

The
Chronicle
of
The Royal Burgess
Golfing Society
of Edinburgh

1735 — 1935



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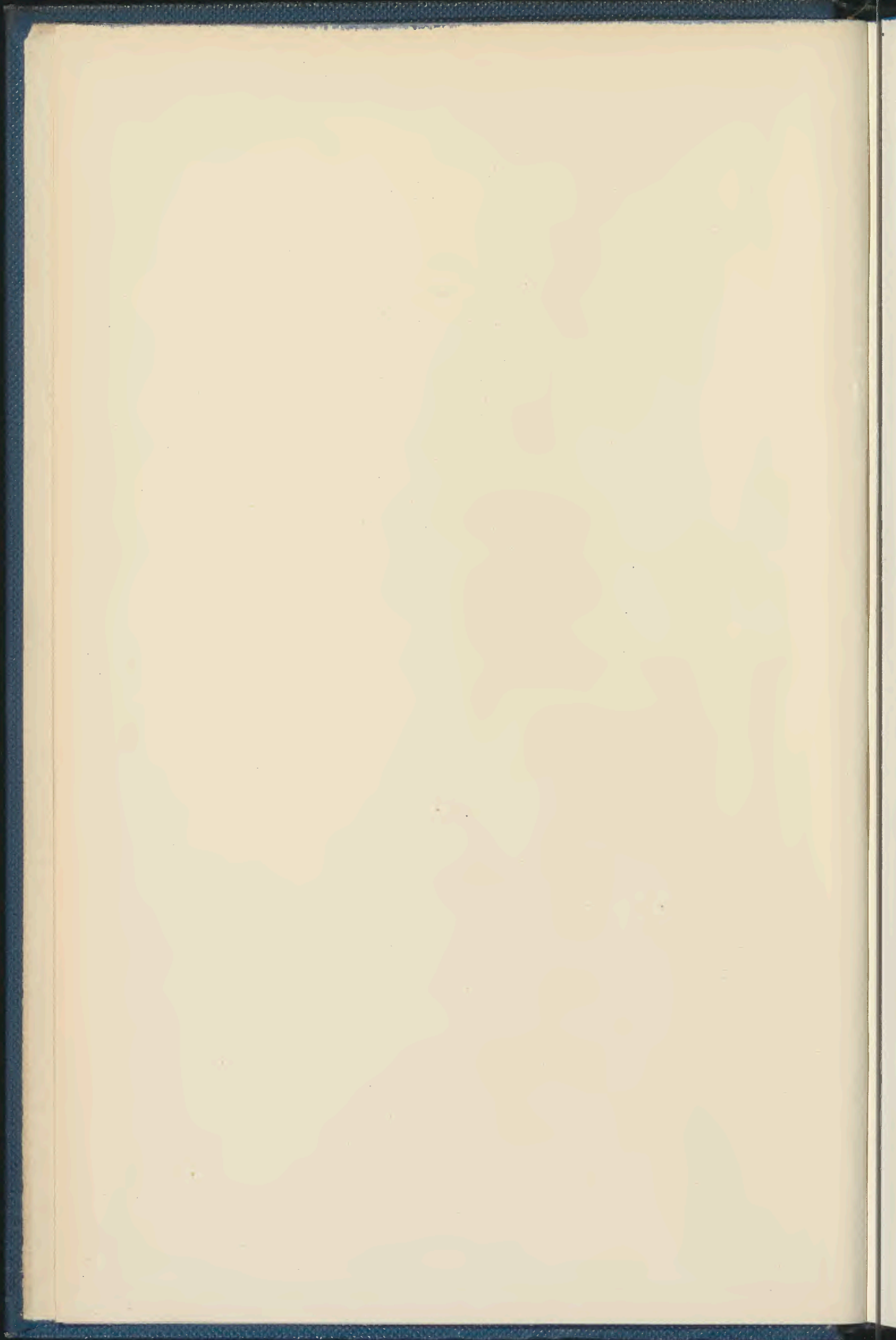


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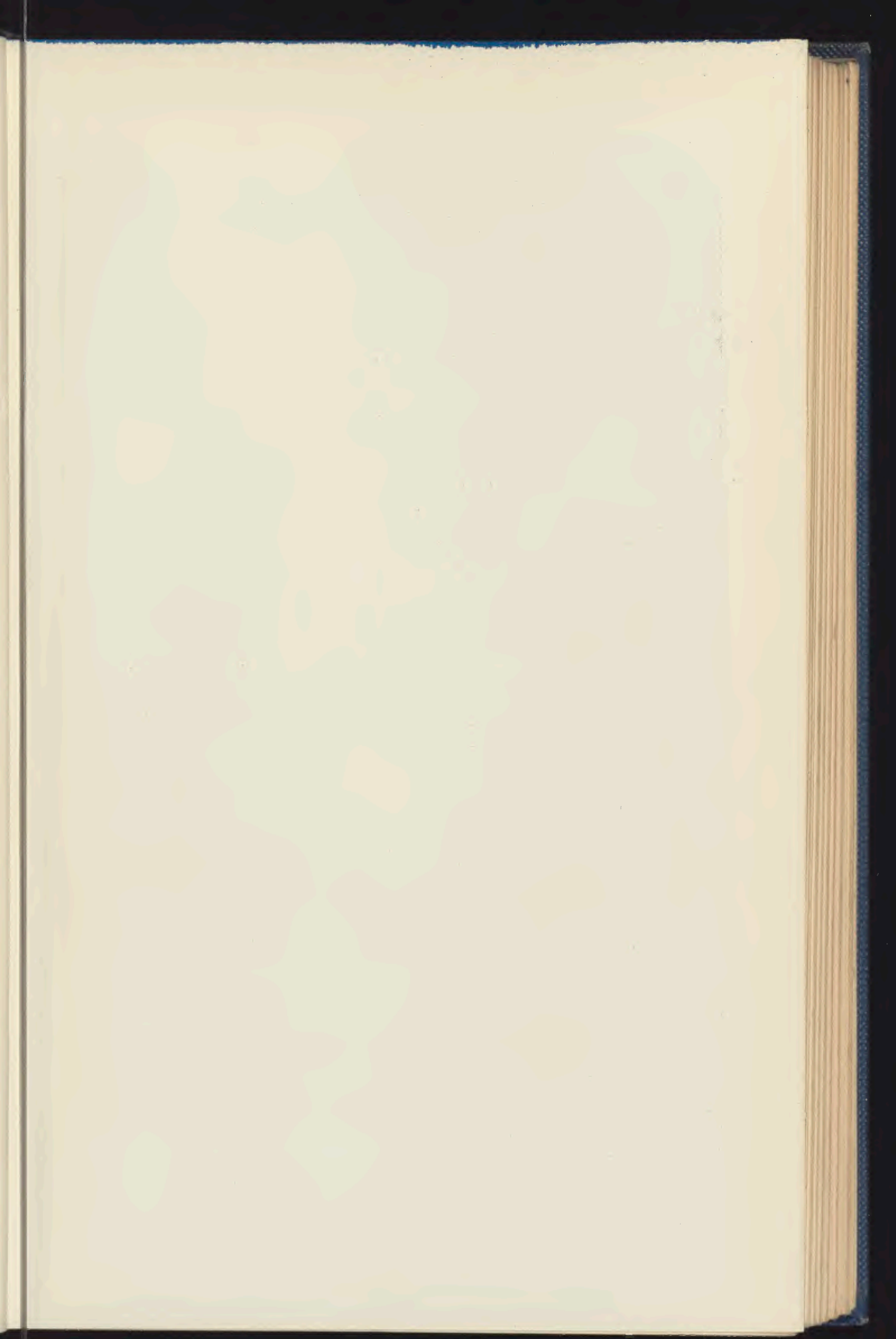




Photo by

Bertram Park, London

H.M. KING EDWARD VIII.

Captain of the Royal Burgess Golfing Society of Edinburgh. 1935-36.

The
Chronicle
of the
Royal Burgess Golfing Society
of
Edinburgh
1735—1935

By
J. CAMERON ROBBIE

MORRISON & GIBB LTD.
EDINBURGH
1936



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PREFACE

THIS Chronicle is the result of many years' research in the archives of the Society and in many other directions where it was thought information might be found, or light thrown on doubtful points, in connection with such a history. It will always be a source of regret to the earnest and critical historian of golf that so much of the early material in the shape of old Minute Books, etc., has been either destroyed or lost. Despite the paucity of early sources, however, it is submitted that the writer has proved a point which has long exercised the golf historian—namely, that the Burgess Society existed as such in 1735, however much earlier than that date the Society may have been in existence. The main purpose of the Chronicle, however, has been to trace the major features in the Society's long history with detailed attention to statistics and records where thought advisable, especially in the relationships of the Burgess in friendly contests with other clubs.

I have to thank the present Captain and Council of the Society for sponsoring the publication of the Chronicle, and especially to record my sincere gratitude for the great assistance afforded by my fellow-member, Dr. James C. Brown, LL.B., Ph.D., who, at the request of the Council, undertook the editing for the press as lying somewhat outwith my sphere. Dr. Brown has kindly prepared the MS. (including the Index) for the press, has made the technical and other arrangements for the illustrations, and, indeed, has supervised the whole production. I am, however, entirely responsible for the subject-matter.

I have also to thank Mr. C. B. Clapcott, of The Royal Wimbledon Club, London, for much assistance in solving many knotty points arising out of these old records.

To Messrs. Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., the printers, and to Messrs. Hislop & Day, who are responsible for the illustration blocks, I am grateful for their interest and excellent work.

Finally, I have to acknowledge the gracious permission of His Majesty King Edward VIII. to reproduce as a Frontispiece a copy of the photograph he recently presented to the Society.

I am glad to think that the bi-centenary celebration of the foundation of the Society sees the Chronicle of its history during these two centuries available for the members and all lovers of golf, and if the book contributes anything of value towards emphasising that important and historic event, my labours will not have been in vain and will have been amply repaid.

J. C. R.

EDINBURGH,
30th October 1936.

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1935-36 *Frontispiece*

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PART I
THE HISTORY





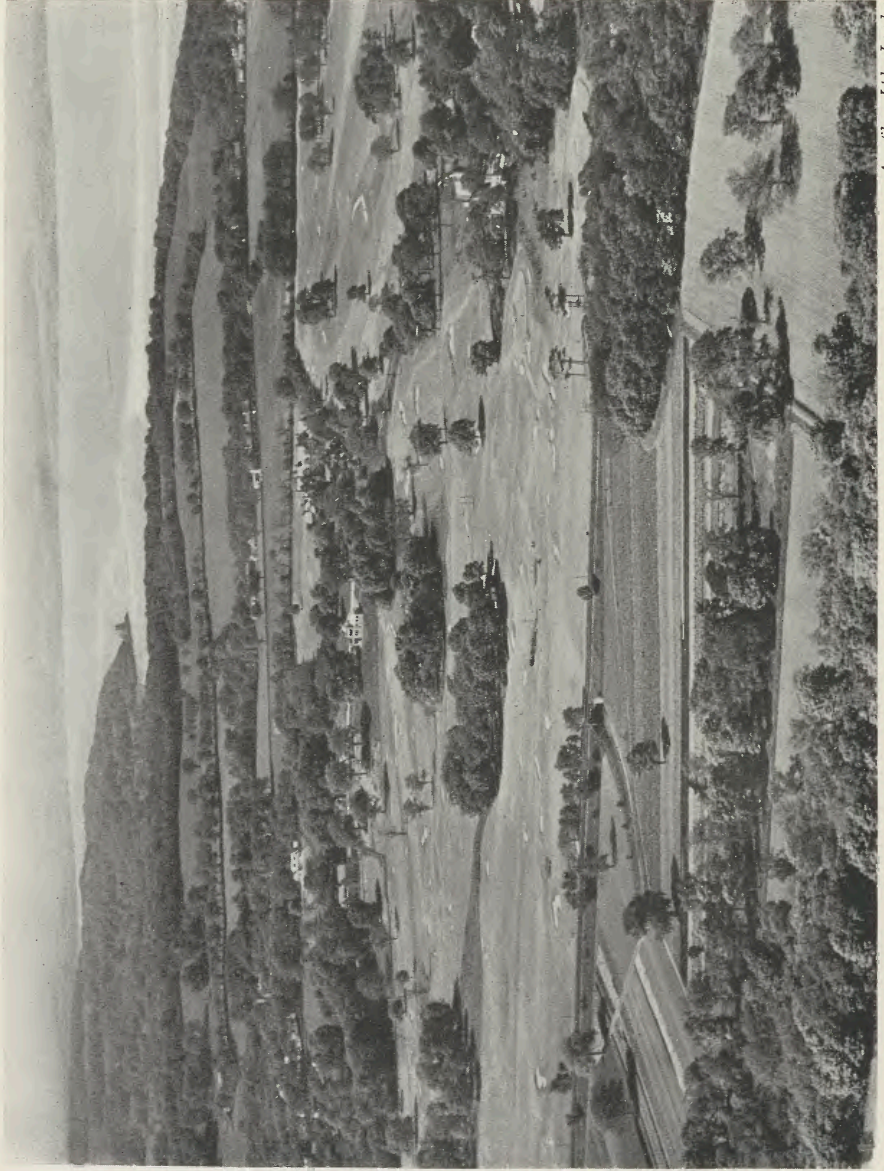


Photo by

Aerial Photograph of Eastern Part of Barnton Course, Looking North-West.
Aerofilms Ltd., London

THE
ROYAL BURGESS GOLFING SOCIETY
OF EDINBURGH

INTRODUCTION

“**H**IS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. has been graciously pleased to command that the Society shall be hereafter known as The Royal Burgess Golfing Society of Edinburgh.”

This Royal Edict, dated 30th September 1929, may be said to be the culminating point reached by the now two-centuries old “Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society.”

The Magistrates of Edinburgh, “for any interest they may have,” approved of the alteration in the name of the Society on 16th December 1929.

It is a far cry from the period, a decade before Prince Charles Edward roused the Scottish clans, when the old “Burgess,” as the Society is familiarly termed, claims to have blossomed into a Club or Society. The Society has now reached its bicentenary, and during that long space of time has struggled on, suffering many vicissitudes alternated with conspicuous successes, until it has now reached a state of assured prosperity.

This accomplishment has not been attained without great effort, and it may interest the members of our Society and other devotees of the Royal and Ancient game to learn something of the early struggles of our predecessors—to whom all honour is due for the manner in which they devotedly laboured to keep the “Burgess” flag flying so long—and to make acquaintance with golfing records, frequently unique, often humorous, certainly historic and stretching from the earliest known annals of the grand old game of “gowff.”

CHAPTER I

ORIGIN AND TITLE

(a) ORIGIN

THE ancient game of golf has for centuries past been the national sport of Scotland, especially in and near its capital, where golfing ground at Bruntsfield, Leith Links, Musselburgh, and land adjacent to the river Forth in the Lothians, has been to a great extent the cradle, the foundation, and the ripening influence of modern golf.

At the Annual Dinner of the Society, held in the Royal Hotel in 1911, the late Reverend Dr. Wallace Williamson of St. Giles Cathedral, in proposing the toast of "Kindred Clubs," said: "There was one figure in our history which I have always delighted to associate with the game of golf—one of the most beautiful and romantic figures in Scottish and national history—and if he had been spared it is possible that the whole history of Britain would have been different from what it was. When Prince Henry, the son of James VI., made his first tee at Blackheath, he dropped a little seed which after many years had borne wonderful fruit, not only in England, but through the whole British Empire and through the world. The result of that little seed was the creation of all kindred clubs; golf, in fact, had gone round the world."

Post-prandial speeches are not renowned for veracity, for time and again it has been claimed from the Chair at Burgess annual dinners and elsewhere that the Society possessed irrefutable evidence in its archives that its history could be traced back even earlier than 1735. Unfortunately, such actual evidence is not available at

the present day. But perhaps the most remarkable instance of this manner of speech may be attributed to a Musselburgh Provost, who, at the opening of the Burgess Musselburgh Club House in 1875, made the astounding statement that he had recently discovered an old entry in the municipal books which mentioned the game of golf as having been practised at Musselburgh so far back as the fourteenth century! But the first known authentic reference to golf in Scotland is supposed to be that in the Act of Parliament of 1457, and the Musselburgh Town Council records only go back to the seventeenth century!

A Burgess Club may have been formed on the playing-fields of Bruntsfield long before the date now claimed as that of its origin, and it is unlikely that the Burgesses of Edinburgh played golf less early on Bruntsfield Links than did the Lords of Session at the Links of Leith—a fact to which the Statute referred to bears witness.

We may, with some degree of confidence, conjecture that at first a small coterie of golfers in the early eighteenth century formed the nucleus of what is now recognised as one of the most flourishing clubs in Britain. At the period in question, the inhabitants of Edinburgh had the prescriptive right of playing golf on the common ground known as *Bruntsfield*, then and for several centuries before, cleared of the oak forest called *Drumselch*—a portion of a regal gift to the city, probably by David I., though the exact date has not been ascertained.

To-day, people desirous of playing golf together form a club as the first step. Rules are drawn up at the outset, entrance fees and annual subscriptions are laid down, and the mode of election of new members and a committee of management are provided for. That the accounts of the club should be audited, that members may be expelled for misbehaviour, and how complaints should be made and remedied, all figure in

the rules. This is very necessary when golfers, as is usually the case, have no right, other than as tenants or licensees, to play golf over the land in question. But in Scotland, by the end of the seventeenth century, the inhabitants of many places had a prescriptive right of playing golf on certain areas usually termed "commonities." Already possessing this right, there was no need to associate themselves in order to obtain it. The land was there ready without the need of a club to provide it, and of that the early golfers took advantage and exercised their rights.¹ But obviously congenial society and private matches at specified times were essential for complete enjoyment. Thus players would dine together at a convenient inn, where, as regular clients, they would be regarded as a society of golfers, and be given the personal attention usually accorded to consistent customers. Indeed, the verses of Allan Ramsay, referred to on p. 78, show that this was the case in 1711. Of course, no one had need for rules, except as to regulating the payment of the dinner bill and perhaps bets. This may have been the beginning of some of our prominent clubs, but the pleasurable society and the attention the players would receive at the inn would make this mutual association so advantageous that it would be continued. And here we have the beginnings of the private Society as apposite to that of a Club, as the word is used to-day. The words "Club" and "Society" are synonymous so far as the existence of certain united bodies of golfers, such as the "Royal Burgess," are historically concerned. A minute of the Bruntsfield Links Golf Club of 10th June 1787 illustrates this fact; it runs: "This Society having been formerly, by general consent, instituted into a Club," etc.

When it is recognised that golf in Scotland is of

¹ Reference may be made, *e.g.* to the prescriptive rights of the Burgesses of Crail whose right to play over "Saughton" has even been the subject of litigation. Vide *The Crail Golfing Society*, by J. Gordon Dow, and his article in *Golf Monthly*, dated 29th November 1929, on "Golf Servitudes."

immemorial antiquity, that it has been played on the Links of Bruntsfield at least from the middle of the fifteenth century; that in 1695 an Act in favour of the Tacksmen of the "Burgh" or "South" Loch of Edinburgh and of Bruntsfield Links gave them the right to "make choice of ane acre of any part of the Links for a quarrie where no other person shall have liberty to dig but themselves, so long as the said acre shall be at ane distance from the place where the neighbours play at Gouff"; that in 1701 it was found that the Tacksmen by digging quarries had "spoyled the gouffing," and that James Nimmo, then Deacon of the Tailors, got a charter from the Magistrates on 15th April 1719 of a piece of Bruntsfield Links "be-east the easter golf hole"; it may well be admitted that the tradesmen Burgesses of Edinburgh played the game on Bruntsfield Links long before the period claimed by the Royal Burgess Society as the date of its inception.

The exact date of the formation of the old "Burgess" is somewhat obscure, as the first extant minute of the Society is dated 8th April 1773. Before, however, considering the date of the institution of the Society, some observations on the formation of early golf clubs may help to clear the way. An important fact is that, apart from The Royal Blackheath Golf Club, there is no instance of the alleged formation of any golf club during the seventeenth century. In the case of "The Royal Blackheath," which possesses no written record of its existence earlier than 1787, although its earliest possession is a Silver Club, dated 1766, there is hardly sufficient evidence that the Club was founded in 1608. That somebody played golf at Blackheath after King James went south in the seventeenth century is probable, considering that his retinue was largely composed of Scotsmen who must have been familiar with golf as then known.

It may be concluded, therefore, that it is only in the eighteenth century that golf clubs came into

existence. In the *Golfing Annual* for 1895-1896 only ten clubs are stated to have been instituted prior to the nineteenth century. These are: The Aberdeen Golf Club, The Royal and Ancient Golf Club, The Glasgow Golf Club, The Royal Blackheath Golf Club, The Burntisland Golf Club, The Crail Golfing Society, The Bruntsfield Links Golfing Society, The Royal Musselburgh Golf Club, The Royal Burgess Society, and The Honourable Company. Of these clubs The Aberdeen Golf Club came to an end, and The Royal Aberdeen Golf Club of to-day was only established in 1815. Of the nine clubs remaining, The Royal and Ancient Golf Club (1754), The Crail Golfing Society (1786), and The Glasgow Golf Club (1787) alone possess minutes from the year of their institution. The Royal Blackheath Golf Club has already been considered. The Burntisland Golf Club (1797) and The Crail Golfing Society may be omitted (without any disrespect to their established position among the earliest golf clubs), being smaller and local associations, for in small communities constant personal intercourse makes written records less necessary.

The four remaining clubs are: The Honourable Company, The Bruntsfield Links Golfing Society, The Royal Musselburgh Golf Club, and The Royal Burgess Society. It is to be observed that not one of these four clubs possess minutes from the dates of their alleged institution, which are: The Honourable Company, prior to 1744; The Bruntsfield Links Golfing Society, 1760; The Royal Musselburgh Golf Club, 1774; The Royal Burgess Society, 1735.

The first minute of The Royal Burgess Society bears the date of 8th April 1773. It states: "We, Daniel Ker, Alexander Milne, and Charles Rhind, three of the members of the Society of golfers in and about Edinburgh, taking into our consideration the present state of the said Society, and that most of the old members thereof are either dead or have neglected to attend the

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St Brimfield Lodge

near Edinburgh the eighth day of April
One thousand seven hundred and seventy three
years

W^o Daniel Hill, Alexander Milne and Charles
Rhind, three of the Members of the Society of Golfers in
and about Edinburgh taking into our consideration
the present State of the said Society, and that most of the
old Members thereof are either dead or have neglected to
attend the meetings of the same, so that it is in Danger of
becoming extinct. And we being inclined that the said
Society should be continued, Have therefore resolved
to admit and receive the persons afternamed to be
Members, and who are to be subject and liable to the
Rules and Regulations hereafter insert in place of the
old Rules of the said Society, And to such other Rules
as may be regularly enacted in time coming)

In Consequence of the above resolution the
following Gentlemen appeared and were admitted viz

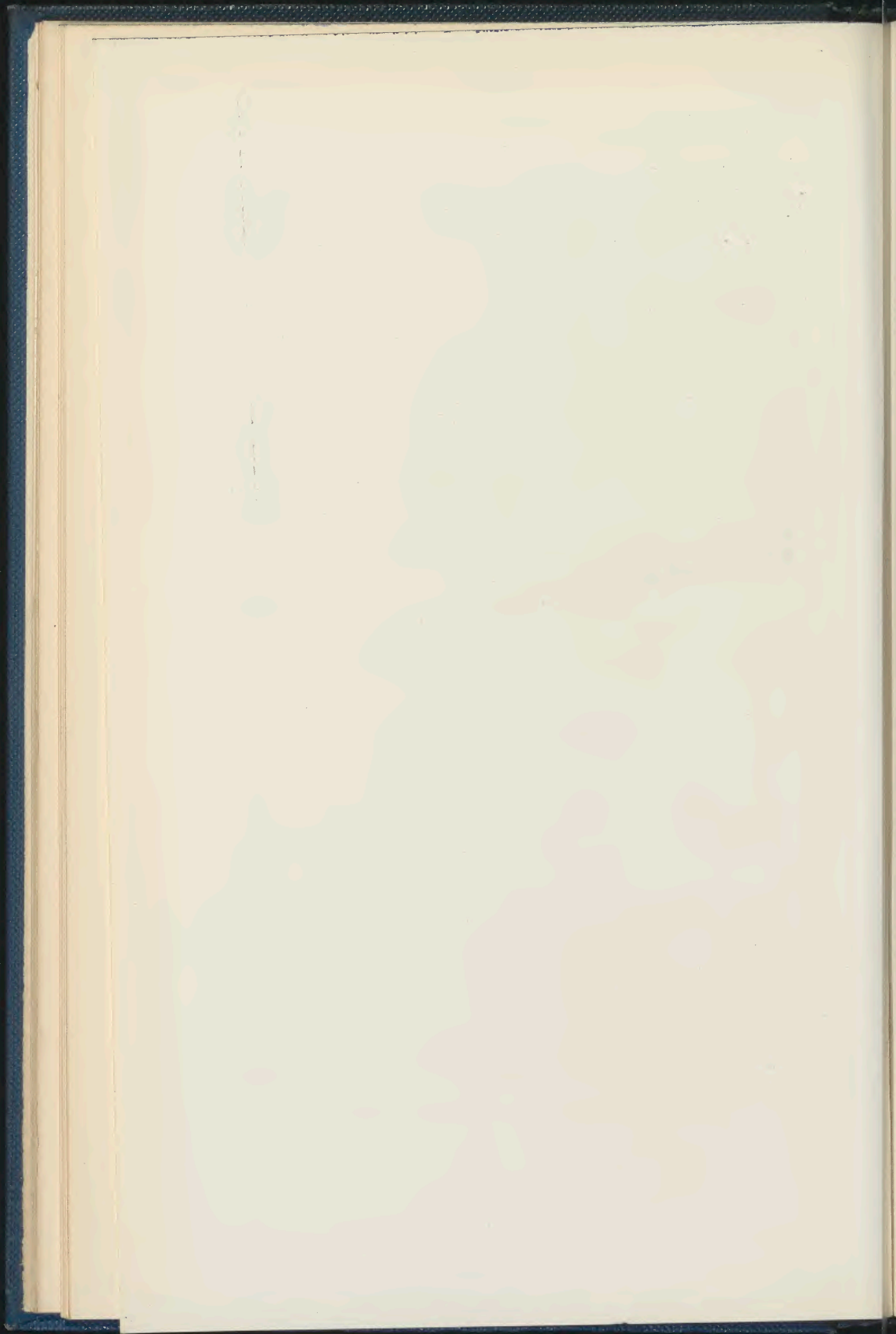
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Andrew Hart | Charles Scotch |
| Thos. Elghorn | William Turnbull |
| David Williamson | Jamies. Morrison |
| Andrew Kirkwood | Geo. Stewart |
| John Shering | Robert Selchieson |

- William Veir
- William Borthwick
- William Kinnear
- William Grant
- Thomas Macpherson

Who all agreed to and subscribed the Rules here to
approved viz

Rules

FIRST PAGE OF EARLIEST EXTANT MINUTE BOOK.



meetings of the same, so that it is in danger of becoming extinct, and we being inclined that the said Society should be continued have, therefore, resolved to admit and receive the persons afternamed to be members, and who are to be subject and liable to the rules of the said Society and to such other rules and regulations hereafter insert in place of the old rules of the said Society, and to such other rules as may be regularly enacted in time coming." This minute establishes by documentary and direct evidence that the Society existed before 1773. The fact that these three surviving members were not required to sign the Rules and Regulations of 1773 is also clear documentary proof that, in the opinion of the members at that time, the Society was considered to be still in existence.

This documentary proof, moreover, is confirmed by other written evidence. For in the minutes of the "Burgess," under date 4th June 1818, it is recorded that at the dinner, which followed the match between the Burgess and the Bruntsfield Links Golf Club, Captain Duncan of the "Burgess" Society "as head of the *senior club*" was in the chair. In a minute of the Bruntsfield Club, under date 25th April 1818, it was resolved "to have a joint meeting annually" with the Burgess, that it should take place "on the fourth day of June next, and that Captain Duncan is to take the chair, he being captain of the Senior Club" (see *Golf: A Royal and Ancient Game*, by R. Clark). Now a minute of the Bruntsfield Club, under date 30th July 1790, records that "this Golfing Society had subsisted above thirty years," which establishes the fact that the Bruntsfield Links Golf Club was founded not later than 1760. It is incredible that the members of the Bruntsfield Club would have recognised in their own minutes that the Burgess was the senior club unless this was known to be the case. It follows, therefore, from the Burgess minute of 8th April 1773, that the Society existed before 1773, and from the minute of the Bruntsfield Links

Golf Club that it existed prior to 1760. Still, it may be said that this documentary proof does not establish that the Burgess was founded in 1735. So the next point is whether there is to be found any reliable written evidence that the date of institution was prior to 1760. It may be stated at once that such evidence is to be found in the *Edinburgh Almanac*, first issued in 1739.

In the *Almanac* from 1815 to 1834 the "Burgess" Society is mentioned without any date of institution. In the issue for 1834 the Club is said to have been "instituted about 1735," and in the issue of 1835 the date of institution is given as being 1735. Now it is only reasonable to suppose that in 1834 the compilers of the *Almanac* were not sure of the date when they inserted the words "instituted about 1735." And it would be unreasonable to suppose that in the following year they had not obtained further reliable information when they gave the date as 1735 without any qualification. Moreover, there is internal evidence in the *Almanac* itself that the statements therein contained were at least the current opinion at that time. For in the *Almanac* of 1830 there is stated: "Blackheath Golf Club, London, established prior to 1745." Since the date is given as "prior to 1745" and not 1608, it is clear that what is reported in the *Almanac* is what was understood to be the case in 1834. Again, The Honourable Company ceased to exist as a club between 1831 and 1836. In the *Almanac* for the years 1834-1835 and 1836 there is no longer any mention of The Honourable Company, which had always figured in the pages of the *Almanac* since 1808. It is clear that the compilers of the *Almanac* did their work carefully. That the facts upon which they based their statements are unknown to-day does not diminish the value of these statements. If these facts were known, they would merely increase the weight of the evidence. Nevertheless, it would assist if it were possible to discover any one source of information as to the date of institution of our Society

which was available in 1835 but which remains unknown to-day. Curiously enough, this opportunity has recently presented itself. In order to make this clear, it is necessary to refer once more to the minute of 8th April 1773. The cause of the meeting, as recorded in the minute, was the fear of the Society becoming extinct because of the death and non-attendance of the old members. This suggests that the three old members, who met on 8th April 1773, had become members some time prior to 1773. Their anxiety to ensure the continued existence of the Society indicates their keen interest in it. Is it then likely that the date of its institution (only thirty-six years previously) would have been unknown to them? Of these three old members, one was a Charles Rhind. This gentleman, a merchant in Edinburgh, was born in 1733, married in 1758 (first time), was Secretary of the Society in 1774, and died in 1796. The fact that his name appears frequently as a prize-winner shows that he was attached to the game and that he was far from being an uninterested member of the Club. Charles Rhind had a son of the name of John, born in 1759, elected a member of the Club in 1780, became Secretary in 1784, and died in 1826. John Rhind was a writer, and became cashier to the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Society. He was, therefore, a man whose profession would necessitate a habit of accuracy when dealing with questions of fact. John Rhind in turn had a son John, born in 1799, joined the Society in 1836, was Treasurer in 1839, Captain in 1840, and died at Madeira in 1845. John, Junior, was a banker, and succeeded his father in the post of cashier to the same Edinburgh Insurance Society. Now John Rhind, Senior, died in 1826, and it is not until 1834 that any date of institution of the Club appears in the *Edinburgh Almanac*, which then is given as "about 1735." In the year 1835—the centenary of the Club—the date of institution is first emphasised as 1735, and in the following year John Rhind, Junior, is elected a

member. This date of 1735 continued to be noted in the *Almanac* during the life of John Rhind, Junior, and, of course, onwards. It will thus be seen that three successive generations of the same family, covering a period of nearly a hundred years, were members and officials of the Society. The year of its institution would have been well within the knowledge of Charles Rhind, who was clearly an active and proficient golfer. It is difficult to believe that during the sixteen years which elapsed between the date of his joining the Society and the death of his father, John Rhind, Senior (who succeeded *his* father in the Secretaryship), failed to become acquainted with the knowledge which his father must have possessed of the past history of the Society. It is equally difficult to credit that John Rhind, Junior, could have remained ignorant of his father's and grandfather's knowledge. At the time when the year 1735 was being given as the date of the Society's institution, John Rhind, Junior, was an official of the Society, and must have been well acquainted with the statement supplied to the *Edinburgh Almanac*.

It may, therefore, be concluded that these statements in the *Almanac* were based on some source of information available at the time. The statement in the *Almanac*, that the date of institution of the Burgess was 1735, and reiterated ever since, has always been accepted and never disproved.

What, then, are the conclusions to be drawn from these facts, bearing in mind that the question is not whether the Burgess was founded in one year in preference to any other year? The question is simply whether anything indicates that the claim by the Burgess of the year 1735 as the year of its institution is unworthy of belief. In this connection it has been shown that the character and formation of the early associations of golfers needed no formal record, so written evidence contemporaneous with the year of institution is not to be expected. It is clear from the minutes of the Burgess

of 8th April 1773 and 4th June 1818, as well as from the minute of the Bruntsfield Links Golf Club of 25th April 1818, that the Burgess was founded prior to 1760. It is beyond dispute that for the past hundred years in publications of repute it has been stated without contradiction that the year of institution of the Burgess was 1735. In reliance on this undeniable chain of evidence, The Royal Burgess Golfing Society of Edinburgh is entitled to claim that the Club was certainly in existence in 1735.

(b) TITLE

The name of the Society has undergone some changes during its long existence, but as "The Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society" it has been known at least from 1787 to the date when, in 1929, it was changed by royal prerogative to the "Royal Burgess Golfing Society of Edinburgh."

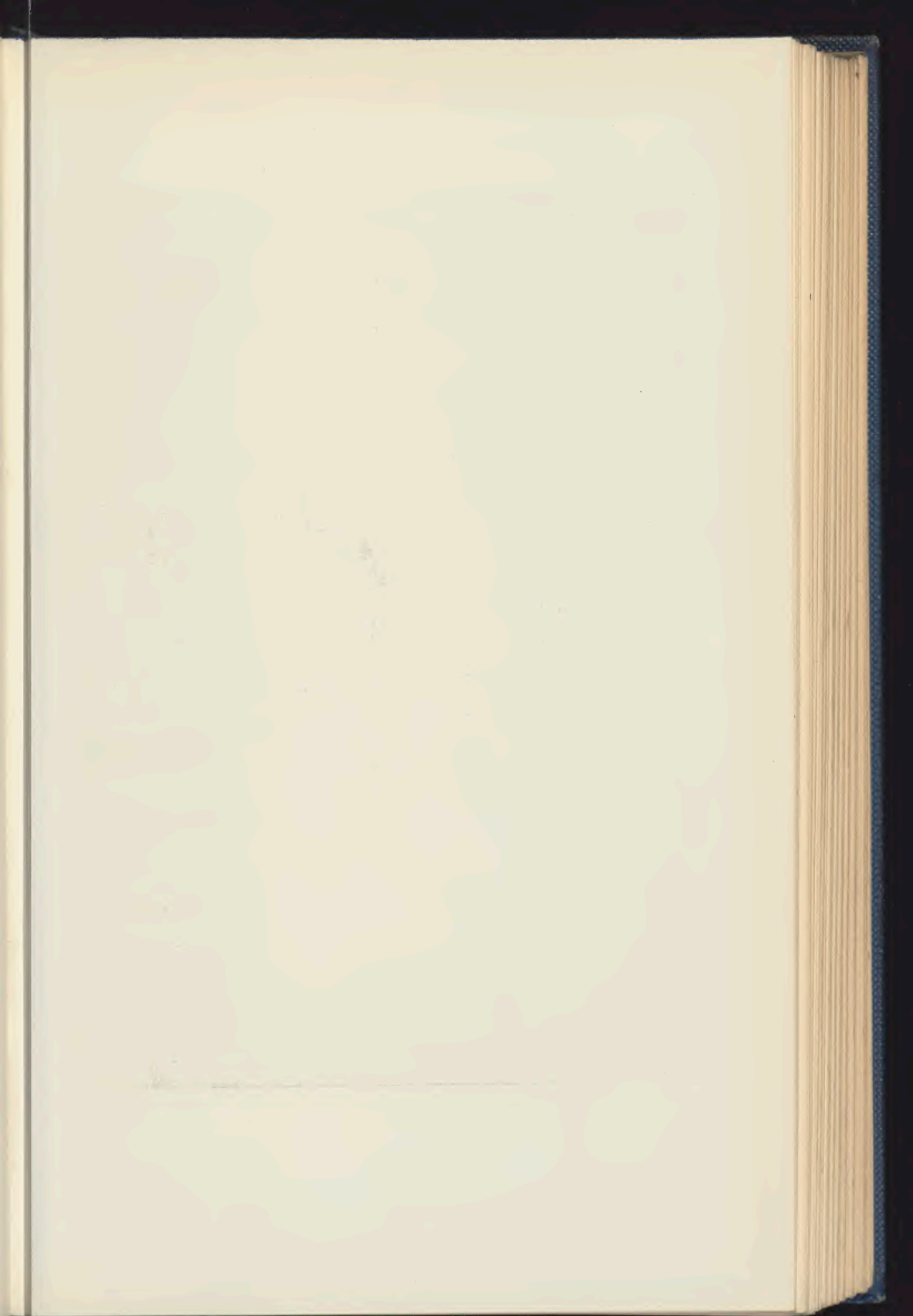
The first name by which the Society is known to the present generation is, of course, that of 1773, when it was termed the "Society of Golfers in and about Edinburgh." On one or two subsequent occasions quoted in the minutes it was called the "Edinburgh Golfing Society." Not until 6th July 1787 does the full title of the "Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society" appear in the contemporary minutes, on which date a Declaration was signed by twenty-nine members who had not previously subscribed to the Regulations at the original meeting of 1773. As showing the sincerity of their purpose, it is interesting to repeat their oath of allegiance :

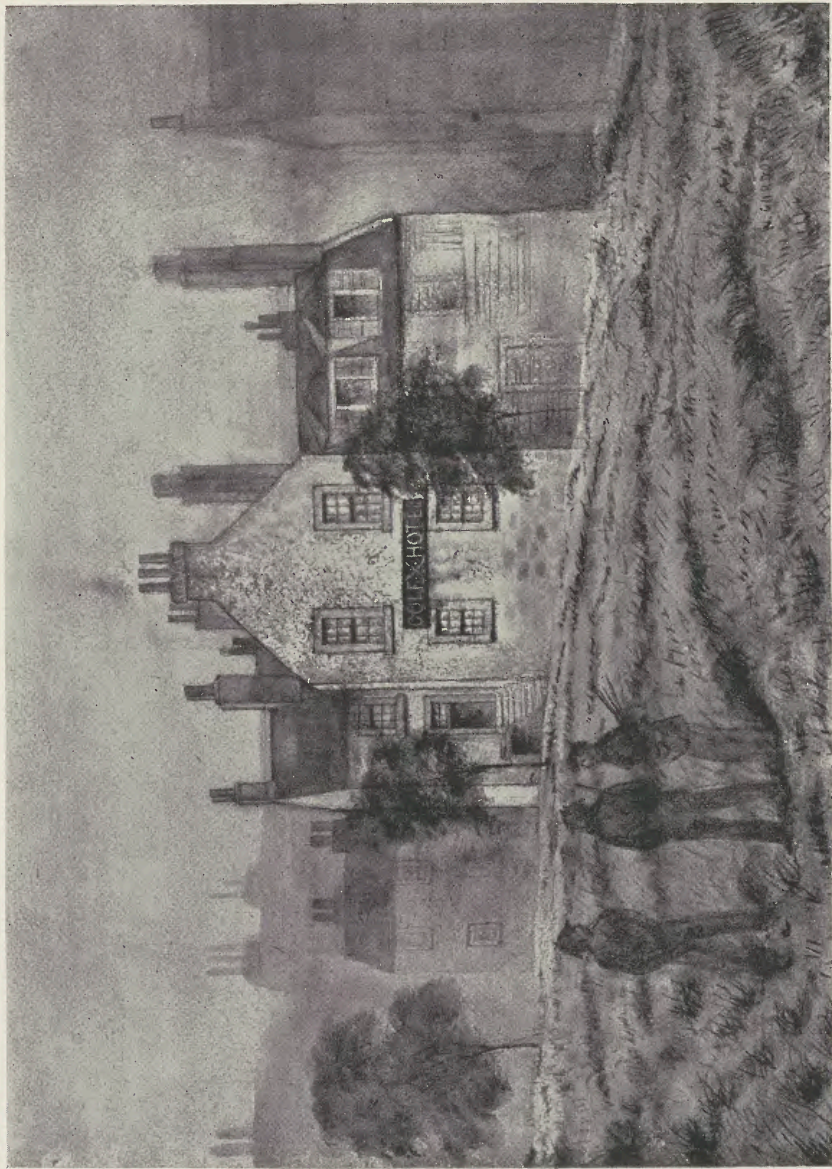
"We, subscribers, members of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, in conformity to the resolution of the meeting of 13th April 1787, hereby bind and oblige ourselves to conform to the Rules and Regulations of said Society, and such other Regulations as shall be established by said Society."

It should be stated here that the writer of this chronicle has carefully investigated the "press" of the period without elucidating any further information on this subject.

In the smoking-room at Barnton there is a frame containing the "Rules to be observed in the play of Golf" by the "Company of Golfers which meet at Thomas Comb's, Bruntsfield Links." These Rules, dated in 1776, relating, of course, to the Burgess Society, are a first revision of the earlier known Rules of 1773, and were copied and presented by George Butterworth, writing master, who joined the Society in 1807.

For convenience, the Society will generally be referred to in the ensuing pages as the "Burgess."





GOLF TAVERN, BRUNTSFIELD LINKS.

CHAPTER II

EARLY MEETING-PLACES OF THE "BURGESS"

IT would be interesting to know the exact locality of the first meeting-place, *circa* 1773, of the old Burgess. The minutes reveal that the club met at "Bruntsfield Links" from 8th April to 2nd July 1773, but the name of the particular house of meeting remains in doubt. On 9th July 1773, "Thomas Comb's," Club-maker, Bruntsfield Links or Wright's Houses, is mentioned as the place of weekly meetings. Two years later John Baptie (probably a son of David Baptie, who was in 1760 proprietor of the property at Bruntsfield called "Golfhall or Foxton," and successor to James Brownhill, who had a charter of these subjects from the Magistrates in 1716) provided the entertainment, while Alexander Fraser was the landlord in 1785. There were few buildings at the west end of the Bruntsfield Links in these days; it is likely these names only indicate a change of tenancy and that the place where the Society met in 1773 continued to be the clubhouse down to Fraser's time. In any case, by 1792, Fraser's house had become too small for the increasing membership, and a lease of Captain Rollo's house at Bruntsfield Links (subsequently known as the "Golf Tavern") was taken and sublet to successive tenants. All the charter evidence points to the likelihood that the ground originally feued by James Brownhill in 1716 became the Golfhall or Foxton of later years, part of which was ultimately known as the "Golf Tavern." It was the custom at that time to sublet the entire house, reserving provision for the Society's accommodation.

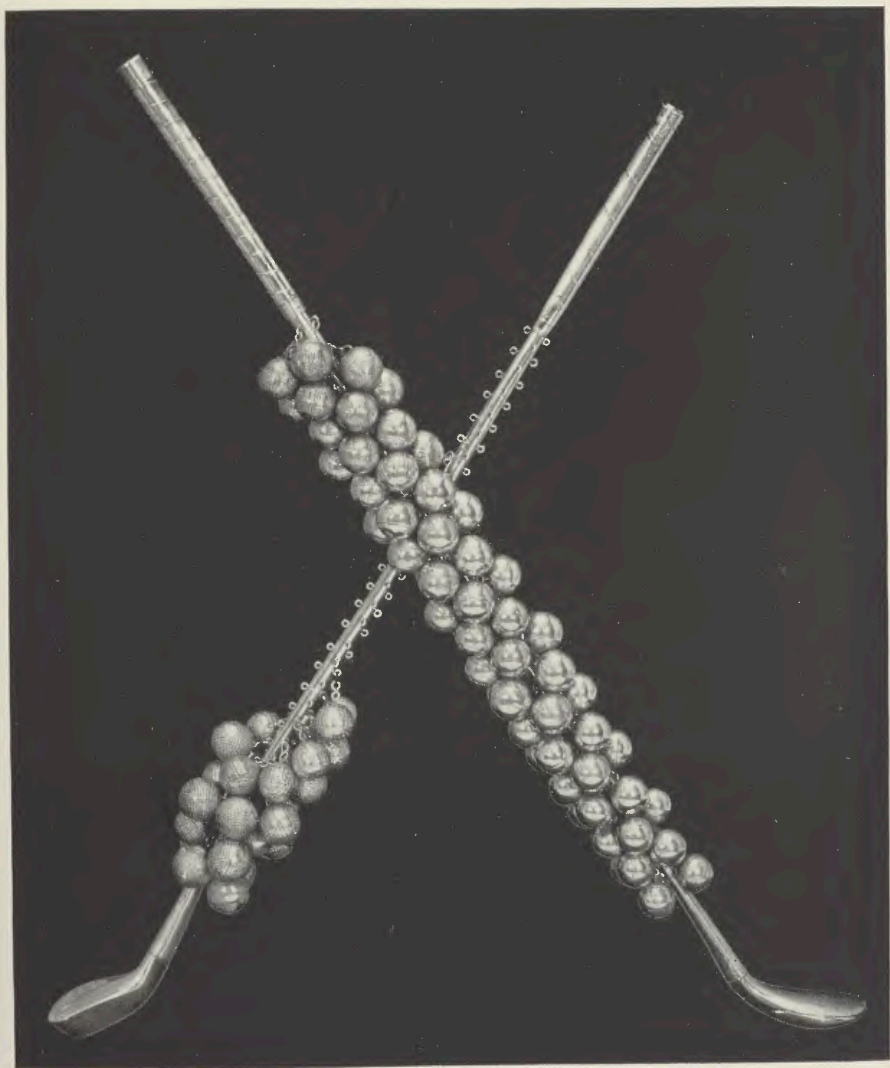
The occupancy of the "Golf Tavern," which began in 1792 (except during a short space of three years spent at Gorrie's Tavern in Meadow Place) lasted for over eighty years, until the departure for Musselburgh in 1877. The exception in the occupancy of the "Golf Tavern" just referred to may be worthy of comment as illustrative of winter conditions and the inaccessibility of the usual rendezvous, at that early period so far from the City. For a short time the Society, owing to a disagreement with the landlady of the Golf Tavern (who alleged that she had inferred from the cessation of the usual dinners in her Inn that the members had transferred their custom elsewhere, the reason really being the severe winter conditions referred to) found accommodation at Anthony Gorrie's Tavern, at the east end of the Links; dinner on ordinary occasions to cost 2s., and on quarterly and gold medal days 2s. 6d.; the very best malt *aqua* and double-refined sugar to be supplied at 4s. per bottle. Play as from 7th April 1827 was to start from the hole at the east end of the Links. This drastic change took place because of the landlady's conduct, which was considered to be "most unjustifiable, ungrateful, and highly disrespectful, and it was considered indispensable, for the honour, respectability, and established character of the Society, to withdraw their support from a person capable of offering such direct and mediated (*sic*) insult." But before long a reconciliation was made, and in April of 1830 the Club met again in their old howff, the landlady being "quite ready and willing to place herself entirely into the hands of the Society in regard to everything connected with the house, and in the most unqualified terms agreed to everything which had been proposed." The terms were similar to that of Gorrie's—wines, spirits, and malt liquors were to be selected by the Society, an experienced waiter was to be at hand on all occasions, and two when necessary.

Any attempted story of the Burgess would be in-

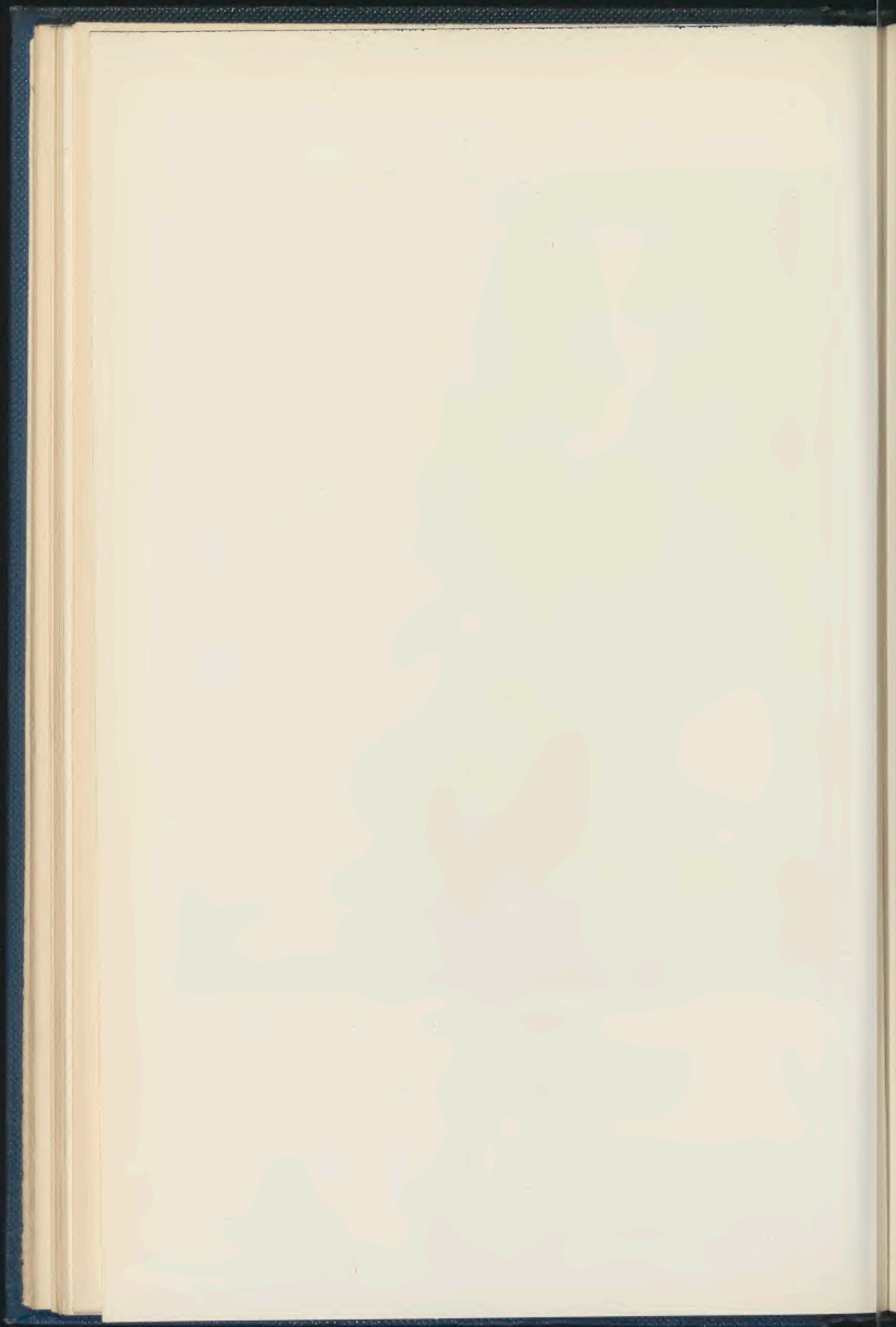
complete without some reference to the rendezvous of its meetings in the City. Even in the late eighteenth century Bruntsfield was a long way from the busy haunts of the old town, and in the depth of winter it was considered too strenuous an undertaking to proceed to the club-house when pleasant accommodation could be obtained nearer home. Besides, the question of privacy for important Council matters had to be considered. The temporary club-house at Thomas Comb's, Bruntsfield Links, was used by the Council and members for general meetings from 1773 to 1790; but it was found that more privacy was required for confidential business. The Star Tavern in Writers' Court—still to be seen on the High Street—was the meeting-place occasionally in 1790, whose proprietor, Hunter, joined the Society in 1788. This, however, was only a prelude to many meetings in town, especially during the stormy years of the split in the Society. Peter Leslie's Tavern in old Post-house Close was another favourite meeting-place. But the Burgess did not cling long to any special "howff" in town; in fact, their variety of meeting-places is rather extraordinary. The Royal Exchange Coffee House in the High Street, Mrs. Douglas's Tavern in Anchor Close, High Street, and "Society's Hall" in Lawnmarket, all received patronage round about 1800. The famous Council meeting following upon the split in the Society of 1807-1809 was held in Mrs. Douglas's Tavern, where it was decided to destroy the minutes of that exciting period; but it was in Mrs. Ferguson's Tavern in Sellar's (or Cellar's) Close, Lawnmarket, that this unfortunate action was taken in 1810. William Prior's Tavern in Old Fishmarket Close, in 1813, got a turn, and finally, in 1813, the Golf Tavern became the recognised club-house; but other taverns continued to get occasional patronage, notably William Duff's Tavern in Covenant Close, High Street. This place seemed to suit them, for a time at least, as two further meetings were held there; but towards the end

of 1815 they changed the rendezvous to William Young's Tavern, 209 High Street, where the question of the earlier of the Society's Silver Clubs was discussed, and produced, with great acceptance, in the following year. Mrs. Ferguson's Tavern in the Lawnmarket was again resorted to by the Council in 1818, followed by a meeting in the "House of the Captain of the Club" in 1819, to suggest the next Captain. J. O. Brown was Captain in that year, and his hospitality appears to have been sufficient to secure his re-election for another term, which was rather unusual in these days; further, he must have been a man of parts and acceptable to the Burgess members, as he was once more re-elected Captain in 1823 and again in 1828. Archibald Ferguson's Ship Tavern, 6 Register Street, now the Sailors', Soldiers', and Airmen's Institute, received visits from the Council in 1819 and 1823. The Golf Tavern at Bruntsfield receives the glorified name of the "Society's Hall" in 1826, when the "Captain chose the Council." At a general meeting in 1830, it was decided to hold the usual meetings in their old rooms in the Golf Tavern in future, but the restless spirit of the Burgess, five years later, found vent at an extraordinary meeting in the Rainbow Coffee House, 51 North Bridge, the site of which is now covered by the North British Station Hotel, to discuss increased accommodation. That suggestion, however, was dropped through the adoption of monthly instead of fortnightly dinners. These monthly dinners were reduced to quarterly dinners in 1856; but a special meeting of the Society had meantime been held in the Café Royal in 1839, regarding the re-election of office-bearers. In after years, when the Society had migrated to Musselburgh, most of the Council meetings were held in the Café Royal.

One of the most important meetings of the old-time Burgess, and indeed it may be termed a "public meeting of Edinburgh citizens," was held in John Paxton's Rooms, Royal Exchange Coffee House, in



THE SILVER CLUBS.



1843, to protest against the holding of Hallow Fair (a huge yearly cattle market) on Bruntsfield Links. On the proposal of Professor Syme, Sir Adam Hay was appointed Chairman, and a Petition to the Magistrates against the holding of the Fair in the midst of the golfing ground was signed by over 400 persons. The Magistrates were thereupon threatened with Interdict by the Society and others, and the scheme to hold Hallow Fair on Bruntsfield Links was abandoned.¹

Such is a summary of the meeting-places of the Society and its Council from 1773 to the middle of the nineteenth century. The many changes of venue may give rise to comment; but these changes are likely to have been caused by a desire to pass the favours round among the taverns frequented by the Burgess members of the period, or the "howffs" to which the players were then in the habit of resorting.

¹ See Appendix vii. p. 61.

CHAPTER III

EARLY BURGESS MEMBERS

THERE was great diversity in the occupations of the earliest Burgess members, the majority of whom were engaged in trade in the City. A glance through the list of ordinary members for the latter part of the eighteenth century shows that writers (including Writers to the Signet and solicitors) predominated. Of the former, there were 36 on the membership roll, and of the latter 32, throughout the course of about a quarter of a century.

During that period the other members included one advocate, three architects, an apothecary, a brewer, five bankers, six bakers, five booksellers, three candle-makers, a coppersmith, a dentist, a dyer, an engraver, a flesher, eight goldsmiths, two glaziers, two grocers, four hairdressers, three hosiers, two landscape and miniature painters, one manufacturer, a mason, two painters, a printer, two perfumers, a ropemaker, two surgeons, seven shoemakers, a slater, a soap boiler, three tanners, five tailors, a tinsmith, a tinplate worker, four vintners, two wrights, and a Royal Naval reservist.

The word "Burgess" in the name of the Society does not imply that all the members were burgesses of the City of Edinburgh. A motion made in 1791 that "no gentleman shall be admitted a member of the Club unless he first becomes a Burgess and Freeman of Edinburgh," was rejected by a large majority.

By a curious coincidence, the first *Edinburgh Directory* (Williamson's)¹ was published in 1773, the same year

¹ Williamson had a most extraordinary career and was locally known as "Indian Peter" through being at one time a captive in the hands of the American Indians. He also established a penny post in Edinburgh. *Vide* Roughead's *Indian Peter* (*Juridical Review*, vol. xxxvi. p. 1).

in which the Society took on a new and prolonged lease of life, and it is instructive to glance through its pages and those of later issue, where interesting details of some of the earlier Burgess members may be gleaned.

Daniel Kerr, one of the three known survivors of the old Society, Treasurer for 1773 and 1774, was a goldsmith in Parliament Close.

Charles Rhind, the first Secretary mentioned in the minutes, already referred to, was a merchant.

Alexander Milne, another of the survivors of the old Club, appears to have been a banker, as he is designed, in 1773, "of the Royal Bank." He retired from Edinburgh and from the Society in 1773.

Orlando Hart, Captain from 1773 to 1776 and from 1786 to 1789, was a member of the Trades Council, which indicates that he was a Town Councillor by virtue of his representing the Shoemaker Incorporation. He was a shoemaker, and had his shop opposite the City Guard—near the Tron Church. At his death, in September 1793, he was designed "late Deacon of the Trades of Edinburgh." His name should be honoured by all Burgess members as having borne the brunt of the Society's early struggle with evident forcefulness of management and commanding personality.

On the completion, in April 1790, of the second term of four years, during which Captain Hart had with much acceptance occupied senior honours, it was resolved that the office-bearers should retire annually, and William Hall, bank agent, who had been a member since 1774, was appointed to the Captaincy. His term of office, under the new rule, was short, but he showed a continued interest in the Society, which was recognised in 1799, when his portrait was painted for the clubroom by George Watson, a portrait-painter of considerable distinction, and also a member of the Club.

Prior to Orlando Hart's second term as Captain, Joseph Williamson, advocate (Town Clerk, son of Mr. David Williamson, well known as "Dainty Davie"

of St. Cuthbert's or the West Kirk), who resided at Leven Lodge, near the Links, had been Captain for the long period of eight years (1777-1784), and on his retiral he received the well-merited distinction of being made an Honorary Member. His son, also named Joseph, Principal Clerk of the Teind Court, was Secretary in 1777 and 1778. William Sime, author of the *History of St. Cuthbert's or the West Kirk*, published in 1829, remarks: "It may be worth mentioning that, previous to the pusillanimous surrender of Edinburgh to the young Pretender and his Highlanders in 1745, Joseph Williamson, Advocate, who, being Town-Clerk, had been entrusted with the keys of the gates, absolutely refused to deliver them up, even to the Lord Provost, and when commanded peremptorily by his Lordship, he implored that he might be permitted at least to escape over the walls, so as not to share in the general disgrace of the City." Joseph Williamson was born in 1706 (the year of his father's decease), and died in 1795. It is a singular circumstance that a minister in public life in 1652 (as David Williamson then was) should have a son who lived till 1795.

Among others who became ordinary members towards the close of the eighteenth century may be noted some interesting personalities, some of whom were (and a few still are) well-known beyond the realm of golf.

Bailie John Megget of Portsburgh, from whom the name of Meggetland, a well-known portion of southern Edinburgh, originated, was Treasurer from 1779 to 1783, Captain in 1785, Chaplain in 1807, and Joint-Captain during a memorable split in the management of the Society in 1808: members appeared at a meeting of the Society in January 1819 in mourning in memory of Captain John Megget, the father of the Club, who was admitted in 1773.

William Clarkson¹ was a wigmaker, or, as he was

¹ The name of the famous Willie Clarkson, the theatrical perruquier, comes to mind, but no family connection has been traced.

then termed, "peruke maker." He joined the Society in 1781.

John Ogill, the first Chaplain (1784 and 1793), was a "Clerk to the Signet." His chambers were in Murdoch's Close. The office of Chaplain was created in 1784.¹

Dean of Guild Thomas Cleghorn, who joined the Society in 1782, was a wine merchant in the Grass-market, and a Bailie of the City in 1773.

William Ranken, His Majesty's Tailor for Scotland, joined the Society in 1783, was Treasurer in 1794, Captain in 1795 and 1799, and headed one of the divisions as Captain in 1808 during the unfortunate split in the Society. As Convener of the Tailor Incorporation, he had a seat on the Town Council, and was mainly instrumental in securing for the Society its Seal of Cause.

Peter Hill, bookseller, High Street, joined the Society in 1791. He published the third edition of Mathison's poem, "The Goff," in 1793, and thereby perpetuated his name in golf literature.

Forrest Alexander, a very well-known and highly successful citizen of Edinburgh during the first half of the nineteenth century, must have been a member of the Society, although his name is not in the minute-books. It is said that every Saturday afternoon he donned the red coat of the Burgess Club and played three rounds on Bruntsfield Links, the only recreation of an unusually busy and assiduous life. He founded James Allan & Son's boot and shoe business—the oldest of its kind in Edinburgh; the Commercial Bank of Scotland and the Caledonian Insurance Company were projected by him in 1810, and his protrait by George Watson, P.R.S.A., a Burgess member, still adorns the Bank's boardroom in George Street.

Alexander Nasmyth (1758–1840), portrait and landscape painter, who painted the famous portrait of the

¹ No reason is assigned in the Minutes for the appointment of a chaplain, but the office has continued from 1784 to date. See p. 90.

poet Burns, joined as an ordinary member of the Society in 1792.

Stephen Kemble, the actor, who was manager of the Edinburgh Theatre Royal from 1792 to 1800, became an ordinary member of the Society in 1795.

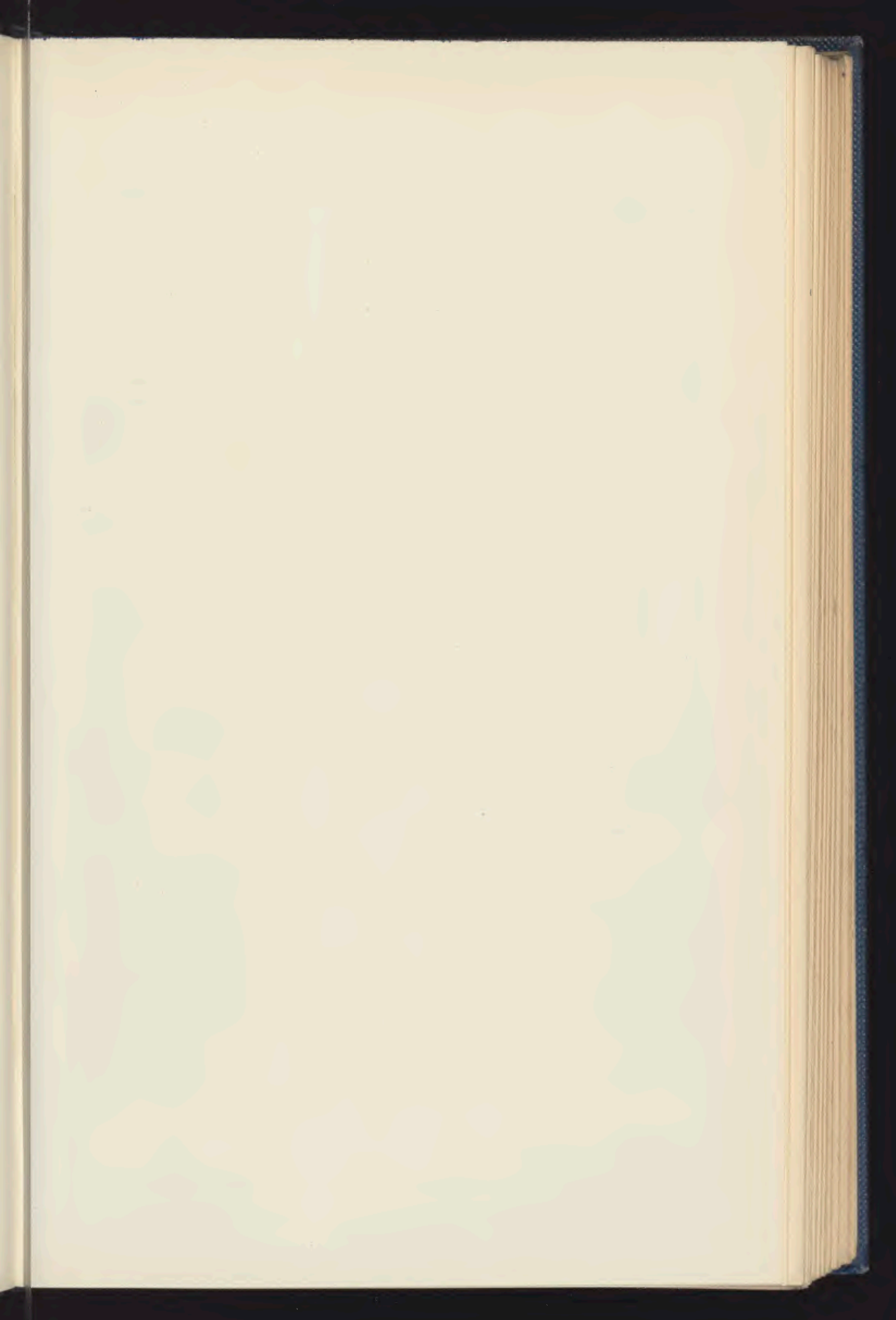
George Watson (1767-1837), an eminent portrait-painter, became a member of the Society in 1798. He was a pupil of Alexander Nasmyth and of Sir Joshua Reynolds. In 1826 he was elected First President of the Royal Scottish Academy. Other artists of note in these early days were William Brodie, R.S.A., sculptor, who joined in 1858, and David O. Watson, better known as D. O. Hills, who became a member in 1862.

It would occupy too much space to particularise the names of the many well-known men who joined the Society subsequent to the beginning of the nineteenth century. A few of the more prominent of these may be mentioned briefly :

The first reverend gentleman to join the Burgess as an ordinary member was James M'Donald, late minister at Anstruther, admitted in 1806. Charles Mackenzie, a native of Edinburgh, from the island of Barbados, in 1810, and Charles M'Dowall, of the island of St. Vincent, in 1814, both of whom received diplomas from the Burgess to enable them to establish off-shoots of the Society at the islands of Barbados and St. Vincent respectively.

Sir Patrick Walker, advocate, of Coates' estate, Edinburgh, joined in 1818, but was put on the "Honorary" list the following year "with much applause." He was "Hereditary Usher of the White Rod" in Scotland, equivalent to "Black Rod" in England. The post still exists and is now vested in Sir Patrick Walker's Trustees, but the meagre salary formerly attached to the office has been commuted. The *cause célèbre*, Walker's Trustees *versus* The Crown, settled this so recently as 1908.

In 1828, William Ferguson, Professor of Surgery,





JAMES MOORE (1842) : THE EARLIEST EXTANT PHOTOGRAPH OF A BURGESS CAPTAIN.

King's College, London, became an ordinary member, and in that year it is interesting to observe that golfers from many parts of Scotland joined the Society, such as James Robertson, Pert Brae, Peebles; Dr. H. B. Macfarlane, Perth; John Forbes, Writer, Old Meldrum; Alexander MacMillan, W.S., Campbeltown; and David Birrell, Dunfermline.

James Moore, S.S.C., who had the Society's interest very much at heart, joined in 1833, and was Captain in 1839 and 1842. His photograph is the earliest of the long sequence of Captains' photographs on the staircase at Barnton. In the same year (1833), Robert Kirkwood, engraver, who issued the first really modernised map of Edinburgh in 1816, became a member.

In the subsequent two or three decades it may be interesting to notice the names of a few other prominent members: George Glennie (joined 1845), manager of the Monkland Canal Company, is the George Glennie who, ten years later, holed St. Andrews in 88 strokes, the record of that course for many years; Edward Glover, of the Theatre Royal (1848); Kenmure Maitland, Sheriff-Clerk of Midlothian, joined in 1850 along with Alexander Dowell, the founder of the well-known auctioneers in George Street, who, however, was only a "calling member," his home club being the "Warrender."

In 1854, several eminent Edinburgh medical men joined, including Dr. J. D. Gillespie, Dr. D. R. Haldane, Dr. Allan Dalziel, and Dr. W. B. Sanders. Dr. Gillespie's father, the famous snuff manufacturer (1726-1797), founded Gillespie's Hospital, and an old iron niblick, used by him and his son and grandson, who also was a member of the Burgess, is now at Barnton. Eight years later (1862) the well-known Dr. Douglas Argyll Robertson became a member, who, prior to his departure to Jersey, was a frequent competitor at Bruntsfield and Musselburgh and visitor at Barnton. In that

year also Dr. Thomas Grainger Stewart was made a member.

Thomas Brown, Writer, 119 Princes Street, was admitted in 1858, and was Secretary of the Society for the years 1860 and 1861. He was the composer of the well-known poem, "Golfiana, or a Day at Gullane." Kerr writes of him in his *Golf Book of East Lothian*: "There is not a member of the Scottish Bench who does not remember Tom, and have something good to say of him. He was a keen golfer and, as a member of the Burgess Club in the old days, was in the habit of playing over Bruntsfield, but regarded Gullane as the finest of all links."

Some of the more prominent honorary members from 1773 to 1935 are referred to in the Appendices. It does not seem necessary to enlarge on the explanatory notes there given; but references to some well-known names are mentioned under "Prominent Visitors,"¹ and elsewhere throughout the narrative.

¹ Chap. VIII. p. 41, *infra*.

CHAPTER IV

EARLY GREENKEEPERS

THE earliest minutes of the Society show that in 1774 a boy was engaged to convey messages to and from members, to serve as waiter at dinner, carry the Captain's clubs, and to alter and mend the golf holes on the links. Later on he is designed as "our cady" or "our officer," and he may also be considered the first "greenkeeper" of the Society. His remuneration was six shillings per quarter year, together with a suit of clothes, when required, which was only to be worn by him on Saturdays and Sundays. A pair of shoes was allowed him in 1784 "for this year only, on account of the late increase of members, which occasioned a great deal of additional walking to him." But the progress of the Society was such that the Treasurer continued the gift of a pair of shoes to the officer for many succeeding years. Besides these emoluments, a perquisite of one shilling from each new member formed a slight addition thereto.

In 1809, David Denholm, who served the Society faithfully from that year until his death in 1820, was appointed "factotum" at a yearly fee of three guineas and his uniform, which was supplied by ex-Captain Ranken, His Majesty's tailor for Scotland, at the price of £6, 2s. 6d. It may be considered unique that His Majesty's tailor should supply the cady's uniform, and that the sum charged should be so moderate, especially when it is realised that Denholm was dressed in a resplendent suit of clothes consisting of a "green coat and vest, velvet cape, ornament for breast, and one fine hatt, the latter costing sixteen shillings." This

David Denholm appears to have been quite the handyman of his period, as he is referred to in 1811 as Clubmaker and Officer to the Burgess Society, as well as assisting in keeping the green. This was the man who, in 1812, while prosecuting his duties at Bruntsfield, endeavoured to turn off the links a "Rough Rider" from the Royal Manège in Nicolson Street, and was nearly horsewhipped for his pains. This story, however, is told elsewhere.¹

Prior to 1866 no regularly appointed greenkeeper seems to have held sway on Bruntsfield Links, but in that year a joint Council, composed of two members from each of the Burgess, Bruntsfield, and Warrender clubs, and of one member from each of the Merchiston and Allied clubs, was appointed to take charge of the green and pay jointly a person "to make the holes, look after the flags, and mend the turf." A similar method was subsequently adopted in the upkeep of the green at Musselburgh by the representatives of the Honourable Company, the Burgess, Bruntsfield, and Royal Musselburgh clubs—the Burgess share of yearly upkeep averaging about £20.

Greenkeepers, as we know them to-day, form a special branch of the professional side of golf which sprang into prominence during the latter half of last century. In effect a new generation of greenkeepers arose. Barnton's first greenkeeper was Peter Lees from the Braid Hills who performed his duties for many years to the utmost satisfaction of the Society. His modern successors have ably sustained the high standard he established, and many of their assistants will be found far and wide carrying out the excellent training they derived during their experience at Barnton.

The Society's professional is Peter Cafferty, who has held that post for the past thirty-six years with great acceptance to the members. He is well known as a golf teacher of merit.

¹ P. 76, *infra*.

CHAPTER V

MATCH OR BET BOOKS OF THE SOCIETY— 1799-1834

THE earliest Bet Book presently in possession of the Society was presented by Alex. Cunningham on 1st January 1800, and is entitled "Bet Book of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Club; Convener Ranken, Captain." The first entries therein are dated 21st December 1799, and it is stated that the Bet Book was presented as the outcome of these bets. There may have been an earlier Bet Book, however, as notices of some famous Burgess Society bets which have come down to us are prior in date to those above mentioned. In *Kay's Original Portraits*, published in 1838, and in several other authorities of later date, there is mention of the following well-known bets: "In 1798, bets were taken in the Burgess Golfing Society, that no two members could be found capable of driving a ball over the spire of St. Giles' Steeple. The late Mr. Scales of Leith (who joined the Burgess in 1802), and Mr. Smellie, printer (who joined in 1798), were selected to perform this alleged feat. They were allowed to use six balls each. It is recorded that the balls passed considerably higher than the weather-cock, and were found nearly opposite the Advocates' Close. In case of accident, the bet was decided early in the morning, the parties taking their station at the south-east corner of the Parliament Square. The effort is described as one of easy performance. The required elevation (which was taken by Mr. Laidlaw, teacher of Mathematics in Edinburgh) was obtained by a barrel stave, suitably fixed; and the height of the steeple, which is 161 feet, together with

the distance from the base of the church, was found to be much less than a good stroke of the club. For a bet, a ball was driven, some years later (prior to 1837), by Donald M'Lean, W.S., over Melville's Monument in St. Andrew Square" (150 feet high).

It was an axiom of the Society that "all matches *pay or play*," which meant that the Club funds benefited by every bet made, whether the match was played or not. Matches were between principles (a single or a foursome), and, as a rule, each side had several backers. The amount of the bet in Club matters was reduced in 1830 from 1s. 6d. to 1s. The side losing the match and their backers paid 1s. each, and all bets were deposited in the Bet Box for behoof of the dinner (or Club) funds. If a match was not played, the funds benefited to the extent of 1s. in the case of a single, and 2s. in the case of a foursome, but backers of unplayed matches paid nothing. The winner of each match received from his opponent 1s. 6d., the backer receiving a like sum.

In *Reminiscences of the Old Bruntsfield Links Golf Club, 1866-1874*, by the late Thomas S. Aitchison and George Lorimer, it is stated that "after the loyal toasts were proposed and drunk, challenges to play were given and taken amongst the members present, and duly entered in the Match Book. The recognised bet was 1s., and 6d. was charged for registration. A quarter of an hour was allowed for this, and they were then read over and backing invited. It was a poor match that did not bring out a number of backers on either side—stakes the same, 1s., and 6d. for registration, which brought considerable revenue and helped to keep down the amount of the dinner bill." The same authorities further mention that all matches were, at one time, made by the Captain or Senior Office-bearer—no private matches were permissible—but this system was abolished shortly before the Old Bruntsfield Club left Bruntsfield in 1875. There is nothing in the

minutes or match books of the Burgess Society to imply that this rule as to private matches ever obtained in that Society. From the minute book it appears that, for some time prior to 1833, strangers were permitted to play in the matches and back the players. When such bets were lost or forfeited by the strangers and not paid, it had been the practice for the Captain to pay these to the Club funds—if not voluntarily paid by any other member—and in order to relieve the officiating Captain of this “very heavy and unnecessary tax” it was resolved that the introducing members be liable “for their strangers’ bets or forfeits; all such sums to be applied to the purposes of the Society along with the rest of the bets collected.”

The amount and nature of the bets varied, as will be seen from the following selected examples :

21 *Decr.* 1799. Mr. Cunningham bets 5s. that Mr. Braidwood beats any gentleman in the company (16 present) the best of 3 rounds at golf : 12 side bets made thereon at 5s. each time. No result mentioned.

2 *Feby.* 1811. Butterworth bets 2s. 6d. on match with Hogg—Butterworth playing with his putter; Hogg to allow him half one. Result not on record.

9 *March* 1811. Gullan and Alves *v.* More and M’Lean—the former couple being allowed to tee the ball as often as they choose, playing only with a play club. No result recorded.

17 *Augt.* 1811. Braidwood backs himself in a match of 5 holes to extent of half a mutchkin of punch. Mr. Keddie bets 4 half-mutchkins that he won’t win. No result mentioned.

16 *Octr.* 1813. Captain, Secretary, and Treasurer each fined 1s. 6d. for not appearing at a meeting and not having left the key whereby access could be got to the records. After some search, one of the members present produced a key which opened the box, but the fines were paid on this and other occasions for this negligence.

11 *Decr.* 1813. Braidwood and Simpson *v.* Reid and Mackenzie ; this match to be played single-handed ; Braidwood and Simpson counting holes on their own side, and Reid and Mackenzie on the other. No result stated.

[This would appear to be the earliest reference to what was evidently a four-ball match.]

5 *March* 1814. Mr. Butterworth takes a bet of half a gallon of whiskey that he beats Mr. Morrison at golf. Mr. Butterworth to play with a poker and Mr. Morrison with all his clubs—three rounds of the links—the former to have two strokes to the latter's one. Bet lost by Morrison.

13 *May* 1815. Mr. Scott betted 1 guinea with Mr. M'Dowall that he would drive a ball from the golf house, Bruntsfield Links, over Arthur Seat at 45 strokes. Mr. Scott lost. [No buildings intervened at that period.]

Mr. Brown, Junr., betted with Mr. Spalding one gallon of whisky that he would drive a ball over Arthur Seat on the same terms and at the same number of strokes as the above, but Mr. Spalding lost as Mr. Brown drove his ball at 44 strokes. Mr. Brown betted against Mr. Berwick and Mr. Morrison one mutchkin each that he would perform the above. Lost by Mr. Berwick and Mr. Morrison, Mr. Brown having performed it in 44 strokes.

Mr. Scott lost 21s. ; Spalding 16s. ; Morrison and Berwick 3s. each—Total £2, 3s.

Note.—The above bets as to Arthur's Seat have frequently been referred to by historical golfing authorities. In *Kay's Portraits*, already referred to, the following appears : “ Bets of a novel nature, which set the ordinary routine of the game entirely aside, are occasionally undertaken by the more athletic golfer. An amusing and difficult feat, sometimes attempted from Bruntsfield Links, is that of driving the ball to the top of Arthur Seat. In this fatiguing undertaking, being a species of steeplechase, over hedges and ditches, the

parties are usually followed by bottle-holders and other attendants denoting the excessive exertion required. The above feat does not appear to have been attempted prior to the period when Hugo Arnot wrote his History of Edinburgh (1775). In a critical Note on the Letters of Topham, who wrote in 1775, Arnot remarks that the author has been pleased to make the top of Arthur's Seat, and those of other hills in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, fields for the game of golf. Were a person to play a ball from the top of Arthur Seat he would probably have to walk half a mile before he could touch it again; and we will venture to say that the whole art of man could not play the ball back again. This, however, has actually been done."

16 *Feb'y*. 1822. Mr. Wight bets that Mr. Junor left the club-house in the coach along with Captain Duncan and others on Saturday evening. Nothing further mentioned.

30 *Octr*. 1829. Amount of bet in Club matters to be reduced from 1s. 6d. to 1s. as from 1830.

15 *Jany*. 1831. Refusal of a member to pay a bet on a match played as a "Three Ball Game," which is contrary to the Rules. No result noted.

15 *Decr*. 1832. Match in which Ritchie is to play the whole strokes with the long spoon.

Note.—The first bet noted in these Bet Books is dated 31st December 1799, and the last 14th January 1871. No information of an interesting nature appears in these books subsequent to 1832. In 1871 the payments to the Club funds for bets on matches were 2s. for "foursomes," and 1s. for "single" games.

CHAPTER VI

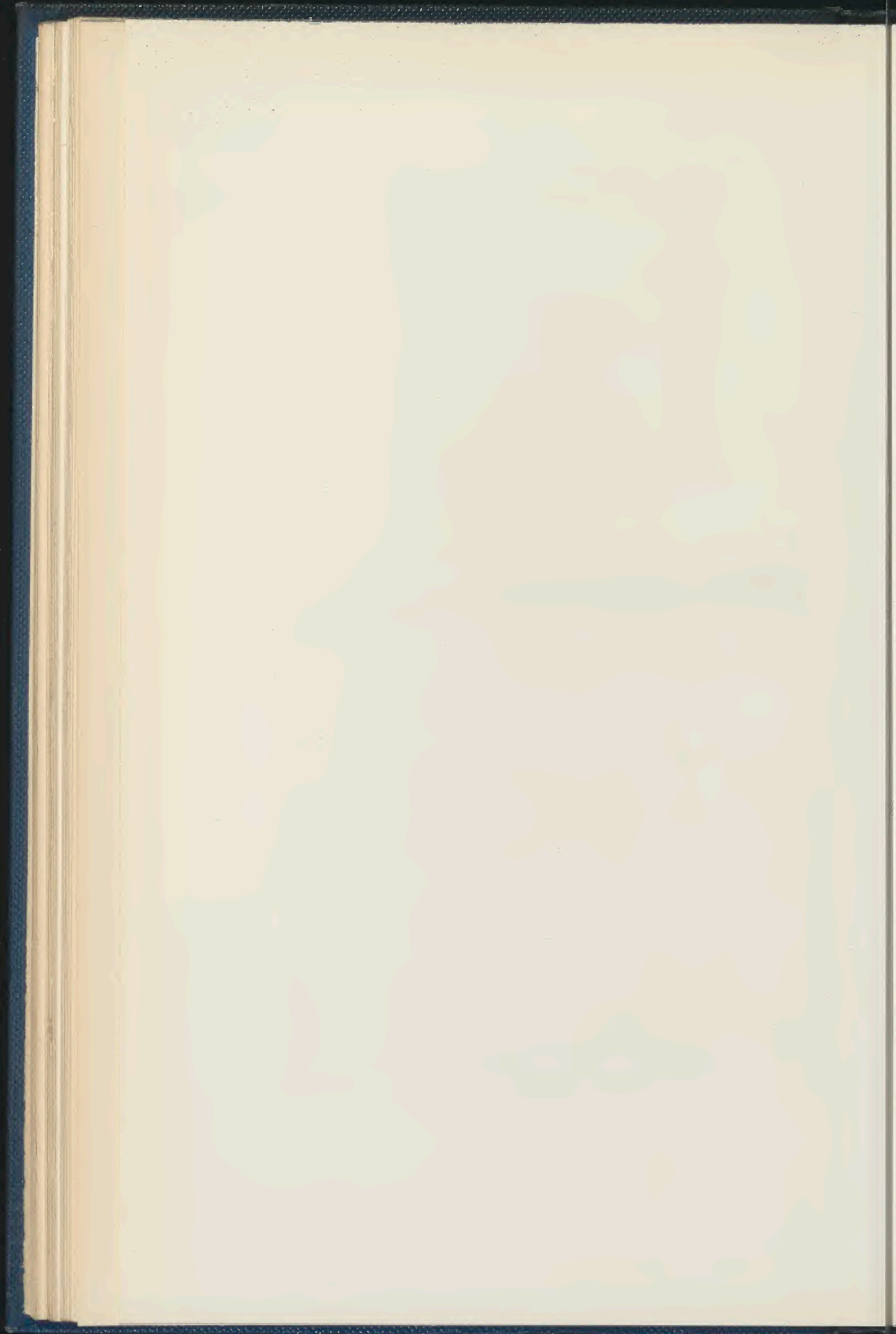
UNIFORM

IN the *History of the Glasgow Golf Club*, Dr. Colville suggests that "a uniform followed naturally on the lines of the old archery clubs and the exclusive social tone of the players. The Glasgow players in early days had to wear a grey jacket under the penalty of a bottle of rum, which cost 8s."

The first mention of the Burgess Club uniform appears in the minute of 2nd July 1790, when members were instructed to "wear an uniform as is universally done by other Societies of Golfers, the uniform of this Society to be a scarlet jacket, black neck and badge as presently worn by some of the members." No member was allowed to take part in a competition unless he appeared in the full uniform of the Club, which in 1802 is described as "scarlet jacket with black velvet cap and emblematical badge." All new members had to provide themselves with the full uniform of the Club, and appear in such at their first meeting with the Society. This rule was insisted on until 1828, when it became optional to wear the badge, provided the uniform button was worn when playing for the Gold Medal or other prizes; but this injunction did not long obtain. In 1837 the members had to provide themselves with a rather elaborate costume in the shape of a "dress coat, colour dark claret, with black velvet collar, double-breasted and lined in the skirts with white silk or satin, prominent buttons on cuffs of coat and also on the flaps, dress vest colour primrose with smaller buttons to correspond with those on the coat," to be



BURGESS SOCIETY BUTTON AND BADGE.



worn on quarterly meetings and particular occasions. How long the members continued to display themselves in such gay apparel is not stated, but in 1867 it was still imperative to play in uniform for all prizes, with the exception of clergymen or medical practitioners in regard to whom it was optional.

In a memorial by the Burgess Society to the Edinburgh Town Council in 1860, regarding the threatened interference with the practice of golf on Bruntsfield Links, it is stated that "the golfers play in distinctive uniform and give warning to pedestrians in such a way as to enable them to avoid injury, but it is regrettable that, anxious as the members are to accommodate those traversing the green, they are seldom met in a similar spirit. It often happens that people, after repeated warnings, continue in the line of play, or refuse to go aside, and any accidents that do occur are mostly, if not always, attributable to the parties injured."

So rigidly was the rule observed as to wearing the uniform of the Society on competition days that it is interesting to read "in respect of the great cold on 12th January 1867, it was resolved to dispense for this day with the rule which requires members to play for prize balls in uniform."

During the Musselburgh days many members continued to wear the uniform, but with the great influx of young members when the green was changed to Barnton, the Council in 1897 deemed it necessary to pass a resolution that every member should possess himself of the Society's uniform and, while playing on the course, must wear the velvet cap with monogram. In 1901 the compulsory wearing of uniform was enlarged to include either the coat, the badge, or the cap of the Society; the badge to be, as nearly as possible, of the design and colouring of the stained-glass window formerly in the club-house at Musselburgh, but now in the dining-room at Barnton. The Club buttons in two colours, as presently used—"gold" for ordinary and

country members, and "silver" for the waiting list temporary members—were adopted in 1908.

Since the days of Bruntsfield Links the red coat of the Society has sadly fallen into desuetude, except perhaps on the occasion of the annual dinner. On one memorable occasion in 1910, when the late Lord Rosebery was the guest of honour, the Captain and other office-bearers, as well as many of the members, wore scarlet coats. Lord Rosebery wore the evening dress of the old Midlothian County Club—an olive green coat with gold buttons and striped yellow vest, with the insignia of the Order of the Thistle on his breast. The general effect on that special occasion was most striking.

At the present time the majority of members are content to wear the gold button or badge, which is looked upon as a sufficient mark of their membership, but it is imperative that this insignia be worn while playing on the course. Yet it must not be thought that the official uniform of the old Burgess has entirely fallen into disuse. On the occasion of a Council Medal day competition, and even during less important events, the Burgess colours are still to be observed on the green. When the annual dinner takes place, especially if it is held in the club-house, the "scarlet and black" is always worn at the head of the table and by some of the other members.

The vista from the club-house of the course dotted with the familiar red jacket is too pleasing to contemplate the entire disappearance of the colourful uniform on the green, and the members might help considerably to preserve this interesting feature if regarded only from the æsthetic point of view, though a legitimate pride in "the colours" ought to be an additional incentive.

CHAPTER VII

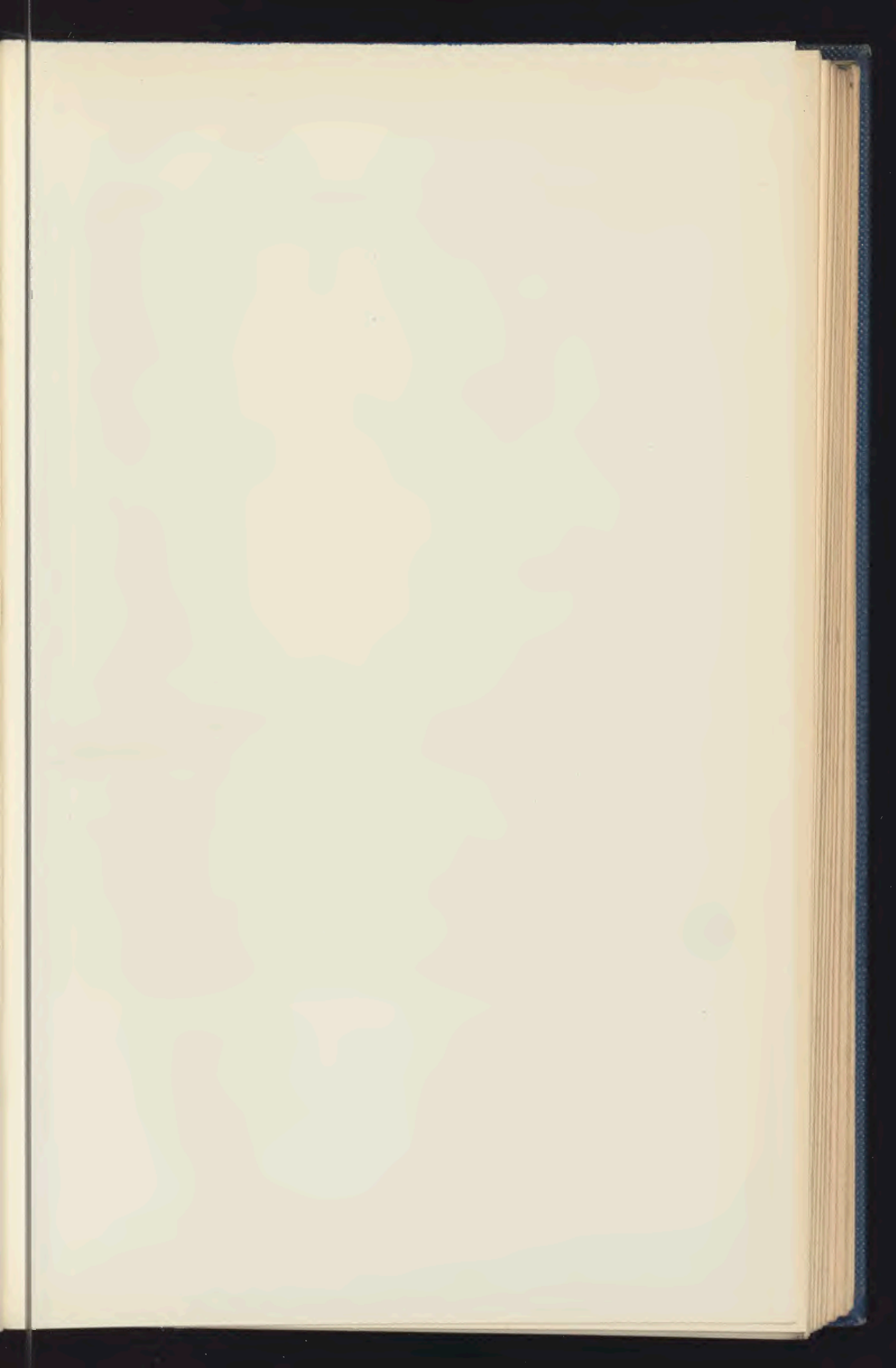
COMPETITIONS AND HANDICAPS

FROM 1773 to about 1830 the nature of the prizes appears to have been composed entirely of "golf balls," with the exception of the Gold Medals of 1807 and 1816. About 1786 the winners of their matches received the money in lieu of the prize balls; but that may have savoured too much of professionalism, if such then existed, as the balls themselves were soon reverted to by way of prizes; while in 1853 the gainers of prize balls were allowed the option of taking the balls, or clubs, or anything else connected with the game of golf to the value of the balls. These prize balls, as they were termed, continued to be played for at least down to the period when the Society left Bruntsfield for Musselburgh in 1875; but a competition epidemic outside of the ordinary prize ball element appears to have set in with the year 1837. It may be said that Captain M'Millan initiated a new phase in golf prizes that year by presenting a silver snuff-box, probably considering it a more acceptable trophy of the green than the rather commonplace prize balls or the Silver Medal which hitherto had done duty as the Captain's prize. From that year onwards a plethora of articles of all kinds were given by the Captain and members for competition, consisting of snuff-boxes, salvers, quaighs, flasks, inkstands, toddy ladles, jugs, clocks, barometers, etc., while favourite and sensible gifts of sets of golf clubs were of frequent occurrence. In 1840 the Captain's prize of a set of golf clubs was played for at Bruntsfield over three rounds of three holes each, namely, the Sugar-loaf hole, the Mid hole,

and Starting hole. At that time the full round consisted of six holes, the names of these being given sometimes as Gourlays, Geordie Robertsons, Mid hole, The Nuns, and Smillies, with a short home hole called Miss Stewart's, but only five holes were played in important competitions. Winners of prizes usually presented other prizes for the competitions following.

An "aggregate prize" is first mentioned in 1854 when the Society commenced to give a prize, not exceeding a guinea in value, to the member gaining the greatest number of Club matches during the year. In 1878, players were arranged in classes, and partners fixed by the Council, before balloting for precedence in starting in competitions. In that year, also, the system commenced of giving part of the surplus revenue of the Society for prizes, £10 being devoted to the May, June, July, and October meetings in equal proportions, the prizes being, each time, a set of clubs—30s., and twelve and eight balls, or £2, 10s. in all. In the same year £15 was voted for the winter months, so that the Society was then giving at least £25 yearly as prizes from the funds.

The method of handicapping obtaining at and immediately prior to 1840 appears to have been as follows: Players were divided into 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes, and a certain number of strokes allotted to each player in which to do the rounds. The player beating his allotted score by the greatest number of points was declared the winner. In 1822 (in which year a "handicap" is first mentioned in the Burgess minutes) and in 1833, members are referred to as playing with so many "strokes on the round" as handicap. In 1838, David Crole won a "Silver Salver" at Musselburgh with 99 for two rounds, "being 6 less than allowed him" by the handicapping committee. In 1841, however, the present system of deducting a certain number of strokes from the actual score by way of handicap was in vogue, and we read that, in 1842, John Paxton won a Silver Jug





SILVER MEDALS: 1830-1910.

on Bruntsfield Links with an actual score of 61, "his handicap of five strokes not being required." In 1862 the fifty-one efficient members were classified thus: 1st class, scratch; 2nd class, 4 strokes; 3rd class, 8 strokes; 4th class, 12 strokes; 5th class, 16 strokes; and 6th class, 20 strokes. There were eight players in the 1st class at that date, ten in the 2nd, six in the 3rd, eight in the 4th, six in the 5th, and thirteen in the 6th. The winners of prizes in the 1st class were penalised two strokes, and all other members were raised a class for each prize gained during the year. In 1866 the winner of a prize was penalised four strokes, but 1st class players were not so weighted. The scratch players of the Burgess in 1866 were Daniel Smith, Dr. Argyll Robertson, James and John Williamson, and R. B. Shaw, and the rest of the members were divided into seven classes with 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16 strokes respectively.

In 1868 the handicap allowance for the Musselburgh green was one-half more than for Bruntsfield Links. Prior to 1876, the handicaps, which were always fixed by the Council (unless on occasions where the Captain arranged the handicaps for his own prize), were adjusted for the whole year, with special revision also for extra prize competitions; but in April of 1876 a half-yearly revision was instituted.

In recent years handicapping has followed the general lines of a modern golf club, and members' handicaps are assessed by a special committee, which takes into account cards returned in the periodical stroke competitions.

From its inception in 1830 down to 1857 the Silver Medal was played for under the same conditions (scratch) as those for the Gold Medal. In 1858, however, it was played for under handicap for the first time, and won by "prospective Captain" Owen Gough, with the aid of an enormous handicap of 35, which, considering his full score was 87, seems a more than

liberal allowance. The record for the two rounds of five holes each for Bruntsfield Links then stood at 51, so that even with his 35 off, the winner did not quite touch the actual green record made in the previous year by James Williamson, when playing for the Captain's prize.

CHAPTER VIII

PROMINENT VISITORS

THE hospitality for which the Burgess Society has always been distinguished does not require to rely for support on written evidence. Unfortunately during the first two decades of its authenticated existence little knowledge of this aspect of the Society's activity is obtainable from the written record. It is only spasmodically, as it were, that secretaries in these early days blossomed forth into what may be termed "literary purveyors of social gossip." Throughout the two centuries of its existence the Burgess Society has entertained many eminent visitors whose names have not always been recorded. During the Bruntsfield period the visitors were numerous; men of eminence, apart from actual play on the links, dined in the old Golf Tavern with a frequency which betokened a cordial friendship and an ungrudged hospitality. At Musselburgh many guests of prominence were entertained at the Burgess Club-house, and the present home of the Society has proved equally agreeable to visitors from all over the globe.

The first visitor who dined with the Society, so far as revealed, was Bailie Thomson of the Edinburgh Town Council, thus showing that the Society was in touch with the Magistracy as early as 1780. William Ross Munro of Newmore, Ross-shire, was also a guest on that occasion, and both these visitors were made Honorary Members. Nothing further is related in this connection until 1793, when we find that Mr. Wilson of Wilsontown, Dr. Wilson of St. Andrews, James

Stewart of Jamaica, and Captain M'Leane were guests of the Society.

The names of Mr. Dick, minister of Currie, a predecessor in office of that admirable raconteur, the Rev. William Stewart, present minister of that parish, Thomas Duncan, writer, Mr. Foreman, W.S., John Rae, surgeon, and Bailie William Coulter appear in 1794. In the following year we have the Town Council represented by the Lord Provost, Sir James Stirling, Bailie Eyre, Convener Hay, the Town Clerk, the Dean of Guild, the manager of the Charity Workhouse, Deacon Fraser, and the Rev. Robert Walker, minister of the Canongate, surely as representative a deputation of municipal authority as could be desired. This Rev. Robert Walker was born in 1776 and died in 1808. He was a son of William Walker, minister of the Scots Church at Rotterdam, and wrote *Kolf: A Dutch Game*, quoted by Jupiter Carlyle (1722-1805) in his article on the Parish of Inveresk, in *Sinclair's Statistical Account*, 1793.

Amongst others, it is interesting to observe that George Lindsay, Captain of the Blackheath Society of Golfers, was a guest in 1824, while in 1828 Mr. Cunningham of that Club was made an Honorary Member. Reciprocal visitations took place almost quarterly between representatives of the Councils of the Bruntsfield Links Society and the Burgess.

Following upon the presentation of some copies of *An Historical Account of the Game of Golf*, now very rare, compiled by John Cundell, Secretary of the Club, a prominent Leith brewer and golfer of his period, printed by the Thistle Club of Leith in 1824, the Captain and office-bearers of that Club, were made Honorary Members of the Burgess. The copies presented to the Burgess on that occasion have all disappeared. This historical account of the game of golf is recognised as the first essay on this subject in existence.

Many social, golfing, and other clubs of the period

are referred to in the nineteenth-century minutes. The Burgess dined with the "Friendly Golfing Society" in 1810, while a suggestion was made in 1814 to combine with the "Excise Golf Club" in leasing premises. Captain Wilson, Dr. Dumbreck, and a Mr. Rhind of the "Six-Foot Club" were, along with Captain Mitchell, R.N., and Captain Rutherford of the "Gymnasium Club" entertained in 1828. The *Edinburgh Evening Post and Scottish Literary Gazette* of 5th December 1829 contains a report of a meeting of the "Six-Foot Club," at which Sir Walter Scott was chairman, and the famous Professor Wilson proposed the chairman's health. This club, instituted in 1826, was Guard of Honour to the Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland, and was formed chiefly with a view to the practice and encouragement of gymnastic games and exercises. Sir Walter Scott was Umpire of Games in 1832.

Captain John Smith of the Crail Golf Club was made Honorary Member in 1833, while Captain Weir of the Star Club dined with the Society in 1835, as did Captain Ballantine of "Ilka blade o' grass" fame, and others from the Warrender Golf Club, in 1859.

James Sheridan Knowles (1784-1862), actor, lecturer, and dramatist, author of *Virgilius*, *The Hunchback*, etc., was a guest of the Society in 1830. It is reminiscent of the Meadows to read that Robert Bisset, captain of the Brunswick Cricket Club, dined with the Burgess members in the same year.

During the following decade the Secretaries were remiss in tabulating the names of visitors, but in 1841 a resumption was made by recording the names of D. M. Adamson of the Leven Club, Rev. Henry Beatson, minister of Steinchott, Captain, Treasurer, and three members of the Bruntsfield Links Golfing Society, James Donaldson, late Magistrate of Edinburgh, Mr. Stewart from Port Glasgow, and David Croall of the *Caledonian Mercury*.

Edmund Glover and Samuel Cowell of the Theatre

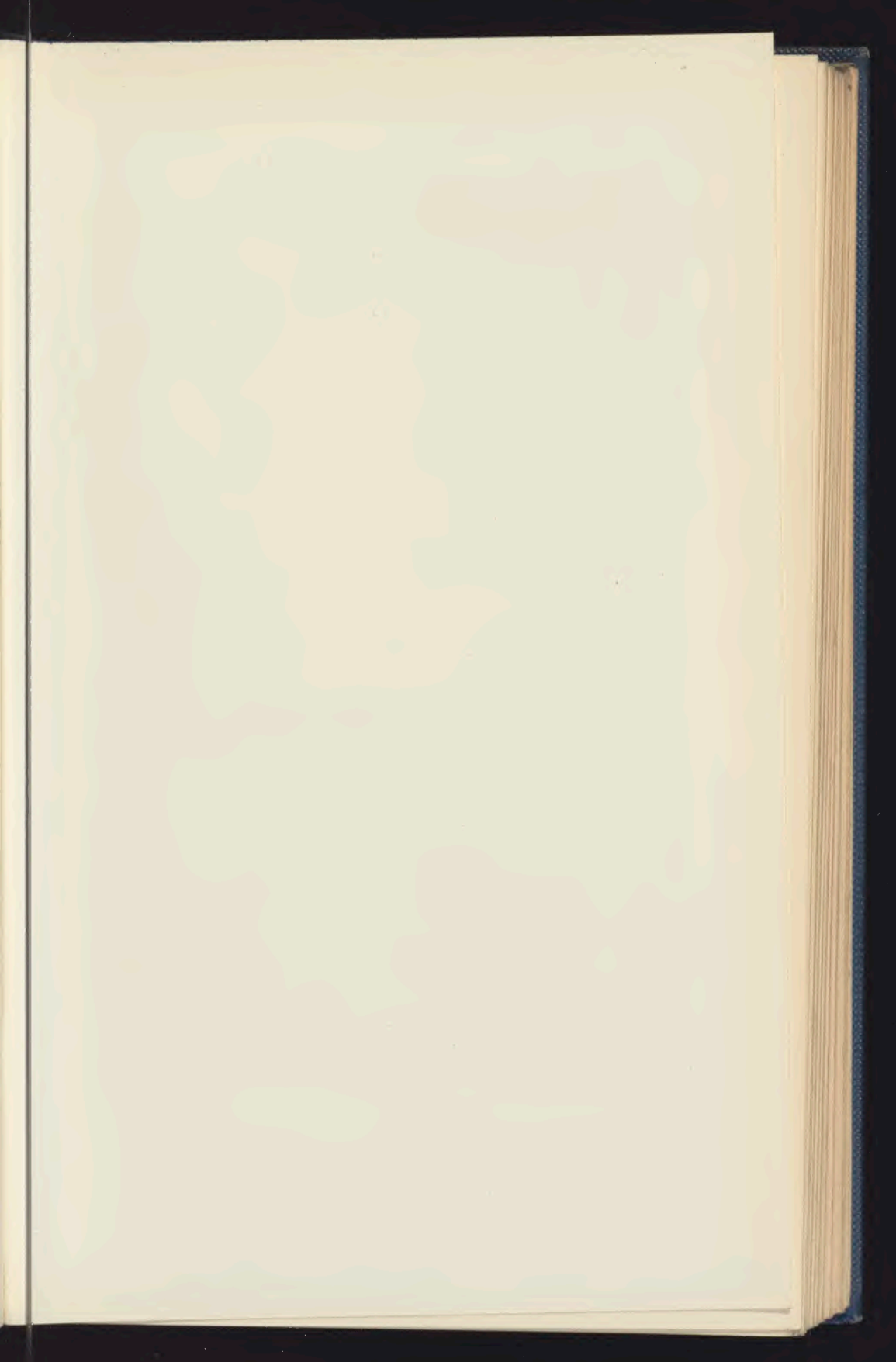
Royal were guests in 1843. It is well known that Glover produced *Rob Roy* for the first time; he was a frequent guest at the Burgess table, and became a full member in 1848.

About the period 1830-1845 sometimes between thirty-five and forty, of whom nearly half were non-members, sat down to dinner on ordinary or special meeting nights in the Golf Tavern. Apparently it was a recognised thing at that time (contrary to modern practice) for each member to bring a friend, the guest usually paying his share along with the member. There were twenty visitors at one of the quarterly meetings in 1845, but a decade later the attendance of both members and visitors decreased considerably, as we find that round about 1857, twenty or less was the average complement at dinner, including, as a rule, half a dozen visitors.

In 1831-1832, Martyn, the well-known comedian of the period (playing then with the stock company at the Theatre Royal), was a frequent visitor, and would, no doubt, add enlivenment to the festive proceedings. Visitors in 1834 included Bonong Senior, Bonong Junior, and Monk Bultile! Who these personages were Burgess history does not relate, and research has failed to trace. Mayhap they were *noms-de-guerre*!

Jonathan Blewitt, a "celebrated organist-musician, who, in the course of the evening, gave a variety of songs, accompanying himself on the piano" was a guest in 1845. John Thomson Gordon, Sheriff of Midlothian, and first patron of the Warrender Golf Club, was a visitor in 1853, and his name is again noted in 1860 along with Captain James Ballantine of that Club, Captain Chambers of the Bruntsfield Links Golfing Society, and Captain Nibbs of the Merchiston Club.

The Bailies of Wester Portsburgh were near and good neighbours of the Burgess, and frequently supped with the "gowfers" in these early days. Bailie Tullis,





THE MACDONALD CUP.

THE MACKIE-SERVICE CUP.

THE LADY ROSEBERY CHALLENGE CUP.

the Society's landlord, was proprietor of the Golf Tavern for many years, and although not a member was a frequent visitor and held in high esteem by the Society. If, by chance, he was ill or was unable to attend the quarterly meetings he would send or pay for several bottles of wine instead, which may perhaps partly explain the "high esteem" in which he was held.

Such are a few of the kindred spirits who graced with their presence the board of the hospitable Burgess in its early days. It is too great a task to endeavour to enumerate all the many prominent visitors entertained by the Society during the last and present centuries. Foremost amongst more recent visitors may be named the late Earl of Rosebery, an Honorary Member, who considered himself a near neighbour and close friend of the Burgess Society, and who, when resident at Dalmeny, seldom failed to attend the Society's Annual Dinner. The present Earl, who is an Honorary Member of the Society, and Lady Rosebery are frequent visitors to the Course. Lady Rosebery presented a handsome cup to the Society in 1931.

On being offered the courtesy of Barnton course for himself and guests in 1895, that is within a year of the Society's first occupation of their new green, the late Lord Rosebery replied: "I am very grateful for the offer of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, and though I appear to be the only human being now in existence who does not play golf, I have no doubt my guests will occasionally take advantage of your kind invitation." Very soon after, his Lordship, who frequently expressed his neighbourly sentiments, was invited to open the then newly erected club-house, which he did on 11th May 1897. On that occasion he was presented with a gold key and a set of golf clubs and was made an Honorary Member of the Society. In January 1910, at the Annual Dinner of the Society held in the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, Lord Rosebery, in the course of his speech proposing the

toast of the Club remarked: "My connection with golf is a very simple one. It consists of a parcel of radiant clubs, their brightness untarnished by any use, which exists as an honoured heirloom in my hall, and which were given to me by the Edinburgh Burgess Club." In November 1913 during the course of a later after-dinner speech at the club-house, when Lord Dalmeny, Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, Dr. Kelman, and Bailies Lyon and Chesser were also present, his Lordship further referred to that gift: "You presented me," he said, "when I opened your Club-house, with a set of clubs which still fill an honoured place in my ancestral halls. They appear to be made of virgin silver, and virgin I regret to say they remain. There was a promise here by one of the speakers that if I should become a golfer, though that is still remote, I should have the use of the links here. When I do, I shall ask you for a day on the links, but on condition that they shall be given entirely to myself." When Lord Rosebery was created Earl of Midlothian in 1911, the Captain of the Burgess sent the congratulations of the Society, and his Lordship replied, "He valued especially congratulations that come from neighbours." The set of clubs referred to were re-gifted to the Society by the present Earl of Rosebery in September 1929.

In recent years Royalty has graced the Course and Clubhouse on several occasions. In July 1925 H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester (then Prince Henry) played over the Course, partnered by the then Captain, Sir William L. Sleigh, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, against Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Braithwaite (then G.O.C. Scottish Command) and the Town Clerk of Edinburgh.

The Duke of York, when representing the King as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, played over the Course with Sir Robert Boothby, the Captain, on 25th, 27th, and 28th May 1929. The Captain divulged later that the Duke had won all three games. His Royal Highness

expressed his appreciation of the courtesy and kindness of the members, especially in regard to the privacy observed during his visits, and was pleased to accept Honorary Membership on 4th July 1929. Following upon these visits, the Royal Edict conferring the honour of "Royal" as a prefix to the Society's title was granted by the King on 30th September 1929. It may be remembered that a predecessor of His Royal Highness, in the person of James, Duke of York (afterwards James II. of England and VII. of Scotland), when Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament in 1681 and 1682, played golf in the vicinity of Edinburgh and made well-known golfing history thereby.

H.M. the King, when Prince of Wales, played over the Course on 30th March 1933, and a letter thanking the members of the Society for their courtesy is at Barnton. On subsequent occasions the Prince paid visits to the Course and expressed his great pleasure for the enjoyable rounds he had had and especially his satisfaction at being afforded complete privacy during his games.

It is gratifying to record that the Prince of Wales accepted and held the Captaincy of the Society in its bicentenary year, his tenure of office only ceasing on his accession to the Throne. Like his predecessors in office, His Majesty presented the customary ball to be attached to the Captain's Club, in this case the ball being a gold one so that it stands out prominently among its silver companions. The signed portrait of King Edward which forms the Frontispiece to this book was also presented. Owing to his multifarious duties, the Prince appointed the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir William J. Thomson, LL.D., to act as his depute in the Captaincy.

CHAPTER IX

PROMINENT BURGESS PLAYERS

IT is difficult to estimate the golfing prowess of those members of the Burgess who played over Bruntsfield Links during the greater part of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The number and length of the holes constituting a round varied considerably, especially in the earlier period, and naturally cannot in any way be compared to the presently accepted scheme of the game. No doubt the Society had its special men of skill in those days as it has now, although for many years prize balls formed the only recompense of good play, apart from personal satisfaction, until the advent of more costly trophies.

Orlando Hart, first known Captain of the Society, must be considered one of the best players of his time, his name repeatedly appearing in the minutes as first prize-winner. Mention must also be made of such players as Daniel Kerr, Charles Rhind, Captain Joseph Williamson, John Meggat, and Francis Braidwood, who vied with each other as premium ball winners. But it is not until the advent of the present Gold Medal in 1816 that any real comparison can be placed upon individual merit. The first winner of the Medal was Andrew Spalding, who repeated his success in 1828 and 1832. James Reid won the Medal in 1817, 1819, and 1825, and must also have been a front-ranker of his period. We can imagine the keen struggles a few years later between such players as Captain John Rhind and Secretary John Martin, both splendid players of the old school. John Rhind won the Medal in 1836, following up that success in 1841 and 1842, and again

in 1853. John Martin was the victor in 1837 and 1838, and also in 1840, when he created the then Gold Medal record for Bruntsfield (which was never beaten, and only equalled on one occasion by Dr. Argyll Robertson, in 1862), besides being Medallist in 1854 and 1855; while he tied with James Williamson in the following year, but lost on replay. One of John Martin's Burgess Silver Medals is now at Barnton. Curiously enough John Martin, who joined the Society in 1832, and John Rhind in 1836, worthy antagonists of their day, were both employed in the National Bank. Donald Cameron, also from the National Bank, was Gold Medallist in 1843, 1844, and 1846, the two last victories being obtained against C. T. Ellis (winner in 1845 and 1848) after ties, decided in both games by an additional hole.

George Glennie, civil engineer, and designed in the Burgess minutes as "Manager of the Monkland Canal Company, Melrose," joined the Burgess Society in 1845. He won the Gold Medal in the years 1851 and 1852—unfortunately his scores are not given—and the next we hear of his golfing prowess is in 1855, when he created the record of St. Andrews course, which stood for many years. Two years later he led the partnership which won for Blackheath the first National Tournament. Everard, in his *History of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club*, says: "No amateur of his generation was ever held in higher repute than Mr. George Glennie. Inseparably connected with St. Andrews and Blackheath (of which he was Captain in 1862-1864, and Hon. Secretary and Treasurer from 1868 until his death in 1886), his 88 in 1855 at St. Andrews stands as an imperishable memorial." But the Williamsons, James and John, great players in their day, were soon to take the lead in competitions. James Williamson won the Gold Medal in 1856, 1857, and 1869, and John Williamson secured the award in 1860 and 1861.

A circular was received by the Burgess Society intimating conditions of play in a "Grand National

Golf Club Tournament" to be held at St. Andrews on 29th, 30th, and 31st July 1857, "being the first in which the Golfing Societies of the Kingdom were pitted against one another." The eight clubs originally invited to compete were St. Andrews, Perth, Musselburgh, Blackheath, Prestwick, Carnoustie, North Berwick, and Leven, each club to send four members to contend, but the actual contestant clubs were Royal Blackheath, Royal Perth, Edinburgh Burgess, Montrose Royal Albert, Edinburgh Bruntsfield, Prestwick, Royal and Ancient St. Andrews, Dirleton Castle, Innerleven, Musselburgh, and North Berwick, with two representative players instead of four. The venue was either to be Prestwick or St. Andrews, and the latter green was ultimately chosen. This tournament was suggested by the Prestwick Golf Club, and it may be noted that the same club initiated the first Open Championship in 1860. The Burgess naturally responded to this appeal, and John Martin and James Williamson, whose prowess on Bruntsfield marked them out as the best of the Burgess players of the period, were chosen to represent the Society, their expenses being paid by subscription amongst the members. Although defeated in the semi-final by the St. Andrews Club (who later succumbed to Blackheath—the ultimate winners), the play of the Burgess representatives "was such as to command the general admiration of the spectators and to reflect the highest credit on the Society they represented." The balls used by the Burgess players on that occasion were obtained from "Dunn of London"—Blackheath (the Dunns were located there as early as 1851).

Following upon this initial event a second tournament was held at St. Andrews in July 1858 and won by Robert Chambers, *secundus*, who may be termed the first Amateur Champion. This competition was for single play, and John Williamson, another brilliant Burgess player and Gold Medal winner, was the Club's representative. A third tournament took place at St.

Andrews in July 1859, and after two days' competition the final tie for the individual Championship resulted in favour of Mr. George Condie, Perth, who defeated Mr. Robert Hay, Edinburgh, by six holes. The Burgess representative on this occasion was James Williamson, who played so well in the 1857 tournament. He created a record of 51 (two rounds of five holes each) on the Bruntsfield course, when playing for the Captain's prize in that year; "the most brilliant play witnessed on the Links," and which, as an individual score in any competition, has never been beaten in the annals of the Burgess.

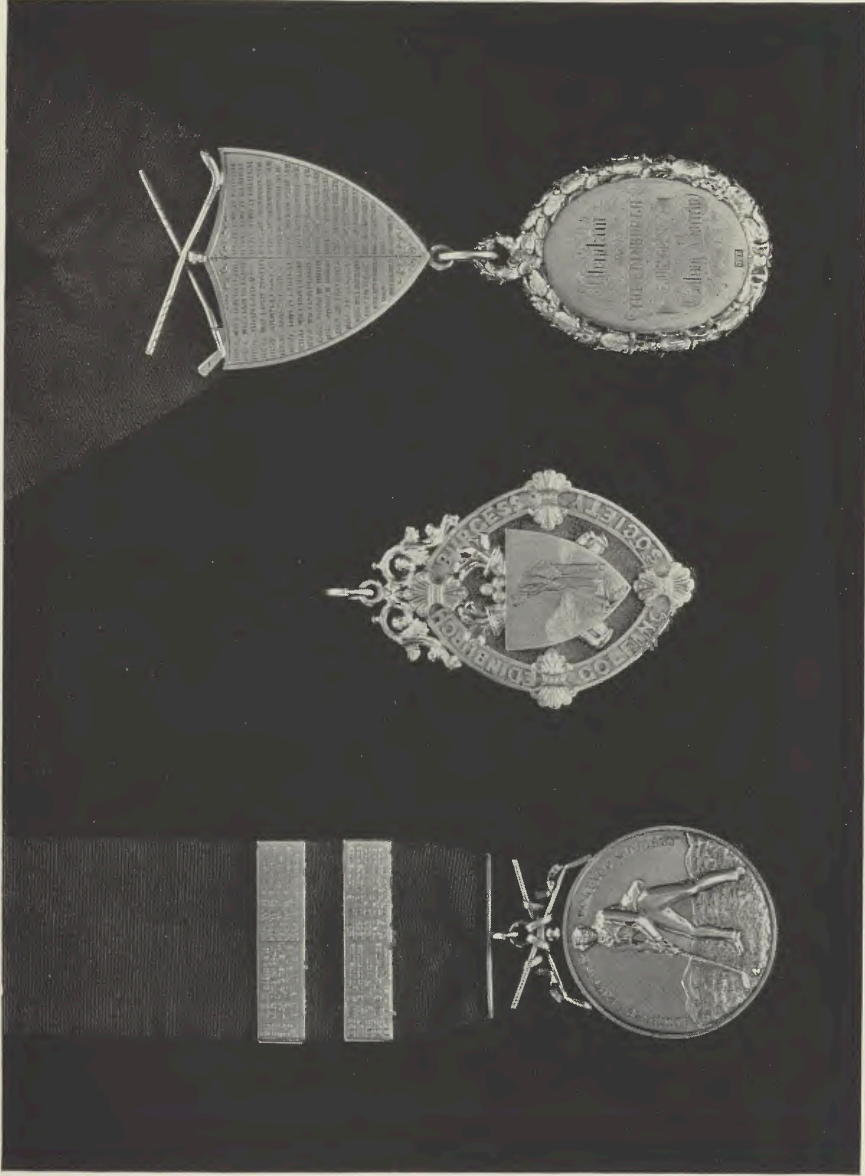
It may be of some interest to note that the personal outlay of John Williamson in the 1858 tournament was £3, 7s. 2d.; the tavern bill was £4, 14s. 9d.; the entry subscription was £1, 1s., and "Dunn of London" again provided the necessary balls, for 12s. The members of the Society subscribed £10, so that there was a balance in hand in favour of the funds. This gives some idea of the attendant expenses of these early championship efforts. For these days the sums seem fairly heavy. James Williamson's expenses in the 1859 tournament were £6, plus the entry fee of £1, 1s. The members subscribed £5, leaving a balance of £2 to be paid out of the common fund. This points to the falling off, in local interest, as regards the St. Andrews event; but there was a further reason in respect that a National Tournament was held over Bruntsfield Links on 20th October of the same year (1859). This competition was settled by strokes, the players being equalised by a handicap arranged and drawn in classes.

The golfing fame of Dr. Argyll Robertson comes to notice in 1862 on the morning he had been "shaken in as a member" by the Captain. He won the Gold Medal that day with a score of 52 (two rounds of five holes each "on a very rough green") which equalled the record set up by John Martin in 1840. Dr. Robertson also won the Medal in 1864 and 1865, and was only

beaten by a stroke in 1866. Gregor MacGregor (who manufactured all his own clubs, being a clever amateur carpenter) won the Gold Medal in 1874, 1875, 1888, 1890, and 1891, and was one of the finest exponents of Burgess golf as a score player.

In the nineteenth century it sometimes happened that applicants for membership were "shaken in" by the newly elected Captain on their first application—a form of introduction to the Society which carried judicial weight—but this was a privilege only accorded on "the Captain's" (or Spring Competition) day, and if the applicant did not happen to be present his petition was ordered to lie on the table for the usual time. This practice, which was an unwritten law and accepted by the members as an exclusive privilege of the new Captain on his taking the chair for the first time, obtained at least until 1876, when four applicants were admitted "in conformity with an ancient custom of the Society by shaking hands with the newly elected Captain."

Probably the most brilliant and best known golfer that the Burgess may be said to have produced during Bruntsfield, Musselburgh, and early Barnton days, was A. Mackenzie Ross, who died in April 1915. On Bruntsfield Links, where he played as a boy, his game gave promise of that brilliancy afterwards so well fulfilled, and it was in connection with the Burgess Society at Musselburgh and Barnton that his name became a household word in golfing circles. He was "shaken in" to the Society by the Captain on 11th April 1877, and on the following day he began his meteoric career in the annals of the Burgess by winning the Gold Medal, its premier award. Four years later he had reached the plus 8 mark in handicap. His record in the Society's competitions is wholly unique. During his thirty-eight years' membership he was Gold Medallist as often as thirteen times, the last occasion being 1908, when he was fifty-eight years of age. In the Autumn Gold Medal competitions he was even

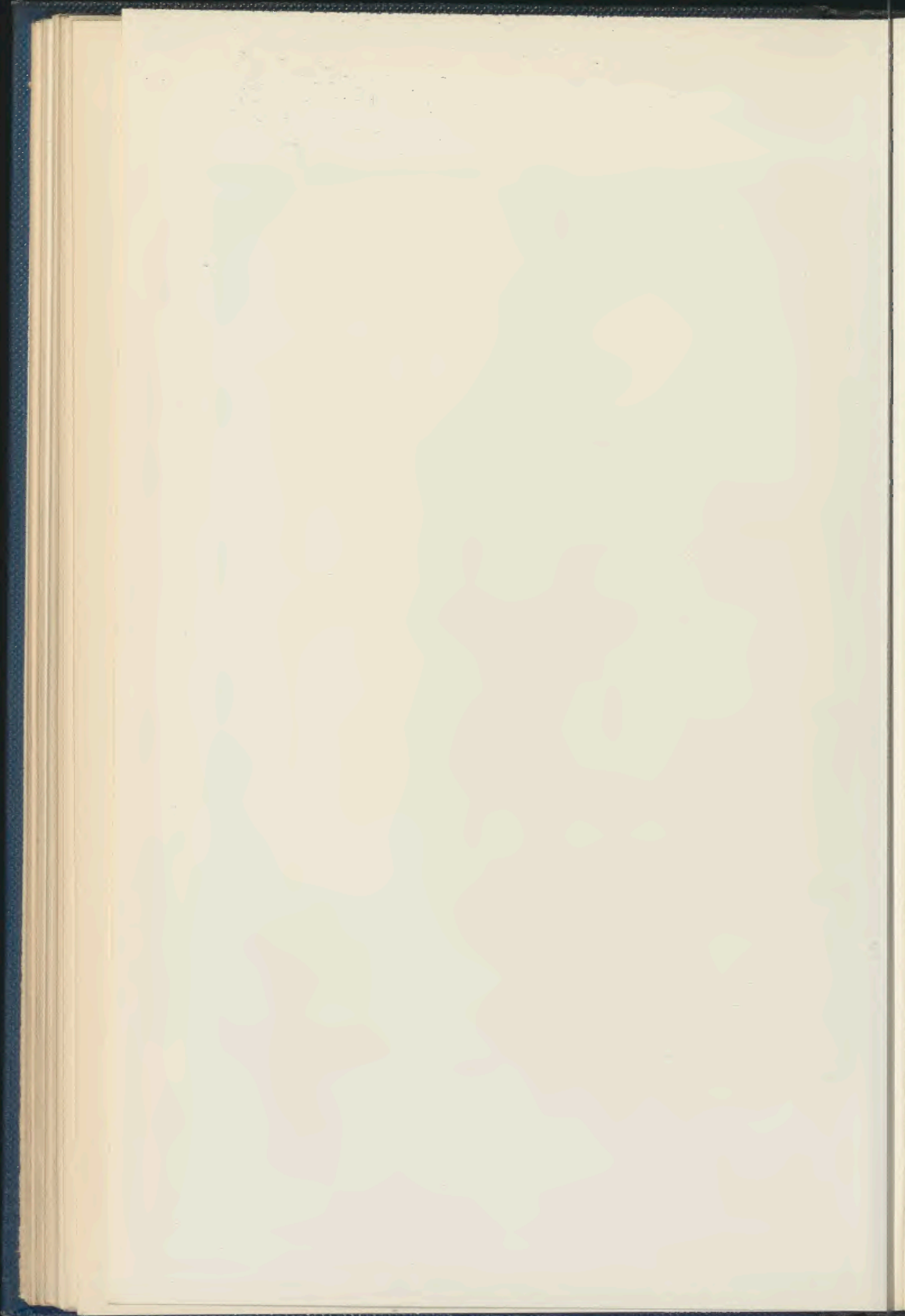


AUTUMN GOLD MEDAL.

GRAHAM BURNS MEDAL.

OFFICIALS' MEDAL.*

* As the Medals of the Treasurer, Secretary, and Chaplain are identical, except in regard to the lettering thereon, only one reproduction is given.



more successful, as he won that trophy no less than eighteen times. When he was fifty-seven years of age, he set up a new record for Barnton with a score of 75, thus reversing the figures of his age, and probably giving one of his best performances. In 1889 Mr. Ross won the Autumn Gold Medal at Musselburgh with a score of 86, after having taken eleven strokes for Mrs. Foreman's hole in the second round. Many of the other yearly competitions were won by him. In the long history of the Society nothing has ever approached this wonderful record.

One of the most prominent players at Barnton was the late Angus M'Donald, who died in 1917. For many years he was looked upon as an outstanding player in and around Edinburgh, East Lothian, and elsewhere, and he played in the Amateur Championship on several occasions. He defeated golfers of good repute in that event; and the famous John Ball fell before Angus M'Donald in the sixth round of the 1903 competition at Muirfield. In that match, which he won on the last green, he took the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth holes in a succession of 3's, a performance which elicited from the famous Hoylake player the good-natured remark, "I cannot be expected to win against such golf and such figures." M'Donald was ultimately beaten in the semi-final of the competition by Horace Hutchinson.

The Society has not yet provided an amateur champion, though several of its members have succeeded in playing themselves well within grasp of the honour.

An ex-Captain of the Society, in the person of the late C. E. S. Chambers, scion of a great golfing family, son of the "first Amateur Champion" of 1858¹ and grandson of one of the founders of *Chambers Journal*, reached the semi-final in the second year of the championship at St. Andrews in 1886, being defeated by Horace

See p. 50, *supra*.

Hutchinson, the ultimate winner, who was in later years to dash the hopes of other Burgess aspirants for the honour. Gregor M'Gregor, already referred to,¹ was in the last eight in 1887 at Hoylake, but lost the tie with Mr. Hutchinson, who again proved the ultimate winner.

T. T. Gray, a prominent Burgess player and gold medallist, defeated Leslie Balfour-Melville in the 1894 Championship at Hoylake, but was beaten by that great player, John Ball, Junior. Four years later he and A. M. Ross, playing for the Scottish Liberal Golfing Society, won the *Evening Times* Trophy in a strong field at Barnton.

The guest of honour at the Annual Dinner of the Society on 3rd March 1928 was the well-known golfer, W. B. Torrance, who has played since 1919 under the colours of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society in tournaments, championships, and international encounters, and has worthily upheld its best traditions. At home he has won the Gold Medal of the Society on six occasions and the Autumn Gold Medal nine times. Among other achievements he has represented Scotland in international contests from 1922 to 1930, has played for Britain in the Walker Cup, has won the St. George's Vase at Sandwich, the Silver Tassie, and *Evening Times* Trophy, with G. Seymour Noon, apart from medals at St. Andrews and in East Lothian. Mr. Torrance tied with T. P. Perkins as first British amateur with a score of 300 in the British Open Championship (at St. Andrews in 1927) won by R. T. Jones, and has frequently taken a high place in that major competition.

¹ See p. 52, *supra*.

CHAPTER X

SEAL OF CAUSE

FROM the earliest extant records of the Society it is apparent that the Burgess members, as was natural, were on most friendly terms with the Magistrates, both in their official capacity and in their more genial moments of recreation and enjoyment. Many members of the Town Council were also associated with the Society as office-bearers as well as honorary and playing members.

The rigid principle of adherence to the rules, which appears from the minutes throughout the Society's long existence, was evident in 1773 when the Council found it necessary to minute their view that though the petitions for ordinary membership of Bailies John Brown of Edinburgh and John Meggat of Portsburgh "appeared unanimous from the face of the company, yet that no handle might be made at any future election for admitting otherwise than by the rules, a ballot was ordered, and they were unanimously elected."

In 1796, Sir James Stirling, previously mentioned, then Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the first of a long series of Lord Provosts of the City to be made Honorary Members of the Society, along with Dean of Guild Neil MacVicar (afterwards Lord Provost) and other members of the magistracy, were admitted as Honorary Members.

The first Honorary Member of the Society on record was Bailie Thomson, in 1780, and two years later appears Dean of Guild Cleghorn, on his resignation, as he is "to be no more a golfer." He was one of the first burgesses to join the ranks (in 1773), being mentioned

immediately after Orlando Hart at the top of the list of new members.

The minutes show that, towards the end of the eighteenth century especially, the Magistrates of Edinburgh from Lord Provosts to Conveners of Trades received Honorary Membership of the Burgess Society, and frequently joined the members at their convivial dinners and outings. These events were but a natural prelude to magisterial favours, the most outstanding of which was the granting in 1800 of the Seal of Cause or Burgess Charter erecting the Society into a legal corporation, which was signed by the Magistrates on 2nd July 1800, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session on 27th October 1804. William Ranken,¹ His Majesty's tailor for Scotland, Convener of the Trades with a seat on the Town Council, became Captain of the Burgess in 1799, for the second time, and to him is principally due the credit of obtaining the Seal of Cause, for his energies in which connection he was specially thanked by the Society. As an example of the utility and importance of this Seal of Cause, it may be observed that in the 1843 case against the Magistrates with the object of interdicting them from holding "Hallow Fair," the Memorial to Council was drawn at the instance of the "Bruntsfield Links Golfing Club" and the "Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society"; but the famous Lord Rutherford, in his "Opinion," instructed that "the application should be made at the instance of the Golfing Society as Incorporated by Charter."

The fraternal link between the City and the Society remains unbroken at Barnton as in early times on the old Borough Muir; the laws and regulations of the Society are still subject to the jurisdiction of the civic authorities; each successive Lord Provost holds Honorary Membership, and a certificate of magisterial approval is appended to every new set of rules and bye-laws issued by the Society. In 1897 an application, for

¹ See p. 27, *supra*.

what reason is not apparent, was made to the Magistrates, requesting that their right of veto of the rules for the future might be waived; but it was reported in March of the following year that there was no hope of the Town Council relinquishing their rights, and the application was thereupon withdrawn. The Corporation has for many years past been in the habit of entertaining its civic guests and particularly its foreign visitors in the club-house and on the course at Barnton—a privilege which is greatly appreciated by our civic fathers and invariably endorsed by their guests, apart from the fact that it is a graceful compliment to the Society.

The centenary of the granting of the Seal of Cause was celebrated by entertaining representatives of the Corporation and others to luncheon at Barnton on 2nd July 1900.

The Seal of Cause, dated 2nd July 1800, is recorded for preservation in the Books of the Lords of Council and Session on 27th October 1894. It is now in H.M. Register House, enclosed in a tin case with a special section for the attached Seal of the City. The document is very much faded, and the second and third pages are indecipherable in parts.¹

¹ See Appendix v. for verbatim copy of the Seal of Cause.

CHAPTER XI

OFFSPRING SOCIETIES OF THE BURGESS

A NEW departure in constitutional authority on the part of the Burgess is evident ten years after the obtainment of their own Seal of Cause. In 1810 there was granted by the Society a Charter and Diploma to Charles Mackenzie of the island of Barbados to enable him to found a golfing society there. Apparently Mr. Mackenzie had met with difficulties in his objective, as we find that this Charter was only confirmed as late as December 1817, when he was about to return to Barbados after a subsequent visit to Edinburgh. This Diploma constituted him representative of the Burgess Society at Barbados with further power to found a Society there in emulation of its parent.

In the meantime, another Charter of a similar nature had been granted to Charles MacDowall of the island of St. Vincent, home on holiday from the West Indies in 1814. Mr. MacDowall had become an ordinary member of the Society in February of that year, and in September following he stated at a meeting of the members that he was soon to return to the island, and being anxious to extend the benefits of the royal game to that distant part of the world he solicited from the Society such a Diploma or Commission as might enable him to form a golfing society on his return, "to be composed of such gentlemen in that island and adjoining settlements as were admirers of and desirous of participating in the manly exercise of golf."

Apparently the governing body of the Burgess

Society considered it quite within their prerogative to follow the example of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, so these founding Charters were granted to their prospective offshoots of Barbados and St. Vincent. The home Society stood *in loco parentis* to its distant offspring, which had to conform to the rules of the game as adopted from time to time by the parent Society, and the *reddendo*, or sign of servitude, was one golf ball yearly, if asked only.

Whether these Charters proved a boon to the golfers of St. Vincent and Barbados is matter for conjecture, but Mr. MacDowall, at least, showed tangible recognition of his gratitude a couple of years later by forwarding a quantity of rum which kept the parent society in spirits for some time. This gift of $54\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of rum, however, proved rather an awkward and expensive one to the Burgess Council, as with £28 as the sole available funds in hand, they had to defray the "government duties and other expenses attending the rum," amounting to £43. In order to surmount the difficulty, the twelve members comprising the Council magnanimously agreed to assess themselves in £2 each until the Treasurer had sufficient available funds, and so that the accommodating Council might be quickly reimbursed, a charge of 6s. 6d. per bottle was imposed, 3s. of which went to the funds, and the remainder to the keeper of the golf-house. The troubles of the Council over this gift were not yet at an end, however. The rum was duly transferred, in bottle, to the club-house, and on the Saturday following, the club-master died, though it is not suggested that the rum had any bearing upon that sad event. It was mooted, however, that Henderson, the proprietor of the Golf House Tavern, in which the Society was then housed, intended to attach the rum as security for the current year's rent, and a hurried meeting of Council decided on its speedy removal to the cellars of a friendly merchant at Viewforth until another tenant was installed in the Tavern.

The rum must have proved very palatable, as we learn from an entry towards the end of 1817 that "the rum being nearly done the Captain orders a stock of whiskey to be laid in for the use of the Society, Miss Stewart to be allowed 3s. per bottle."

Recent inquiries addressed to the Governors of St. Vincent and Barbados have failed to elicit further trace of these offspring Societies.

CHAPTER XII

SOCIAL LIFE

THE aspect of social life in the Burgess Society has always been very pronounced; in fact, this feature is probably one of the principal causes of the Society's success. It has maintained that characteristic from earliest stages, and its efforts in that direction have not faded even at the present time, nor are likely to diminish while the Society maintains its present prestige and popularity.

An appropriate description of this social element of the period may be taken from a Club minute of 1832, when ex-Captain Birrell was entertained to dinner: "Captain Simpson proposed the guest of the evening in his usual strain of eloquence and in his wonted deep pathos of tender emotions and excited feelings. A great many loyal and patriotic toasts were given, and those of a golfing nature, which were varied and select, added not a little to the joys of the evening. Many appropriate and well-executed songs contributed to the harmony, and, at a late hour, all separated upon the most friendly terms, resolved to meet some other day."

Another example of the social picture as depicted in the contemporary minutes may be quoted relative to a complimentary dinner in 1838 in honour of Captain M'Millan who, like his brother Alexander, the preceding Captain, had presented a silver snuff-box to be played for by the members. The toast of the evening was proposed by the Chairman, Thomas Knox Beveridge (of the Register House), "in more than his usual eloquence, going over in a strain truly electrifying, the services which the Captain had done for the prosperity

of the Society, and concluded his eloquent appeal in the most feeling and affectionate manner. The toast was drunk with three times three and the Company standing on their chairs. In the course of the evening several very eloquent speeches were made; the evening was spent with the utmost hilarity and kindly feeling, and the party did not leave the golf-house until a late hour."

Unalloyed harmony did not always prevail in the meetings of the Burgess, social and harmonious as they usually were.

With the view of maintaining the standard of their membership they had, on one or two occasions, to exclude applicants who did not meet with the approval of the committee. They had not, in these early days, the valuable assistance, as they have at the present time, of a Vigilance Committee; but, nevertheless, they were careful to exclude any applicant who was considered likely to disturb the harmony of the members. These drastic measures, luckily, were not required to be utilised frequently; but we read in the minutes of 1793 that two applications were, without stated cause, rejected by a majority, following upon which the application for membership by a "preacher" was withdrawn. A few years later a member had his entry money returned and was asked to resign, failing which he was to be expelled "for disturbing the harmony and conviviality of the Society."

From the original rules adopted in 1773, it may be observed that the Annual Meeting was held in April, and the quarterly meetings in July, October, and January—all on a Friday. Apparently the deeply rooted feeling of superstition against Fridays did not obtain in the ranks of the early Burgess players; but these quarterly meeting days were changed to Saturday in 1802. Besides quarterly meetings a weekly gathering for play was held each Saturday until 1824. Dinner at the club-house invariably followed upon all these weekly and quarterly meetings, the hour of commencement of

play being usually 12.30 p.m., and the dining-hour at 4 o'clock. From 1824 to 1835 fortnightly meetings only were held, after which date it was decided that dinners were to take place once a month instead of fortnightly. Monthly general meetings were introduced in 1835 and continued to 1856, when "dinner" days were further reduced to four yearly, namely, on quarter-day meetings.

One of the most stormy times through which the Society has passed was that from July 1807 to April 1809, during which period there was a disastrous dispute amongst the members which almost brought about its ruin. The source of trouble arose over the first "Prize Medal."

The story is worth repeating as illustrative of the methods of the men and their times :

After many preliminaries in getting ready the first Gold Medal presented by the members of the Society in 1807, sixteen competitors appeared in the hall of the club-house on 18th July of that year at 1 o'clock, resplendent in full uniform, to do battle for the first real trophy of the Society. These were paired by ballot, and, after trial of skill, Francis Braidwood, an ex-Captain, proved the winner, the medal being duly presented to him at the dinner which followed. The harmony of the event was disturbed, however, when a complaint was lodged, along with "Instrument money" in the hands of the Secretary, protesting that Braidwood had removed his opponent's ball when it was "lying in a direct line between him and the hole." This unfortunate incident was destined to cause much heart-burning amongst the members, and, in fact, it very nearly proved the means of entirely wrecking the Society. It appears that two systems were then in vogue, some players observing the "Brunonian" system, which did not permit of the ball being moved, while others favoured the "Leith" method, which allowed the opponent's ball to be lifted if it, in any

way, obstructed playing direct on the hole. After several stormy meetings of the Society, it was decided that the medal should be replayed for on 1st August 1807 under the "Leith" system. The dispute, however, continued to rage so fiercely that the Society was split in two divisions, each having its own captain and other officials, and it was only in April 1809 that their amalgamation under Alexander Simpson of the Royal Bank, the new Captain, brought peace to the Society. Whether the replay for the disputed medal ever took place, or who the ultimate custodier was, cannot be ascertained from the extant minutes; but it is clear that no more medals were offered for competition until the advent in 1816 of the Gold Medal which does duty at the present day. To obliterate recollection of this unfortunate difference, with a thoroughness which the historian deplors, but cannot help admiring, all the minutes of the Society's proceedings from 25th July 1807 to 1st April 1809 were ordered to be expunged, and accordingly twenty-one leaves were cut from the minute-book and destroyed in presence of the Council, a loss of considerable value to the present chronicler.

Through the good offices of the said Captain Alexander Simpson, the opposing parties were completely reunited, all differences were removed, and the Society again entered upon the path of prosperity. On his election for a third successive term of office in 1811, the Society presented Mr. Simpson with a silver cup, value 15 guineas, as a mark of their attachment and of their esteem and gratitude. "And well they might, sir," said ex-Captain Braidwood, in making the presentation, "because your unremitting exertions have completely united the Society in a bond of the most solid and lasting friendship. We have now the felicity of looking forward with pride and with pleasure to many years of pleasant partners, within and without door, all of which in a great measure we owe to you."

Under the original rules of 1773 each member was



THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE SOCIETY.



obliged to pay for his dinner on annual meeting days, whether he attended or not. In April 1775 it was reported that the weekly meetings had lately been ill-attended and, in future, each member was required to attend three times every quarter, or forfeit sixpence for each time absent, the money to be applied towards the bill for the annual meeting dinner. At this period no member was allowed to leave the dinner-table for the purpose of playing golf without permission of the Captain until the bill for the night was called and paid for, under penalty not exceeding 3s. This probably with a view that hasty matches on the short course in the light evenings must be subservient to the etiquette of the dinner-table—pay before play! or have your game early. Business had to be transacted before dinner, or delayed till the following quarterly meeting. Etiquette was of paramount importance at the Burgess dinners in the late eighteenth century. No candidate for admission was allowed to dine with the Society unless he had been received as a member before dinner, and “no gentleman shall presume to sit down to dinner until the Captain has taken the Chair” and the guests properly introduced. This is reminiscent of the Georgian period, when dinners were held in great respect, and may have been influenced by officers’ mess etiquette.

Each member had, in 1804, to contribute one guinea to the funds to enable the Treasurer to reimburse the landlord when the attendance at dinner on golfing days was insufficient to make it a paying concern. Dinner, at 1s. 9d. each, was provided for eight members every Saturday; failing that number being present, the difference in the bill was made up out of the funds.

The legal fraternity were well represented in the Burgess Society, *circa* 1780, as they are to this day, and it may be observed that the July meetings were held on the first Saturday of that month “in regard the Court of Session was then sitting, and it was inconvenient for certain of the members to attend on the Friday.”

Some curious reasons for holding a convivial evening, or so it might appear to us at the present day, are apparent in the minutes. For instance, in 1794, some bottles of wine were introduced to drink to the memory of "Lord Rodney and the glorious 12th of April." True, Rodney defeated the French Fleet off Dominica in the West Indies on the 12th of April, but that was in 1782! Less than a month later, 3rd May 1794, more bottles of wine were consumed, with suitable toasts of patriotism and loyalty "for the good news received from the allied armies and the West Indies." This celebration was soon followed by a greater one on 14th June 1794, when the Magistrates, having ordered illuminations for the victory obtained by Lord Howe with the British Grand Fleet over the French Fleet on the first of that month, none of the members dined at the clubhouse, all being engaged in the general joy in the town.

But it did not always require the incentive of an anniversary of a glorious battle or a famous victory at sea to provide an excuse for a glorification at the old Golfers' Tavern at Bruntsfield. When a member became a benedict, or took on paternal cares, the occasions were duly honoured by the "usual fine of champagne." An example, in 1820, may be quoted when Peter MacDowall, Writer, who joined the Society in 1811, made his first appearance at the Club dinner since his marriage two years previously, and tendered half a dozen of wine to the meeting, apologising at the same time for his long absence and promising to be more regular in his attendance in future! Half a dozen of Madeira was presented by J. S. Simpson in 1823 to commemorate a friend's appointment as Con- vener of the Trades of Edinburgh!

Evidently the members did not repair to the clubhouse on all occasions of public celebrations as we read, in 1774, that none of the members appeared on 4th June because of His Majesty's birthday; but perhaps they looked upon that as a sacred date, as they did on the

Fast Days and Preaching Week, when usually no member appeared at the Golf Tavern. The Race Week at Musselburgh apparently was another excuse for absence, but scarcely on the same score of morality.¹

Thus early did the feelings of loyalty and patriotism of the Burgess members disclose themselves in written history, but more may be added to that chapter of their honourable career.

As is well known, King George IV. visited Edinburgh in 1822, and three days before his departure the Burgess Council met to consider a circular letter requesting subscriptions in aid of a proposed commemorative equestrian statue to His Majesty. The Burgess Council, without consulting the patriotic feelings of the members, immediately forwarded ten guineas in name of the Society, and as the funds could not then afford any contribution, the same was made good by individual subscription. The Secretary's letter transmitting the donation was as follows :

“ The Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, approving in the highest degree of this intended national tribute of respect to the King, has contributed ten guineas towards the fund to be appropriated to that purpose. This Society, whose sole object is to promote and perpetuate our ancient national game, which Kings of Scotland have not thought it beneath the royal dignity to countenance by their presence, has not found it necessary for the accomplishment of that object to accumulate any general fund from which it might have contributed a sum that would have more adequately expressed its cordial desire to offer its aid in support of the most desirable object which enjoys the attention of your Committee.” Instead of an equestrian statue, as was first intended, a bronze pedestrian effort by Chantrey was finally erected at the intersection of George Street and Hanover Street in 1831 to commemorate the first

¹ See p. 69, *infra*.

visit of a reigning sovereign to Scotland since the time of Charles II.

After a keen contest for the Medal of Silver, subscribed for by the Society in honour of the King's birthday, the competitors and friends dined together on 23rd April 1830 to celebrate what proved to be the last birthday anniversary of George IV.

The marriage of the Princess Royal to the Crown Prince of Prussia in 1858 brought forth a handsome silver flask from Captain Mann for competition, after playing for which the Society dined in the club-house, the toast of the newly married couple being received by the company present with much applause.

Another occasion to which reference may be made was when Edward, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII., married his future Queen, Alexandra, on 10th March 1863. A special meeting of the Burgess Society was called by advertisement in the *Scotsman* and *Courant* newspapers, at which it was decided that the Society should celebrate, with every demonstration of loyalty, the event of the marriage of His Royal Highness. A dinner of the Society was arranged for the marriage day, and, to enable the members to join in other festivities within the town later on, the dinner was held in the club-house at Bruntsfield Links at the early hour of four o'clock. To enhance the festivities, Daniel Smith, the then Captain, volunteered a present of a dozen bottles of wine. In the evening the club-house was handsomely illuminated, displaying a coronet and the Prince of Wales' feathers in the centre, with the monograms of the Royal pair above and that of the Society below. The design was surrounded by evergreens and, as the minute states, had altogether a very effective appearance and did great credit to the designer. A coloured drawing of the design is still preserved amongst the Society's papers.

In 1910, on the death of King Edward VII., a motion of sympathy with Queen Alexandra and family

was sent to the Secretary of State for Scotland, who feelingly replied. It is usual on all occasions of Royal bereavement to close the course and club-house on the principal day of mourning.

In regard to the ordinary social activities of the members, with the exception of the purchase of a backgammon box in 1814 for the use of the members, no mention is made of what sort of games occupied their attention during the dark days and evenings.

Diplomas, or Certificates of Membership, were first issued to all members in 1817, but the practice fell into desuetude in the early 'seventies of that century, although revived temporarily in 1888. Some of these are still in the club-house at Barnton. They are now only issued occasionally to Honorary Members, the one to Lord Rosebery in 1896 being a good specimen.

A thin attendance in July 1833 was ascribed to the Yeomanry Races at Musselburgh, "many members of this Society, being sporting characters, having repaired thither to attend them." And so it is to-day; a meagre attendance at Barnton may indicate an International Rugby match at Murrayfield or race meetings at Musselburgh or Oatridge.

About 1835 stringent laws as to procedure were enacted, for matches had to be entered and forfeits paid before dinner, which had to be on the table at five o'clock precisely; the business of the Society to commence immediately on the cloth being removed and every exertion used to get the work finished. Each member and visitor at these monthly dinners was required to pay half a crown whenever the cloth was removed. The desire for greater administrative perfection at this period seems to have overtaken the Burgess Council, for the Secretary completed the record of one of the meetings by the cryptic remark, "Services of a more efficient officer wanted."

Gold Medal day in 1838 was celebrated in the evening, when twenty-five members and half a dozen guests

dined "with that harmony and happiness characteristic of all keen golfers."

"Mr. Horn was *again* appointed punch maker" in 1841, this being the first time that "office" is mentioned in the Minutes. Archibald Horn of the Post Office joined the Society in 1817, was Secretary in 1820, Treasurer in 1825-6-7, and Captain in 1828, 1829, and also in the years 1832, 1833, and 1834; truly he had worthily qualified for the post of "punch maker" to the Society! "After Captain Horn's Silver Medal was played for in 1829, the members and a party of friends dined in the evening with that harmony and conviviality for which the meetings of the Society have ever been distinguished."

Captain James Moore, S.S.C., Captain in 1839 and 1842, who joined the Society in 1833, and whose picture as we have already stated,¹ is the earliest of the Captains' photographs hung on the staircase at Barnton, received a complimentary dinner in 1840, when the Chairman concluded his oration in "an appeal replete with the most kindly and affectionate feeling." The thanks of a meeting in June 1846 were sent to Secretary Scott, who, in his absence, sent a representative in the shape of a "bannock fluke" (the name given to the genuine turbot from its flat form as resembling a cake or bannock) which was "deliciously enjoyed." Presents of wine were frequent about this period, especially from Bailie Tullis (the Society's landlord), who, although not a member himself, dined frequently with the Burgess, and was seldom absent on Gold Medal days. After dinner on a July evening in 1861 the company were much entertained by the performance of a wandering musician styling himself the "Piper King," introduced by William Bailey of Baileyfield, Portobello. He played on the Irish or flat pipes several tunes "with great execution and power."

Very little of interest socially is depicted in the

¹ See p. 25, *supra*.

minutes subsequent to 1840, except the few items immediately previously referred to, and when the Society departed from Bruntsfield finally in 1877 the social aspect practically fades from that record. True, matches took place with neighbouring clubs, convivial evenings were carried on, outings, or golfing "picnics" as they were called, were held at Gullane, Luffness, Archerfield, Dunbar, etc., during the 1890's; but with the exception of the Annual Dinners, usually graced by prominent members of the Civic Authorities as well as by local dignitaries of the Church, Bench, and Bar, and occasional smoking concerts, less of the characteristic camaraderie spirit of the old Burgess is evident.

The Burgess does not appear to have produced amongst its members during its long existence a really noteworthy "sweet singer" of lyrics or heroi-comical poems, as has been the case with several other well-known clubs. When Thomas Mathison wrote "The Goff"¹ he made golfing history, and placed on record the names of many players of note, mostly golfers on Leith Links, afterwards known and recognised as members of the Honourable Company (*circa* 1743, when his poem was first published), whose individualities would certainly not have descended to us but for his meritorious effort. Nearly a century later George Fullerton Carnegie of Pitarrow and of Charlton, close to the links of Montrose, in "The Golfiad" did for the St. Andrews and North Berwick clubs what Mathison had done for the Leith players.

The Bruntsfield Links Club had its songsters in Aitchison and Lorimer, but the Warrender Golf Club may claim the credit of harbouring the "Poet Laureate" of his time. In the person of their Captain, James Ballantine, they had a member who not only wrote of the local theme but enriched Scottish literature with such poetic gems as "Ilka blade o' grass keeps its ain drap o' dew," and many others.

¹ The first known literary composition relative to Golf.

True, Tom Brown,¹ a writer in Princes Street, who joined the Burgess in 1858 and later held secretarial office, was somewhat of a poet, as he wrote amongst other pieces the well-known "Golfiana, or a day at Gullane."

In 1867 a book of *Poems on Golf* was printed by R. Clark (the well-known golfer) for private circulation, at the instigation of the members of the Burgess Society, and included "The Goff," "Golfiana," and the "Golfers' Garland," as well as Dr. William Graham's well-known verses. The introduction states, "the following Poems and Songs have been after some labour procured, and are now printed, some for the first time." It is worthy of note that *fifty-eight members* (the entire membership at that time) undertook to buy copies of this book—so ensuring its publication—a copy of which is now very rare. Thus the Society has been instrumental in saving an early treasure of golf literature.

But be it remembered to the credit of the more modern members of the Society, from a social point of view, that it was agreed on 15th March 1926 that in future when an aged member resigned from the Society the circumstances of the case would be fully considered and, if deemed advisable, the member would be asked to continue his use of the club-house free of any payment of subscription, so as not to sever entirely his connection with old friends.

¹ See p. 26, *supra*.

CHAPTER XIII
BRUNTSFIELD

THE early home of the Burgess was on the urban Links of Bruntsfield, a tiny unalienated slice of the city's once extensive heritage known as the old Burgh Muir, on which southern Edinburgh is now built. In earlier centuries this same Burgh Muir—at one time covered by the forest of Drumselch—provided the timber for building those old-world, wooden-fronted “lands,”¹ which formerly made picturesque the famous Royal Mile from the Castle to Holyrood.

From written evidence it can truthfully be said that members of the Society, amongst others, enjoyed their games of golf on these Links considerably more than a century—until 1877—when the last of the Society's meetings was held in the old Golf Tavern. For, while the headquarters as regards the game were transferred to the seaside resort in 1874, the social element continued to meet at their more accessible Bruntsfield haunt for several years after the official departure of the Club. How long before the eighteenth century golfers may have played on Bruntsfield Links can only be conjectured ; but as the game was forbidden by Royal Command as early as the middle of the fifteenth century, it is probable that the game may have been played on Bruntsfield for at least five hundred years.

A reprint of the “ Society's history,” as it appeared in an Edinburgh newspaper in 1906, states, “ Charters show that the Golfers' Tavern stood at Bruntsfield in

¹ A “land” was a high tenement such as can still be seen in the High Street of Edinburgh.

1456; some say it was established in 1399," but as Dr. Moir Bryce points out in his work, *The Burgh Muir of Edinburgh*,¹ this is a complete mistake. In the beginning of the eighteenth century the ground on which the present Wright's Houses stand was merely a bare patch of waste land, but in 1716 James Brownhill got a feu from the Magistrates of a quarter of an acre there, immediately opposite the village of Wright's Houses and the old mansion of that name west of the present road—a mansion which subsequently became Gillespie's Hospital—from whence the present name of Wright's Houses originated. In 1717 Brownhill built the first house to be erected on the Links, and called it "Golfhall." At this date the Town Council had the right to levy a duty on wines, etc.; but excepted the impost on such wines as should be sold and consumed in the house on Bruntsfield Links, built in the "current year by James Brownhill called Golfhall." This was the earliest tavern on Bruntsfield Links, and the relief from the wine impost may have been, and probably was, granted as a concession to the golfers. At Brownhill's death his properties at Wright's Houses became the subject of litigation, and in 1760 there is a Charter of Adjudication showing that one of his successors was "Thomas Comb, Clubmaker in Wrightshouses," who had acquired Brownhill's property, described as a "great house with the court, bowling-green and garden called Foxtoun." This must have been the "Golfhall" of older days, and the meeting-place of the early Burgess members.

It is well known that the Burgess Society was the great defender of the citizens in their use of the Links during the latter part of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries, and many references are found in the minutes and documents of the Society, as well as in the Edinburgh Town Council records, showing the gallant fights waged in defence of the right to

¹ Old Edinburgh Club Publications, vol. x. p. 244.

“use the exercise of the golf.” In fact, there was a proposal in 1790 that the Society should take a lease of Bruntsfield Links into their own hands, but this was found impracticable. The Society, however, kept a vigilant eye on the Links and was instrumental in prohibiting a projected racecourse on the Meadows and Bruntsfield Links, the opening of quarries, and of making new pathways through the Links, the beating of carpets, the training of horses, the playing of shinty, the holding of Hallow Fair, and the drilling of troops—all of which were detrimental to the exercise of golf.

During the Covenanted period, the Magistrates had permitted the muster of troops on the Links as far back, at least, as 1644, when the Laird of Lawres's troop of horses were allowed to muster there in order that a month's pay might be distributed. That was not the first muster of troops on these ancient Links, as a large army paraded there preparatory to the advance into England by James IV., which ended so disastrously for Scotland at the battle of Flodden in 1513. In a tack of the Links in 1723, right was reserved to permit troops to muster thereon, but by 1797 tacksmen of pasturage of the Links were directed to take steps to prevent destruction of the golfing ground by the tramping of horses and carriages, and notices to that effect were displayed on the Links and in local newspapers. Troops were, however, allowed to train there, especially during the Peninsular War, when several volunteer infantry battalions were raised in Edinburgh and trained on Bruntsfield Links.

In 1798, Walter Scott, Quartermaster of the Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoons, afterwards the famous author of the “Waverley Novels,” applied to the Magistrates for the same liberty of occasionally drilling the Edinburgh Corps of Cavalry as was allowed the other Volunteer Corps of the City. The Golfing Societies, however, had approached the Magistrates in defence of the Links, and the application was refused. The thorny

question of drilling troops and exercising horses on the Links was further brought into prominence in 1812 when an action of interdict was raised in the Sheriff Court of Edinburgh at the instance of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Club with concurrence of the Procurator-Fiscal, for the public interest, against the Royal Riding Academy in Nicolson Street, to prevent the training of horses on the Links. Denholm, the Society's officer, had been instructed to turn off all persons found training horses on the Links, and faithful to his duties, he challenged a "Rough Rider" from the Royal Manège in Nicolson Street. The "Rough Rider" proved very rough indeed, as he threatened to knock Denholm down with his whip, and "bestowed upon him many approbrious names and epithets"—swearing he would come to the Links as often as he pleased and would not be prevented by Denholm or any one else. In defence, it was stated that the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Rosslyn, amongst other noblemen and gentlemen, sent their horses there to be properly trained and made steady, as it was necessary that such training should proceed while military are at exercise, and that when Denholm challenged the respondent he was riding a charger which belonged to an officer commanding a regiment at that time on the ground. The Links in question was the only place "where the Military now drill," and it is well known, the defence proceeds, that the officer commanding the troops, as well as other gentlemen, have ridden there "for time immemorial." The interdict was granted, but it was recommended at the same time "to take into consideration that the royal Manège was the only place in Scotland where horses could be broken-in for military purposes, and that material prejudice would result, not only to that institution but to the public service, if the interdict then granted should be rigidly enforced." The Society was, therefore, recommended to arrange the matter with Colonel Leatham, manager of the Royal

Manège, "who would doubtless use with discretion any permission he may receive, and give directions to his servants to behave with becoming civility on all occasions."

A Committee was appointed in 1811 to look after the Society's interests in connection with a proposal to make a racecourse on the Meadows and Bruntsfield Links, but this scheme was abandoned in 1812. At that period a remit was made to the Secretary to obtain from the Town Council records, or otherwise, a copy of the original grant of the Links to the City and inhabitants; but neither the original grant nor a copy exists. The Links, which formed part of the fore Burgh Muir, have belonged to the City before the epoch of deeds. In early times all the ground southward of the Cowgate was covered by a densely wooded forest called "Drumselch Forest," and it is unknown which king granted the Burgh Muir to the City, or when the gift was made. It is thought that David I. may have done so, but there is no evidence of this. There are later Charters of Confirmation of the Gift extant, notably the *Golden Charter* by James VI. in 1603, preserved in the City strong room at the Municipal Chambers.

An interesting dispute with the Magistrates caused some considerable stir in the Society in 1843. This was not the first fight, by any means, that the Burgess fought in defence of their golfing rights on Bruntsfield. Speaking at the opening of the Musselburgh Club-house in 1875, the Captain stated that the Burgess Club had enjoyed the privilege of golfing over Bruntsfield Links for a long period, except during the year 1843. In point of fact, the game was played in that year as usual.¹

Preceding the actual date when the Burgess finally left their old home at Bruntsfield in 1877, a transitional state had existed. The more active members who could no longer brook the confined spaces in close proximity to the expanding City had played for years previously

¹ See Appendix vii. p. 61, for an account of the "All Hallow Fair."

their more important competitions and games at Musselburgh. Only their love for the old Society, accessibility, and local tradition, kept them in touch with Bruntsfield, but as the faithful few grew less in number, the old hostelry had to be given up, and the migration to Musselburgh was complete. The day and generation of the "prize balls," which had existed for over a century, ended with the last Burgess golfing event of importance at Bruntsfield, when, on 3rd April 1875, the competition for the Gold Medal took place, and prize balls were played for. In the following year, Gold Medal day was held for the first time at Musselburgh when a prize list of no less than seven valuable articles was offered for competition.

A vast contrast appears in the contemporary picture of the last Medal day in 1875, on old Bruntsfield, when ten members competed, and that of the present day Gold Medal Competition, when as many as 250 competitors have entered in two divisions covering two days.

Some Bruntsfield Characters

There are a few well-known personages or characters whose names are linked with Bruntsfield and the Burgess, an account of whom may interest the reader as well as preserve a record of their association with the Society.

The "immortal" Maggie Johnstone, who is said to have kept a howff near Bruntsfield, is spoken of in transient historical notices, but she died in 1711, and is likely to have been unknown even to the earliest member of the Burgess Club. Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet (1686-1758), wrote a poem on her demise, one of the verses of which reads :

"When we were wearied at the gowff,
Then Maggie Johnstone's was our howff,
Noo a' our gamesters may sit dowff,
Wi' hearts like lead.
Death wi' his rung reached her a yowff,
An' sae she's dead."

We have it from the same authority that she sold ale by the Scots pint, equal to three imperial pints, for twopence, which probably explains why the early gowfers mourned the loss of such a benefactress.

To Alexander M'Kellar, an ex-butler, better known as "The Cock o' the Green," although not a member of the Burgess or any other club, some attention must be paid. We are reminded of him every time we enter the Burgess smoking-room at Barnton, especially if, perchance, one becomes ensconced beside the fireplace where hangs a small drawing executed in 1803 of M'Kellar, and on the other side will be seen the mutilated copperplate of this production. This drawing appears in *Kay's Portraits*, and M'Kellar is depicted as declaiming his famous slogan, "By the La Harry this shall not go for nothing." Many stories are related about M'Kellar. A favourite one is that he was usually found playing at Bruntsfield most of the day and sometimes at the short holes by lamplight, even when the Links were covered with snow. His wife is said to have tried to shame him by carrying some sort of a dinner and his nightcap to him on the Links, but when she arrived he calmly told her that he would partake of what she had brought him after the game was over, if she cared to wait, as he had no time for dinner just then.

Another tale about M'Kellar, who died about 1813, and is said to have been an elder in some Episcopalian chapel when not engrossed in golf, relates of his astonishment at finding a new feather golf ball in the church collection plate, put there unobserved by some one (said to have been Douglas Gourlay, ballmaker at Bruntsfield) who knew M'Kellar's peculiar liking for such articles. The sight of the ball was too much for M'Kellar, and he annexed it without further consideration. It seems, however, from a marginal note on a copy of a standard work on golf lately in the possession of a Burgess member that the collection for the day did not suffer by the action of M'Kellar, as he deposited

in the plate 2s. 6d., then the equivalent of a good feather ball: "When Gourlay balls cost half a crown, and Allan's no' a farthing down."¹

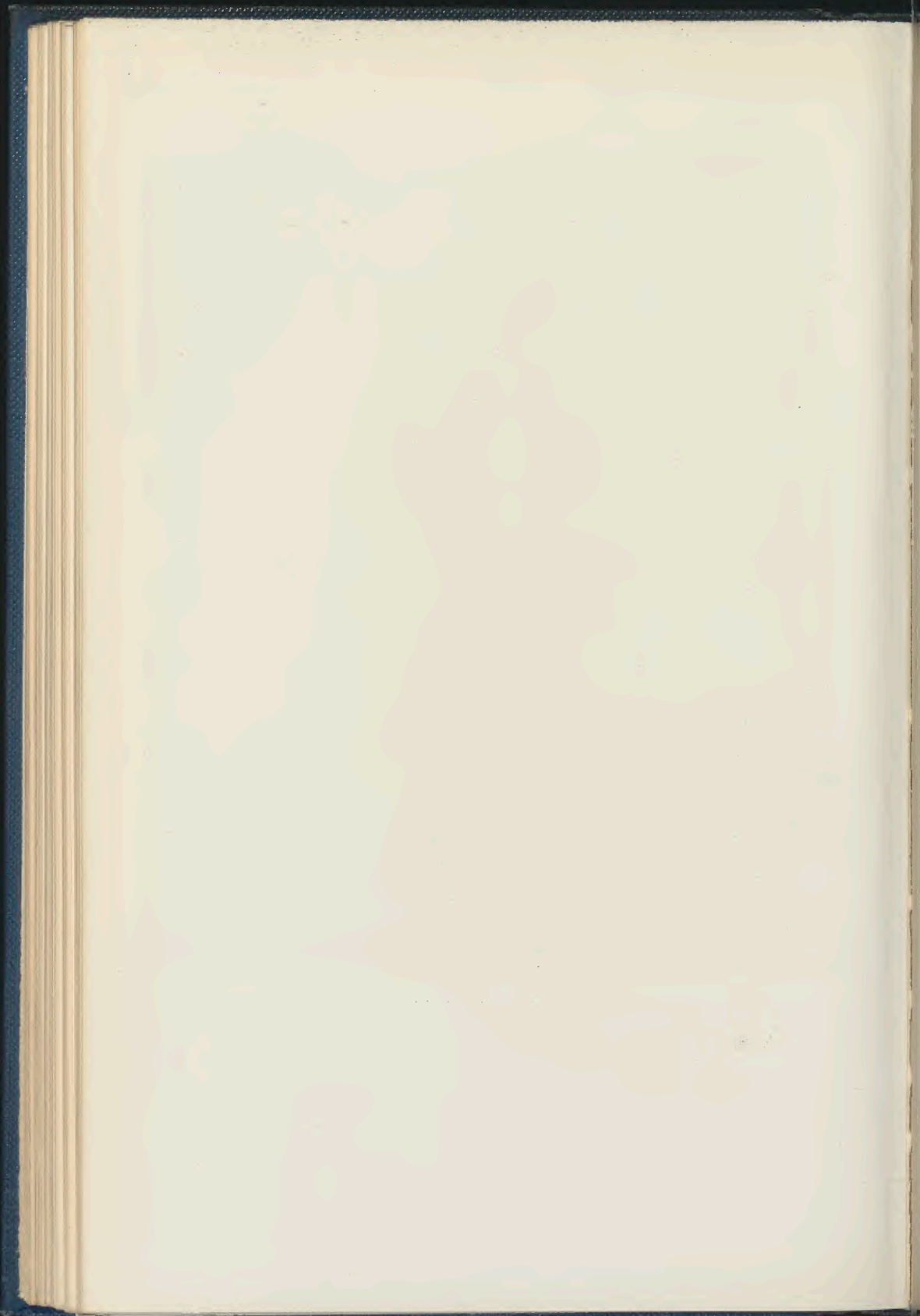
Another character of the early nineteenth century worthy of mention as having had some consideration from the Burgess players was William Gunn, caddie, otherwise known as "Caddie Willie," and sometimes referred to as "Daft Willie Gunn," whose portrait "in oil" used to adorn the Society's billiard-room at Barnton.² The description of him appended to a photograph of the picture was written in 1881 by Douglas M'Ewan. It states that he wore three or four sleeveless coats at the same time, with the sacred red one of the craft outside all, probably a cast-off Burgess blazer, three or four vests with an old fur one outermost, three or four pairs of trousers, with the worst exposed to the weather, and three bonnets sewed together. Amongst the documents of the Society is to be found a Petition, under date 23rd January 1813, by "Caddie Willie," narrating the theft of his bedclothes and several articles in his garret at Wright's Houses, which, as he states in the Petition, left him without any covering for his bed, and very little for his body. If, as may have been the case, he slept in his daily apparel, it may be taken for granted that he was far from being "exposed" in the true sense of the word. Twelve shillings out of the funds formed the Burgess contribution in answer to this Petition, but, of course, he would likely have other friends on the Links who would no doubt contribute. The Society agreed on 2nd October 1845 to purchase the painting of "Daft Willie Gunn," then present in the club-room at the Golf Tavern, for £3.

¹ Clark's *Golf: A Royal and Ancient Game* and *Kay's Portraits* give a full descriptive study of the man and of the original woodcut caricature above referred to. Kay made the drawing at the instigation of M'Ewan and Gourlay—the one the well-known clubmaker, and the other the equally famous ball-maker.

² The original oil-painting was sent on loan to the Glasgow Exhibition of 1911, and apparently has gone astray since then, as no trace of it can be found at Barnton.



"DAFT WILLIE GUNN."



CHAPTER XIV

MUSSELBURGH

WHEN the first signs of congestion began to be observed on Bruntsfield Links, consequent upon encroaching buildings, and before the change to Musselburgh had been mooted, the Committee of the Burgess Society cast longing eyes on the Hills of Braid as early as January 1868, when a deputation was appointed to visit the ground and report as to its suitability for playing golf. The deputation played there in April of that year, and, according to the Report, "enjoyed the game amazingly; the green is splendid." It was moved that the Society form itself into a Committee in order that the Braid Hills, which had been kindly placed by Mr. Swan at the disposal of the Society on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, might be put into proper golfing order, and that the Society should pay the expense of same and of flags and of making of holes on the green. However, the matter was deferred for further inspection and to ascertain the amount of the proposed outlays, although nothing more is found in the minutes regarding the project.

The date 1868 seems very early for Braid Hills golf to be spoken of; but one may read in *The Grange of St. Giles*, by Mrs. J. Stewart Smith (1898), that "the next change at the manor place of Grange comes down to us through the ancient game of golf. It was during a game on the furzy hills of Braid that John Cant and William Dick, the merchant prince of Edinburgh, arranged the disposing and purchase of the Estate of Sanctgeligrange, which they ratified by written offer and acceptance on their return at the manor house of

the same. The disposition which was afterwards drawn up was dated 19th March 1631."¹ This alleged game on the "furzy hills" predates our Burgess effort considerably; but the authoress even avers that "every hill round Edinburgh was then, as now, famous for its golfing ground"!

The antiquity of Musselburgh and its famous Links is beyond dispute, but its real fame as a golfing centre may be said to have developed about 1836, when, on the resuscitation of the Honourable Company in that year, the members (having found play at Leith impracticable) turned their attention to Musselburgh. The Burgess left Bruntsfield for Musselburgh in 1874, and their first "club-house" was in the old grand stand on the racecourse, refreshments mostly being obtained at the well-known tavern of Mrs. Foreman, well down the Links. As early as 1838 the more important competitions of the Burgess were played at this famous seaside resort, when the Links at Bruntsfield were not in first-class trim, but it was nearly forty years later that they transferred their headquarters to Musselburgh. An endeavour was made in 1871, two years before the old "Royal Musselburgh" club-house was erected, to amalgamate with that Club (instituted in 1774), but the latter was too proud to obliterate an already famous name, and the Burgess refused to barter its old and cherished individuality, so that negotiations proved abortive.

After the fruitless endeavour to join up with the Royal Musselburgh Club, the Burgess and the Musselburgh New Golf Club of that period, which had existed since the year 1867, were amalgamated on 1st February 1873, under the name of the older Society. This effort added considerably to the membership and financial status of the Burgess.

A spacious club-house was erected by the Burgess in 1875, and Musselburgh remained its home until the

¹ *The Grange of St. Giles*, by J. S. Smith, p. 28.

golf boom of the early 'nineties drove the Society Barntonwards in 1894, when the Musselburgh club-house was sold to a restaurant-keeper.

The opening of the new club-house at Musselburgh on 24th June 1875 was signalised by a competition, and a dinner was held in the evening attended by members and friends to the number of eighty-two. Amongst the guests were Lord Provost Falshaw of Edinburgh, Provost Lawrie of Musselburgh, and Robert Clark, the first edition of whose famous book, *Golf: A Royal and Ancient Game*, had just been published. Speaking at the Burgess bazaar of 1892, Mr. Hall Blyth said that he considered Mr. Robert Clark one of the finest players who ever used a club, and referred to a match in which Mr. Clark, one of four players, played for £1 a hole, settling at each hole! It is interesting to recall in this connection that Mr. Clark was the precursor of eventualities at Barnton, as he, prior to the Burgess arrival there, became tenant of the old mansion-house where he had a private course of his own while the Society was yet at Musselburgh. It is said he used to boast that he had a finer course in front of his own door than the Musselburgh Links. The old mansion-house of Barnton has disappeared, but time has vindicated his foresight by the creation of the beautiful course which now occupies the site of his early efforts.

In the summer of 1859 Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII., received part of his education in the city of Edinburgh, under the guidance of Sir Lyon Playfair and the rector of the Royal High School, and although his stay at Holyrood was brief, he seems to have found time for some "exercise of the golf," as we learn from a subsequent post-prandial effort of Captain Mann of the Burgess that "golfers should drink the health of the Prince with all the more enthusiasm seeing that His Royal Highness was himself somewhat of a golfer in his own way, he having once seen the Prince playing over Musselburgh

Links and showing by the way in which he acquitted himself that if he only had practice he would be able to handle the clubs admirably."

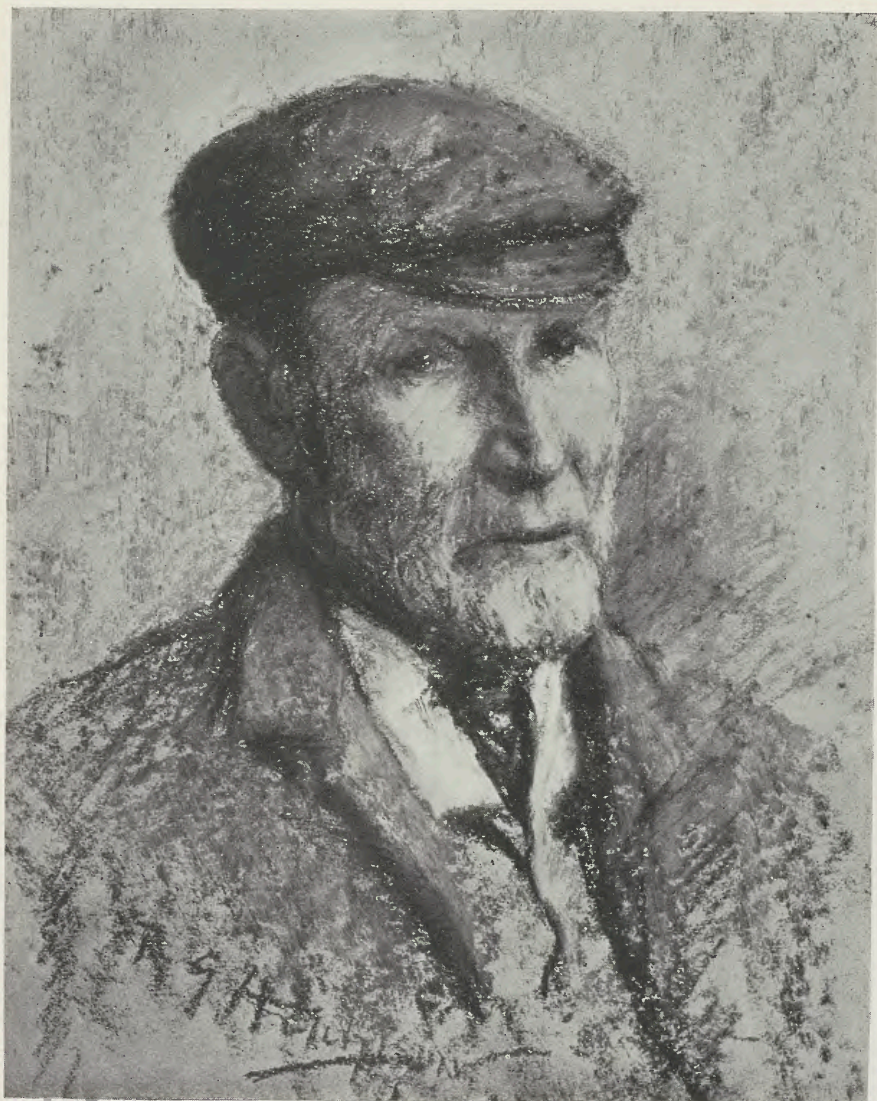
So popular did the game of golf become in the 'eighties of the nineteenth century that Musselburgh became overcrowded, and the Honourable Company migrated to Muirfield in 1891, leaving the Burgess with a heavier share of the upkeep of Musselburgh course. To meet the extra expense the Society, in 1892, held a bazaar in the Edinburgh Music Hall, aiming at £1000 to pay off the debt on their club-house and to enable a larger portion of their income to be devoted to the upkeep of the green at Musselburgh. The objects were laudable and successful, but within two years the Burgess had to follow in the wake of the Honourable Company and seek pastures new, which they eventually found within the ancient policies of Barnton, five miles to the west of the city of Edinburgh, formerly known as Cramond Regis—once a hunting-seat of the kings of Scotland.

The account of the Society's activities at Musselburgh would be incomplete without references to some famous caddies—indeed, characters—who were known far beyond the confines of their own green. In the club-house at Barnton there are paintings by the late R. Gemmill Hutchison of John Carey, "Fiery" (Willie Park's famous caddie), Jock Campbell, and Bob Ferguson.

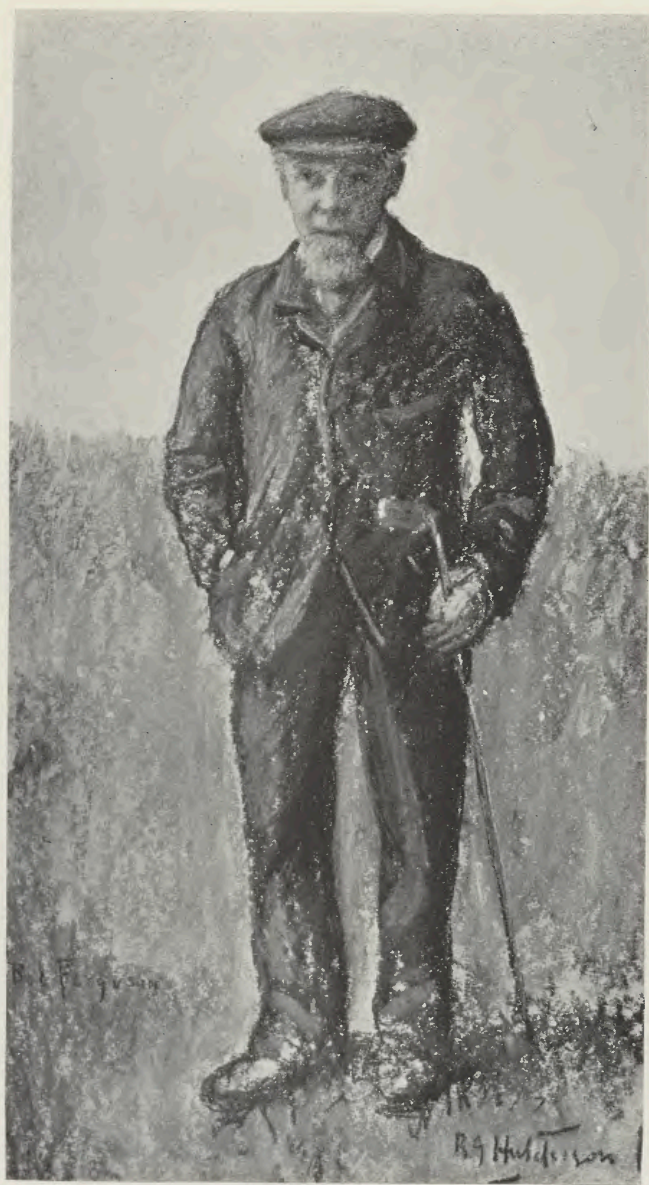
Last, but not least, is the sole survivor of these old-time caddies, James Binnie, who accompanied the Society to Barnton from Musselburgh, and who, although deservedly in receipt of a weekly pension in token of his long and faithful adherence and service, is still occasionally "carrying" round the course, and interlarding his customary generous advice with many a joke and quip. The painting of Binnie by Cursiter is reproduced herewith along with his notable predecessors.



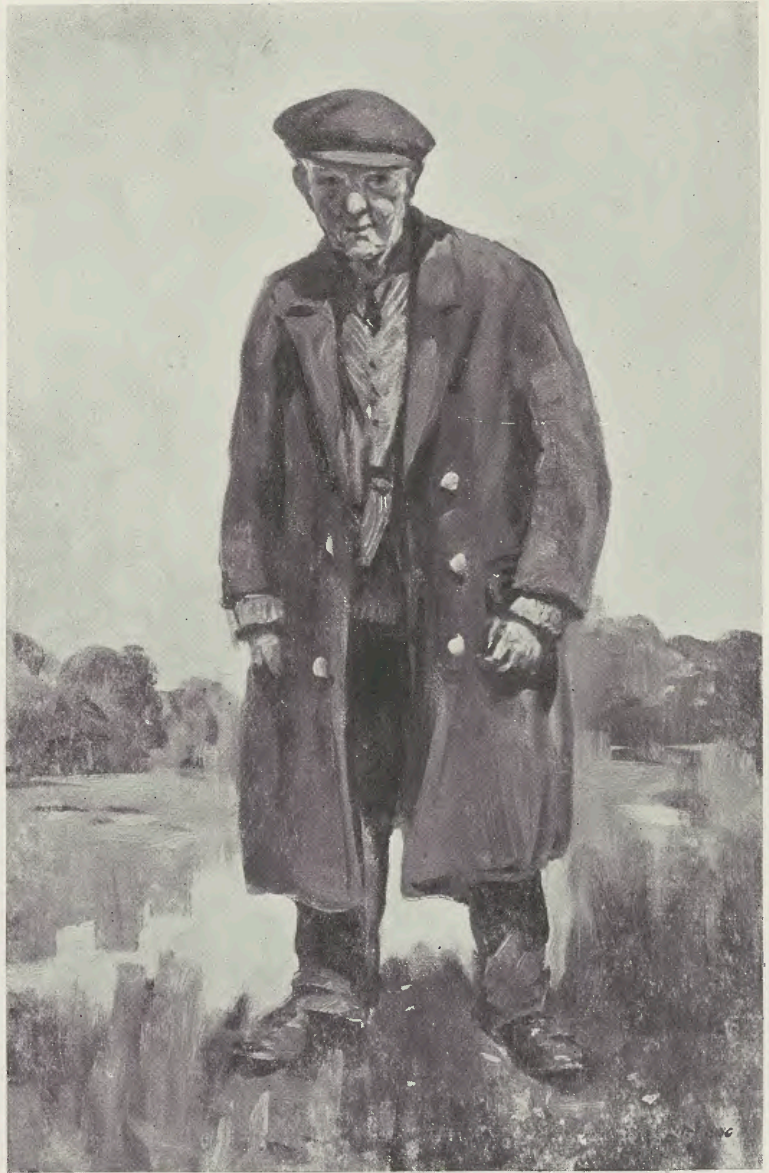
"FIERY."



JOCK CAMPBELL.



BOB FERGUSON.



"BINNIE."

CHAPTER XV

BARNTON

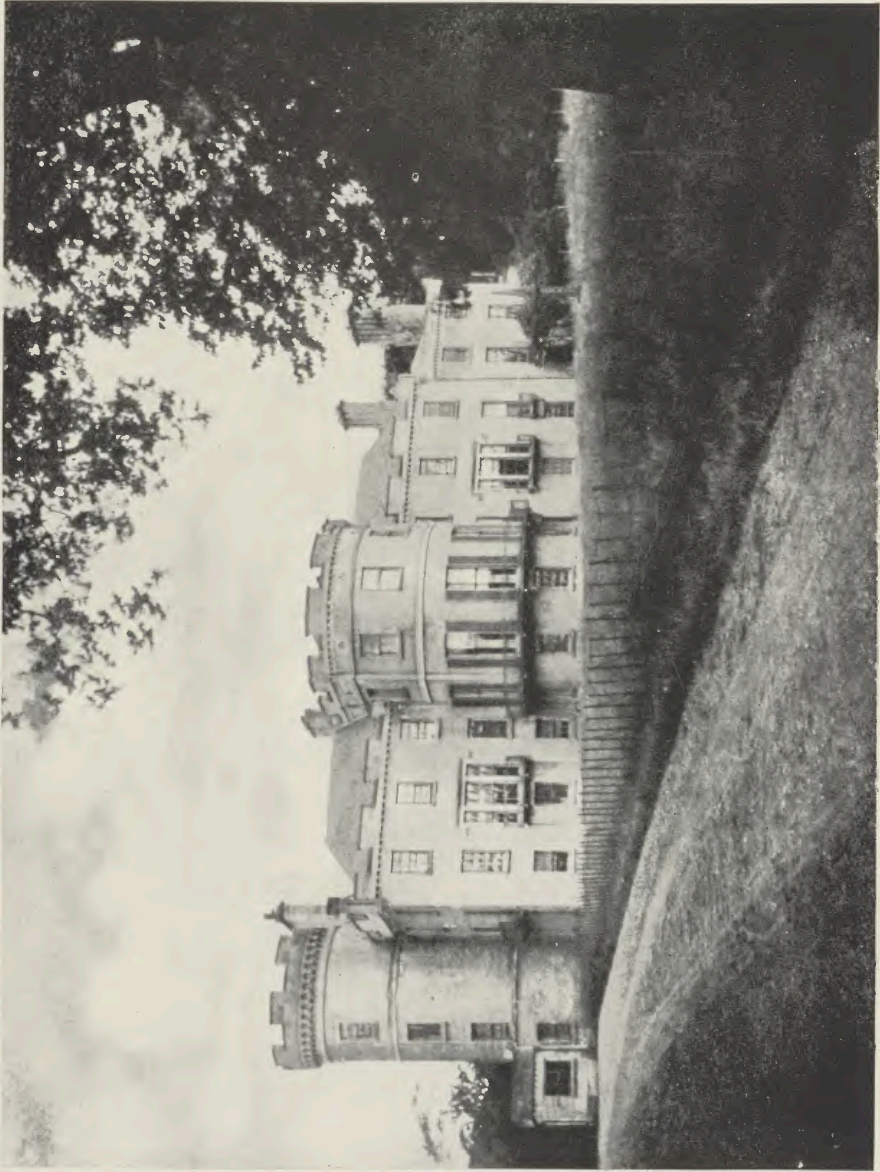
WHEN the ever-increasing golf boom of the 'nineties overwhelmed the ancient Musselburgh commonty, the Society was forced to hazard the obligations and advantages of a private course. In February 1894 it was remitted to the Council to negotiate for a private green, and the districts of Baberton, Ravelston, Duddingston, Blackford Hill and Corstorphine were suggested. After visits to these areas it was reported a month later that none of them afforded a suitable locus but that at Barnton they had found what they sought, and, accordingly, in the following October the Council was instructed to proceed with negotiations for the acquisition of a course there.

The Burgess forthwith obtained the first call on all the ground on the Barnton estate, and it is a moot point even now whether they chose the best location. The then Burgess members, however, who appreciated the close proximity of the newly erected station at Barnton (the train being practically the only available means of travel in those days) deemed it prudent to be within easy call of the station when the bell rang, as it did latterly, for preparation and departure, and so the club-house was placed in its present position, and the course laid out¹ within the charming policies of the estate, a portion of the old lordship of King's Cramond. The optimistic faith of the promoters was early justified, the stretch of ancient pasture-land lending itself admirably to the formation of a modern golf course with a

¹ By the famous Tom Morris.

wide expanse of pleasant, undulating sward and putting-greens whose excellent turf has long been a notable feature.

The original feu-contracts entered into by the Society with Sir James Ramsay Gibson Maitland of Barnton (the later contracts being with his heiress, Lady Mary Ramsay Steel-Maitland), are recorded in the appropriate Register on 8th November 1895, and convey in perpetuity, provided the recognised feu-duty is forthcoming, close on a hundred acres at a yearly feu-duty of approximately £700. One of the boundaries mentioned in the original Charter of the course refers to the old tree, still visible from the eleventh fairway, known as the "Ramsay Tree," famous in the annals of Barnton and clearly defined in the well-known painting, dated 1845, by Sir John Watson Gordon, P.R.S.A. (the leading portrait painter after Raeburn's death in 1823), of William R. Ramsay, Laird of Barnton, a steel engraving of which, by Thomas Lupton of London, hangs on the west wall of the present smoking-room at Barnton. There are two charters recorded of even date, 8th November 1895, the first of which refers to the course, and conveys ninety-two and one-tenth acres, part of the park or policy of Barnton, which represents the golf course; the second being of one acre, as a site for the golf-house. The former carries a feu-duty of £690, 15s., and the latter a feu of £10, which, however, was redeemed in 1905 for the sum of £260, being at the rate of twenty-six years' purchase; the ground on which the club-house stands, therefore, is freehold, and belongs entirely to the Society. A further charter was obtained in 1897, covering one acre, on which the greenkeeper's house, outhouses, etc., are erected, at an annual feu-duty of £12, 10s. In 1901 still another charter was procured of two acres to the north of the greenkeeper's house, in order to conserve the amenity of the western boundary of the course, which had then been endangered by newly feued ground overlooking



BARTON MANSION-HOUSE.



the eighteenth teeing-ground. The feu-duty payable for these two acres is £30 per annum. An addition to the course in 1930 necessitated yet a further contract with the superior which brought within the control of the Society eight and a half acres northward of the present fifteenth hole, the yearly feu-duty applicable to which is £139, 1s. 4d. These items, plus one penny as the emblem of feudal bondage still resting on the club-house site, reach the amount payable annually to the superior.

Before the present club-house was completed, the Society had tenanted for some time the old mansion-house of Barnton. Difficulties about securing a club-house had arisen, as the superior would neither sell, lease, nor feu the old mansion-house, the history of which, dating from 1623, could fill a volume in itself; but the Society was allowed temporary use of it—the Maitland family having by that date changed residence to Sauchie Castle in Stirlingshire—and it was so occupied from 1894 until the present club-house was opened on 11th May 1897.

Mental visions of the old mansion-house still survive, although some years ago every stone of it was razed to the ground and another residence, of a very different type, erected on its site. The splendid old oak staircase, up which it is said a former laird of the estate had ridden one of his famous chargers and jumped him over the dining-room table, would have lasted for centuries. A long deal table had been erected in the spacious dining-hall for the convenience of the Burgess members, and the present writer has memorable recollection of that wonderful player, the late A. Mackenzie Ross, who was always winning some cup or other, handing one of these trophies, replete with his famous "Long John" beverage, round the company, much to the general comfort and delight. At that period the old camaraderie and social element of enjoyment prominent in early Burgess times had not entirely disappeared. What

Lady Glenorchy, who built a chapel immediately behind that same dining-room in 1770, would have thought of these proceedings may be conjectured.

But such social activity reached a period of recrudescence, for shortly thereafter an annual smoking concert was instituted, and continued till the Great War broke out. These concerts—which might well be resuscitated—showed that the *joie de vivre* of the members was only in abeyance, and that with encouragement there was enough talent and enthusiasm to keep the Burgess as prominent as it had ever been in promoting the good fellowship of its members on, as well as off, the green.

Negotiations were opened in 1895 by the Society with the promoters of the Barnton Hotel, then being built, for accommodation there, but, after much controversy among the members, this suggestion was defeated and the present club-house proceeded with. The new club-house was erected from designs by the late R. M. Cameron, architect, then a member of the Society. The foundation-stone, in which the usual symbols of historic significance relative to the period were deposited, was laid on 4th July 1896 by Mrs. John Wilson, the wife of the then Captain, and the club-house was opened by the late Lord Rosebery on 11th May 1897. Originally the club-house cost £6000, and alterations on the domestic wing of the building in 1912 cost £1200, while a further sum of £1000 was expended in additional accommodation in 1928.

The course¹ itself was formally opened on 3rd May 1895, by the superior, the late Sir James Gibson Maitland. The Spring Competition of the Society was played over the new course on 10th April 1895, when 120 players turned out, the first teeing-ground being then opposite the old mansion-house, and the last green in close proximity to the present thirteenth.

Previous to the Society's transference to Barnton

¹ Alterations were later carried out after consultation with James Braid.

in 1894 the membership had fallen to about 120, and in February of that year the entry money of £1, 1s. was suspended. Following on this and the acquisition of Barnton the membership quickly rose. In October an entry-money of £3, 3s. was imposed, and on 5th November, when the removal to Barnton took place, the membership had increased to 230. These were constituted the "original members," whose annual subscription was to remain at a fixed sum of £2, 2s., an arrangement which, however, was altered later. At that date also the entry-money was raised to £5, 5s. On 27th November the entry-money was raised to £7, 7s., and the membership to 300. On 24th June 1895 these were increased to £10, 10s., and 400 respectively, and that was the position when plans were invited for a club-house. Thereafter the entry-money was increased at various times to the present figure of £21. The membership was then fixed at 670 ordinary, 50 country, and 60 applicants waiting for membership, making 780 in all, besides all those players who were admitted as temporary members for periods from one day to a year, numbering some hundreds, who were also admitted to all the privileges of the club-house. According to a memorandum by the Secretary regarding a suggested extension of the club-house in 1912, "The players on the course, most of whom make use of the club-house, average something like 30,000 per annum, and, in addition to them, there are many who visit the club-house only; in one day seventy to eighty luncheons and a corresponding number of teas are often provided in the dining-room." At the October meeting of 1903 it was decided that the membership should not be increased beyond 720, inclusive of 50 country members, but according to the most recent copy of the Constitution, Rules, and By-Laws of the Society, revised and adopted on 28th April 1928, the number of Ordinary Members shall not exceed 750, while the Country Membership shall not exceed 75. At present (1935) that membership

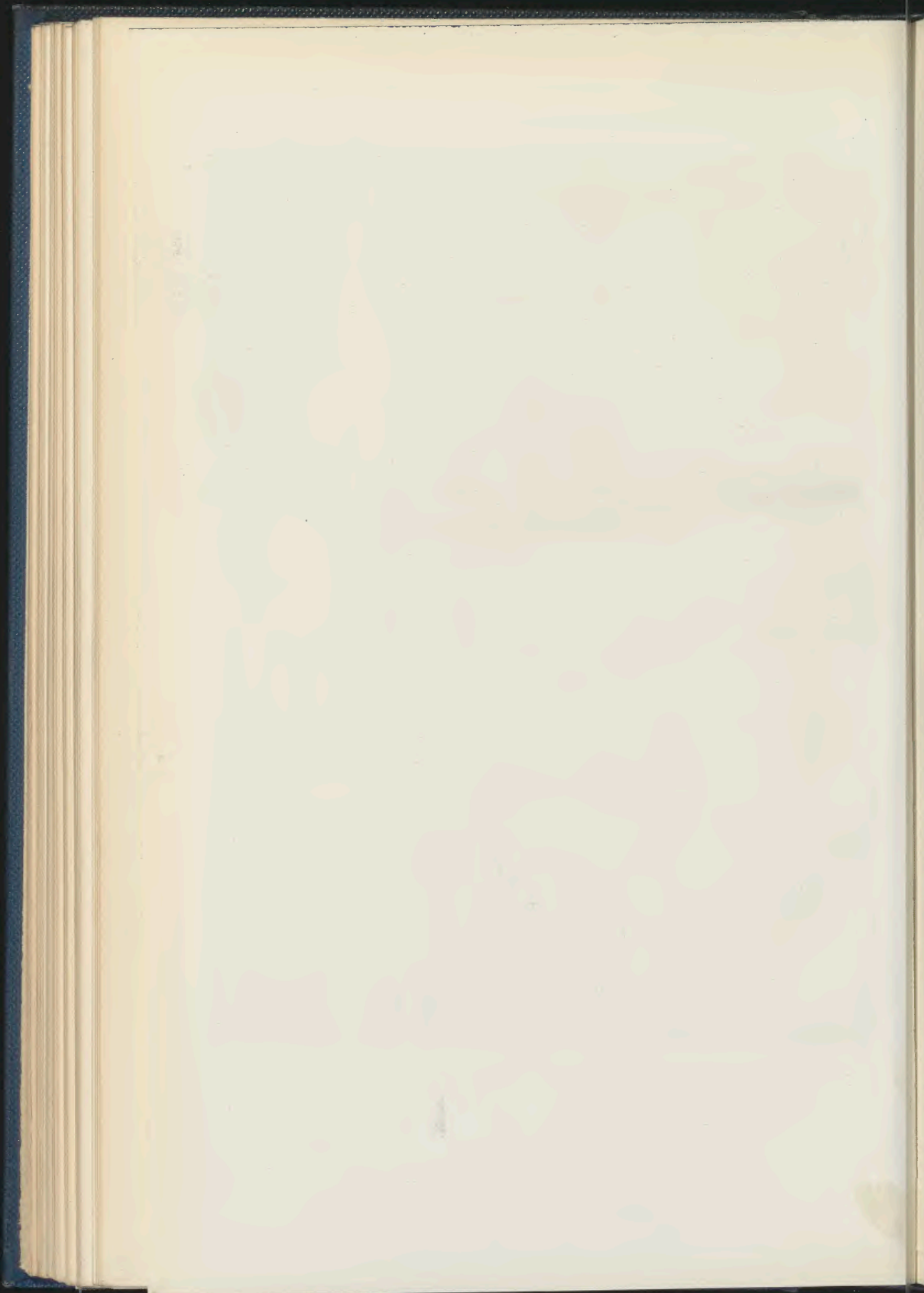
is full, and notwithstanding this increase the waiting-list for full membership usually remains in the region of a hundred. The present number of temporary waiting playing members is 60, and the list is invariably full. These members pay £5, 5s. on admission to their temporary rank (which confers playing privileges only), and that sum is credited towards their subsequent entry fee. The average waiting period of these members is two and a half years.

Among the officials of the Society we should be remiss if we did not refer to the Chaplain. The first Chaplain appointed as an office-bearer of the Burgess Society was John Ogill, a Clerk to the Signet, with chambers in Murdoch's Close, who joined the Society in 1781 and was made Chaplain in 1784. Nothing appears in the Burgess minutes beyond the bare fact of the appointment, and there is no reason assigned for creating a post which has no period of continuity set against it as to the length of individual holding. Two decades before the appointment of a Chaplain for the Burgess, the Honourable Company of Golfers in 1764, "taking into their serious consideration the deplorable situation of the Company in wanting a godly and pious Chaplain, they did intreat the Reverend Doctor John Dun, Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Galloway, to accept the office of being Chaplain to the Golfers; which desire the said Doctor, out of his great regard to the Glory of God and the good of the Souls of the said Company, was Religiously pleased to comply with . . . and in token of his appointment said Grace *after dinner*." ¹ This appears to be the origin of the office of Chaplain. We have nothing to say about the possible "deplorable situation" of the Burgess in 1784 in requiring the services of a "Godly and pious Chaplain," but true it is that the Burgess in that year appointed to that post a legal dignitary of some prominence in the city.

¹ Clark's *Golf: A Royal and Ancient Game*, p. 46.



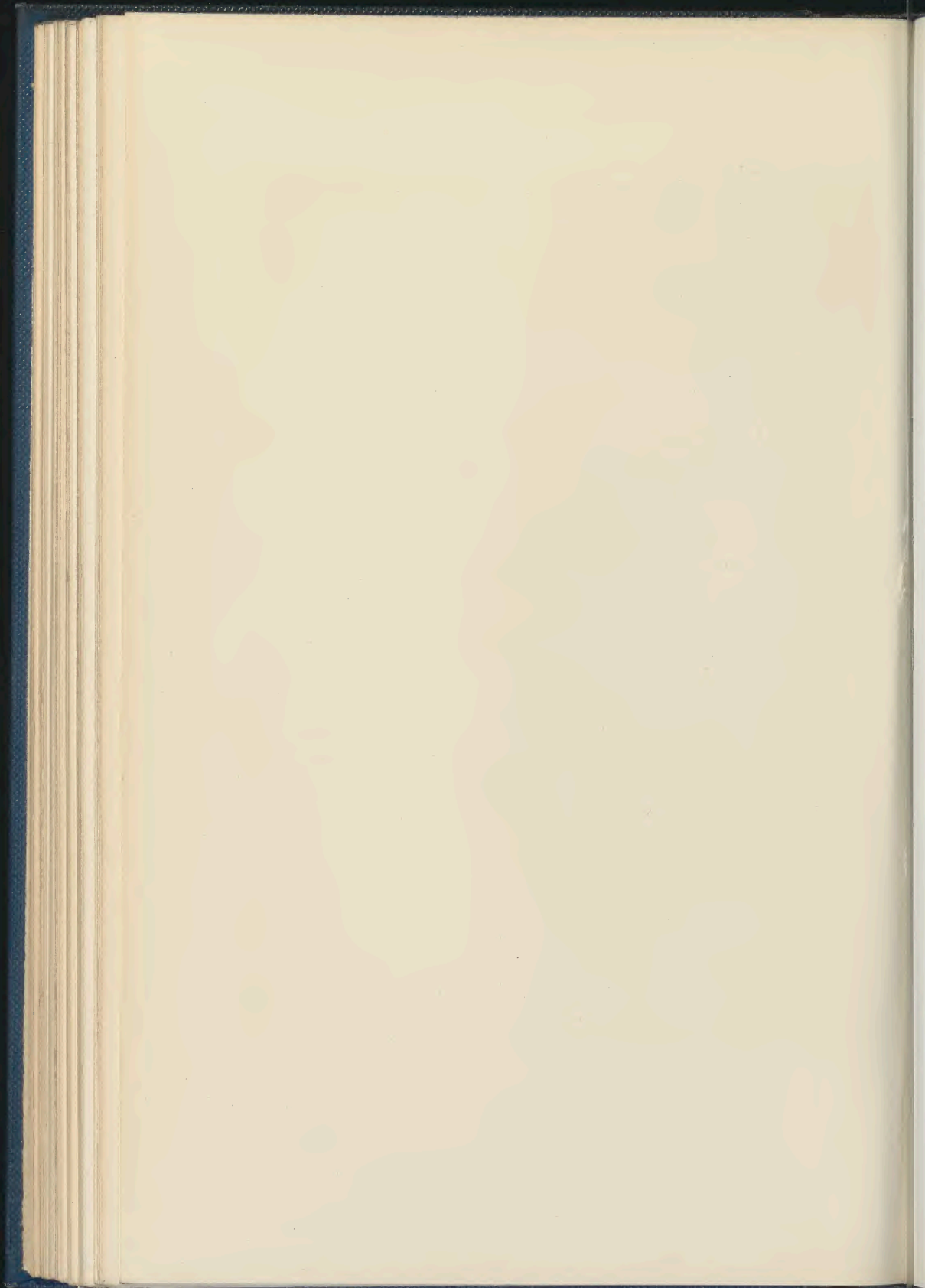
DINING-ROOM, BARNTON CLUB-HOUSE.



In more recent years the institution of the office of Greenranger has resulted in the case of the green receiving more attention, and to those gentlemen who have devoted so much time and trouble to what is frequently a thankless task, a great deal of credit is due for the excellence of the course to-day. The first definite appointment of a Greenranger appears in the Council Minutes of 9th May 1910 (confirmed at the Annual General Meeting of the Society on 6th May 1911), the first holder of the office being J. Carr G. Lees.

We have thus traced the entrance of the old Society upon a new lease of life ; an era of prosperity hitherto undreamt of in its history. It has been particularly fortunate in having a series of zealous and energetic Captains and Honorary Secretaries of far-seeing business capacity, actuated with the single purpose of upholding its best traditions. To their inestimable services its present success is largely due.

Throughout its long career the Society has survived many a crisis that might have overwhelmed organisations less imbued with the virility and pride of honourable tradition characteristic of the "Burgess." Animated by an inspiring past, and possessed of a vigorous membership, with many young golfers solicitous of keeping its ranks full, the Society may look forward with confidence to a "Far and Sure" longevity in its congenial home at Barnton.



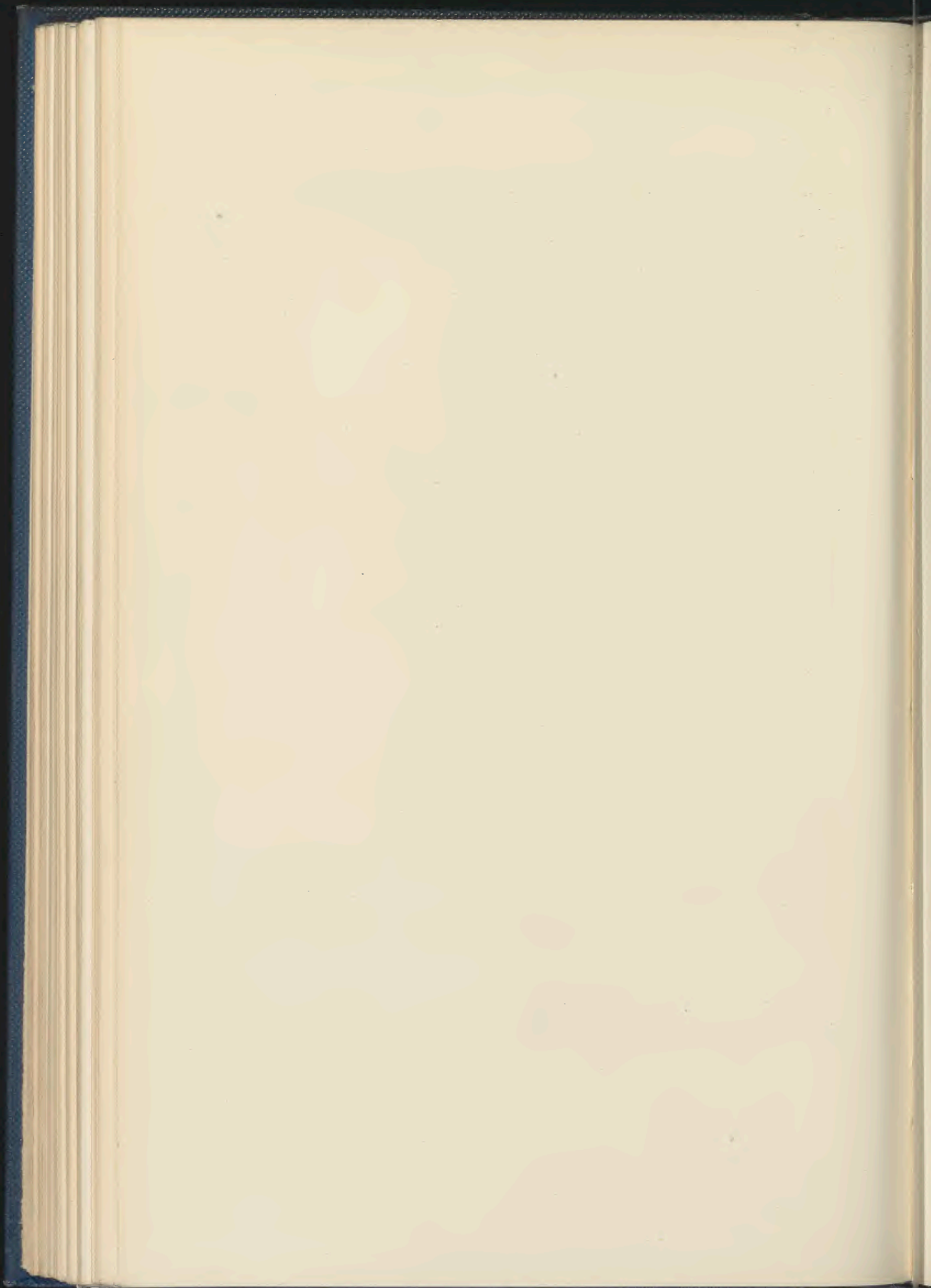


BARNTON CLUB-HOUSE, FROM WEST.



BARTON CLUB-HOUSE FROM EAST.

PART II
THE RECORDS



APPENDIX I

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Sunday Golf

On 14th October 1895 certain members were reported for playing over Barnton on the previous Sunday, and the by-law that "no one shall be allowed to play golf over the course on Sundays" was circularised among the members. On 23rd December 1895 a special meeting was held in Queen Street Hall, when, after 108 had voted for Sunday golf and 96 against it, the Council's resignation was intimated. Sunday play continued, and in 1900 an attendant was employed on Sundays to regulate play. In 1903 the greenkeeper, or his assistant, had to be on duty to take names of all visitors playing on Sundays. No caddies were then allowed on the course; but this restriction is no longer in force. Thus the Burgess must have been one of the first clubs to permit Sunday golf—a feature of the Society which is greatly taken advantage of by the present members.

Endurance Match

Two Burgess members are worthy of mention from the point of view of a feat of endurance:

On 25th June 1909, H. B. Ferrier (then "father" of the Society, elected a member on 1st November 1873) and T. T. Gray, who joined the Society on 24th February 1896, played a match of eight rounds of Barnton course, or 144 holes in all, commencing at 3.45 a.m. and finishing at 9.45 p.m. Gray, conceding five holes per round, won the match with an average of 82 strokes, his best round—the sixth—being accomplished in 77 strokes. It is said that the players wore out two sets of caddies on that occasion, and that after the match Ferrier walked the two miles home to Corstorphine.

The Great War Period

During the Great War period the ordinary competitions, annual dinners, and smoking concerts were abandoned, sums of money were subscribed by the members in aid of the National and other Relief Funds, prices of food and liquor in the club-house



were raised, and all members serving with the Forces were relieved from payment of their subscriptions during the continuance of the War. The courtesy of the course and club-house was extended to the officers of H.M. Regular Forces, and greatly taken advantage of. In recognition of their appreciation, the officers of H.M. ships of the Grand Fleet, then based at Rosyth, presented the Society in 1915 with a specially commissioned and finely executed water-colour of H.M.S. *Lion*, the flagship of Admiral Sir David Beatty, who, along with Lady Beatty, were occasional visitors to the club-house. The "Grand Fleet Silver Cup" was presented by the Naval Officers' Golf Memento Committee in 1918, and a picture of U.S.S. *New York* was gifted by the officers of the American Navy in the same year.

On the death of Field-Marshal Earl Haig, the Council, on 15th February 1928, in silence, passed a resolution expressing its sorrow at the great loss experienced by the country. As an Honorary Member, Earl Haig was delighted to play at Barnton whenever he could find time and opportunity. He played his last game at Barnton in August 1927.

A bronze tablet, with suitable inscription in memory of those members¹ of the Society who fell in the War, was erected in the vestibule of the club-house in March 1921. It bears this inscription:

" This tablet has been raised by the Edinburgh
Burgess Golfing Society in memory of its members
who gave their lives for their Country in the
Great War—1914-1919."

The "Royal" Honour

Sir Robert Boothby, Captain of the Society in the years 1928 and 1929, was mainly instrumental in obtaining the high honour of the prefix "Royal" being added to the earlier name of the "Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society." As previously mentioned, the Royal Edict is dated 30th September 1929, and a telegram was sent to Sandringham on 26th October following, conveying to the King the deep sense of honour which His Majesty had conferred upon the Society. A message was received in response expressing His Majesty's great pleasure in having conferred the honour.

1. COPY LETTER from SECRETARY OF STATE, dated from Scottish Office, Whitehall, 30th September 1929, to Sir ROBERT BOOTHBY, K.B.E., 6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

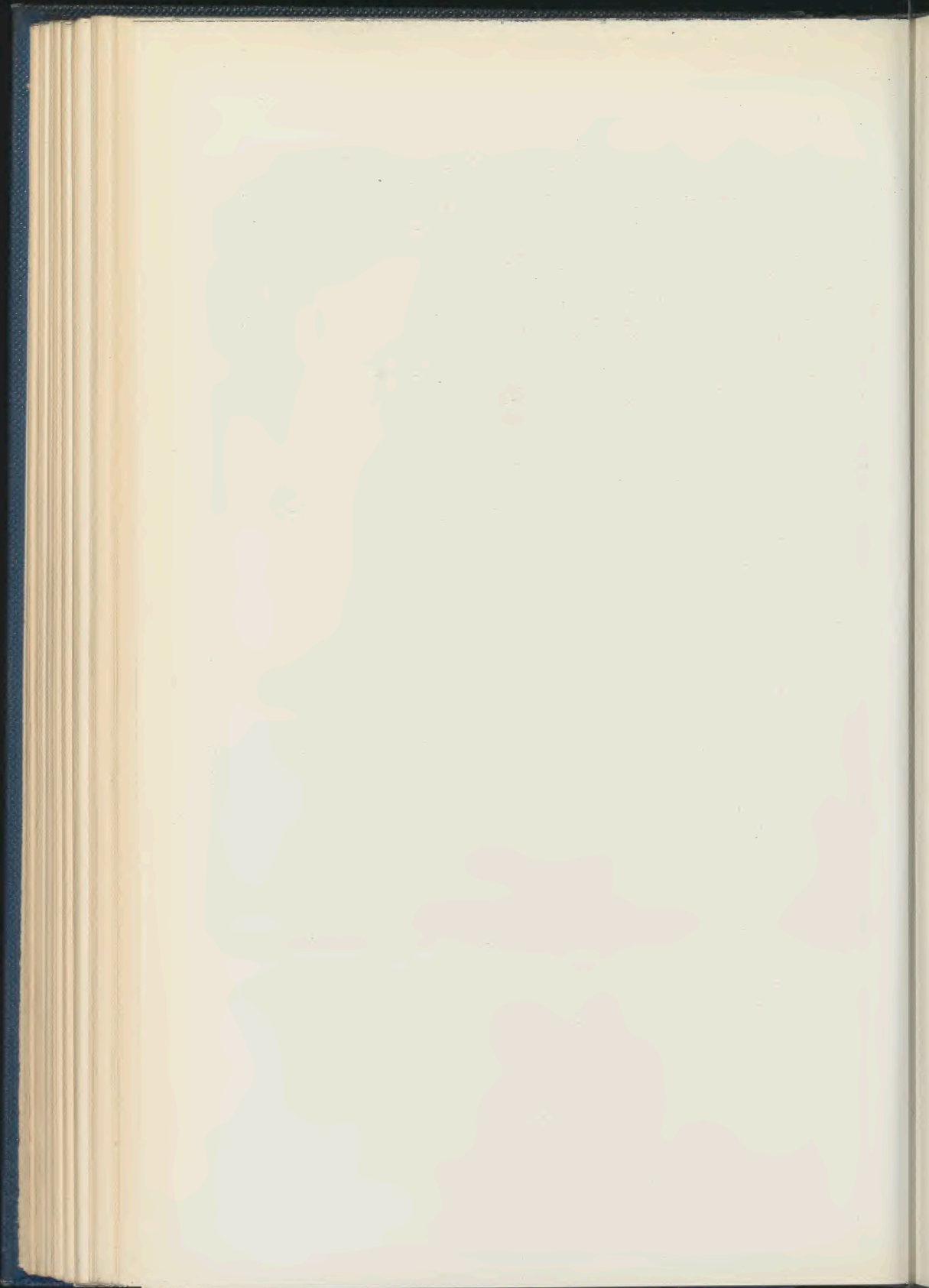
SIR,—With reference to your letter of 27th April last, I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that he has laid before the King the application of the Edinburgh

¹ It is regretted that a list of these members is not available.



THE STOCKBROKERS' CUP.

THE GRAND FLEET CUP.



Burgess Golfing Society for permission to use the word "Royal" in the title of the Society, and that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that the Society shall be hereafter known as the Royal Burgess Golfing Society of Edinburgh.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) P. J. ROSE.

2. EXCERPT from the Minutes of the Meeting of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, on 16th December 1929.

There was submitted: Letter from the Secretary of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, intimating that His Majesty THE KING has commanded that in future the Society shall be known as "The Royal Burgess Golfing Society of Edinburgh." The Magistrates and Council for any interest they may have approved of the alteration in the name of the Society. A true excerpt. Certified by A. GRIERSON, *Town Clerk*.

Amongst the messages of congratulation received by the Society on that occasion was one from the Royal Blackheath Golfing Society.

Ancient Gravestones on Barnton Course

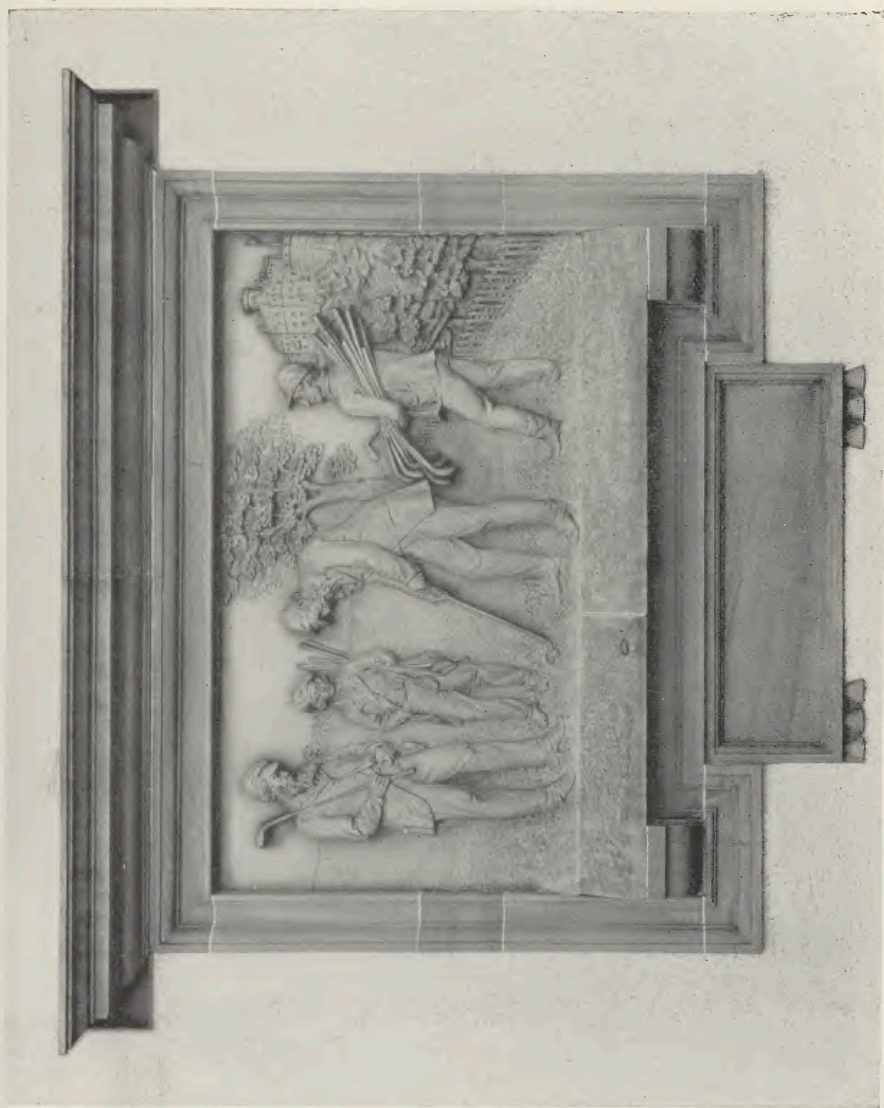
A suggestion from the minister of Cramond in 1905, calling attention to the origin and state of two gravestones on the course, was the prelude to the erection of railings round them, which, in a few years became an inconvenience to players, and having fallen into a state of disrepair, were removed. The stones themselves, however, still remain, and as late as 1931 the matter of re-enclosing them with railings was mooted. This was not acceded to, but Green-Ranger D. M. Mathieson made a report to the Council at the time to which reference may be made here as an interesting item of history. He refers in the first place to Wood's *History of Cramond* (1794), which is practically the only authority extant for the legend. Wood states that these tombstones are supposed to be in memory of victims of a plague which visited the shores of the Forth about 1635, consequent upon a visit of Dutch ships to Bo'ness. These victims, so Wood avers, were not allowed burial in the local churchyard because of an apprehension that infection might spread if the graves were opened. The alleged plague, if it was the same one, must have lingered considerably, as the dates on the two tombstones referred to are much later in period, and the inscriptions, not now decipherable, seem to have read, "Here lyes John D—— who died the 20th Nov. *anno* 1647,"

and "Here lyes Janet Damuhoy who deceased the 20th of Oct. anno 1647." Wood further states that these tombstones are in a field called the Whinny Haugh, south-west from King's Cramond, and refers to a third on the banks of a stream in the eastmost inclosure of Nether Cramond next the sea, while a fourth lies within the north wall of Caroline Park.

The more interesting part of the Green-Ranger's report, however, deals with the *locus* and subsequent history, so far as known, of these gravestones: "The Whinny Haugh referred to is part of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth fairways. The Green-Ranger has been supplied by Colonel Mackay of Whitehouse, an old member of the Society, with the following details regarding an incident relating to an examination of the graves: About the end of 1843, shortly before the birth of Charles Ramsay, later of Barnton, two doctors who were attending his mother, with permission of W. B. Ramsay, at the time Laird of Barnton, had the graves opened and examined. They obtained the assistance of two estate labourers in opening the graves, one of whom was George Philips, mentioned later. These two men at first refused to take on the job, but finally consented after having been generously supplied with whisky and gifts of money. The result was that nothing was found in the grave of John D—, but in the grave of Janet D—, teeth and a piece of woollen cloth were found and re-buried when the graves were filled in. The particulars of this incident were given to me in 1868 by George Philips, a gardener in the employment of John Mackay, at that time the tenant of Whitehouse. George Philips was about sixty years of age in 1868, and had lived all his life at Cramond, where his father had also spent his lifetime."

The Bronze Age Cist

But the story of the seventeenth-century gravestones pales into insignificance in point of antiquity when compared with the Bronze Age grave discovered in 1934, at the north-east side of the present course. The Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland notified the Society in January of that year that an examination had been made of a short cist, uncovered during the course of green alterations at the eleventh hole, and that "he had no difficulty in assigning it to the Bronze Age, and in all likelihood it goes back at least 1000 B.C." He further remarks that it is quite possible that other similar structures may exist on the course. A recumbent stone, with bronze plate and lettering, now marks the spot where it still rests: "Beneath this slab is a Short Cist (Grave) of stone, probably belonging to the early Bronze Age, circa 1800-1500 B.C., discovered 16th January 1934."



THE RHIND STONE



THE BRONZE AGE CIST.

Burns' Punch-Bowl

An interesting fact is mentioned in one of the Burgess bet books where reference is made to an ordinary weekly meeting in November 1803, on which occasion Alexander Cunningham, the Society's jeweller, "to gratify the Company present ordered from his house the Bowl which was the Bard's—Robert Burns, the Scottish Poet, which favour was, with much respect, received by the Company, and in the social spirit of diners they drank to all their friends." This was the famous punch-bowl which raised such a controversy in 1864 between men of note in the Scottish capital and the Trustees of the British Museum. Later an attempt was made to have the bowl transferred to the Edinburgh Burns' Monument collection, but the British Museum Trustees refused to give it up, so that apparently it still remains furth of Scotland. This is no antiquarian treasure in possession of the Society, but it is perhaps worthy of reference as having been exhibited at one of the ordinary weekly meetings in the club-house at Bruntsfield Links in the year 1803.

The Two Jugs

There are two large antique blue-and-white ewers still at Barnton, which occasionally rouse the curiosity of visitors and also perhaps of members themselves. They are certainly antique, but what, if any, history is attached to them is not apparent from the minutes, although we find notice of them in a letter, dated in 1830, naming certain articles belonging to the Society, among which were two jugs—"The Jug"—probably referring to the "big" jug—and "Bisset's Jorum," which no doubt referred to the smaller jug.

"Bearing the Silver Club"

The picture at Barnton entitled "Bearing the Silver Club in 1793" is not mentioned in the minutes or documents of the Society. It is clearly a "plagiarism" of a drawing by David Allan, the "Scottish Hogarth" (1744-1796), who illustrated the works of Burns, Allan Ramsay, and others. This drawing was termed "The Procession of the Silver Club," and the original, executed in 1787, was sometime in the possession of the late Dr. David Laing, librarian of the Signet Library, who died in 1878. The picture by Allan only shows three figures, namely, the Town's officer holding aloft the Silver Club with right hand and staff of office in left, accompanied by two of the Town's drummers. It is intended to illustrate two of the conditions on which the City provided the Silver Club of 1744 (now in possession of the Honourable Company of Golfers), to be played for on Leith Links by golfers from any part of Great Britain or Ireland, namely, that

the City be put to no further expense whatever on account of playing for that club, except to intimate by "Tuck of Drum" through the City the day upon which it shall be annually played for, and to send the Silver Club to Leith upon the morning appointed for the match. The Barnton picture is simply a copy of the three figures in Allan's drawing of 1787, with the addition of a "defender" in the shape of one of the "guid toun's" guardsmen or halberdiers. The first Burgess Silver Club was purchased by the members of the Society in 1815, so that the reference to 1793 has no bearing upon Burgess history. David Allan was also the author of a sketch of a golfer in the act of driving a ball on Leith Links (with the Castle of Edinburgh in the far distance as a background), which formed the heading to the membership diploma of the Honourable Company, first issued in October 1783. One of these diplomas, that of John Bruce, 1785, hangs in the smoking-room at Barnton.

The Dryburgh Abbey Chair

In the hall of the club-house rests a curiously shaped piece of wood cut into the shape of a small seat or chair, which forms an object of curiosity to many visitors. The inscription on the silver shield reads: "This Chair was made from an Elm Tree which grew at the Ford where the Monks crossed from Melrose and stood in Dryburgh Abbey close to Sir Walter Scott's Tomb. Presented by Mr. James Hunter, Edinburgh, to the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, May 1897." On the shield are the words "*Reparabit cornua Phæbe*" ("The Moon will renew her horns"), which is the motto of the Polwarth family, part of whose estates are in Roxburghshire.

Ancient Golf Clubs and Balls

In an oak case in the hall of the club-house are some golfing treasures, particularly old clubs, worthy of notice from an antiquarian point of view, some of which were exhibited at the Exhibition of National History, Art, and Industry, held at Glasgow in 1911, and other exhibitions of a similar nature.

In 1865, Peter Stevenson, philosophical instrument maker, 9 Lothian Street, who joined the Society in 1850 and later held office, received from George Gourlay, golf-ball maker to the Society for many years, a very interesting collection of old feather, leather-covered balls which Mr. Stevenson had mounted upon a stand and glass shade for presentation to the Society, along with a catalogue of the names of the ballmakers and the dates when made. The stand and glass shade have disappeared, unfortunately, so has the catalogue, which would have been doubly interesting to the present generation, but most of the balls are still in the oak case referred to.

The Rhind Stone

Two articles of interest to the present and future members of the Burgess Society were removed (though at different times) from the old club-house at Musselburgh to their present home at Barnton. These are the tablet, or Rhind Stone, built into the eastern outer wall of the present club-house, and the coat-of-arms, afterwards referred to, depicted in stained glass in a window of the present dining-room. This sculptured stone was never at Bruntsfield Golf Tavern, as has been stated, but was carved by John Rhind, A.R.S.A., sculptor, North Pitt Street, Edinburgh (1822-1892), specially for the Musselburgh club-house. At the opening of that club-house on 24th June 1875, a newspaper description of the panel depicts it as a "beautifully executed piece of sculpture, representing in bas-relief a golfing party—two players and their caddies engaged in playing out at one of the holes on Bruntsfield Links, the identity of the green being at once fixed by the Castle seen in the distance. The sculptor has been successful in rendering the attitude of the golfers, as one is carefully balancing his putter behind his ball, previous to playing the like to the other, who, while he lies 'dead,' is looking intently at his companion's play. One of the players shown on the stone is said to represent a Mr. Yule, a sculptor with the late Sir John Steele, an old Bruntsfield player and friend of Mr. Rhind. This stone was held in great veneration by the older caddies at Musselburgh, and when it was being removed to Barnton, some of them followed it as far as the boundary of the burgh, as would mourners to the last resting-place of a dear and honoured friend."

Coat-of-Arms

While we cannot state with any certainty the earliest usage of the Burgess coat-of-arms, we can at least say that the well-known motto of the Society—"Far and Sure"—has been the adopted motto of golfers in general for ages.

Alexander Stewart Logan, advocate (afterwards Sheriff of Forfar (1854-1862)), who joined the Society in 1836, wrote a poem on this subject,¹ in which the Burgess is mentioned :

"Far and Sure! Far and Sure!" 'Twas the cry of our fathers,
 'Twas a cry which their forefathers heard;
 'Tis the cry of their sons when the mustering gathers:
 When we're gone may it still be the word.

Let it guide us in Golf, whether "Burgess" or "Star";
 At the last round let none look demure!
 All Golfers are brothers when *driving is far*,
 When putting is *cannie and sure*.

¹ Vide Clark's *Golf: A Royal and Ancient Game*, p. 218.

“Far and Sure! Far and Sure!” fill the bumper and drain it,
 May our Motto forever endure;
 May time never maim it, nor dishonour stain it;
 Then drink, brothers, drink, “Far and Sure!”

Previous to 1802, however, the motto of the Burgess had been “Long and Sure,” but in that year a change was made to “Far and Sure,” which continues to the present time, and necessarily forms the motto in the recently matriculated coat-of-arms. In the historical *Kay's Portraits* it is mentioned that the insignia of the Burgess Golfing Society was an embroidered star worn on the left breast, depicting two clubs and two (later altered to three) balls, with motto, “Far and Sure.” This motto and insignia probably formed the only coat-of-arms used by the Burgess until the erection of the Musselburgh club-house in 1875. When the full coat-of-arms was adopted is not revealed in the minutes, but it may have been in the Bruntsfield days, as it has, as its basis, the Castle, triple-towered and embattled, of the Edinburgh city arms, with different supporters more suggestive of the game of golf. In any case, a stained-glass reproduction of the full Burgess coat-of-arms by Mr. Ballantyne was inserted immediately above the Rhind Stone in that building, and retrieved at the instance of Captain Chesser after the Burgess left Musselburgh. It is to be seen in the southmost bay window of the present dining-room. A facsimile of this emblem now forms one of the badges of the Society.

Immediately on obtaining the Royal Edict the Society very sensibly decided to matriculate a design of Armorial Bearings in the Lyon Register. The coat-of-arms then issued by the Lord Lyon is as follows :

“*Excerpt of Letters Patent from the Lord Lyon King of Arms in favour of The Royal Burgess Golfing Society of Edinburgh, dated 14th March 1930.*”

“Whereas The Royal Burgess Golfing Society of Edinburgh hath by Petition unto us of date the twenty-fourth day of January last, Represented that the Society was instituted in the year 1735 and was incorporated by Seal of Cause granted by the Right Honourable The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the City of Edinburgh on the second day of July 1800; And Whereas the said Petitioners have Prayed that We would Grant Our Licence and Authority unto them to bear and use such Ensigns Armorial as might be found suitable and according to the Laws of Arms, Know ye therefore that we have Devised and Do by these Presents Assign, Ratify, and Confirm unto the Royal Burgess Golfing Society of Edinburgh the following Ensigns Armorial as depicted upon the margin hereof and matriculated of even date with these Presents in Our Public Register of All

O. A. S. AND SUNDRA.

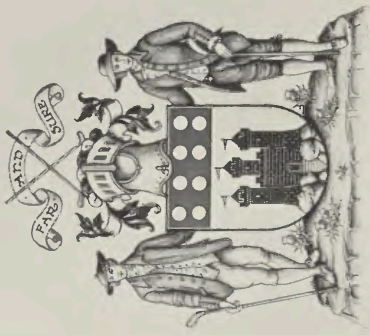
Whom these Presents Do or, Most Concern We
 of Arms, James Grant, Esq; the Hon King
 of Arms and the Society of Edinburgh
 being by their own consent of the twenty
 fourth day of January last, Represented
 that the Society was incorporated by Act of
 1735 and was incorporated by Act of
 1735 and was incorporated by Act of
 1735 and was incorporated by Act of



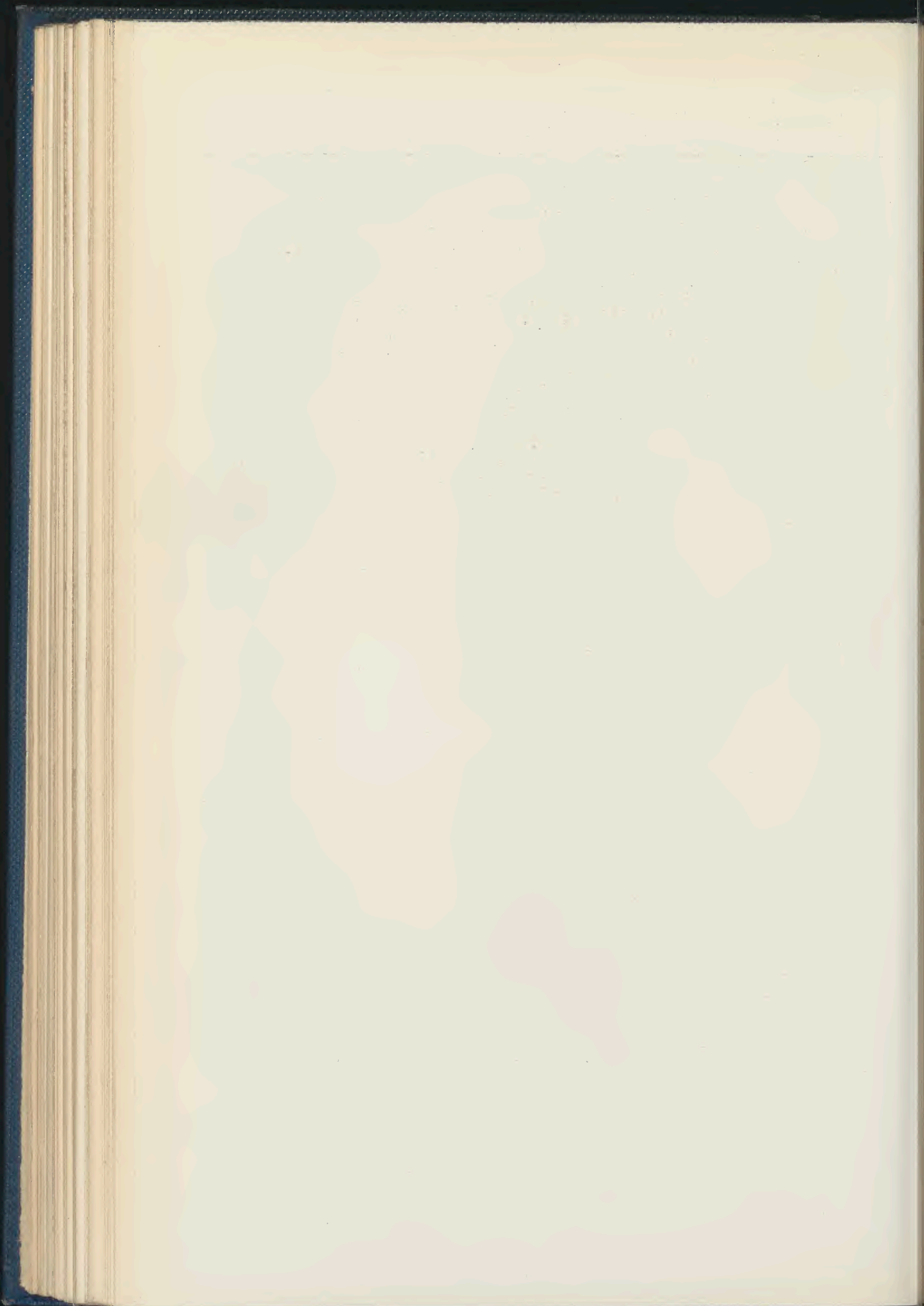
granted by the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, the
 Magistrates and Town Council of the City of Edinburgh on
 the second day of July 1800: And Whereas the said Petitioners
 have Prayed that We would Grant Our Licences & Authority
 unto them to bear and use such Emblems Armorial as might
 be found suitable and according to the laws of Arms, Know Ye
 therefore that We have Devised & Do by these Presents
 Assign, Restit, and Confirm unto the Royal Burghs Golfing
 Society of Edinburgh the following Emblems Armorial as
 depicted upon the margin hereof & notwithstanding of arms
 done with these Presents in Our Public Register of All Arms &
 Bearings in Scotland, viz: Argent, a castle triple towered and
 embattled sable masoned of the first and topped with three
 veses Gules, windows and portullis shur of the last situated
 on a rock proper, on a chief Vert eight pikes four and four
 Above the shield is placed a helmet Giltting their degree with
 a Mantling Sable doubled Argent & on a Wreath of Hair
 lilies is set for Crest two golf clubs proper in saltire, and
 in an Escrol over the same this Motto Per and Sure, & on a
 Compartment below the shield are set for Supporters two
 golfers of the early eighteenth century habited proper
 each holding in his exterior hand a golf club proper: In
 testimony whereof these Presents are subscribed by Us
 the seal of Our Office is affixed hereunto at Edinburgh the
 fourteenth day of March in the twentieth year of the
 Reign of Our Sovereign Lord, George the Fifth, by the Grace
 of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British
 Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith
 Emperor of India, &c. and in the year of Our Lord One
 thousand nine hundred and thirty.



James Grant



BURGESS COAT-OF-ARMS.



Arms and Bearings in Scotland viz. :—Argent, a Castle triple-towered and embattled Sable masoned of the first and topped with three vanes Gules, windows and portcullis shut of the last situated on a rock proper, on a chief Vert eight plates four and four. Above the shield is placed a helmet befitting their degree with a Mantling Sable doubled Argent and on a Wreath of their Liveries is set for Crest two golf clubs proper in saltire, and in an Escrol over the same this Motto 'Far and Sure,' and on a Compartment below the shield are set for Supporters two golfers of the early eighteenth century habited proper each holding in his exterior hand a golf club proper."

APPENDIX II

TROPHIES

The First Silver Club

Captain Simpson proposed in 1815 that a Silver Club be procured for the Society, the expense to be defrayed by subscriptions from the members. This was unanimously agreed to, and a Silver Club of elegant workmanship, made by Captain Simpson himself, who was a goldsmith, and had been a member of the Society since 1789, was produced at the quarterly meeting in January 1816. It gave general satisfaction, and the Secretary was instructed to intimate to the old Captains, and the sons of Captains deceased as representing their fathers, asking them to affix silver balls as nearly as possible in the order of the years in which the respective Captains had presided. This Club is presently known as the first Silver Club of the Society, bears the proper insignia with the appropriate motto, and is hall-marked with the year "1815." The amount subscribed for this now ancient trophy was £30, 14s. 6d., and the original subscription list is still to be seen at Barnton. There are fifty-seven balls attached to the Club, the first one bearing the name of William Rankin, Captain in 1795, 1799, and 1808, who, amongst other good offices to the Society, was mainly instrumental in securing its Seal of Cause in 1800. The second ball bears the name of Captain Simpson, who made the Club, and to whose energies the continued existence of the Society is largely due. He was Captain for the years 1809, 1810, and 1811. The third ball bears the name of John Scott, who was Captain in 1814, and the fourth that of Henry Simpson, Captain in 1815. The fifth ball must have been presented by a son of Francis Braidwood, who joined the Society in 1782 and was Captain in 1794 and 1805, so that the earliest Captain represented on the first Silver Club is the same Francis Braidwood whose name so frequently appears in the contemporary minutes as a leading player and strong supporter of the Society's interests. James Thomson, Captain in 1826, not only presented the usual token of honour, but was the first Captain to have his crest, and also that of the Burgess, engraved on the ball which he affixed to the parent club. The last ball attached to this Club is a specimen of the feather ball order, presented by Captain David Henderson in 1850. In recognition of Ex-Captain Stevenson's liberality in presenting, in 1853, Medals (to be worn by the Treasurer, Secre-

tary, and Chaplain), the Society, in 1854, supplied the silver ball which it is the Captain's prerogative to add to the Silver Club on demitting office. The hand-hammered gutty type first appears under the name of Kenneth Maitland in 1856, and the last of this type on the old club was that presented by William Macgregor in 1874.

The Second Silver Club

The second Silver Club was presented by the Magistrates of Edinburgh at the Annual Dinner, held in the Society's club-house, Musselburgh, on 5th April 1894. The Club is a beautiful specimen of the silversmith's art, weighing 36 ounces, and is modelled from one of Willie Park's favourite drivers. The Club bears the arms of the City of Edinburgh, and an inscription, "Presented by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the City of Edinburgh to the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, 9th January 1894." The new Club may have been a reminder to old Captains, who had failed to affix the recognised insignia of the completion of their term of office, as we find that the earliest ball bears the name of David Cunningham, 1876; the second that of Charles J. Thomson, 1879; the third that of Alexander Gray in 1881; and the fourth that of William Mann, who was Captain from 1868 to 1871. All these are specimens of the old hand-hammered gutta ball. The moulded gutta begins with the ball affixed by George Hay, who was Captain in 1884-1885, and continues until 1892. But the order of arrangement of the balls on the second Club is not exactly chronological, as we find a moulded gutta of 1888 following the newer rubber core type which makes its first appearance with the "Haskell" presented by Captain Chesser in remembrance of his Captaincy in 1901-1902. It is worthy of remark that one of the balls on the second Club (a replica of the old gutta moulding) was affixed by Captain Charles James Kerr in commemoration of the Burgess bazaar, held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, in 1892, to further the Burgess interests at Musselburgh. In 1934 the new Club carried twenty-seven balls, and in 1936 His Majesty King Edward sent a ball in virtue of his Captaincy during 1935. This ball, fashioned in the style of a modern ball of recessed pattern, is of gold, and therefore somewhat appropriately stands out among its fellows as significant of a Royal Captain and coincident with the bicentenary year.

The question of acquisition of silver clubs is an interesting one, but the years in which the oldest clubs came into possession of them does not, in most cases, synchronise with the actual dates of formation of the respective Societies. No doubt the Royal and Ancient and the Glasgow Club were formed in 1754 and 1787 respectively, and these dates coincide with the acquisition

of their silver clubs. The Blackheath silver club of 1766 seems to be the earliest evidence they have of organised membership. The earlier of the two silver clubs in possession of the Burgess Society was only procured in 1815, although the earliest ball on it bears the date 1795, having been appended by an old Captain still in touch with the Society at the later date.

The earliest silver club, presently in the custody of the Honourable Company, bears the date 1744. This was the year in which the "guid toon" of Edinburgh, no doubt at the instigation of several gentlemen of honour who were in the habit of playing on Leith Links, provided a silver club for open competition on these Links. This silver club was in 1744 declared to be always the property of the town, and the winner was to be "Captain of the Golf" for the year in which he was the victor. This state of affairs continued down to 1764, when an Act in favour of the Captains of the Golf was passed by the Town Council forming a close corporation as to playing for the Town's silver club of 1744. It is not clear when this silver club came into actual possession of the Honourable Company, but as late as 12th September 1787, in a tack of the Links of Leith to the "Society of Golfers of Edinburgh," it is stated that the 1744 Club "remains the property of the City."

Council Medals

The Captain's regalia is comprised of four separate medals linked together. The oldest medal has the Captains' names engraved on it, from 1807 down to 1818; the second medal bears no names, but has the name of the Society on the obverse and an engraved view of Bruntsfield Links, with the Castle in the distance on the reverse; the third medal bears the names of the Captains from 1819 to 1876, and the most recent medal shows the Captains' names from 1877 to date.

Up to the year 1818 there is no mention in the minutes of a Captain's medal of any kind, yet the oldest of these medals above noted bears the names of the Captains from the year 1807 onwards. In 1818 it was agreed that the Society provide a "new medal for the Captain against the next annual election." In April 1819 a Committee was appointed to superintend the engraving of the "medal for the Captain," which engraving ultimately took the shape of a beautiful picture of golfers on Bruntsfield Links, having Edinburgh Castle in the distance, reminiscent of the picture in stone by John Rhind, executed in 1875, now in front of the club-house at Barnton. This medal of 1819, which is in beautiful preservation, bears no names, but a full list of the successive Captains from 1807 appears on the other three.

Considerable mystery is attached to the earliest of these medals, as there is no conclusive evidence as to when, or by whom, it



THE GRAY "BOGEY" CHALLENGE TROPHY.

THE CAPTAIN'S MEDAL.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

was presented, or how it was procured. The date 1807 engraved on it clearly points to that being the year in which it became the property of the Society. By the 1807 resolution, a medal, valued three guineas, was to be given yearly by the Club, and the Treasurer for the time apparently ordered *two medals*, both of which were supplied.

The question of what became of these two gold medals is very much left to conjecture, as the minutes for 1807-1808, during which time the dispute referred to above¹ raged, were destroyed. Mr. Braidwood, the winner of the 1807 medal, refused to take it because of the argument as to his score, and a replay was ordered. Although there is no evidence as to the subsequent history of this medal, it is likely that the replay took place, and the winner accordingly would retain the medal as his own property. By this time ex-Treasurer Keddie had become Captain, and, to find a use for the medal still in hand, it would naturally occur to the Committee to adopt it as the "Captains' Medal," which would account for the names engraved thereon commencing with "Captain John Keddie, 1807." Whether the medal now in the Society's possession is the original one played for in 1807, or the one purchased for the purpose of potential duty in 1808, is perhaps a matter of doubt. In any case, it not only forms the nucleus of that splendid trophy called the "Captains' Medal," but would seem to be a tangible and prominent link with one of the most stormy episodes in the Society's history.

The Captain's Medal was "modernised" (whatever that may imply) in 1848, "so as to correspond with the Gold Medal of the Club," and the minutes for 1863 state that on sending it to the jewellers for the purpose of having the names added to date, it was found that "the available space for engraving names on the Captains' Medal" was exhausted, so an addition was made thereto in the form of a cross. This entry must, however, refer to the Gold Medal, as no addition in the form of a cross has been made to the Captains' Medal, whereas two crosses have been added to the Gold Medal.

During the year of his Captaincy (1853), Peter Stevenson, jeweller to the Society, presented three silver medals, which are still doing duty, and are all in a good state of preservation. These are the medals usually worn by the Treasurer, Secretary, and Chaplain on special occasions.

Medals : Competitive

During a period of over thirty years from 1773, golf balls—termed "Prize" or "Premium" balls—were the only trophies of the game played for at the Burgess competitions. In 1790 it was resolved to provide a silver cup from the funds, to be played

¹ See p. 63, *supra*.

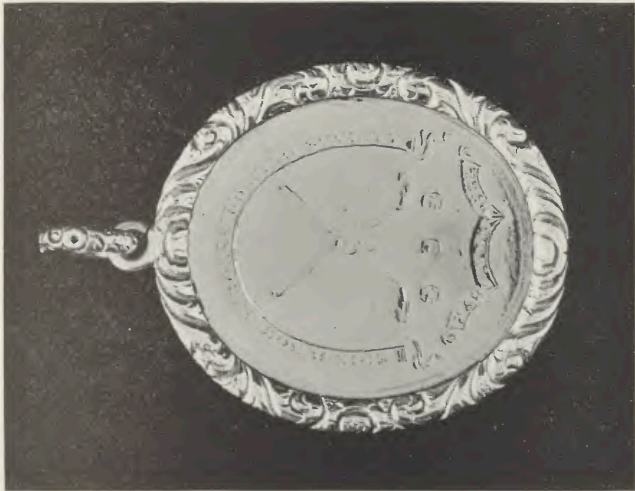
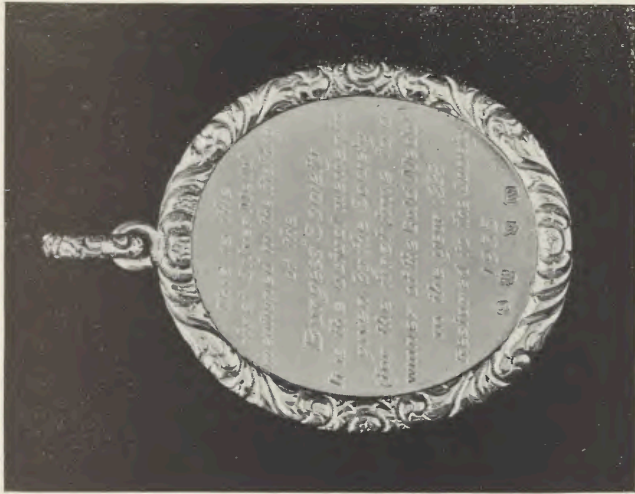
for at the annual competition in April, but the resolution was rescinded in 1791, and the first proposed trophy never took tangible shape, although the conditions of play therefor were included among the rules of 1802.

The next endeavour to introduce a special trophy for competition was attended by even more disastrous results. This was in 1807, when it was agreed that a Gold Medal, previously referred to, be given for annual competition to be won outright. It was to bear on one side the arms and motto of the Club, and on the other the name of the winner, the date when, and number of strokes by which it was won. Sixteen members competed for this medal, which was won by Francis Braidwood, who refused acceptance owing to his score being questioned, and the medal was ordered to be replayed for; but there is no evidence as to the ultimate winner, the minutes for the period of strife having been intentionally destroyed. After this, until the inception of the present Gold Medal in 1816, "prize" balls continued to be the only trophies.

The Gold Medal of the Society

Scratch prize at the Annual Spring Meeting in April—provided by the Society in 1816 and continued to date.

At an Annual General Meeting of the Society held in April 1816, it was agreed that a Gold Medal be provided and played for by the members. Regulations for play were adopted in the following month, and the first competition took place on 1st June 1816, so that, had the medal been played for in 1915, which was prevented by the War, it would have marked the one hundredth year of consecutive competition. Originally the winner of this medal received no tangible keepsake of his skill beyond the temporary custody of the medal itself, but in 1828 it was decided that he should receive in addition, as his own property, a silver medal upon delivering up the Gold Medal prior to the succeeding competition. This silver medal, the first actual memento given by the Society to the winner of the Gold Medal for the year and the first silver medal mentioned in Burgess history, is now in possession of the Society, having been restored in 1935. Andrew Spalding was the winner of the Gold Medal in this year of 1828, when the first memento was added, and he also was the first winner of the Gold Medal in 1816, and followed his 1828 success by again winning it in 1832. Apparently the medal itself, with the accompanying memento, was the only prize played for on Gold Medal days until 1867, in which year twenty golf balls were added as prizes, which had the effect of bringing out twenty-eight players—nearly double the number of competitors on Gold Medal days hitherto. Since 1867 a beautifully designed gold



THE FIRST SILVER MEDAL.



charm has always been given out of the funds to the winner of the Gold Medal. It may be observed from the original regulations that the winner of the Gold Medal was obliged to wear it suspended by a ribbon round his neck at the annual meeting and on each Saturday meeting of the Society during the year of victory. This obligation seems to have been rigorously enforced for many years, as it may be noticed that A. Spalding, the first winner of the medal, was penalised half a crown for appearing without his medal in 1828; John Ogilvie was fined an equal sum in 1847 for failing to produce his medal when demanded, and Mr. Rhind, in 1853, suffered the like penalty for not wearing the medal. As Mr. Rhind objected to the fine, it may be supposed that the practice was then falling into abeyance.

In 1824 it was decided that the Gold Medallist during the year of his victory be made an office-bearer in Council in addition to the number elected by the ordinary method. John M. Williamson, thrice winner of this premier award, was the last (in 1903) of a long line of Gold Medallists to have enjoyed that privilege.

There is among the "documents" of the Society a receipt (dated 1830) for enlarging the Gold Medal with additional gold-chased border. Since then, as necessity arose for providing space for the winners' names, further additions in the shape of two gold crosses have been made to the Gold Medal, which is now a very handsome trophy. The Gold Medal has always been played for on the home green of the Society.

Winners of the Gold Medal, Spring Competition (Instituted 1816)

From 1816 to 1914 and from 1919 to 1935;
1914 to 1919 (abandoned owing to the War).

Played for on Bruntfield Links from 1816 to 1875.
Played for on Musselburgh Links from 1876 to 1894.
Played for on Barnton Course from 1895 to date.

YEAR	WINNER	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	SCORE
1816	Andrew Spalding	not given	1832	Andrew Spalding	61
1817	James Reid	"	1833	Elphingston P. Junor	61
1818	John Scott	"	1834	John Saunders	64
1819	James Reid	"	1835	Andrew M'Queen	not given
1820	Stewart Scales	59	1836	John Rhind	63
1821	Thomas Junor	not given	1837	John Martin	61
1822	Archibald Duncan	62	1838	John Martin	59
1823	Richard Paterson	60	1839	John Thomson	63
1824	Richard Paterson	not given	1840	John Martin	52
1825	James Reid	58	1841	John Rhind	59
1826	Samuel Aitken	62	1842	John Rhind	60
1827	Samuel Aitken	63	1843	Donald Cameron	61
1828	Andrew Spalding	not given	1844	Donald Cameron	63
1829	John Forbes	67	1845	C. T. Ellis	61
1830	Mungo Smith	59	1846	Donald Cameron	59
1831	Walter Lothian	63	1847	John Ogilvie	60

18 THE ROYAL BURGESS GOLFING SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH

YEAR	WINNER	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	SCORE
1848	C. T. Ellis	62	1889	Oliver Thomson	86
1849	James Kinnear	61	1890	Gregor MacGregor	87
1850	David Henderson	57	1891	Gregor MacGregor	91
1851	George Glennie	not given	1892	J. M. Williamson	84
1852	George Glennie	"	1893	A. M. Ross	78
1853	John Rhind	61	1894	Thos. Aitken	81
1854	John Martin	59	1895	J. M. Williamson	86
1855	John Martin	58	1896	John MacPherson	81
1856	James Williamson	58	1897	A. M. Ross	80
1857	James Williamson	58	1898	Angus Macdonald	85
1858	Peter Lang	64	1899	Josiah Livingston	85
1859	William Stenhouse	59	1900	Josiah Livingston	78
1860	John Williamson	57	1901	Josiah Livingston	82
1861	John Williamson	69	1902	J. E. Gordon	78
1862	Dr. D. Argyll		1903	J. M. Williamson	77
	Robertson	52	1904	G. W. Walker	80
1863	Daniel Smith	65	1905	J. H. MacGregor	77
1864	Dr. D. Argyll		1906	A. G. Archibald	79
	Robertson	64	1907	A. M. Ross	75
1865	Dr. D. Argyll		1908	A. M. Ross	78
	Robertson	60	1909	G. W. Walker	80
1866	Daniel Smith	59	1910	H. Walker Ramage	76
1867	Robert B. Shaw	59	1911	John Paterson	77
1868	Robert B. Shaw	63	1912	J. H. MacGregor	74
1869	James Williamson	59	1913	G. W. Walker	73
1870	William Reid	60	1914	P. M. Ross	75
1871	Walter Snowden	65	1915	<i>Abandoned owing to War</i>	
1872	John Bryson	60	1919	A. G. Archibald	78
1873	George Robb	62	1920	W. B. Torrance	73
1874	Gregor MacGregor	not given	1921	Douglas Currie	74
1875	Gregor MacGregor	58	1922	W. B. Torrance	72
1876	H. B. Ferrier	85	1923	W. B. Torrance	70
1877	A. M. Ross	89	1924	W. B. Torrance	75
1878	A. M. Ross	89	1925	P. M. Ross	75
1879	A. M. Ross	94	1926	R. D. Mathieson	74
1880	A. M. Ross	89	1927	A. Cattanach	77
1881	A. M. Ross	89	1928	W. B. Torrance	77
1882	Thos. Thomson	86	1929	J. F. A. Wood	72
1883	A. M. Ross	81	1930	D. M. Stocks	74
1884	A. M. Ross	86	1931	J. D. G. Keay	77
1885	A. M. Ross	85	1932	J. E. D. Mathieson	74
1886	A. M. Ross	89	1933	Eric C. Hunter	72
1887	T. R. Pinkerton	89	1934	D. M. Stocks	71
1888	Gregor MacGregor	89	1935	W. B. Torrance	73

Autumn Gold Medal—Scratch

This medal appears to have belonged at one time to the Musselburgh New Golf Club, which was amalgamated with the Burgess on 1st February 1873, and must have come into possession of the latter club at that date. In a minute, dated 1875, it is called the "Musselburgh Gold Medal." The earliest date mentioned on this medal is 1869, and it is first noticed in the Burgess minutes in November 1874. Since then it has formed the premier scratch award at the October meeting of the Society. It will be

observed that the late A. Mackenzie Ross won this medal eighteen times—an extraordinary record. The names engraved on the medal are not quite accurate, according to the evidence of the minutes, while the winners from 1878 to 1889, and for the years 1892, 1893, and 1895, have not been engraved at all. Gold bars began to be added in 1913.

Winners of Autumn Gold Medal

From 1869 to 1914 and from 1919 to 1935 ;
1914 to 1919 (abandoned owing to the War).

Played for on Musselburgh Links from 1869 to 1894.
Played for on Barnton Course from 1895 to date.

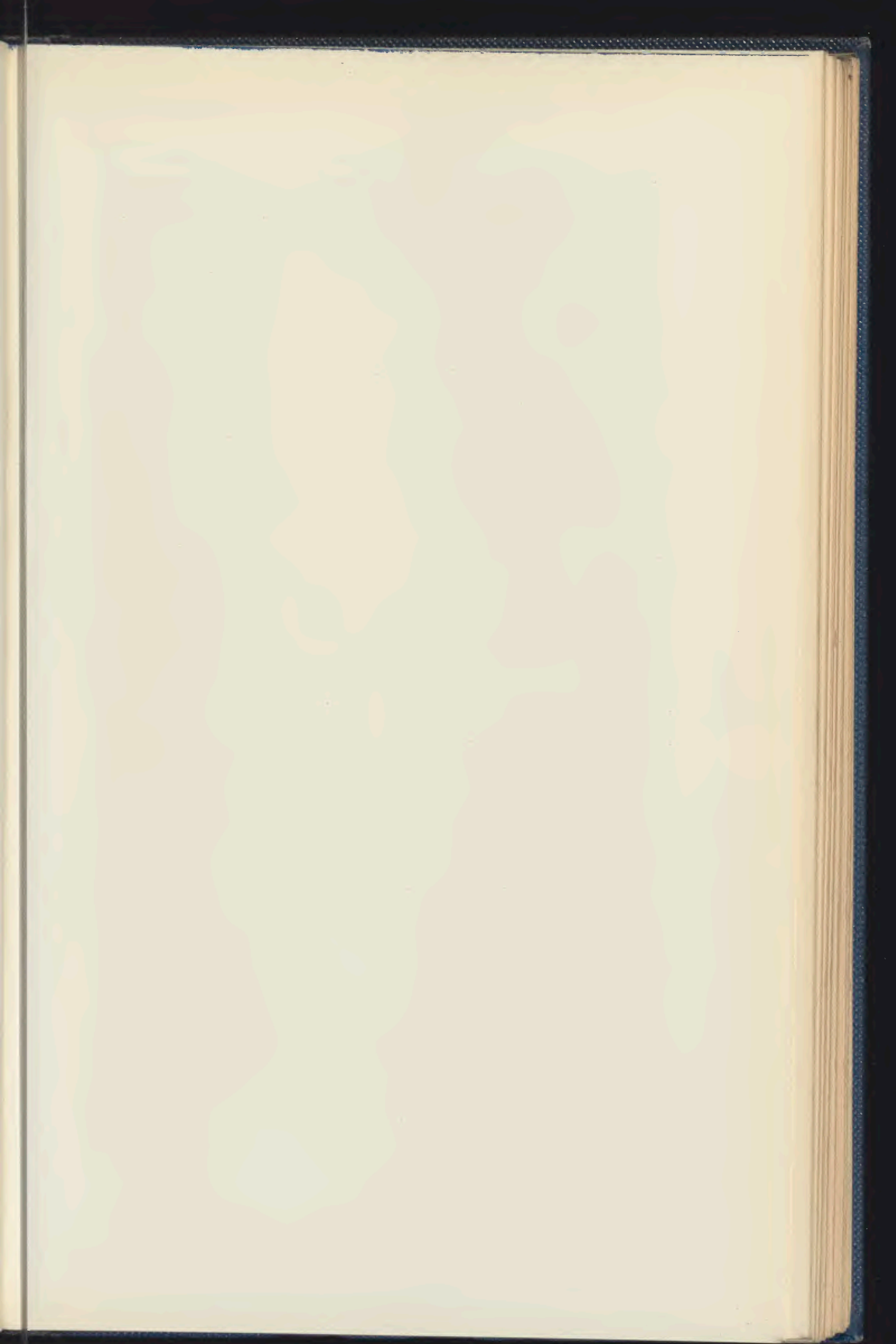
YEAR	WINNER	SCORE	YEAR	WINNER	SCORE
1869	George Lowe	—	1900	A. M. Ross	83
1870	Ed. Anderson	—	1901	H. H. Harley	84
1871	W. M'Gregor	—	1902	Josiah Livingston	78
1872	J. Bryson	—	1903	A. M. Ross	77
1873	M. Thomson	—	1904	A. G. Archibald	79
1874	H. B. Ferrier	83	1905	A. G. Archibald	76
1875	C. J. Thomson	90	1906	A. M. Ross	78
1876	Alex. Gray	90	1907	J. A. Stewart	77
1877	A. M. Ross	93	1908	A. G. Archibald	77
1878	A. M. Ross	84	1909	G. W. Walker	77
1879	A. M. Ross	90	1910	Major H. L. Fleming	75
1880	A. M. Ross	86	1911	J. B. Ballingall	74
1881	A. M. Ross	76	1912	J. H. MacGregor	72
1882	T. R. Pinkerton	81	1913	John A. Stewart	75
1883	A. M. Ross	80	1914	<i>Abandoned owing to War</i>	
1884	A. M. Ross	81	1919	W. B. Torrance	74
1885	A. M. Ross	83	1920	A. G. Archibald	75
1886	A. M. Ross	87	1921	W. B. Torrance	72
1887	T. R. Pinkerton	84	1922	W. B. Torrance	69
1888	A. M. Ross	88	1923	P. C. Smythe	75
1889	A. M. Ross	86	1924	W. B. Torrance	72
1890	A. M. Ross	92	1925	A. Cattnach	76
1891	J. M. Williamson	89	1926	W. B. Torrance	74
1892	A. M. Ross	81	1927	W. B. Torrance	77
1893	J. M. Williamson	80	1928	G. S. Noon	73
1894	Thos. Aitken	85	1929	W. B. Torrance	77
1895	J. M. Williamson	79	1930	Finlay Munro	71
1896	A. M. Ross	not minuted	1931	W. B. Torrance	74
			1932	W. B. Torrance	73
1897	A. M. Ross	79	1933	Dr. J. F. A. Wood	75
1898	A. Macdonald	81	1934	Dr. J. F. A. Wood	75
1899	Josiah Livingston	82	1935	Dr. J. F. A. Wood	73

The Silver Medal (instituted in 1830, but discontinued in 1910)

Competed for at October meetings.
Scratch Award from 1830 to 1857.
Handicap from 1858 to 1910.

In 1829 Captain Horn presented a Silver Medal to be played for in October yearly, as a mark of appreciation of the kindness extended to him during his Captancy. This medal, the prelude to the real Burgess Silver Medal, was played for in October 1829, and won by H. B. Macfarlane. The terms of Captain Horn's gift inferred that it was to remain in the custody of the Society, but that suggestion does not seem to have been acted upon, as in the following April the Society resolved that, in addition to the Autumn Gold Medal, a competition should annually take place in October for a Silver Medal to be given by the Society under the same conditions as those governing the Gold Medal. This Silver Medal was won by Andrew M'Queen in 1830, and the Society continued to contribute a Silver Medal to the October meetings from that date down to the year 1910, when the Council decided to abandon it. The Silver Medal formed a scratch award at the October Meetings from 1830 to 1857, but was changed to handicap from 1858 to 1910, the last year in which it was played for. As these Silver Medals were won outright at each competition, there is no trophy of that nature in possession of the Society. It is interesting to mention, however, that seven of these medals have found their way back to the present home of the Burgess. The oldest of these bears the date 1835, in which year John Martin, five times winner of the Spring Gold Medal and the crack Burgess player of his period, was the winner. It was presented to the Society by his nephew, a member of the Society in 1903. The second oldest is that won in the year of his Captancy by Charles T. Ellis in 1843. That medal was discovered by a well-known R. and A. and Royal Perth golfer, Mr. Charles Anderson, Fettykill House, Leslie, Fife, who generously restored it to the possession of the Society in 1903. Then there is the medal for 1841, won by A. M'Millan and presented by Sir George T. Beatson in 1920; the medal for the year 1849, won by William Boak, a well-known tanner and leather merchant in the city, who joined the Society in 1841; and that of 1870, won by Robert Wallace of the Commercial Bank, both of which were purchased by the Society in 1914 and 1918 respectively. An illustration of another of these Silver Medals is given (Plate XXIX.) in *Golfing Curios*, by Harry B. Wood, which was won by the same William Boak in 1853. The medal won by J. Bryson in 1871 was presented by his niece in 1930. Still another example of this Silver Medal was presented by William Robertson, successor to the late Robert Sawers, jeweller to the Society for many years, as recently as April 1935. This medal was won by the late Sheriff J. H. Craigie in 1902. All these returned medals are now displayed on a shield in the dining-room at Barnton.

Rather a curious incident suggestive of ball-snatching of more recent times happened in October of 1861 in connection with the





THE 'JUBILEE CUP.

Silver Medal of that year. After a tie with Andrew Horn the trophy was won and presented to John Williamson, a fine player and Burgess representative at the St. Andrews tournament of 1858. A protest was, however, lodged by Mr. Horn. It appeared that, at the last hole of the first round in the tie, John Williamson's ball, which had been seen to alight on the putting green, could not be found there. After an ineffectual search, Williamson's caddie, who was no doubt conversant with the ball-snatchers of his day, discovered the ball in the possession of a boy who had carried it off to a house in Leven Street! The caddie brought back the ball, placed it as near the spot it had been taken from as could be judged, and the match proceeded without objection of any kind having been taken. On appeal to the Council, it was decided that a violation of the rules had occurred inasmuch as the ball should have been played "*from the place it was found,*" or treated as a lost ball, and the match was ordered to be replayed. Mr. Williamson, however, declined to replay the tie, and the medal was handed over to Mr. Horn.

Graham Burns Council Medal

A Silver Medal was presented by Mr. Graham Burns on 7th October 1895, for handicap competition amongst the members of Council of the Society. It is played for annually in October, together with a half-crown sweepstake, and the winner's name is engraved on the medal. Originally this medal was played for half-yearly, but that was changed to yearly in 1899.

Gray "Bogey" Challenge Trophy

This trophy was presented by Mr. T. T. Gray, the well-known Burgess and East Lothian player, in February 1898, to be played for half-yearly (now yearly) from scratch (now handicap); winner to receive a gold charm as a memento; trophy to be known as the "Scratch Bogey Competition Challenge Trophy." The centre of the design is a crown piece of the Jubilee year, and the other surrounding coins are Jubilee sixpences, while the pictorial work introduced represents, in the upper portions of the shield, the club-house and Barnton mansion-house, and in the lower portion the Forth Bridge and Cramond Bridge. The medal or shield is so made that the back portion opens, forming either a stand or a place for engraving the names of the winners.

Jubilee Cup

In May 1897 it was agreed to purchase a Jubilee Cup to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee from the funds of the Society, to be played for annually in June, under handicap rules. The winner formerly got a charm, but since 1901 he has choice of the usual club prizes.

Croall Challenge Trophy

Presented in January 1898 by Robert Croall of Craigcrook Castle, to be known as a "Challenge Trophy," and played for under handicap rules, formerly on Queen Victoria's birthday, but altered in 1901 to Victoria Day, the first competition being played on 19th May 1898. A gold charm was formerly presented by the Society to the winner, but since 1901 he is allowed choice of the prizes given by the Club.

Stockbrokers' Cup

This beautiful cup was presented in November 1897 by the members of the Stock Exchange who were also members of the Society. It is played for on New Year's Day, under handicap rules, the winner receiving a gold charm from the Society and his name is engraved on the cup. It was first played for on New Year's Day, 1898.

The Duncan Cup

This handsome silver trophy of elegant design was gifted by the then "father" of the Society, William Duncan, S.S.C., in January 1903, for annual competition amongst the sixteen players having the lowest aggregate score (handicap as at the Summer Meeting) in two out of the Spring, Summer, and Autumn (altered to Victoria Day) Meetings, the final being by match play. The winner, besides receiving a prize from the Club funds, is entitled to have the custody of the cup for a year, though so far the trophy has always been left in the club-house. The coat-of-arms of the Society appears on one side of the trophy, and on the other is the following inscription: "*The Duncan Cup. Presented to the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society by William Duncan, S.S.C., a member since 28th August 1869 to 28th January 1903.*"

The Macdonald Cup

On 20th July 1926 it was suggested that a Monthly Competition—from April to September, the final to be played (by the winners each month) in October—should be held, and on this receiving approval, the Captain, Roderick Macdonald, intimated that he would provide a cup for the event, now known as the "Macdonald Tournament." This cup took the form of a very handsome silver fruit or rose dish.

The Grand Fleet Cup

The Naval Officers' Golf Memento Committee in 1918 presented to the Society the "Grand Fleet Silver Cup," accompanied by a letter expressing the great pleasure and benefit the officers



THE DUNCAN CUP



THE CROALL CHALLENGE TROPHY.

had enjoyed in having the use of the club-house and course during the War period. The cup is played for, under handicap conditions, at the Autumn competition.

The Lady Rosebery Challenge Cup

This cup was presented to the Society by the Countess of Rosebery on 11th July 1931 as a token of appreciation of the privileges extended to her Ladyship in recent years, and is played for under handicap rules at the Spring Meeting of the Society. It was first played for in 1932.

One-armed Golfers' Silver Plaque

A silver plaque was presented to the Burgess by the Society of One-armed Golfers on 28th April 1934, in commemoration of their first championship held on Barnton course in September 1933. This is not a competitive trophy; but its origin is interesting, and may become historical.

APPENDIX III

ANNUAL MATCHES AND RELATIVE TROPHIES

Burgess *versus* Bruntsfield Links Golfing Society

Team Match—no Trophy now applicable to this event.

The first match between the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society and the Bruntsfield Links Golf Club took place at Bruntsfield in 1803. In the minutes of the latter Club, of date 30th October 1802, it is stated that the "Gentlemen Burgess Club of Golfers" had a wish that the two clubs should have a friendly meeting once or twice a year, a suggestion which met with cordial agreement. It was, however, too late in the season to hold the match in 1802, and it appears that the two clubs "met and dined," and presumably played the match on 21st May 1803, although the fact is not actually recorded; nor are we enlightened as to which club was victorious in their first encounter. The company at dinner numbered thirty-eight, and "the evening was spent with great harmony and some fine songs." Curiously, there is no mention of this match or dinner in the Burgess minutes, and nothing further in the nature of an encounter between the clubs is reported during the succeeding fourteen years.

As the outcome of deputations and frequent interchange of courtesies between the clubs, the first of what was then termed a "continued series of matches" took place on 4th June 1818, between teams chosen by the respective captains. Again the victors are not named, although it is recorded that the match was played "with great skill on both sides." At the customary dinner following the event, Captain Duncan of the Burgess, "as head of the senior Club," was in the chair. It is interesting to note a stipulation in the minutes of the Bruntsfield Club to the effect that, in the arrangements for this dinner the most strict economy was to be observed and little, if any, wine introduced. The dinner hour was to be exactly at four, and the bill to be called precisely at eight. The evening was spent "with great urbanity and delight by all," and a resolution was passed that the match should be an annual one, the respective captains to preside alternately at the dinner following upon the match. The hole upon the new ground at the south-east corner of Bruntsfield Links, having been

played for the first time on the day of this match, was called the Union Hole in commemoration of the meeting. The match again took place on 4th June of the following year, and also on 3rd June 1820, when it was played in "6 foursomes and one single," besides one foursome entirely composed of Bruntsfield Club players (who were more numerous than those of the Burgess). The result of the 1819 encounter is not disclosed, but the Burgess won the 1820 match by "5 matches to 2." No further matches appear to have been played until 1854.

In September of 1853 the Bruntsfield Club proposed that a medal be bought at the joint expense of the two Societies to be competed for annually, which proposal was enthusiastically supported by the Burgess Society as "tending to maintain and cultivate the good feeling existing between them, and to institute a friendly rivalry in the game of Golf." It was accordingly agreed to provide, jointly, a medal or trophy for annual competition between the two clubs, and regulations governing the match were adopted in November 1853. In February 1854 a design for the trophy was approved of, namely, a "circular stand or pedestal of ebony with three golf clubs rising from it in triangle, which support a silver golf ball as a snuff-box, a medal with an appropriate inscription to be inserted in the base." The first match for the joint trophy was played on the home green at Bruntsfield Links on 11th March 1854, when the Burgess Society proved victorious by thirteen strokes. This was the forerunner of a long series of annual matches fought with remarkable keenness and skill on both sides. During the earlier years the matches were mostly played on Bruntsfield, with an occasional visit to Musselburgh, Leith Links, Gullane, and North Berwick. From 1875 until the *interregnum* between 1879 and 1886, when no match took place, the annual venue was Musselburgh, which was then the home green of both Societies. In 1872, for the first time, the match was decided by holes instead of by strokes as formerly. Each Burgess player selected for this encounter was furnished by the Society with two new golf balls for the occasion.

In 1880 the Bruntsfield Links Club intimated to the Burgess their resolution to give up playing matches in future with other clubs, but making an exception in favour of the Burgess, provided the Society agreed that the contest "this year (which did not take place) will decide in whose hands the Challenge Trophy shall remain." The Burgess replied that they could not see their way to depart from the original conditions of the match, and nothing further took place until 1886, when the Bruntsfield Club offered to renew the match for the trophy then held by the Burgess Society, which challenge was accepted. This encounter (which was won by the Bruntsfield Club by a margin of nineteen holes) took

place at North Berwick "for the old trophy which has been held by the Burgess Society for several years owing to the match not having taken place," and was followed by a match at Gullane in 1887, when the Burgess won by the big margin of fifty-seven holes. The contest was not again renewed until 1902, when a centenary match was played over Barnton (the Burgess winning by thirty-seven holes), and continued yearly up to 1915, at which date each Society claimed nineteen victories, so that honours were then even. In minuting the result of the 1902 match, it is stated that "the first club match between the Societies was played exactly a century ago, and in 1887 when the last contest for the trophy instituted in 1854 took place at Gullane, it was won outright by the Burgess." There is nothing in the minutes to support this contention, and, so far as the minute book discloses, the original conditions of the match have never been altered. There may have been a verbal understanding between the Societies before the match at Gullane in 1887 (and not minuted), but it is more likely that the Burgess, fifteen years afterwards, seeing they had held undisputed possession of the trophy for that period, considered they were entitled to look upon it as won outright. Subsequent to the War these contests were renewed, and are now an annual fixture, but no trophy has been played for since 1902. It is interesting to note that in this year, Edward Bruce, Captain of the Bruntsfield Club, was made an Honorary Member of the Burgess, while J. W. Chesser, Captain of the Burgess, received a like compliment from the Bruntsfield Club. The old trophy is still in the possession of the Burgess Society. The new trophy, which is a replica of the original one of 1854, is played for yearly by the Councils of these Societies.

Burgess versus Bruntsfield Links Golfing Society
Council Match for the Mackie-Carmichael Challenge Trophy

In June 1901 a letter was received from the Bruntsfield Links Golfing Society's Secretary proposing a match between the *Councils* of these Societies, and the match was played over Bruntsfield course on 24th June of that year, the Bruntsfield Society's Council winning by four holes. No further match appears to have taken place between these Councils until June 1905, at Davidsons Mains, when the Bruntsfield Council were again victorious. From 1905 the event became an annual one. In February 1907 a Challenge Trophy was presented by Captain Richard Mackie of the Burgess and Captain Thomas Carmichael of the Bruntsfield Society (hence the name of the Trophy) for competition at this annual match. The Trophy, which was first played for at Barnton on 13th June 1907, is a replica of the famous old joint trophy (purchased in 1854 and presently in possession



THE PURVES-YOUNG TROPHY: BURGESS *v.* ROYAL MUSSELBURGH.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

of the Burgess Society) which was so often played for by the Club teams of these Societies.

Burgess *versus* Royal Musselburgh Golf Club

Purves-Young Challenge Cup

Through the exertions of Captain Thomson of the Burgess, a friendly match with the Royal Musselburgh Club was arranged in June 1879, and the first contest between these two clubs took place at Musselburgh on 24th July of that year. Two rounds of the green were played by eleven men a side, and the Musselburgh Club won by eleven holes. Matches between these clubs also took place in 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1891, and 1899.

In January 1900 a handsome Cup was presented by Captain Purves of the Burgess and Captain Young of the Royal Musselburgh (hence the name of the Trophy), to be played for annually by these clubs on their home green alternately, teams to consist of not more than twenty and not less than twelve players a side. Originally the match was played by singles in the forenoon and foursomes in the afternoon, as stipulated in the Deed of Gift, but in March 1911 it was decided that henceforth one round of eighteen holes, instead of thirty-six holes, should be played in singles. In December 1912, however, a letter was received from the Royal Musselburgh Club stating that their Council had resolved that the terms of the Deed of Gift of the Purves-Young Cup should be rigidly adhered to. The Burgess Council agreed, and the match was played according to the terms of the Deed of Gift for the years 1913 and 1914. The match was renewed in 1919, after the War, but singles only have been played since then. If not competed for during three consecutive years the Cup is to become the absolute property of the Club challenging and willing to play. The first match for the Cup was played over Barnton in June 1900.

Burgess *versus* Glasgow Golf Club

(No Trophy applicable to this Match)

As the result of a friendly proposal on the part of The Glasgow Golf Club, a match was arranged with that Club, which took place at Musselburgh on 30th July 1879, twelve men a side, when the Burgess won by twenty-eight holes. After play, the visitors were entertained in the Burgess club-house, and "a very pleasant hour was spent enlivened by speeches and songs." Only three further matches between these clubs have been played, namely, in 1880, 1881, and 1900. The Councils of the two clubs, however, have played annually for the Mackie-Service Cup as from 1905.

Burgess Council *versus* Glasgow Golf Club Council*Mackie-Service Challenge Cup*

Before the Council matches originated, inter-club matches were contested between the Burgess and the Glasgow clubs, but these fell through owing to the difficulty of getting up representative teams. To keep up their long connection, it was thought advisable that the Councils of these two ancient clubs should have an annual match, and in March 1905 the Burgess Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Glasgow Club on the subject. The outcome of these negotiations was that two matches were played, the one in May and the other in September of 1905. On the latter occasion a very handsome Silver Bowl was offered for competition by the respective Captains—Provost Sir Richard Mackie and Edward Service of Glasgow—to be known as the “Mackie-Service Challenge Cup.” Briefly, the conditions made by the donors are that the office-bearers should play an annual match in foursomes, and reckon matches, half-matches, and quarter-matches in settling the destination of the trophy for the succeeding year. This method keeps the game going to the eighteenth green in each match. Presented on 30th September 1905, the trophy was first played for on 26th May 1906 at Barnton.

Burgess *versus* King James VI. Golf Club, Perth

(No Trophy applicable to this event)

On 26th June 1862 a challenge was received by the Burgess Society from the King James VI. Golf Club of Perth, to play a match at St. Andrews on 6th September of that year. The match took place there on the latter date when the Burgess won by the narrow majority of two holes—ten men a side. In the *History of the Perth Club*, William Caw, writing in 1912, says: “On 6th September 1862 there was initiated at St. Andrews that long and pleasant intercourse with the venerable Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society which continues to-day, possibly the most enjoyable function in the Club’s calendar. The King James VI. Club has good cause to congratulate itself on the aggregate results of its encounters with such redoubtable opponents. So highly indeed was the prowess of its members appreciated that the King James VI. Club was invited by the Burgess Society to play the first club match on the opening of their fine course at Barnton in November 1895. The Perth men worthily maintained the good name of the Inch and returned home in high feather, proud winners by ten holes. It is needless to add that this presumption had to be expiated in a humble and contrite manner many a time in later years.” The second match between these clubs was played at

Bruntsfield Links in 1865, when the Perth Club reversed their defeat of 1862, winning by fifteen holes. The next match took place on Old Leven Green in 1878, when the Perth Club proved victorious by six holes. Two further matches were played at Leven in 1888 and 1894 respectively, both of which were won by the King James VI. Club. Thereafter yearly games were played at Perth and Barnton alternately until the War, after which they were renewed.

Burgess *versus* Murrayfield Golf Club

(No Trophy is attached to this Match)

A twenty-five-a-side match with the Murrayfield Golf Club originated on 14th July 1920 and is played annually on alternate home greens.

Burgess *versus* Mortonhall Golf Club

(No Trophy was attached to this Match)

One hundred-a-side matches played only in the years 1901 and 1902.

A match of a quite unique nature was arranged in 1901 between the Burgess Society and the Mortonhall Golf Club, on the initiative of the latter. The conditions were that each Club should be represented by no fewer than a hundred players, fifty couples to play at Barnton, and the like number at Mortonhall. The annals of golf contain no record of a match of such gigantic proportions, and the event caused considerable stir throughout the golfing world and among Edinburgh golfers in particular. The members of both clubs entered into the engagement with great zest, and, with very few exceptions, all those chosen to play in the historic event came forward. On 25th July 1901 "this memorable contest was formally opened at Barnton, where Captain Chesser of the Burgess drove off against Captain Whyte Smith of Mortonhall, and intimation having been conveyed by telephone to Mortonhall that play had begun, the match was soon in full swing on both courses." The Burgess representatives who played at Barnton succeeded in securing a transient victory by seven holes; but Mortonhall course proved disastrous to the majority of the Burgess players, who were defeated there by ninety-two holes, Mortonhall thus winning the match by eighty-five holes. Reckoned by match play, however, Mortonhall only won by nine matches. It was intended that the match should be an annual one, but only two matches have taken place, the second encounter being held on 4th July 1902, when Mortonhall again proved victorious.

APPENDIX IV

INFORMATION from MINUTE BOOKS, etc., of the TOWN COUNCIL of EDINBURGH relating to Golfing Matters in general and to THE BURGESS GOLFING SOCIETY in particular, 1554 to 1894.

24th Aug. 1554. Act of the Deacon Convener of the four united Trades of Canongate anent differences betwixt the Cordiners of the Canongate and the "Cordiners and Gowf-ball makers of North Leith." (M'Leod's *Report on City Muniments*, vol. vii. p. 17, in City Chambers.)

Note.—There is no heading to this document which is only an Extract apparently from one of the missing Books of the Canongate Cordiners, and while there is a date, 24th August 1554, on the back, it is not quite certain that this is the correct date of the Act itself. This document is interesting for this reason. Among the "Cordiners and gowf-ball makers of North Leith" named are John Patersone and Walter Patersone. Now, over a hundred years later, we have the Duke of York (afterwards James II. or VII. of Scotland) playing a great match at Leith with, as partner, "John Patersone, a shoemaker." This last-mentioned Patersone was almost certainly a descendant of a long line of ballmakers; but the fact has never been appreciated that not only was he a shoemaker, but also a ballmaker. Consequently, instead of the curious fact that the best player available at the opportune moment of the historic match was a shoemaker, the truth is that the Duke secured probably the best local golfer on his own green as a partner—a very different story. The renowned Tom Morris could have been described as a ballmaker in his early years. Sir Daniel Wilson, who had examined the Titles, in his *Memorials of Edinburgh* (1891), p. 111, casts grave doubts on the authenticity of the story of "The Golfers' Land" in the Canongate.

7th March 1684. Act for Tack of Leith Links in favour of John Patersone, Captain, Lieutenant to ye Collonells' Company of the Militia Regiment of this City, for 300 merks annually (first 3 years rent free); "Reserving always the use of the said Links for the citizens and others his Majestyes leidges resorting to this Cittie and suburbs thereof ther recreatione at gouff, archarie or other sport or mustering of soldiers and ye train bands as formerly," and the Magistrates can make what use they like of the Links in case of foreign invasion or internecine war. (Vol. xxx. p. 299.)

29th Sept. 1686. Act to grant to John Patersone, Merchant present Servant of the Good Town and Tacksman of the Links of Leith, a dwelling house lately built by him upon the South

West end of said Links ; but he is not to encroach on the road leading from Leith to the Thorn Tree (mentioned in Mathison's poem "The Goff"), which is at the end of the highway leading to the Abbey of Holyrood House. To be holden of the Magistrates for payment of a yearly feu duty of five merks Scots, or "ane sett of Clubs yearly for the Lord Provost for the tyme being his use." This Thorn Tree is perpetuated by a street in that vicinity at the present day known as Thorntree Street. (Vol. xxxii. p. 36.)

25th Dec. 1695. Act by Town Council to Tacksman of Bruntsfield Links, agreeing that he should have liberty to make choice of "ane aiker" of any part of the Links for a quarry where no other person shall get liberty to dig, "the said aiker always being at ane distance from the place where the neighbours play at Goulf." (Vol. xxxv. p. 225.)

15th May 1701. At the riding of the Marches it was found that the Tacksman of the Links had digged quarries near the common roads, which are not filled up, and thereby not only "spoyled the Gouffing" but endangered the passengers contrary to the tenor of the Links."

14th June 1716. Feu by Magistrates to James Brownhill, wright and burges, of a quarter of an acre of waste land part of Bruntsfield Links opposite Wright's Houses, on which he built a tavern or public house called "Golfhall" in 1717. (*Edin. P.R.S.*, vol. xc. p. 236.)

10th Sepr. 1718. Town Council offer James Brownhill a feu of an extra piece of the Bruntsfield Links next to Valleyfield, under condition that he should level up the quarry on the left hand and immediately south of the *first golf hole*. (Vol. xlvi. p. 32.)

15th April 1719. Feu by the Town Council to James Nimmo, Deacon of the Tailors, of a piece of Bruntsfield Links, situated "be-east the Easter Golf Hole," an area which faces the Links under the name of Meadow Place. (Vol. xlvi. p. 148.)

Note.—In 1723, when letting the Links, the Council reserved the right "to play golf, walk on the Links, and other diversions." An article in *Historical Gossip about Golf and Golfers*, published in 1863, states that, in 1752, Robert Brown, tailor in Edinburgh, petitioned the City for some acres of the Links, which petition was challenged on the ground that this was "an invasion of the rights of the Citizens," and the point was said to have been litigated in the Court of Session. The true facts are that James Fyfe, also a tailor, acting for Brown, then Deacon of the Tailor Craft, got a cheap feu of the area afterwards called Brown's Acres, and eventually named Viewpark, near the well-known "Tumblers' Hollow" at the west end of the Links, while George Warrender, Laird of Bruntsfield House, acquired the rough, whinny ground to southward, near his own gate. At that time these were the secluded portions of the Links, and fear was entertained by the citizens that they were being deprived of these retired places "which the playing at Golf hath rendered absolutely necessary as the only places of safety to retire to when the Golfing Green is full of Golfers."

1st Nov. 1723. Treasurer reported that George Finwick, Brewer in Leith, as having right to the houses, yeard, etc., on the south side of the Leith Links feued to the deceased John Patersone has "caused deliver a sett of Clubs to him in terms of the Feu right and desired the Councill either to direct him to accept of the said Clubs or to enact the five merks scots, which being considered by the Councill they appointed the Treasurer to accept of the Clubs, and cause deliver them to the late Lord Provost." [Five merks scots were only equal to 5s. 7d. sterling—little wonder the Council selected the sett of Clubs!]

7th March 1744. Copy Regulations of Play for the Silver Club given, for open competition, by the Magistrates of Edinburgh in 1744, and now in the custody of The Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers at Muirfield. (Vol. lxiv. p. 207.)

It being represented in Council that several gentlemen of Honour, Skilful in the ancient and healthfull exercise of the Golf, had from time to time applied to seaverall of the members of the [Town] Council for a Silver Club to be annually played for on the Links of Leith, at such time, and upon such conditions as the Magistrates and Council should think proper; And it being reported that the gentlemen golfers had drawn up a scroll, at the desire of the Magistratts, of such articles and conditions as to them seemed most expedient as proper Regulations to be observed by the gentlemen who should yearly offer to play for the said Silver Club which were produced and read in Councill the tenor whereof follows:

1. As many Noblemen or gentlemen or other golfers from any part of Great Britain or Ireland as shall book themselves eight days before, or upon any of the lawfull days of the week immediately preceeding the day appointed by the Magistrates and Councill for the Annual Match, shall have the priveledge of playing for the said Club, each signer paying five shillings sterling at signing in a book to be provided for that purpose, which is to ly in Mrs. Clephen's House in Leith, or such other house as afterwards the subscribers shall appoint from year to year; and the Regulations approved of by the Magistrates and Councill shall be recorded at the beginning of said book.

2. On the morning before playing small bits of paper marked with the figures 1, 2, 3, &c., according to the number of players shall be put into a bonnet, and drawn by the signers, and every couple shall be matched according to the figures by them drawn, beginning with number 1, 2, and so on; but if there shall be a great number of subscribers they shall be matched in threes; and after the parties are thus matched, in case there be an odd number, the gentleman who draws it shall play along with the last set.

3. After the figures are drawn, the set or match beginning with

No. 1, &c., shall go out first with a clerk to mark down every stroke each of them shall take to every hole, then, by the time they are at the Sawmill Hole, the second set, beginning with Nos. 3 & 4 according as the match shall be made shall strike off; and so all the rest in the same order, each set having a clerk; and when the match is ended, a scrutiny of the whole clerks books or jottings is to be made, and the player who shall appear to have won the greatest number of Holes shall be declared to be the winner of the match; And if there shall be two, three, or more that are equal then these two or three, &c., must play a round themselves in the order of their figures, before they go off the ground, to determine the match.

4. The Crowns given in are solely to be at the disposall of the victor.

5. Every victor is to append a gold or silver peice as he pleases, to the Club, for the year he wins.

6. That every victor shall, at the receiving the Club, give sufficient caution to the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh for Fifty pounds Sterling for delivering back the Club to their hands one month before it is to be played for again.

7. That the Club is declared to be allways the Property of the Good Town.

8. That if any dispute shall happen betwixt any of the parties the same shall be determined by the other subscribers not concerned in the debate.

9. That the victor shall be called *Captain of the Golf*, and all disputes touching the Golf amongst Golfers shall be determined by the Captain, and any two or three of the subscribers he shall call to his assistance, and that the Captain shall be intituled next year to the first ticket without drawing.

10. That no coaches, chaises, or other wheel machines, or people on horse back, are to be allowed to go through the Links, but by the high roads, when the match for the Silver Club is a playing, or at any other time, and that the said Captain shall from year to year have the care and inspection of the Links, and shall be at liberty to complain to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of any encroachments made upon them by high roads or otherwise.

11. The subscribers shall have power, if the day appointed for the match shall be improper for playing it, to adjourn to another day, upon which it is fit for playing, the match shall proceed.

Lastly. It is declared that upon no pretence whatsoever the City of Edinburgh shall be put to any sort of expence upon account of playing for the said Club annually, except to intimate by Tuck of Drum, through the City the day upon which it shall be annually played for, such time before the match as the Magistrates and Council shall think proper, and to send the Silver Club to Leith upon the morning appointed for the match.

Which Regulations having been considered by the Magistrates and Council, they with the extraordinary Deacons, approved thereof with and under this express condition that nothing contained in the above Regulations shall in any sort prejudge the Magistracy and Council to dispose in few or otherwise of all or any part of the Links of Leith as they shall think proper, and they hereby authorise the Treasurer to cause make a Silver Club not exceeding the value of Fifteen pounds sterling to be played for annually upon the above conditions: With power to the Captain of the Golf, and any two of the subscribers to make such orders for regulating the manner of playing from time to time as they shall think proper, and do hereby appoint the first Munday of Aprile yearly as the day for playing the Annual Match for the Silver Club.
(Signed) JOHN COUTTS, Provost.

Note.—Kerr, in his book on East Lothian Golf, gives these Regulations on pages 43 and 44, excepting Articles 2, 3, 8, and part of 9, 10, and 11. His copy must have been taken from a garbled Excerpt from the Town Council Records. The competition was decided by *holes* not *strokes*, as Kerr observes. These Regulations of 1744 might be termed the “Magna Charta” for open competitions in Golf.

11th January 1764. Act in favour of the Captain of the Golf and Companies, with power to them to make Regulations, &c., as therein mentioned. (Vol. lxxix. p. 203.)

Note.—This was an Act instituting a “close corporation” of those entrants eligible to play for the 1744 Silver Club, and is partly quoted in Kerr’s book, p. 49.

4th March 1767. Memorial of William St. Clair of Roseline, present Captain of the Golf and his Council in name and behalf of the other Gentlemen Golfers, pointing out that the “Company of Golfers are at present extremely Incomoded and ill put up for a Golfing House where they change their cloathes and meet and dine and where their Clubs and Boxes are dispositate and it would tend greatly to their convenience and to the encouragement of this ancient and laudable exercise if a proper house should be built on the verge of the Links,” etc. Feu of 3 roods signed 22nd April 1767. (Vols. lxxxii. and lxxxiii. pp. 356 and 32).

12th Sept. 1787. Act granting a Tack of the Links of Leith to the Society of Golfers of Edinburgh. Recites that “In the year 1744 you appointed a Silver Golf Club to be played for annually which was to be given to the winner who was obliged to give security to redeliver it to the community, in order that it might be played for the year ensuing. This Club remains the property of the City and is now ornamented with a great number of Silver Balls affixed thereto at the expense of the Society or Winners.” The Council agreed to let the Links to the Society, at a yearly rent of £37, 14s. 6d. (Vol. cx. p. 113.)

12th *Jany.* 1791. Meml. for Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society to The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh. Sheweth [here are narrated reasons for the continuation of the exercise of golf which was threatened by the fact that] "an application has been made to your honours by the Trustees of the Turnpike Roads for a grant of that piece of ground fronting the Houses at the head of Bruntsfield Links, running southward to Borrowmuir head which if your Honours grant will deprive the Memorialists and the Inhabitants at large of the only spot about the City where this diversion can be taken and which the Memorialists have ever been taught to believe was held sacred to this amusement. That your Memorialists look up to your Honours at all times as guardians of their privileges in full hopes you will in the present case from the above considerations, reject the application of the Trustees, more especially as it is evident that from the late additional duty upon the Tolls round this City, they have funds sufficient for purchasing the houses and grounds to the west of the present road, which would answer every purpose better than that they wish for ; and which in place of depriving some thousands of the respectable Burgesses of their favourite amusement, and their posterity in future so conjunctive to their health, it would only affect a few individuals. It is therefore hoped that upon considering what is before stated your Honours will refuse the Petition of the Trustees and continue the privileges of your Petitioners and the Inhabitants at large, as they have hitherto enjoyed them." (Signed) Wm. Hall, Presses for ye Club consisting of 60 Members—Of which Report the Council unanimously approved. (Vol. cxvii. p. 44.)

12th *Jany.* 1791. Report on Memorial for Parliamentary Trustees of the Wright's Houses district of High Roads and also Counter Memorial of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society. The Town Council refuse their concurrence "that however willing they may be to oblige the Trustees for the High Roads, that on account of the health of the Inhabitants, the Links so near the City ought to be preserved."

23rd *March* 1796. Act allowing the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society to level part of Bruntsfield Links, on a remit under the "Petition of William Ranken, Taylor and Presses of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society for himself and in name of said Society (known under the name of the Edinburgh Burgess Society) consisting of a very considerable part of the Inhabitants who are Burgesses of the Good Town, and have practised the Game of Golf upon what remains of the common muir now known by the name of Bruntsfield Links." The Town Council granted the petition and authorised the City Chamberlain to pay Ten guineas towards the expense of the work in addition to a supply of the necessary tools by the City's Overseer of Works. (Vol. cxxv. p. 275.)

3rd August 1796. Petition by the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society to the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh asking for further pecuniary assistance towards the improvement of the Links "thus bringing forward many acres of waste and useless ground to be the most verdant and richest pasture in the country, affording a comfortable retreat for the valetudinary and for exercise and health to the Inhabitants at large."

A further sum of 15 guineas was granted. (Vol. cxxvi. p. 20.)

Octr. 1798. Letter dated 26th October 1798 from Walter Scott (at this time twenty-seven years of age), Secretary of the Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoons to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh :

Note.—The original letter from Sir Walter Scott is preserved among the City Muniments, and was published for the first time in Dr. Moir Bryce's *Burgh Muir of Edinburgh* (1919), p. 250.

17th April 1799. Report from Old Dean of Guild, submits propriety of immediately levelling the whole of Bruntsfield Links east from Wright's Houses, when there would be a space of ground equal to the manouvers of a thousand men or more. Agreed—the City to contribute fifty guineas. (Vol. cxxx. p. 398.)

1800. Petition of John Gray, W.S., Captain of the Edinburgh Company of Golfers, praying the Council to grant a Seal of Cause constituting them a legal Incorporation or Society under the title of "The Edinburgh Company of Golfers."

2nd April 1800. Act erecting the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society into a legal Incorporation, narrates the Petition of William Ranken His Majesty's Taylor for Scotland, Captain and James Goldie, Mercht. in Edinr., Secretary of the Edinr. Burgess Golfing Society for themselves and in name and behalf of the other members of said Society Humbly sheweth That the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society has existed as a Club or Society for upwards of twenty years and have occasionally got the aid of the Town Council of Edinburgh for preserving Bruntsfield Links in a proper state for their favourite amusement of Golf, for which they have hitherto been, and will always remain gratefull to the Community. The Society has encreased much since its Institution, and new Members are daily admitted. Their funds are also increasing. But not being a legal Society or Body corporate, in order to enable them to manage their funds and regulate their affairs with proper effect, the present application becomes necessary. May it therefore please the Right Honourable the Lord Provost Magistrates and Council to grant a Seal of Cause Constituting and Erecting the said Club or Society and all those who shall hereafter enter with them, into one Body politic and corporate or legal Incorporation or Society under the Name and Title of "The Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society." and as such and by that Name and Title to have a perpetual endurance and

Succession, so as to enable your Petitioners and their Successors in office, for the use and behoof of the said Society, to hold property real and personal and with power with the consent of a majority of the said Society at any General Meetings to be held by said Society to make Bye-laws and Regulations for the Management of the Society and its funds and to be enabled and entitled in name of their Captain and Secretary for the time being, to sue and defend, and to be sued and defended in all or any Courts of Law."

Which Petition and Report having been considered by the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council they agreed that the Prayer thereof shall be granted, and ordered a Seal of Cause to be made out and granted to the Petitioners. (Vol. cxxxiii. p. 5.)

2nd July 1800. Charter of Erection or Seal of Cause to Honble. Edinburgh Company of Golfers signed. (Vol. cxxxiii. p. 201.)

2nd July 1800. Charter of Erection or Seal of Cause to Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society signed. (Vol. cxxxiii. p. 203.)

1st Sept. 1802. Act granting a further Tack of Leith Links to the Honble. Company of Golfers. Tack to be for 19 years from and after Martinmas 1806. (Vol. cxxxvii. p. 215.)

2nd April 1806. Memorial for the "Edinburgh Golfing Society" [The Honourable Company] to the Magistrates of Edinburgh claiming relief from the City to the extent of the sums retained by their Sub-Tacksman and also claiming for damage done to the golfing ground. (Vol. cxlvi. p. 6.)

31st Octr. 1893. Read the following Report by the Lord Provost's Committee :

Edinburgh, *18th October* 1893.—At a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Lord Provost's Committee on application by the Burgess Golfing Society for a new Silver Golf Club—Present : Bailie Dunlop, Councillors Colston and James Robertson.—The Sub-Committee beg to recommend that a new Silver Golf Club and suitable Box be presented to the Club.

(Signed.) JOHN DUNLOP, B.C. (Year 1892-1893, iii. p. 687).

17th April 1894. Read following Report by the Lord Provost's Committee :—

Edinburgh, *11th April* 1894.—At a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Lord Provost's Committee, on remit with powers to present a New Silver Golf Club and suitable Box to the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society. Present : Councillor Colston, Convener ; Bailies Dunlop and Macpherson ; and Councillors James Robertson and Kinloch-Anderson. The Sub-Committee beg to report to the Lord Provost's Committee that, as authorised, they purchased a New Silver Golf Club, which was presented by Bailie Macpherson in name of the Magistrates and Council at the Annual Dinner of the Society held in their Club House, Musselburgh, on the evening of Thursday, 5th instant,

which was suitably acknowledged by Mr. Bryson, Captain, of the Society. (Year 1893-1894, p. 348.)

1st May 1894. There was presented and ordered to be minuted letter from the Hon. Secretary, The Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, with Excerpt from Minute of Meeting of the Society of 4th Apl. on the subject of the gift of the Silver Club by the Corporation. [Gives excerpt.] (Year 1893-1894, p. 382.)

APPENDIX V

SEAL of CAUSE granted by The Right Hon. The LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and TOWN COUNCIL of the CITY of EDINBURGH, to the EDINBURGH BURGESS GOLFING SOCIETY, dated 2nd July 1800, and Registered in the Books of Council and Session 27th October 1894.

TO ALL AND SUNDRY to whose knowledge these presents shall come, We, The Right Honourable Sir James Stirling, Baronet, Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh ; William Fettes, David Willison, Robert Bow, and Archibald Menzies, Esquires, Bailies ; James Jackson, Esquire, Dean of Guild ; and Thomas Henderson, Esquire, Treasurer ; together with the remanent Council and Deacons of Crafts, ordinary and extraordinary, of the said City, GREETING : WHEREAS a Petition has been presented to us, the said Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, by William Ranken, His Majesty's Taylor for Scotland, Captain, and James Goldie, Merchant in Edinburgh, Secretary, of THE EDINBURGH BURGESS GOLFING SOCIETY, for themselves, and on behalf of the other Members of the said Society, setting forth, That the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society has existed as a Club or Society for Upwards of Twenty years, and had occasionally got the aid of the Town Council of Edinburgh for preserving of Bruntsfield Links in a proper state for their favourite amusement of Golf, for which they have hitherto been, and would always remain, grateful to the community : That the Society had encreased much since its institution, and new Members were daily admitted : their funds were also encreasing, but not being a Legal Society, or Body Corporate, in order to enable them to manage their funds and regulate their affairs with proper effect : Therefore, praying the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council to grant a Seal of Cause, constituting and erecting the said Club or Society, and all others who shall hereafter enter with them, into one Body, Politic and Corporate, or Legal Incorporation, under the name and title of THE EDINBURGH BURGESS GOLFING SOCIETY, and as such, and by that name and title, to have a per-

petual endurance and succession, so as to enable the petitioners, and their successors in office, for the use and behoof of the said Society, to hold property, real or personal, and with power, with consent of a majority of the said Society, at any General Meetings to be held by said Society, to make By-Laws and Regulations for the management of the Society and its funds ; and to be enabled and entitled, in name of their Captain and Secretary, for the time being, to sue, plead, and defend, and to be sued and defended, in all or any Courts of Law, as the said Petition, signed by the said William Ranken, Captain, and James Goldie, Secretary, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the other Members of the said Society bears : AND due consideration having been had by Us of the said Petition and being satisfied that the design of the petitioners is laudable, and that the erecting the said Society into a Body Corporate is both legal and expedient : THEREFORE we, the said Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, in pursuance of the powers vested in us by our ancient Charters of Erection, and other Charters of Confirmation, and sundry Acts of Parliament, and practice in like cases, and of the Act of Council, of date the Second day of April last, appointing a Seal of Cause to be made out, and granted to the petitioners, Do hereby CONSTITUTE, ERECT, and INCORPORATE the petitioners and the other Members of the said Society, and all others who shall hereafter be entered with them, into one Body, Politic and Corporate, or Legal Incorporation or Society, under the name and title of THE EDINBURGH BURGESS GOLFING SOCIETY ; and as such and by that name and title, to have a perpetual endurance and succession, and to be able and capable of acquiring, holding, and conveying property, real or personal ; and in name of their Captain and Secretary, for the time being, of suing, pleading, defending, and answering, and of being sued, impleaded, defended, and answered in all or any Courts of Judicature, and with power, with the consent of a majority of the said Society, at any General Meeting to be held by the said Society, to make By-Laws and Regulations for the management of the Society and its funds, and other necessary ends and purposes, with this restriction, that any By-Laws or Regulations to be adopted by the said Society shall only be effectual upon receiving the sanction of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of this City for the time being : IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF these presents, being written on stamped vellum by Thomas Bruce, Servitor to the principal City Clerks of Edinburgh, are subscribed by the said Lord Provost on this and the two preceding pages, and this last page by the said Bailies, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer ; as also by Mr. John Dundas, one of the conjunct principal Town Clerks, in name and at desire of the remanent Members present in Council, at Edinburgh, the Second day of July in the year Eighteen hundred, before these witnesses, William

Forbes and Alexander Callender, Writers in Edinburgh; and, in further testimony, the Seal of the said City is hereto appended.

JAMES STIRLING, *Provost.*
WM. FETTES, *B.*
DAV. WILLISON, *B.*
ROBERT BOW, *B.*
ARCHD. MENZIES, *B.*
JAMES JACKSON, *D.G.*
THOS. HENDERSON, *Tr.*
JNO. DUNDAS, *Con. Clerk.*

WILL. FORBES, *Witness.*

ALEX. CALLENDER, *Witness.*

L. S.

APPENDIX VI

LIST of DOCUMENTS and BOOKS preserved in the repositories of the EDINBURGH BURGESS GOLFING SOCIETY at BARNTON as in the year 1914, dating from 1752 to 1896. (Later papers are in the custody of the Secretary.)

1752. Copy Charter by Town Council of Edinburgh in favour of George Warrender of Bruntsfield, of small piece of ground at Bruntsfield—declares that the feuing of same would "in no degree be hurtfull to the exercise and diversion of the Golf"—paying two bolls of barley for each Scots acre.

1773. Minute-Books of Society, 10 in number, commencing 8th April 1773, and continued down to date, with the exception of occasional blanks for short periods.

1792-1876. Rolls of Members of the Society dating from 1792 to 1876, with the exception of certain years for which no Rolls were found.

1799. Match or Bet-Books of the Society (9 in number) dating from 1799 to 1871.

1808. Account for £1, 17s. 6d. for copying the minutes from 5th July 1800 to 25th July 1807. These minutes must have been in draft, and the completed minutes are said to have been delivered to John Murray, W.S., on 20th July 1808, on a signed requisition by John Mactavish, temporary Secretary. This was the period (1807-1808) of the split in the Society over the first Gold Medal. John Murray was Secretary of the Society proper at this time. These minutes, as already stated, were destroyed in 1810.

Golf Ball Accounts

1808. Wm. Gourlay's account for golf balls—no number stated. £1, 13s. in year 1808.

1810. George Robertson, ballmaker, St. Andrews, 16 dozen cost £9, 12s. in year 1810, *i.e.* 1s. each.

1811. Receipt by D. Denholm, club maker and officer to the Burgess Club, for 6 dozen golf balls at 12s. per dozen.

1823. Wm. Gourlay, Bruntsfield Links; accounts dated 1823 for 18 balls at 1s. 8d. each, 24 at 1s. 8d. and (in 1824) 3 dozen at 1s. 9d. each.

1870. Receipt by Douglas M'Ewan, Bruntsfield Links, for

5 dozen golf balls at 12s. per dozen, and for making the holes on the Links from April 1869 to April 1870, £1, 1s.

1877. Receipt by Alex. Patrick, golf club and ball maker, Leven, for 6 dozen golf balls, best quality, at 10s. 6d. per dozen.

Miscellaneous

1809. Account, Captain Simpson for the Society :

To Wm. Ranken for the Officer's uniform, a green coat and vest, velvet cape and ornament for breast £5 6 6
1 fine Hatt 0 16 0

1809. Letter by William Ranken, Parliament Square, agreeing, on getting payment of old debt of £26, 14s. to give £10, 10s. for the further improvement of Bruntsfield Links ; to be laid out at the directions of the present officer of the Society.

1810. Receipt by David Denholm, the Society's officer, for his salary :

“£3, 3s. salary for one year as servant or officer to the Captain of the Society, also 3s. for trouble in calling for arrears.”

1811. Receipt for a Silver Porter Cup presented to ex-Captain Simpson of the Burgess Society :

The Society of Burgess Golfers—

Bought of A. Cunningham :

A Silver Porter Cup, 24 ozs. £16 7 4
Arms and Inscription 1 5 0

1811. Receipt by Wm. Ranken for £16, 16s. laid out by him for improving Bruntsfield Links.

1811. Receipt by John Alexander, Castlebarns, being reimbursement of £3, 5s. for money laid out in improving Bruntsfield Links for behoof of the Society.

1812. Regulations for the Game of Golf adopted by the St. Andrews Society of Golfers on 1st May 1812.

1813. Petition of William Gunn, Caddie, otherwise known as “Caddie Willie,” whose portrait presently appears in the billiard-room at Barnton :

“The Humble Petition of William Gunn, residing at Wright's Houses, *sheweth*, That in your Petitioner's absence from home some person or persons unknown broke into my dwelling house and have stolen all my bed cloathes together with several other articles in my room, and I am just now exposed to the severity of the season without any covering for my bed and very little covering for my body. May it therefore please the gentlemen who frequent the Links to contribute some small thing for my support which will be very gratefully received and John Robertson, Elder, St. Cuthberts, John Brand, James Young, Henry Young, Peter

M'Ewen, and William Gourlay will receive the same and see it properly applied." The Petition is marked on the back : " Captain More paid 12s. which the Committee recommend to be paid from the funds on last quarter day." It bears no signature as the applicant was illiterate. See entry under " 2nd Oct. 1845." where he is called " Daft Willie Gunn."

1814. Correspondence from agent of Henderson, the landlord of the Society's club-house, regarding a new tenant and terms with the golfers :

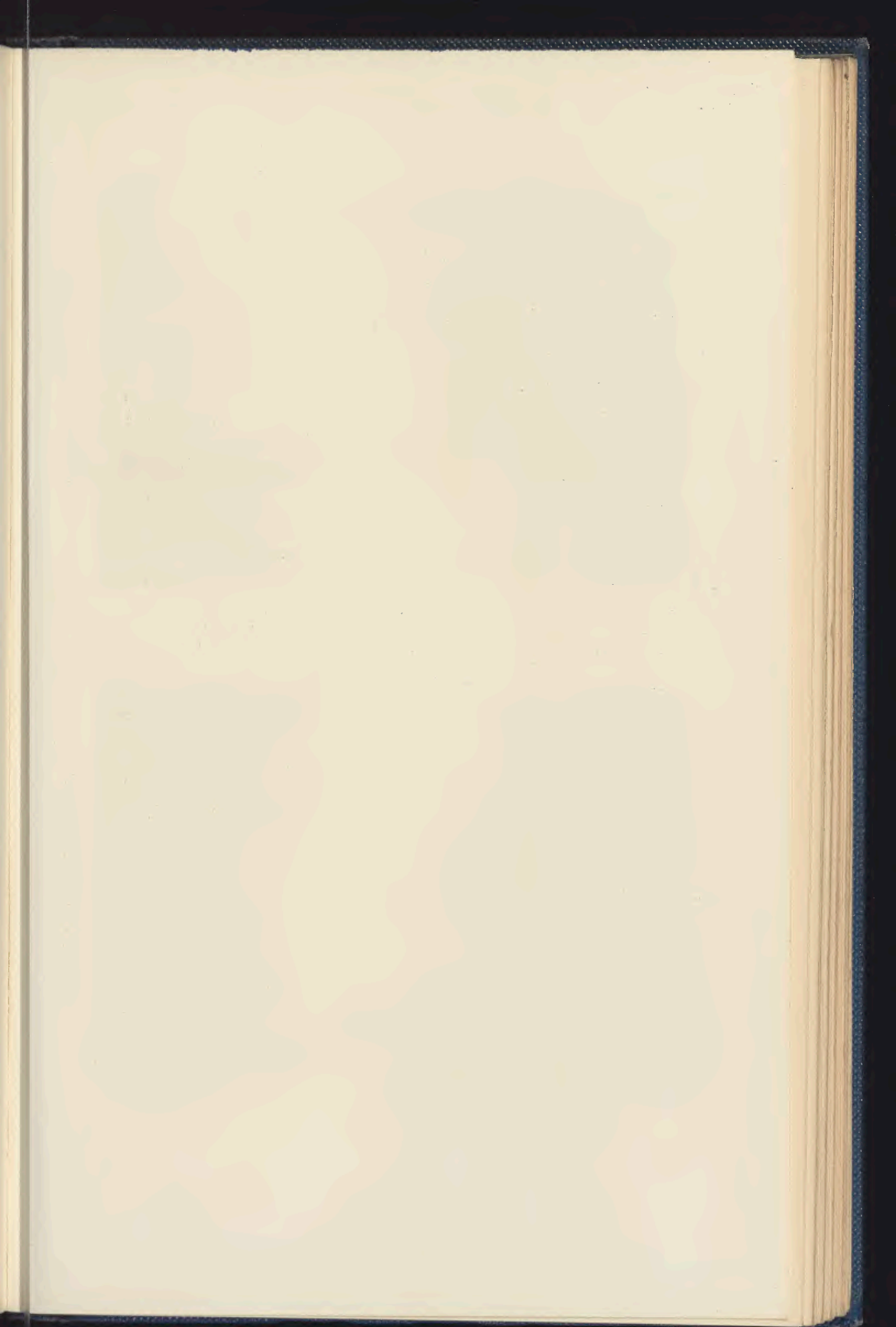
Charles Stewart, Tavern Keeper in Edinburgh, formerly at the North Ferry, gets a 7 years' Lease of the Golf House Tavern at Bruntsfield Links at a rent of £35 per annum, but £30 for first year on account of the custom having very much deserted the house. Two rooms which entered by a separate door, used for holding the dresses and clubs of the golfers, to be let apart at £5. The other 7 apartments and garden should bring £30. The tenant can diminish this last rent by continuing to let the ballroom on Sunday evenings for a Sunday School, the friends of this school having desired to secure a continuance of the room. The presses of those who are efficient golfers may be very conveniently stowed at the end of the ballroom. Each proprietor of a press pays 5s. to the tenant yearly. The Burgess Club is willing to guarantee that at least six of the members shall dine or pay for that number of dinners at the Tavern every Saturday all the year round, and the Excise Club is willing to guarantee that at least four of its members shall pay for their dinner upon a certain day of every month.

The ballroom was erected in the garden ; see Lease.

1815. Subscription List for proposed Silver Club, to which each Captain should affix a Silver Ball ; the expense to be defrayed by subscriptions from the members. Four items of £1, 1s. each, 50 at 10s. 6d., and 1 at 5s. 6d. Total subscribed, £30, 14s. 6d.

1816. Memorial by the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society to the Magistrates of Edinburgh complaining of the danger and annoyance to the golfers through the playing on the Links of a game which resembles that of Shinty—only it is more dangerous. From the numbers engaged in the game, the peculiar manner in which it is played, requiring the players to run with great violence, and to station themselves over a great portion of the ground, from the noise occasioned and the crowd of spectators attracted to witness it, the golfers find it impossible to continue the exercise of golf without great danger to those assembled on the Links, and claim the Magistrates' protection.

1816. Papers relating to 54½ gallons of rum presented to the Society by Charles MacDowall of St. Vincent Island, West Indies, shewing that there were 132 bottles of it in Stewart's Wine Cellar (below the Clubrooms) and in press in back room 104 bottles ;





THE DRYBURGH ABBEY CHAIR.



LARGER OF "THE TWO JUGS."

delivered to Stewart the landlord 17 bottles and 24 half-bottles, besides 10 bottles sent by Peter MacDowell—in all 275 bottles of rum!

1822. Draft Minute of Council, dated 26th August 1822 (not engrossed in minute-book), called to consider a circular letter requesting subscriptions in aid of a proposed commemorative equestrian statue to King George IV. whose visit to the Scottish Capital was then causing such a tremendous outburst of patriotism.

1829. Letter from J. S. Simpson accepting the honour of having his portrait painted by W. Stewart Watson (a member of the Society) and paid by subscription among the members.

1829. Report by Council to the Society's Quarterly Meeting regarding the rules and regulations of the Society. *Inter alia*, the bet on Club matches is to be 1s. instead of 1s. 6d. as at present. In suggesting this reduction the Council were influenced (1) by an anxious wish that the business of the Club should be conducted on principles of the strictest economy so far as was consistent with the maintenance of that respectability for which it has ever been pre-eminent, and (2) that the number of matches would thereby be considerably increased.

1830. Report of Committee appointed by a General Meeting of the Society to consider measures necessary for providing more extended accommodation for the Society.

1830. Receipt for enlarging Gold Medal with additional gold chased border, £4, 4s.

1830. Letter from Wm. Horn, intimating that, on instructions from the Council, he had attended the sale of the late Anthony Gorrie's effects (Gorrie was tenant of the club-house at Meadow Place, east end of Links) and selected from the articles sequestered, various pieces of property belonging to the Society and got them safely conveyed to Miss Stewart's.

List of articles referred to :

4 Pictures	} All at Miss Stewart's.
Playing rules of Society—By Butterworth	
2 Jugs—The Jug and Bisset's Jorum	
2 Tin Boxes, marked E.B.G.S.	
Case of Snuff horn	
A Backgammon Box	
Button Dye of Club	
Minute-Book, Vol. 2; and	
7 Club boxes which are placed in a cellar in Gorrie's at the risk of those to whom they belong, subject to Mrs. Gorrie's claim for rent, etc.	

1830. Letter from Major Pidgeon, 71st Regiment of Light Infantry (to whom complaint had been made by the Captain of

the Society as to drilling of troops on Bruntsfield Links on the afternoons of Saturday and after three o'clock on other days), apologising for having inadvertently encroached on their amusement on Saturday last, being ignorant of the custom and promising to take particular care for the future to arrange the hour for the exercise of the troops so as not to interfere with the amusement of the Golf players.

1831. Minute of Council Meeting shewing that the Captain produced to the meeting the Seal of Cause, which he had recovered this day from Thos. Stewart, solicitor. The same was directed to be put in the custody of the Secretary, but in the first place the Captain to get it recorded in the Books of the Burgh. (The Seal of Cause was *not* recorded in the Burgh Register of Deeds.)

1832. Minute of Council Meeting narrating that "the Meeting then took into consideration the state of the subscriptions for the erection of a monument to the memory of Robert Burns. All subscriptions are to be collected and handed over to the Treasurer of the fund."

1833. Document instructing that the Match (or Bet) Book be put into a box in the Society's Hall, members to be provided (at their own expense) with keys, so that access may be had thereto in order to ascertain what matches they are engaged in. In 1835 the Match Book was instructed to be kept in a locked box in the Clubroom and members had to apply to Miss Stewart in whose custody the key is placed.

1835. Requisition to call a Special General Meeting of the Club to devise measures for restoring it to its former prosperity. (Following upon this the Membership Roll was purged of those in arrear, the accommodation at the Club-house was made more comfortable, and the dinners were in future to be held only once a month instead of every fortnight.)

1838. First printed Set of Rules and Regulations of the Society.

1839-1876. Accounts of the Treasurer of the Society from 1839 to 1876.

1841. "Sun" Fire Insurance Policy in favour of Robert Godsman of Bruntsfield Links Golf House, vintner, for himself and in trust: Household goods, including boxes, clubs, and balls in his new dwelling house £80, Pictures and prints £10, China and glass £10.

1843. Extract Minutes of Meeting of Bruntsfield Links Golf Club relative to recent infringement of the privileges and rights of that Club by reason of the quarrying for stones, etc., on Bruntsfield Links, but which was not objected to at the time as such things were done to find employment for the starving poor. The Magistrates further propose to hold Hallow Fair on the

Links, and the Bruntsfield Links Golf Club now agree to cooperate with the Burgess Golfing Society in defending the rights of the Golfers. Letter of protest sent by the Captain of the Bruntsfield Club to the Magistrates, and suggesting that a deputation from the Golf Clubs should be received.

1843. Copy Memorial for the Golfers of Edinburgh for the Opinion of Counsel, and opinion thereon, *re* holding of Hallow Fair on Bruntsfield Links.

1844. Patrick J. Wilson, 19 St. Bernard's Crescent, declines the Captaincy, and writes: "When I recall to my recollection the men who have previously filled that post—some distinguished for their conversational and convivial powers—another adding to these the gift of song—another perhaps endowed with the heaven-born talent of eloquence, I say, that did I dare even to approach the Chair, the forms of these illustrious men would rise in succession—like the ghost of Banquo, and like Macbeth I would be pushed from my stool."

1845. Minute of Council Meeting called to arrange for exchanging the Silver Candlesticks presented to the Society by the late J. Swinton Simpson, for some ornamental article of equal value, the candlesticks being now of no use to the Society in consequence of the introduction of gas to the Clubroom. They accept the offer of ten guineas for the Candlesticks, made by Archibald Davie, and appoint a committee to purchase some article suitable to replace the Candlesticks. (The new articles purchased were the Epergne and Salver, see under date 25th November 1846.)

1845. Minute of Council Meeting in Royal Exchange Coffee House when it was agreed to purchase the painting of "Daft Willie Gunn" at present in their room at the Golf House, for £3, 3s. but that the funds don't permit of the purchase of an engraving of Queen Victoria. Stated that Murdoch Cunningham had presented to the Club an engraving of Parliament Square, and public characters in last century, and the Club is to be at the expense of framing these, not to exceed £1.

1846. Minute of Council Meeting showing that it is uncertain whether there are sufficient funds to pay for the Silver Medal, and £2 was advanced by five members of Council for that purpose.

1846. Minute of Meeting of Council to consider a deficit of £50 due by the late Treasurer. The funds in hand only amount to £5. The Council recommend that, in order to make up the deficiency, the ornamental and not very necessary properties of the Society be disposed of, in particular the Epergne and Salver. Secretary explained that previous to the late Treasurer's death he had received from him a "Tin Box" in which was found the Treasurer's Account Book and various other documents, including the CHARTER, but no Minute-Books. The Office-bearers are to

use their best endeavours to recover all books and documents belonging to the Society. In a letter dated 21st November 1846 the Captain writes that he has been informed that at the sale of the late Treasurer's effects, amongst what was termed old papers, there were included various parcels of Petitions, etc., belonging to the Society and that these were sold to a Broker. Enquiries to be made thereanent.

1846. Minute of Meeting of Council at which it was resolved to dispose of the Epergne and Salver by way of raffle in two lots under certain regulations. £42 was realised by the method of dicing and the account for the Epergne and Salver (£21, 2s.) bought by the Society on 26th February 1845, but not paid for by the late Secretary, was now liquidated along with other debts, including Alex. Bruce's account for Willy Gunn's portrait, £3, 3s.

1846. Receipt for £3, 3s. as the price of a Painting of "Willie Gunn," purchased by the Society; signed by "Alex. Bruce." Also Receipt for making rosewood picture frame for same, £1.

1851. Draft letter from Society to the President of the College or University Football Club, threatening Interdict if that club does not refrain from playing football on Bruntsfield Links, so as to interfere with golfing. On 21st Feb. 1852 this threat was repeated but an amicable arrangement was come to as to both games being enjoyed there.

1853. Proposed Regulations submitted by the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society with reference to the Joint Medal with The Bruntsfield Links Golf Club.

1857. Circular intimating conditions of play, etc. in the Grand National Golf Club Tournament held at St. Andrews on 29th July and following days.

1857. Considering it to be of great importance as preserving a record of the right of the Society in regard to the exercise of their game of golf on the Links, a full extract ordered to be got of the action by the Society against the Riding Master in 1812 to prevent him breaking in or exercising horses on the Links. The process, which had been lying among the papers of the Society, is ordered to be returned to the Sheriff Clerk and the extract to be put among the Society's records. This was done on 21st June 1860.

1859. List of Subscriptions to defray expense of sending a Champion to the St. Andrews Tournament in July 1859—£5, 8s. 6d.

1860. Original letter signed by Owen Gough, Captain of the Burgess, Robert Chambers, Jr., Captain of the Bruntsfield, and James Ballantine, Captain of the Warrender, to the Town Council as to Golfing rights on the Links. This letter was given up by the Town Clerk to the Burgess Secretary, on application, 23rd June 1860.

1860. Copy Memorial by the Inhabitants of Greenhill Gardens, White House, and Morningside districts to the Magistrates, on the subject of playing golf on Bruntsfield Links. 80 signatures.

1860. Draft Petition by the Burgess and Bruntsfield Links Golf Clubs to the Magistrates, protesting against proposed foot-path to connect Greenhill Gardens with the Meadows.

1860. Letter from Stuart Grace of St. Andrews acknowledging receipt of a draft on the Eastern Bank for £5, as a contribution from the Members of the Society to aid in procuring an annuity for the Widow of Allan Robertson (the famous golfer).

1860. Note of some of the accidents from practice of the game of golf on Bruntsfield Links. One of the items evidently refers to the well-known Bishop Gillis and is said to have taken place in 1851: "This gentleman was crossing the Links in a cab on the public road and in the act of reading when a golf ball broke one of the plate glass windows, and passed quite close to his face; very nearly striking one of his temples, had it done so the consequences might have been of a most serious character, as the violence with which the ball was forced through the window was such that it drilled rather than smashed it in the same way as a bullet propelled by gunpowder might have done, leaving the surrounding parts unstarred and unfractured."

Note.—Bishop Gillis was Superior of St. Margaret's Convent at Whitehouse Loan. He presented to the National Museum of Antiquities the pistols used by Burns when an exciseman.

1861. Letter from Robert Chambers Junr., Secretary of the Bruntsfield Links Golf Club enclosing twelve tickets (at 7s. 6d. each) for their centenary dinner, and intimating that the Burgess Captain is invited as a guest.

1861. Circular as to Montrose Royal Albert Golf Club Tournament held at Montrose on 9th and 10th August 1861.

1861. Letter from J. T. Bailey of Manchester Street, Oldham, applying to the Burgess Secretary for information regarding the game of golf which he tried in vain to get in England. He wants to know if, in the game of golf, the ball must be of a particular material, and (as in cricket) is fixed by the laws of the game at a certain size and weight, also the ordinary price of these balls.

1862. Letter from St. Leonard's Golf Club refusing to pay any share in the future upkeep of Bruntsfield Links.

1863. Papers connected with case in the Sheriff Summary Court at instance of Procurator-Fiscal against Daniel Smith, Corn Merchant, Haddington Place, Captain of the E.B.G.S. for "wickedly, feloniously and recklessly attacking and assaulting Martha Mercer, residing at Cowfeeder Row, and did strike a golf ball or other missile with a golf club or other weapon to the

complainer unknown at or in direction of said Martha Mercer, which did strike her a severe blow on or near her head by which she was severely hurt and injured to the effusion of her blood."

Notes from evidence of John Thomas Cunningham, Dental Surgeon, 114 Lauriston Place, in above case: "On 9th May 1863 I was playing a game on Bruntsfield Links, single-handed with Daniel Smith, who is the Captain or President of the Burgess Society. We had two caddies, mine was called McDiarmid. I know Mr. Smith's caddie by sight; I don't know his name, but he goes on the Links by the name of 'The Devil.' We commenced our game at the lower hole, called McEwan's hole, at the north-west corner of the Links, playing eastwards to the east hole. The line of play is towards the extreme top of a high hillock known by the name of the Malakhoff." The rest of the evidence is confined to the accident.

1863. Copy Report by Sub-Committee of Lord Provost's Committee as to their meeting on Bruntsfield Links with representatives on behalf of the golfers, and on behalf of the Inhabitants of the Whitehouse and Morningside districts, relative to the dangers of playing golf on the Links, suggesting alterations on the footpaths, and that the golf tees and holes should be so placed as to avoid playing across the footpaths.

1864. Minute by the Captains of the Golf Clubs, viz.: Daniel Smith, Captain of the Burgess Golfing Society; Thomas Usher, Captain of the Bruntsfield Links Golfing Society; William Anderson, Captain of the Warrender Golf Club; and Robert Simson, Captain of the Merchiston Golf Club, agreeing to the alterations suggested by the Lord Provost's Sub-Committee, on condition that the Magistrates regulate and apportion ground for the drying and bleaching of clothes, etc., and that no horses, cows, sheep, or cattle of any kind be allowed to traverse the green, except the cattle belonging to the taxman, also that notice boards be put up at joint expense of the Magistrates and the Golf Clubs indicating such restrictions.

1864. Subscription Sheet for Daniel Smith, Captain of the Burgess, to defray the expenses incurred through the accident on the Bruntsfield Links when he struck a girl on the forehead with a golf ball upon which action was taken by the Procurator-Fiscal. Subscribed by the Burgess £8, 15s. and by Bruntsfield L.G.C. £5.

1864. Letter from the Captain to the Secretary, referring to the forthcoming annual match with the Bruntsfield Club at Gullane in which he says: "There seems some little doubt as to whether the expenses of the 10 (players) are to be paid: I think you ought to stick a notice up in the Club to the effect that all expenses of the 10 will be paid by the Club."

1865. Archd. Horn [joined 1861, son of Archibald Horn, Captain of the Club in 1828-9 and 1832-3-4] writes: "I will

be ready on Saturday, club in hand, to do battle for the *Ould* Burgess, and the Lord have mercy on the man who comes against me."

1865. Circular letter from Wm. and James Dunn, No. 1 Blackheath Hill, Blackheath, asking for Subscribers to assist them in starting a New Subscription Golf Club called the "Blackheath and Wimbledon Golf Club."

1866. Thomas Brown (writing from the Advocates' Library) *re* Burgess *v.* Warrender Challenge Match, says: "Barring ill-health, domestic duties, and business I hold myself at all times in readiness to aid the Club when duly called upon in any way they may consider my services worth; even to the extent of doing everything I can to obviate these obstacles; and the man who does not so think, feel, and act, is not in my opinion worth a damn, either as a man or member."

Note.—This is the "Poet" of Gullane Green, author of *Golfiana*, etc.,—see Kerr's book on *East Lothian*, p. 507. Brown died in 1882.

1868. Letter of Resignation from Dr. D. Argyll Robertson.

1868. Letter from James Legget [Chaplain in 1865], returning the Chaplain's Medal.

1874-1876. Account of Charge and Discharge in connection with the erection of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society's Clubhouse at Musselburgh.

1875. Account for Golfing panel, formerly erected at Musselburgh but now in front of Clubhouse at Barnton: The E.B.G.S.

To John Rhind, Sculptor, 3A North Pitt Street:

24th June 1875.	To executing panel of golfers in Binny Stone	£40 0 0
" "	Executing panel with Edinburgh Arms in Redhall Stone	10 0 0
" "	Carriage to Musselburgh, scaffolding, etc.	1 15 0
" "	Men's time packing and erecting same	5 10 0

1876. First extant printed Roll of Members of The Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, with handicaps at Musselburgh, shows the number on Roll to be 89, with handicaps ranging from plus 4 (H. B. Ferrier), to the 18 limit.

1880. Letter from Town Clerk regarding the Rules of the Society, intimating the Magistrates' approval and requesting to have six copies for reference.

1893. Copy Disposition by Trustees for the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers in favour of Trustees for the New Club, Musselburgh, Royal Musselburgh Golf Club, and Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd share to each Club, of piece of ground near Gas Works, Musselburgh.

1896. Copy of Bill for proposed Railway to be called the Corstorphine, Gogar, and Barnton Railway, which, if sanctioned, would have affected the course at Barnton.

1896. Petition of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society against said Bill.

1896. List of successful Contractors for erecting the New Clubhouse at Barnton, with the amounts of their amended estimates.

APPENDIX VII

COPIES or NOTES of the PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS relating to the EDINBURGH BURGESS GOLFING SOCIETY, extracted from the MINUTE-BOOKS and LOOSE DOCUMENTS of the Society.

1792. Tack and Sub-Tack of the Society's Clubhouse at Bruntsfield Links—"The Golf Tavern."

1812. Summons in Action by the Society against the Government Military Riding School.

1814. Charter by the Society to Charles Macdowall for founding a Golfing Society in the island of St. Vincent.

1817. Charter of Confirmation, or Renewal of Charter granted in 1810 to Charles Mackenzie, for founding a Golfing Society in the island of Barbadoes.

1824. Correspondence with the Leith Thistle Club regarding an *Historical Account of the Game of Golf*, by John Cundell, Brewer in Leith, their Secretary.

1843. Memorial for Opinion of Council regarding the holding of Hallow Fair on Bruntsfield Links.

NOTES from TACK and SUB-TACK of Captain Rollo's House, &c., at the head of Bruntsfield Links, long tenanted by the Burgess Society.

1792. Tack between Trustees of John Brown, Merchant in Edinburgh, and Robert Walker, W.S., Præsides of the Edinburgh Golfing Society; Malcolm Wright, Merchant in Edinburgh, Treasurer; and John Little, Merchant in Edinburgh, Secretary thereof, as representing the said Society, of that large lodging or dwelling house and pertinents at the head of Bruntsfield Links.

Also Sub-Tack (uncompleted and undated) by said Præsides, Treasurer and Secretary, as representing the Edinburgh Golfing Society, to William Robertson, residing in Edinburgh, of said subjects.

Copy SUMMONS in ACTION of INTERDICT by the EDINBURGH BURGESS GOLFING SOCIETY against the CLERK of the GOVERNMENT MILITARY RIDING SCHOOL, to prohibit training of Horses for Military purposes on Bruntsfield Links. The Case lasted from May to July 1812.

Unto the Honble. the Sheriff of Edinburgh. The Petition and Complaint of Charles More, Accountant in the Royal Bank of Scotland, Captain, and Peter McDowall, Writer in Edinburgh, Secretary, of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Club, with concurrence of William Scott, Solicitor at Law, procurator-fiscal of Court for his own and the public interest. *Humbly Sheweth*, That Bruntsfield Links which is the property of the Magistrates and community of the City of Edinburgh has for time immemorial been used as a place of recreation for the Inhabitants particularly for the manly exercise of Golf and the City's managers have been at all times anxious to prevent the Green from being injured or destroyed by persons riding on Horse back thereon and for this purpose painted Tickets have been put year after year cautioning against trespassing this way, and those who have done so intentionally or otherwise when complained upon and their offence brought under notice have been uniformly fined and punished. That the Society the Petitioners now represent holding by Seal of Cause from the Magistrates of Edinburgh have a title and interest to prevent said Links from being trespassed on in the manner referred to whereby their favourite amusement may be checked or impeded from the green being destroyed by persons riding on horseback or otherwise, and the Magistrates of Edinburgh have been in the practice of authorising not only their own Constable of the Meadows, but also the Officer of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Club to turn off all persons found riding thereon and otherwise injuring the same. That upon the 21st day of April last Thomas Clark, Horsebreaker, or as he designed himself, Rough Rider in the Royal Manège, Edinburgh, who had been in practice of repeatedly frequenting the Links training horses was challenged when breaking or exercising a young horse, by David Denham, the Officer of said Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Club and desired to leave the Green, whereupon he the said Thomas Clark insulted threatened and abused the said David Denham and clubbing the whip he had in his hand threatened to knock him down therewith and bestowed upon him many opprobrious names and epithets swearing he would come to the said Links as often as he pleased and would not be prevented from so doing by him the said David Denham, by those who employed him, or by any one else which renders the present application necessary to your

Lordship for warrant to interdict prohibit and discharge him from breaking or training or otherwise riding horses on Bruntsfield Links.

Summons served on Thomas Clark at the Royal Manège, Nicolson Street. Defences state that it is "Known that Noblemen and Gentlemen occasionally send horses to the Royal Manège to be trained for chargers—at present there is one belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch and one the property of the Earl of Rosslyn, besides others, and they must be trained where Military are at exercise. The Links in question is the only place where the Military now drill." Lieut.-Col. Leatham, Manager of the Academy admitted that if Denham didn't desist, as a crowd had collected about them, Clark said he would horsewhip him. In their Replies the Society instance the case of the Links of St. Andrews in 1805 where a few Inhabitants and those in the habit of Golfing there were found entitled to prevent a breed of Rabbits from being introduced, because they injured the golfing course. The golfers of Leith Links wished to prevent the training of the Edinburgh Volunteer Cavalry on that Green, and their title to pursue was not disputed, tho' for a very substantial reason, it was found that the recreation of Golf behoved to yield to the more important consideration of the Defence of the Country. After hearing parties the Sheriff issued the following Interlocutor :

"*Edinburgh, 1st July 1812.* The Sheriff having considered the Petition, Answers and Replies, Refused to allow the Proof ordered, seeing the Complainers have no Title to insist in that branch of this Complaint, but grants the Interdict craved; recommending at the same time to the Pursuers to take into consideration that the Public Institution of the Royal Manège is the only place in Scotland where horses can be broken in for Military Purposes and that material prejudice would result, not only to that Institution, but to the public service if the Interdict now granted should be rigidly enforced, and therefore to have some communication with Col. Leatham on the subject, who will doubtless use with discretion any permission he may receive, and give directions to his servants to behave with becoming civility on all occasions."

CHARTER granted by the EDINBURGH BURGESS GOLFING SOCIETY in favour of Mr. Charles Macdowall of the island of St. Vincents, dated 8th October 1814.

We, John Scott, Captain; James Reid, Treasurer; Henry Simpson, Secretary, and Francis Braidwood, Chaplain of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, for ourselves and on behalf

of the Members of Council and remanent Members of said Society, do by those presents nominate, constitute and appoint Charles Macdowell, of the island of Saint Vincents, Planter, a Member of our Society, to be our representative in the said island of St. Vincents, Giving, Granting and Committing to him full power, warrant, and authority for us and in our name to create and form a Society or Association in the said island of St. Vincents, to be called "The Saint Vincents Golfing Society," to be composed of such gentlemen in the said island of St. Vincents and the adjoining settlements as may be admirers of and desirous of participating in the manly exercise of Golf; with power to the said Association to elect and chuse office-bearers, to admit members at such rates of entry as the Society may think fit, to hold meetings at such times and places as may be most suitable and convenient, and to frame and adopt such bye laws, rules and regulations, as may be best calculated to promote the objects of the institution and establish the excellence of the game of golf in time to come. Declaring that such Society or Association shall be bound and obliged to confess and acknowledge the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society to be their parent Society and that they shall observe and obey such rules and regulations in regard to the game of golf as may from time to time be transmitted to them by us or our successors in office; and further that the said Society shall pay to us and our successors in office one golf ball yearly if asked only. In Witness Whereof we have hereto set our hands and affixed the Seal of the Society at our Hall in Bruntsfield Links near Edinburgh this eighth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and fourteen.

(Signed) John Scott, Captain; James Reid, Treasurer; Henry Simpson, Secy.; Francis Braidwood, Chapn.

1817. A renewed Charter in similar terms to the above was granted by the Society in favour of "Charles Mackenzie, lately of the island of Barbadoes, about to return to the West Indies," dated 13th December 1817; with slight alterations to the effect that "those Members admitted in virtue of this Charter shall be entitled to the privileges of, and be held and considered as Honorary Members of the parent Society," and that in addition to the *reddendo* of a Golf ball, the Society holding under this Charter shall also return a list of the Members of the Barbadoes Society, admitted every two years. Members, on personal application to the parent Society, were to be admitted without ballot to the full privileges of ordinary membership on payment of the usual fees. A Charter and Diploma by the Society was previously granted in favour of said Charles MacKenzie, dated 7th April, 1810, but no copy of that Charter was preserved.

No information is to be had from the Minutes or Documents of the parent Society as to the subsequent history of her offspring.

Copy CORRESPONDENCE in 1824 between the SOCIETY and the THISTLE GOLF CLUB, LEITH regarding a treatise called "SOME HISTORICAL NOTICES RELATIVE to the PROGRESS of the GAME of GOLF in SCOTLAND," by John Cundell, Secretary. Privately printed at Edinburgh, 1824.

"To the Captain, &c., of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society. Golf House, Leith, 31st October 1824. GENTLEMEN,—Having had occasion lately to print a new edition of the rules of our Club, we availed ourselves of that opportunity to publish in a connected form certain detached pieces of information which we had previously obtained respecting the history of the Game of Golf. On the subject of an amusement which appears to have been of sufficient importance to call for the hostile interposition of the Legislature on three different occasions it might perhaps be expected that more explicit information ought to have been procured. On looking into the meagre chronicles of contemporary historians, however, or the yet more dry disquisitions of modern antiquaries, although the game is occasionally mentioned, little information of a sufficiently interesting character to render it worthy of preservation could be found. Still, however, it appears to us that our historical account contains much that cannot fail to be highly interesting to all lovers of this ancient and manly game, and being of opinion that it will do a service to the cause of golf to render it as generally known as possible, we beg the favour of your acceptance of the accompanying copies. It will at all times give us pleasure to hear of the welfare of your Society and to learn that the spirit of Golf is kept up among you as it ought to be. We are, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servants, (Signed) DOND. SMITH, *Captain*. JOHN CUNDELL, *Secy. to the Thistle Golf Club.*"

"To the Captain and Secretary of the Thistle Golf Club, Leith. Bruntsfield Links, Edinburgh, 25th November 1824. GENTLEMEN,—We had the honour to receive your Letter of 31 ulto. addressed to the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, with the accompanying copies of your *Historical Account of the Game of Golf*, which we have taken the earliest opportunity of laying before a meeting of that Society, and feel great pleasure in conveying to you and to your Club the grateful thanks of its Office-Bearers and Members for this obliging and polite mark of your attention. Feeling as they all do, in common with you, a deep interest in the permanence and extension of this ancient and manly game, they regard with peculiar satisfaction the compilation of your valuable treatise, which they deem well calculated to effect the object you had in view in preparing it, and they embrace with much pleasure the opportunity which your kindness has afforded them of assuring the 'Thistle Club' that its welfare and prosperity can never fail to be interesting to the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society. We are, Gentlemen, Your most obedt. Servts., (Signed) JAMES LYON, *Capt. E.B.G.S.*, WM. R. SKIPSEY, *Secy., E.B.G.S.*"

Copy LETTER from SOCIETY to the TOWN COUNCIL of EDINBURGH, protesting against certain operations on Bruntsfield Links, dated 27 March 1843. (Vol. iv. 6.)

GOLF HOUSE, BRUNTSFIELD LINKS,
27 March 1843.

MY LORD,

I have been desired by the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society to bring under the notice of your Lordship and the Council the operations at present in progress on Bruntsfield Links.

These Links, which are the property of the community, have for time immemorial been used as a place of recreation of the inhabitants, particularly in the practice of the ancient and national Game of Golf. In former times, and in particular in 1816, when employment was given as at present to the labouring poor, the Golf Clubs were consulted as to the manner in which the operations on the Links might be carried on so as to be of the greatest advantage to the public as well as to the Golfers. At this time, however, no disposition has been shown to consider these wishes, one quarry having been opened, and within these few days another, directly in the course taken by the players, has been commenced.

It may perhaps not be known to your Lordship that Golf Clubs have a legal right to stop any operations that may interfere injuriously with the ground on which they practice their game; but it is not wished to make the present representation on any such grounds. It is rather desired to put it to the good feeling of your Lordship and the Council to protect the Golf Clubs against any operations that may interfere with the practice of their amusement.

I beg, therefore, that your Lordship will lay this communication before the Council to-morrow that directions may be given to put an end to such operations on the Links as may affect the exercise of the game of Golf.

I have the Honor to be,
My Lord, etc. etc.

(Signed) JAMES MOORE, *Capt. E.B.G.S.*

MEMORIAL for the Opinion of Counsel relative to the right of the Magistrates and Council to permit the holding of Hallow Fair on Bruntsfield Links—with a view to Interdict—and the Opinion of Counsel thereon :

1843. Memorial for the Golfing Societies of Edinburgh for the Opinion of Counsel.

The Game of Golf, it is well known, from Statutory Authority and otherwise, is one of the most ancient amusements practised in Scotland. It is played with Clubs and Balls upon an extensive grass park or common (called in Golfing language "a links") in which holes are made at the distance of 300 or 400 yards from each other—the game being to drive the balls from one hole to the other, and the party who plays his ball into each hole at the fewest number of strokes of his club, is the victor. The practice of this game thus forms a healthy and pleasant recreation, not only to young people, but also to persons in the prime of, and even advanced in, life.

In ancient times the fondness of the youth of Scotland for the Game of Golf and the extent to which it was played, called the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and of these dates (1457 Cap. 62 ; 1491 Cap. 32) Statutes were passed prohibiting the practice of it, on the ground that it interfered too much with what was then the more useful accomplishment of Archery. In a case to be afterwards referred to regarding the right of golfing on St. Andrews Links (*Dow's Reports*, vol. ii., *Cleghorn v. Dempster*, 3rd Dec. 1813) these Statutes were pleaded in the House of Lords against the legality of the game altogether, but it was answered that the Statutes were passed to serve a special purpose of the times, and had fallen into desuetude ; and, although no special judgment seems to have been given on the point, it is not doubted that this answer was held sufficient.

For time immemorial, Golf has been practised by all who chose to play it, but particularly by the citizens on the open Common called Bruntsfield Links in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. These Links formed part of the ancient Burgh Moor of Edinburgh belonging to the Town. The Memorialists have not discovered at what period, or under what title, this Burgh Moor was acquired by the City. In Maitland's *History of Edinburgh*, whilst speaking of this Moor, he says : " At what time, or by what King or Kings it was granted to the Edinburghers, does not appear by any of the Town's Charters ; for the oldest extant is that of Robert I., dated at Cardross the 28th May in the last year of his Reign *anno* 1329. But as Edinburgh appears to have been a Burgh Royal

about the beginning of the Twelfth Century, it must have been granted by David I., who undoubtedly erected the Town into a Burgh Royal."

It has ever been the custom, until this year (1843) for the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh to give every encouragement to the Citizens in the practice of the healthy and interesting amusement of Golf. The Citizens have at different times formed themselves into Clubs or Associations for the better regulating the practice of their game, and which Clubs are governed by office-bearers elected annually. The Clubs hold regular meetings at which their affairs and the rules of Playing the Game are arranged, and they have acquired paraphernal properties of some value. There are two Clubs at present in existence who play regularly on the Links in question, the one is called the "Bruntsfield Links Golfing Club," and the other the "Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society," and both have existed for a period very much beyond the years of the long [40 years] prescription. The former Club possess no Charter of Incorporation, but the latter have such a Charter. It was granted by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh upon the 2nd July 1800, and thus is fortified by the long prescription.

[Particulars of the said Charter or Seal of Cause are fully entered into at this point.]

Under the Charter that has been mentioned, the Burgess Golfing Society have held meetings, and elected Office-Bearers annually ever since its date. Moreover, they have enforced their privileges at Law having in 1812 interdicted the Manager of the Riding School from training horses on the Links, because such a practice interfered with their game. They, with the members of the Bruntsfield Links Club and all other parties, who, though not belonging to any Society, might choose to practice their favorite amusement, having played Golf on Bruntsfield Links without impediment or interruption of any kind until this year, when certain annoyances and impediments to the play were offered under the sanction of the Magistrates and Council. These consisted in the opening of quarries for the purpose it was said, of getting stones to form drains and improve the public Walks in the Meadows. The Memorialists remonstrated against the opening of quarries on the Links, but it being represented that these were merely temporary and for the purpose of giving work to the unemployed Poor, and that any temporary inconvenience would be remedied as soon as the works were finished, by filling up the quarries and putting the ground into proper order, the Memorialists did not follow up the remonstrances by any judicial proceedings. So far, however, from the Magistrates ever formally offering any

interruption to the Golfers, they had till lately placards posted around the Links prohibiting all persons from airing horses or the like on the Links, under the penalty of half a guinea, and, moreover, in the grazing Leases that were annually granted the rights of the Golfers were always reserved.

Such was the state of matters until about a fortnight since, when the Memorialists, to their utter surprise, learned that a purpose existed of holding the Annual All Hallow Fair for the sale of Cattle on Bruntsfield Links. A motion to this effect having been made in Council the same was remitted to a Committee to report, and it being plain to the Memorialists that the holding of a Cattle Market on the Links would totally unfit them for the purpose of golfing, they severally sent remonstrances against it in the shape of Statements of their rights to the Committee of Council to whom the project had been remitted. The Committee, however, reported by a Majority of six to five, in favour of holding the Fair on Bruntsfield Links, and upon the 10th day of October current the Council approved of this Report and resolved accordingly, and this resolution was confirmed at a meeting held on the 17th October. The Fair has since been advertised in the Newspapers in the following terms:—

“ ALL HALLOW FAIR

is to be held on Monday the 13th of November next on Bruntsfield Links belonging to this City. Entrances from the West by the Road leading to the Links from Morningside; from the East by the Road from Sciennes by Grange Farm to the Links; from the North by the Road from Lochrin; and from the South by the Grange and Whitehouse Lone.”

The Memorialists, having thus failed in their endeavour to induce the Magistrates and Council to abandon their intention of holding Hallow Fair on Bruntsfield Links, have now to request the advice of Counsel as to their legal right to stop such a proceeding, being resolved if they shall be advised that they possess such right, to adopt whatever legal measures may be recommended for enforcing the same.

The Fair is generally attended by from 30 to 40,000 head of black cattle, and the animals are generally two or three days on the ground before they are all sold off.

The question as to a prescriptive right of servitude of playing golf over the grounds of third parties has been frequently the subject of adjudication in the Supreme Court. In the Case of Cochrane against Fairholm, 8th Feby. 1759. Dict. 14518, the Court refused an Interdict against building on a small piece of Bruntsfield Links that had been feued by the Magistrates. The

Case of Cleghorn against Dempster, 18th May 1806, is the next that the Memorialists find in the Books, and in it the Court sustained the right of Golfing, and refused to allow a breed of Rabbits to be introduced into St. Andrews Links, in respect the scrapes of these animals would injure the Golfing Course. This Case was taken to appeal and remitted for reconsideration upon a special point as to title, and the Memorialists have not found any further notice of it, but certain it is that a rabbit warren has not since been established at St. Andrews. Again, in the Case of the Magistrates of Earlsferry against Sir M. Malcolm, 23rd Novr. 1832, the Court sustained a right of servitude of Golf playing over Sir Michael's grounds, and ultimately directed a proper Links to be lined off by Golfers.

While the object of this Memorial is to ascertain the Golfers rights, the Memorialists feel a decided interest in preserving the rights of the public at large, and they have little doubt that many individuals, not golfers, would willingly aid them in this object.

OPINION

I. We are of opinion that Interdict may be obtained against the Magistrates and Town Council carrying into effect the resolution referred to, and we advise the application for Interdict should be made immediately. We are of opinion that the Interdict will in the end be declared perpetual.

II. We are of opinion that the application should be made at the instance of the Golfing Club as Incorporated by Charter and also at the instance individually of parties who are Burgesses and domiciled in Edinburgh, and forming part of the Community, and also at the instance of parties who are infeft in property especially in the neighbourhood of the Links.

III. It must be kept in view to object to the resolutions not only as interfering with the Game of Golf, but with bleaching and drying, with walking for the purpose of exercise and recreation and with passage across the Links for the purpose of access and communication.

The Opinion of And. Rutherford (the famous Lord Rutherford) and Geo. Moir, 24th October 1843.

Note.—After a public meeting had been held, and a Petition, signed by over 400 persons, presented to the Magistrates, they countermanded the Resolution to hold Hallow Fair on Bruntsfield Links.

Copy "REMONSTRANCE" by the EDINBURGH BURGESS GOLFING SOCIETY and the BRUNTSFIELD LINKS GOLF CLUB against proposed Carriage Drive through part of Bruntsfield Links, dated 12 April 1856.

To the Joint Committee of the Magistrates and Council and Police Commissioners of Edinburgh "for the formation of Public Parks and Bleaching Greens."

GOLF HOUSE, BRUNTSFIELD LINKS,
12 April 1856.

GENTLEMEN,

The Members of the Societies who play the Game of Golf on Bruntsfield Links have been informed that it is intended, under the direction of the Joint Committees to form a Carriage Drive through part of Bruntsfield Links, to communicate with the other drives about to be formed around the Meadows, and as shewn on a plan prepared by Charles M'Intosh, and which is said to have been approved of by certain of the parties concerned.

The Subscribers the Captains of two of the Golf Societies on behalf of themselves, and as representing the Members of these Societies beg respectfully to represent to the Joint Committees, that the one Society in virtue of a Charter from the Magistrates, followed by prescriptive possession, and the other in virtue of a prescriptive possession, have right to play Golf over Bruntsfield Links; and as a necessary consequence of such right to prevent anything being done to the Links that can interfere with the practice of the Game.

As the Gentlemen of the Committees may not be acquainted with such rights, we take the liberty to mention that in 1843, when the Magistrates announced an intention of holding "Hallow Fair" on Bruntsfield Links, we were advised by the late Lord Rutherford and George Moir, Advocate, that the Magistrates were liable to be Interdicted at the instance of the Golfers, and application for an Interdict was only stayed by the Magistrates withdrawing the resolution to hold the Fair on the Links. Again, within these two or three years, an Interdict was granted at the instance of the Musselburgh Golfers against the Magistrates of Musselburgh doing anything to the Links then that would interfere with the practice of Golfing, and this Interdict still subsists. A number of other authorities might be quoted to the same effect, but these mentioned are believed to be the latest and are amply sufficient to bear out the proposition we have stated as to the rights of the Golfers.

Now the formation of a road through Bruntsfield Links, as

shewn on Mr. M'Intosh's plan, would undoubtedly be most injurious to the practice of Golf playing on these Links; and if the purpose of making such road be persisted in, the Golfers will be left no alternative but to revert to the usual legal measure of an Interdict for the protection of their rights. We trust, however, that, on reconsidering the matter, the Joint Committees will see the propriety of abandoning the intention of interfering with the Links.

While the Golfers are not prepared to abandon their undoubted rights, they are desirous that it be understood that they are far from wishing to interfere with any improvements advantageous to the City, for carrying out of which the Joint Committees were appointed. They may be permitted, however, to remark that the formation of a road through Bruntsfield Links was no part of the purpose for which the Joint Committees were nominated, and further, that while such Road would materially interfere with the free use of the Links to the Golfers, it would be of no service except to a few families at the head of the Links. An approach to the Meadow Drive can be cheaper and better got by the present access to the Links.

We have the honour to be, Your obt. Servants,

(Signed) K. MAITLAND, *Capt. E.B.G.C.*

(„) JAMES CHALMERS, *Capt. Bruntsfield G.C.*

APPENDIX VIII

PRINCIPAL RULES and REGULATIONS of the *Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society* from 1773 to 1860: those for 1838, 1864 and subsequent dates have been printed, copies of which are in the repositories of the Society at Barnton.

- (a) 1773. Rules and Regulations adopted 8th April 1773.
 - (b) 1776. Rules to be observed in Play of Golf, 1776.
 - (c) 1790. Rules and Regulations adopted on 2nd July 1790.
 - (d) 1801. Notes from Committee's Report regarding the Rules.
 - (e) 1802. Rules and Laws approved on 3rd July 1802.
 - (f) 1802. Rules of Golf as approved by Society, 1802.
 - (g) 1807. Regulations for playing for the first Gold Medal played for in 1807, but immediately abandoned.
 - (h) 1814. Regulations for play, adopted 1st October 1814.
 - (i) 1816. Regulations for playing for the Gold Medal instituted in 1816—the present Medal.
 - (j) 1853. Regulations of Play for the "Burgess v. Bruntsfield" Trophy, adopted 10th November 1853.
- (a) COPY RULES and REGULATIONS to be observed by the Members of the Society of Golfers in and about Edinburgh dated at Bruntsfield Links 8th April 1773.

Note.—The Burgess possess the second known code of rules, the earliest being that of the R. and A. in 1754.¹

RULES

1. That there shall be an Annual Meeting of the whole Members of this Society on the second Friday of April and three Quarterly Meetings, one on the first Friday of July, the second on the first Friday of October, and a third on the first Friday of January and also a meeting on Saturday weekly.

2. That the Members present at the said Annual Meeting shall proceed to elect a Præses, Treasurer, and Clerk for the ensuing year and the Members having the greatest number of votes shall be declared duly elected, but in case of an equality of votes the old Præses to have the casting vote.

¹ See Clapcott's *Rules of the Ten Oldest Golf Clubs*.

3. That after electing the Præses, Treasurer, and Clerk as above, they shall next proceed to elect a Council to consist of five of their number, who with the Præses, Treasurer, and Clerk, shall have power to transact and manage the Business of the Society, and to whom all differences whatsoever arising among the Members shall be submitted.

4. That at the above Annual Meeting for Election each Member shall be obliged to pay one shilling sterling for his dinner whether he attends or not and shall also be bound to pay into the Treasurer sixpence sterling at each Quarterly Meeting, and in case of failure in payment of any of the above sums then such Member shall be expelled this Society and shall not be again admitted till he pays up the whole that shall be found due by him from the time of his first admission till that time.

5. That no person shall be admitted a Member of this Society till he first produces a Recommendation subscribed by two of those who shall be Members for the time. But upon applying by Petition and producing such Recommendation, the same shall be appointed to lye before the meeting for fourteen days, so that the Members may have time to consider of his Qualifications and Titles to be admitted. And upon two-thirds of the Members present at the meeting appointed for his admission balloting that the Petitioner is qualified he shall be received a Member of this Society upon paying five shillings sterling to the Treasurer and subscribing the minute of his admission, whereby he becomes bound to observe the whole rules of this Society which shall be read over to him.

6. That there shall be a Sederunt Book kept by the Clerk in which is to be insert the minutes of election of Office-Bearers and admission of new Members, and such other rules as shall hereafter be enacted by the Members of this Society at any of their meetings, and which minutes and rules so to be made shall be subscribed by the Præses and be as binding upon the whole Members as if subscribed by every one of them.

7. That in case of the absence of the Præses, the Treasurer is to act as Præses, and in absence of both, the Clerk to be Præses, and in case of the absence of all of them, the Members present to elect a Præses and Clerk for the time.

8. That no new rules shall be made without the consent of two-thirds of the Members present at the making thereof.

9. That the whole Members hereto subscribing shall not only be subject to the foregoing rules, and any other rules to be enacted in consequence hereof, but shall also be subject and liable to the regulations enacted by them and hereafter insert, for regulating the playing at the Golf.

Signed by Orlando Hart, Chas. Reoch, Andrew Kinnier, Willm. Vair, Geo. Stewart, Willm. Turnbull, Norman Macpher-

son, Will. Borthwick, Wm. Grant, Thos. Cleghorn, Ja. Thomson, and John Megget.

Note.—The above rules were adopted at the meeting of 8th April 1773, the minute of which is the first appearing in the earliest extant minute-book of the Society. Besides the Members who signed, there were present David Williamson, John Skirving, Robert Aitchieson, and William Armstrong, who did not sign but were admitted Members; as also Daniel Ker, Alexander Milne, and Charles Rhind, the three surviving Members of the original "Society of Golfers in and about Edinburgh," who did not require to sign.

REGULATIONS

The following regulations were agreed upon (at said meeting held on 8th April 1773) to be observed by the Members of this Society at playing at Golf, namely :

1. In order to preserve the Holes, no Golfer or Cadie shall be allowed to make any Tee within ten yards of the Hole, and no Ball shall be teed nearer the Hole than two Club lengths, nor further from it than four.

2. In case two or more parties meet at the Hole, the party who plays first must be allowed to play their second strokes before the party who plays after them shall be allowed to strike off their first Ball. And if the first party's Ball be in a hazard, the said party shall stand aside till the second pass them.

3. To prevent Disputes in taking up Balls from water, every Ball taken from water or Tee, either upon the Green or a hazard such Ball shall be teed behind and lose one, excepting in the case of a made hazard, when the Ball is to be dropped behind by the opposite party and played with an iron club.

4. Any Golfer losing his Ball either by accident or in a hazard, shall go to the place from whence he last struck and lose one: But in case the Ball is seen fairly on the Green, and afterwards stolen, or run away with by a dog, then a new Ball must be drop't where the former one was last seen, and no loss ensue.

5. Every Golfer addressing himself to his Ball shall not have liberty to put down earth, sand or anything else, nor in drawing his stroke take anything away from behind his Ball except a stone or a bone.

6. No Golfer is to change his Ball either in the Green or hazards except agreed on by both parties, and then the opposite party is to take up the one Ball and lay down the other.

7. If any Golfer shall be at a loss to know his own Ball from his opposite, he shall not lift any of the Balls till they both agree.

8. If a Ball shall be so played as to stick fast to the ground, the said Ball shall be loosened by the opposite party to the owner of the Ball so fastened.

9. When a Ball is struck into the whins or any part where it may be covered, so much of the fogg, grass, etc., must be set aside, that the player may have a view of his Ball before he playes, but no whins must be laid aside excepting such as he shall set his foot upon when playing the Ball.

10. No Golfer shall under any pretence whatever give any old Balls to the Cadies, if they do, they shall for every such Ball given away forfeit sixpence to the Treasurer.

11. That no Member of this Society pay the Cadies more than one penny per round.

(b) *RULES to be observed in the Play of Golf by the Company of Golfers which meet at Thomas Comb's, Bruntsfield Links, dated 20th July 1776.*

1. In playing you must Tee your Ball not nearer the Hole than two Club lengths, nor further from it than four.

2. Your Tee must be upon the ground and unconnected with any Conductor or leader to the Ball. [A prohibition of artificial tees, as sand or other substance. The Ball had to be placed flat upon the ground or on any natural rise.—Everard, R. and A., note p. 116.]

3. You must not alter, lift or change the Ball which you strike off the Tee until the Hole is played out, or given up.

4. You must not remove stones, bones, or any other break club in order to play your Ball except on the fair green.

5. If your Balls are found anywhere touching one another, you are to lift the first (Ball) until the other be played and then lay it back on the same spot of ground, and in the same situation as nearly as possible.

6. If your Ball is stopped by the forerunner or by any other person not of your party, it must be played where it lies, but if it is stopped by your adversary, his Cadie or servant, he must lose one for every such stopping.

7. If your Ball lies in water you may, upon losing one, take it out, throw it over your head, behind the water and play it with any club you please; but if it be in the Meadow Ditch it must be played where it lies.

8. If your Ball lies amongst Human Ordure, Cow Dung, or any such nuisance on the fair green, you may, upon losing one, lift it, throw it over your head, behind the nuisance and play it with any club you please.

9. If your Ball lies in the Quarries' Pipe Track, or amongst the whins it must be played as it lies, without removing stones, bones, or any other break club, or altering in the least, the situation of the whins either growing or loose.

10. If you lose your Ball, you lose the Hole.

11. If your Ball falls into any of the Short Holes made for the practice of putting, you may lift it out, throw it over your head behind that Hole and play it with any club you please.

12. When your Ball comes within four or five Club lengths from the Hole to which you are playing, you must not mark, or cause to be marked, the direction to the Hole, nor must any person whatever stand at the Hole to point it out or to do any other thing to assist you in putting.

13. All Disputes arising between Parties on the Green, are to be determined by the Captain and any two or more of the Council.

The foregoing rules were upon the 20th day of July 1776 considered, agreed to and approved, by the Companies Quarterly Meeting.

Note.—A copy of these rules of 1776 (as amended in 1814) was made and presented by George Butterworth, Writing Master (who joined the Society in 1807), and is now exhibited in the smoking-room at Barton. It is termed in the minute of 1st April 1815, when it was presented to the Society, “an elegant piece of penmanship.”

(c) On 2nd July 1790 the following recommendations were passed into Laws :

RULES

1. That in future the Members of this Society shall wear an uniform as is universally done by other Societies of Golfers, and that the uniform of this Society be a scarlet jacket, black neck and badge as presently worn by some of the Members.

2. That in future the admission money of new Members be half a guinea in place of the sum presently paid, excepting always the entry money of such persons as shall have lodged petitions previous to the next General Meeting.

3. That in future the quarterly payment be one shilling for each Member in place of the sum of Ninepence presently paid.

REGULATIONS

1. That when any person having played his Ball, loses the same, he shall go back to the place from which he played and shall thereby *lose only one stroke*, namely, that stroke by which his Ball was lost.

2. That every person shall have it in his power to play his Ball in any direction he chuses, either upon his adversary's Ball or otherwise, but if the one Ball lies betwixt the other and the hole and within six inches of each other, it shall be in the power of either party to cause the Ball next the hole be lifted until the other is played, and if any person shall strike his adversary's

Ball with his Club it shall be in the power of the person whose Ball was so struck to replace the same in its former situation.

3. That in future no balloting shall take place for new Members at ordinary Weekly Meetings of the Society unless the Members present at such meeting shall amount to *Twelve*, and at least *Five* of these be Members of the Council. And that when a ballot is to take place at such meetings the Officer be directed that morning to intimate to the Members of the Society that such balloting is intended.

4. That in future Prize Balls be played for only at three General Meetings in the year and that upon the other, namely, the General Meeting held in April annually the Members shall play for a Silver Cup to be given by the Society of the value of 3 guineas and not to exceed that sum. The Members upon this occasion to play in pairs, and each pair to have a person appointed to number the strokes played by each Member, and the person playing a complete round of the Links at the shortest number of strokes shall gain the Cup—and in case it shall be found that two or more persons are equal in number of strokes, being at same time the shortest number played, then such persons shall play another hole, and the person winning that hole shall be declared gainer of the Cup. And the person gaining shall be prohibited from again competing for the Cup till every Member of the Society shall have gained a Cup.

Note.—This Cup was never played for. The Resolution appointing a Silver Cup to be played for by the Society annually was rescinded on 13th January 1791.

(d) *NOTES from REPORT of the E.B.G.S. Committee for re-modelling of the Society's Laws, 1801.*

Roll to be purged. Entry money fixed at £2, 2s.

The meetings (for play) are to be held every Saturday at 1 o'clock, and every Member who plays golf on that day and does not stay to dinner, shall pay 1s. to the landlord for the good of the house. The same rule shall apply to Annual and Quarter days unless he is a gainer of Prize Balls, in which case he shall forfeit his share of sum disbursed, to be paid to the landlord. In order to acquaint the landlord in proper time as to the Members who are to dine, each player immediately upon putting on his jacket and taking out his clubs shall write down his name upon a slate, and such as do not intend to dine, shall at the same time pay down 1s. to him. If any Member refuses to pay as above mentioned he shall, by such refusal, forfeit his right in the Society and be dismissed therefrom.

It is to be particularly understood and remembered that no

gentleman shall presume to sit down to dinner until the Captain has taken the Chair, and strangers, if any, are politely received.

All proposed entrants shall apply by written petition, recommended by two Members; the petition to lie on the table 14 days before balloting at Ordinary Meetings at which 12 Members are present—9 to carry the ballot.

Upon Annual day or Quarter days a ballot may instantly take place.

All actual players shall furnish themselves with a scarlet jacket, black collar, and badge on left breast as now worn by the Society.

Prize Balls to be played for as usual on first Saturday of every quarter, and each Member shall pay 1s. to be divided among the gainers, absentees to pay up full arrears on their first subsequent appearance unless a majority of the company present give an abatement from the circumstances of the case.

The round of the Green shall consist of five holes, as at present, and no golfer, when the whole course is clear, shall cross the green or play a shorter course and more holes than the general and usual play of the day.

If any golfer shall touch or lift a Ball in the course of playing, he shall forfeit 5s. to be added to the funds of the Society, and the like sum to be forfeited by any golfer who intentionally speaks or makes a noise to disturb a player in the course of the game, and if often found with dogs following them they are to be fined 5s.

Copy of the rules to be hung up publicly in the (Clubmaker's) shop for the information and observance of other players not connected with the Society.

Note.—There are several other rules mentioned in this Report of no special interest. Although it is not clear these rules were ever adopted, and certainly were not engrossed in the minute-book, they may be taken as representing the *Social* Regulations of the period; but see the "Rules and Laws adopted on 3rd July 1802."

(e) *RULES and LAWS for the Government of the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society approved on 3rd July 1802.*

1. That the General Meetings of the Society shall be held as follows:

Annual Meeting, 1st Saturday in April.

1st General Quarterly Meeting, 1st Saturday in July.

2nd General Quarterly Meeting, 1st Saturday in October.

3rd General Quarterly Meeting, 1st Saturday in January.

2. That the Office-Bearers, namely, the Captain, Treasurer, Secretary, and Chaplain shall be elected at the Annual Meeting

in April by a majority of votes, the old Captain to have the casting vote.

3. That a Council consisting of eight Members shall be elected at the same time with the Office-Bearers, who with them are empowered to transact and manage all the business of the Society.

4. That each Member shall pay to the Society one shilling at the Annual and Quarterly Meetings whether he attend or not.

5. That admission into the Society be only by petition recommended by two Members, and such petition to lye a fortnight on the table and then by ballot, two-thirds of the Members present always being in favour of the candidate. Fees of admission to be two guineas.

Note.—On the margin there is the following note: "Fees of admission now £1, 1s." There is no date given, but the handwriting is that of the Secretary of 1806.

6. That the Secretary shall keep minutes and record all the business of the Society to be subscribed by the Captain and then to be binding on the Society.

7. That in absence of the Captain the Treasurer shall preside, and failing them the other Office-Bearers in their order.

8. That Prize Balls shall be played for on Quarter days by such Members as appear on the green at one o'clock, the whole money collected to be divided amongst the gainers.

9. That no Member shall be entitled to play for the Prize Balls unless he dines or pays his share of the bill.

10. That no Member shall be allowed to leave the company to play golf before the bill is called without leave from the Captain.

11. That the Members of the Society shall wear an uniform jacket and badge. The jacket scarlet, with black velvet cap and emblematical badge, and no Member to play for Prize Balls unless in uniform.

12. That no candidate shall be balloted for at Ordinary Meetings unless twelve Members are present, the day of balloting to be intimated to the Society when a petition from a candidate is presented.

Note.—This rule bears marginal note as follows: "Altered by minute of 11th Jany. 1806 to 9 members with the Captain, or 7 with 3 old Captains."

13. That all business coming before the Society shall be completed before dinner.

14. That in future the motto of the Society shall be "Far and Sure" instead of "Long and Sure" hitherto used.

15. That every Member of the Society who shall play golf on a Saturday and not dine shall pay one shilling to the house.

16. That a Member residing in Edinburgh who shall not

visit the Club once during five quarters shall be struck off the Roll.

17. That no Member who shall be struck off the Roll for non-attendance can be again re-opened unless upon a new ballot and on payment of half a guinea.

18. That a correct list of the Members shall be inserted in the Sederunt Book by the Secretary.

19. That in future Prize Balls be played for only at three General Meetings in the year, and upon the other, namely, the General Meeting held in April annually, the Members shall play for a Silver Cup to be given by the Society of the value of five guineas, the money collected that day to go in part, and the remainder to be paid from the funds. The Members upon this occasion to play in pairs, and each person to have a person appointed to number the strokes, played by each Member, and the person playing two complete rounds of the Links at the shortest number of strokes shall gain the Cup, and in case it shall be found that two or more persons are equal in number of strokes being at the same time the shortest number played, then such persons shall play another round or rounds until decided, and the person then winning shall be declared the gainer of the Cup—and the person gaining shall be prohibited from again competing until every Member of the Society shall have gained a Cup.

20. That although it is declared that the Cup to be played for in manner above mentioned shall be of the value of five guineas still it shall be in the option of the gainer to add any additional value to the same he pleases, and the five guineas to be paid him on the Cup being shewn or presented to the Society and having engraved thereon the insignia of the Club with a suitable inscription :

Note.—Although these rules relative to a Silver Cup are incorporated in this list, the Cup itself never existed nor was played for.

(f) *RULES to be observed at the Game of Golf approved of by Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, 3rd July 1802.*

1. That in order to preserve the holes no golfers or cadie shall be allowed to make any tee within ten yards of the hole and no ball shall be teed nearer the hole than two clubs' length nor farther from it than four.

2. That in case two or more parties meet at the hole the party who plays first must be allowed to play their second strokes before the party who plays after them shall be allowed to strike off their first balls, and if the first party's ball be in a hazard, the said party shall stand aside till the second pass them.

3. That to prevent disputes in the game the ball shall be played in whatever situation it lies except when in the tract or

half its depth in water, when the player shall drop the ball behind and play it with an iron.

4. That a lost ball shall be held and considered a lost hole.

5. That if any golfer shall be at a loss to know his own ball from his opponents he shall not lift any of the balls till they agree.

6. That if a ball shall be so played as to stick fast in the ground, the said ball shall be loosened by the opposite party to the owner of the ball so fastened.

(g) *REGULATIONS (approved on 2nd May 1807) to be observed in playing for the Gold Medal proposed to be annually given by the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society, but which was abandoned owing to a dispute, after having been played for in the year 1807.*

1. That the medal be of gold, of the value of three guineas, bear on one side the arms and motto of the Club, on the other the name of the winner and the date when, and the number of strokes by which it was won.

2. That the medal be played for on the first Saturday of May annually, and the player holing two rounds at the fewest number of strokes is to be the winner ; such winner never being allowed to play for a medal again till every Member standing on the Roll entitled to play shall have gained one.

3. That no Member who is in arrear to the Club shall be allowed to play for the medal.

4. That the Members entitled to play for the medal must have played and dined with the Club at least ten Saturdays in the course of the twelve months preceding.

5. That the competitors play in single parties and each party to have a marker.

6. That a player may at any time lift his ball upon losing a stroke and dropping it over his shoulder behind the hazard.

7. That the article No. 4 shall only apply to new Members in the proportion as the period during which they have been in the Club is to twelve months.

8. That the winner of the medal shall be obliged to wear his medal at the Annual Meeting on the first Saturday of May and the four Quarterly Meetings.

This 1807 Gold Medal was played for on 18th July 1807, but the winner was objected to because he had removed his opponent's ball "when it was lying in a direct line between him and the hole, which no other Member then competing did, although several were in the same situation." After discussion it was resolved on 25th July 1807 :

1. That the Prize Medal shall be put up for a new competition

on Saturday next, the 1st August, at one o'clock, and the rules and regulations suggested by the Committee on 30th April last, and which were afterwards approved of, shall be observed in so far as applicable, with this further explanation, That the system to be observed is *not* the Brunonian, but expressly the Leith system, lifting the opponent's ball if it should in any way obstruct playing to the hole.

2. That if a ball goes into the whins or is lost in playing through the green, the striker goes to the place from whence he struck, drops the ball if it is found, or, in case it is lost, another, over his shoulder and loses a stroke.

3. If playing the cross hole the ball flies into the park, it is in the striker's option either to play the ball out of the park or return to the place he struck from and again tee his ball, in which last event both strokes count. The above rules and explanations only applying when playing annually for the Medal.

(Vol. ii. pp. 74-5.)

Note.—It is not stated whether the replay took place, but, in any case, this proposed annual medal was not played for in any subsequent year.

(h) *REGULATIONS for the Game of Golf adopted by the Burgess Golfing Society, 1st October 1814.*

1. No golfer or cadie to be allowed to dig tee within ten yards of the hole; and no ball to be teed nearer the hole than two clubs' length, nor farther from it than four, and the ball to be teed on the ground.

2. Two or more parties meeting at the hole, the party who plays first to be allowed to play their second strokes before the succeeding party strikes off; but should the first party's ball be in a hazard, they shall stand aside till the second party passes them.

3. Every hole must be played out with the same ball that is struck from the tee, and no obstruction of any kind to be removed, but the ball must be played wherever it lyes, unless in the water-track when the player may lift his ball, drop it over his shoulder behind the hazard, and play it with an iron.

4. No hole is gained unless the ball is holed (except by consent of parties) and a party losing their ball loses the hole.

5. In case of doubt as to the ball belonging to either party, neither ball to be lifted unless by consent of both parties, and the ball farthest from the hole always to be played first.

6. If the ball is struck or moved by any one not of the party, that ball must be played from wherever it is so struck or moved to.

7. In a match of more than two players, if a ball is struck twice

or oftener successively by one player, that side of the match loses the hole.

8. If a party plays the adversary's ball, the adversary gains the hole.

9. If a party personally, or by their cadie, stops or touches any ball of their match, the adversary gains the hole.

10. If a ball sticks fast in the ground it must be loosened, and the opposite party may insist to do so.

11. It shall be deemed fair to play a ball against the adversary's ball, provided the player does not touch the adversary's ball with his club.

12. In playing for prizes, no competition to be allowed unless the parties are dressed in the uniform of the Club.

(i) *REGULATIONS to be observed in playing for the Gold Medal of the Society, adopted on 18th May 1816. (This is the present Gold Medal played for at each April Competition.)*

1. That the medal shall be of gold of the value of from five to seven guineas, not under the former nor above the latter sum, and shall bear on one side the arms and motto of the Society, and on the other the name of the winner, and the date when it has been won.

2. That the medal shall be played on the last Saturday of April annually, and the candidate holing two rounds at the fewest number of strokes shall be the winner, such winner not being allowed to play for the medal again until three years after the year in which he shall have gained it.

Note.—The date was, in 1817, altered to the third Saturday of April because the date originally fixed clashed with the Quarterly meetings of the Bruntsfield Links Golf Club. The part of this rule relating to the three years' abstinence was rescinded on 3rd April 1819.

3. That no Member who is in arrear to the Society shall be allowed to play for the medal.

4. That the competitors shall play in single parties, and that each party shall have a marker along with them, and if it shall happen that any Member wishing to compete for the medal is without a partner, such Member shall be allowed to play by himself and to take a marker along with him.

Note.—On 20th April 1822, Article 4 was repealed in so far as it provides that each party shall have a marker, the amended rule to read as follows: "That the Competitors play in single parties, and that the players in each party may have a marker, or may make a joint report of the number of strokes at which the two rounds are holed by each competitor."

5. That a player may at *any time* lift his ball upon losing a stroke and dropping the ball over his shoulder behind the hazard.

6. That if a ball, in playing through the green, shall go into the whins, or the water, or the park, or shall be lost, the striker may return to the place, as nearly as possible from whence the ball was struck, drop it if it is found, or, if it is lost, another ball over his shoulder and lose a stroke.

7. That in playing through the green all break-clubs, and the balls, if they should happen to lye so close as not to be played, shall be removed, and at the putting, when the ball is within three yards of the hole, every loose impediment whatever, as well as the opponent's ball if it shall happen to lay in the direction of the hole, shall be taken away.

8. That no Member shall be allowed to compete for the medal unless dressed in the full uniform of the Society.

9. That the winner of the medal shall be obliged to wear it suspended by a ribbon round his neck at the Annual Meeting and on each Saturday of the meeting of the Society during the year.

(j) *REGULATIONS of Play for the "Joint Medal," or Trophy, provided by the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society and the Bruntsfield Links Golf Club jointly for Annual Competition. Adopted 10th November 1853.*

1. The medal shall be of silver, and not exceeding £5 in price.

2. The medal shall be played for annually on the second Saturday of March.

3. For the first competition the number of players shall be ten on each side, and on future occasions the numbers shall be agreed on annually, but never to be fewer than six on each side.

4. The first competition shall take place on Bruntsfield Links (the round consisting of *five* holes, as it did in 1801), and afterwards the place of competition shall be agreed on annually.

5. The match shall consist of two rounds of the green over which it is played, and the Society whose Members complete the rounds in the smallest number of strokes in the aggregate shall hold the medal for the ensuing year.

6. The medal shall be played for in parties of two, one from each Club, to be decided by lot previous to starting, each party being attended by a third person for the purpose of marking the strokes on a card prepared for that purpose.

7. Either Club failing to produce the complement of Members agreed upon for the competition for that year, shall forfeit the medal for that year to the Club appearing.

8. On the day of competition both Societies shall dine together, that Captain of the Club winning the medal take the Chair, and the other Captain act as Croupier.

9. After the first competition there shall be a meeting of the Captains and Members of Council of both Clubs on a Thursday at least ten days before the day of play above specified, to fix the number of players for the year, the place of competition, and make other necessary arrangements.

10. That, in the event of a tie, the medal shall be played for a second time by (if possible) the same number of Members of either Club as played in the first match; it being understood that no Member who played in the first match shall play in the second. [No. 10 was adopted on 14th April 1859.]

PRINTED RULES

Rules, etc., adopted in 1838, 1864, and subsequent dates have been printed, and copies of these are in the Society's repositories at Barnton.

APPENDIX IX

ROLL of HONORARY MEMBERS of the EDINBURGH BURGESS GOLFING SOCIETY from 1773 to 1935 so far as disclosed by the MINUTE-BOOKS.

YEAR OF ADMISSION TO HONORARY ROLL.	NAMES, DESIGNATION, AND REMARKS.
1780	Bailie Thomson of the Edinburgh Town Council.
"	William Ross Munro of Newmore, Ross-shire.
1785	Joseph Williamson, Advocate, Town Clerk (Captain, 1777-1784).
1795	William Vair, designed as "Old Preses." He joined at the first meeting held in 1773; was termed "Remembrancer," and acted as Deputy- Captain on many occasions.
"	John Meggat, Old Preses. (Captain in 1785.)
1796	Sir James Stirling, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
"	Neil MacVicar, Dean of Guild, and afterwards Lord Provost.
"	David Milne, Bailie.
"	James Eyre, Bailie.
"	David Hunter, Bailie.
"	George Spankie, Bailie.
"	Patrick Crichton, Treasurer of the City.
"	Thomas Hay, Convener.
"	John Gray, one of the Town Clerks of the City.
"	Revd. Robert Walker, Minister of Canongate.
1797	Charles Kerr, Dean of Guild.
1798	David Clark, Merchant, Edinburgh.
"	James Jackson, Bailie.
"	William Dalrymple, Bailie.
"	Thomas Smith, Bailie.
"	Mr. Reid, Convener (Mason, New Town).
"	Convener Maxton.
"	Mr. Skinner.
"	Mr. Jeffrey, late Perfumer, Edinburgh.
1799	Thomas Elder, Postmaster-General for Scotland.
"	Walter Wood, one of the Managers of the Charity Workhouse.
"	Bailie William Coulter who is mentioned as a guest in 1794.

YEAR OF ADMISSION TO HONORARY ROLL.	NAMES, DESIGNATION, AND REMARKS.
1801	Lieut.-Col. Archd. Campbell of R.E.H. Volunteers. Mr. Carrol, Miniature Painter.
1802	Lieut. Alex. Murray Cunningham, 42nd Reg. of Foot.
1805	John Ogil, Writer, first Chaplain of the Society; on his resignation as a full Member.
1807	John Clark, Glazier, Edinburgh.
"	William Hall, Merchant, Edinburgh, and
"	Stewart Scales, voted Hon. Members " while resident in the country."
1807-8	Dr. Thomas Hay, Surgeon, Edinburgh.
"	William Laing, Teacher, Edinburgh.
"	James Gardner, Apothecary, Edinburgh.
"	William Murray, Writer, Edinburgh.
"	James Little, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh.
"	George Beck, Merchant, Leith.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The above six members were appointed during the period of the 1807-1808 dispute as to the first Gold Medal and for which period there is no Minute-Book. They were affirmed on 6th July 1809.</p>	
1809	James Fleming, late of the island of Madeira.
1810	Charles Scott of Wool, old Captain and long a Member.
1812	Captain Finlay, R.N.
"	Captain Lawder, R.P.M.
"	Mr. Miller, Teind Office.
"	Charles More, Jr., son of the then Captain.
1813	Capt. Adam Darling of the Lanarkshire Militia.
"	Capt. McDuff and } both of the Perthshire Militia.
"	Major Moncrieff }
"	Mr. Bryce from Aberdeen.
1814	Mr. Thomson of the Navy.
"	Joseph Macdowall (made ordinary Member in 1815).
1815	Hugh McDonald, Jr., of Boisdale.
"	Sir James Baird, Bart., of Saughtonhall.
"	John Skirving.
"	Mr. Kemp of Musselburgh.
1816	Col. D. McDowall.
"	Daniel McDowall.
1817	Robert Simpson of Hon. East India Coy's Service.
"	Capt. Alex. Maclean of 79th Regiment.
"	John Hall } visitors for the time.
"	Walter Neilson }
"	Lieut. Smith, 78th Regiment.
"	Sir Patrick Walker of Coates, Hereditary Usher of the White Rod of Scotland.

YEAR OF ADMISSION
TO HONORARY ROLL.

NAMES, DESIGNATION, AND REMARKS.

1817	Mr. Simpson of Annan.
"	Mr. Cochrane of Musselburgh.
"	Mr. Smith of Musselburgh.
"	Mr. Jamieson of Musselburgh.
1818	Captn. Tullis of Abbots Hall, near Kirkcaldy.
"	James Stoddart of Russell's Square, London.
"	John Cameron of St. Andrews.
1820	Lord Provost Manderston,
"	Bailies Manners, Dunlop, } of the Charles, and Mitchell } Edinburgh Town Council.
1821	James Spalding, one of the Magistrates of Dumfries, " on account of the respect and friendship enter- tained for him by many Members of the Society, and the relationship betwixt him and some of the Society." William Spalding was Secretary in 1816.
1822	Mr. Graham, a visitor.
"	Mr. Weeles, a visitor.
1823	John Alexander, Writer, Edinburgh, who had re- signed his ordinary membership, was elected Honorary Member in consequence of his former good attendance and his great attachment to the Club.
1824	George Lindsay, late Captain of the BLACKHEATH SOCIETY OF GOLFERS, elected 17th April 1824.
1825	Captain Donald Smith, the Office-Bearers, and Messrs. Wood, Hay, Thomson, and Allan, all of the Thistle Golf Club, Leith.
"	Mr. Maclauchlan, a visitor from Mull.
1826	Bailie Anderson, who dined with the Society by special invitation.
1828	A. Cunningham of the BLACKHEATH CLUB, a visitor.
1830	James Sheridan Knowles (1784-1862) Dramatist, Lecturer, and Actor, author of <i>Virginus</i> , <i>The Hunchback</i> , etc.
1831	Archibald Millar of the THISTLE GOLF CLUB, re- siding at Pinkerton, East Lothian.
1833	" Captain " J. Smith of the CRAIL GOLF CLUB.
1837	Dr. Burnes of the East India Company's Service, presented with a Diploma of Honorary Member- ship, on the eve of his return to India.
	<i>Note.</i> —No further notice of Honorary Mem- bers until 1853.
1853	John Thomson Gordon, Sheriff of Midlothian, first Patron of the Warrender Golf Club.

YEAR OF ADMISSION
TO HONORARY ROLL.

NAMES, DESIGNATION, AND REMARKS.

1860	Colonel Hunter.
1872	James Leggatt, on his resignation. He joined the Club in 1847 and was Chaplain in 1857-1858 and 1865.
1874	J. Knox Chisholm, on his resignation. He joined the Club in 1858.
1875	Peter Stevenson, a former Captain in 1853, who joined the Club in 1850.
„	A. Gray, 6 Newington Terrace.
1877	David Henderson, father of the Club (joined in 1847).
1879	John Forgie.
„	Thos. Bird.
1880	George Lowe, an old and respected member of the Society.
1884	Duncan MacGregor, Sr.
1885	All Members (for the time) of the Bruntsfield Links Golf Club until their new Golf Club-house was built.
„	Edward Anderson, Harrowgate.
1889	Robert Little “ on his resignation.”
1894	Treasurer McCrac
„	Bailie MacPherson
„	Ex-Bailie Colston
„	Councillor J. Robertson
„	Provost Keir of Musselburgh.
1895	Sir James Ramsay Gibson Maitland of Barnton.
„	Captain Smart of the Royal Musselburgh Club.
1897	Earl of Rosebery, P.C., K.C., K.T., Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh.
„	Robert Croall, Esq., of Craigcrook Castle.
1898	Lieut. F. G. Tait, Black Watch, Amateur Golf Champion; and usually the Amateur Golf Champion for the year of his victory.
„	David T. Sandeman of the <i>Glasgow Herald</i> , Glasgow.
1899	B. Hall Blyth, C.E., Edinburgh.
1901	Lord Provost Sir James Steel, and, in sequence, the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh as Chief Magistrate of the City.
1901	W. Whyte Smith, Captain of Mortonhall Golf Club.
1902	Edward Bruce, Captain of the Bruntsfield Links Golfing Society (Lord Dean of Guild of the City of Edinburgh).
1905	Edward Service, Captn. of Glasgow Golf Club.
1906	A. D. Steel-Maitland of Sauchie and Barnton.
1913	Right Hon. Lord Dunedin, K.C.V.O., P.C., 42 Lower Sloan Street, London.

YEAR OF ADMISSION
TO HONORARY ROLL.

NAMES, DESIGNATION, AND REMARKS.

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1915 | John McLeod, Ardgay, Ross-shire, donor of the Moose and Stag Trophies in the dining-room. |
| 1916 | Leslie M. Balfour Melville, W.S., an ex-Amateur Golf Champion, Murray House, North Berwick. |
| 1919 | Admiral Sir David Beatty, afterwards Earl Beatty, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., etc. |
| ,, | Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., K.C.I.E., G.C., F.O.F., etc. |
| ,, | Sir George McCrae, Torluish, 61 Grange Loan. |
| 1929 | H.R.H. The Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, K.G., K.T., etc., 145 Piccadilly, London. |
| 1930 | Earl of Rosebery, 38 Berkeley Square, London. |
| ,, | Marquis of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.I.E., Hopetoun House, Linlithgowshire. |

APPENDIX X

LIST of the ORIGINAL ORDINARY MEMBERS of the EDINBURGH BURGESS GOLFING SOCIETY as at 8th April 1773:

Note.—A list of the Ordinary Members from 1773 to 1877, so far as disclosed in the Minute Books of the Society, is given in the original MS. of this book, lodged in the Society's archives at Barnton. The list is not carried beyond 1877, the year in which the Society ceased its connection with Bruntsfield Links. Original Petitions for membership, as from *circa* 1847, are bound up in volumes in alphabetical arrangement and are in the Society's library at Barnton, but the list of Petitions is far from complete.

YEAR OF ADMISSION.	NAMES AND DESIGNATIONS.
1773	Daniel Ker
”	Alexander Milne
”	Charles Rhind
”	Orlando Hart
”	Thomas Cleghorn
”	David Williamson
”	Andrew Kinnear
”	John Skirving
”	Charles Reoch
”	William Turnbull
”	James Thomson
”	George Stewart
”	Robert Aitchieson
”	William Vair
”	William Borthwick
”	William Armstrong
”	William Grant
”	Norman Macpherson
”	John Megget

} The three original active Members
of the old "Society of Golfers
in and about Edinburgh."

} Admitted at first meeting in
1773.

APPENDIX XI

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE SOCIETY FROM 1773 TO 1935

Years.	Captains.	Treasurers.	Secretaries.	Chaplains.
1773	Orlando Hart	Daniel Kerr	Charles Rhind	
1774	"	"	Andrew Bannatyne	
1775	"	Andrew Kinnear	"	
1776	"	Norman Macpherson	"	
1777	J. Williamson	"	Jos. Williamson, jun.	
1778	"	"	"	
1779	"	John Megget	David Murray	
1780	"	"	"	
1781	"	"	Adam Bell	
1782	"	"	"	
1783	"	"	"	
1784	"	David Bridges	John Rhind	John Ogill
1785	John Megget	"	Patrick Main	William Thomson
1786	Orlando Hart	"	"	Francis Braidwood
1787	"	"	"	"
1788	"	"	"	"
1789	"	"	"	"
1790	William Hall	George Jollie	Robert Walker	James Jeffrey
1791	Robert Walker	Malcolm Wright	John Little	William Nicol
1792	George Jollie	Donald M'Laine	John Forbes	James Charles
1793	Malcolm Wright	Francis Braidwood	Andrew Bissett	John Ogill
1794	Francis Braidwood	William Rankine	John Alexander	Andrew Keay
1795	William Rankine	William Turnbull	James Gardner	Samuel Gilmore
1796	William Calder	John Alexander	James Forrest	"
1797	John Alexander	Andrew Keay	William Dick	Andrew Irvine
1798	Andrew Keay	Andrew Bissett	Archibald Welsh	Thomas Hamilton
1799	William Rankine	Thomas Hamilton	James Goldie	Dr. James Gairdner
1800	Thomas Hamilton	James Goldie	Alexander Smellie	"
1801	Charles More	John Murray	Alexander Kidd	William Laidlaw
1802	Thomas Hay	Peter Hill	Charles Wilson	"
1803	Charles Scott	Robert Norie	"	"
1804	Alexander Jaffray	"	"	"
1805	Francis Braidwood	"	John Keddie	"
1806	Walter Moir	John Keddie	Andrew Spalding	"
1807	John Keddie	Thomas Megget	John Hutchison	John Megget
1808	John Megget	"	John Murray	William Laidlaw
1809	William Ranken	William Fraser	"	James Macdonald
1810	Alexander Simpson	John Murray	Archibald Duncan	William Laidlaw
1811	"	Thomas Megget	"	James Macdonald
1812	Charles More	Richard Cleghorn	P. Macdowall	Charles More
1813	"	"	"	Francis Braidwood
1814	John Scott	James Reid	H. Simpson	"
1815	H. Simpson	"	John Yule	"
1816	Francis Braidwood	"	William Spalding	Thomas Hamilton
1817	James Neilson	Thomas Junior	James Lyon	James Braidwood
1818	Archibald Duncan	John Edington	John Ritchie	"
1819	J. O. Brown	John Yule	"	"
1820	"	John Ritchie	Archibald Horn	"
1821	Archibald Duncan	William Walker	David Emslie	"
1822	William Walker	James Lyon	Archibald Horn	"
1823	J. O. Brown	Thomas Junior	W. R. Skipsey	"
1824	James Lyon	"	"	"

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Years.	Captains.	Treasurers.	Secretaries.	Chaplains.
1825	J. O. Brown	Archibald Horn	John Stupart	James Braidwood
1826	James Thomson	"	"	"
1827	John Stenhouse	"	"	{ J. S. Simpson
1828	Archibald Horn	John Stupart	J. B. Spalding	"
1829	"	"	{ John Ferguson	"
			{ Adam Morrison	"
1830	David Birrell	H. B. Macfarlane	Archibald Marshall	Archibald Duncan
1831	"	Adam Morrison	"	"
1832	Archibald Horn	George Ritchie	Thomas Landale	"
1833	"	Thomas Landale	Robert Adamson	James Thomson
1834	"	C. H. Ranken	James Moore	"
1835	George Ritchie	J. L. Hill	John Wotherspoon	John Morrison
1836	Alexander M'Millan	Adam Wilson	Andrew Dunlop	"
1837	Edward M'Millan	James Moore	John Martin	"
1838	Andrew Dunlop	John Leishman	Robert Bishop	"
1839	James Moore	John Rhind	John Thomson	"
1840	John Rhind	John Martin	Alexander Milne	"
1841	Edward M'Millan	Robert Bishop	Archibald Marshall	John Paxton
1842	James Moore	Archibald Marshall	Donald Cameron	"
1843	C. T. Ellis	"	George Rainnie, sen.	"
1844	Robert Bishop	Robert Croll	Peter S. Deas	"
1845	Archibald Marshall	"	"	"
1846	"	William Belfrage	Thomas Scott, sen.	"
1847	William Belfrage	Thomas Scott, sen.	John Ogilvie	"
1848	Thomas Scott, sen.	William Steven	William Campbell	"
1849	William Campbell	David Forbes	George Smith	"
1850	David Henderson	George Smith	John Ogilvie	"
1851	William Belfrage	David Forbes	William Forrester	"
1852	William Forrester	Peter Stevenson	William Meikle	"
1853	Peter Stevenson	Charles Cowan	K. Maitland	William Ritchie
1854	Alexander Sclanders	"	Peter Macarthur	"
1855	William Ritchie	"	"	"
1856	K. Maitland	Peter Macarthur	John Grieve	John Grieve
1857	William Mann	James Falconer	James Williamson	William Mann
1858	"	"	Alexander Mitchell	James Legget
1859	H. F. M'Lean	"	"	"
1860	Owen Gough	Robert Syme	"	Owen Gough
1861	John Martin	Peter Lang	Thomas Brown	William Brodie
1862	Alexander Robertson	"	"	"
1863	Daniel Smith	Alexander Calder	J. T. Cunningham	Andrew Horn
1864	"	"	William Hutton	"
1865	Allan Boak	Robert Johnston	Robert B. Shaw	James Falconer
1866	Robert Johnston	George B. Wilson	"	James Legget
1867	"	William Reid	Henry Hutchison	William Mann
1868	William Mann	"	James Barclay	David Forbes
1869	"	"	Archibald Lumsdaine	Owen Gough
1870	"	"	Robert Steven	"
1871	"	"	"	"
1872	Robert Steven	Peter Stevenson	"	"
1873	William MacGregor	"	A. Henderson	"
1874	"	Murray Thomson	"	Jas. Kirkwood, sen.
1875	William Mann	"	"	"
1876	David Cunningham	David Cunningham	Gregor MacGregor	"
1877	Murray Thomson	Charles J. Thomson	Jas. Kirkwood, jun.	"
1878	"	"	J. G. Cownie	"
1879	Charles J. Thomson	John Cruickshank	"	"
1880	"	"	Thomas Johnston	"
1881	Alexander Gray	Gregor MacGregor	Robert S. Bryson	"
1882	Robert Little	"	"	"
1883	"	J. Sclater	"	"
1884	George Hay	"	"	"
1885	"	"	"	"
1886	Gregor MacGregor	J. G. Cownie	"	"
1887	"	"	"	"
1888	John Macrae	F. S. Cownie	George Mackie	George Hay
1889	W. B. Wise	John Beattie	A. J. Hodge	"
1890	"	"	"	John Young
1891	Charles J. Kerr	Knight Watson	"	"
1892	"	"	"	"
1893	"	"	Arthur S. Muir	"

Years.	Captains.	Treasurers.	Secretaries.	Chaplains.
1894	R. S. Bryson	Knight Watson	Arthur S. Muir	John Young
1895	"	"	"	"
1896	John Wilson	James Purves	"	James M'Caul
1897	"	"	David Purves	"
1898	David Purves	John Wm. Chesser	W. K. Morton	John Macrae
1899	"	"	"	"
1900	"	"	William White	Thomas Aitken
1901	John Wm. Chesser	William Andrew	"	"
1902	"	"	"	Rev. A. M. Maclean
1903	William Andrew	George H. Carphin	John W. Deas	"
1904	"	"	"	J. W. Chesser
1905	Richard Mackie	"	"	"
1906	"	"	"	Rev. A. M. Maclean
1907	George H. Carphin	Thomas J. Miller	"	Richard Mackie
1908	"	"	"	"
1909	W. T. Armour	"	"	George H. Carphin
1910	"	"	"	"
1911	"	John Brown	"	"
1912	P. J. Pringle	"	"	John Macpherson
1913	"	"	"	"
1914	C. E. S. Chambers	"	"	"
1915	"	J. M. Scott	"	"
1916	"	"	"	P. J. Pringle
1917	J. W. Chesser	"	A. Macbeth	"
1918	"	G. H. Carphin	"	"
1919	"	"	"	A. E. Miller
1920	Hon. Lord Anderson	"	"	"
1921	"	J. M. Scott	"	G. Crawford
1922	Robert Kay	"	"	"
1923	"	"	"	"

Note.—The Honorary Secretary was replaced by a paid Secretary in the latter half of 1923, since when the names of the Green Rangers have been substituted in place of the Honorary Secretaries in this List.

Years.	Captains.	Treasurers.	Green Rangers.	Chaplains.
1924	Sir Wm. L. Sleigh	J. M. Scott	James Laing	J. Moir
1925	"	"	"	J. Inglis
1926	Roderick Macdonald	"	"	"
1927	"	"	"	"
1928	R. T. Boothby	"	D. M. Mathieson	James Laing
1929	Sir Robt. T. Boothby	D. R. Mackenzie	"	"
1930	Col. Sir H. Arthur Rose	"	"	"
1931	"	F. J. Crawford	"	T. A. Gentles
1932	"	"	"	"
1933	W. J. Thomson	"	"	J. M. Scott
1934	"	"	"	"
1935	H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T. etc. ¹	"	W. B. Torrance	"

¹ *Note.*—Sir William J. Thomson, LL.D., acted as Deputy Captain for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, during the period of His Highness's Captaincy.

APPENDIX XII

OFFICE-BEARERS, 1935-1936

Captain

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, Prince and Steward of Scotland,
Duke of Rothesay, K.G., K.T.

Deputy Captain

Sir W. J. THOMSON, LL.D.,
Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.

Treasurer

FRED. J. CRAWFORD, C.A., 50 Frederick Street.

Chaplain

J. M. SCOTT, C.A., 25 St. Andrew Square.

Green Ranger

W. B. TORRANCE, 49 George Street.

Council

EWEN CAMERON, 26 Moray Place.
GEORGE A. FINDLAY, Castle Mills.
D. S. WEIR, 5 Royal Circus.
FRASER P. HENDRY, 85 Lothian Road.
GEORGE GIBSON, 44 Queensferry Street.
W. M. MACFARLANE, 48 Castle Street.
W. J. M. MENZIES, Fishery Board for Scotland, George Street.
GEORGE BAIN, Lahana, Primrose Bank Road, Trinity.
ADAM A. GRAY, 22 Primrose Bank Road, Trinity.
W. S. M. M'LAREN, 18 Lonsdale Terrace.
R. W. MILLAR, 10 Morningside Park.
ALEX. MORRISON, 10 Granby Road.

I. HONORARY MEMBERS

H.R.H. The Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, K.G., K.T., 145
Piccadilly, London, W.1.
Balfour-Melville, Leslie M., Murray House, North Berwick.
Beatty, Admiral Earl, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

- Dunedin, Rt. Hon. Viscount, K.C.V.O., P.C., 42 Lower Sloane Street, London, S.W.1.
 Linlithgow, Marquess of, K.I., G.C.I.E., Hopetoun House, South Queensferry.
 Rosebery, Earl of, 38 Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

II. ORDINARY MEMBERS

- 1921 Adam, C. J., 44 Cluny Gardens.
 1930 Adam, Douglas A., 6 Denham Green Place, Trinity.
 1929 Adam, D. Bruce, Etrick Tower, Spylaw Road.
 1926 Adam, J. C., 9 Denham Green Avenue.
 1933 Adams, Ian E., Royal British Hotel, Princes Street.
 1918 Adams, J. Archibald, 13 Pitt Street.
 1931 Adams, Jas. S., 89 Hanover Street.
 1903 Addison-Smith, Lt.-Col. Chilton L., 19 Heriot Row.
 1920 Ainslie, C. O., 5 North St. David Street.
 1930 Aitken, A. K., 2 Hillview, Blackhall.
 1922 Aitken, Jas., 171 Bruntsfield Place.
 1935 Alexander C., 7 Parsons Green Terrace.
 1923 Alexander H., 21 Thistle Street.
 1925 Allan, D., 13 Chalmers Crescent.
 1928 Allan, James C., 13 Chalmers Crescent.
 1915 Allan, Peter S., 52 Grange Road.
 1906 Allan, Wm., 4 Charlotte Square.
 1931 Anderson, A. M., 3 Drumsheugh Gardens.
 1897 Anderson, A. R., J.P., 16 Warrender Park Crescent.
 1920 Anderson, G. F., 44 Merchiston Avenue.
 1931 Anderson, G. R., 3 Drumsheugh Gardens.
 1913 Anderson, H. A., 2 Lansdowne Crescent.
 1904 Anderson, Hon. Lord, 3 Drumsheugh Gardens.
 1921 Anderson, Jas., 9 Craigcrook Road, Blackhall.
 1931 Anderson, W. B., 29 Frederick Street.
 1920 Anderson, W. Hunter, 1 Melville Street.
 1920 Anderson, W. J., 24 Blantyre Terrace, E.10.
 1916 Anderson, W. R., 15 Claremont Park, Leith.
 1919 Angus, A. W., 55 Queen Street.
 1930 Angus, I. A., 11 Merchiston Avenue.
 1931 Annan, A. R., junior, 2 Lockharton Avenue.
 1934 Annan, John L., 5 East Castle Road.
 1901 Archibald, A. G., 12 Denham Green Place, Leith.
 1915 Armour, J. M., Delvine, Thorburn Road, Colinton.
 1913 Ashcroft, A. H., Fettes College.
 1928 Auchmuty, J., Arnshean, Ravelston Dykes.
 1929 Auld, A. J., 12 Hutchison Cottages.
 1916 Babington, Wm., 11 Learmonth Terrace.

- 1920 Bain, Geo., Lahana, Primrose Bank Road, Trinity, Leith.
 1917 Bain, James D., 16 Charlotte Square.
 1931 Baird, John, 110 George Street.
 1916 Balfour-Melville, J. J., 19 Charlotte Square.
 1905 Ballingall, Geo. D., 16 Castle Street.
 1922 Barclay, Oswald, 6 Merchiston Park.
 1935 Barnes, Frederick A., Camalown, Whitehouse Road,
 Barnton.
 1901 Barnetson, G. R., 34 Madeira Street, Leith.
 1912 Barrett, J. C. W., 4 Succoth Place.
 1934 Bathgate, John F., 32 Montagu Terrace.
 1932 Bauchope, Jas., Craigellan, 22 Columba Road, Blackhall.
 1930 Beckett, F. A., 33 Kekewich Avenue.
 1932 Bennet, J. B., 8 Leven Street.
 1924 Bennet, Stanley, 41 Polwarth Terrace.
 1916 Beveridge, J., Braefoot, Barnton.
 1935 Bishop, W. W., 43 Charterhall Road.
 1933 Black, James, Ardnaree, Barnton, Cramond Brig.
 1920 Blackstock, J. F., 4 Bernard Street, Leith.
 1924 Blair, A. W., 12 South Charlotte Street.
 1921 Blair, R. K., 19 Ainslie Place.
 1894 Blanche, R. B., 155 Bruntsfield Place.
 1931 Bonnar, Thos. K., junior, 58 George Street.
 1916 Boothby, Sir Robert T., K.B.E., Beechwood, Murrayfield.
 1920 Boothby, R. J. G., Beechwood, Murrayfield.
 1904 Borthwick, F. J. G., 9 Hill Street.
 1894 Borthwick, George, 5 Lauderdale Street.
 1935 Botting, F. W., 48 Princes Street.
 1925 Bowhill, Ian H., 9 Rosebery Crescent.
 1928 Boyack, Russell, 55 Queen Street.
 1894 Boyd, C. J. Lawrence, 22 Magdala Crescent.
 1921 Boyd, D. M., 35 Wardie Road.
 1902 Brodie, Patrick, 23 Belgrave Crescent.
 1922 Brookhouse, F. G., 142 Newhaven Road.
 1931 Brooks, John, 45 Frederick Street.
 1935 Brotchie, John, 32 Suffolk Road.
 1923 Broughton, T. N., 31 Lauder Road.
 1926 Brown, A. T., Torquhan, Stow.
 1914 Brown, Chas. C., 42 George Square.
 1924 Brown, J. C., 94 Dalkeith Road.
 1934 Brown, J. Hardie, 14 Wester Coates Avenue.
 1925 Brown, L. R. J., 45A Hanover Street.
 1932 Brown, Matthew, Glenlossie, Hermitage Drive.
 1934 Brown, Wm., 29 East Trinity Road.
 1933 Brown, Wm. C. P., 23 Cluny Gardens.
 1929 Bryce, S. M., 32 Gilmour Road.
 1895 Bryden, Harry B., 41 Heriot Row.

- 1920 Brydon, T. H., 8 Lennox Street.
 1922 Bryson, J. G., Merkland, Lennox Row, Trinity.
 1929 Buchanan, A., 12 Dean Park Crescent.
 1929 Buchanan, J., 12 Dean Park Crescent.
 1926 Buchanan, J., 2 Learmonth Terrace.
 1895 Buist, J. L., 9 Abbotsford Crescent.
 1927 Burnett, A. P., 35 Inverleith Gardens.
 1905 Burnett, Robt., 35 Inverleith Gardens.
 1926 Burnett, Robt., junior, 35 Inverleith Gardens.
 1920 Burns, J. C. O., 138 Newhaven Road, Leith.
 1912 Butcher, E. R., Trinity Lodge, Trinity.
 1902 Butcher, M. Cecil, 5 North St. David Street.
 1920 Butler, W., 25 Hatton Place.
- 1932 Caine, Jas. B., 15 Bellevue Crescent.
 1895 Cairns, A. S., 26 York Place.
 1920 Caithness, J. W., 13 West Savile Terrace.
 1922 Calder, Thos. R., 8 Charlotte Square.
 1897 Callender, David, Redcroft, Murrayfield.
 1916 Cameron, Ewen, 26 Moray Place.
 1932 Cameron, F. J., Beechknowe, Cramond Brig.
 1905 Cameron, John, 29 York Place.
 1926 Cameron, John (2), 1 Gloucester Place.
 1931 Cameron, W. M., 195 Braid Road.
 1932 Campbell, Alex. J., 11 Gordon Terrace.
 1897 Campbell, Archibald, 18 Duke Street.
 1924 Campbell, Arch., junior, 36 Dick Place.
 1925 Campbell, E. M., 25 Ainslie Place.
 1909 Campbell, G. W. B., 33 Queen Street.
 1925 Carlow, Dr. W. W., 25 Walker Street.
 1913 Carmichael, J. J. W., 66 Queen Street.
 1925 Carr, Thomas, 13 Merchiston Park.
 1935 Caskey, Alan R. W., 4 Grosvenor Street.
 1904 Caskey, R. W., 4 Grosvenor Street.
 1899 Caskey, William, 1 Inverleith Place.
 1924 Cattnach, Alex., Kinrara, 3 Blinkbonny Gardens,
 Edinburgh.
- 1910 Chalmers, James L., 16 Clarendon Crescent.
 1904 Chalmers, J., 50 Alnwickhill Road, Liberton, Midlothian.
 1898 Chambers, C. E. S., 11 Thistle Street.
 1913 Chambers, R. S., 11 Thistle Street.
 1911 Chesser, John S., 14 North Park Terrace.
 1896 Chree, Sir Wm., 4 Abercromby Place.
 1920 Christie, A. F. G., 7 Alvanley Terrace.
 1927 Clapperton, S. C., 69 George Street.
 1920 Clark, C. L., 22 Gillespie Crescent.
 1935 Clark, Francis W., 3 Craigs Road, Corstorphine.

- 1915 Clark, James H., 63 George Street.
 1894 Clark, John, 6 Henderland Road, Murrayfield.
 1931 Clark, D. Stewart-, Dundas Castle, South Queensferry.
 1926 Clark, J. C. Stewart-, Dundas Castle, South Queensferry.
 1923 Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart-, Bart., Philipstone House,
 Philipstone, West Lothian.
 1924 Clay, Alex. T., 18 South Learmonth Gardens.
 1928 Cochrane, Col. T. H., 28 Buckingham Terrace.
 1929 Coltart, J. D., 8 Lixmount Avenue.
 1913 Cooper, Jas. M., 7 Abercromby Place.
 1920 Cormack, C. R., Lincluden, Longniddry.
 1922 Corrie, A. J., Bilton Lodge, Portobello.
 1909 Cousin, Robt., Carnock Lodge, 14 Church Hill.
 1910 Cowper, John E. B., Gogar House, Corstorphine.
 1931 Cox, W. A., 5 Glencairn Crescent.
 1932 Crabbe, W. W., 21 Bruntsfield Avenue.
 1924 Craigie, A. M., 13 Granby Road.
 1924 Craigie, J., 30 Comely Bank Street.
 1930 Craik, D., 3 Clark Road.
 1918 Cranston, James E., 39 Cluny Drive.
 1934 Crawford, Archd. A., 18 Magdala Crescent.
 1933 Crawford, Eric D., 16 Blasket Place.
 1920 Crawford, F. J., 50 Frederick Street.
 1920 Crombie, C. R., 22 Inverleith Place.
 1909 Crombie, Jas. D., 51 Nile Grove.
 1917 Cruikshank, A. Stewart, The Dykes, Ravelston Dykes.
 1926 Cruikshank, Stewart, The Dykes, Ravelston Dykes.
 1902 Cummings, A., 12 Claremont Park, Leith.
 1921 Cummings, John, Oaklands, Eskbank.
 1912 Currie, Douglas, Woodcroft, Clinton Road.
 1922 Currie, W. S., 13 Lockharton Avenue, Edinburgh 11.
 1931 Cuthbertson, William, Rowallan, Barnton Avenue,
 Davidson's Mains.
- 1900 Dalziel, Geo. F., 66 Queen Street.
 1932 Davidson, Capt. Arthur, Kennethmont, Maybury Road,
 Cramond Brig.
 1933 Davidson, John, Redcroft, Lanark Road, Colinton.
 1929 Dawson, R. T., Jeffrey House, Kinnear Road.
 1934 Deuchars, Dr. J. M., 38 Hope Terrace, Grange.
 1920 Dewar, R. M., c/o Dewar, Fraser & Co., 18 Bernard
 Street, Leith.
 1931 Dickie, John, 15 Barnton Grove, Barnton, Cramond Brig.
 1925 Dickson, C., Thornlea, Loanhead.
 1931 Dickson, Dr. G. A., Invermae, South Queensferry.
 1923 Dickson, Ian A., 40 Drumpellier Street, Coatbridge,
 Lanarkshire.

- 1897 Dickson, Robt. A., Cammo Croft, Cramond Brig.
 1897 Dobbie, Sir Joseph, 42 Melville Street.
 1916 Dobson, George, J.P., Eastern Saw Mills, Easter Road,
 Leith.
 1925 Dobson, J. M. Allan, Stemster, Colinton Road.
 1920 Dodds, A. R., 8 Clark Avenue, Leith.
 1895 Dods, John, Lochview, 3 North Priestfield Road.
 1930 Donald, A. J., 2 Park Place, Trinity.
 1935 Donald, James A., 26 Greenbank Gardens.
 1928 Donaldson, W. J., 14 Garscube Terrace.
 1928 Dorward, Jas., 52 Leith Walk.
 1934 Douglas, G. H., 4 Boswall Quadrant.
 1931 Dow, James, 10 Queen's Crescent, Edinburgh 9.
 1915 Dow, Dr. R. C. Scott, 4 Peel Terrace.
 1926 Downie, A. F., 7 Polwarth Crescent.
 1920 Downie, A. L., 1 West Stanhope Place.
 1921 Downie, N. W., 1 West Stanhope Place.
 1929 Dron, W. A., Duncarn, Cramond Brig.
 1929 Drummond, Capt. W., St. Colms, Ravelston Dykes.
 1919 Dudgeon, W. C., 18 Melville Street.
 1929 Duguid, R., 21 Union Place.
 1934 Dunbar, W. T., 116 Lothian Road.
 1923 Duncan, D. A., 36 Greenbank Crescent.
 1920 Duncan, Dr. J. A. H., 4 Cluny Drive.
 1930 Duncan, R. T., 90 Inverleith Place.
 1931 Dundas, R. Neville, Redhall, Slateford.
 1931 Dunn, Geo. H., The Dykes, Queensferry Terrace,
 Edinburgh.
 1926 Duthie, J. F., 13 South St. David Street.

 1923 Earnshaw, H., 82 Strathearn Road.
 1931 Eccles, H., 7 House o' Hill Crescent, Blackhall.
 1905 Edwards, J. Stanley, Fettes College.
 1933 Erskine, J. M., Commercial Bank of Scotland, 14 George
 Street.
 1931 Esplin, John, 25 Lockharton Gardens.
 1915 Ewart, R. C., 88 Inverleith Place.

 1915 Fairbairn, James, Succoth Avenue.
 1933 Fairley, Arthur W., 60 St. Alban's Road.
 1929 Fairley, H. E., 15 Campbell Road.
 1904 Fairley, John A., Lauriston Castle, Davidson's Mains.
 1932 Fallis, W. G., 14 Atholl Crescent.
 1917 Fenton, James L., 5 Church Hill.
 1911 Ferguson, Arthur G., 1A Inverleith Terrace.
 1897 Ferguson, F., 64 Sherbrooke Avenue, Glasgow, S.1.
 1934 Ferguson, J. M., 43 Lauder Road.

- 1934 Ferguson-Watson, Dr. H., 5 Hillside Street.
 1915 Findlay, Geo. A., Castle Mills, Edinburgh.
 1895 Finlay, N. J., 4 Randolph Place.
 1898 Finlay, Wm. F., 63 Queen Street.
 1924 Fisher, P., 10 Learmonth Grove.
 1910 Fleming, Lieut.-Col. J. M., 6 West Coates.
 1917 Flint, James F., Dalmore Lodge, Trinity Road.
 1931 Flint, John, Dalmore Lodge, Trinity Road.
 1931 Flodin, E. H., Glengyle, Barnton, Cramond Brig.
 1911 Flood, F. B., 35 Claremont Road, Leith.
 1934 Foreman, David, 19 Polwarth Crescent.
 1918 Forrest, James A., 8 Glengyle Terrace.
 1917 Forrest, Richard, 8 Glengyle Terrace.
 1913 Forsyth, Stuart, Jock's Lodge, Longniddry.
 1904 Foster, Major Alan, Caledonian U.S. Club.
 1925 Foster, C. C., Lynwood, Cramond Brig.
 1894 Foulis, D., 42 Shandwick Place.
 1896 Fraser, Sir M. P., K.C., 2 Heriot Row.
 1934 Fraser, Wm. A., 49 Braid Avenue.
 1911 Fürst, Isaac, 9 Coates Crescent.
- 1922 Gall, R. J. J., 13 Pitt Street.
 1920 Gallie, R. A., 86 Junction Street, Leith.
 1928 Gamley, F. S., Beechwood, Cramond Brig.
 1935 Gardiner, Fred. W., Harmony, Barnton Avenue, Davidson's Mains.
- 1911 Gentles, Thos. A., K.C., 6 Moray Place.
 1922 Gibb, And. A., 18 York Place.
 1911 Gibb, Francis Wm., 4 Western Terrace.
 1920 Gibb, Jas. W., 22A Findhorn Place.
 1931 Gibson, F. P., 37 Lauder Road.
 1920 Gibson, Geo., 44 Queensferry Street.
 1930 Gibson, Geo. (2), 103 Morningside Drive.
 1928 Gibson, R. K., 1 Bangholm Park, Trinity.
 1929 Gibson, T. Bowhill, 30 Rutland Square.
 1914 Gilchrist, Jas. A., 30 Great King Street.
 1935 Gilchrist, Jas. G., 30 Great King Street.
 1935 Glegg, Arthur L., 6 Laverockbank Road.
 1932 Glover, A. L., 31 Hillview Terrace, Blackhall.
 1932 Gordon, D. K. M., Quinag, House o' Hill Road, Blackhall.
 1932 Gorrie, R. L., The Ghyll, Cammo Road, Cramond Brig.
 1932 Graham, D. Stewart, 15 Macdowall Road.
 1932 Graham, James F., Messrs. Mutter, Howey & Co. Ltd., 24 Market Street.
- 1911 Grant, Sir Alex., Bart., 15 Hermitage Drive.
 1931 Grant, John A., The Corners, Barnton Avenue, Davidson's Mains.

- 1920 Grant, L. R., 5 St. Andrew Square.
 1924 Grant, R., 6 Kilgraston Road.
 1919 Grant, R. M'Vitie, 15 Hermitage Drive.
 1926 Gray, Adam A., 22 Primrose Bank Road, Trinity.
 1909 Gray, Begbie, 37 Morton Street, Joppa.
 1926 Gray, J. Brodie, 17-19 Guthrie Street.
 1933 Greig, L. Gordon, 30 St. Andrew Square.
 1920 Greig, Sir Robert B., Shaws, Cramond Brig.
 1918 Grierson, Sir Andrew, 12 Crawford Road.
 1914 Grieve, Geo., 12 Hillview, Blackhall.
 1925 Grieve, Wm., 21 Ainslie Place.
 1921 Groves, G. N., 198 Newhaven Road, Leith.
 1931 Groves, Wm., 22 Summerside Place, Leith.
 1908 Guild, Reginald M., 24 Coates Gardens.
 1926 Gumley, L. S., 52 Inverleith Row.
 1933 Guthrie, John G. R., Bishop's Cloce, Cramond Brig.
- 1911 Haldane, H. W., 21 Palmerston Place.
 1928 Hall, John, 50 Craiglockhart Road.
 1934 Hall, Robert, 50 Craiglockhart Road.
 1896 Hardie, J. P., 15 Rothesay Place.
 1896 Hardy, F. A., 18 Howard Place.
 1931 Hare, Wm., 19 Wester Coates Terrace.
 1917 Harris, Wm. Fergus, 22 Claremont Park, Leith.
 1932 Harris, Wm. Fergus, junior, 4 Claremont Gardens.
 1921 Harvey, E. F. Shaw, 65 Harrison Road.
 1913 Hastie, J. G., 43 York Place.
 1933 Hastie, John O., 43 York Place.
 1931 Hastie, S. H., Machrie, Ravelston Dykes.
 1932 Hay, Thos., 27 Dalrymple Crescent.
 1930 Haynes, F., 1 Tipperlinn Road.
 1929 Hempson, E. R., The Academy.
 1929 Henderson, T. S., 20 Melville Street.
 1916 Hendry, Fraser P., 85 Lothian Road.
 1928 Hendry, G. B., 18 Blackford Road.
 1927 Hendry, S. G., 85 Lothian Road.
 1918 Henry, George, 491 Lawnmarket.
 1924 Herriot, T. G., 7 Forres Street.
 1932 Higgins, Edward, Cheetwood, Cairnmuir Road, Cor-
 storphine.
- 1920 Higham, J. H., 12 Leven Terrace.
 1933 Hill, George, 9 Corbiehill Avenue, Davidson's Mains.
 1904 Hill, Jas. A. M., 29 Melville Street.
 1888 Hodge, A. J., 15 Granby Road.
 1913 Hog, Thomas A. F., New Club, Princes Street.
 1931 Hogg, R. R., 23 Mayfield Road.
 1924 Home, R. C. Forrest, 57 Gilmore Place.

- 1906 Hook, Peter, 90 Murrayfield Gardens.
 1919 Hope, A. H. C., 19 Charlotte Square.
 1898 Howden, John M., 11 Eton Terrace.
 1932 Hughes, Thos., 44 George Street.
 1916 Hunter, Alex. T., 59 Castle Street.
 1932 Hunter, Eric C., 18 Merchiston Place.
 1905 Hunter, John M., 60 Great King Street.
 1894 Hunter, Hon. Lord, 3 Randolph Crescent.
 1921 Hutchison, H. C., 22A Findhorn Place.
 1933 Hutchison, Ian, Glenelg, 3 Dovecot Road, Corstorphine.
- 1923 Inglis, John S., 8 Castle Street.
 1910 Inglis, J. E., 110 George Street.
 1924 Inglis, T. H., 19 Queensferry Street.
 1910 Innes, Chas. D., 250 Leith Walk.
 1920 Ireland, R. M., 57 Queen Street.
 1932 Izat, N., Nuwara, Corstorphine Road.
- 1924 Jack, J. L., 1 Ravelston Dykes.
 1920 Jacob, C., 49 Bernard Street, Leith.
 1912 Jamieson, Douglas, 34 Moray Place.
 1928 Jamieson, D. C. S., Crosskeys, Kelso.
 1931 Jamieson, John, 34 Albany Street.
 1927 Jamieson, Dr. J., 34 Albany Street.
 1931 Jamieson, R., Woodlands, Barnton, Cramond Brig.
 1903 Jardine, Robt., 87 Spottiswoode Street.
 1898 Jardine, Thos. M., 17 Shore, Leith.
 1935 Jerdan, Ralph W., 4 Craiglockhart Terrace.
 1933 Johnson, C. H., 104 Hanover Street.
 1926 Johnson-Gilbert I. A., 3 Ravelston Dykes.
 1913 Johnston, Alex., Murieston House, Mid-Calder.
 1934 Johnston, Douglas H., 12 Great Stuart Street.
 1931 Johnston, F. W., The Hermitage, Wardie Crescent.
 1924 Johnston, T. J., 31 South Orchard Road.
 1898 Johnston, Sir Wm. C., 19 Walker Street.
 1921 Johnstone, Brig.-Gen. A. A. J., 86 Murrayfield Gardens.
 1910 Johnstone, Henry, Scottish Conservative Club, Princes Street.
- 1920 Kay, R., 120 George Street.
 1919 Kays, Brig.-Gen. H., C.B., New Club.
 1916 Keddie, A. Balfour, 39 Wilton Road.
 1930 Kelly, R. F., Corndavon, Lovedale, Balerno, Midlothian.
 1923 Kemball, C. H., 20 Ainslie Place.
 1922 Kerr, John, 12 Clark Avenue, Ferry Road.
 1920 King, F. R., 1 Warrender Park Terrace.
 1904 Kinross, Rt. Hon. Lord, 17 Heriot Row.

- 1913 Kirkwood, W. B., 19 Blackford Road.
- 1933 Laing, George A., 27 Greenbank Crescent.
 1924 Laing, H., 20 Braid Avenue.
 1915 Laing, Jas., 42 York Place.
 1933 Lamb, A. R., Ardlui, Netherby Road, Trinity.
 1900 Lamb, Robert, Ardlui, Netherby Road, Trinity.
 1920 Lambert, James, 27 Queensferry Street.
 1932 Lamont, James H., Gylemuir, Meadow Place Road,
 Corstorphine.
 1903 Law, Geo. H., Duncliffe, Murrayfield.
 1919 Law, J. Scott, Tweedsmuir, Ashley Park Road, Walton-
 on-Thames, Surrey.
 1910 Lawrie, W. E. G., 3 Douglas Crescent.
 1930 Lawson, R. A., 49 Cluny Gardens.
 1899 Lawson, Wm., 22 St. Andrew Square.
 1895 Lees, J. Carr G., 1 Drumsheugh Place.
 1933 Legget, John T., 24 Napier Road.
 1913 Lennie, Ernest, 46 Princes Street.
 1913 Lennie, J. Gordon, 46 Princes Street.
 1920 Leslie, J. S. L., 3 Gloucester Place.
 1920 Lessels, H., 16 Ravelston Park.
 1925 Lindsay, A. J., 103 Trinity Road, Leith.
 1918 Lindsay, Chas. C., 103 Trinity Road, Leith.
 1920 Lindsay, C. S., 29 Belford Avenue, Edinburgh.
 1926 Loch, A. D., 10 Beaufort Road.
 1932 Loch, Wm. L., 9 Chalmers Crescent, Grange.
 1933 Lockhart, Jas. B., Dundas House, Kinnear Road.
 1921 Loudon, John W., 43 York Place.
 1920 Louttit, E. G., 14 Denham Green Place, Leith.
 1919 Love, H. W., 31 Queensferry Street.
 1918 Lyall, Jas. B., Norbury, Corstorphine.
 1934 Lyall, John J., Norbury, St. Ninian's Road, Corstorphine.
 1897 Lyon, Robert N., Laurel Bank, Ferry Road, Leith.
- 1933 M'Ainsh, P., c/o 8 Barnton Gardens, Davidson's Mains.
 1924 MacAndrew, G. C., 32 Midmar Gardens.
 1918 MacAndrew, Percy M., 211 Colinton Road.
 1935 M'Arthur, D. W., 12 Cluny Gardens.
 1894 Macbeth, Alex., 9 Tantallon Place.
 1895 M'Call, Charles, 18 Cluny Drive.
 1895 M'Call, David, 55 Braid Avenue.
 1931 M'Clelland, Tyndall, Mirkwood, Succoth Avenue.
 1925 M'Cormick, W. B., 36 Shandon Crescent.
 1922 M'Crae, Thos., 6 North-East Circus Place.
 1932 M'Culloch, John A., Lynedale, 2 St. Alban's Road.
 1920 Macdonald, Dr. A., Southdean, 38 Colinton Road.

- 1929 MacDonald, J., 54 Netherby Road.
 1918 M'Donald, Murdoch, 72 Colinton Road.
 1910 Macdonald, R. J., Carlowrie, Cramond Brig.
 1932 MacDougall, John S., 15 Cameron Park.
 1912 M'Ewan, R., The Edinburgh Academy.
 1918 Macfarlane, W. M., 48 Castle Street.
 1928 Macgill, D., 2 Wester Coates Terrace.
 1924 MacGill, John, 4 Wester Coates Gardens.
 1928 M'Glashan, D. A., Kingscroft, Barnton.
 1930 MacGregor, D. G., 117 Hanover Street.
 1920 McGregor, John, 29 Lomond Road, Leith.
 1904 Macgregor, John H., Beechwood, Cramond Bridge.
 1934 M'Intosh, C. W., 54 Trinity Road.
 1909 M'Intosh, David J., 58 Strathearn Road.
 1927 M'Intosh, Wm., 11 Magdala Crescent.
 1932 M'Intyre, George G., 23 Dudley Gardens.
 1920 Mackay, A. G., 21 George Square.
 1924 M'Kay, D. A., 76 Thirlestane Road.
 1932 Mackay, J. Douglas, 6 Bangholm Bower Avenue.
 1925 M'Kechnie, D., 5 Royal Circus.
 1920 M'Kendrick, Dr. Arch., 12 Rothesay Place.
 1931 M'Kendrick, J. D. B., 12 Rothesay Place.
 1931 M'Kendrick, W. A. T., 12 Rothesay Place.
 1896 MacKenzie, Hon. Lord, 47 Heriot Row.
 1933 M'Kenzie, John, 2 Belgrave Place.
 1917 Mackenzie, John, 28 Lochrin Buildings.
 1932 Mackenzie, J. W., Armandave, 24 House o' Hill Avenue,
 Blackhall.
 1922 Mackenzie, L. P., 5 Polwarth Terrace.
 1922 Mackenzie, W. R., 1 Parliament Square.
 1926 Mackie, George, 56 Bernard Street, Leith.
 1931 Mackie, R. J., 40 Moray Place.
 1929 M'Kinnell, John, Dunedin Street.
 1897 Mackintosh, Prof. Jas., 6 Clarendon Crescent.
 1926 M'Lachlan, Turner, 56 Melville Street.
 1935 M'Laren, Hugh, Daisy Cottage, Davidson's Mains.
 1920 M'Laren, W. S. M., 18 Lonsdale Terrace.
 1930 M'Lean, John, 8 Bright's Crescent.
 1933 M'Lean, Lachlan, 6 Suffolk Road.
 1915 M'Leod, John, 7 Ettrick Road.
 1917 MacLeod, Sir John Lorne, 72 Great King Street.
 1919 M'Leod, W. A., 7 Clarendon Crescent.
 1917 M'Leod, W. G., 113 Newington Road.
 1910 M'Master, John A., 26 St. Andrew Square.
 1935 M'Niven, Percy Y., Ianville, 6 Kirkgate, Liberton,
 Edinburgh 9.
 1929 Macpherson, D., 48 Bernard Street, Leith.

- 1933 M'Queen, Chas. N., 34 Murrayfield Road.
 1935 M'Queen, David, 56 Stirling Road.
 1928 M'Queen, F. F., 22 London Street.
 1929 M'Whannell, G. G., 31 Mansionhouse Road.
 1911 Malcolm, D. B., Wardie Hotel, Granton
 1924 Malloch, G. S., 3 St. James Square.
 1913 Manclark, Jas. M., 14 Hope Street.
 1926 Manclark, N. M'Kinnon, Gamekeepers' Road, Davidson's
 Mains.
 1896 Marshall, C. N., 53 George Street.
 1927 Marshall, F., 30 St. Andrew Square.
 1929 Mather, T. J., Dirlot, House o' Hill Road, Blackhall.
 1932 Matheson, Alex. M., 3-5 South St. Andrew Street.
 1917 Matheson, J. Barclay, Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd.,
 Musselburgh.
 1904 Matheson, Thos., 2 South Inverleith Avenue.
 1923 Mathieson, A. D. D., 10 India Street.
 1927 Mathieson, C. F., 74 Thirlestane Road.
 1907 Mathieson, D. M., 10 India Street.
 1925 Mathieson, R. D., 10 India Street.
 1934 Mellor, Herbert, 7 North St. David Street.
 1932 Melville, Arthur I., 6 Bruntsfield Gardens.
 1896 Melvin, Andrew, 41 Manor Place.
 1934 Menzies, D. W. L., Ravenswood, 2 South Oswald Road.
 1934 Menzies, G. M., Ravenswood, 2 South Oswald Road.
 1933 Menzies, N. Graham, 21 Duke Street.
 1915 Menzies, P. D. N., 18 Grosvenor Crescent.
 1928 Menzies, W. J. M., Fishery Board for Scotland, George
 Street.
 1925 Menzies, Dr. W. Menzies, 25 Castle Terrace.
 1901 Methuen, John, 17 Greenbank Crescent.
 1920 Millar, J. J., 4 Melgund Terrace.
 1920 Millar, R. W., 10 Morningside Park.
 1897 Millar, Thos. J., 25 Queen Street.
 1920 Millar, W. T., 2 George Place.
 1913 Miller, A. Ernest, 4 Manor Place.
 1927 Miller, E. C. B., 4 Manor Place.
 1931 Miller, G. P., St. Cuthbert's, Blackhall.
 1931 Miller, W. A. W., 4 Manor Place.
 1917 Milligan, Thos. S., Barnton Hotel.
 1925 Mirylees, R. P. R., 1 Coates Place.
 1922 Mitchell, Henry, 7 Howe Street.
 1920 Mitchell, John, 32 Greenbank Gardens.
 1918 Mitchell, R. Sydney, 20 Clyde Street.
 1911 Moir, David, 30 Niddry Street.
 1919 Moir, James W., 30 Niddry Street.
 1934 Moncrieff, James, 181 Granton Road.

- 1932 Moncrieff, Wm., Mendyck, House o' Hill Road, Blackhall.
 1919 Morison, R. P., 51 Northumberland Street.
 1922 Morris, A. A., 24 St. Andrew Square.
 1924 Morrison, A., 10 Granby Road.
 1931 Morrison, John F., 35 Little Road, Liberton, Edinburgh.
 1918 Morrison, Robt. C., 5 Atholl Place.
 1934 Morrison, W. C., West Fenton, Drem, East Lothian.
 1911 Morrison, W. H., 5 North St. David Street.
 1922 Morton, W. H., 19 Primrose Bank Road, Trinity.
 1912 Mounsey, J. Little, 5 Thistle Street.
 1932 Muir, George E., 3-4 Shore, Leith.
 1923 Muirhead, H. S., 6 Gilmore Place.
 1895 Mundell, Robert, 49 Stirling Road.
 1932 Munro, A. C., 12 West Claremont Street.
 1916 Munro, Chas., Castlehaven, West Ferry Road.
 1933 Munro, Donald, Eastwood, Blinkbonny Terrace, Blackhall.
 1929 Munro, Finlay, 7 Northumberland Street.
 1928 Munro, F., Ornum, Columba Road, Blackhall.
 1930 Munro, R. J., 24 East Norton Place.
 1925 Munro, W. Thow, Muir House, Davidson's Mains.
 1934 Murray, James, 69 Durham Square, Portobello.
 1898 Murray, John A., 27 Howe Street.
 1918 Murray, Patrick Keith, 19 Charlotte Square.
 1914 Murray, Wm., 141 Princes Street.
 1924 Mycroft, F. S., 4 M'Laren Road.
 1908 Mylne, James, 42 Castle Street.
- 1934 Neill, John T., 3 Denham Green Avenue.
 1917 Nelson, Wm., The Whitehouse, Whitehouse Loan.
 1920 Ness, Harry, 13 Corrennie Gardens.
 1923 Ness, Harry D., 13 Corrennie Gardens.
 1910 Newton, Dr. R. H. H., 5 Murrayfield Avenue.
 1901 Nicolson, D. O., 13 Howard Place.
 1911 Nisbet, A. C. T., Bughtknowe, Colinton Road, Edinburgh.
 1933 Norman, R. D., Woodburn, Cramond Brig.
- 1920 Ogilvie, Albert W., 14 Gladstone Terrace.
 1934 Oppenheim, M., 11 Palmerston Road.
- 1896 Paterson, C. J. G., 24 St. Andrew Square.
 1926 Paterson, J. L., Rayville, Barnton, Cramond Brig.
 1935 Paterson, T. M., 8 Columba Road, Blackhall.
 1906 Paterson, Wm., 105 St. Alban's Road.
 1933 Paterson, W. Graham, 3 Falcon Gardens.
 1925 Patrick, J. Cairns, Stronvar, 103 Hillhouse road, David-
 son's Mains.
 1930 Paul, H. T., Scottish Conservative Club, Princes Street.

- 1922 Paul, J. T., Grove Works, Slateford Road.
 1926 Peden, J. B., Fernlea, Braepark, Cramond Brig.
 1933 Peffers, Arthur, Hartwood, Hope Terrace.
 1924 Pendrich, R. E., 3 Strachan Gardens, Blackhall.
 1919 Penney, C. Campbell, 92 Murrayfield Gardens.
 1918 Pennycook, W. M'Rae, 98 Nicolson Street.
 1894 Peters, J. C. L., 16 Walker Street.
 1928 Plenderleith, T. M., 304 Morningside Road.
 1926 Pool, Frank, 37 Drumsheugh Gardens.
 1931 Pratt, Wm., 6 Craighall Terrace.
 1910 Prentice, Alex., 1 St. Colme Street.
 1918 Proctor, James L. M., Easter Drylaw, Davidson's Mains.
 1920 Purves, J. S., Messrs. A. R. Robertson & Co., 57 Oswald
 Street, Glasgow.
- 1923 Radford, Dr. D. L. G., 10 Pilrig Street.
 1927 Radford, Dr. W. F. G., 8 Hermitage Place, Leith.
 1911 Rae, David, 199 Braid Road.
 1926 Rae, Wm., 20 Suffolk Road.
 1903 Rainnie, W. B., 65 Castle Street.
 1911 Rainnie, W. R., 15 Dean Park Crescent.
 1933 Ramsay, Jas., The Allowes, Cairnmuir Road, Corstorphine.
 1911 Reid, W. Carstairs, 72A George Street.
 1925 Renwick, Wm., 84 George Street.
 1927 Richardson, R. L. T., Laurel Bank, Stanley Road.
 1917 Richardson, Wm., 49 George Street.
 1894 Ritchie, A. S., 24 Elder Street.
 1932 Ritchie, Rev. C. H., 2 Eton Terrace.
 1923 Ritchie, J. M., 33 Nicolson Square.
 1920 Ritchie, R. G., 33 Nicolson Square.
 1918 Ritchie, Thomas, 54 Craigleith Road.
 1934 Robb, Henry, Dunforth, Park Road, Leith.
 1924 Robb, James, The Knowe, Whitehouse Road, Barnton.
 1897 Robbie, J. Cameron, 22 York Place.
 1913 Robertson, David, 10 Strathearn Place.
 1930 Robertson, D. G., 14 India Street.
 1928 Robertson, D. G., 6 Hillhouse Road, Blackhall, Midlothian.
 1908 Robertson, E. B., 30 Queen Street.
 1934 Robertson, Dr. Edwin M., 56 Manor Place.
 1930 Robertson, H. W., 59 Comiston Drive.
 1915 Robertson, Jas., 30 Inverleith Place.
 1928 Robertson, Jas., 13 Morningside Park.
 1927 Robertson, Jas. T., 25 Bridge Street, Musselburgh.
 1933 Robertson, R. A., Kirklands, Hermiston, Midlothian.
 1935 Robertson, R. G., Mezabya, House o' Hill Avenue,
 Blackhall.
- 1926 Robertson, R. M., 3 Albany Street.

- 1927 Robertson, T., 22 Atholl Crescent.
 1920 Robertson, T. A., 1 Rosslyn Crescent.
 1920 Robertson, T. Graham R., 14 India Street.
 1917 Robertson, Thos. M., 13 Morningside Park.
 1912 Robertson, Wm., 7 Roseburn Gardens.
 1930 Robertson, W., Dundurran, East Barnton Avenue,
 Davidson's Mains.
 1926 Robertson, W. M., Saughton Mains, Corstorphine.
 1935 Robinson, A. B., 38 Boswall Green.
 1922 Röer, M. D., 10 Cargil Terrace, Leith.
 1927 Roger, A., 141 Morningside Drive.
 1920 Roger, J. O. G., 10 Forres Street.
 1918 Rolland, John C., 10 Newington Road.
 1923 Rose, C. A., 4 Oswald Road.
 1912 Rose, Col. Sir H. Arthur, D.S.O., 23 Ainslie Place.
 1924 Ross, A. A., 39 Albany Street.
 1928 Ross, D., 1 Merchiston Avenue.
 1931 Ross, Stanley, 28 Wellington Street.
 1920 Ross, W. M., Culcreuch, Gordon Road, Corstorphine.
 1906 Roughead, Wm., 12 Belgrave Crescent.
 1928 Ryan, A. A., N.B. Station Hotel.
- 1921 Sadler, E. J., Linden Lea, Ravelston Dykes.
 1934 St. Clair, Melville, 72 Leamington Terrace.
 1912 Salomons, Jos. L., 56 Seaview Terrace, Joppa.
 1929 Saltoun, The Lord, Cairnbulg Castle, Fraserburgh.
 1896 Sanderson, K., 5 Northumberland Street.
 1927 Scott, Dr. A., The Firs, Broxburn.
 1915 Scott, Harry Bell, 8 Dean Park Crescent.
 1930 Scott, H. R., The Academy.
 1927 Scott, Dr. J. A., The Firs, Broxburn.
 1917 Scott, Jas. H., Royal Forth Yacht Club, Boswall Road,
 Granton.
- 1905 Scott, John M., 25 St. Andrew Square.
 1932 Scott, J. Murray, 73 Hanover Street.
 1932 Scott, T. R., Linngo, Queensferry Road, Cramond Brig.
 1896 Seater, Geo. S., 2 St. Andrew Square.
 1913 Sellar, Col. W. D., Drylaw House, Davidson's Mains.
 1931 Shand, J. L., 4 Merchiston Bank Gardens.
 1930 Shannon, H. W., Radcliffe, Corstorphine.
 1919 Sharp, M. Howard, U.B. of S., Ltd., 64 George Street.
 1904 Shiells, C. J., Braidfoot, Grange Loan.
 1920 Simpson, R. G., 20 Rothesay Terrace.
 1918 Sinclair, Alex. G., Thorsville, Blackhall.
 1934 Sinclair, Alex. J., Thorsville, Blackhall.
 1912 Sinclair, Dr. A. H. H., 3 Charlotte Square.
 1922 Sinclair, D., 19 Summerside Street, Leith.

- 1920 Sinclair, John G., 29 Claremont Road, Leith.
1913 Sinclair, Wm., 250 Ferry Road.
1917 Sleigh, Sir Wm. L., 50 Lauder Road.
1921 Sleigh, Wm. L., junior, Thirlestane, 4 Belgrave Road,
Corstorphine.
1931 Sloan, G., 6 Comely Green Place.
1932 Smart, John P., 68 Trinity Road.
1894 Smith, Andrew, 51 Marchmont Road.
1927 Smith, C., 81 Lothian Road.
1929 Smith, C. T., 2 Queen's Crescent, Blackhall.
1920 Smith, H. E., 6 Western Terrace.
1910 Smith, John E., Holly Lodge, York Road.
1917 Smith, John Lamb, 110 George Street.
1916 Smith, J. D. Philips, 10 South Castle Street.
1916 Smith, Laurence, 34 Comiston Road.
1919 Smith, Robt. Beveridge, 12 Coates Gardens.
1934 Smith, Wm., 55 Dudley Crescent.
1931 Smith, W. Robb, 35 Clark Avenue.
1919 Smythe, Patrick C., W.S., 48 Castle Street.
1926 Snailum, T., 32 Torphichen Street.
1917 Somerville, Geo., 3 Stirling Road, Leith.
1925 Sommerville, John, 9 Hermitage Terrace.
1912 Stark, William C. L., 6 Hill Street.
1930 Steel, James, 104 Comiston Drive.
1920 Steel, J. D., 54 Gilmore Place.
1913 Steel, R. Forrest, 5 Chalmers Crescent.
1935 Stevenson, A. E. C., Inglis Green House, Slateford.
1929 Stevenson, C. D., 1 Meggetland Terrace.
1923 Stevenson, D. A., Troqueer, Kingsknowe, Colinton.
1935 Stewart, James, 21 North Fort Street.
1923 Stewart, John M., 199 Ferry Road, Leith.
1902 Stewart, Thos. D., 187 Bruntsfield Place.
1926 Stewart, W. H., 12 Ravelston Park.
1924 Stocks, D. M., Westfield Avenue.
1925 Stocks, R. R., 20 Niddry Street.
1899 Stoker, Arthur T., 26 East Hermitage Place, Leith.
1934 Stonehouse, L. J., 51 Willowbrae Avenue.
1922 Stuart, H. C., 6 Belgrave Crescent.
1895 Stuart, G. Malcolm, 20 York Place.
1916 Sutherland, Alex., 3 Laverockbank Terrace, Leith.
1930 Sutherland, Dr. H. W., Langwell, Queensferry Road,
Blackhall.
1928 Suttie, J., 5 Grosvenor Street.
1921 Swanson, C. S. M., 9 Laverockbank Road, Leith.

1930 Tait, A. J., 80 Princes Street.
1931 Tait, Geo. J., 4 Lomond Road.

- 1933 Tait, H. A., St. Helens, Lanark Road, Colinton.
 1931 Tait, James S., 24 Russell Place, Trinity.
 1928 Taylor, James, 17 Little Road, Liberton, Edinburgh.
 1916 Tennant, Jas. C. Meldrum, Ratho.
 1899 Thierens, John C., 2 Braid Hills Road.
 1923 Thomson, A. L., 95 Trinity Road.
 1932 Thomson, C. A., 1 Plewlands Gardens.
 1918 Thomson, James, 5 Buckingham Terrace.
 1915 Thomson, James B., Royal Scots Club, Abercromby Place.
 1915 Thomson, Wm., 5 Rothesay Terrace.
 1931 Thomson, Wm., 24 Shandwick Place.
 1916 Thomson, Sir Wm. J., Ormelie, Corstorphine Road.
 1917 Thorburn, John, 31 Argyle Place.
 1919 Thyne, D. S., 28 Roseburn Terrace.
 1934 Thyne, H. G., 17 Carlton Terrace.
 1923 Thyne, R. C., Dunnottar, Colinton.
 1932 Thyne, Wm., junior, Messrs. Wm. Thyne Ltd., Marionville Road.
 1917 Todd, Alex., 132 Bruntsfield Place.
 1915 Torrance, T. A., 21 Ormidale Terrace, Murrayfield.
 1919 Torrance, W. B., 49 George Street.
 1926 Traill, W. H., San Remo, Barnton, Cramond Brig.
 1922 Tullo, John, 6 Lonsdale Terrace.
 1930 Turnbull, James B., House o' Hill Gardens, Blackhall.
 1925 Turnbull, T. A., 8 Grosvenor Crescent.
 1935 Turner, Alan R., 112 Polwarth Terrace.
 1900 Turner, Allan, 30 Castle Street.
 1920 Turner, Geo., 112 Polwarth Terrace.
 1923 Twiss, John, Willowbrae House, Piershill.
 1928 Underwood, J. Hunter, 3 Polwarth Grove.
 1920 Urquhart, M., 5 Waterloo Place.
 1908 Vallance, J. M., 11 Glenorchy Terrace.
 1924 Veitch, G., 14 Chalmers Crescent.
 1909 Wade, Dr. Hy., 6 Manor Place.
 1903 Walker, Graham W., 20 Brunton Place.
 1935 Wallace, David D., Invermay, 19 Harrison Road.
 1932 Wallace, D. G., 11 Rutland Street.
 1929 Wallace, E. L., Calrethan, Lasswade.
 1922 Wallace, G. W., 3 Lonsdale Terrace.
 1933 Ward, Jas. F., 51 Dudley Crescent, Leith.
 1920 Ward, T. R., 16 Dudley Terrace, Leith.
 1915 Warrack, Malcolm, 10 Charlotte Square.
 1925 Watson, A. K., 21 Ravelston Park.
 1933 Watson, Sir J. C., K.C., 10 Forres Street.

- 1920 Watson, Neil, 16 Young Street.
1931 Watt, E. W., 18 Lauriston Road, Davidson's Mains.
1926 Waugh, G., 9 Lochend Road, Leith.
1927 Waugh, John, 12 Ormidale Terrace.
1927 Waugh, John, Westridge, Ravelston Dykes.
1933 Weatherstone, D. M., 4 Granton Road.
1932 Webster, Thos., C.A., 18 Young Street.
1915 Wedderburn, A. A. I., 33 Queen Street.
1917 Weir, David C., 2 Denham Green Place.
1919 Weir, D. S., 5 Royal Circus.
1912 Weir, Robert Y., 17 Melville Street.
1916 Wemyss, David S., Rosemount, Barnton, Cramond Brig.
1928 White, A. S., 50 Frederick Street.
1935 White, Duncan C., 5 Bellevue Terrace.
1932 White, Wm. O., 5 Bellevue Terrace.
1907 Whiteley, E. S., 34 St. Andrew Square.
1894 Whitson, Sir T. B., 21 Rutland Street.
1912 Whittaker, Dr. C. R., 27 Hatton Place.
1933 Wight, David M., 32 Great King Street.
1933 Wight, James L., junior, 32 Great King Street.
1930 Wightman, Major A. J., 34 Moray Place.
1921 Williamson, A. B., 7 Spottiswoode Road.
1928 Williamson, A. P., The Lomonds, Drylaw Crescent,
Blackhall.
1894 Wilson, Geo. S., *Evening News* Office.
1916 Wilson, Rev. Jas. R. S., 26 Lomond Road.
1915 Wilson, John, 350 Easter Road, Leith.
1913 Wilson, Robert, 139 Princes Street.
1920 Wilson, T. L., Comrie, 64 Hillhouse Rd., Davidson's Mains.
1918 Wishart, J. Reidford, 23 Rutland Street.
1916 Wood, Alex., 11 Hillview, Blackhall.
1932 Wood, Arthur M., Hillside, Davidson's Mains.
1925 Wood, Dr. J. F. A., 11 Hillview, Blackhall.
1920 Wood, R. R., 106 Moira Terrace.
1925 Wood, R. T., 8 Tantallon Place.
1935 Woolgar, S. E., 21 Belford Gardens.
1922 Wright, R. Y. M., Fawside, Colinton.
1934 Wylie, James B., 3 Queen's Avenue, Blackhall.
1930 Wylie, W. Barnet, 6 Whytehouse Avenue, Kirkcaldy.

1932 Young, John A., 33 Morningside Road.
1916 Young, Laurence, 1 Wester Coates Road.
1924 Young, W., 39 Charlotte Square.
1924 Young, W. G., 12 Fraser Avenue, Wardie.
1900 Younger, Harry Geo., Abbey Brewery, Edinburgh.
1898 Yule, A. R., 16 East Claremont Street.
1897 Yule, Thos., 17 East Claremont Street.

APPENDIX XIII

CARD OF BARNTON COURSE, 1935

Holes.	Length in Yards.	Par.	Holes.	Length in Yards.	Par.
1	396	4	10	385	4
2	322	4	11	385	4
3	430	4	12	320	4
4	474	5	13	205	3
5	154	3	14	386	4
6	484	5	15	412	4
7	440	5	16	457	5
8	144	3	17	438	5
9	396	4	18	252	4
Out	<u>3240</u>	<u>37</u>	In	3240	37
			Out	3240	37
			Total	<u>6480</u>	<u>74</u>

The Amateur Record is at present held by Dr. J. F. A. Wood
(Summer Competition, 1935) with a score as follows :

Out 5 4 4 5 4 5 6 2 4 = 39 } 69
 In 4 3 3 2 4 3 4 4 3 = 30 }

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Note.—References to Appendices are in italics

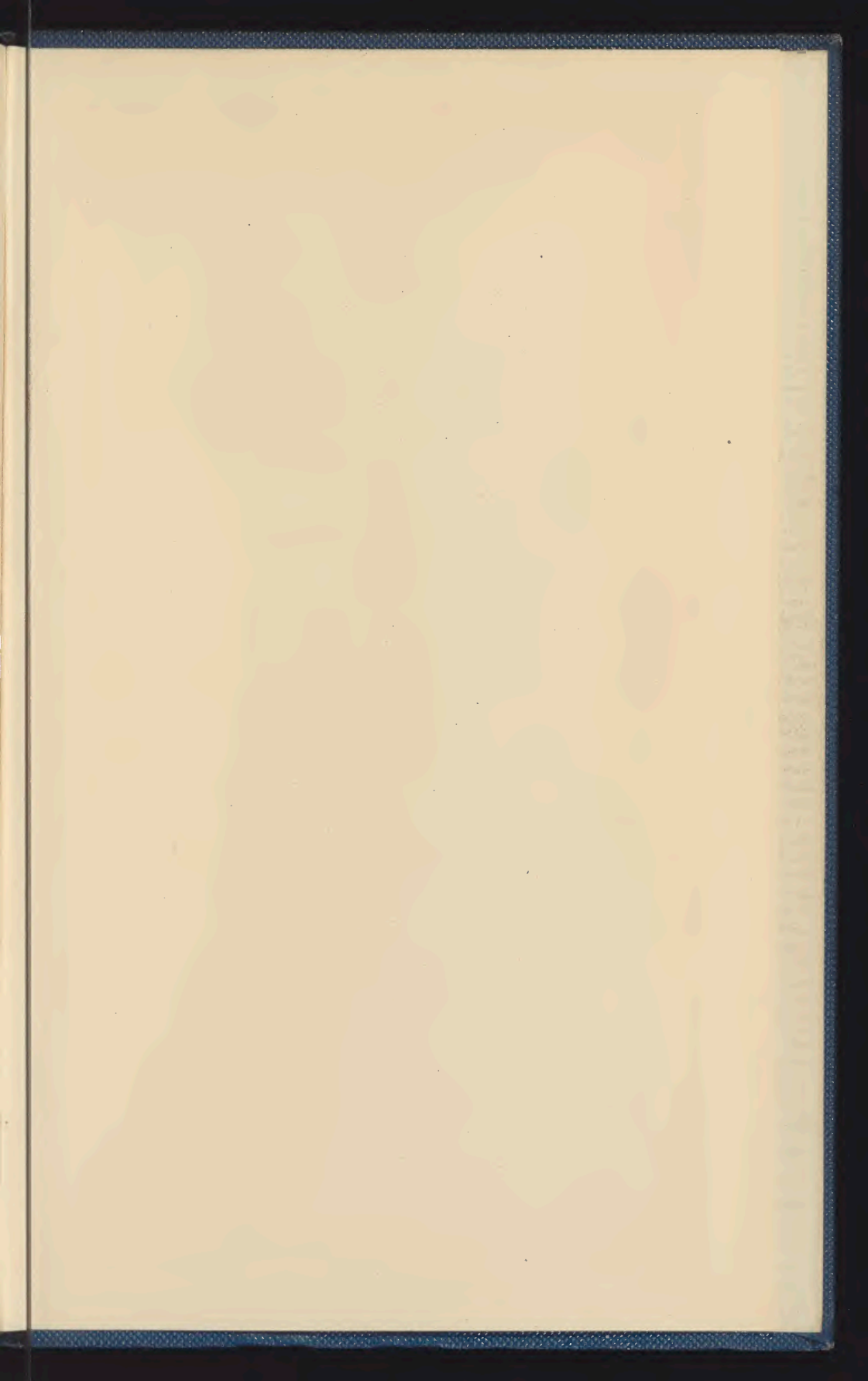
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