

# CONSTITUTION OF THE MONTREAL CURLING CLUB AND RULES OF THE GAME pdf

## 1: Curling | The Canadian Encyclopedia

*Constitution of the Montreal Curling Club and rules of the game: as amended, 3rd January,*

References to Curling in Scotland Kerr notes that Scottish historians or poets make no reference to curling prior to However, in , a professor of Scottish history, John Durkan, found papers of a notary in Paisley, Scotland. The challenge was accepted. According to Kerr there are references to curling stones and to persons who were curlers, but no account of the game between the years and The first use of the actual word "curling" appeared in a poem written in by Henry Adamson. As time went on, references to curling became more frequent. Murray, in *The Curling Companion* , notes p. Curling Clubs In Scotland there was a great lack of uniformity in the rules and in the equipment for curling. Curlers brought their own stones and there was no standardization in terms of size, shape or weight of stones. The rinks were of varying lengths and rules differed from club to club about how much sweeping curlers could do. The number of players on a team varied from four to nine or more, with some curlers throwing two stones and others only one. As communications and roads improved, teams wanted to compete more and there was a need for standardization to make games easier to play. In Kilmarnock and the Edinburgh area, teams were composed of four players and they each threw two stones. This became the standard with the Royal Caledonian Curling Club in and is now the norm throughout the world. Murray, in *The Curling Companion* , describes the rise of the curling clubs. He claims that the evolution of curling had been through the development of the stone, until about ; after that it came largely through the development of the clubs. The clubs tried to promote the use of the round or circular stone and to get agreement on rules that would allow the competitive game to develop. The clubs brought together people from every walk of life, but there was a need for some discipline. In some clubs there was a fine for swearing, among other things. The Scots always remained practical and one club had a rule that whisky punch was to be the drink of the club in order to encourage the growth of barley. Redmond believes that this is "another facet of the democracy of the game, which meant that political or religious opponents could enjoy curling without recourse to differences between them. The establishment of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club as governing body in resulted in curling becoming a truly national sport in Scotland. The Royal Caledonian became the mother club for curling clubs in Canada and elsewhere. The Hogline Curling on the Don River, Toronto, Curling was brought to Canada from Scotland and some curling was played informally before Quebec has had a long tradition of using iron curling stones as a substitute for granite. This came about because there were problems getting granite stones from Scotland. John Kerr, in his *History of Curling* , says that these stones were shaped like huge teakettles, weighed 46 to 65 pounds each and were owned by the clubs. Quebec and the Ottawa Valley used iron stones in regular play up until about , when they were replaced by granite stones, thus putting Quebec in step with other parts of Canada and the rest of the world. The use of iron rather than granite was a sore point and caused problems in organizing games and bonspiels tournaments for Quebec teams. The Ladies Curling Association of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club held annual competitions for the Lady Tweedsmuir Trophy, and irons continued to be used in this competition up until and including The Montreal Curling Club has been operating continuously since then and will celebrate its th anniversary in Its history is documented in *The Montreal Curling Club* , There was no whisky available and there were complaints about having to drink wine and champagne. The manual [PDF 5. The establishment of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club in Edinburgh was very important for Canadian curling because it helped to standardize the game. Quebec clubs quickly joined the Scottish club as the Canadian Branch in This led to a standardization of the game in Canada, except of course for the continued use of both iron and granite stones. Ontario clubs joined the Canadian Branch later on. The decision to join the Royal Caledonian Curling Club meant that Canadians maintained close ties with the "mother club" in Edinburgh. Gerald Redmond in his thesis, *The Scots and Sport in Nineteenth Century Canada* , suggests that there were many reasons for the success of curling in Canada. Redmond notes that throughout the centuries

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that curling was played in Scotland, it was renowned for its democratic tendencies. In Curling in Ontario, , John A. Doug Maxwell, in *Canada Curls* , comments p. This made it difficult to arrange games with teams from distant cities. Three days had to be allowed for teams from Toronto and Hamilton to play a match in the other city -- only 50 miles apart. The Toronto and Scarborough clubs met more regularly as they were not far apart. Curling was introduced into the Toronto area about and there were games between Toronto and Scarborough by Scottish immigrants were the curling pioneers in these areas of Canada. Many of them were stonemasons and made their own curling stones from granite boulders left behind by ice and removed from fields as they were cleared for farming. According to David B. They were usually cut from a maple or birch tree trunk and shaped. A band of iron was fastened around the middle to prevent splitting and to add weight. During this period, games were played outdoors and only gradually did clubs build wooden buildings to eliminate the need for snow removal during games. The early buildings were more like sheds and; later buildings also protected the ice against thaws. The Fergus Curling Club claims that it has operated every year since it was established in , making it the oldest continuously operating curling club in Ontario.

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## 2: Non-profit organization | Quebec/Ontario | Ladies Curling Association | ABOUT

*Constitution of the Montreal Curling Club and rules of the game [microform]: as amended, 3rd January,*

The History of Curling in Canada Archived Content This archived Web page remains online for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. This page will not be altered or updated. Web pages that are archived on the Internet are not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards. As per the Communications Policy of the Government of Canada, you can request alternate formats of this page on the Contact Us page. Quebec has had a long tradition of using iron curling stones as a substitute for granite. This came about because there were problems getting granite stones from Scotland. John Kerr, in his History of Curling , says that these stones were shaped like huge teakettles, weighed 46 to 65 pounds each and were owned by the clubs. Curling on the Don River, Toronto, Source Quebec and the Ottawa Valley used iron stones in regular play up until about 1850, when they were replaced by granite stones, thus putting Quebec in step with other parts of Canada and the rest of the world. The use of iron rather than granite was a sore point and caused problems in organizing games and bonspiels tournaments for Quebec teams. The Ladies Curling Association of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club held annual competitions for the Lady Tweedsmuir Trophy, and irons continued to be used in this competition up until and including 1900. The Montreal Curling Club has been operating continuously since then and will celebrate its 150th anniversary in 2010. Its history is documented in The Montreal Curling Club, There was no whisky available and there were complaints about having to drink wine and champagne. The manual included remarks on the history of the game as well as the constitution of the Toronto Curling Club. The establishment of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club in Edinburgh was very important for Canadian curling because it helped to standardize the game. Quebec clubs quickly joined the Scottish club as the Canadian Branch in 1850. This led to a standardization of the game in Canada, except of course for the continued use of both iron and granite stones. Ontario clubs joined the Canadian Branch later on. The decision to join the Royal Caledonian Curling Club meant that Canadians maintained close ties with the "mother club" in Edinburgh. Gerald Redmond in his thesis, The Scots and Sport in Nineteenth Century Canada , suggests that there were many reasons for the success of curling in Canada. Redmond notes that throughout the centuries that curling was played in Scotland, it was renowned for its democratic tendencies. In Curling in Ontario, , John A. Doug Maxwell, in Canada Curls , comments p. This made it difficult to arrange games with teams from distant cities. The Toronto and Scarborough clubs met more regularly as they were not far apart. Curling was introduced into the Toronto area about 1827 and there were games between Toronto and Scarborough by Scottish immigrants were the curling pioneers in these areas of Canada. Many of them were stonemasons and made their own curling stones from granite boulders left behind by ice and removed from fields as they were cleared for farming. They were usually cut from a maple or birch tree trunk and shaped. A band of iron was fastened around the middle to prevent splitting and to add weight. During this period, games were played outdoors and only gradually did clubs build wooden buildings to eliminate the need for snow removal during games. The early buildings were more like sheds and; later buildings also protected the ice against thaws. The Fergus Curling Club claims that it has operated every year since it was established in 1827, making it the oldest continuously operating curling club in Ontario. Opening of the Montreal Caledonia Curling Rink,

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## 3: History | Granite Curling Club of Seattle

*Constitution of the Montreal Curling Club and rules of the game [electronic resource]: as amended, 3rd January,*

Our th Anniversary was celebrated in The Ladies Curling Association held their first meeting, February 4, Lawrence got together to make a draw for a yearly bonspiel and, out of this original thought, the L. The name, Ladies Curling Association, was not adopted until the following year. Sixteen ends constituted a match at the first bonspiel. The second bonspiel was February 7 - 10, The number of ends was changed to fifteen for both irons and granites and some of the rules were as follows: To be separate competitions for granites and for irons and a prize for each. Only permitted to play in one or the other except for illness. To be a "Point" competition for both granites and irons and a player be allowed to enter both. Club to be limited to two rinks each with granites and irons. Rink competitions in morning and "Points" in the afternoon so both could be played Twenty dollars was available after paying expenses, therefore, it was decided to pay for all the carting of stones from rink to rink. In the early minutes there is a mention of a nomination of a member from Ste. Anne de Bellevue, but it was felt she lived too far away and it was not until that a President was named from that club. In this Constitution, under "No. The second and third Vice-Presidents shall be a member of an out-of-town club, elected annually and alternately from Quebec and Ontario. An Honorary President shall be appointed. In that year the President and Vice-President visited forty-two clubs to explain the new plan and all approved. Gordon Billings from Three Rivers was from District 4. From that point on, each District took turns nominating a President. In , District 2 had its first President, Mrs. In Avis Robert headed the Constitution Committee and, under the able leadership and guidance of Clarence Campbell, a new Constitution was approved and the new Constitution, dated May was moved and accepted. In there was a very strong movement presented by the President District 2 at that time , and was backed enthusiastically by many curlers in the District, that District 2 should become autonomous and withdraw from the Constitution. They also asked for the return of a considerable amount of money paid into the Ladies Curling Association over the years in the form of fees. In an Ad Hoc Committee was set-up to consider restructuring the Association. A Special Meeting was held May 7, , and a mandate was given to amalgamate Districts 1, 3 and 4. In , when the present format was put into effect, the President now alternates between the two Districts - one and two. District 2 encompasses all of Eastern Ontario and some clubs in Western Quebec, i. In we took over producing our Annual Report from the Branch. The Aims of the Association are: To unite clubs throughout Western Quebec and Eastern Ontario. To promote the game of curling. To regulate and administer the conduct of the game generally and to conduct Association competitions among member clubs and their members.

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## 4: Catalog Record: Constitution and rules of the game of the | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*Excerpt from Constitution and Rules of the Game of the Hadlow Curling Club: Established 11th Jany., Annual General Meeting, for the election of Officers, ice Bearers and other purposes shall be held on the last Monday of November in each year, from and after this date - seven to form a quorum wick number shall be the quorum at all meetings.*

Thus, the first Olympic medals in curling, which at the time was played outdoors, were awarded for the Winter Games, with the gold medal won by Great Britain, two silver medals by Sweden, and the bronze by France. A demonstration tournament was also held during the Winter Olympic Games between four teams from Canada and four teams from the United States, with Canada winning 12 games to 4. The mixed doubles team won gold in Equipment[ edit ] The playing area in curling is shown here. Stones must land between the hog line bottom of photo and the back line behind the rings and may not contact boards or out lines on the sides at any time during travel. Curling sheet[ edit ] Detail of the curling sheet. The foot circle covers the backline. The shorter borders of the sheet are called the backboards. Because of the elongated shape, several sheets may be laid out side by side in the same arena, allowing multiple games to be played simultaneously. A target, the house, is centred on the intersection of the centre line, drawn lengthwise down the centre of the sheet and the tee line, drawn 16 feet 4. These lines divide the house into quarters. The house consists of a centre circle the button and three concentric rings, of diameters 4, 8 and 12 feet, formed by painting or laying coloured vinyl sheet under the ice and are usually distinguished by colour. A stone must at least touch the outer ring in order to score see Scoring below ; otherwise the rings are merely a visual aid for aiming and judging which stone is closer to the button. The hacks are fixed 12 feet 3. A single moveable hack may also be used. The ice may be natural but is usually frozen by a refrigeration plant pumping a brine solution through numerous pipes fixed lengthwise at the bottom of a shallow pan of water. Most curling clubs have an ice maker whose main job is to care for the ice. At the major curling championships, ice maintenance is extremely important. It is common for each sheet of ice to have multiple sensors embedded in order to monitor surface temperature, as well as probes set up in the seating area to monitor humidity and in the compressor room to monitor brine supply and return temperatures. The pebbled ice surface resembles an orange peel, and the stone moves on top of the pebbled ice. The amount of curl commonly referred to as the feet of curl can change during a game as the pebble wears; the ice maker must monitor this and be prepared to scrape and re-pebble the surface prior to each game. Free Guard Zone Curling stone[ edit ] The curling stone also sometimes called a rock in North America is made of granite and is specified by the World Curling Federation, which requires a weight between 38 and 44 pounds This concave bottom was first proposed by J. Russell of Toronto, Ontario, Canada sometime after , and was subsequently adopted by Scottish stone manufacturer Andrew Kay. Blue Hone has very low water absorption, which prevents the action of repeatedly freezing water from eroding the stone. In the past, most curling stones were made from Blue Hone but the island is now a wildlife reserve and the quarry is restricted by environmental conditions that exclude blasting. Kays of Scotland has been making curling stones in Mauchline, Ayrshire, since and has the exclusive rights to the Ailsa Craig granite, granted by the Marquess of Ailsa , whose family has owned the island since According to the Census , Andrew Kay employed 30 people in his curling stone factory in Mauchline. Kays have been involved in providing curling stones for the Winter Olympics since Chamonix in and has been the exclusive manufacturer of curling stones for the Olympics since the Winter Olympics. Trefor granite comes in shades of pink, blue and grey. A handle is attached by a bolt running vertically through a hole in the centre of the stone. The handle allows the stone to be gripped and rotated upon release; on properly prepared ice the rotation will bend curl the path of the stone in the direction in which the front edge of the stone is turning, especially as the stone slows. Handles are coloured to identify each team, two popular colours in major tournaments being red and yellow. In competition, an electronic handle known as the eye on the hog may be fitted to detect hog line violations. The eye on the hog eliminates human error and the need for hog line officials. This section needs additional

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**Curling broom** The curling broom, or brush, is used to sweep the ice surface in the path of the stone see sweeping and is also often used as a balancing aid during delivery of the stone. Prior to the s, most curling brooms were made of corn strands and were similar to household brooms of the day. In , Fern Marchessault of Montreal inverted the corn straw in the centre of the broom. This style of corn broom was referred to as the Blackjack. Prior to the late sixties, Scottish curling brushes were used primarily by some of the Scots, as well as by recreational and elderly curlers, as a substitute for corn brooms, since the technique was easier to learn. In the late sixties, competitive curlers from Calgary , Alberta , such as John Mayer, Bruce Stewart, and, later, the world junior championship teams skipped by Paul Gowsell , proved that the curling brush could be just as or more effective without all the blisters common to corn broom use. Eventually, the brush won out with the majority of curlers making the switch to the less costly and more efficient brush. Today, brushes have replaced traditional corn brooms at every level of curling; it is rare now to see a curler using a corn broom on a regular basis. Curling brushes may have fabric, hog hair, or horsehair heads. Modern curling brush handles are usually hollow tubes made of fibreglass or carbon fibre instead of a solid length of wooden dowel. These hollow tube handles are lighter and stronger than wooden handles, allowing faster sweeping and also enabling more downward force to be applied to the broom head with reduced shaft flex. New, "directional fabric" brooms, which players are worried will alter the fundamentals of the sport by reducing the level of skill required, have been accused of giving players an unfair advantage. The new brooms give sweepers unprecedented control over the direction the stone goes. August Learn how and when to remove this template message

**Curling shoes**, showing a slider sole Curling shoes are similar to ordinary athletic shoes except that they have dissimilar soles; the slider shoe usually known as a "slider" is designed for the sliding foot and the "gripper shoe" usually known as a gripper for the hack foot. The slider is designed to slide and typically has a Teflon sole. It is worn by the thrower during delivery from the hack and by sweepers or the skip to glide down the ice when sweeping or otherwise traveling down the sheet quickly. Stainless steel was once common for slider soles, and "red brick" sliders with lateral blocks of PVC on the sole are also available. Most shoes have a full-sole sliding surface, but some shoes have a sliding surface covering only the outline of the shoe and other enhancements with the full-sole slider. Some shoes have small disc sliders covering the front and heel portions or only the front portion of the foot, which allow more flexibility in the sliding foot for curlers playing with tuck deliveries. Ordinary athletic shoes may be converted to sliders by using a step-on or slip-on Teflon slider or by applying electrical or gaffer tape directly to the sole or over a piece of cardboard. This arrangement often suits casual or beginning players. The gripper is worn by the thrower on the hack foot during delivery and is designed to grip the ice. It may have a normal athletic shoe sole or a special layer of rubbery material applied to the sole of a thickness to match the sliding shoe. The toe of the hack foot shoe may also have a rubberised coating on the top surface or a flap that hangs over the toe to reduce wear on the top of the shoe as it drags on the ice behind the thrower. Other types of equipment include: Curling pants, made to be stretchy to accommodate the curling delivery. A stopwatch to time the stones over a fixed distance to calculate their speed. Stopwatches can be attached either to clothing or the broom. Curling gloves and mittens, to keep the hands warm and improve grip on the broom. Gameplay[ edit ] At the Winter Olympics , Mark Nichols from Team Canada delivers a stone while his teammates look on, ready to begin sweeping. The curler uses his broom to help keep his balance during delivery. An end is complete when all eight rocks from each team have been delivered, a total of sixteen stones. If the teams are tied at the end of the game, play continues for as many ends as may be required to break the tie. The winner is the team with the highest score after all ends have been completed see Scoring below. A game may be conceded if considered unwinnable. International competitive games are generally ten ends, so most of the national championships that send a representative to the World Championships or Olympics also play ten ends. However, there is a movement on the World Curling Tour to make the games only eight ends. In international competition, each side is given 73 minutes to

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complete all of its throws. Each team is also allowed two minute-long timeouts per end game. If extra ends are required, each team is allowed 10 minutes of playing time to complete its throws and one added second timeout for each extra end. This system allows each team 38 minutes per 10 ends, or 30 minutes per 8 ends, to make strategic and tactical decisions, with 4 minutes and 30 seconds an end for extra ends. February Learn how and when to remove this template message The process of sliding a stone down the sheet is known as the delivery. The skip, or the captain of the team, will usually determine the required weight, turn, and line of the stone. These will be influenced by the tactics at this point in the game, which may involve taking out, blocking or tapping another stone. The weight of the stone is its velocity, which depends on the leg drive of the delivery rather than the arm. The turn or curl is the rotation of the stone, which gives it a curved trajectory. The line is the direction of the throw ignoring the effect of the turn. The skip may communicate the weight, turn, line, and other tactics by calling or tapping a broom on the ice. In the case of a takeout, guard, or a tap, the skip will indicate the stones involved. Before delivery, the running surface of the stone is wiped clean and the path across the ice swept with the broom if necessary, because any dirt on the bottom of a stone or in its path can alter the trajectory and ruin the shot. Intrusion by a foreign object is called a pick-up or pick. Players must push out of the hack to deliver their stones. Another player, usually the skip, is stationed behind the button to determine the tactics, weight, turn, and line, and the other two may sweep in front of the stone to influence the trajectory see Sweeping, below. The players, with the exception of the skip, take turns throwing and sweeping; when one player e. When the skip throws, the third, or vice-skip, takes his role. The stone is placed in front of the foot now in the hack. Rising slightly from the hack, the thrower pulls the stone back some older curlers may actually raise the stone in this backward movement then lunges smoothly out from the hack pushing the stone ahead while the slider foot is moved in front of the gripper foot, which trails behind. The thrust from this lunge determines the weight and hence the distance the stone will travel. While not compulsory, most curlers deliver the stone while sliding out from the hack. Balance may be assisted by a broom held in the free hand with the back of the broom down so that it slides. One older writer suggests the player keep "a basilisk glance" at the mark.

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## 5: Curling - Wikipedia

*By: Ontario Curling Club of Hamilton. Published: () Constitution of the Quebec Curling Club with rules of the game, act of incorporation and list of members.*

**New Curlers History** The oldest artifacts from the sport of curling are stones that prehistoric people slid toward a target along frozen rivers or lakes. These people may also have used primitive brooms to clear snow from the path of their sliding stones. The Scots, however, are the undisputed developers and formalizers of the modern game. By curling was considered, with golf and archery in M. After a huge growth spurt in the 19th century, curling was played by thousands in nearly every Scottish parish. The climate change hindered curlers, who played outdoors on natural ice until the 20th century. The RCCC is today the national governing body of curling in Scotland, with 20, active members now playing indoors on refrigerated ice. The first documented record is the founding of the Montreal Curling Club in The Orchard Lake group curled on Lake St. The oldest continuously operating curling club in the United States is the Milwaukee, Wisconsin club, founded in Since the mids, curling has spread and thrived in northern states, including Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, and also in the Great Lakes, New England and mid-Atlantic states. In the United States today, there are over 15, curlers in over clubs, most of which own their ice facility. The largest curling club in the USA is the St. Paul, Minnesota, club, with over 1, members. Like that other Scottish sport, golf, curling is both a recreational and an athletic past-time, marked by a strong code of fair play and courtesy. Olympic Committee and the World Curling Federation, and has member clubs in 11 regions. Curling debuted as a medal sport in the Winter Olympic Games in Japan. Somerville skipped his team to its first world championship in , at age In , at age 55, he skipped his team to a bronze medal at the Albertville Olympics curling was a demonstration sport. The sport of curling, although not well known in the United States, has developed steadily throughout American history. The sport is often passed down through families and has provided enjoyable winter recreation to thousands of Americans.

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## 6: Home - Hawkesbury Golf & Curling Club

*Constitution and rules of the game of the Hadlow Curling Club [electronic resource]: established 11th Jany., ([Quebec?: s.n.], ), by Hadlow Curling Club (page images at HathiTrust) Constitution of the Ontario Curling Club of Hamilton [electronic resource].*

Last Edited April 21, Curling is a sport in which two teams of four players each send stones over an ice surface toward a target circle in an attempt to place nearest the centre. The national championships Brier, Scotties and Olympic trials are among some of the most popular sporting events in the country, and many winners of these tournaments have also achieved victory on the international stage. Gushue and his Newfoundland teammates became the first from that province to win an Olympic medal courtesy Canadian Press Images. Previous Next Curling is a sport in which two teams of four players each send stones over an ice surface toward a target circle in an attempt to place nearest the centre. Scottish Heritage Although there is some artistic and etymological evidence from the 16th century in the Low Countries of Europe pointing to a similar ice game, most authorities agree that curling as we know it today was codified in Scotland and exported from there in organized form. Certainly the origins and early evolution of this sport in Canada were due to the consistent, enthusiastic and ubiquitous presence of the Scots. Undoubtedly, too, curling has thrived to a prodigious and unparalleled extent here. Factors contributing to its contemporary popularity in Canada include the wintry climate, the traditions of the game, certain technological advances and the active patronage of influential persons many of them Scottish. From their influential position in Canadian society, many Scots were comfortably situated to indulge in and promote the traditions of their native land, including curling. These pioneering enthusiasts experimented with local "stones" made of iron or maple, as well as imported stones from Scotland. Intercity matches began in , interprovincial ones in , and in the first international bonspiel was held between American and Canadian clubs at Buffalo, New York. Much of this progress was aided by the long, cold winters and the availability of innumerable lakes and rivers, ensuring abundant and safe ice on which to enjoy curling. Indeed, these conditions surpassed even those in Scotland, an unusual occurrence for a transplanted sport. The neighbouring Thistle Club constructed an enclosed rink six years later. By , Toronto had its first indoor facility, and soon indoor curling rinks became common across Canada. During the s and s, until ice hockey arenas were created, these rinks were being used by many fledgling ice-hockey teams. A Canadian Game Despite the dominating Scottish influence, other nationalities participated from an early date. And the progress of non-Scottish teams often called "barbarians" against Scottish-born teams was keenly reported. Macdonald , Lord Aberdeen and Lord Strathcona. The vice-regal support of the governors general was especially significant. Lord Dufferin 1878 was an ardent proponent and had a rink built at his own expense at his official residence, Rideau Hall. His successors also sponsored the sport, adding to its prestige. Another stimulus to the sport was provided when a Scottish curling team, captained by Reverend John Kerr, toured Canada in 1878. The team played matches in 11 cities from Halifax to Winnipeg , then visited 6 American cities. The Scots lost more matches than they won and returned home tremendously impressed with the status and progress of curling in the Dominion. When a Canadian team first toured Scotland in , it won 23 of 26 matches, including three international contests for the Strathcona Cup. Curling in the West By , almost every town in the West had an arena, and Winnipeg was the acknowledged curling centre of Canada. The Flin Flon club was the largest in the world, with more than 50 rinks. During the s, outdoor curling with cement-filled jam tins became a craze across the Prairie Provinces. The popularity of curling in the West would be reflected by the number of national and international champions from that region over the coming decades. The Brier By the s, curling enthusiasts had begun to organize nationwide competitions. A Dominion championship competition was inaugurated in , sponsored by the W. This annual event gave curling a significant impetus and became one of the most prestigious trophies in Canadian sport. The Brier has been held annually since except for 1945 during the Second World War. In 1903, many

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curling teams boycotted the competition owing to disagreement with the Canadian Curling Association over prize money and sponsorship. From to , the Brier was held annually in Toronto at the Granite Club. In , the Brier was hosted for the first time in Winnipeg , the city that many consider the national and even international centre of curling. The western provinces produced many national champions in the first decades of the Brier. In , Ken Watson of Manitoba became the first curler to win the Brier three times. Two other curling teams, both from Alberta , won the Brier three times each during this time period: Matt Baldwin , and and Ron Northcott , and In the mids, there was a short shift in success from Western Canada to Eastern Canada. Since the mids, Alberta and Manitoba have dominated the Brier, although other provinces have also provided national champions. For the first time, the Brier champion would represent Canada internationally. Hec Gervais of Edmonton won the championship the same year the United States joined the tournament , followed by Richardson, who once again won back-to-back titles in and In , Air Canada sponsored a new world curling championship known as the Silver Broom. However, Canadian dominance at the world championship level was restored in the s with seven victories: Since , the world curling championship has been sponsored by Ford Canada and is known as the Ford World Curling Championship when played in Canada. For the first year, the Western Canadian champion was flown to Oshawa to play the Eastern Canadian champion. A year later, tournament organizers used a similar round-robin format as the Brier with McKee defending her title. Dominion continued sponsoring the event until The new event was initially known as the Scott Tournament of Hearts before a name change was made in to the Scotties Tournament of Hearts. In essence, this meant the reigning champions did not have to participate in provincial playdowns to qualify for the national championships; instead, they received an automatic berth and were known as Team Canada. The Team Canada concept was instituted at the Brier for the first time in The Halifax native won the first Scott Tournament of Hearts in , followed by victories in and “ When Jones was not curling, she could be seen regularly on CBC as a sports broadcaster. Just three years later, Mitchell died of cancer at age Over the years, many Canadian mixed curling champions have also won the Brier or Scotties Tournament of Hearts. Other National Championships Other curling competitions held in Canada include championships for Canadian Schoolboys first held in ; National Seniors since ; Canadian Junior Girls ; the Canadian Senior Ladies 55 and over; established ; the Canadian Masters 60 and over; established and the Canadian Wheelchair Curling Championship established Olympic Success There has been some debate about when curling became an Olympic sport. In , the International Olympic Committee determined that curling had debuted at the first Olympic Winter Games in Thus, the British are now considered the first Olympic curling champions because of their win. After the Games, curling was a demonstration sport at the and Olympics, and then returned as a demonstration sport to the games. In at Nagano, Japan, the sport was for the first time an official Olympic event. Sadly, Schmirler died of cancer at age 36 just two years later in These well-matched teams played intense and close games, resulting in Norway taking the gold medal after a hard-fought game against Canada. The Canadians, skipped by Kevin Martin, won the silver medal and the Swiss the bronze. The Canadian women, skipped by Kelley Law, won the bronze medal. In the semifinal, the Canadian team scored five points in the ninth end on the way to an 11–5 win over the United States and then in the final scored a remarkable six points in the sixth end en route to a 10–4 win over Finland. Canadian curlers enjoyed success once again at the Olympic Winter Games in Vancouver. The Canadian men, led this time by Kevin Martin, won a second consecutive Olympic gold. The team, undefeated in round-robin play, proceeded to the final match where they defeated Norway 6–3. In recent years, the Canadian Olympic Curling Trials has arguably passed the Brier and the Scotties Tournament of Hearts as the most important national curling event on Canadian soil. In fact, winning the Canadian Olympic Curling Trials can be just as prestigious for Canadian curlers as winning an Olympic medal because of how difficult it is to beat the other elite teams throughout Canada. An Illustrated History

7: Curling Into Canada - Library and Archives Canada

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*Constitution and rules of the game of the Hadlow Curling Club [microform]: established 11th Jany., Item Preview.*

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*8 ROYAL CALEDONIAN CURLING CLUB (a) All games will be governed by the Rules and Regulations of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club. 9 CONSTITUTION OF CLUB (a) A copy of the Constitution will be forwarded by the Secretary to each member.*

## 9: Constitution and Rules - Inverness Curling Club

*Constitution and Rules of the Game of the Hadlow Curling Club: Established 11th Jany., (Classic Reprint) [Unknown Author] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Excerpt from Constitution and Rules of the Game of the Hadlow Curling Club: Established 11th Jany., Annual General Meeting.*

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