British Guiana of Scottish father – first black international player, first black football administrator and first black footballer to win major honour. Joined Queen's Park from Parkgrove in 1880; played at full back for the Spiders until 1886. Won three Scottish Cups and four Glasgow Merchants' Charity Cups; capped three times for Scotland.



Sir Alex Ferguson

Player with Queen's Park from 1957 to 1960. Scored on debut at Stranraer at age of 16; made 33 competitive appearances for the Spiders, scoring 11 goals. Then played for St Johnstone, Dunfermline Athletic, Rangers, Falkirk and Ayr United; managed East Stirlingshire, St Mirren, Aberdeen and Manchester United; short spell as Scotland boss. Led Aberdeen to European Cup Winners Cup and Manchester United to two Champions Leagues and European Cup Winners Cup. Knighted in 1999.



R S McColl

Made Queen's Park debut in 1894 at age of eighteen. Capped 11 times for Scotland as Queen's Park player between 1896 and 1901; scored hat tricks against Wales, Ireland and England. Joined Newcastle United in 1901; moved to Rangers in 1904. Reinstated as amateur with Queen's Park in 1907. Retired in 1910 at age of 34, scoring six goals in penultimate match. Scored 112 goals in 180 competitive appearances for Queen's Park, plus numerous goals in challenge matches prior to Queen's joining the Scottish League in 1900.



Alan Morton

Played on left wing for Queen's Park from 1913 to 1920; made 247 appearances and scored 50 goals. Capped as Queen's Park player against Ireland and Wales. Joined Rangers in 1920. Awarded further 29 caps for Scotland; member of the "Wembley Wizards" side of 1928.



Bobby Brown

Goalkeeper with Queen's Park from 1940 to 1946. Appearances limited by service in Fleet Air Arm. Played 105 games for the Spiders. Capped for Scotland against Belgium as Queen's Park player in 1946 prior to joining Rangers. Ten years at Ibrox. Manager of St Johnstone from 1958 to 1967; manager of Scotland from 1967 to 1971.



In addition, **Danny McGrain** played for the Queen's Park Victoria XI as a young man before going on to star for Celtic and Scotland.

And, **Eddie Turnbull** was head coach with Queen's Park from 1963 to 1965 before managing Aberdeen and Hibs.

WE SHALL REMEMBER THEM

THE MEMBERS AND PLAYERS WHO SERVED AND MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE IN WARS OVER THE LAST 150 YEARS

In common with other Scottish football clubs, Queen's Park has contributed many men to the armed forces over the years in conflicts such as the Boer War and the Korean War and, of course, the two great world wars of the twentieth century. In particular, the club was heavily affected by the Great War of 1914-18 due to the unique scale of enlistment in the forces by Queen's Park men.



It is the aim of Queen's Park to raise awareness and understanding in both the club and the wider community of the impact of the Great War on the club and on the 226 members and players who enlisted for military service. Their

story has remained virtually unknown until now. Of the 33 members and former players now known to have lost their lives, 20 had played for the first eleven at Hampden.

A Queen's Park project to compile a more complete picture of the effect of the Great War on the club and its members commenced in April 2016 and will continue until the centenary of the Armistice in November 2018. A pamphlet and papers explaining the current understanding of that involvement can be accessed on the official Queen's Park website. The Queen's Park Roll of Honour in the Scottish Football Museum at Hampden Park lists the members of the club who gave service in World War One. The papers on the website provide additional information on some 129 of the members and players who served.

QUEEN'S PARK IN 2017!

YOUTH

For an amateur club competing in senior professional football, a strong youth setup is essential to develop the first team players of the future. The Queen's Park youth system has produced a great many players who have gone on to have a successful career at senior level. Queen's currently have teams playing in Club Academy Scotland in each age group from U11 to U17 and an U16 team taking part in the Development League. Under the experienced direction of Head of Youth Gardner Speirs, the club's youth structure continues to flourish.

COMMUNITY

Queen's Park's Community programme, under the inspirational leadership of Head of Community George Watson, provides a range of mainly sporting-related activities for people in the wider community to promote a healthy lifestyle. The activities include football sessions for youngsters; Football Fans in Training; Just Play for over 35's; Midnight League for teenagers; Tackling Recovery; and Still Game, a club for the over 55's. George Watson visited Malawi for a third time in 2017, in the company of Craig Hodgson, to share current best practice on community programmes.



The Queen's Park Roll of Honour also names the Queen's Park members who lost their lives in the Second World War. Although the casualty rate was lower than in the Great War, six Queen's Park players died in the conflict. They were Warrant Officer David Clyne, RAFVR (died 12/5/44 aged 27); Pilot Officer Andrew Dickson, RAFVR (died 25/2/45 aged 24); Flight Sergeant James Gray, RAF (died 3/10/43 aged 22); Able Seaman Alex Hight, RNVR (died 14/10/40 aged 26); Flight Sergeant Hugh Smith, RAFVR (died 25/6/44 aged 22); and Corporal Thomas Owens, HLI (died 5/11/44 aged 28). All six men had first team experience and David Clyne had been club captain before the war.



Queen's Park Ladies celebrating another success.

LADIES

The Queen's Park Ladies team was formed in 2009. The team won the SWFL West and South West championship in 2009 and the SWFL 1st Division championship in 2013. The women also enjoyed cup success when they lifted the 1st Division League Cup in 2012. Manager George Watson and his team currently compete in SWFL Division 1 – South.

None of these initiatives would be possible without the invaluable contribution of a host of coaches who volunteer their time.

QUEEN'S PARK IN RECENT TIMES IN SCOTLAND

In the constantly changing structures of senior football in Scotland, it is far from easy for an amateur side to compete against professional clubs over a 36 to 40 week league season, as well as in various cup competitions. In recent times, Queen's Park has produced some spectacular performances in cup ties. There were notable wins against Inverness Caledonian Thistle, Dundee and Hamilton and, of course, the never to be forgotten victory over Aberdeen at Firhill in 2006. In 2009, the Spiders ran Celtic close at Parkhead in a Scottish Cup tie, losing by only two goals to one, having been reduced to ten men for the last quarter. In September 2016, Championship side Morton was defeated 2-0 in the Challenge Cup at Hampden.

In the league, after four successive seasons of reaching the promotion play-offs, Queen's Park suffered the exodus of much of the first team squad at the end of season 2012/13. As a result, the following season was a real struggle and Queen's finished well adrift in Scottish League 2. Head Coach Gus MacPherson then embarked on an extensive exercise to enhance the quality of the side and brought a number of new players on board. This had an almost immediate effect. The Spiders finished in second place in 2014/15 but lost narrowly in the Scottish League 1 play-off final against Stenhousemuir. This setback only served to inspire the team and they made no mistake in the play-offs a year later. Cowdenbeath and old rivals Clyde were beaten on aggregate and Queen's Park were promoted to League 1.

It would be true to say that the other League 1 clubs were not overly concerned at Queen's Park's presence in their league. Indeed, the general expectation was that the Spiders would be relegated, especially with Airdrieonians and Livingston funding full-time professional squads. The club's supporters were also fairly apprehensive about the prospects for the season. However, against all the odds, the Spiders dumbfounded the critics and proved fully capable of competing at the higher level.

The players and coaching staff are to be commended for giving the Spiders' fans their best season in years through their skill, hard work and determination. In this 150th year of Queen's Park's existence, it is important to remember the great teams of the past but it is equally gratifying to be able to reflect on the success of the side of 2017.

As we look towards Queen's Park celebrating 200 years in football in 2067, let us echo the words of the late, great Bob Crampsey in his centenary history of the club – "It is the task of the club's members, committee and players to ensure that some of the glory of the past lingers on."



Tony Quinn and John Carter of Queen's Park
May 2015, Queens Park vs Arbroath at Hampden.



Andy Robertson (of Queen's Park, Dundee United, Hull City and Scotland),
October 2012, Rangers vs Queen's Park at Ibrox.



QP 1st XI: 2016 -2017

Back row (L-R) Conor McVey; Gavin Mitchell; Josh Watt; Liam Brown; Ross Millen; Ewan MacPherson; Gregor Fotheringham; Billy Mortimer; Craig McLeish
Middle Row (L-R) Alan Mahood (coach); Tony Quinn (coach); Alan Rhodes (kit man); Jamie McKernon; David Galt; Bryan Wharton; Willie Muir; Andrew Murphy; Marc Waters; Ryan McGeever; Adam Cummins; John Carter; Andy Harrison (Physio); James Evans (GK Coach); Dr Phyllis Windsor;
Front row (L-R) Paul Woods; Anton Brady; Sean Burns; Gus MacPherson(Head Coach); Scott Gibson; Darren Miller; Aiden Malone



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