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EDITORIAL NOTE

The Burns Federation does not accept responsibility for statements made or opinions expressed in the *Burns Chronicle*. Writers are responsible for articles signed by them: the Editor undertakes responsibility for all unsigned matter.

Manuscripts for publication should be addressed to the Editor and each must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. The Editor cannot accept responsibility for loss or damage.

James Veitch.

8 George Street,
Peebles.
ANDERSON WILSON,
President, Burns Federation.
Since he recited a poem by Robert Burns on television two years ago, Mr. John Cairney, the young Scots actor, has cherished an ambition to play the role of the poet himself. This may happen in the not too distant future as Mr. Cairney is now working on a script for a one-man presentation, based on Burns's life and works, as soon as his commitments allow.
The resolution by Edinburgh Ayrshire Association—"That this Conference directs the attention of affiliated Clubs and Associate members to the main objects of the Burns Federation in Article 2 of our Constitution and Rules, and recommends the Clubs to support the Federation's Appeal on behalf of the Scottish National Dictionary until it is completed"—was warmly applauded at the 1962 Conference at Durham.

In February, 1962, the following letter was sent out to all subscribers:

"You will by this time have received Part 1 of Volume VI of the Scottish National Dictionary which marks the first issue of the second half of the work and brings the record of the language near to the letter M, the middle letter of the alphabet.

"We feel that this is an appropriate time to repeat even more emphatically what was said in our letter to subscribers of June, 1956, in which we pointed out that the Dictionary under modern publishing costs had long ceased to pay and that it had to be heavily subsidised from various funds and charities in order to carry on. The need for the increase in the rate of subscription to £40 then forecast has become an actuality and the Executive Council has been forced to confirm this rise in price to new subscribers as from 6th April, 1962.

"The printing alone of one part of the work costs on an average £1,800, a figure likely to increase rather than decrease in the future. This means about 20/- per part of each set, in marked contrast to the original subscription price of £15 per set or 7/6 per part. At the new price of £40 this cost will be covered and no more and the salaries of the staff (which has been under strength for two years) and general running expenses will still have to be met from grants and donations. It has been calculated that the Dictionary will need altogether some £80,000 before it is finished and an intensive and far-reaching appeal on its behalf during the last three years has to date produced only about £10,000. The magnitude of the task and
the urgent need for steady and substantial help must therefore be obvious to all.

"When the earlier appeal was issued, a number of subscribers at the earlier rates of £15 and £20 to whom we now wish to express our warm gratitude, were generous enough to make further voluntary payments towards the cost of publication. These may naturally feel that they have made a sufficient response, but to those who did not then respond we would earnestly commend this fresh appeal to their sympathetic consideration."

Yours faithfully,

JOHN McVIE, President.

W. L. LORIMER, Chairman of the Executive Council.

At the Conference, Mr. McVie enlarged upon the contents of this letter and left his listeners in no doubt about the true significance of the Scottish National Dictionary.

"The Scottish National Dictionary," said Mr. McVie, "was commenced in 1929 to publish a definitive work on the Scottish language, which would include the vocabulary of Burns and Scott and our other great writers, the terminology of all Scottish institutions and the words of our common folk in all aspects of their life—in short a history and description of Scotland and the Scottish people as expressed in Scottish speech. It is as much an encyclopedia as a Dictionary.

"This monumental work has now reached the half-way mark, and the first five volumes have been published, some 2,200 pages in all. The large and exhaustive scale of the work makes progress of necessity slow.

"The present-day costs of such a work, however, could not possibly have been foreseen in 1929. The Dictionary's funds are now quite inadequate, and the work, which will require about £80,000 to complete, is in serious financial danger.

"The Dictionary Association has had to rely for the most part on its own efforts for finding its funds, which is in marked contrast to the experience of other dictionaries undertaken in this country and abroad.

"The New English Dictionary (1879-1933) which cost £300,000 in pre-war figures, was paid for by the Oxford University Press. "The English Dialect Dictionary (1898-1905) was helped by an annual grant from the Royal Bounty Fund.
"Similar Dictionaries in South Africa, Ireland, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden and Russia, are largely or wholly subsidised from national funds, and are treated as essential enterprises in the educational system of each country. The Scottish National Dictionary claims a similar position as a national institution in Scotland, though repeated applications for help from public funds have hitherto been always turned down.

"The material in the possession of the Dictionary Association is contained in some half a million slips, covering over 50,000 words, which will ultimately appear in the 5,000 pages of the Dictionary.

"This material is obviously unique and irreplaceable. A work of such magnitude is never likely to be attempted again in Scottish lexicography. It should also be remembered—and this in spite of all that the Burns Federation has been able to do—that the Scots tongue, the tongue which Burns did so much to enrich, is on its way out and that if it is not recorded finally and completely in this generation which still remembers it and occasionally speaks it, it will never be recorded at all. It is indeed now or never. We of the Burns Federation, whose main purpose is to preserve and hand on to generations to come the knowledge and love of the writings of our great national poet as one of the most precious parts of our Scottish heritage, have a special obligation to see through to the end another work whose pages can cast a light on the meaning and interpretation of Burns's message and contain besides the essence in words of the Scottish way of life which it should be our pride and our duty to pass on unimpaired to our children and our children's children.

"It would be deplorable and discreditable from academic considerations alone, if the labours and investigations of over forty years should have to be abandoned or uselessly curtailed for want of money. From a national and patriotic point of view it would be a cause of shame and disgrace.

"Over twenty years ago, when the lights went down over Europe, the Burns Federation came to the aid of the Dictionary and saved it from coming to an end. I am certain that once again, when its position is even more acute, you will all support the Federation's Appeal, and get your Clubs to contribute as generously as they possibly can, towards the publication of the Dictionary until it is completed."
JUSTICE TO DR. CURRIE

By ALEXANDER M. BUCHAN

"The task was beset with considerable difficulties . . ." The remark, a notable understatement, was made in Dr. James Currie's dedication of The Works of Robert Burns to Captain Graham Moore who, twelve years before, had recommended to him the poems of the Ayrshire ploughman. He went on to say that "... men of established reputation naturally declined an undertaking, to the performance of which it was scarcely to be hoped that general approbation could be obtained by any exertion of judgment or temper." One of the ironies of literary history has been that this doctor, who was the first to concede his lack of preparation for such a task of scholarship, has suffered more from nagging complaint than almost any other editor, though he carried out his work with nicer judgment and a more even temper than any of his known contemporaries could have shown. His motives have been aspersed, prejudices have been assigned to him that he did not have, and every flaw in editorial discretion has been condemned in his work. He has been flatly set apart by a great scholar as the worst of the editors of Burns1 and has become a fashionable target for lesser writers who, being themselves unscholarly, accuse him of their own lapses from grace.2

1 J. DeLancey Ferguson in The Letters of Robert Burns (Oxford, 1931) I xl. "... perhaps enough has been cited to suggest that the first editor of Burns was also the worst." Burns scholarship owes Professor Ferguson a great debt. This comment, however, is harsh, coming from an editor who knows better than the rest of us how arduous the task of editing Burns still is.

2 Two recent examples. In The Burns Encyclopedia (London, 1959) p. 66, the compiler, Maurica Lindsay, makes this comment: "Currie himself was ill-equipped for the task. As a strong teetotaller, he deplored Burns's fondness for drink, and started what was to become the accepted legend for more than a century, that Burns was a confirmed alcoholic. Currie openly stated his intention of avoiding controversial topics, and too fantastic liberties with Burns's documents, and with other facts, to achieve his aim." There are many misstatements here. Evidence indicates that Dr. Currie was not a teetotaller. He deplored the excessive use of whiskey among Scotsmen, and he accepted Dr. Maxwell's diagnosis that heavy drinking undermined Burns's constitution. He was not the first to blame Burns publicly for drinking. Any liberties he took with documents may, perhaps, be forgiven in the light of the purpose of the Works he edited.

In The Scholar Adventurers (New York, 1950), Richard D. Altick on p. 241, writes: "Burns was capable on occasion of vigorous Anglo-Saxon
The difficulties in the way of a complete and reliable edition of the poems and letters of Burns have not yet been removed. They were insuperable when Dr. Currie, towards the end of the year 1796, agreed to examine the Burns MSS. and see what could be salvaged for the printer. The poet himself, on a visit he paid to Maria Riddell two weeks before he died, was sad with regret that he no longer had the strength to put his papers in order:

... he showed great concern about the care of his literary fame, and particularly the publication of his posthumous works. He said he was well aware that his death would occasion some noise, and that every scrap of his writing would be revived against him to the injury of his future reputation; that letters and verses written with unguarded and improper freedom, and which he earnestly wished to have buried in oblivion, would be handed about by idle vanity or malevolence, when no dread of his resentment would restrain them, or prevent the censures of shrill-tongued malice, or the insidious sarcasms of envy, from pouring forth all their venom to blast his fame.

He lamented that he had written many epigrams on persons against whom he entertained no enmity, and whose characters he should be sorry to wound; and many indifferent poetical pieces, which he feared would now, with all their imperfections on their head, be thrust upon the world. On this account he deeply regretted having deferred to put his papers in a state of arrangement, as he was now quite incapable of the exertion.3

prose, but Currie was a squeamish and pedantic soul; so throughout the letters, whenever the poet's phraseology was too vivid for the doctor, it was toned down to a neutral, blameless gray. Burns had been uninhibited in his expression of liberal and religious views; Currie was a conservative of conservatives. Hence whenever Burns uttered a sentiment abhorrent to the doctor, it was silently suppressed.” Currie was neither squeamish nor pedantic. His purpose in excising a number of impolite words and phrases and in altering a few of the outspoken political comments was to protect the poet's name and fame among the subscribers to the Works. His temporary sense of shock over the pieces that found their way into The Merry Muses is understandable and is still shared by many of the poet's fervent admirers. He was not a conservative, having brought public attention on himself for expression of liberal opinion and being an active member of one of the very liberal groups in the North. The Memoir by his son, W. Wallace Currie (London, 1831, 2 v1.) should be read by those who make these erroneous accusations.

JUSTICE TO DR. CURRIE

When John Syme, Currie's friend and the poet's, packed up these papers and sent them to the Doctor in Liverpool, the disorder of the manuscripts was even greater than Burns imagined, since he alone was in a position to answer questions an editor would be asking. From the first glance Dr. Currie began to gauge the size of his undertaking. He wrote about it to Syme:

I viewed the huge and shapeless mass with astonishment! Instead of finding, as I expected, a selection of his papers, with such annotations as might clear up any obscurities—of papers perused and approved by his friends as fit for publication—I received the complete sweepings of his drawers and of his desk (as it appeared to me) even to the copybook on which his little boy had been practising his writing. No one had given these papers a perusal, or even an inspection; the sheep were not separated from the goats; and—what has, perhaps, not happened before since the beginning of the world—the manuscripts of a man of genius, unarranged by himself, and unexamined by his family or friends, were sent, with all their sins on their head, to meet the eye of an entire stranger!4

Only recently has it become possible to know how shapeless the mass was and how restricted was access to any other material needed by an editor to help him out of his difficulties. Apart from the poems already printed in Kilmarnock and Edinburgh and a number of the songs sent to Johnson's Museum and Thomson's Scottish Airs, anything like a definitive text of many of the unpublished pieces was out of the question. As Currie soon realised, a holograph in the collection under his hands was no proof that another, or even several, different in phrasing and number of stanzas, might not have been sent by the poet to any of his numerous friends. The copies Burns made, or had made, in the Glenriddell collection differed in many details from versions sent to his correspondents, and the names of the correspondents, the dates of poems and letters, were deliberately left out. Always a careful letter-writer, Burns apparently worked in some instances from a rough draft that he retained, or, as Currie was led to believe, he revised and polished the style of a letter after an offhand note had gone out to a friend. One of the harried editor's early moves in trying

4 Memoir of the Life, Writings and Correspondence of James Currie, M.D., F.R.S., of Liverpool, I, 271.
to bring order into the "confused and undigested mass of sketches and scraps thrown upon"5 him was to appeal to Thomson for a text of 120 songs contributed to the *Airs*. These he supposed had been "finally touched by the Bard's hands,"6 whereas the copies sent to him were apparently rude drafts with so many variations that it was impossible to say which was the poet's final choice.

He insisted, too, that Syme, who had first interested him in the editorial task, and Gilbert, the poet's brother, come down to Liverpool to provide any information they had about the correspondents, and the people and incidents referred to in the poems. Though the two visitors stayed for almost two weeks, deciding what could be printed and what not, giving enough details for a few footnotes, neither was a reliable or helpful witness on many of the facts that an editor needed most. As Gilbert was to confess years later, he had seen very little of his brother during the previous several years, and it is doubtful that he ever really knew much about the poet's intimate affairs. John Syme had been a much closer friend and companion, but the best opinions about him suggested that he was scatter-brained and undependable on recollections of his day-by-day encounters in Dumfries with his near poetic neighbour. It is certainly clear that Syme, "always in a labyrinth of papers and accounts"7 as Distributor of Stamps for the southern district, had neither the time nor the discretion to arrange or edit the papers that he had bundled together in such a haphazard manner for Dr. Currie.

Another neighbour of the poet's, Maria Riddell, was equally as anxious as Syme and the family that Dr. Currie assume the task. On her way south to London, in November, 1796, Maria called on the Doctor and stayed with him for several days,8 discussing the plans for the new edition, and leaving behind a number of manuscripts for his use. She kept up a correspondence with Mrs. McLehose, the Clarinda of the Burns poems, encouraging her to reveal what she remembered of the poet in the days of their friendship. In her own letters to Clarinda, she described the incidents of Burns's last days as she knew and had heard about them, and she sent copies of these letters to Liverpool. She offered—and

5 *Burns Chronicle*, XXVIII (Jan., 1919), 31.
6 Ibid., 29.
7 Maria Riddell's comment in a letter of February, 1797, to Dr. Currie. She was a sharp-tongued lady but she undoubtedly knew Syme well. *Burns Chronicle*, XXIX (Jan., 1920), 115.
8 The Maria Riddell Correspondence printed in the *Burns Chronicle* for the years 1920 to 1923.
apparently her offer was accepted—to send Dr. Currie her copies of Johnson's *Museum* and Thomson's *Airs*, in which Burns had marked the verses written by himself, signed and unsigned. In her flighty way she began in London to round up subscriptions for the publication long before Dr. Currie was firmly committed to edit it. In spite of her help, however, she did not convince Clarinda—it was "cruel to trespass on her sensibility"—to supply more than a few selections of the poet's letters, and it is doubtful if the Doctor would have felt justified in publishing them entire if they had been given to him.

With some of the other correspondents, Dr. Currie had more success, although their willingness to furnish manuscripts was qualified in every case. Thomson was the most generous and helpful, agreeing to place in the editor's hands a group of ninety-three letters between himself and the poet in connection with the songs written for the *Airs*.9 A few Edinburgh academicians, Dr. Hugh Blair, Dr. James Gregory, professor of medicine, and A. F. Tytler, professor of history, allowed their letters to Burns to be printed along with his to them, although they seemed at one time to want their names kept out of the transaction.10 Mrs. Dunlop, who corresponded with the poet at greater length than anybody else, provided a judicious and well-censored selection of her many letters from him, though either the trustees for the family or the family themselves led Currie to believe that Burns had destroyed Mrs. Dunlop's letters shortly before he died. Perhaps the most ironic refusal to co-operate came from Maria Riddell who would not hand over her own or the poet's letters because there had been no "shining correspondence" between them. When Currie wrote accusing her of unnecessary delicacy and egotism, she still refused on the plea that suppressing her own letters was no loss to him or the public.11

Apart from the efforts he made through his many acquaintances and by written request to tap as many sources as he could, the Doctor was unable till near the middle of 1798 to look clearly at the charge he had undertaken. He found out quite soon that the Dumfries material was fragmentary and that many of Burns's so-called friends were reluctant to add to it. During the year and a half, also, from his first offer to help the poet's family, he collected a

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9 The Earnock MSS. printed in the *Burns Chronicle*, VIII (Jan., 1899), 11.  
11 *Burns Chronicle*, XXX (Jan., 1921), 107. She recanted, and a few of the letters, initialled, appeared in the *Works*. 
substantial gift of money in and around Liverpool, carried on his active practice as a physician, and completed a professional work, *Medical Reports*,\(^{12}\) that came out in four editions within eight years. Far from being robust, he tired easily under the rigorous schedule of calls and hospital attendance. He was the centre, too, of an active group of citizens in Liverpool who were known from London to the North as a "hospitable band of Brothers,"\(^{13}\) the founders of a library and the quiet supporters of any liberal cause in a period when party spirit ran high. To Coleridge, who met him in the year when the *Works of Robert Burns* appeared, he was a "genuine philosopher," and this studious bent of his mind led him, as soon as he had time to look clearly at the Burns undertaking, to realise the inadequacy of the original plan.

In the early rough project, as agreed upon by Syme and Gilbert Burns, only the posthumous papers were to be printed and these mainly as a short-term project to obtain money for the family. It did seem necessary, however, to introduce the new papers with a biographical and critical sketch. The poet had just died, and interest in him as well as in his writings was widespread over the country. The biography had to be an "authorised" one so as to prevent the "faults and irregularities" of the poet's career being exaggerated by an unsympathetic writer. The criticism of the poems would be directed to bringing out their peculiar excellence and making it available to English readers unfamiliar with the Scottish speech. William Roscoe, Dr. Currie's literary friend in Liverpool, set out the first plan:

That a narrative should be written of his life . . . as illustrating the progress of his mind, the state of his opinions, moral, political, religious, etc., adding from time to time such observations as may naturally arise from the documents, so as to render the whole honourable

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\(^{12}\) The unreasonable animus directed at Dr. Currie is well illustrated in a comment by Duncan McNaught, editor of the *Burns Chronicle* for a number of years. Introducing the correspondence between Dr. Currie and Syme, he remarks (*B. C.*, XXIX, 8): "But for the Liverpool edition of Burns and its many reprints, Dr. Currie would only have been remembered as a writer on exploded medical theories." The *Medical Reports* was reviewed at length and favourably in the *Edinburgh Review*, XIII (Oct., 1805), saw its 4th Edition in this year only eight years after it appeared, and is still known in medical literature as a work in which, for the first time in medical history, a careful use of the thermometer was made in checking the rise and fall of a patient's temperature under treatment.

to the character of Burns, and interesting and useful to the world at large.\textsuperscript{14}

The model that Dr. Currie kept in front of him was Johnson's \textit{Lives}, particularly the \textit{Life of Savage}, and the \textit{Life of Gray} by Mason,\textsuperscript{15} though it was hoped to make it more interesting and valuable than Mason's because of the more varied incidents in the career of the Scottish poet. To this outline of the project the publishers, Cadell and Davies, agreed, being willing at the Doctor's insistence to pay for the copyright of the new materials and to hand over all profits to the Burns family.

As Dr. Currie worked seriously on his sketches and added to the store of poems and letters, he proposed to the publishers a complete change of plan. He found that an adequate biography would be impossible without many references to poems already printed, and in the letters now to be printed frequent comments were made to the published poetry. He suggested that, as Mr. Cadell of the firm of Cadell and Davies, and William Creech of Edinburgh, already owned the copyright of previous volumes, they should buy from the family all rights to the new material and bring out a complete edition of Burns's works in four volumes.\textsuperscript{16}

\textbf{A year or two would have to elapse so as to let the public buy up the remaining copies of the two Edinburgh editions of 1798, and then the complete works would be, as the Doctor frankly pointed out, a most valuable property of any publishing house. He let them know that he would omit from this edition a number of things "especially of a personal and political nature" that ought also to be covered by their copyright, while exacting a promise that in no future edition would anything appear that might be a discredit to the poet's character. Without any question except about the financing of the transaction, Cadell and Davies accepted the plan, and Dr. Currie found himself not simply the writer of a brief sketch on the Scottish poet but the responsible editor of all his works.}

From the very first he had to take on his own shoulders much of the burden of selection, and selection was clearly necessary. The decision about what should or should not be printed, made by Syme and Gilbert Burns, was now quite partial. On that early reading some of the pieces in the Dumfries collection frankly

\textsuperscript{14} Burns Chronicle, XXVIII (Jan., 1919), 23.
\textsuperscript{15} Ibid., 18.
\textsuperscript{16} The Earnock MSS., B. C. (Jan., 1899), 16.
shocked the Doctor. He sealed them up by themselves, believing they ought to be burned and not even allowing his close friend, Mr. Roscoe, to read them. They were copies of the bawdy verses collected or written by Burns for his Fencible friends, never intended by the poet for publication and quite unusable by any reputable printer or publishing house. Only recently has a reliable edition of this “cloaca!” material been available for students, and it was unthinkable that any of it should appear in an “authorised” publication. In a number of the letters to Thomson, too, frank versions of a few old songs had to be removed. Of this type of traditional pornography, however interesting it may be to the scholar, a firm censorship was the only course open to Dr. Currie, and Burns would have backed up his editor completely.\textsuperscript{17} It was, in fact, a tribute to the Doctor’s good judgment that he did not carry out his intention of burning the stuff and that his disgust, strong as it was, was transient.

A more difficult choice had to be made about a number of poems that the Doctor admired for their cleverness and yet was not in a position to print. The ground for his refusal was given in the Preface:

\begin{quote}
Unfortunately the correctness of his taste did not always correspond with the strength of his genius; and hence some of the most exquisite of his comic productions are rendered unfit for the light.
\end{quote}

Across a distance in time and changing taste, the rejection, on the

\textsuperscript{17} Those who are insistent that everything should have been printed by Dr. Currie ought to examine Burns’s statement prefacing the collection of pieces he put together for the Riddells. It has been available for some time in \textit{The Glenriddell MSS. of Robert Burns}, published privately for John Gribbel in 1914. “As this Collection almost wholly consists of pieces local or unfinished fragments, the effusion of a poetical moment and bagatelles strung in rhyme pour passer le temps, the Author trusts that nobody into whose hands it may come will without his permission give or allow to be taken copies of any thing here contained; much less to give to the world at large, what he never meant should see the light.” Among those pieces were, interestingly enough, “The Epistle to John Goldie,” “Holy Willie’s Prayer,” and “A Poet’s Welcome . . .” Might these be among what he never meant should see the light? And how should an editor judge a year or two after the poet died?

In one of Maria Riddell’s letters to Currie (\textit{B. C.}, XXX, Jan., 1921, 108) the same question of tact comes up: “Of those ‘lighter letters and inconsiderate sallies’ you allude to he seemed most anxious to procure the assurance of an entire suppression. He talked to me of many writings which would perhaps after his decease be usher’d into light, with considerable apprehension and uneasiness.”
ground of taste, of “Holy Willie’s Prayer,” “The Jolly Beggars,” “A Poet’s Welcome to his Love-Begotten Daughter,” or the “Epistle to John Goldie” may seem to indicate a queasy judgment, and yet in the light of Dr. Currie’s aim—to include nothing that would reflect on the poet’s character—his restraint is completely understandable. In such verses as these lay clear evidence that the rumours everywhere current about Burns could readily be accepted. He was blamed for the evil company he kept, and the Beggars are a thoroughly immoral lot. In welcoming Betty Paton, he made a brag of his fornication and the consequence of it. Taking sides with the amateur theologian, John Goldie, he attacked the Kirk, and in very disreputable urinary imagery, and he also boasted of the nappy in which he found inspiration. In the eyes of readers trained in a presbytery, the picture of an elder excusing his lecherous thorn in the flesh, as Holy Willie does, and then allying himself with God, was downright blasphemy, and unfortunately quite a few high-placed Kirk folk looked on Burns as a blasphemer.

What decision the Doctor himself might have made about such pieces, if left to his own choice, is now difficult to know. He admired the “masculine” side of Burns’s nature and was unwilling from the first to entrust the biography to a conventional woman like Mrs. Riddell18 whose name had been mentioned for that service. But he was humble about his ability as a man of letters and relied greatly on the timorous judgment of the family and the views of the critical and professional group in Edinburgh. How superior these educated men of the capital felt toward the ploughman poet may easily be known from the many letters that Dr. Currie extracted from them. Not one of them, apparently, was willing to undertake the editorial task himself, and they writhed under the charge that Scotland had neglected her own son of genius. In an account, for instance, by Dr. Robert Anderson, a well-known critic and editor of the Edinburgh Magazine,19 of Burns’s visit to the city—the letters, dated September and October, 1799, came too late to have greatly affected the Works but their tone is typical—even the poems of the Kilmarnock edition were said to be, at times, “offensive to taste,” and the poet himself was described as “the slave of his own passions, which were powerful, ardent, and irritable in such an excessive degree as to unfit him for the commerce of life.” The philosophers of the little Athens of the North had not forgiven the

18 Burns Chronicle, XXVIII (Jan., 1919), 14.
19 Ibid., XXXIV (Jan., 1925), 13.
Ayshire farmer who ridiculed the schools and chose a spark of Nature's fire rather than all their learning.

It was inevitable, however, that the Doctor, as editor, should defer to a standard of taste set by these gentlemen. He was one of them in training and outlook, though he was much more careful of the poet's good name than the gossipy capital had ever been. In adding new material to the first Edinburgh edition of his poems, Burns himself had asked for the verdict of what he called a "jury of the literati" and wits of Edinburgh, and for years afterwards they continued to be consulted on decisions of taste and of personal behaviour. When Cromek, in his irresponsible hunt for poems and letters to be included in the Reliques, wrote to Creech for his opinion of "Holy Willie's Prayer," the Edinburgh publisher took his request to his friends, Professor Dugald Stewart and Henry MacKenzie, who, as late as 1808, still argued against the poem's appearance. Since copies of this and other unapproved pieces circulated freely as tracts in the capital and in Glasgow, the fact of their authenticity was not in doubt, but the decision about their acceptance into an edition such as the Doctor planned was still a current one of taste and discretion. Few men of the time were as well equipped as Walter Scott to be familiar with the practice of letters and editorship in Edinburgh, and his review of Cromek's Reliques in the Quarterly of February, 1809, looked back on Dr. Currie's dilemma with the understanding it merited.

Scott wrote of the "pious care" with which the editorial work had been done:

His selection was limited, as much by respect to the fame of the living, as of the dead. He dragged from obscurity none of those satirical effusions, which ought to be as ephemeral as the transient offences which called them forth. He excluded everything approaching to license, whether in morals or in religion, and thus rendered the collection such, as doubtless Burns himself, in his moments of sober reflection, would have most highly approved. Yet applauding, as we do most highly applaud, the leading principles of Dr. Currie's selection, we are aware that they sometimes led him into fastidious and over-delicate rejection of the bard's most spirited and happy effusions.

Of "Holy Willie's Prayer" he remarked that it was

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20 Ibid., XXVIII (Jan., 1919), 42.
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... a piece of satire more exquisitely severe than any which Burns afterwards wrote, but unfortunately cast in a form too daringly profane to be received into Dr. Currie's Collection.21

Still more restrictive than the good taste of the literati of Edinburgh was Currie's shrewd shrewd sense of what the family expected of him. It was in the interests of the widow and her five children that the task was done, and, while Jean probably knew her husband too well to be disturbed greatly by any of his compositions, Gilbert was a man of conventional temper, religious, moralising, and as proud as any Scottish farmer of the good name of the family. As late as 1819, when working for Cadell and Davies on a new edition of the Works, he still refused to include "The Jolly Beggars" and "Holy Willie's Prayer," though he was willing to leave them where they had already appeared in the Reliques.22 From the outset Dr. Currie indicated to the publishers that "by the particular desire of the family" everything was going to be omitted that would offend individuals, and, in a body of work such as Burns's, this prohibition might be wide indeed. During his negotiation for the later editorship, Gilbert was still troubled on account of

... the ridicule my brother has thrown on some high professors of religion which has given, and perhaps justly, some offence...

and he disapproved of the appearance of half of the "unlucky gleanings" that Cromek added to the Currie list. By 1800, too, there were still many of Burns's high-placed friends whose names in titles of poems had to be given in asterisks, not only when they were ridiculed but as a sign of the wide social gap between them and the ploughman writer who made verses about them. Rob's fame as the black sheep could not be allowed to interfere with the family's hopes for the good favour of well-to-do folk.

In fact, on the willingness of these folk, whether known to Burns or only invited to share in honouring his memory, the success of the Works depended absolutely. The edition was first planned to be subscribed for at a cost of a pound for the volume, and, as the plan changed, at a guinea and a half for the four volumes. Only well-to-do people could afford the publication, and their good will

21 Quarterly Review, Feb., 1809, 19.
22 Burns Chronicle, VII (Jan., 1898), 39.
had to be solicited by the editor's friends in the large cities. So as to persuade Cadell and Davies to print the first edition at cost, the profits to go wholly to the family, he promised that "some ladies of fashion and influence" would push the subscriptions in London. Among the most active of these was Maria Riddell, and the list of subscribers she mentioned to Dr. Currie included most of the famous Scottish names in the City—the Duchess of Gordon, the Marquises of Abercom and Lorne, Lord John Campbell, the Duchess of Hamilton, Keppel, Craven, Colonel Erskine, the Earl of Fife, the Duke and Duchess of Athol, General Andrew Gordon and Colonel Ramsay of the Guards.23 The purchase of the work was put on a patriotic basis, and, even if Maria's list would have made Burns smile, it and similar ones in Edinburgh and Glasgow guaranteed that the poetry and letters would appear.

Almost without exception, these were the Scottish men and women who would take offence at the least vestige of the kind of political sympathy that Burns had displayed in Dumfries and had expressed here and there in a poem or a letter. They would have tolerated better than the professors or the family his dialect and his falls from grace in love and conviviality, but a trace of sedition would reflect on him as seriously as, at this very moment, it told against the peace of mind of Coleridge and Wordsworth in Nether Stowey. The Army, the fashionable world of London and some of its most powerful political personalities had to be placated, and Dr. Currie, who had himself felt the hot water of political disapproval, preferred to censor a poem or a phrase in a letter to taking the chance of misrepresenting his Ayrshire compatriot. He knew the unguarded nature and tongue of Robert Burns and would not have him condemned, even by the haut ton, for a sally of wit or high feeling.

For justifiable reasons, then, he felt free to take liberties with the text and the canon if his omissions or changes served to protect the self-respect of the Burns family, please the good taste of the educated, and avoid the "animosity of party." He made reference to his edition as a "complete" one, but he mentioned to a number of correspondents the existence of manuscripts that he could not print but that might be fit for publication once the events they referred to were no longer sensitive.24 He selected the verses that seemed to

23 Ibid., XXIX (Jan., 1920), 114. Maria sent Dr. Currie several lists of prospects and actual subscribers.

24 Early in the project, Dr. Currie wrote to Syme (B. C. XXVIII, Jan., 1919, 21): "It appears to me that everything that is now printed should be as free of exceptions as may be; but that a future volume may
do credit to the man Burns as well as to the poet, and he chose letters or fragments of letters chiefly so as to illustrate the range and scope of ideas expressed in them. It may be true, in the words of the Centenary Edition, that he "had, or might have had, access to nearly all the existing MSS.," but the restrictions imposed on the use of the letters, the difficulties of dating and authenticating the poems, and his own judgment of their relative worth were much more pertinent than the mere fact of availability. And if, for example, he pulled a fragment from a letter to Dr. Greenfield, whose name was no longer mentioned in polite company, and enclosed it in one by Mrs. Dunlop, the sin is more venial than that of the modern scholar who persists in charging Wm. Greenfield with a "nameless offence." 25

As he has been reprimanded by scholars for lack of a textual precision it was not within his power or intention to exercise, he has been maligned by critics who have not bothered to understand the purpose of the sketches that accompanied the Works. In the original suggestions about the publishing of the posthumous papers, his friend Wm. Roscoe wrote that

> It is greatly to be wished . . . that the narrative should be written by some person who has lived in habits of intimacy with the Poet, and who may often be enabled to illustrate his sentiments and observations by his own personal knowledge . . . 26

Several names came up as writers of this personal memoir—John Syme, Maria Riddell, Alex Cunningham, Professor Stewart, Mrs. Dunlop—but nobody except the Doctor was anxious to write it. He had clear advantages over the others for the purpose of gaining favour, being a physician in high repute, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the author of a medical treatise. Though he now lived and practised in Liverpool, he was an Ayrshire lad and had taken his medical training in Edinburgh and Glasgow. On the other hand,

contain such things as are now too vehement, but which yet may stand the test of time." In a letter to Alex. Cunningham of March, 1797, asking for his assistance in the editorial task, he said (B. C. XXVIII, Jan., 1919, 29): "There is no occasion for publishing everything now that is to be published. The great duty is to collect now, before things are lost; and to publish at present only what is fit, leaving doubtful matter for other editors and aftertimes."

25 The Poetry of Robert Burns, ed. Henley and Henderson, Edinburgh, 1901, II, 347. Has Dr. Greenfield’s offence even yet been publicly named?

26 Burns Chronicle, XXVIII (Jan., 1919), 23.
he knew that he could not qualify as in any way intimate with
Burns, because he had met him only once for part of an afternoon
on the streets of Dumfries. If the personal flavour of the notice
was to be retained, he had to achieve it by talk or letter with Burns's
friends or by the poet's own words. On this plan he put together
the "Life" as a loose composite of reminiscences by the friends who
had been proposed as writers, with additional detail from Burns's
own letters, two or three accounts by Gilbert of the early years,
and brief information from Syme, Mrs. Riddell, and Dr. Maxwell,
the poet's physician, of the Dumfries period. There can be no doubt
but that Gilbert and Syme brought with them to Liverpool, when
they came to supervise the manuscripts, the recollections of Jean
and the large group of people who attended the funeral, and
Currie's tribute to Jean's loyalty in the last days may have had its
origin in these talks.

As a writer of biography in the Johnson manner, however, the
Doctor had a further duty—to "render the whole . . . interesting
and useful to the world at large." It was not enough to put the
facts on record. "Reflections" had to be added as these arose out
of the circumstances of the life, and by these comments as much as
by the narration of the events the interest and usefulness of a memoir
were judged. A considerable amount of the "Life" consists of these
brief essays on topics suggested by the reminiscences. The story of
Burns's childhood, given in the letter to Dr. Moore and supple­
mented by notes from Gilbert and Mr. Murdoch, gives rise to a
discussion of the poet's abounding energy of mind and body and
of the melancholy accompanying his genius. The Bachelors' Club
of Tarbolton is praised as an admirable means of developing talent,
though the choice of the Mirror and Lounger for its library is
frowned on as encouraging a delicacy of taste too fine for working
folk. The society of Edinburgh is accused of kindling in the bright
but susceptible visitor a love of "festive indulgence" from which he
did not recover. To an expression of surprise in a letter from Dr.
Adair, that Burns was insensitive to the scenery of Argyll, Dr.
Currie adds a long commentary to show that, on the contrary, the
poet was always "feeling alive to the beautiful and sublime in scenery,
but, being a person of sensibility, he had to respond spontaneously
or not at all." In this tone of pointing the moral, the Doctor pens
a lecture on the last years in Dumfries, in which he suggests that,
for a man of Burns's gifts and temperament, hard drinking and
sociability might lead to disaster and an untimely end.

Without being caught in the argument as to whether Dr. Currie
made any or all of these points too forcefully, the modern reader
ought to realise the extent to which such a biographer assumed his responsibility. It had the sanction of his reading in the classics, the weekly practice of the Kirk sermon, and the expectation, certainly, of a Scottish audience. The record of a man’s life, equally with that of the events of a nation’s history, seemed to demand that a moral conclusion be drawn and a lesson hinted at for the edification of the public. Just as in the Prefatory Remarks the Doctor turned to the practices of the Kirk and the manners of the Scottish peasantry as a basis of understanding the character of this one peasant of original genius, in the “Life” he used the few events of the peasant’s earthly career to display the marks and growth of genius, and the traps which excessive sensibility opens for anyone.

Through every variation of his moralising he kept returning again and again to the one obsessive topic, the temperament of genius, and the inordinate sensibility that was the price paid for the gift of great talent. It was a topic debated by most of the Scottish philosophers of the 18th Century from David Hume and Lord Kames to Alison and Professor Stewart, and Burns’s comrade of the Fencibles, William Smellie, gave Dr. Currie a text about the “man with senses more delicate and refined, with perceptions more acute and penetrating” who, genius or poet, might find existence too hard to bear. For the Doctor the debate was more than academic, because he recalled clearly the hour or two he had spent with Burns in Dumfries:

It has been my fortune to know some men of high reputation in literature, as well as in public life; but never to meet anyone who, in the course of a single interview, communicated to me so strong an impression of the force and versatility of his talents.27

The conviction was borne out by almost every correspondent who contributed to the “Life.” Gilbert wrote in simple frankness about his brother’s genius as also about the “depression of spirits with which Robert was so often afflicted through his whole life afterwards.” Ramsay of Ochtertyre, having spent two days with Burns in 1787, had the same amazed response:

I have been in the company of many men of genius, some of them poets; but never witnessed such flashes of intel-

27 Works, 1842, II, Prefatory Remarks.
lectual brightness as from him, the impulse of the moment, sparks of celestial fire!\textsuperscript{28}

It was Maria Riddell's article, however, in the *Dumfries Journal* that set the pattern for Dr. Currie's interpretation of the poet, and he judged it so highly that he printed it entire in the "Life" and borrowed even the terms used to define the poet's charm. The word "genius" kept recurring, and along with it the notions of irregularity, spontaneity, impetuosity:

\[\ldots\text{I believe it is certain that genius never was free from irregularities.}\ldots\text{Evenness of conduct, and a due regard to the decorums of the world, have been so rarely seen to move hand in hand with genius, that some have gone so far as to say}\ldots\text{that they are even incompatible.}\ldots\text{The eccentric intuitions of genius too often yield the soul to the wild effervescence of desires, always unbounded, and sometimes equally dangerous to the repose of others as fatal to its own}\ldots\text{the calm monitions of reason are not invariably found sufficient to fetter an imagination, which scorns the narrow limits and restrictions that would chain it to the level of ordinary minds.}\textsuperscript{29}

In this firm language Maria drew the picture of Burns that was to dominate not only Dr. Currie's thinking but a tradition on Burns coming down through most of the editors to Henley and Ferguson:

\begin{quote}
The child of nature, the child of sensibility, unschooled in the rigid precepts of philosophy, too often unable to control the passions which proved a source of frequent errors and misfortunes to him.\ldots
\end{quote}

Unlike his friend Maria, or the English Romantics who were at the moment raising a metaphysics of poetry around this picture, Currie as a doctor was not willing to come to terms with it as it appeared destructively in the lines of the poets. In a lengthy "reflection," he suggested that if men of genius would accept "toils the most painful," "healthful exercise to the faculties of body and mind," and avoid drugs such as opium and alcohol, they might escape the gloom, melancholy, and errors of conduct to which

\begin{footnotes}
\footnote{\textit{Ibid.}, II, 50.}
\footnote{\textit{Ibid.}, II, 70.}
\end{footnotes}
sensibility made them prone. To Francis Jeffrey, the Edinburgh lawyer, the doctrine of careless feeling and eccentric genius was a form of "pitiful cant," and soon in the Edinburgh he was to ridicule it in his comments on Burns and Wordsworth, but Dr. Currie hoped to retain the delicacy of feeling in the poet, while guarding him by self-discipline from the excesses of his pride and passion.

In a degree difficult to estimate, the "Life" by Currie affected tremendously the conception of the poet and his temperament that was expounded by every one of the Romantic writers. Wordsworth read the "Life" soon after it appeared, and, while he was to claim years later that it offended him by misrepresenting the Scottish poet, it may not be a coincidence that in the same year he was also writing the Preface to the 2nd edition of the Lyrical Ballads in which an identical theory of the poet, without an insistence on the errors, was being set forth. The lyric of admonition he wrote for the sons of Burns in August, 1803, was a rather unkind application of the Doctor's belief that intemperance and conviviality were among the poet's excesses and had to be carefully avoided by the sons of a poet. Coleridge, too, by July of 1800, was telling his friend Tom Poole to buy the Works and recommending the "Life" as a masterly specimen of philosophical biography. To both men, Poole and Coleridge, the theory of undependable genius had an intimate meaning because it was on these terms that Poole offered Coleridge a sanctuary in Nether Stowey and was ready to forgive his trespasses.

By the time the younger Romantics were growing up, the tremendous popularity of the Works had set up a familiar pattern of thought about the poet so that to readers everywhere in Britain the child of nature and sensibility, doomed to melancholy and the hard realities of existence, was a symbol that found its perfect incarnation in the Ayrshire poet. "Poor, unfortunate fellow," wrote John Keats, as he visited Alloway, "his disposition was southern—how sad it is when a luxurious imagination is obliged, in self-defence, to deaden its delicacy in vulgarity and in things attainable. . . ."

As Dr. Currie began to realise the amazing popularity of the Works, he was well within his rights in remarking to the publishers:

Certainly, since Johnson published the life of Savage, no similar article or biography has been given to the

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30 Edinburgh Review, Jan., 1809.
31 Griggs, op. cit., I, 607.
world. The incidents are, of course, few, the reflections many. I am desirous of hearing that my moralisings do not appear tedious, and that the interest of the reader in the subject of my sad story does not languish or die away.33

It may be disheartening to the scholars, but nevertheless true, that this image of the poet that Burns himself accepted ("Poets are such outré beings, so much the children of wayward fancy and capricious whim . . .") that Dr. Currie spread broadcast in the *Works*, is too firmly established to be even yet upset.

So as to round off his task, the Doctor ventured into a field in which he felt himself even less at home than in biography. Though he had grown up, like all Scottish lads, with the dialect and some of the folk poetry, he was aware of the revival of interest among men of letters and antiquarians in the backgrounds of Scottish song and poetry, and he needed no more than the papers of Burns to realise how intricate a subject he faced. On the advice of Ramsay of Ochteryre, he sent to Edinburgh for copies of the well-known collections and Dr. Anderson undertook to procure them, but he knew that his own studies were "very recent and very imperfect," and relied on Ramsay's judgment in writing about literary origins. In the attempt to point out the merits of the poetry, he had a few leading ideas that have become, in one shape or another, the staple of criticism ever since. He emphasised time and again the poet's use of the "real incidents of his humble life,"—so like Wordsworth's later phrase in the Preface!—of actual places as a background for the songs, and the "copiousness and exactness" of the dialect.

In the manner of Lord Kames, he found it a high merit that the sentiments did not obscure the picture, so that the appeal was made to the imagination rather than to reason:

> When we do not conceive distinctly we do not sympathise deeply in any human affection; and we conceive nothing in the abstract. Abstraction, so useful in morals, and so essential in science, must be abandoned when the heart is to be subdued by the powers of poetry or of eloquence. The bards of a ruder condition of society paint individual objects; and hence, among other causes, the easy access they obtain to the heart. Generalisation is the vice of poets whose learning overpowers their genius; of poets of a refined and scientific age.34

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33 *Burns Chronicle*, VIII (Jan., 1899), 27.
34 *Works*, 1842, II, 85.
On such a ground he saw eye to eye with the great body of Romantic criticism that was already beginning to be written.

Against the general verdict of the Edinburgh literati, several of whom had advised the poet to forsake the Doric for English, Dr. Currie defended the use of dialect. It caught, he argued, the pastoral note in many of the songs and provided a vehicle for humour. Above all, it made the poetry "real," as Burns intended it to be:

His declared purpose was to paint the manners of rustic life among his "humble compeers," and it is not easy to conceive, that this could have been done with equal humour and effect, if he had not adopted their idiom. There are some, indeed, who will think the subject too low for poetry. Persons of this sickly taste will find their delicacies consulted in many a polite and learned author: let them not seek for gratification in the rough and vigorous lines, in the unbridled humour, or in the overpowering sensibility of this bard of nature.

When he came to try to extract the quality of "genius" in the poetry, Dr. Currie, like any critic, found himself at a loss. He listed the worth of the sentiments, the sharpness of description, the humour and the tenderness; and twice, at the beginning and end of his essay, arrived at phrases beyond which most commentary halts:

Everywhere he appears devoid of artifice, performing what he attempts with little apparent effort... If he is deficient in grace, he is distinguished for ease as well as energy; and these are the indications of the higher order of genius.

In the end we still find it hard to define the happy knack of the great poet in finding the right word with what seems like ease and inevitability.

To one important aspect of Burns the Doctor was almost totally insensitive, because he could not print the poems in which it was displayed, and also because he was himself, as Coleridge saw, a "man of mild and rather solemn manners." He tried too hard to

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35 Ibid., II, 88. One seems again to hear echoes of these phrases in Wordsworth's 1800 Preface.
link up the poet's humour with his tenderness, and the two do go together in "The Cotter's Saturday Night" or "Hallowe'en." But the savage irony of "The Holy Fair" and the bawdy raucous laughter of "The Jolly Beggars" and some versions of the songs escaped him or caused him regret. He was far less squeamish than Mrs. Dunlop, for instance, who advised Burns to write with the "polite world" in mind so that his poems would be an acceptable present for a "modest, lovely girl," but a few of the rowdier ones undoubtedly shocked him, and he was loathe to place them under the eyes of a group of polite subscribers who shared Mrs. Dunlop's view.

The proof of his judiciousness and of the service to Burns even of his defects as editor and critic is to be found in the popularity of the Works. The 1st edition brought in enough to make the family more than comfortable, and the Doctor, accepting no payment for himself, arranged with the publishers to go beyond their contract and pay a handsome sum to the trustees for a 2nd edition as well. His discreet summary of the last years in Dumfries was meant to lay at rest the rumours about the poet's dissipation and political radicalism, and, if he made a physician's diagnosis of the final illness, he was given the symptoms by Dr. Maxwell, surely the best authority. In the course of a few years people began to read into his words charges against Burns that were not made or implied, but for this Dr. Currie can not be held responsible. Within the limits of the edition he planned and put out, he kept to his aim of doing honour to the poet and of providing a work interesting and useful to the world at large.

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36 Two of the many phrases used by Mrs. Dunlop when she advised Burns to mend his writing ways. She was kind and less stuffy than the Edinburgh folk. v. Wm. Wallace, Robert Burns and Mrs. Dunlop, 2 vol., London, 1898.
SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI

(on viewing the remains of a clerical dignitary in a grave at Whithorn Priory)

Aye, ye were a braw chiel aince!
Gowd ring on your finger,
Jewelled cleik to hird your flock.
Nae dout a braw singer
When ye weet your whustle at the mass wi
Wine frae a siller-gilt tassie.

And look at ye nou!
Sax centuries and the wecht
O sax fute o moools hae wrocht
A bonnie transformation
That haurdly suits your station.
Crosier crookit and scruntit,
Chalice and paten duntit,
Hause-bane dwynit,
Harn-pan crynit,
Your chaft-blade ajee
Juist like a Campbell's,
But that couldn'a be!
In Candida Casa a Campbell
Has never held the see.

And thon chiel frae the Meenistry,
Thon archæological resurrectionist,
He'll meisure ye in your kist
And tak a likeness o ye
Wi infra-reid, or aiblins
Ultra-violet ye.
The scientists syne will get ye,
Wi gaga-coounter vet ye,
Jalousin what's your age.
In jaurs they'll catalyse ye,
Etlin to analyse ye
Sin that's nou aa the rage.
Syne when ye're tabulatit,
Recordit, and debatit
And richtly written doun,
They'll set ye in a case
In thon Museum place
In Edinburgh Toun.
The folk that hear your fame
Will come on holiedays,
And dress't in Sabbath claes
Mind ye on aulden days
And gar ye feel at hame.

J. K. ANNAND.

THE LATE Mr. THOMAS McMYNN

The death of Mr. Thomas McMynn, the famous curator of Burns's Cottage, occurred at Alloway on 29th October, 1962. He was in his 92nd year.

Born at Dailly in South Ayrshire, Mr. McMynn was for nearly forty years a compositor and linotype operator with the Ayr Advertiser. Because of his knowledge of Burns, he was appointed curator at the poet's birthplace by the late Colonel Sir Thomas C. Dunlop, then Hon. Secretary of the Burns Cottage Trustees.

During his thirty-seven years as curator, Mr. McMynn became a kenspeckle character and, as he wrote in his reminiscences, published in the 1959 Burns Chronicle, "There was never any need for me to go abroad; the world has come to me."

His funeral took place to Ayr Cemetery on 31st October, 1962.

When he celebrated his 90th birthday, Mr. McMynn received a special tribute from the Poetry Society signed by Sir Compton Mackenzie and others as a record of appreciation of his services to poetry. He was awarded the M.B.E. in 1956.

Mr. McMynn, whose wife pre-deceased him, is survived by three sons and one daughter. One son became joint curator in July, 1961.
THE STORM OF MISCHIEF
thickening round the devoted head of Robert Burns as
he arranged the Poems chiefly in the Scottish Dialect,
First (Kilmarnock) Edition, 1786

By A. L. TAYLOR

The first published book of an afterwards celebrated author
deserves special attention, and nobody can claim that Poems chiefly
in the Scottish Dialect has not received it. Nevertheless, I do not
recall that anybody has discussed the arrangement of the poems,
though this is significant and differs from that in any subsequent
edition.

It also differs from that in the MS. notebook, now kept in the
Kay Park Monument, Kilmarnock. There are fifteen poems in
this notebook, of which the first is "The Holy Fair," composed as is
announced below the title in Autumn, 1785, while the twelfth,
"Winter—a Dirge," belongs to the year 1781. It is obvious that
the poems in this MS. were transcribed, and since all but one of
them appear in the First Edition, it is reasonable to assume that
Burns was collecting what he considered his best pieces, with at
least a half-formed intention to publish.

The notebook was not filled and in the words of David Sneddon,
who edited the Kilmarnock MSS. in 1889, "there are indications
which suggest that the last entries in the book were made shortly
after the rupture between the author and the Armour family, about
the month of March, 1786." In the First Edition, the notebook
poems have been completely re-arranged and others added and
interspersed. Nevertheless, the first eight poems are from the
notebook, and of the first fifteen, twelve are from the notebook.
Of the remaining notebook poems two, "Man was Made to Mourn"
and "Winter—a Dirge," appear as Nos. 18 and 19, while "John
Barleycorn" does not appear at all.

It would seem, therefore, that the notebook poems make or
break the book, since not only do they form about two-thirds of it
and the first two-thirds at that, but they include "The Tw Dogs,"
"The Holy Fair," "Address to the Deil," "Hallowe'en" and "The
Cotter's Saturday Night." It might even appear that the First
Edition is just an augmented and re-arranged notebook.

This, however, as anybody who reads both is instantly aware, is
by no means the case. The impact is totally different. The note-
book presents us with examples of work, the work of a brilliant new Scots poet, modest and ambitious, satirical and kindly, above all, versatile and accomplished. But the First Edition, while it does all this, leaves us with the impression of a romantic and tragic character, torn by remorse and heading for disaster because of some undiscovered folly. Somehow, in arranging his poems for print, Burns has contrived to strike an attitude, which owes something to Gray perhaps and which a little later might have been called Byronic.

Not that there was anything false or theatrical in that attitude. Remorse and disaster were implicit in the wild and passionate events of the six months which preceded publication. Only, the prophecies were fulfilled, as prophecies tend to be, in unanticipated ways.

The fact is that with the best will in the world he was unable to leave Jean Armour out of his First Edition. He cut her out of "The Vision" and the "Address to the Deil," but the "Epistle to Davie" defeated him. And whenever Jean made her appearance in the book, he found himself arranging the poems no longer as samples of work, nor yet in the order in which they were composed, but in the order of events just past, then happening and, as he thought, inevitable.

The keynote of impending disaster is first sounded in "To a Mouse, on turning her up in her Nest with the Plough, November, 1785" (First Edition, No. 14), but there is no love-interest in those prospects drear, nor in the first seven verses of "The Epistle to Davie" which continue the theme, even to the point of containing the line "But either house or hal'."

Suddenly, in the eighth stanza, Jean makes her appearance:

There's a' the pleasures o' the heart,
The lover and the frien';
Ye hae your Meg, your dearest part,
And I my darling Jean!
It warms me, it charms me,
To mention but her name.
It heats me, it beats me,
And sets me a' on flame!

From then on, she dominates the poem.

Next comes "The Lament, occasioned by the unfortunate issue of a Friend's Amour," in which he declares that:

The plighted faith, the mutual flame,
The oft-attested Powers above;
The promised Father's tender name;  
These were the pledges of my love!

And must I think it! is she gone,  
My secret-heart's exulting boast?

Oh! can she bear so base a heart,  
So lost to Honour, lost to Truth,  
As from the fondest lover part,  
The plighted husband of her youth?

While love's luxurious pulse beat high . . .

A faithless woman's broken vow.

There is scarcely a pretence that the Friend is not himself, and the "faithless woman" can only be Jean.

Next follow "Despondency, an Ode," "Man was Made to Mourn" and "Winter—a Dirge," the first in the "Epistle to Davie" stanza, but in English, while the others, composed earlier, are inserted here as expressive of low spirits following the loss of his beloved.

With "A Prayer in the Prospect of Death," we are on to a new theme. This poem was composed in 1781. It is by its position in relation to the other poems in this series that it is made to comment on the events of April, 1786.

Where with intention I have err'd,  
(Burns's italics)
No other plea I have,  
But Thou art good, and Goodness still  
Delighteth to forgive.

Then come "To a Mountain Daisy," "To Ruin" and "Epistle to a Young Friend," all of which develop different aspects of the same idea.

On 20th April, 1786, Burns sent to John Kennedy, "the very latest of my productions," "The Gowan," whose title he later changed to "To a Mountain Daisy, on turning one down with the Plough, in April, 1786." This poem is often dismissed as an inferior repetition of "To a Mouse" and as largely derived from various English poets. Burns himself has naively contributed to this view by his reference to "the elegantly melting Gray" in the covering-note to Kennedy.
Yet this was not the view of the Rev. Stebbing Shaw who wrote in 1787 when the poems were fresh and his mind uncoloured by the views of critics, "Tho his poems are mixed with some trite and rude jinglings yet they are like the unpolished mass of rich ore, from whence many valuable treasures may be collected." To illustrate this opinion he selected the first two stanzas of "To a Mountain Daisy."

It is certainly untrue to say that this poem as a whole repeats the theme of "To a Mouse." In "To a Mouse" he is concerned only with his own misfortunes; possibly the prospects drear over which he cast his e'e backwards including his father's persistent ill-luck. But "To a Mountain Daisy" is not really a poem about a flower at all and Burns and his father make a very belated appearance in it. It is a poem about Mary Campbell.

The flower in the poem can never have been a gowan, the tall white marguerite which could not be described as "crimson-tipped." Burns was right to change it to a daisy, but why a "mountain daisy"? There is only one species of daisy in the British Isles, the common daisy, which prefers low-lying grass-lands and will not grow very far up mountainsides. Incidentally, it was this word, "mountain" which misled Wordsworth into picturing Burns "in glory and in joy

Following his plough, along the mountainside."

"Mountain" came in because the poem was associated in the mind of Burns with a "Highland Lassie."

There in thy scanty mantle clad
Thy snawy bosom sunward spread . . .
But now the share uptears thy bed
And low thou lies.

The remainder of the poem, indeed, is typical eighteenth-century moralising, but the first moral to be drawn concerns

the fate of artless Maid,
Sweet flow'ret of the rural shade,
By love's simplicity betray'd
And guileless trust,
Till she, like thee, all soil'd is laid,
Low in the dust.

This was not Jean Armour, concerning whose fate Burns never
reproached himself. He regarded the Armours as collectively responsible, and Jean herself in a special degree, for her and his predicament.

In the next verse we have his intention of going to Jamaica which he regarded as equivalent to a death-sentence.

Such is the fate of simple Bard,
On Life's rough ocean luckless starr'd!
Unskilful he to note the card
Of prudent lore,
Till billows rage and gales blow hard,
And whelm him o'er!

With the thought of his father's "suffering worth" he seems to harden and he ends on his own approaching doom:—

Ev'n thou who mourn'st the Daisy's fate,
That fate is thine no distant date;
Stern Ruin's plough-share drives, elate,
Full on thy bloom,
Till crush'd beneath the furrow's weight
Shall be thy doom!

And the next poem is "To Ruin."

Then lowr'ing, and pouring,
The storm no more I dread,
Though thick'ning, and black'ning,
Round my devoted head.

Compare with these words his letter to Aiken on 8th October of that year: "Since I wrote the foregoing sheet I have seen something of the storm of mischief thickening over my folly-devoted head." No one seriously doubts that this refers to a letter from or on behalf of Mary Campbell waiting for him in Greenock at a time when he was torn between Jean and her twins and the growing certainty that an Edinburgh edition, fame and even a modicum of fortune were within his grasp.

"Epistle to a Young Friend," dated May, 1786, is a rhyming letter of advice to Aiken's son. For the first time in many pages we have a (rueful) chuckle:—
THE STORM OF MISCHIEF

In ploughman phrase, "God send you speed,
Still daily to grow wiser;
And may you better reek the rede,
Than ever did th'Adviser.

This brings us to the lines "On a Scotch Bard gone to the West Indies," in which he bids himself a whimsical farewell; and to the end of the main autobiographical series. There follow the "Dedication" to Gavin Hamilton, "To a Louse," a group of epistles, a group of songs and a selection of epigrams and epitaphs; but the valedictory note is resumed in the songs, with "From thee, Eliza, I must go" and "The Farewell to the Brethren of St. James's Lodge, Tarbolton," while the last epitaph is his own:—

The poor Inhabitant below
Was quick to learn and wise to know,
And keenly felt the friendly glow
And softer flame;
But thoughtless follies laid him low,
And stain'd his name!

And mournfully as he passes over to the shades or as his barque draws away from the quayside he is still calling back the advice whose worth he has proved by not following it:—

Know, prudent, cautious, self-control
Is Wisdom's root.

There is no doubt whatever that by the selection and arrangement of poems in the last third of the book Burns has produced a powerful effect of blighted love, folly and disaster, culminating in his own enforced departure overseas. That he has also used these poems to express in secret his feelings of guilt and foreboding in the matter of Mary Campbell, whatever interpretation be put on the facts which came to light fifty years after his death, seems equally obvious.

With the publication of the Edinburgh Edition, 1787, this autobiographical interest practically disappears and it is difficult not to think that this has been done deliberately. True, the First Edition poems reappear in their original order, but the effect is not the same. The earlier part of the book has been extended by the addition of "Death and Dr. Hornbook," "The Briggs of Ayr," "Ordination" and "Calf," "Address to the Unco Guid" and
"Tam Samson's Elegy," while after "To a Mouse" comes "A Winter Night." The mere extension of the book takes some emphasis off the autobiographical part.

More significant is the group of religious poems inserted between "A Prayer in the Prospect of Death" and "To a Mountain Daisy." The sequence of ideas is completely broken here; the mass of prayer and psalmistry acts as an effective barrier. Again, between "To Ruin" and "Epistle to a Young Friend" he has inserted "To Miss L(ogan) with Beattie's Poems for a New Year's Gift," making it clear that this refers to 1st January, 1787, while after "On a Scotch Bard gone to the West Indies" comes the rollicking "To a Haggis." Later, the insertion of "John Barleycorn," "When Guildford good" and four additional songs puts further distance between elements formerly linked by their nearness to each other, so that the continuity is almost if not completely destroyed. Complete destruction had to await the re-arrangement of the poems by subsequent editors, their grouping into poems, songs, epistles and epigrams, or arrangement in strict chronological order (when the story element is also lost), order of popularity, editor's preference.

But, of course, in 1787 another circumstance that told against the tragic story element was the patent fact that he had not gone to his doom in Jamaica. He was there in Edinburgh and to outward appearance at least overwhelmed by neither remorse nor disaster. We can see them better now.

I submit that the arrangement of poems in the First Edition, and only in the First Edition, reveals Burns as a creative editor, using his poems to hint at a story as if they were a sequence of sonnets. Moreover I suggest that this dark meaning, incompletely discovered, for the story could not safely be made explicit in its entirety and he never told it in his lifetime, gave to his original printed volume a romantic and tragic interest lacking in any subsequent edition.
DAVID GRAY:
THE POET OF THE LUGGIE

By A. V. STUART

MY EPITAPH

Below lies one whose name was traced in sand—
He died not knowing what it was to live:
Died while the first sweet consciousness of manhood
And maiden thought electrified his soul:
Faint beatings in the calyx of the rose.
Bewildered reader, pass without a sigh
In a proud sorrow! There is life with God,
In other kingdom of a sweeter air:
In Eden every flower is blown: Amen.

September 27, 1861.

These lines, which were discovered among his papers after his death, fitly epitomise the short life of David Gray, full of struggle and aspiration, and culminating in that poetic achievement which he succeeded in wresting from adverse circumstances. Born at Duntiblae, on the 29th January, 1838, David was the eldest child of a handloom weaver, who shortly afterwards moved to Merkland,* where the cottage where David and the rest of the family were reared is still to be seen. The local dominie marked him out as a lad of parts, and at the tender age of fourteen he was sent to Glasgow, to attend classes at the university and study for the Free Church ministry. This was his parents' dearest ambition for their gifted son, but David had another, a devouring ambition. Poetry was his passion; he felt fervently that his destiny was to be a poet. During these student years he met Robert Buchanan, and the two talked often and long of their literary aspirations. After David had completed his four years' training their project was to travel together to London, to push their fortunes in the metropolis. Some detail of the planning must have been imprecise, for when at last the scheme was put into practice each set off from a different Glasgow station, believing that the other had failed him. If Buchanan had been with the twenty-two-year-old David he would surely have prevented him from wandering about Hyde Park that first night,

* Now part of Kirkintilloch.
to save the cost of a lodging. The weather was inclement for May, and David caught a heavy cold, which he found difficult to shake off, and which no doubt sowed the seeds of his fatal consumption.

One of the addresses David had brought with him in his carpet bag was that of Richard Monckton Milnes, with whom he had corresponded. Mr. Milnes had tried to dissuade him from the London project, and from relying on literature for a subsistence, and must therefore have been somewhat taken aback when the tall lad from the north presented himself at 16 Upper Brook Street. Milnes has left on record his impressions; he says that something in the countenance reminded him of a cast of the face of Shelley in his youth, which he had seen at Leigh Hunt's. "There was the same full brow, outlookiny eyes, and sensitive melancholy mouth." It would be interesting to know the source of the small head-and-shoulders portrait of David to be found on the title-page of Buchanan's work, *David Gray and Other Essays*. It has the sensitive outward-looking aspect that tallies with Milnes's description, and may have been reproduced from a daguerrotype now lost. Milnes told the young man that to be a Scotch minister was the very best thing he could do. Meanwhile he gave him some light copying work to support him while in London, and was assiduous in his kindly attention when the lad fell ill. By this time David and Bob Buchanan had been re-united, and were sharing Bob's "dear old ghastly bankrupt garret."

After a brief period at home the consumptive was sent to Dr. Lane's hydropathic establishment, Sudbrook Park, Richmond, where he was reasonably happy and comfortable. But Milnes's kind plan for his benefit, that of the Sanatorium at Torquay, was by no means so successful. David went there in January, 1861, and took an instant dislike to the place. He was met, he says, by "a nurse of death," and the conditions of being herded together with patients in an advanced stage of the disease were too much for the hypersensitive, overwrought invalid. He escaped to a Torquay hotel, thence back to London and Buchanan. In his desperate home-sickness he had written at Torquay these nostalgic lines:-

Come to me, O my Mother! come to me,
Thine own son slowly dying far away!
Thro' the moist ways of the wide ocean, blown
By great invisible winds, come stately ships
To this calm bay for quiet anchorage;
They come, they rest awhile, they go away,
But, O my Mother, never comest thou!
The snow is round thy dwelling, the white snow,
That cold soft revelation pure as light,
And the pine-spire is mystically fringed,
Laced with encrusted silver. Here—ah me!—
The winter is decrepit, underborn,
A leper with no power but his disease.

Why am I from thee, Mother, far from thee?
Far from the frost enchantment, and the woods
Jewelled from bough to bough! Oh home, my home!
O river in the valley of my home,
With mazy-winding motion intricate,
Twisting thy deathless music underneath
The polished ice-work—must I nevermore
Behold thee with familiar eyes, and watch
Thy beauty changing with the changeful day,
Thy beauty constant to the constant change?

And now his one cry was "Home! Home!" So Buchanan saw him off at Euston Square, and he returned to Merkland and to the last year of his life.

They nursed him tenderly in the weaver's cottage, in his "little carpeted bedroom," but the brilliant mind had moments of acute longing for the mental companionship he had known in his student years. When looking forward to a visit from his friend Buchanan he wrote one of the most beautiful of his sonnets, Number XI in the Poem in Sonnets which is entitled "In the Shadows."

Now, while the long-delaying ash assumes
The delicate April green, and, loud and clear,
Through the cool, yellow, mellow twilight glooms,
The thrush's song enchants the captive ear;
Now, while a shower is pleasant in the falling,
Stirring the still perfume that wakes around;
Now, that doves mourn, and from the distance calling
The cuckoo answers with a sovereign sound,—
Come, with thy native heart, O true and tried!
But leave all books; for what with converse high,
Flavoured with Attic wit, the time shall glide
On smoothly, as a river floweth by,
Or as on stately pinion, through the gray
Evening, the culver cuts his liquid way.
The thirty sonnets in this his last work are, however, mainly concerned with the approaching mysteries of death and dissolution—a noble sequence, which some find more moving, and more mature, than his long poem, "The Luggie."

This blank verse poem of a thousand lines, which celebrates the "river in the valley of my home," was David's major work, and one which he was constantly shaping and reshaping, even in his dying months. He had shown the MS. to Milnes, who had offered it to Thackeray for *The Cornhill*, but it was rejected. "I sent it," writes Gray to a friend, "to G. H. Lewes, to Professor Masson, to Professor Aytoun, to Disraeli; but no one will read it. They swear they have no time." The frustration, the desperation evident in that cry must find an echo in the heart of every author. Yet David was not without friends and supporters. Prior to his visit south he had written to Sydney Dobell, his first letter containing the famous manifesto, "I am a poet. Let that... be understood distinctly." Though Dobell (understandably enough) trounced him for his egotism, he did not let the correspondence drop, and the two remained friends by correspondence to the end. Milnes and Dobell are the two good angels of Gray's literary career, and they interested acquaintances and fellow-writers in him, notably Marion James the novelist. Finally, Macmillan (then of Cambridge) agreed to undertake the publication of *The Luggie and Other Poems*. This realisation of his dearest hopes came almost but not quite too late for the dying author. On the 2nd December, 1861, he received from Marion James a specimen proof-page of the forthcoming book. It was the following passage from "The Luggie," fittingly about the snow, which Gray loved perhaps best of all the beauties of nature.

*How beautiful! afar on moorland ways*  
Bosomed by mountains, darkened by huge glens,  
(Where the lone altar raised by Druid hands  
Stands like a mournful phantom), hidden clouds  
Let fall soft beauty, till each green fir branch  
Is plumed and tassel'd, till each heather stalk  
Is delicately fringed. The sycamores  
Thro' all their mystical entanglement  
Of boughs, are draped with silver. All the green  
Of sweet leaves playing with the subtle air  
In dainty murmuring; the obstinate drone  
Of limber bees that in the monkshood bells  
House diligent; the imperishable glow
Of summer sunshine never more confessed
The harmony of nature, the divine
Diffusive spirit of the Beautiful.
Out in the snowy dimness, half revealed
Like ghosts in glimpsing moonshine, wildly run
The children in bewildering delight.

This was Gray’s *Nunc Dimittis*; now he could die content, and the next day, 3rd December, he relinquished hold on life.

And so the ardent youth, who little more than a year ago had wandered through Westminster Abbey with so exalted a sense of his own genius as to feel, “If I live I shall be buried there,—so help me God!” was now committed to the earth in the family burying ground, in the Auld Aisle of Kirkintilloch. Yet it is a not unfitting place for a poet to lie, and especially this poet, who loved the scenery of his native place with such an abiding passion. From the airy eminence of the little hill may be seen the beautiful rampart of the Campsie Fells, and its base is encircled by the two rivers whose praises he had sung, “sweet Luggie, sylvan Bothlin.” The small belfry tower, all that is left of the ancient church, stands guardian over the graves which occupy the site of its Auld Aisle, and the terraces of the newer cemetery fall away in peaceful serried ranks on the hill’s southern slopes.

*The Luggie and Other Poems* came out early in 1862, and was well and widely reviewed. Reviewers were permitted more space in those leisurely days, and the dignified columns of newsprint have fortunately been preserved for us, pasted into a large book. Here are columns from the *Scotsman*, the *Glasgow Herald*, the *Spectator*, and many others, and the praise was almost unanimous. One wishes that David could have lived to see this justification of his belief in his own powers. One wonders, too, whose hand cut out the reviews and arranged them in such exquisite order. The book was doubtless cherished by David’s younger brother Andrew, who revered the memory of his gifted brother and used often to talk of him to his daughter. She, Mrs. Robertson, resides in Kirkintilloch, and her care has preserved this and other relics to the present day.

In 1865 the movement to put up “a stone to David” culminated in the erection of the monument. An obelisk of white Wigtown granite, now weathered to a uniform grey, it rises from the grave, and bears near its summit a small harp and crown of laurel, carved in low relief, and on its face the following inscription, composed by Milnes, who by then was Lord Houghton.
DAVID GRAY: THE POET OF THE LUGGIE

THIS MONUMENT OF
AFFECTION, ADMIRATION, AND REGRET
IS ERECTED TO
DAVID GRAY
THE POET OF MERKLAND
BY FRIENDS FROM FAR AND NEAR
DESIROUS THAT HIS GRAVE SHOULD BE REMEMBERED
AMID THE SCENES OF HIS RARE GENIUS
AND EARLY DEATH
AND BY THE LUGGIE, NOW NUMBERED WITH THE
STREAMS ILLUSTRIOUS IN SCOTTISH SONG
Born 29th January, 1838; Died 3rd December, 1861.

Beautiful and fitting as these lines are, one can hardly doubt that David had hoped that his "Self-Epitaph" (with which this essay opens) would be inscribed over his grave. He had an ardent admiration for the poet Keats, to whose work he had probably been introduced when Milnes lent him, in London, the book he himself had so recently compiled, the famous Life, Letters and Literary Remains of John Keats. And the opening line of David's own epitaph:—

Below lies one whose name is traced in sand

is clearly a deliberate echo of Keats's own bitter self-epitaph:—

Here lies one whose name is writ in water

which forms part of the inscription on Keats's tombstone in the Protestant cemetery in Rome. On it, too, is traced the poet's lyre, this one with broken strings.

It is a pleasure to report that the Town Council of Kirkintilloch has reinstated Gray's own epitaph. On this occasion of the centenary of his death, they have had a plaque devised, with the lines inscribed on it, which is to be set up near the obelisk in the Auld Aisle burying ground.

Gray's father, whose reserved and deep-thinking character emerges so clearly in Buchanan's essay, "David Gray," and also in his verse account, "Poet Andrew" (admittedly a picture of Gray), had, unfortunately, died shortly before the inauguration of the monument. This took place on 29th July, and the oration was given by Henry Glassford Bell, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and himself a poet. To Bell we owe the compilation of The Poetical Works of David
Gray, published in 1874, a new edition which adds some hitherto unpublished material. This book was arranged for the press, and Bell was about to preface it with a Memoir and Criticism when his death supervened. So his speech at the unveiling of the monument was substituted, and the book was dedicated to his memory. The work must have been popular, for another edition was published in 1886. What is more, an American edition of the original, the 1862 volume, had been published by Roberts Brothers of Boston in 1864, entitled David Gray's Poems. This is interesting, since it not only reprints Milnes's Introductory Notice, and Hedderwick's Memoir of the Author, but adds "Final Memorials" (unsigned, but clearly by Buchanan, who is disguised in the text as "Blank").

Thus the nineteenth century showed its esteem for David Gray, by these several editions of his book, and by including certain of his poems in various anthologies. The twentieth century has not been so mindful of him. True, he is still occasionally anthologised, but the only reprint so far has been the one the banker-poet John Ferguson of Stirling persuaded his own publisher to bring out in 1920. Ferguson wished for something more comprehensive, but his publisher, Andrew Melrose, limited it to a reprint of the Poem in Sonnets In the Shadows with an introduction by Ferguson. Ferguson also wrote an essay on Gray, to be found in the Scottish Bankers' Magazine for October, 1917, and a sonnet whose sestet so fittingly places Gray in his native setting, and so exquisitely appraises his place in poetry, that it may well conclude this brief account:—

But while the fern-fringed Luggie flows along,
And Bothlin sings herself into the sea;
While lovers stray Glenconner's glooms among,
And storied Night holds Merkland's dreams in fee,
Fragrant thy memory, and thy star shall be
Luminous among the lesser orbs of song.

Error's Note:—On the occasion of the centenary of the death of David Gray, the Burgh of Kirkintilloch published Miss A. V. Stuart's essay in booklet form (price 1s.), and we are indebted to Miss Stuart for permission to reprint it.
By 1786, the year of Robert Burns's first journey to Edinburgh, the Jacobite cause had ceased to exist as a threat to the ruling dynasty of the Georges in Great Britain. Forty-one years had passed since young Charles Edward Stuart, grandson of James II the last of the unfortunate Stuarts to reign in the British Isles, had sailed from Nantes, rashly determined to regain the English crown for his exiled father. Accompanied by a mere handful of followers, Charles arrived on a secretly hired French frigate off the western coast of Scotland. He brought no troops with him, and for weapons he had according to his own account, "fifteen hundred fusees, eighteen hundred broadswords mounted, a good quantity of powder, ball, flints, dirks and brandy, etc., of which I cannot at present tell the exact number."1 From this beginning he launched a full-scale rebellion against the government of George II. The Highland chiefs and their clans joined him slowly at first, then in increasing numbers. He marched to Edinburgh, occupying it with no bloodshed, then routed the government forces under Sir John Cope at Prestonpans. Passionately convinced that the English Jacobites would support him, he led his small army across the border, captured Carlisle and penetrated with no resistance as far south as Derby. But the English Jacobites still hung back, awaiting aid from France, and the approach of two government armies threatened the Highlanders and their self-willed young commander, deep in the heart of enemy country. Charles's officers insisted on a retreat, and reluctantly he ordered the army to retrace the long road to Scotland. There after a winter of ever-increasing dissension between the Prince and his staff, and desperate lack of money and supplies, on 16th April, 1746, the hard-pressed Highland army was annihilated by the Duke of Cumberland's regulars on Culloden Moor. Charles and those who escaped death at Culloden,

* Writing from her home in Amherst, Mass., U.S.A., Miss Norton points out: "This is a subject which has been dealt with rather briefly in Professor Daiches's excellent critical biography and also in Professor Ferguson's work, Pride and Passion. I believe it is an interesting enough part of Burns's character as a man and a poet to be worth fuller examination."

Robert Burns and the 'Forty-Five

fled to the mountains and lived precariously for the next few months among the heather and in remote caves. Charles had a price of 30,000 pounds on his head, but no one betrayed him, and many risked their lives to aid the royal fugitive. In September he succeeded in escaping with a few adherents on a French vessel named, ironically enough, "L'Heureux." The 'Forty-five, as the last Jacobite rebellion is known, was finished less than fourteen months after it began.

With it ended the almost feudal way of life in the Highlands. The power of the clans was broken forever, and new commercial interests now developed even faster than previously in the south. The Lowlands of Scotland had long been the dominant part of the country, economically and intellectually. They had feared the Highlands and looked to England for inspiration and political guidance and for economic subsistence. Forty years after that final bitter rebellion few of Robert Burns's contemporaries saw the 'Forty-five or its earlier counterpart the 'Fifteen as anything but trivial squabbles in the economic and political matrimony of two nations which the Union of 1707 had legally joined together.

Though Jacobitism was dead, the nationalistic pride deep in the heart of most Scotsmen was very much alive. The cause of the Stuarts, now so thoroughly lost, gradually acquired an aura of glory and an emotional significance even among those who, by virtue of common sense and inherent political principle, were loyal supporters of the House of Hanover. The Stuart kings had been Scottish and were descended from that legendary champion of Scotland's independence, Robert the Bruce. Many of Prince Charles's adherents in the late rebellion represented distinguished Scottish families—there were also many such on the opposite side—and, like Cameron of Lochiel, were men of idealism and loyalty which overcame their better judgment. What in 1745 was labelled treason appeared in 1786 to most people as admirable if misguided patriotism. It even became the fashion to boast discreetly of ancestors who had been "out" in the 'Forty-Five. Burns insisted on several occasions that his forebears had been staunch Jacobites, but few of his biographers have supported this piece of romance. Indeed, according to J. St. Clair Muriel, Burns's father as a young man was fearful of being suspected of Jacobite principles and took care to get a certificate from the minister of his parish stating that William Burns, "had had no hand in the late wicked rebellion." But a generation later Robert Burns in a letter

to Lady Winifred Maxwell Constable, enclosing some stanzas of a Jacobite poem he had written for William Tytler of Woodhouselee, enthusiastically greeted Lady Winifred as one with whom

"I have the honor to be connected by one of the strongest and most endearing ties in the whole Moral World—Common Sufferers in a Cause where even to be unfortunate is glorious, the Cause of Heroic Loyalty!—Though my Fathers had not illustrious Honors and vast Properties to hazard in the contest; though they left their humble cottages only to add so many units to the unnoted crowd that followed their Leaders; yet, what they could they did, and what they had they lost; with unshaken firmness and unconcealed Political Attachments, they shook hands with Ruin for what they esteemed the cause of their King and their Country." 4

Carrying the conspiratorial tone to the end of the letter, Burns asked that these sentiments be revealed to no one else and added: "Poets are not very famous for their prudence; but as I can do nothing more for a Cause which is now nearly no more, I do not wish to hurt myself." Forty years earlier Lady Winifred’s father had suffered the forfeiture of his estate for his part in the 'Forty-Five. But by the time he wrote this letter Burns was not likely to hurt himself with utterances like these, as he doubtless knew well. When he came under fire for unpopular political convictions, it was not his emotional attachment to the fallen House of Stuart which made him suspect but his initial enthusiasm for the left wing elements which rose to power in the strife-torn country across the Channel. In 1789, the year of this letter, Jacobins, not Jacobites, were the current anathema.

Nor can there be any doubt that Burns’s Jacobite sympathies were emotional rather than political in their essence. For him as for many of his contemporaries the Stuart cause had become a symbol of Scottish independence. Its political basis meant nothing to him; he cared not a fig for the Divine Right of Kings, the belief on which Jacobitism ultimately rested. He cared just as little for the self-righteous Whiggery he saw around him on all sides. But he deeply loved his country with her troubled past. "I cannot rise to the exalted idea of a Citizen of the world at large," he wrote to

his patron, the Earl of Eglinton, "but have all those national prejudices which I believe glow peculiarly strong in the breast of a Scotsman."5

Furthermore, it seems likely that by temperament Burns would instinctively sympathise with a rebel cause. From his boyhood in Ayrshire he had struggled against the established order of his environment. He dreaded the prospect of becoming simply another tenant farmer like his father and made occasional attempts at escape. Defying the sober Presbyterian William Burns, he insisted on attending a county dancing school and this act was regarded at home as mutiny. In a letter to Dr. John Moore, Burns wrote: "My father . . . was the sport of strong passions: from that instance of rebellion he took a kind of dislike to me, which, I believe was one cause of that dissipation which marked my future years. . . ."6 Burns took with him into adult life the strong passions inherited from William, nor were they suppressed in the son as they had been in the father by strict religious orthodoxy. They drove Burns to welcome the rebel's role, to attack the Church, the Royal Family and the class structure of eighteenth-century Scotland. Social barriers, real and imaginary, were a particular source of irritation to him. He could not endure condescension from those of inferior talent but of higher social rank. His first winter in Edinburgh he was thrown as a newly acclaimed poet into the company of both higher and lower gentry. The latter treated him for the most part as an equal, but he was never so readily accepted by the nobility and the higher gentry. Burns's friendship with the Earl of Glencairn, according to Professor Ferguson, was the only relationship between the poet and a peer which "did not sooner or later end in apathy on one side and humiliation on the other."7

Thus if Burns's Jacobite sympathies were part of the widespread sentiment of a generation which transformed the lost cause of the Stuarts into a symbol of patriotic pride, they were even more the expression of his own character. His letter to the editor of the Edinburgh Evening Courant has often been cited as the most revealing statement of his real Jacobite feelings. Fully as important and a far more direct utterance of his own temperament is his comment on that letter in a separate communication to his friend Mrs. Dunlop. Burns's letter to the Courant, though written in a tempestuous mood, is curiously calm and objective. In it he asks simply

5 Letters, I, 64.
6 Ibid., I, 109.
that the errors of the Stuart kings be viewed not as isolated bits of despotism but be judged fairly, according to the historical framework within which they lay. Burns had attended a thanksgiving service in church commemorating the triumphant landing of William and Mary on English soil one hundred years before. The clergyman in the pulpit, the Reverend Joseph Kirkpatrick, attacked the fallen and exiled Stuarts with such harsh vituperation that Burns, listening in the congregation, felt moved to protest. He went home and wrote a letter to the Courant, stating that the Stuart kings were no worse than their contemporaries but only typical of their period when the "science of government . . . like other sciences, was but just in its infancy, emerging from the dark ages of ignorance and barbarism." He declared his own political convictions freely:

"Born and educated in revolution principles, the principles of reason and common sense, it could not be any silly political prejudice that made my heart revolt at the harsh, abusive manner in which the Reverend Gentleman mentioned the House of Stuart, and which, I am afraid, was too much the language of that day. We may rejoice in our deliverance from past evils, without cruelly raking up the ashes of those whose misfortune it was, perhaps, as much as their crimes, to be the authors of those evils; and may bless God for all his goodness to us as a nation, without, at the same time, cursing a few ruined powerless exiles, who only harbored ideas, and made attempts, that most of us would have done, had we been in their situation."

* * *

"The Stuarts have been condemned and laughed at for the folly and impracticability of their attempts in 1715 and 1745. That they failed, I bless my God most fervently; but cannot join in the ridicule against them. Who does not know . . . that there is a caprice of fortune, an omnipotence in particular accidents, and conjectures of circumstances, which exalt us as heroes or brand us as madmen, just as they are for or against us? . . .

* * *

"To conclude, Sir, let every man who has a tear for the many miseries incident to humanity, feel for a family, illustrious as any in Europe, and unfortunate beyond historical precedent; and let every Briton, and particularly
every Scotsman, who ever looked with reverential pity on the dotage of a parent, cast a veil over the fatal mistakes of the Kings of his forefathers.”

In the final paragraph of this letter Burns reveals his intense patriotism most clearly. He was, as he stated, attached by education and common sense to the principles of the Revolution of 1688, but he was nonetheless conscious that the unhappy Stuarts were “the Kings of his forefathers.” And his appeal to Scotsmen, as distinct from Englishmen, deliberately emphasised the nationalistic significance of the lost Jacobite cause.

To Mrs. Dunlop, Burns wrote with the pen of a rebel and with a strong emotional Jacobite bias. She was a descendant of William Wallace and appears to have shared Burns’s nationalistic pride, though she later broke off her friendship with him because of his championing of the revolutionary party in France. He had no fear of censure when he said to her:

“If you have an opportunity of seeing the Edinr evening Courant of Saturday the 22d of November, you will see a piece of my Politics, signed A Briton.—Heaven forgive me for dissimulation in that Paragraph! I too, Madam, am just now Revolution-mad, but it is not the tarantula-like frenzy of insulting Whiggism, like an ass’s colt capering over the generous hound breathing his last; mine is the madness of an enraged Scorpion shut up in a thumb-phial; the indignant groans and bloodshot glances of ruined Right, gagged on the pillory of Derision to gratify the idiot insolence of—surpation deleted.”

The truth of Burns’s political beliefs probably lay somewhere between the utterances of these two letters. His patriotism was galled by the Reverend Kirkpatrick’s attack on the ancient royal house of Scotland, nor had he any real regard or affection for George III or the Prince of Wales. But his Jacobitism was never a serious political conviction. He forgot it for long periods. Then, enraged by some example of Whiggish bigotry or by some slight—actual or imaginary—upon himself, he would scribble off Jacobite sentiments in letters to friends or would compose florid poems of loyalty to the “king over the water.” Burns was too realistic to

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8 *Letters*, I, 269 ff.
attach himself seriously to a cause as anachronistic as that of the Stuarts. Indeed, no vestige of the Jacobite party remained in Great Britain. He wrote the truth to Lady Winifred Constable when he said that he could do nothing for a cause that was now nearly no more. But this lost cause provided him with an outlet for his emotions, and it inspired in addition to a few undistinguished formal odes some of the free-est and finest of his songs.

The three poems, all written in literary English, are of little more than biographical interest. The Poetical Address composed for William Tytler of Woodhouselee is dull and artificial, redeemed only by a dash of satire in the fifth and sixth stanzas. Burns solemnly saluted Mr. Tytler, the author of a two-volume work on Mary, Queen of Scots, as a:—

Revered defender of beauteous Stuart,
Of Stuart, a name once respected,
A name which to love was the mark of a true heart,
But now 'tis despised and neglected.
Though something like moisture conglobes in my eye,
Let no one misdeem me disloyal;
A poor friendless wand'rer may well claim a sigh,
Still more, if that wand'rer were royal.10

Again Burns asserted that his ancestors were true Jacobites:—

My fathers that name have rever’d on a throne;
My fathers have fallen to right it;
Those fathers would spurn their degenerate son,
That name should be scoffingly slight it.

The next three stanzas take a faintly ironic turn as the poet humorously referred to "the Hanover stem" and remarked that nowhere do fashions change faster than in matters of loyalty, "the doctrine today that is loyalty sound/Tomorrow may bring us a halter."

Burns was doubtless impelled to write the "Birthday Ode for 31st December, 1787" by receiving an invitation to join a gathering to celebrate the sixty-seventh birthday of the man who had dwindled to an embittered and dissolute dreamer in Rome. To James Steuart, proprietor of Cland’s Gardens, the Edinburgh ale-house where the group was to meet, Burns wrote:—

"Sir,

Monday next is the day of the year with me as hallowed as the ceremonies of Religion and sacred to the memory of my King and my Forefathers. The honor you do me by your invitation I most cordially and gratefully accept."11

He concluded by quoting two stanzas from the "Poetical Address" and repeating once again a reference to his own Jacobite forebears. Burns was delighted to join a convivial gathering and drink sentimental and harmless pledges to the fallen Stuarts, but though an occasion of this sort stirred him emotionally, it did not in this case inspire him to good poetry. In his attempt to approach the sublime Burns came perilously close to the ridiculous, as he rhetorically invoked the Jacobite heroes of the past.

Ye honored, mighty Dead,
Who nobly perished in the glorious Cause,
Your King, your Country, and her laws,
From great Dundee, who smiling Victory led,
And fell a Martyr in her arms,
(What breast of northern ice but warms!)
To bold Balmerino's undying name,
Whose soul of fire, lighted at Heaven's high flame,
Deserves the proudest wreath departed heroes claim:
Not unrevenged your fate shall lie,
It only lags, the fatal hour,
Your blood shall, with incessant cry,
Awake at last th'unsparing Power...12

Beneath its high-flown phrases the poem is jumbled and contradictory. Having declared himself submissive to "Heaven's mysterious sway," Burns forgot this at the end and hurled a crescendo of vengeance against the House of Hanover, that "base usurping crew/The tools of faction and the nation's curse!" Perhaps the most interesting lines are near the beginning and contain a curious echo of the New Testament:—

Beasts of the forest have their savage homes,
But he who should the imperial purple wear,
Owns not the lap of earth where rests his royal head.

12 The Complete Writings, III, 178.
“The Chevalier’s Lament” is written in a less bombastic tone, though the galloping anapests chosen to fit the tune of “Captain O’Kean” seem at variance with the melancholy theme. A manuscript of the poem indicates only that it was “composed at the desire of a friend who had equal enthusiasm for the air and the subject.” Here Burns was evoking a mood of wistful sorrow, and, in spite of its limitations, the poem is not uneffective. Though Burns lived as a tenant farmer much of his life and wore himself out in a struggle to make a living at Lochlie, Mossgiiel and Ellisland, as a poet, more often than not, he resorted to an artificial and sentimental depiction of nature. The “murmuring streamlets” and “flow’rs gaily springing” of this poem are an example of his tendency to follow the literary fashions of the day, rather than to recollect his own experience of the Scottish countryside. But he did contrast successfully the joy of approaching spring with the sorrows of a fugitive Prince and managed to convey a gentle nostalgia, if nothing more.

A bit of indignant Jacobitism which Burns later had occasion to regret were the “Lines on Viewing Stirling Palace.” Scratched on the inside of a window in the Stirling Inn, these lines were a reckless expression of Burns’s nationalistic pride recently roused by his journey through Linlithgow, Falkirk and the Field of Bannockburn. They were never intended—for obvious reasons—to be published, but James Maxwell printed them in his Anamadversions on some Poets and Poetasters (1788) in an attempt to discredit the author. Burns had some bad moments because of this when later he wished to apply for a post in the Excise. He wrote to his friend, Mrs. McLehose, or Clarinda as he called her, in January, 1788.

“I have almost given up on the excise idea. I have been just now to wait on a great Person, Miss N.’s friend, Mrs. Stewart. Why will Great people not only deafen us with the din of their equipage, and dazzle us with their fastidious pomp, but they must also be so very dictatorially wise? I have been questioned like a child about my matters, and blamed and schooled for my Inscription on Stirling window. . . .”

13 The Complete Writings, V, 252.
14 Letters, II, 168. It is interesting to note that Burns took George Thomson to task here for using “exotic rural imagery” in Scots songs, whereas he praised the imagery in this song which he sent to Thomson.
15 Letters, I, 175.
ROBERT BURNS AND THE 'FORTY-FIVE

Since Mr. Maxwell's book was probably not yet in print when this letter was written, the great Mrs. Stewart must have heard from other sources of Burns's indiscretion. What has often been stated as fact, that Burns was actually questioned about this Jacobite verse or any others, is a doubtful assumption. But the lines, crude as they are, possess the impact of some of Martial's more virulent epigrams:—

Here Stuarts once in glory reign'd
And laws for Scotland's weal ordained;
But now unroof'd their palace stands,
Their sceptre fallen to other hands:
Fallen indeed, and to the earth,
Whence grovelling reptiles take their birth.
The injured Stuart line is gone,
A race outlandish fills their throne:
An idiot race, to honour lost—
Who know them best despise them most.16

One is almost ready to believe after reading this that Burns was telling the truth when he confessed to Mrs. Dunlop that his letter to the Courant had been "dissimulation." Yet there is no reason to assume that the Stirling outburst is to be taken seriously, any more than were the wild statements in some of his letters. Patriotism was a constant factor in Burns's character, but Jacobitism was not. It was simply one of the forms which his patriotism took.

In the songs which he sent to two very different editors, James Johnson and George Thomson, Burns's Jacobite sympathies are used to their best advantage. During his first winter in Edinburgh Burns was introduced to Johnson, an engraver who had invented a cheap and simple process for printing music. Johnson intended to issue a collection of Scottish, English and Irish songs, but Burns persuaded him to restrict this idea in one direction and to expand it in another. The collection became The Scots Musical Museum, devoted entirely to Scottish songs; instead of two volumes, as originally planned, it eventually increased to six. Johnson, always nominally the editor, became in fact of less and less importance as time passed. His interest waned after the appearance of two or three volumes, and Burns had to nag him into continued activity.17

Besides being the prop and mainstay of The Scots Musical

16 The Complete Writings, IV, 14.
Museum, Burns contributed many songs to George Thomson for his collection, Select Scottish Airs. Thomson, unlike the other editor, was an educated, rather pretentious man who was anxious to remove all traces of Scottish dialect from his collection, "because," he declared to Burns, "the English becomes every year more and more the language of Scotland." There was truth in what Thomson said, but it only made Burns the more insistent on preserving the native Scots spelling and idiom. To Thomson he replied promptly:

"If it were possible to procure songs of merit, I think it would be proper to have one set of Scots words to every air—and that the set of words to which the notes ought to be pricked. There is a naivety, a pastoral simplicity, in the slight intermixture of Scots words and phraseology, which is more in unison (at least to my taste, and I will add, to every genuine Caledonian taste) with the simple pathos, or rustic sprightliness, of our native music, than any English verses whatsoever."18

At the beginning of his acquaintance with Burns, Thomson was planning to publish a wholly Jacobite collection of songs. Burns—who did not always play the part of the incautious rebel—dissuaded him from this idea, suggesting in another letter:

"I do not doubt but you might make a very valuable Collection of Jacobite songs, but would it give no offense? In the mean time, don't you think that some of them, particularly "The Sow's Tail to Geordie," as an Air with other words, might well be worth its place in your Collection of lively Songs?"19

Burns often changed the words of Jacobite songs for reasons of poetry as well as of prudence, removing their partisan character, as in "Willie Stuart" and "Though My Back be at the Wall." More of them, however, he kept as they were, or if he altered the words, he kept the political slant of the original. Though he did not sign most of his Jacobite contributions to the Museum, that in itself means little, for he also neglected to sign many of his non-partisan songs.

Those Jacobite pieces which Burns re-worked and sent to Thomson and Johnson from 1787 until only a fortnight or so before his death,

18 Letters, II, 148.
represent a broad range of mood. The hearty roistering "Carle, an' the King Come" contrasts sharply with the sombre tone in "The Lovely Lass of Inverness." Yet surprisingly little of the bitterness of a lost cause clings to most of the songs. They reveal, more often than not, a lively optimistic gaiety and sometimes a sharp satiric spirit. And they are far removed from the fashionable literary forms of the period, in which Burns endeavoured to mould his formal Jacobite poems. Unlike Thomson, he had no wish to refine or stylise these old Scottish songs, which had sprung from poor cotters' huts and lonely Highland shielings. But he was not at all averse to changing them while still preserving the spirit of the original. He re-wrote freely and without qualms, often adding a whole set of verses to one old fragment. He was far from telling the truth when he wrote to William Tytler: "I invariably hold it sacrilege to add anything of my own to help out with the shattered wrecks of these venerable old compositions. . . ."20 Burns had not the painstaking, scholarly methods of a Joseph Ritson but those of a confident, instinctively creative intellect. He confessed to Mrs. Dunlop that in many of the so-called ancient songs which he sent to the Museum "little more than the Chorus is ancient; though there is no reason for telling everybody this piece of intelligence."21

Typical of the Jacobite songs which Burns gave to Johnson is the version of "Highland Laddie," beginning "I Hae Been at Crookieden." Several sets to the familiar tune already existed, and during the 'Forty-Five on at least one occasion the English themselves had borrowed the song. Burns's version was based on an old set of words and on what he declared to be the original music. In lampooning the victor at Culloden, the brutal Duke of Cumberland, Burns preserved all the rough, fleeting humour of a Jacobite broadside:

Satan sits in his black neuk,
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,
Breaking sticks to roast the Duke,
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie.
The bloody monster gae a yell,
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie,
And loud the laugh gaed round a' hell,
My bonnie laddie, Highland laddie.22

20 Letters, I, 117.
21 Ibid., I, 273.
22 The Complete Writings, IV, 269.
Burns wrote another set of words to the same air, or rather he abridged and altered the original Jacobite lyrics of "The Highland Lad and the Lowland Lass." This other version has less energy and spirit than "Crookieden," being simply a conventional love-song with faint Jacobite overtones.

Three songs—"Come Boat Me O'er," "Charlie, He's My Darling," and "Bannocks o' Bear Meal"—preserve the cheerful vigour of the original fragments from which Burns took them. "Charlie, He's My Darling" is certainly among the best-known of all Scottish songs, though the most familiar version today is not Burns's but Lady Caroline Nairne's. Burns made a rollicking folksong, almost devoid of political implications and full of romantic enthusiasm instead.

An' Charlie, he's my darling,
My darling, my darling,
Charlie, he's my darling—
The Young Chevalier.

* * *

As he was walking up the street
The city for to view,
O, there he spied a bonnie lass
The window looking thro'

Sae light's he jimped up the stair,
And tirl'd at the pin;
And wha sae ready as hersel'
To let the laddie in! . . .

No hint of gloom obscures the optimism of "Come Boat Me O'er," where the twin themes of separation and loyalty, both occurring frequently in Jacobite song, are treated without sentimentality of any kind. Prince Charlie has fled to France, but the Jacobite singer declares a resolution to join him in exile and gaily vows to die for him if need be.

Come boat me o'er, come row me o'er,
Come boat me o'er to Charlie!
I'll gie John Ross another bawbee
To boat me o'er to Charlie.

23 The Complete Writings, IV, 354.
ROBERT BURNS AND THE 'FORTY-FIVE

We'll o'er the water and o'er the sea,
We'll o'er the water to Charlie;
Come weal, come woe, we'll gather and go,
And live or die wi' Charlie.

I lo'e weel my Charlie's name,
Though some there be abhor him:
But O, to see auld Nick gaun hame,
And Charlie's faes before him.

I swear and vow by moon and stars,
And sun that shines so early,
If I had twenty thousand lives,
I'd die as aft for Charlie.24

The humorous reference to George II as "Auld Nick" and the hyperbolical vow in the last verse combine with the strong rhythm to give an effect of energy and good spirits. And the phrase, "Though some there be abhor him" is a fresh touch in a political ballad. In the same vein is the song, "Our Thrissles Flourished Fresh and Fair," the chorus of which appeared as "Awa', Whigs, Awa'" in David Herd's Ancient and Modern Scots Songs, the rest being apparently original with Burns.

In "The Bonnie Lass of Albany" Burns was writing of Charles Stuart's illegitimate daughter, Charlotte. Her father ignored her existence for a number of years, and there is no indication that she ever considered herself an aspirant to the British throne. Burns seems to have known little about her, and his portrait of a wronged and lovely maiden is highly sentimentalised. Charlotte was a sensible, good-hearted woman, and, according to contemporary accounts, rather plain. The song is overly long—six verses in all—but the first four have a certain flowing charm:

My heart is wae, and unco wae,
To think upon the raging sea
That roars between her gardens green,
And the bonie lass of Albanie.

This lovely maid's of royal blood
That ruled Albion's kingdom's three,
But O, alas! for her bonie face,
They hae wrang'd the lass of Albanie.

24 Ibid., IV, 159.
In the rolling tide of spreading Clyde
There sits an isle of high degree,
And a town of fame, whose princely name
Should grace the race of Albanie.

But there's a youth, a witless youth,
That fills the place where she should be;
We'll send him o'er to his native shore,
And bring our ain sweet Albanie.25

No doubt Burns grinned over his own jibe at the Prince of Wales, and, notwithstanding a heart professedly "wae," he ended the song on a note of hope.

Far more genuine in its emotion and arresting in its utter simplicity is "The Lovely Lass of Inverness," which appeared in the fifth volume of Johnson's Museum in 1796 with the inscription, "Written for this work by Robert Burns." Cromek, a later and somewhat unreliable editor of Scottish songs, asserted that Burns took the idea for this one from the first half-verse, which was old, and developed it from that. Burns used the ballad metre here and adhered to the ballad tradition in his economy of words and in the simplicity of the language. The song is short, almost abrupt, in its profound expression of grief. Again in the ballad tradition Burns used chiefly the spoken word, conveying a closer sense of tragedy:—

The lovely lass o' Inverness
Nae joy nor pleasure can she see;
For e'en and morn she cries, "Alas!"
And aye the saut tear blin's her e'e;
"Drumossie moor—Drumossie day—
A waefu' day it was to me!
For there I lost my father dear,
My father dear and brethren three.

Their winding sheet the bluidy clay,
Their graves are growing green to see:
And by them lies the dearest lad
That ever blessed a woman's e'e!
Now wae to thee, thou cruel lord,
A bluidy man I trow thou be;
For mony a heart thou hast made sair
That ne'er did wrang to thine or thee."26

25 The Complete Writings, V, 249.
26 The Complete Writings, IV, 336.
The use of the local name "Drumossie" for Culloden and the girl's allusion to the "cruel lord" and "bluidy man" rather than to the Duke of Cumberland by his title add to the realism. Burns made no mistakes in this little poem, which in its way is a perfect reconstruction of the old Scots ballad. Often in his Jacobite songs of a sorrowful mood Burns was betrayed into the facile sentimentality which marred some of his other work as well. Such songs as "The Chevalier's Lament" and "Frae the Friends and Land I Love" are the result. But in "The Lovely Lass" he avoided too obvious an appeal to the emotions and made a song that was both fresh and poignant.

He was not so careful in "The Highland Widow's Lament." Though this can also claim a ballad inheritance, it is weakened in several places by too literary a choice of words. It tells the story—all too common after the crushing defeat at Culloden—of the Highland woman whose husband has died in battle and whose cattle have been driven off by Cumberland's soldiers. Starving and desperate, she has wandered south into the Lowlands. The contrast between her former happiness and her present despair is emphasised in the lines of the second stanza, "Nae woman in the warld wide/Sae happy was as me" and their gloomy final echo, "Nae woman in the warld wide/Sae wretched now as me." Yet in spite of its tragic overtones, the poem is far less moving than "The Lovely Lass." Its first four stanzas are genuine enough; the pride of the crofter's widow in her vanished "score o' key" and "three score o' yowes" is a perceptive detail by the poet who had been a farmer himself. But the word "repine" in the fifth stanza strikes one as a false note, and phrases such as "My Donald and his Country fell/Upon Culloden field" are stilted and artificial. By the end of the poem the widow's grief has become a literary cliche, likely to appeal only to those eighteenth-century readers who conscientiously pursued the cult of Sensibility epitomised in that fashionable book, Henry MacKenzie's *The Man of Feeling*.

Jacobitism is a background rather than a central theme of what is one of the finest songs Burns ever wrote. As Professor Daiches has ably pointed out, several related themes indeed are successfully combined in "It was a' for Our Rightfu' King." Exile, love and separation, Jacobitism and the resignation of defeat, all these mingle, each adding its own effect to the whole. The song was inspired by a chapbook ballad, "Mally Stewart," and Burns

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27 The Complete Writings, V, 45.
28 Daiches, p. 350.
preserved the fine rhythm of the original. He also used from the old ballad the vivid image of the departing rider, wheeling his horse about as he pauses in a last farewell, an image which Sir Walter Scott later employed in five lines—nearly identical with those of Burns's song—in the Third Canto of *Rokeby*. The phrase "Our rightfu' king" was Burns's, and the mood of the lost Stuart cause was seldom expressed with more telling restraint than in the lines:

Now a' is done that men can do,
And a' is done in vain,
My love and Native Land fareweel,
For I maun cross the main,
     My dear—
For I maun cross the main.30

The fugitive lover's sorrow appears in the foreground of that larger tragedy of the 'Forty-Five, bleak and inevitable. But it is for the girl he leaves behind him to utter the personal grief of them both. Political loyalties, so important to the man, mean little to her compared with the loss of her lover:

The so'ger frae the wars returns,
The sailer frae the main,
But I hae parted frae my love
Never to meet again,
     My dear—
Never to meet again.

When day is gane, and night is come,
And a' folk bound to sleep,
I think on him that's far awa'
The lee-lang night, and weep,
     My dear—
The lee-lang night and weep.

The sorrow of these two, similar while differing in emphasis, has a doubly impressive effect. The long vowel sounds in the lines, "The lee-lang night, and weep,/My dear—" heighten the sense of interminable sadness. Burns never wrote a finer song of any type than this one.

30 *The Complete Writings*, V, 42.
A scrutiny of Burns's Jacobite songs as a group reveals that, although numerically they form only a fraction of his work, they are important in any assessment of the total. They reflect that intense pride, both national and personal, which was perhaps Burns's outstanding quality as a man and a poet. And his rebellious temperament—so obvious in his letters—led him to sympathise imaginatively with the fallen House of Stuart, which symbolised for him and many of his contemporaries an independent Scotland. Though fully aware that the actual return of the Stuarts was impossible and even undesirable, he laboured to preserve the glories of their cause as part of a profound national tradition. His Jacobite utterances to Mrs. Dunlop and others were made, as he admitted, mostly in the spirit of "Vive la bagatelle." But the emotional aspects of Jacobitism influenced the direction of much of his work. Though his Jacobite songs vary greatly among themselves in literary merit, one or two must be counted among his finest achievements. With these he left to the world his own vision of a country that was unconquerable even in defeat.
EDMONDSTONE, COLONEL, of Newton. (xx).

His address in Edinburgh was in Adam's Court. There is no record of this subscriber on the Army List.1

EDMONDSTONE, MRS. Argyle-square, Edinburgh. (xx).
She was probably the wife of Colonel Edmondstone.

EGLINTON, THE EARL OF. (xx) (1726-1796) 42 copies.
Archibald Montgomerie, the eleventh Earl, succeeded his brother in 1769. He was educated at Eton and Winchester and eventually entered the army. He served in the American War under General Amherst. He was M.P. for Ayrshire from 1761 to 1768. He held many offices under the Crown and was raised to the rank of General in 1793. He married twice: (1) in 1772, Jean, daughter of George Lindsay, Earl of Crawford; (2) after his first wife's death in 1778, Frances, only daughter of Sir William Twisden of Raydon Hall, Kent. She bore him two daughters and he divorced her in 1788. He subscribed to more copies of the Edinburgh edition than any other individual and his kindness in so doing was acknowledged by Burns in a letter dated 11th January, 1787.2

EISTON, MRS. J. Allan's close, Edinburgh. (xxi).

ELDER, MR. JOHN. Bookseller. Edinburgh. (xxi) 4 copies.
Plomer has no record of a John Elder, but there are two in the Roll of Edinburgh Burgesses: one was made a burgess in the right of his father, Henry Elder, a weaver, on 2nd November, 1786; the other was made a guild-brother on 13th April, 1797.

1 Will. Dir. 26.
It may have been a father and son partnership. The younger, and I presume the latter, was married on 22nd September, 1789, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Cleghorn, bookbinder.³


Elligood, Lieut. Col. (xx).

He is not on the Army List.

Elliot, Miss. Brown’s square. (xxi).

Williamson’s Directory gives Brown’s Square as the address of Miss Elliot of Minto. This subscriber is probably she, the daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, the third baronet.⁴

Elliot, Sir Gilbert, of Minto, Bart. (xx) (1751-1814) 4 copies.

He was the son of the third baronet and Agnes, daughter of Hugh Dalrymple-Murray-Kynynmound. He was educated at Paris, Oxford (Christ Church), and Lincoln’s Inn. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1777, was an M.P. for various constituencies (1776-1795), Minister to the Italian States (1794), and Viceroy of Corsica (1795-1796). He was created Baron Minto in 1797, and the Earl of Minto in 1813. He was Governor-General of India from 1806 to 1813. His wife was Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand. He is buried in Westminster Abbey.⁵

Elliot, William, Esq. Advocate. (xx).

He was the eldest son of John Elliot of Borthwickbrae. He was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates on 1st August, 1786. On 5th March, 1792, he married the only child of Allan Lockhart of Cleghorn. He was chosen M.P. in 1807, 1812, 1818, and 1820.⁶

Elmsly, Mr. Alexander. No. 87 Strand, London. (xxi).

Perhaps he was the brother of Peter Elmsly, French bookseller at 87 Strand.⁷

⁴ Will. Dir. 26; G.E.C. Comp. Bart. IV: 393.
⁷ U.B.D. I: 137.
ELPHINSTON, LORD. (xx) (1737-1794) 4 copies.
John Elphinstone, eleventh Lord Elphinstone, entered the
army in 1755 and served his country in Nova Scotia. He was
wounded during Wolfe's first unsuccessful attack on Quebec
(31st July, 1759). He married Anne, eldest daughter of Lord
Ruthven, in 1764, who bore him eight children. He was
elected a Representative Peer in 1784 and in 1790. 8

ELPHINSTON, G. H., ESQ. (xx) 2 copies.

ELSTON, MR. HENRY. Edinburgh. (xxi).

EMSLIE, MRS. Strand, London. (xxi).

EMSLIE, MR. JOHN. Mayfair, London. (xxi).
A Mr. John Enslie was made a burgess and guild-brother of
Edinburgh on 20th August, 1777. He was then a merchant
in Rotterdam and it is perfectly possible that he had moved to
London ten years later. 9

ERROL, THE EARL OF. (xx) (1767-1798) 2 copies.
George Hay, sixteenth Earl of Errol, was educated at Harrow.
He entered the army and had a cornetcy in the 7th Dragoons
in 1780, and a troop in the 5th Dragoons six years later. He
married (25th January, 1790) Elizabeth Jemima, daughter of
Joseph Blake of Ardry, but she bore him no children. He
was elected a Representative Peer in 1796, but died the follow­
ing year, “under tragic circumstances,” at Grenier's Hotel in
London. John Kay hints that the Earl was probably in a
state of delirium at the time of his death, and we are, perhaps,
to infer suicide. 10

ERSKINE, HON. MRS. (xx) (1754?-1804).
Cf. Erskine, Hon. Henry. She was Christian, only daughter
of George Fullerton of Broughton Hall, comptroller of the
customs at Leith. She married Erskine on 30th March, 1772,
and bore him four children. 11

8 Scot. Peer. III: 549-550; Fraser, Sir William. The Elphinstone
9 B. and G.B. Edin. 54.
ERSKINE, MAJOR. Edinburgh. (xxi).
Major Archibald Erskine of the 22nd Regiment of Foot, third captain of the Corps of Edinburgh Volunteers, was made an honorary burgess on 10th September, 1794.12

ERSKINE, MISS. Alva. (xx).
Probably she was one of the daughters of Sir Henry Erskine of Alva, Bart.13

ERSKINE, MRS. (xx).
She was probably the wife of John Erskine.

ERSKINE, LADY ANNE. (xx) (1735-1802).
She was probably the second daughter of Alexander Erskine, fifth Earl of Kellie. She died unmarried.14

ERSKINE, DAVID. Writer to the signet. (xxi) (d. 1791).
He was the fourth son of John Erskine of Carnock and Cardross, advocate. He was apprenticed to Hew Crawford and to James Robertson-Barclay, and was admitted to the Society of Writers to the Signet on 18th June, 1764. He married (29th April, 1781) Anne, daughter of William Graham of Airth. He died in Naples. In Edinburgh he lived at No. 245 Nicolson's Street.15

ERSKINE, HON. HENRY. Dean of the Faculty of Advocates. (xx) (1746-1817).
He was the second son of Henry David Erskine, tenth Earl of Buchan. He was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. He was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in 1768 and was elected Dean in 1785. He was one of the Whig leaders in Scotland, and sat for a short time in 1806-1807 in the House of Commons. He was present on the night of 7th December, 1786, when Burns was introduced at the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge. The poet wrote him a couple of fatuous letters.16

12 B. and G.B. Edin. 54.
15 Writ. Sig. 65; Will. Dir. 27.
16 D.N.B. VI: 828-830; Scot. Peer. II: 277; Letters II: 350, and other references; cf. also Index to B.P. for numerous references.
ERSKINE, JOHN, ESQ. Advocate. (xx) (1758-1792).
He was the youngest but only surviving son of James Erskine of Alva. He married, on 23rd August, 1786, Christian, eldest daughter of John Carruthers of Holmains. In 1790, he was appointed Clerk to the Commissary Court.17

ERSKINE, JOHN, ESQ. Jamaica. (xx).

ERSKINE, MR. JOHN. (xx).
A Mr. John Erskine was made a burgess and guild-brother, "gratis, for good services," on 1st February, 1765.18

ERSKINE, SIR WILLIAM, BART. (xx) (1728?-1795).
Probably this is Sir William Erskine of Torrie. He did not receive the baronetcy until 1791, but he was knighted in 1763 and the mistake in the list is perfectly understandable. He married (29th May, 1767) Frances, widow of George Drummond of Blair Drummond, daughter of Alexander Montgomerie, Earl of Eglinton. He commanded the 80th Royal Edinburgh Volunteers during the American war.19

ESKGROVE, LORD. (xx) (1724-1804).
This is Sir David Rae, son of the Rev. David Rae of St. Andrews. He was admitted advocate in 1751 and was elevated to the bench in 1782 on the death of Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck. He became a Lord of Justiciary in 1785, and was promoted to be Lord Justice-Clerk in 1799 in the place of Lord Braxfield. He was created a baronet in 1804. He married, in 1761, Margaret, daughter of John Stuart of Blairhall.20

EWART, MR. CHANCERY. (xxi).
Probably this is David Ewart, a writer who lived on Calton-hill.21


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18 B. and G.B. Edin. 54.
21 Will. Dir. 27.
EWING, MR. JAMES. General Post-office. (xxi).
There were two James Ewans in the post office at the time, father and son. James, senior, was a messenger; James, junior, was clerk of the English Road. The subscriber is probably James, senior, because James, junior, was in the post office at Bunker’s Hill.22

EWING, MR. JAMES. Glasgow. (xxi).

EWING, NICOL, JUN., of Kippoch, Esq. (xx).
He was the son of Thomas Ewing (who married in 1756) and Jean, only daughter of Nicol Bantine of Ardoch. He died unmarried.23

EWING, MR. PATRICK. Merchant. Glasgow. (xxi).
He was admitted a burgess and guild-brother on 20th August, 1770.24

EWING, MR. WALTER, JUN. Edinburgh. (xxi).

EWING, MR. WILLIAM. (xxi).
A Mr. William Ewing, “sclater” (slater), was admitted a burgess on 6th February, 1794.25

FAIRHOLM, GEORGE, Esq. (xxi).
This is probably George Fairholm of Greenhill who lived in Crichton’s Street.26

FAIRLIE, ALEXANDER, Esq., of Fairlie. (xxi) (d. 1803) 4 copies.
He succeeded his father in 1744. “He was a gentleman of much ability and public spirit, taking an active part in the affairs of the county. He took a prominent lead in promoting agricultural improvement. He died unmarried, at an advanced age. . . .”27

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22 Universal Scots Almanack. Edinburgh: Printed by John Robertson. (1787). p. 57; Will. Dir. 27.
23 Burke. Land Gent. (1894) I: 609.
24 B. and G.B. Glas. 69.
25 B. and G.B. Edin. 54.
26 Will. Dir. 28.
27 Paterson. Ayr and Wig. I: 478.
FARQUHAR, MR. JAMES. Edinburgh. (xxii).
He lived at No. 11 Princes Street. This may be the person with whom Burns ate a meal during the first part of August, 1787. A James Farquhar, journeyman wright, married Jean, daughter of the deceased Charles Menzies, on 19th January, 1752.28


He was a Scotch factor at 14 Old Jewry.29

FERGUSSON, MRS. (xxi).
She was Adam Fergusson's wife. She was Miss Katherine Burnett, from Aberdeen, a niece of Joseph Black, the chemist, before their marriage in 1766.30

FERGUSSON, ADAM, LL.D. (xxi) (1723-1816).
He was the distinguished Scottish philosopher and historian. He was the son of a minister in Logierait, Perth, and he studied in that village and at St. Andrews. He later went on to Edinburgh and continued his studies to enter the church. He was an army chaplain for a few years, but in 1757 he succeeded his friend, David Hume, as librarian of the Advocates' Library. In 1759 he took the chair of natural philosophy at the University of Edinburgh. In 1778 he crossed to America to negotiate some sort of compromise with the colonists, but his journey was a failure. He resigned his chair in 1785. His address is given as Argyle Square, but he sold this house on 3rd October, 1786, and moved to Sciennes House, on the north side of Braid's Place. It was in this latter establishment that Burns met Walter Scott.31

FERGUSSON, SIR ADAM, of Kil Kerran, BART. (xxi) (1732?-1813).
He was an advocate who was admitted to the bar in 1755. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1759. Eventually he entered

29 U.B.D. I: 142.
30 D.N.B. VI: 1202.
politics and sat as M.P. for Ayrshire from 1774 to 1784, and
from 1790 to 1796. He was unmarried. Burns mentions him
in two places in his poems: in the Author's Earnest Cry and
Prayer, he speaks of him as "... aith-detesting, chaste Kil-
kerran." The reference in St. i, 1, 5, of The Fete Champetre,
"Or will ye send a man o' law?" is to Fergusson.32

FERGUSSON, ALEXANDER, Esq. Advocate. (xxi) (d. 1796).
This is Alexander Fergusson, the younger, of Craigdarroch.
He was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates on 2nd August,
1768. He was famous for his wit and was a very able lawyer.
It was he who won the famous Whistle from Walter Riddell
on 16th October, 1789, which event Burns celebrated in
The Whistle.33 His wife was Miss Cutler of Orroland. Fergus-
son died in consequence of an overturn in his carriage going
from Dumfries to Craigdarroch in April, 1796.34

FERGUSSON, DAVID, Esq. Ayr. (xxi) (d. 1792?).
He was collector of customs at Ayr.35

FERGUSSON, GEORGE, Esq. Advocate. (xxi) (d. 1827).
He was the son of Sir James Fergusson of Kilkenan. He was
admitted advocate in 1765 and was appointed to the bench,
with the title of Lord Hermand, on 11th July, 1799, to succeed
Lord Braxfield. In 1808, he was constituted a Commissioner
of Justiciary. He resigned both of these offices the year before
he died.36

FERGUSSON, JAMES, of Pitfour, Esq. Advocate. (xxi) (1735-1820).
He was the son of James Ferguson, Lord Pitfour.37

He lived in Buchanan's Court.38

32 G.E.C. Comp. Bart. IV: 418; H.H. I: 30 (St. xiii); II: 174; Paterson.
Ayr. I: 392; cf. also the Index to B.P. for numerous entries. Boswell
knew him very well.
33 H.H. I: 304-308.
34 Gen. Fac. Adv. Is this the attorney that James Boswell knew?
B.P. IX: 75-76, 269; X: 39.
36 Coll. of Jus. 544; cf. also Index to B.P. for several references.
37 Coll. of Jus. 527.
38 Will. Dir. 28.
FERGUSSON, WILLIAM, of Raith, Esq. (xxi) 2 copies.
He succeeded his uncle in 1781. His wife was Jane, daughter of Ronald Crawford of Restalrig, the sister of Margaret, Countess of Dumfries.39

FERRIER, MR. JAMES. Writer to the signet. (xxii) (1744-1829).
He was the third son of John Ferrier of Kirkland, Renfrew. He was apprenticed to Archibald Campbell of Succoth and was admitted to the Society of Writers to the Signet on 3rd July, 1770. He married Helen, daughter of Robert Coutts, Montrose. From 1802 to 1826 he was Principal Clerk of Session. He was father of the novelist, Susan Edmonstone Ferrier. He lived in George Street.40

Probably he was the William Fettes, grocer, in Baillie Fife’s Close.41

FINLAY, MR. JAMES. Edinburgh. (xxii).
There was a merchant with this name who lived in Leith and was admitted a burgess and guild-brother in May, 1797.42

FINLAY, MR. WILLIAM. Writer. (xxii).

FINLAYSON, REV. MR. Edinburgh. (xxi) (1742-1808).
This is the Rev. James Finlayson. He was at Symington from 1783 to 1794, when he was transferred to Crawford, in Lanarkshire, where he remained for the rest of his life. His wife was Mary, daughter of Captain William Coats of Limehouse.43

FINLAYSON, MR. WILLIAM. Edinburgh. (xxii).
There was a writer in Writer's Court bearing this same name.44

FISH, MR. JAMES. Shieldhall. (xxii) 2 copies.
Shieldhall was a suburb of Glasgow, but there seems to be no trace of this subscriber in that city.

40 *Writ. Sig.* 68; *Will. Dir.* 28.
41 *Will. Dir.* 28.
42 *B. and G.B. Edin.* 57.
44 *Will. Dir.* 29.
FISH, MR. JOHN. Greenock. (xxii).

There is no record of this subscriber in B. and G.B. Glas.

FISHER, MR. JOHN. Wright. Paisley. (xxii).

FLEEMING, MR. CHARLES. (xxii).
A merchant and a journeyman both bear this name.45

FLEEMING, MISS MARY. (xxii).
Possibly she is the daughter or sister of the above-mentioned Charles Fleeming.

FLEEMING, MR. THOMAS. (xxii).

FLEEMING, MR. JOHN. Dalnotter. (xxii).
Near the Clyde, a half-mile S. of Old Kilpatrick, is Dalnotter House and Dalnotter Hill, Dumb.

FORBES, MR. ANTONY. Edinburgh. (xxii).

FORBES, MR. JAMES. Ardchayline (?). (xxii).

FORBES, LADY. (xxi) 2 copies.
She was either Catherine, only daughter of Sir Robert Innes, Bart., of Orton, who married James, seventeenth Lord Forbes, in January, 1760, and died in 1805,46 or Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Hay of Hayston, Bart., who married Sir William Forbes in 1770 and died in 1802.47

FORBES, SIR WILLIAM, of Pitsligo, BART. (xxi) (1739-1806) 8 copies.
He was a banker of great eminence in Edinburgh. He was the sixth baronet and succeeded to the title in 1743. He was apprenticed to Messrs. Coutts & Co., Bankers, in Edinburgh, in 1754, and became a partner in 1760. He was noted for his literary taste. He is said to have declined an Irish peerage in 1799. He married (20th September, 1770) Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir James Hay, Bart., of Haystoun. The banking

45 B. and G.B. Edin. 57.
46 Burke. Peer. (1937) 989.
47 Burke. Peer. (1937) 991.
house of Sir William Forbes & Co. was in Parliament Square. He was especially known for his charities.48

FOREMAN, MR. JAMES. Writer to the signet. (xxi) (d. 1824).
He was the son of James Forman, tenant in Blackdub, Stirling. He was apprenticed to his uncle, James Forman, and became a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet on 16th November, 1784. He lived in Bristo Street.49

FORLONG, MR. WILLIAM. Glasgow. (xxii).
There was a William Furlong, merchant, who was admitted a burgess and guild-brother on 27th October, 1786.50

FORRESTER, MR. ALEX. Student of divinity, Edinburgh. (xlvi).
He seems never to have finished his course for his name does not appear in Fasti.

He was a jeweller and hardware merchant at the Cross.51

FORSYTH, MR. ALEXANDER. (xxii).
He “sets lodgins” (i.e., rents rooms), in St. Andrew’s Street.52


FOWLIS, SIR JAMES, of Collinton, BART. (xxi) (d. 1791).
He was an antiquarian of some note. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1742, and as early as 1701 (?) wrote a treatise on the Celtic origin of the Scots. He married Mary, daughter of Archibald Wightman, Edinburgh, W.S. (there is no record of this person in Writ. Sig.). Boswell visited him in 1774 and speaks of an “ancient respectable family in decay.”53

FRASER, MRS., of Summerfoord. (?) (xxi).
FRAZER, MR. ALEXANDER. Bruntsfield. (xxii).
There are two possibilities: one was a merchant; the other was in the Excise.54
FRAZER, MR. ALEXANDER. London. (xxii).
There was a William Alexander Fraser, wholesale ironmonger, 38 Dowgate Hill.55
FRAZER, HON. ARCHIBALD, of Lovat. (xxi) (d. 1792).
He was the second son of Archibald Campbell Fraser of Lovat, Lord Beaufort, etc.56
FRAZER, MR. LUKE. (xxii).
Probably he was the Master of the High School. Boswell met him and heard him deliver an excellent lecture on Caesar.57
FREER, MR. DAVID. Writer to the signet. (xxi) (1761-1837).
He was the second son of David Freer of Innernethy. He was apprenticed to James Swan and became a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet on 12th March, 1788 (?).58
Dysart is in Fifeshire, near Kirkcaldy.
FULLERTON, MRS. (xxi) (d. 1826) 4 copies.
She was probably the wife of Dr. William Fullarton of Rosemount. She was Annabella, the third daughter of Ronald Crauford of Restalrig (also a subscriber), W.S.59
FULLERTON, COLONEL WILLIAM, of Fullerton. (xxi) (1754-1808) 2 copies.
He succeeded to his estate in 1759, received his education in Edinburgh under the tutelage of Patrick Brydon, “a gentleman of eminent literary attainments.” In 1775 he was appointed principal secretary to Lord Stormont in Paris. He was an M.P. for Ayrshire. He raised the 23rd Light Dragoons in 1793 at the outbreak of the French War and, in 1801, was appointed Governor of the Island of Trinidad. He married

54 B. and G.B. Edin. 59.
55 U.B.D. I: 149.
57 Will. Dir. 31; B.P. XIV: 120, 121.
58 Writ. Sig. 74.
59 Paterson. Ayr. II: 482.
ANNOTATED LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

Marianne Mackay, eldest daughter of George, fifth Lord Reay, in 1792. Burns refers to him in *The Vision* as “Brydon’s brave ward I well could spy, Beneath old Scotia’s smiling eye.”

FULLERTON, WILLIAM, Esq., of Carstairs. (xlvi).
Carstairs is in Lanarkshire.

FULLERTON, WILLIAM, Esq., Jun. (xlvi).

FULLERTON, WILLIAM, of Rosemount, Esq. (xxi) (1737-1805).
This is Dr. William Fullarton of Rosemount. He was a surgeon in India and retired in 1770. He made great improvements in the family estates. Boswell tried to buy some land from him in 1778.

FULTON, H., Esq. London. (xxi).
He was a member of the firm of Fulton, Will. Rob. & Hen., gauze-weavers, 9 Watling Street.

FULTON, WILLIAM, Esq. London. (xxi).
He was a member of the firm of Fulton, Will. Rob. & Hen., gauze-weavers, 9 Watling Street.

FURLONG, Mr. William. Glasgow. (xxii).
A William Furlong, merchant, was admitted a burgess and guild-brother on 27th October, 1786.

FYFE, Mr. BARCLAY. Leith. (xxii).
He was a merchant, Glasshouse.

FYFE, Dr. CHARLES. Carolina Coffee-house, London. (xxii).
Burns knew a Dr. M. Fyffe in Edinburgh, but I doubt if there can be any connection. Ferguson has been unable to identify him. The Carolina Coffee House was operated by a certain S. Fielding in Birchin Lane, Cornhill. “It is frequented by the merchants, brokers, owners and commanders of ships, trading to Carolina, Pennsylvania, Bahama Islands, &c., and the brokers of merchandise, and others concerned in the trade thereto.” He may even have been an American.

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60 Paterson. *Ayr.* II: 19-20; *Scot. Peer.* VII: 177; *H.H.* I: 80 (St. xxii); *Letters* II: 93, 94, 351.
63 *U.B.D.* (1791) 150.
64 *B. and G.B. Glas.* 167.
65 *Will. Dir.* 99.
SUPPLEMENT TO THE ANNOTATED LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

Compiled by Arthur G. Hepburn


Here are his corrections and additional information to the section which has already appeared in the Burns Chronicle. "Apart from information taken from standard Glasgow books," writes Mr. Hepburn, "I have received considerable help from that old stalwart, Andrew McBride, especially on the Dumbarton subscribers... I am carrying on with the remaining West of Scotland subscribers and hope I will be allowed to augment any future portion of the List which you may be printing."

Aiken, William: or Aitken, a woollen and linen draper in Trongate, partner in firm of Gilbert Shearer & Co. (13, 14, 16, 22.)

Alexander, Robert Fulton, Paisley: Thread manufacturer, Bridge Street. (4, 22.)

Allan, Robert, at Row: Probably a brother of John Allan, minister at Row (Rhu). Born 1732 and related through his brother to Colquhoun of Camstradden. (9, 17.)

Alston, John: Born at Muirburn, 1743, died at Glasgow, 1818. American merchant. On his way to America in 1756 captured by French privateer, stranded on the Spanish Coast and then set at liberty. Afterwards merchant in Argyle Street, merchant bailie, membership of Board of Merchants' House. (13, 14, 18, 19.)

Anderson, George, Glasgow: Rum merchant, member of the West India Club, celebrated "for keeping the best rum in Glasgow." (11, 13, 14.)

Auchenvote, David: Should be Auchinvoile. Employed at William Stirling's print works at Cordale, Renton, Dunbartonshire. Was a co-founder with his brother, John, of Leven St. John's Lodge, Renton. (15.)

Auston, John: John Austin was a lawn, cambric and muslin manufacturer, "warehouse north side Bell's yard." (13, 14, 19.)

Bannatine, Dugald: Born, Glasgow, 1755 and died there in 1842. Founder member of the Chamber of Commerce. Partner in many Glasgow concerns. Succeeded William Bogle in 1806 as Postmaster. Business was in Ingram Street. (11, 13, 14, 19.)

Barbour, John, Paisley: Thread manufacturer at Maxwellton, Paisley. (4.)

Barrie, Andrew, Paisley: A grocer in St. Mirren's Wynd. (4.)

Barton, B. S.: The middle initial suggests that this may be Benjamin Smith Barton, born Lancaster, Pa. 1766, died 1815. He studied literature, the sciences and medicine at the College of Philadelphia. In 1786 he came to Great Britain and studied medicine at Edinburgh and London. M.D. at Gottingen in 1789. Returned to Philadelphia and succeeded Benjamin Rush in 1813 in the chair of medicine. Is listed as a donor to, and, a corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries in 1787. (X) (2, 7.)

Bell, William, Glasgow: Printer at Gibson's land, Saltmarket, 1787-9. (13, 14.)

Black, John, Paisley: Thread manufacturer in Old Sneddon, and afterwards a bleacher on the estate of Brediland, Paisley. (4.)

Black, John, Glasgow: Senior partner in John Black & Co., linen printers, Trongate. (13, 14.)

Bogle, Archibald: Born 1730, second son of Robert Bogle (3rd) of Shettleston. Merchant in Glasgow. Died Port Glasgow, March, 1812. (17, 18, 19.)

Bogle, John: Known as "wee Johnny Bogle." Was a resident merchant in Virginia for many years. Lived in Glasgow at his
sister's house (Mrs. Brown, George Street). Was of Daldowie, an estate purchased from the Stewarts of Minto. (11, 13, 14, 17.)

BOGLE, ROBERT, of Shettleston: Merchant, owner of "an elegant town house in Queen Street," interested in drama. With his brother William concerned in erection of theatre in Dunlop Street in 1782. Died at Ardardin in 1790. (11, 13, 14, 17, 18.)

BOGLE, WILLIAM: Also of Shettleston. Bailie in 1794 and 1797. Postmaster of Glasgow for six months of 1806. Was a member with Cunningham Corbett of the Glasgow Golf Club. (11, 14, 19.)

BOYD, ANDREW: "accomptant to the Thistle Bank, east side, Saltmarket." (13, 14, 22.)

BROWN, JOHN: Born 1729, son of Nicol Brown, surgeon in Newmilns. Brother of Dr. Thomas Brown of Langside, Glasgow. Learned weaving business in Galston, came to Glasgow and set up business—Brown, Carrick & Co., bleachers and manufacturers. Merchant and Bailie and elected Treasurer of Glasgow in 1767. His brother, Dr. Thomas married Martha Bogle (See John Bogle). Died in 1802. (13, 14, 18, 21.)

BROWNING, GAVIN, Paisley: Druggist for many years in High Street, Paisley. (4.)


BUCHANAN, ARCHIBALD, Paisley: A calico printer at Nethercommon. (4.)
SUPPLEMENT TO ANNOTATED LIST

Buchanan, George, Glasgow: Either, son of Thomas Buchanan, maltman, City Treasurer in 1783, died 1794, or, fifth son of Buchanan of Carston, died 1840. (5, 13, 14, 20.)

Buchanan, James: Either, son of George B., farmer in Finnick, born 1756, died 1844, of the West India firm of Buchanan, Steven & Co. or, brother of Archibald of Carston. (13, 14, 19.)

Buchanan, James, of Croy: Son of William B. of Croy Buchanan, born 1756, died 1896, married his cousin, Jean, daughter of George B. in Finnick Drummond. (20.)

Buchanan, Peter, Glasgow: Probably son of Archibald B. of Hillington and Auchentorlie. Succeeded his father in 1761, died 1789. (5.)

Buchanan, Thomas: Either, Buchanan of Ardoch, born 1733, died 1789, merchant and one of the founders of the Ship Bank; or, Buchanan of Boquhan, writer, born 1748, died 1803, procurator-fiscal to the commissary of Hamilton. (14, 19, 20.)

Burns, John, Paisley: Manufacturer in Causeyside, sometimes known as Bailie Burns. (4.)

Cairne, Thomas, Dalquharn printfield: Thomas Cairnie, calico printer at Stirling’s printworks in Renton, Dunbartonshire. (11.)

Calder, James, Paisley: One of the partners of Calder & King, bleachers at Carsegreen. (4.)

Campbell, Bailie, Roseneath (Dumbarton): This was the factor to the Duke of Argyll. Carlyle, re-telling his 1817 tour of Loch Lomond, wrote “Those old three days at Roseneath are all very vivid to me . . . Roseneath new mansion (still unfinished) and standing as it did, the grand old oaks, and a certain hand-fast, middleaged, practical and most polite Mr. Campbell, the Argyll factor there.” (6.)

Campbell, James, Glasgow: Probably Campbell of Bedlay, Petershill and Skirva, born at Thornhill, 1740. Died Bedlay House, 1829. A tanner at Dovehill, Gallowgate. (13, 14, 19.)
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CAMPBELL, JOHN, Sen., Glasgow: Founder of the great West India house of Campbell & Co., born 1735, died 1808. (19.)

CAMPBELL, JOHN, of Clathick: Son of Archibald Coats, merchant in Glasgow, by Jean Campbell, heiress of Clathick. Dean of Guild six times between 1766 and 1781. Lord Provost of Glasgow, 1784-5. Proprietor of Killermont and a founder of the Thistle Bank. Bore part of the cost of the Foulis brothers' unsuccessful attempt to found a Fine Arts Academy. Born 1721, died 1804. (1, 14.)

CAMPBELL, NEIL, Esq., Dumbarton: A merchant burgess and bailie who witnessed Burns's burgess ticket for Dumbarton, with Provost James Colquhoun, of Newlands.

CAMPBELL, WALTER, of Shawfield: Grandson of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, one time M.P. for Glasgow and one of the earliest traders to America. Died 1816. (18.)

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, of Airess: Matriculated at Glasgow University in 1762, second son of "George de Aires in Gallovidia." Aires is in the parish of Kirkconner, Wigton. (17.)

CAPPE, JOSEPH, York: Probably the Doctor son of the Unitarian minister, Newcombe Cappe of Leeds. (8.)

CARLYLE, Thomas, merchant, Paisley: Probably relation of Carlyle, who mentions Paisley in his Reminiscences. (4, 6.)

CARMICHAEL, ROBERT, Esq., of Broomly: i.e. of Broomly House, Tullichewan Estate, Balloch. (12.)

CARSWELL, ROBERT, M.D., Paisley: Surgeon and druggist. Eccentric disposition. Died 1828, aged 73. (4.)

CHAPMAN, ROBERT, printer: Chapman and Duncan were the printers of the Glasgow Mercury with premises in the Trongate. Robert died in June, 1788, but his nephew, also Robert, returned from the West Indies in 1787 and carried on the business with Alexander Duncan. (13, 14, 22.)

CHRISTIE, JOHN, Glasgow: Born 1730, died 1791. One of the partners in the Union Bank, Paisley, and of the firm of Christie, Corse & Muirhead, timber importers. (18, 22.)
Cochrane, John, Dyer, Paisley: Carried on business at Saucel. (4.)

Cochrane, John, Jun., Paisley: A merchant in Sneddon. (4, 22.)

Cochrane, Samuel, Paisley: A thread maker in Sneddon. (4.)

Cochrane, Thomas, Paisley: An accountant brought from Edinburgh to join the staff of the Paisley Bank when it began business in October, 1783. Remained there for over 50 years. Died July, 1842. (4.)

Collins, Richard, Dalmuir: The firm of Edward (father) and Richard (son) were papermakers and bleachers. Edward, who died in 1784, supplied paper to Andrew Foulis, of the famous printing firm R. and A. Foulis. (21, 22.)


Colquhoun, James, Esq., of Newlands: Was a Bailie and afterwards Provost of Dumbarton, 1783-87. Master of Dunbarton Lodge, 1787. His name appears as Provost on Burns's burgess ticket. See illustration in Burns Chronicle, 1927, pp. 82-4.

Colquhoun, Walter, Surgeon, Dumbarton: Was a member of Dumbarton Kilwinning Lodge.

Connel, David, Writer, Dumbarton: A bailie and master of Dumbarton Lodge.

Copland, William, Glasgow: A calico and linen printer in Charlotte Street. (13.)

Corbett, Cunningham: Note surname is Corbett, not Cunningham. West India merchant and rum importer. The family of Corbetts held the estate of Tollcross for upwards of 500 years. Bailie of Gorbals in 1784. Captain of Glasgow Golf Club in 1790. Noted as commander of the Glasgow Armed Association who provided their own uniforms. Brother of James.

Corbett, James, Jun., Glasgow: Brother of preceding. A distinguished officer, represented in a picture (painted by J. S. Copley)
SUPPLEMENT TO ANNOTATED LIST

depicting the death of Major Peirson, St. Heliers, Jersey, in 1781. Member of the Glasgow Golf Club.

CORSE, ROBERT, Esq., Paisley: Corse of Greenlaw, was a representative of the old family of Corse or Cross of Crossmil, in Renfrewshire. In partnership with John Christie and also a partner in the Paisley Union Bank. His firm were leading merchants in the Russian and Baltic trades. Died 1797, aged 56. (21.)

COWBOROUGH, ARCHIBALD, Glasgow: A bookseller who owned the second earliest circulating library. His library opened in 1778 and advertised in the Glasgow Mercury:—“to be lent to read, books, at one penny per night, one shilling and sixpence per month. . . .” (11, 13, 14.)

COWLEY, WILLIAM: A William Cowley was a member of one of the Paisley lodges. In 1778 he appeared in Court of Session to defend an action raised by a “recruit” for wrongful arrest. Afterwards he served with his regiment in America and rose to be its Lieut-Col. in 1784. His regiment was the 22nd Regiment of Foot, later the Cheshire Regiment.


DALGLEITH, ROBERT, Paisley: A soap boiler in Paisley. Note 1787 edition had correct form of name, for a period of printing, i.e., DALGLEIFH = DALGLEISH.

DENNISTOUN, WILLIAM, Glasgow: Son of James Dennistoun of Colgrain, merchant. (11.)

DICKSON, WILLIAM, Dumbarton: Proprietor of the largest glass works in Scotland. At one time the firm paid between £115,000 to £119,000 in excise duties annually. (12.)

DILLON, JOHN, writer, Edinburgh: Admitted a member of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow in 1777. In Glasgow Directory, 1783, in Saltmarket. No address in 1787 Directory so was then in Edinburgh. Practised in the Supreme Court. Appointed Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire in May, 1822.
Best remembered as member of Maitland Club for whom he edited just before his death in 1831 *The Inventory of the Cathedral of Glasgow*. He was the fourth son of Lin Dillon, plasterer, Glasgow and matriculated at Glasgow University in 1769. (10, 11, 13, 22.)

**DUNLOP, JAMES, Jun., Glasgow:** Probably a cotton spinner, born 1762, died Largs, 1826. (19.)

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Come a' ye auld foggies an' lend me your ears,
An' list to this callan wha laughs at your fears.
Ye've a' had your chance to mak guid ye'll allow
Now frankly I'll tell ye what I mean to do.

A bonnie bit lassie will sune tak my e'e.
An' I'll aiblins entice her to try life wi' me.
Syne I'll plan sic a life that I'm shair will come true
For I've youth on my side an' I'll always win thro'.

What tho' cauld misfortune may cause me some pain
It sune will blaw by an' I'll prosper again
An' while in this world I will aye hae my due,
For I've youth on my side an' I'm bound to win thro'.

THE AGED PESSIMIST

Oh well hae I mind whan I braggit I'd win,
I spak like a fule, ay an' actit like ane.
For Fortune is fickle an' this world's fu'
O' misguidit men wha hae never won thro'.

WILLIAM SHARP.
MOTTO—"A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT"

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XVII. Yorkshire—Stanley McIntosh, "Moy House," 79 Cross Lane, Scarborough.

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XIX. West Midlands of England—T. Dunkley Hogg, 143 Sandwell Road, Birmingham, 21.

XX. South Western England—George Laing, 104 Three Elms Road, Hereford.

XXI. Wales—

XXII. Ireland—

XXIII. Africa—James A. McLeish, "Wilmot House," The Avenue, Durham.

XXIV. Australia—John Gray, 135 Whitletts Road, Ayr.

XXV. New Zealand—Mrs. M. Rennie, 72 Trossachs Road, Cathkin, Rutherglen.

XXVI. Canada—Captain Charles Carmichael, 54 Chatsworth Street, Derby.

XXVII. India—William F. Howe, Heathervale, Eastbank, Brechin.

XXVIII. U.S.A.—John R. Hurry, 9271 Neff Road, RR. No. 1, Clio, Mich., U.S.A.

Alexander M. Buchan, 535 Dielman Road, St. Louis 24, Missouri, U.S.A.

XXIX. Near and Middle East—Hugh M. McIntyre, "Elmsley," 7 Racecourse Road, Ayr.

XXX. Europe—Robert Donaldson, 5 Bellgrove St., Glasgow, E.1.

XXXI. Pacific Islands—James E. Shaw, c/o 41 Newton Street, Kilbirnie.

Sub-Committees.


Memorials: W. J. King Gillies (Convener), Mrs. M. Rennie, Dr. G. Harvey, Messrs. J. N. Deas, G. Vallance, J. Gray, H. Cunningham and G. W. Burnett.


Co-opted Member: J. Douglas Cairns, 7 Wattfield Road, Ayr.

Auditors.

Messrs. Fraser Lawson and Laing, C.A., 53 Bothwell St., Glasgow, C.2
James Anderson, Esq., 33 Swinburne Road, Darlington, Co. Durham.
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Attwood, 142 Mill Road, Cambridge.
Thomas McColl, Esq., 393 Bettie Street, Akron 6, Ohio, U.S.A.
Gordon M. Mackley, Esq., 92b Renwick Street, Marrickville, Sydney, Australia.
Mrs. M. Shearer, 211 Lochside Road, Lochside, Dumfries.
Leslie Hirst, Esq., Lane Farm, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield.
Miss M. I. Dickson, Argyle House, 16 Victoria Road, Darlington, Co. Durham.
Mrs. J. Henderson, 9 Balmoral Avenue, Dumfries.
Miss M. C. Lax, 101 Grosvenor Road, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2.
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Miskell, 43 Norfolk Crescent, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.
Jas. Prentice, Esq., Brocketsbrae Road, Lesmahagow, Lanark.
John Ritchie, Esq., 128 New Trows Road, Lesmahagow, Lanark.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Irvine, "Ulvescroft," 51 Bonet Lane, Brinsworth, Rotherham, Yorks.
F. Cameron, Esq., 4 Arch Street, Glasgow, E.1.
William Kirkup, Esq., 1 Highfield Gardens, Chesterlee Street, Co. Durham.
William McIntosh, Esq., 134 Kylepark Drive, Uddingston.
Dr. D M. O'Flaherty, New Brancepeth, Durham.
James E. Shaw, Esq., c/o Mrs. Finnie, 41 Newton Street, Kilbirnie.
Mrs. Little, 8 Wallace Street, Dumfries.
Miss McGeorge, 39 Wallace Street, Dumfries.
Miss Callander, 9 Union Street, Dumfries.
Mrs. Rogerson, 15 Wallace Street, Dumfries.
THE BURNS FEDERATION

CONSTITUTION AND RULES

Name.
1. The Association shall be called "The Burns Federation," with headquarters at Kilmarnock.

Objects.
2. The objects of the Federation shall be—

(a) To encourage Societies and Movements who honour Robert Burns.

(b) To strengthen the bond of fellowship among members of Burns Clubs and kindred Societies all over the world.

(c) To keep alive the old Scottish Tongue.

(d) To encourage and arrange School Children's Competitions in order to stimulate the teaching and study of Scottish history, literature, art and music.

(e) To stimulate the development of Scottish literature, art and music.

(f) To mark with suitable inscriptions, repair, or renew Memorials of Robert Burns.

Membership.
3. (a) The Federation shall consist of—

(1) Federated Clubs and kindred Societies.

(2) Associate members.

Burns Clubs and kindred Societies may be admitted to the Federation by the Executive Committee on application in writing to the Hon. Secretary, enclosing a copy of their Constitution and Rules and List of Office-bearers. Such applications shall be considered by the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

(b) Burns Clubs and Societies shall be grouped into Districts as shown in the subjoined Schedule, but those on the borders of Districts may elect to which District they wish to belong.

(c) Ladies or gentlemen, whether or not they are members of a federated Club or Society, may become Associate Members of the Federation on application in writing to the Hon. Secretary. They shall not be represented on the Executive Committee, but shall have the right to attend at Conferences of the Council, without voting powers.
(d) Ladies or gentlemen who have rendered conspicuous service to the Burns movement may be elected by the Council to the position of Honorary President or Honorary Vice-President, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

**Council.**

4. The Council shall consist of the Hon. Presidents, Hon. Vice-Presidents, Executive Committee, Associate Members, and three members elected by each Club and kindred Society.

**Conference of the Council.**

5. (a) The Annual Conference of the Council shall be held, at such place as may be arranged, on the second Saturday of September, when the Annual Reports shall be submitted and Office-bearers elected for the ensuing year.—Only in exceptional circumstances may this date be varied.

(b) Clubs and Societies outwith the United Kingdom may be represented by proxy at the Conference.

(c) Nominations for Offices shall be made by the Executive Committee or by Clubs and Societies. The Executive Committee shall have power to make interim appointments.

(d) Nominations of Office-bearers, Intimation of Election of District Representatives and Notices of Motion shall be lodged in writing with the Hon. Secretary not later than the second Saturday of June.

(e) The Agenda of the Conference and the Annual Reports shall be issued to the Clubs and Societies by the Hon. Secretary not less than one month before the Conference.

6. (a) The Executive Committee shall consist of—

(1) The President, Vice-Presidents, Past Presidents, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Editor of the *Burns Chronicle*, Hon. Secretary of School Children's Competitions, and Hon. Assistant Secretary.

(2) Representative members elected by Districts as shown in the subjoined Schedule.

(3) The offices of Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer may be combined.

(b) All office-bearers shall retire annually, but shall be eligible for re-election.
(c) District Representative members shall be elected annually by Districts on the basis of one member for the first five Clubs, and one member for every additional ten Clubs in each District; but for Overseas Districts, one Club in each shall qualify for admission as a District. If a District fails to elect a representative member, the Executive Committee may fill the vacancy.

Meetings of the Executive Committee.

7. (a) The Executive Committee shall conduct the business of the Federation. It shall meet on the third Saturday of October, December, March and June. Only in exceptional circumstances may these dates be varied. The place of each meeting shall be fixed at the previous meeting.

(b) The Hon. Secretary shall give at least one week's notice of meetings, along with the Agenda.

(c) Notices of motion and other business to appear on the Agenda should reach the Hon. Secretary at least a fortnight before the meeting.

(d) Special meetings may be held on a written request to the Hon. Secretary signed by not fewer than ten members of the Committee and stating the business to be considered.

(e) Ten shall form a quorum at meetings.

Standing Sub-Committees.

8. (a) Standing Sub-Committees may be appointed by the Executive Committee. They shall be appointed annually and shall consist of such members as may be considered necessary. They shall have power to co-opt additional members.

(b) The President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer shall be _ex officiis_ members of all Standing Sub-Committees.

(c) Five shall form a quorum at meetings.

(d) The Sub-Committee on Finance shall meet prior to all Executive Quarterly Meetings. All other Sub-Committees shall meet as may be arranged.

Subscriptions.

9. (a) Each Club, or Society, on admission to the Federation, shall pay a registration fee of Three Guineas in addition to an annual subscription of Two Guineas.

(b) Clubs in arrear with their subscriptions shall not be entitled to be represented at the Annual Conference of the Council.
(c) Clubs failing to pay their subscriptions for two consecutive years shall cease to be members of the Federation, but may be re-affiliated, at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

(d) The annual subscription for Associate Members shall be Ten Shillings and Six Pence, which shall include the cost of a copy of the Burns Chronicle.

Finance.

10. (a) The Bank Account shall be kept in the name of the Federation and shall be operated by the Hon. Treasurer for the time being, and one member of the Sub-Committee on Finance. Deposit Receipts shall be taken out in the name of the Federation, to be drawn on the endorsement of the President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretary, and Hon. Treasurer, or any two of them. All other securities, investments and properties shall be held in the names of the President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, and their successors in office, as Trustees for the Federation.

(b) No accounts shall be paid without the authority of the Sub-Committee on Finance, which shall submit a report to the Quarterly Meetings of the Executive Committee.

Honorary Secretary.

11. The Hon. Secretary shall keep the Minute Book of the Federation, in which shall be recorded the proceedings of all Council, Executive and Sub-Committee Meetings. He shall conduct the correspondence of the Federation, convene all meetings and issue Diplomas of Membership. He shall submit to the Executive Committee the Annual Report on the year's transactions for submission to the Conference of the Council.

Honorary Treasurer.

12. The Hon. Treasurer shall have charge of all monies paid to the Federation, and shall pay all accounts authorised by the Sub-Committee on Finance. He shall prepare a statement of his accounts for the year to 30th April, which shall be audited by duly appointed Auditors, who shall not be members of the Executive Committee.

Publications.

13. (a) The Scottish Literature Committee shall advise the Executive Committee on policy in connection with any publications issued by the Federation.

(b) The Burns Chronicle shall be the official publication of the
THE BURNS FEDERATION

Federation and shall be published annually, not later than 1st January, at such price as the Executive Committee may decide. It shall contain a Directory of the Clubs and Societies on the roll of the Federation, reports of the transactions of the Federation and of affiliated Clubs and Societies during the previous year, and such literary matter and illustrations as may be decided by the Hon. Editor.

(c) The Hon. Editor shall be responsible for the publication of the Burns Chronicle, and shall submit annually a report on the latest issue.

(d) Estimates for the printing of all publications shall be approved by the Sub-Committee on Finance.

School Children's Competitions

14. The Hon. Secretary of School Competitions shall give assistance to affiliated Clubs and Societies in the organisation of their competitions, and shall endeavour to co-ordinate the efforts of the various Clubs. He shall submit annually a report on the Competitions organised by the Clubs and by the Federation.

Benefits.

15. (a) Each Club and Society on affiliation, shall be supplied gratis with the Charter of Membership of the Federation.

(b) On application to the Hon. Secretary, members of affiliated Clubs shall be entitled to receive a Pocket Diploma on payment of Two Shillings and Six Pence.

(c) On application to the Hon. Treasurer, Associate Members and members of affiliated Clubs and Societies shall be entitled to receive a Burns Federation Badge, on payment of Three Shillings and Six Pence.

(d) Affiliated Clubs and Societies shall be entitled to be supplied gratis with two copies of the Burns Chronicle and one copy of a newspaper containing reports of meetings, demonstrations, etc., organised, conducted or attended by the Federation.

(e) Members of affiliated Clubs and Societies and Associate Members shall be entitled to be supplied with copies of all works published by the Federation, at such discount as may be fixed by the Executive Committee.

16. No alteration shall be made to the “Constitution and Rules” except at the Conference of the Council, and then only by a two-thirds majority of those entitled to vote.
LIST OF DISTRICTS

(See Article No. 6c of "Constitution")

I. Ayrshire.
II. Edinburgh.
III. Glasgow.
IV. Dunbarton, Argyll, and Bute Shires.
V. Fife.
VI. Lanarkshire.
VII. Lothians (Mid and East) and Borders.
VIII. Lothian (West).
IX. Renfrewshire.
X. Stirling, Clackmannan, and West Perth Shires.
XI. East Perthshire, Angus and Kinross.
XII. Northern Scottish Counties.
XIII. Southern Scottish Counties.
XIV. London and South-Eastern England.
   Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, Berks, Buckingham, Oxford,
   Hampshire, Surrey, Sussex, Kent.
XV. North-Eastern England.
    Northumberland, Durham.
XVI. North-Western England.
    Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, Cheshire.
XVII. Yorkshire.
XVIII. North and East Midlands of England.
XIX. West Midlands of England.
XX. South-Western England.
    Hereford, Gloucester, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon.
    Cornwall, Monmouth.
XXI. Wales.
XXII. Ireland.
XXIII. Africa.
XXIV. Australia.
XXV. New Zealand.
XXVI. Canada.
XXVII. India.
XXVIII. United States of America.
XXIX. Near and Middle East.
XXX. Europe.
XXXI. Pacific Islands.
THE BURNS FEDERATION

I. Ayrshire—34 Clubs: 3 Members.

0 Kilmarnock. 592 Benwhat.
35 Dalry. 596 Glaisnock.
45 Cumnock. 622 Coylton.
86 Winsome Willie, Old Cumnock.
173 Irvine. 666 Valley of Doon Ladies.
179 Dailly Jolly Beggars. 671 St. Andrew's Cronies (Irvine).
192 Ayrshire B.C. Assoc.
252 Alloway. 681 Cronies, Kilmarnock.
274 Troon. 728 Bachelors' Club, Tarbolton.
275 Ayr. 772 Prestwick.
288 Beith Caledonia. 773 Cumnock Cronies.
310 Mauchline. 802 Crosskeys B.C., New Cumnock.
349 “Howff,” Kilmarnock.
365 Catrine. 811 Logangate, Cumnock.
377 Kilbirnie Rosebery. 815 B.M.K. (Netherton), Kilmarnock.
500 New Cumnock.
564 Ochiltree Winsome Willie. 821 Ayr Masonic.
568 Darvel.

Secretary: Thos. Anderson, 21 Cuthbert Place, Kilmarnock.

II. Edinburgh—12 Clubs: 1 Member.

22 Edinburgh. 341 Leith.
124 Ninety. 346 Oakbank Mossgiel.
212 Portobello. 378 Edinburgh B.C. Assoc.
293 New Craighall. 398 Colinton.
307 Edinburgh Ayrshire Assoc. 516 The Airts Burns Club.
314 Edinburgh Scottish.


III. Glasgow—21 Clubs: 2 Members.

7 Thistle. 91 Shettleston.
9 Royalty. 153 Scottish.
33 Haggis. 169 Glasgow B.C. Assoc.
36 Rosebery. 263 Masonic.
53 Govan Fairfield. 295 Burns House.
68 Sandyford.
72 Partick.
74 National Burns Memorial Cottage Homes.

581 Cumbernauld.
585 Queen's Park Clarinda.
LIST OF DISTRICTS

**Glasgow—continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>612 Torrance Masonic.</td>
<td>778 Glasgow Highland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>653 Glasgow Ex-Service Teachers</td>
<td>805 Rowallan, Thornliebank.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secretary:** Andrew Stenhouse, M.A., LL.B., 82 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.2.

**IV. Dunbarton, Argyll and Bute Shires—8 Clubs: 1 Member.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Alexandria</td>
<td>580 Cumbræ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Dumbarton</td>
<td>695 Kilmaronock (Dunbartonshire).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>244 Dalmuir and Clydebank.</td>
<td>831 Lochgoilhead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421 Arrochar and Tarbet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>766 Glencoe and District.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secretary:** Donald Ferguson, Cardean, Gartocharn, by Alexandria.

**V. Fife—17 Clubs: 2 Members.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62 Cupar</td>
<td>673 Highland Mary,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 Dunfermline</td>
<td>688 Poosie Nansie Ladies,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184 Blairadam</td>
<td>768 Auchterderran Jolly Beggars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283 Sinclairtown</td>
<td>803 Bowhill People's Club.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326 Bingry Jolly Beggars Ladies</td>
<td>832 Lochgoilhead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345 Denbeath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350 Markinch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>452 Auchterderran Bonnie Jean.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>656 Dundonald “Jean Armour” Ladies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>667 Thornton and District Tam o' Shanter.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secretary:**

**VI. Lanarkshire—25 Clubs: 3 Members.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 Airdrie</td>
<td>372 Baillieston Jean Armour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121 Hamilton Junior.</td>
<td>388 Kyle (Shotts) Ladies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133 Newarthill</td>
<td>392 Whifflet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152 Hamilton</td>
<td>494 Motherwell United Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207 Cambuslang Wingate.</td>
<td>520 Uddingston Lochlie Ladies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237 Uddingston Masonic.</td>
<td>526 Dykehead Tam o' Shanter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>348 Newton Bonnie Jean.</td>
<td>549 Bothwell Bonnie Lesley Ladies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>356 Burnbank Masonic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE BURNS FEDERATION

Lanarkshire—continued

577 Dalserf and Clydesdale. 761 Kirkton Bonnie Jean, Carlisle.
578 Lanarkshire B.C.A. 762 Tannochside.
637 Larkhall Applebank. 809 Damside Jolly Beggars.
642 Rutherglen. 828 A' the Airts, Larkhall.
700 Hamilton Jubilee. 848 Star Burns Club.

Secretary: John C. Weir, 75 Wilson Road, Allanton, Shotts.

VII. Mid and East Lothians and Borders—14 Clubs: 1 Member.

187 Galashiels Burns Club. 784 Kelso.
198 Gorebridge 806 Gorebridge Masonic.
199 Newbattle and District. 813 Tranent “25.”
239 Hawick 816 Peeblesshire.
631 Pencaitland and Ormiston. 838 Bog (Ormiston).
740 Thorntree Mystic. 839 Coldstream.
747 Tranent “40.” 856 Dalkeith Wheatsheaf.

Secretary: Alex. Duncan, 52 Barleyknowe Crescent, Gorebridge.

VIII. West Lothian—1 Club: — Member.

432 Winchburgh.

Secretary:

IX. Renfrewshire—12 Clubs: 1 Member.

21 Greenock. 576 Fort Matilda.
48 Paisley. 702 Greenock Foundry Masonic.
59 Gourock Jolly Beggars. 748 Ouplaymuir.
190 Port-Glasgow. 785 Joy Sullivan (Employees)
209 Greenock St. John’s. Masonic.
430 Gourock. 846 United Services (Johnstone
472 Renfrewshire B.C.A. and District) Club, Ltd.

Secretary: Alex. J. Pearson, 40 Cumberland Road, Greenock.

X. Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perth Shires—36 Clubs: 4 Members.

4 Callander. 426 Sauchie.
37 Dollar. 469 Denny Cross.
50 Stirling. 503 Dunblane.
116 Greenloaning. 510 I.C.I., Grangemouth.
126 Falkirk. 543 Abbey Craig.
409 Stenhousemuir and District. 582 Higginsneuk.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>620</td>
<td>Muirhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630</td>
<td>Coalsnaughton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>646</td>
<td>Clear Winding Devon, Alva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>648</td>
<td>Carron Bridge, Kilsyth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>651</td>
<td>Fallin Burns Club.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>653</td>
<td>Gartmorn Ladies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>679</td>
<td>Tullibody and Cambus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>690</td>
<td>Pirn Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>725</td>
<td>Ben Cleuch, Tillicoultry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>741</td>
<td>Plean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>769</td>
<td>Robert Bruce (Clackmannan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>781</td>
<td>Ochil View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>793</td>
<td>Scots Wha Hae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>795</td>
<td>Longcroft, Bonnybridge and District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>814</td>
<td>Auld Hoose, Stirling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>820</td>
<td>Laurieston B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>824</td>
<td>Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perth Shires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>827</td>
<td>Zetland Ward Community, Grangemouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>833</td>
<td>Alloa “Station.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>837</td>
<td>Alloa Brig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>847</td>
<td>Redding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>849</td>
<td>Jean Armour, Sauchie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>852</td>
<td>Fishercross Jolly Beggars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>855</td>
<td>Stirling Back o’ Hill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secretary: Mrs. W. G. Stewart, 17 Park Terrace, Tullibody, Alloa.

XI. East Perthshire, Angus and Kinross—8 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dundee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Strathearn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Brechin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Arbroath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>Montrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360</td>
<td>Lochee, Dundee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>627</td>
<td>Kinross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>659</td>
<td>Dundee Burns Society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secretary: R. V. Fairweather, 5 St. Mary's Road, Montrose.

XII. Northern Scottish Counties—14 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Elgin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td>Peterhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403</td>
<td>Fraserburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>458</td>
<td>Stonehaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>470</td>
<td>St. Giles (Elgin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>670</td>
<td>Strath (Kyleakin).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>686</td>
<td>Banchory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>691</td>
<td>Inverness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>698</td>
<td>Turriff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>723</td>
<td>Strathpeffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>733</td>
<td>Aberdeen Burns Study Circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>767</td>
<td>Laurencekirk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>835</td>
<td>Lochaber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secretary: Miss Ethel Hall, 3 St. Mary's Place, Aberdeen.

XIII. Southern Scottish Counties—21 Clubs: 2 Members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Dumfries Howff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>Eskdale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>Dumfries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>Annan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>Kirkcudbright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393</td>
<td>Annan Ladies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Brig-En’ (Waverley).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437</td>
<td>Dumfries Ladies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>479</td>
<td>Queen of the South Ladies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>530</td>
<td>Southern Scottish Counties B.C.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536</td>
<td>Whithorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>562</td>
<td>Castle Douglas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>589</td>
<td>Solway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>616</td>
<td>Kirkconnel and Sanquhar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>626</td>
<td>Moffat and District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>629</td>
<td>Sanquhar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>660</td>
<td>The Langholm Ladies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Southern Scottish Counties—continued

693 Masonic, Kirkcudbright.  818 Dalbeattie and District.
730 Wigtown.                   840 Chapelcross.

Secretary: Mrs. M. Coulson, 10 Queensberry Court, Dumfries.

XIV. London and South-Eastern England—11 Clubs: 1 Member.

1 Burns Club of London.  719 Chelmsford and District Scottish Society.
492 Harrow Cal. Soc.  743 Romford Scottish Assoc.
570 Scottish Clans Assoc. of London.  788 Harlow and District Cal. Soc.
617 Reading and District Cal. Assoc.  791 Swindon and Dist. Cal. Soc.
663 Bournemouth and District Cal. Soc.  800 Newbury and Dist. Cal. Soc.


XV. North-Eastern England—13 Clubs: 1 Member.

89 Sunderland  755 Blyth and District Cal. Soc.
158 Darlington.  759 Sunderland and District Cal. Soc.
379 Hartlepool Burns Club  775 Hartlepool Cal. Soc.
534 Bedlington and District  796 Gateshead and District St. Andrew’s Society.
696 Whitley Bay.  857 Newton Aycliffe Caledonian Society
699 Choppington.  
744 Durham and District Cal. Soc.  
745 Northumberland and Durham Cal. Soc.

Secretary: John D. McBain, 33 Humbledon Park, Sunderland.

XVI. North-Western England—14 Clubs: 1 Member.

71 Carlisle.  674 Manchester and Salford Cal. Assoc.
95 Bolton.  753 Westmorland St. Andrew Society.
236 Whitehaven.  754 Thornton Cleveleys and District Scottish Society.
363 Barrow St. Andrew’s Soc.  780 Isle of Man Cal. Soc.
417 Burnley and District.  
436 Walney Jolly Beggars Ladies.  
572 Chester Cal. Assoc.  
618 Altrincham and Sale Cal. Soc.

Secretary: Miss H. J. Brownlie, 452 Queen’s Drive, Liverpool, 4.
## LIST OF DISTRICTS

### XVII. Yorkshire: 11 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Club</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>548</td>
<td>Leeds Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551</td>
<td>Scarborough Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>555</td>
<td>Harrogate St. Andrew’s Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>718</td>
<td>St. Andrew Society of York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>722</td>
<td>Bridlington Cal. Society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>763</td>
<td>Wakefield Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>783</td>
<td>Huddersfield and District Scottish Society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secretary:** Stanley McIntosh, “Moy House,” 79 Cross Lane, Scarborough.

### XVIII. North and East Midlands of England—17 Clubs: 2 Members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chesterfield Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nottingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Derby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>Newark and District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>Sheffield Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>439</td>
<td>Barnsley Scottish Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>454</td>
<td>Rotherham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>461</td>
<td>Leicester Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556</td>
<td>Doncaster Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>563</td>
<td>Norfolk Cal. Soc.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Secretary:** Captain C. Carmichael, 54 Chatsworth Street, Derby.

### XIX. West Midlands of England—10 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Club</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>Birmingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>296</td>
<td>Walsall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>553</td>
<td>Wolverhampton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>559</td>
<td>Coventry Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>661</td>
<td>Leamington and Warwick Cal. Soc.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Secretary:** T. Dunkley Hogg, 143 Sandwell Road, Birmingham. 21

### XX. South-Western England—7 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Club</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Bristol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>446</td>
<td>Herefordshire</td>
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<tr>
<td>462</td>
<td>Cheltenham Scottish Soc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>535</td>
<td>Plymouth and District Cal. Soc.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Secretary:** Mrs. Dora Dodd, 7 The Dell, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.

### XXI. Wales—1 Club: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>444</td>
<td>Swansea and West Wales</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### XXII. Ireland—2 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Belfast</td>
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</table>

**Secretary:** Edward R. Forgrave, F.T.C.L., 136 Lisburn Road, Belfast.

### XXIII. Africa—1 Club: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Club</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>764</td>
<td>The Plateau (Northern Nigeria)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE BURNS FEDERATION

XXIV. Australia—8 Clubs: 1 Member.

511 Perth. 712 N. and W. Melbourne Scottish Society.
523 Highland Society of N.S.W. 716 Royal Cal. Society of Australia.
566 Scottish Soc. and Burns Club of Melbourne.
711 Victorian Scottish Union. 726 Melbourne.
792 Scottish Dancing and Society Club (Regd.), Adelaide.

XXV. New Zealand—3 Clubs: 1 Member.

69 Dunedin. 851 Auckland Burns Association.
497 St. Andrew (Wellington).

XXVI. Canada—14 Clubs: 1 Member.

197 Winnipeg. 571 Edmonton.
303 Victoria (B.C.) St. Andrew’s Soc. 575 Windsor (Ont.) Jean Armour.
353 St. Catherine’s, Ontario. 710 The Burns Literary Society of Toronto.
476 Border Cities (Ont.). 842 Robert Burns Association of Montreal.
501 Galt.
561 London (Ontario).

XXVII. India—1 Club: 1 Member.

355 Calcutta.

XXVIII. U.S.A.—14 Clubs: 1 Member.

220 St. Louis. 453 Philadelphia Ladies’ Auxiliary.
238 Atlanta. 493 Akron.
271 Trenton. 498 Flint.
284 Philadelphia. 518 Ye Auld Cronies, Ohio.
320 Troy. 557 Atlanta Ladies.
354 Royal Order of Scottish Clans. 594 Cuyahoga County.
413 San Francisco St. Andrew’s Soc. 701 Detroit.

Secretary: Howard D. Whinnery, 560 Fourth Avenue, North Troy, New York, U.S.A.

XXIX. Near and Middle East—1 Club: 1 Member.

771 Caledonian Society, Karachi, Pakistan.

XXX. Europe—2 Clubs: 1 Member.

727 The St. Andrew Society of Denmark. 782 Bergen Burns Club, Norway.

XXXI. Pacific Islands—1 Club: 1 Member.

844 Port Moresby Caledonian Society.
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL.

TOWN HALL,
MARKET PLACE, DURHAM.
8th September, 1962.

The Annual Conference of the Burns Federation was held here to-day at 10 a.m. The President, Mr. H. George McKerrow, J.P., occupied the chair and was accompanied by Mr. Anderson Wilson and Mr. W. J. King Gillies, Vice-Presidents, and the Officials.

CLUBS REPRESENTED

The following 67 Clubs and Societies were represented at the Conference:—No. 0, Kilmarnock; 1, Burns Club of London; 10, Dumbarton Burns Club; 11, Chesterfield and District Caledonian Society; 21, The Greenock Burns Club; 36, The Roseberry Club; 37, Dollar; 40, Aberdeen Burns Club; 49, Bridgeton; 55, Derby Burns Club; 68, Sandysford Burns Club; 89, Sunderland Burns Club; 112, Burns Howff Club; 120, Bristol Caledonian Society; 124, The Ninety Burns Club; 153, Scottish Burns Club; 158, Darlington Burns Association; 169, Glasgow and District Burns Association; 192, Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs; 217, Eskdale; 226, Dumfries Burns Club; 237, Uddingston Masonic Burns Club; 275, Ayr Burns Club; 283, Sinclairstown; 295, Burns House; 307, Edinburgh Ayrshire Association; 349, Kilmarnock Howff Burns Club; 377, Kilbirnie Roseberry Burns Club; 378, Edinburgh and District Burns Club Association; 379, Hartlepool Burns Club; 393, Annan Ladies’ Burns Club; 405, Sheffield Caledonian Society; 437, Dumfries Ladies’ Burns Club; 454, Rotherham and District Scottish Association; 462, Cheltenham Scottish Society; 461, Leicester Caledonian Society; 479, Queen of the South Ladies; 520, Uddingston Lochlie Ladies; 530, Southern Scottish Counties Burns Association; 556, Caledonian Society of Doncaster; 578, Lanarkshire Association of Burns Clubs; 616, Kirkconnel, Sanquhar; 629, Sanquhar Burns Club; 630, Coalsnaughton; 632, Symington; 664, West Kilbride; 679, Tullibody and Cambus Burns Club; 706, North Lindsey Scots Society; 718, St. Andrews Society of York; 720, Retford and District Caledonian Society; 744, Durham and District Caledonian
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Society; 745, Northumberland and Durham Caledonian Society; 759, Sunderland Caledonian Society; 762, Tannochside Mossgiel; 772, Prestwick Burns Club; 775, Hartlepool Caledonian Society; 795, Longcroft, Bonnybridge and District B.C.; 796, Gateshead and District St. Andrews Society; 808, Pontefract and District Caledonian Society; 809, Damside Jolly Beggars Burns Club; 811, Logangate Burns Club; 815, B.M.K. Netherton; 822, Mansfield District Caledonian Society; 824, Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perthshire Areas; 839, Coldstream Burns Club; 845, Tam o' Shanter, Coventry; 854, North East Midland Association of Scottish Societies.

The President extended a warm welcome to the delegates, including Mr. and Mrs. Coster of Holland, Mrs. Dr. de Mény of Hungary and Dr. and Mrs. Finn Orbeck of Norway.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

In submitting his third annual report as Hon. Secretary, Mr. Thos. W. Dalgleish pointed out that he would now be submitting the Hon. Treasurer's report in his first year in the dual capacity of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. The report continued:—

During the period acting in the dual capacity, work has been considerably simplified now that Secretaries and Treasurers of the Daughter Oubs know of this re-arrangement. During the year only a matter of half a dozen communications had to be transferred from Mr. Samuel W. Love, although there is the occasional communication which comes via Dumfries.

During the year I have been ably assisted by my typist and the cashier in my firm and at this stage wish to pay tribute to all the assistance they have given, as the work has been considerably lightened for me in having an office and staff at my disposal.

Members will have learned with regret of the passing of James Thompson Picken, an Hon. President of the Burns Federation. He was with us at the conference in Dumfries a year ago and those attending will recollect the handsome silver trophy which he presented in memory of Willie Black for annual competition in Burns songs at Dumfriesshire Musical Festival. He was on his return journey to Melbourne when he died in Calcutta and members of the Burns Federation who had the pleasure of meeting Jim Picken on the occasion when he visited the Old Country will recollect how staunch an ambassador he was in the Burns movement. Jim Picken's orations in proposing "The Immortal Memory" were a
masterpiece of eloquence, proven knowledge of his subject and a
keen insight into the spirit and motives of Robert Burns. The
Burns Federation sent an excerpt from the December minute to
Mrs. Picken and I have since had two lovely letters from that dear
lady who is missing Jim more and more as time rolls on.

Another “kenspeckle” figure in Ayrshire was Mr. Alan Wilson
Boyle, who was ever to the forefront. He was a Past President of
the Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs and an Hon. President
and Past President of the Burns Federation. Mr. Wilson Boyle was
in much demand as a guest speaker and knew his Burns exceptionally
well. He was also instrumental in arranging many functions in
Ayrshire connected with Burns and was Convener of the Bi­
centenary Committee until his health broke down. In latter years
he did not enjoy the best of health, but his passing is also a great loss
to the Burns movement.

William Boyle, an Hon. Vice-President of the Burns Federation,
died at a hospital in Dumbarton on 25th May, 1962, aged 90 years.
He was born in the district of Calton in Glasgow on 8th January,
1872, and while he had a proper pride in his native city he was
prouder still of being a Scot. It can be said of William Boyle that
he lived every minute of his long life. Apart from his work in the
Burns movement in which he was the oldest Past President of the
Glasgow and District Burns Association, a Past President and
founder member of the Dalmuir and Clydebank Burns Club and a
member of many other clubs, his interests were varied and exten­
sive. He took an active part in the formation of the Scottish
Community Drama Association being a Past President of the Singer
Players and of the Singer Literary Society. He was also one of the
founders of the Singer Caledonian Ball, a highlight in the social life
of Clydebank—where he lived and worked for 66 years. It was an
inspiration to see him at the age of 85 leading off the ball with the
grand march! He had a love of everything pertaining to his native
land and he lectured extensively in Glasgow and West of Scotland,
usually taking with him to illustrate his talk, his own concert
party. A mere narration of what he was and did does not, however,
portray the man himself. The only word which gives an idea of his
worth is kindliness. When he recalled a past incident his eyes
would light up and he would have his hearers spellbound with the
fascinating tales of days gone past.

On Saturday, 2nd June, 1962, Mr. Tom Findlay of Mauchline
was laid to rest and his funeral was attended by a large concourse of
business associates and eminent Burns lovers. Tom Findlay was a
member of the firm of Thos. Findlay & Sons, joiners and builders,
Mauchline, who in the course of their work covered the whole of Scotland and at times south of the border. He and his firm had a long association with the Burns movement in Mauchline and he himself was a Past President of the Mauchline Burns Club and a Director and Trustee of the National Memorial Homes. His firm carried out work at the aforementioned Homes, their latest achievement being the erection of the Jean Armour Burns Houses which were opened in 1959. Tom Findlay had a very wide circle of friends and when Jim Picken stayed with me in Kilmarnock, we spent a couple of happy hours in Tom Findlay's company. He was a keen curler and many of his friends will recollect his enthusiasm in the roaring game.

Mr. Dalgleish added: Since compiling the report I learned of the death on the 10th of May this year of Mr. James Sutherland Yortson in his 86th year. So far as the Victorian Scottish Union is concerned it is doubtful whether his place will ever be adequately filled. He was known to every Society in the Union and probably to every member in them, either personally or by repute. He was the last surviving member of that little band of dedicated men who met together as far back as 1905 and formed the Union. For the greater part of his life he was blind, but that great handicap did not daunt or dampen his spirits or lessen his interest in his fellow men. He was a man of great natural ability, wide vision and undaunted courage and above all, sincerity and friendliness. To his sorrowing wife and family, we at this conference can only offer our sincere condolences.

Mr. Dalgleish asked the conference to stand and observe a short silence for those who had passed on. The report continued:—

**MEMBERSHIP**

The membership figures given here may require to be adjusted later, but during the year every endeavour has been made to contact Clubs who are in arrears and the position at the moment is as follows:—

The number of Clubs on the roll of the Federation at 17th October, 1961, was 374.

Clubs three, four or more years in arrears—3 Tam o' Shanter, Glasgow; 139 National, Glasgow; 262 Fifeshire Association; 292 Grahamston; 381 Greater New York Masonic; 406 Dublin Benevolent Society of St. Andrew; 624 Oban; 625 Lockerbie; 636 Gisborne; 641 Rosewell; 669 Coatbridge Home Guard; 680 Ardrossan and District Railway Staffs Association; 765 Straiton; 779 St. Maurice
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Valley; 794 Dunning; 797 Wishaw East Cross; 804 Kirkoswald, total, 17. By re-affiliation—96 Jedburgh Burns Club—1. By affiliation—843 Lochgelly Ex-Serviceman's Braw Lads; 844 Port Moresby Caledonian Society; 845 Tam o' Shanter, Coventry; 846 United Services (Johnstone and District); 847 Redding Burns Club; 848 Star Burns Club; 849 Jean Armour, Sauchie; 850 Stair Brig; 851 Auckland Burns Association; 852 Fishcross Jolly Beggars; 853 Royal Oak, Lochgelly; 854 North East Midlands Association of Scottish Societies; 855 Stirling "Back o' Hill" Burns Club, 13; a total of 371.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

Three of the quarterly meetings of the Executive Committee were held in the Burns House Oub, 27 India Street, Glasgow, and the other on 17th June, 1961, was held in Dumfries.

MEMORIALS COMMITTEE

The Memorials Committee have been active in the repair and maintenance of memorials. They contributed the sum of £20 to the Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs for the Kay Park Monument in Kilmarnock. The major expenditure was the revetment of the bank of the River Fail where the path leads from the Ayr-Mauchline Road to the Mary Campbell Monument at Failford. The Memorials Committee have also collected many photographs of existing head stones throughout the country and it is hoped that an album will be prepared at an early date as a record of these Memorials. Again the Daughter Clubs are to be congratulated for the maintenance of all sundry items in connection with our National Bard.

SCOTTISH LITERATURE COMMITTEE

The competition for the new Scottish Lyric is now well in hand and to date the Convener has received over 100 requests by entrants for the competition, the first prize being £50 and the second prize £25. It is hoped by the Literature Committee that several of these entries will be outstanding and add to the musical collection of worthwhile songs. At the March meeting the Literature Committee voted £250 as a donation to the Scottish National Dictionary and Daughter Clubs will now have received the letter of appeal sent out by me early in June. It would be a great pity if these works were not completed as it will be an outstanding record of the Scots vernacular.

JEAN ARMOUR BURNS HOUSES

The Glasgow and District Burns Association have in mind the
building of a further ten houses at Mauchline. The response to the appeal for the Willie Black Memorial Fund has now reached a total of £1564. While this appeal set out in an effort to raise £1600. I am certain you will agree that the sum reached is a wonderful effort by all individuals and Clubs. May I say a very warm thank you for this worthwhile effort which has now been handed over to the Glasgow and District Burns Association by Mr. H. Geo. M'Kerrow, J.P., and may we sincerely trust that a house with a plaque bearing an appropriate inscription to the late William Black will be a lasting memorial to his name.

THE "BURNS CHRONICLE"

The sale of the 1962 Chronicle has again been one of the major disappointments. The Executive Committee had 3000 copies printed but only a little over 2000 of these have been taken up. The Scottish Literature and Finance Committees are at the moment considering what channels can be investigated to stimulate interest in the Chronicle, which is the medium whereby the Federation passes up-to-date information to all Clubs and Burns lovers. Notice will be sent to all Clubs about the middle of October and orders, together with annual subscriptions, should be placed immediately thereafter.

SCHOOLS COMPETITIONS

The numbers participating during this year's competitions were increased by 10,818. Congratulations and sincere thanks are due to Messrs. Fred. J. Belford and Wm. Phillips, the Hon. Secretaries of the Schools Competitions, and to the teachers and Club Secretaries, who assist them in this great work. Daughter Clubs' Secretaries could assist tremendously in passing the information of all competitions conducted by Clubs to the Joint Secretaries.

TAM O' SHANTER MUSEUM

Mr. John Gray, President of the Ayr Burns Club and member of the Executive Committee, has again kept the Tam o' Shanter Inn to the forefront so far as visitors to Ayr are concerned. Mr. Gray is still open to receive suitable relics to augment the fine collection in this museum.

ROBERT BURNS CHECK

During the year a further £150 has been received as commission on the sale of goods made up by various manufacturers and over the past three years the sum now totals £505 7s. 7d. Burnsians the
world over should be proud to wear the apparel, which can be made up in a variety of forms, together with handbags and other accessories which are on sale. Messrs. Geo. Harrison (Edinburgh) Ltd., 24 Forth Street, Edinburgh, will be glad to supply information regarding any article desired by Burnsians.

CONCLUSION

The Executive Committee and Sub-Committees have carried out a full programme during the year and the co-operation of all conveners is much appreciated. I also wish to record the assistance given me by Mr. James E. Shaw, assistant Hon. Secretary, and our President, Mr. H. Geo. M'Kerrow. I would also like to thank Mr. Samuel W. Love for his co-operation in the transfer of all finance matters on my taking over the dual post of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. May I at this stage suggest to the President, Office-bearers and Executive Committee that the joining of these two posts has obviated much duplication, and again to my office staff I extend my grateful thanks.

A thorough purge and considerable correspondence has brought the roll of members in the register of the Burns Federation very much up to date as this part of the organisation required considerable re-adjustment. I would again take this opportunity of thanking the President, Office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee for their ever-willing support during the year. To the Secretaries of Clubs I also say thanks for keeping me up-to-date in the changes of Office-bearers of the Daughter Clubs.

I am certain those attending this conference in Durham will appreciate the setting where functions are to be held and to Dr. James Montgomerie, Mr. J. A. M'Leish and their tireless Committee, I extend my thanks.

Arising out of the Secretary's report, the President asked Mr. Alex. MacMillan, Convener of the Scottish Literature Committee, to tell the conference more about the Scottish lyric competition.

Mr. Macmillan said that by now 96 lyrics had been received for the competition. These would soon be coming before the judges. They had come from all over Scotland, from County Down to New York, from San Francisco to the Shetlands “and, indeed, two from that Festival City of Edinburgh.”

Among the judges of this competition would be Cedric Thorpe Davie, the composer, and Duncan Robertson, the tenor of Edinburgh, London and Glyndebourne.
Mr. Dalgleish then submitted the financial report:—

**Ordinary Fund.**

The total income for the year ended 30th April, 1962, at £1142 compares with £870 for the previous year. Total expenditure for the year ended 30th April, 1962, at £1173 compares with £1012 in 1960-61.

**Annual Subscriptions.**

At the close of the Financial Year 58 Clubs were in arrears. This number has been reduced by 18 since then, leaving 40 Clubs still to pay.

**The "Burns Chronicle" Account.**

Receipts totalled £611 for the Financial Year 1961-62 against £658 the previous year, while total payments in 1961-62 at £973 (including £50 advance towards Editor's Allowance 1961-62) compares with £860 the previous year.

During the past two years the relative figures have been:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Payments</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ancillary Funds.**

These are all in a satisfactory state and mention should be made here of the donation of £250 from the Scottish Literature Fund to the Scottish National Dictionary Association Ltd.

**William Black Memorial Fund.**

The credit balance of £1500 has since been donated to the Jean Armour Burns Houses, Mauchline. At the June, 1962, Quarterly Meeting at Dumfries our President handed over our cheque for £1564 to the Glasgow and District Burns Association who have placed this sum in their Building Fund. They have agreed to name one of their existing houses—"The Willie Black House."
## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### ORDINARY

### RECEIPTS

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<th>1960-61</th>
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<td><strong>Balance at 1st May, 1961—</strong></td>
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<td>Current Account</td>
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<td>Savings Bank</td>
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<td>4½% Defence Bonds</td>
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<td><strong>£1,183</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Subscriptions—</strong></td>
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<td>Current</td>
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<td>Affiliation Fees (one-half)</td>
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<td>Sale of Pocket Diplomas</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Sale of Federation Brooches</td>
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<td>Conference Receipts</td>
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<td><strong>General Appeal Funds—</strong></td>
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<td>Scottish National Dictionary</td>
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<td>National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes</td>
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<td>Jean Armour Burns Houses</td>
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<td><strong>91</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Defence Bonds</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>34</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£2,053</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for Year to 30th April, 1962

**FUND**

**PAYMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1960-61</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£318 Postages Telephone Printing and Stationery</td>
<td>... £321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Bank Charges</td>
<td>... 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Expenses of Meetings</td>
<td>... 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 Allowances to Secretary and Treasurer 1960-61</td>
<td>... 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Income Tax 1961-62</td>
<td>... 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Insurance</td>
<td>... 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147 Conference Expenses</td>
<td>... 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Pocket Diplomas</td>
<td>... —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Federation Brooches</td>
<td>... 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Audit Fee</td>
<td>... 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Miscellaneous</td>
<td>... 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 General Appeal Funds per contra</td>
<td>... 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202 Transferred to “Burns Chronicle” Account</td>
<td>... 362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Donations—

- Scottish Council of Social Service — £2
- World Federation of Scottish Societies — 1
- Burns House Club—Christmas Box — 3

**11**

Balance at 30th April 1962—

- Current Account — £367
- Deposit Account — 343
- 4½% Defence Bonds — 300

| 1,041 | 1,010 |

£2,053 — £2,183
### "Burns Chronicle"

#### Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1960-61</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales to Affiliated Clubs</td>
<td>£353</td>
<td>£335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales to Individuals and Trade</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising (Arrears)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising (Current)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£658</td>
<td>£611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred by Ordinary Fund</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£860</td>
<td>£973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Scottish Literature

#### Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1960-61</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1st May, 1961—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Glasgow Savings Bank (Kilmarnock Branch)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£500 5% Treasury Stock (At Cost)</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£451</td>
<td>£800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royalties on Sale of—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Scots Reader&quot;</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns Federation Song Book</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of Declaration of Arbroath</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation Fee (one-half)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings Bank</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Stock</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on Sales of &quot;Burns Check&quot;</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£949</td>
<td>£1,111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Central

#### Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1960-61</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1st May, 1961—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Dumfries Savings Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£800 5% Treasury Stock (At Cost)</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£679</td>
<td>£1,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on Sales of &quot;Burns Check&quot;</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings Bank</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Stock</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>£1,479</td>
<td>£1,336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ACCOUNT**

### PAYMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1960-61</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Printing, Blocks, etc.</td>
<td>£680</td>
<td>£741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Publishers’ Commission on Advertisements</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Packing and Postages</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Editor’s Allowance 1960-61</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Editor’s Allowance 1961-62</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Editor’s Outlays—Postages Telephones etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Contributors Allowances</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£860</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FUND

### PAYMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1960-61</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expenses of Schools Competitions, etc.—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hon. Secretary of Competitions—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allowance 1960-61</td>
<td></td>
<td>£50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Posts Travelling etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Printing</td>
<td></td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£148</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Donations to Scottish National Dictionary</td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 30th April 1962—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td></td>
<td>£250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£500 5% Treasury Stock (At Cost)</td>
<td></td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>800</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£1,148</strong></td>
<td><strong>£1,73</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£949</strong></td>
<td><strong>£1,111</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FUND

### PAYMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1960-61</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>Contribution to Maintenance of Kay Park Monument</td>
<td></td>
<td>£20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£268</td>
<td>Other Memorials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 30th April, 1962—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td></td>
<td>£201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£1,300 5% Treasury Stock (At Cost)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,211</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£1,479</strong></td>
<td><strong>£1,336</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
### JOSPEH LAING WAUGH

#### RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1960-61</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 1st May, 1961—</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Dumfries Savings Bank</td>
<td>£11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£300 4% Consolidated Stock (At Cost)</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£216</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£218</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interest—</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings Bank</td>
<td>£1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Stock (net)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax Refund</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£226</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£228</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WILLIAM BLACK

#### RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1960-61</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 1st May, 1961—</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Deposit Receipt</td>
<td>£448</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£448</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£1,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Glasgow, 31st May, 1962.**—We have examined the Books and have obtained all the information and explanations required. We the Books, and we have verified that the Funds and Securities at 30th

---

The report was unanimously adopted.
MEMORIAL FUND

PAYMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1960-61</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>School Children’s Competition Prizes</td>
<td>£8</td>
<td>£15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 30th April, 1962—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£300 4% Consolidated Stock (At Cost)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>218</td>
<td></td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£226 £228

MEMORIAL FUND

PAYMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1960-61</th>
<th>1961-62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balance at 30th April, 1962—</td>
<td></td>
<td>£850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On Short Term Loan</td>
<td></td>
<td>£850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£448 Deposit Account</td>
<td></td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£448 £1,500

A. NEIL CAMPBELL, *Convener of Finance Committee.*

THOS. W. DALGLEISH, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Accounts of the Burns Federation for the year ended 30th April, 1962, certify that the foregoing Financial Statement is in accordance with April, 1962, as shown in the statement are correct.

FRASER, LAWSON & LAING, *Chartered Accountants, Auditors.*
Mr. James Veitch, editor of the Burns Chronicle, gave the following report:

As no doubt you are aware, this continues to be a critical time for periodicals and newspapers. One of the latest victims is the "Scots Year Book," which has now ceased to exist.

To ensure the continuation of the Burns Chronicle, a small committee has held a preliminary meeting to consider how best to increase circulation and advertising and improve distribution. Further discussions will take place and, at the 1962 conference, a full report will be made.

One other point I must stress again. Whilst an increase in price would be frowned upon by many members of Burns Clubs, the present price is quite unrealistic under present economic circumstances.

In the 1962 issue, incidentally, an invitation was extended to new young writers to submit examples of their work, either in prose or poetry. Thus far, the response has been negligible.

Clubs which purchased 40 copies and over—Dumfries Burns Club, 107; Logangate Burns Club, 60; Border Cities, Ontario, 52; Caledonian Society of Sheffield, 52; Denny Cross Burns Club, 42; Dumbarton Burns Club, 42.

Since writing his report, Mr. Veitch pointed out, the "Scots Year Book" had been reprieved and was to appear in 1963 after all.

The committee which was considering how best to increase circulation, etc., had not been able to meet and would now make its report to the Executive Committee in October.

The report was unanimously adopted.

SCHOOL COMPETITIONS

Mr. Fred J. Belford, Hon. Secretary of Schools Competitions, reported:

Scottish Schools and Burns Clubs have again this year shown their interest in the Burns Federation competitions in recitation, prescribed poems, songs and accompanying of songs. The tables detailed below show that entries in all sections have improved on the two previous years. More and more pupils are being encouraged to sing the songs of Burns and this partly accounts for the very significant increase in the grand total for 1962. Also on the increase is the number of young folk who in the schools are accompanying the singing, no fewer than 307 this year undertaking this interesting feature.
From letters received from headmasters it is evident that the competitions both in literature and music are much enjoyed by teachers and taught alike and a genuine desire thereby created to keep alive "Oor Mither Tongue." There is no doubt that but for this particular study in the schools and in the competitions sponsored by Burns Clubs the preservation of our priceless vernacular would be in danger of disappearing from our language.

Thanks must again be extended to all who assist in these competitions—the teachers and parents, those who set the examination questions and the Burns Clubs for arranging and carrying out their public contests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Literature</th>
<th></th>
<th>Music</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schools.........</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competitors</td>
<td>101,983</td>
<td>102,879</td>
<td>107,670</td>
<td>23,602</td>
<td>23,587</td>
<td>26,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates..</td>
<td>3,819</td>
<td>3,891</td>
<td>4,071</td>
<td>1,321</td>
<td>1,377</td>
<td>1,580</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Burns Clubs</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clubs...............</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools...............</td>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competitors...........</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,183</td>
<td>6,355</td>
<td>9,085</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Prizes.........</td>
<td></td>
<td>252</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>387</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shields, Cups, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates..........</td>
<td></td>
<td>285</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>327</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Belford added that he would appreciate if Burns Clubs would send in their returns quicker. It was gratifying to be able to report progress and that entries now reached the grand total of 143,639.

The report was unanimously adopted.
Mr. W. J. King Gillies, Convener of the Memorials Committee, reported:—

In submitting this year's report I make no apology in referring you to what I said some twelve months ago. First, that the cost of restoration and renovation is, in these days, high and all Burns Clubs at home and abroad are asked to keep this in mind when distributing largesse. Secondly, I referred to this committee's request, sent to all Clubs, for detailed photographs of memorials and wording thereon.

In recent years many memorials have been renovated and restored—in many instances at the instigation of the Memorials Committee—and our financial aid to these has amounted to all our available moneys. At the present time we have no claim on us but we do know that many tombstones in Ayr Auld Kirk will shortly require substantial funds for their preservation and we will obviously wish to help in this obligation—for it is paramount that we honour the object of the Burns Federation, viz., "To mark with inscription, repair or renew, memorials of Robert Burns."

While a considerable number of photographs have been received by the Secretary, there are districts and Clubs which have, so far, not sent in any.

While the committee has held three meetings during the year its business was rather a matter of tidying up than facing new claims, but it made a donation of £20 to the Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs to add to that Association's donation of £40 to Kilmarnock Town Council for the repairs to the Kay Park Memorial. Thus, our donation, if modest, is a gift out of limited funds which have to be made available for many calls from many quarters.

When I recall the amount of work which this committee has considered these last few years I, as Convener, would wish to record my appreciation of the support given me by the members of the committee and especially our Secretary, Mr. Dalgleish, a never failing pillar of strength.

The report was unanimously adopted.

SCOTTISH LITERATURE COMMITTEE

In his report Mr. Alex. Macmillan, Convener of the Scottish Literature Committee, said:—

Three important matters have engaged the attention of this committee this year.
First, the *Burns Chronicle* itself. It is recognised by the Executive and ourselves that this is a Burns Year Book containing information on Burnsians. It is also, and should be, a periodical of literary merit. How to reconcile this with the economy of producing a Chronicle which would pay its way, has been occupying the minds of the committee and, of course, the Executive.

The second matter of importance has been the appeal this year for the Scottish National Dictionary to be completed. It is now nearly 50 years ago since this dictionary was promoted, and judging by the present rate of progress, it will be another 50 before it is completed. The slow rate of progress is due entirely to those Scots who have a complete disregard for the Lallan Tongue. A few thousand pounds (and I speak in this off-hand way deliberately, since money is now plentiful compared with 50 years ago), a few thousand pounds, gathered quickly, would give a new impetus towards the completion of the dictionary. A Scottish poet visiting me a month or two ago was concerned because there was so little interest shown in poetry written in the Scottish tongue. I suggested to him that it was difficult enough to interest people nowadays in Scottish words alone. We agreed on one thing, that the completion of the Scottish National Dictionary was of paramount importance; so that the people interested, children, students, Burns enthusiasts, intellectuals, could read poetry in Scots, whether 16th century, 18th century, or 20th century. An appeal has been made. We cannot dodge it. It is now a matter of honour to see this dictionary completed.

The third matter relates to the Song Lyric Competition. For this 186 enquiries were received to date and 29 entries have been submitted. At a rough glance it would be fair to say that the tunes are a lot better than the verses accompanying, but that is a matter for the judges to determine.

Your committee realises what the Burns movement stands for is being challenged nowadays by new theories, new economies, and by a new type of indifference. Nevertheless we maun dae what we can, and "maun dae" is a guid maister.

The report was unanimously adopted.

**AYRSHIRE MOTION**

Mr. George Vallance of the Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs then moved this resolution: "That this conference of the Burns Federation is concerned over the coverage given by the B.B.C. and S.T.V. to the work of the Federation and to the Burns Anniversary
Celebrations, and recommends that the Burns Federation Executive Committee be instructed to make representations to the television authorities with a view to improving the coverage.”

After considerable discussion, the resolution was carried unanimously.

NATIONAL DICTIONARY

Mr. John M‘Vie then put forward his resolution on behalf of the Edinburgh Ayrshire Association:—“That this conference directs the attention of affiliated Clubs and Associate members to the main objects of the Burns Federation in Article 2 of our Constitution and Rules, and recommends the Clubs to support the Federation’s Appeal on behalf of the Scottish National Dictionary until it is completed.”

(See Page One of this volume for full details.)

Mr. Alex. Macmillan said the Federation must back this Dictionary project. “We cannot let it fail,” he said. “We cannot hope to raise £80,000 required but we can help by doing all we can to raise money for it.” He added that the Scots tongue, in danger of extinction, could be greatly helped by such a dictionary.

After a full discussion, the resolution was carried unanimously.

NEW HON. VICE-PRESIDENT

The conference unanimously approved the recommendation by the Executive Committee that Mrs. V. W. Broom be nominated an Hon. Vice-President. Mrs. Broom is Hon. Treasurer of Chesterfield and District Caledonian Association.

NEW PRESIDENT INSTALLED

Mr. McKerrow then formerly announced the election of Mr. Anderson Wilson, Worksop, Notts, as the new President. He invested him with the chain of office, and Mr. Wilson, acknowledging the applause, said:—“During my year of office there are two things I want to see. Firstly, every support both moral and financial for the Dictionary, and secondly, encouragement of all education authorities to co-operate in the Schools Competitions.”

He also called upon Clubs in arrears to renew their subscriptions, and hoped to see increased support for the Burns Chronicle.

OTHER OFFICE-BEARERS

Mr. W. J. King Gillies, Edinburgh, and Mr. S. W. Love, Glasgow, were appointed Vice-Presidents, and other office-bearers were elected as follows:—
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Thomas W. Dalgleish, Kilmarnock. Schools Competition Hon. Secretaries, Mr. F. J. Belford, M.A., Edinburgh, and Mr. Wm. Phillips, M.A., Troon. Hon. Editor, Mr. James Veitch, Peebles. Assistant Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Stenhouse, M.A., LL.B., Glasgow. Auditors, Messrs. Fraser, Lawson and Laing, C.A., Glasgow.

VENUE OF NEXT CONFERENCE

Last year, it will be remembered, Mr. James McDougall and Mr. A. C. Cook, President and Treasurer respectively of the Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perth Association, issued an invitation to the Federation to go to Stirling. By a show of hands, however, it was decided to accept the invitation to go to Durham. This time, it was unanimously agreed that the 1963 Conference be held at Stirling.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

On the Friday evening Durham's Deputy Mayor, Norman Williamson, and Mrs. Williamson, together with Executive Officials of the Federation, greeted arrivals in the Great Hall of Durham Castle.

Highlight of the evening was a display by the pipes and drums of the Sunderland band.

For the conference lunch after the business meeting on Saturday morning the venue was the new Grey College building.

Mr. King Gillies proposed the toast to the City of Durham, and Alderman H. C. Ferens replied.

Sir James Duff, D.C.L., proposed the toast to the Burns Federation, and Mr. Anderson Wilson replied.

On Saturday evening the North-Eastern District Burns Association organised a first-class concert, following dinner in Grey College.

During the evening the Conference Secretary, Mr. J. A. McLeish of "Wilmot House," The Avenue, Durham, was presented with a beautiful silver tea service in appreciation of all his work for the conference.

Each delegate received a neat little ashtray to commemorate the 1962 conference, these being arranged and paid for personally by Dr. J. S. Montgomerie, Chairman of the North-East Burns Conference Committee.

On Sunday morning many delegates attended Divine Service in Durham Cathedral. In the afternoon a coach tour of the dales and moors was arranged with tea at Hexham.
BURNS CLUB NOTES.

0: KILMARNOCK BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The oration was given by Dr. James McDavid, C.B.E., D.Sc., of West Kilbride.
Other events: St. Andrew's Day function.
Place of Club Meetings: Wheat Sheaf Hotel, Croft Street, Kilmarnock.

R. McCall,
Secretary.

1: THE BURNS CLUB OF LONDON
Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Professor James Kinsley, Ph.D., D.Litt., F.R.S.L., of the University of Nottingham.
Other events: Third William Will Memorial Lecture was delivered by Sir William S. Duthie, M.P.
Vernacular Circle programme.

James Kennedy, A.A.C.C.A.,
Secretary.

4: CALLANDER BURNS CLUB
Other events: Social evening on 29th November, 1961.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: As advertised.

Samuel T. Connell,
Secretary.

7: THISTLE BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. A. D. Macnair.
Other events: Usual social activities.
Place of Club Meetings: Sloan's Restaurant, Argyll Arcade, Glasgow, C.1.

John G. Young,
Secretary.
9: ROYALTY BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by the Rev. William D. Drysdale.

Other events: St. Andrew’s Night Dinner, bus outing, Clyde cruise, etc.

Prizes were awarded to pupils of Eastwood School for a Burns competition.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: First Monday of each month at Sloan’s Restaurant, Argyll Arcade, Argyle Street, Glasgow.

C. R. BLUES

Secretary.

10: DUMBARTON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Allan McLeod, C.A., the President of the Club, according to custom. The annual appeal for charities realised the record total of £53 5s. and was disbursed as follows:—Jean Armour Burns Houses, £38 11s., Nat. Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes, £7 7s., Erskine Hospital Burns Supper Fund, £7 7s.

Other events: St. Andrew’s Night Dinner.

Prizes amounting to £20 were presented for singing and verse speaking (Burns Works) to winners of competitions organised in five local schools.

Five rinks entered for the McLellan Bowling Trophy.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Annual Supper and St. Andrew’s Night Dinner to be held in The Queens Hotel, Helensburgh, on 25th January, 1963, and 30th November, 1962.

Secretary.

11: CHESTERFIELD AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN ASSOCIATION

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. David Yellowlees, a Perthshire farmer.

Other events: In April, an exhibition of Scottish Dancing given by a team from the Dance Class to the civic leaders of Darmstadt resulted in an invitation for the team to visit the international dance festival in Germany.

At the St. Andrew’s Dinner "Scotland" was proposed by Mr. Dennis Burtt.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Various.

(Mrs.) MINA NICHOLSON

Secretary.
15: BERNAL BURNS ASSOCIATION

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, Mr. Ian Scott, Edinburgh, proposed the toast to the "Immortal Memory."

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Second Thursday of each month, October to March inclusive, at 7.30 p.m., in the Presbyterian War Memorial Hostel, Howard Street, Belfast.

EDWARD R. FORGRAVE, Secretary.

20: AIRDRIE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by the President, Archibald Bell.

Other events: St. Andrew's Day Dinner.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Various.

T. J. DUNLOP, Secretary.

21: GREENOCK BURNS CLUB (MOTHER CLUB)


Other events: St. Andrew's Night function.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Robert Macfarlane, an Hon. Member of our Club.

WILLIAM KIRK, Secretary.

33: GLASGOW HAGGIS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was given by Dr. James C. Laurie. The Appeal for the Jean Armour Burns Houses at Mauchline, made by Ex-President Gordon Henry, resulted in £107 being collected.

Other events: The speaker at our monthly meetings included Mr. Jamieson Clark, Dr. James Pearson, M.B., Ch.B., of Paisley, Mr. Elliot Dobbie, Mr. A. Munro Armit, M.A., LL.B., and Rev. Stanley D. Mair, M.A.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: The Club meets on the second Tuesday of each month from October to March in the Central Hotel, Glasgow, at 7.30 p.m.

J. LAWRENCE GRANT, C.A., Secretary.
35: DALRY BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by our Chairman, Mr. William Brown of Barassie.

Obituaries: Mr. Dan Tait, our oldest member, died during the year at the age of 82 years, and our Hon. Secretary, Mr. Dougllass G. Gordon, died just three weeks before our annual supper. Mr. Gordon and his father, the late Jamie D. Gordon, had given well over half a century continuously between them, as Treasurer and Secretary of our Club.

JOHN S. HOWIE,
Secretary.

36: ROSEBERY BURNS CLUB


Other events: The Club visited the old ladies at Mauchline in September.

We also visited, with members of the Glasgow Light Opera Club, the Eventide Home at Gargunnock.

Trophies and prizes were presented to Copland Road, Crookston and Knightswood Schools for essay competitions and singing.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Social functions, first Thursday of each month from October to March; business meeting, first Thursday each month all the year round, Burns House Club, 27 India Street.

ABEY IRVINE,
Secretary.

40: ABERDEEN BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Alex. Macmillan, M.A., Ed.B., of Irvine, Past-President of the Burns Federation.

A presentation consisting of inscribed gold cuff links was made to the Club's Immediate Past President, Mr. Lawrence Burness, F.R.G.S., by the Patron of the Club, Ex-Lord Provost George Stephen, C.B.E., LL.D.

Other events: St. Andrew's Night Dinner.

Outing on 3rd June to Aberlour.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Monthly from September to April, in the Music Hall.

(MRS.) ELSIE ROSS,
Secretary.
45: CUIMNOCK BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 29th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Club Chairman, Dr. A. M. Campbell, M.B., Ch.B.

A block to be used in conjunction with the gavel and made from a piece of wood from “The Auld Brig of Ayr” was presented to the Club by Mr. R. D. Hunter, M.B.E.

A collection for various Burns charities realised the sum of £17 17s.

R. D. HUNTER,  
Secretary.

48: PAISLEY BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by President James Pearson.

Other events: Annual Outing on 21st June to the Campsies, Drymen, Balmaha and Arden.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Once monthly in Tannahill Cottage, Queen Street, from October to March inclusive.

ALEX. COCHRAN,  
Secretary.

49: BRIDGETON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Sheriff F. Middleton, Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire.

Other events: Hallowe’en Supper.

In the Schools Competition, 28 schools and over 400 pupils competed.

On 12th January, 1962, we held our concert and prize-giving ceremony in the Bridgeton Public Halls

Collection uplifted at our two functions to meet expenses of the School Competition and concert amounted to £327.

The Club again donated £25 to the Jean Armour Houses at Mauchline.

ROBERT DONALDSON,  
Secretary.
62: CUPAR BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: Rev. Peter Cowan, M.A., Strathmiglo, proposed the toast to the “Immortal Memory.”

Other events: The Club sponsored a Burns Supper at Leslie House Eventide Home, Leslie.

Book prizes were as usual donated for the Bell Baxter High School Literary Competition.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Royal Hotel, Cupar, as arranged.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,  
Secretary.

68: SANDYFORD BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On the 19th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. E. T. Hewitt, M.A., Newmilns.

Other events: Outing to Aberfeldy and Crieff via the Trossachs.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: As required. Burns House Club.

W. J. W. GRAHAM,  
Secretary.

69: DUNEDIN BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: An Anniversary Dinner is not held, but the occasion is observed with the laying of a wreath on the Burns Statue in the Octagon, Dunedin, and an Anniversary Concert. During the concert an address on Robert Burns was given by the United States Ambassador, Mr. Anthony B. Akers, who claims Scottish ancestry.

Other events: Various functions and visits to Old Peoples’ Homes and Rest Homes.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Monthly concerts held on third Wednesday of each month in Burns Hall, Dunedin.

Subsidiary meetings held on fourth Wednesday of each month, April to October, in Dunedin Public Library Lecture Room.

J. D. McDONALD,  
Secretary.
71: CARLISLE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 21st January, 1962, when Mr. John Elliott of Langholm proposed the toast to the "Immortal Memory."

Dates and place of Club Meetings: County Hotel, Carlisle. First Monday in month, October to March.

J. JORDAN,
Secretary.

82: ARBROATH BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was given by Monsieur Jean-Jacques Oberlin.

We regret to record the death of our President, Mr. D. D. Wilson, who did much for the Club.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Various.

NEIL J. MACMILLAN,
Hon. Secretary.

85: DUNFERMLINE UNITED BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: This was the 150th Anniversary Dinner of the Club's foundation. Sir Andrew Murray, O.B.E., D.L., LL.D., proposed the "Immortal Memory."

Place of Club Meetings: City Hotel, Dunfermline.

T. SPOWART,
Secretary.

89: SUNDERLAND BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. W. Morrison of Glasgow.

Other events: Hallowe’en Party on 1st November.

On 25th January, 1962, the President, Mr. J. S. Shearer, laid a wreath on the bust of the Poet, in the Central Library. This ceremony was televised, and shown on N.E. screens the same evening.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: The second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, in 4 Albion Place (opposite the Technical College), at 7.30 p.m. Season is from 27th September to 25th April.

JOHN D. MCBAIN,
Secretary.
95: BOLTON BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The principal speaker at our Anniversary Dinner was Mr. J. McMillan, prospective M.P. for Bolton.

Other events: The Club had several competitors at the Annual Highland Games, held at Blackpool on 2nd June, 1962.

During the year our Scottish Country Dancers supplied entertainment at several functions.

Various other dances were held.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Alternate Wednesdays in the Co-op. Small Hall, Bridge Street, Bolton, at 7.30 p.m. Notice in Central Library.

WILLIAM McCoy,
Secretary.

96: JEDBURGH BURNS CLUB

At the dinner a statuette of Robert Burns, presented to the Club by George St. Clair Murray of Edinburgh, was personally accepted by the Club President.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: As and when required in the Royal Hotel, Jedburgh.

JOHN R. B. HUME,
Secretary.

112: BURNS HOWFF CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was given by Ex-Provost T. Dykes, F.S.A.(Scot.), Annan.


DAVID MILLER,
Secretary.
120: BRISTOL CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1962, Dr. Joseph Sluglett proposed the "Immortal Memory."
Other events: St. Andrew's Dinner and Dance, Ceilidhs, Scottish Country Dancing Classes, Hallowe'en Party, illustrated talk on Iona by Rev. Ernest Martin.
Golf, tennis and bowls tournaments were held.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Various. Syllabus available from Secretary.

Alistair C. Brown,
Secretary.

126: FALKIRK BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report:—On 25th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was submitted by Stevenson Dick, Esq., M.A.
Place of Club Meetings: Annual Celebration, Mathieson's Rooms, High Street, Falkirk.

David F. Moffat,
Secretary.

133: NEWARTHILL BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Miss M. Hunter, Glasgow.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Last Saturday in month from September to April. Legion Hall, Newarthill.

Thomas Boslem,
Secretary.

152: HAMILTON BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: Dinner was held on 25th January, 1962.
Other events: Club prizes to value of £21 were awarded to seven secondary schools in Hamilton for competitions among pupils, in the field of Scottish literature.

W. Kirkland,
Secretary.
153: SCOTTISH BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 15th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Sir George Laidlaw, O.B.E.

Other events: Lectures were given during the session.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Third Monday, October to March. Y.M.C.A. Restaurant, Bothwell Street, Glasgow. Annual Dinner, Burlington House, 183 Bath Street, Glasgow.

J. KEVAN McDOWALL & KERR,
Secretary.

158: DARLINGTON BURNS ASSOCIATION

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, the “Immortal Memory” was given by Mr. James Veitch of Peebles, the Hon. Editor of the Burns Chronicle.

Other events: Monthly Literary Evenings and weekly Scottish Country Dance Classes.

Hallowe’en Party and Dance, two Scottish Nights and two Whist Drives were also held.

We won the Dr. Roy Fortune Cup for Bowls defeating three other rivals for the trophy.

A team from our Scottish Country Dance Class entertained the old people of East Haven.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Literary Evenings, monthly on the second Tuesday, in Crombie’s Hotel, October to March. Scottish Country Dance Class, weekly on Fridays, October to April.

T. W. CHATER,
Secretary.

179: DAILY JOLLY BEGGARS’ BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Kenneth Kydd, of Girvan.

Other events: The Club gave strong support to the village school in its efforts in the Burns Federation Schools Competition. Each member gave a personal donation for prizes and the Club also gave a donation from funds.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: September, October, January and February at Greenhead Hotel, Dailly.

JOHN BAIN,
Secretary.
197: WINNIPEG BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, Mr. John Barbour proposed the toast to the "Immortal Memory."

Other events: The Club celebrated their 50th anniversary in the Federation with a dinner on 25th November, 1961.

Mr. J. B. Graham gave an address on the history of the Club since its inception.

We hold a monthly luncheon meeting from September through to May and have a speaker or show Scottish films.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Moore's Restaurant, 197 Portage Avenue, on the second or third Saturday of the month at noon.

JAMES W. RODGER, Secretary.

198: GOREBRIDGE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1962, the toast to the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Abe Moffat, Past-President of National Union of Mineworkers.

Other events: On 22nd September, 1961, the Club opened its own premises.

An outing was held to Pitlochry.

A Scottish Literature Competition was held at Gorebridge School. The Club presented eight book prizes and Mr. Weir gifted a gold watch to the pupil who gained the highest marks.

Place of Club Meetings: Club Rooms, Main Street, Gorebridge.

ALEXANDER LAW, Secretary.

199: NEWBATTLE AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Porteous Peacock, on 26th January, 1962.

Other events: The above Club caters for 350 Old Age Pensioners providing them with 10s. each, a summer outing and a Christmas dinner.

The School Competition was held as usual, with the presentation of four cups, four certificates and twelve books on the works of our Bard.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Dean Tavern. Committee meetings were held fortnightly, during the season, and whists, dances, and concerts were held monthly in Dean Tavern New Hall.

ALEX. WILSON, Secretary.
209: GREENOCK ST. JOHN'S (MASONIC) BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Dr. James Conner, M.B., Ch.B., of Greenock.

Other events: St. Andrew’s Night function.
Our Club team won the Wyllie Bowling Trophy at the Renfrewshire Tournament.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: The Club meets monthly from October to April in the Masonic Hall, West Stewart Street, Greenock, as shown in the Club Syllabus.

ED. THOMSON,
Secretary.

212: PORTOBELLO BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by John Archibald, Esq.

Other events: Usual functions took place.
Prizes were awarded to winners of competitions organised in four local schools.

Place of Club Meetings: Hamilton Lodge, Portobello.

WILLIAM HARE,
Secretary.

217: ESKDALE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Rev. Tom Calvert, H.C.F., minister of Langholm Old Parish Church.

Other events: On 30th March, 1962, a film show and social evening was held at which the presentation of a Certificate of Life Membership of the Club was made to Mr. Robert Dalgliesh on the occasion of his retirement as Treasurer. At the same time Miss I. Fletcher was presented with a water-colour painting on the occasion of her leaving the district.

The Club also organised a Hound Trail meeting on 23rd June, 1962, in aid of Club funds.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Crown Hotel, Langholm, as arranged.

R. N. BLACK,
Secretary.
226: DUMFRIES BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. John Edgar, M.A., Cumnock.

Other events: St. Andrew's Night function. In the course of the evening Mr. H. G. McKerrow, President of the Federation and an ex-President of the Club, was presented with a scroll on parchment on election as an Honorary Member.


GEORGE D. GRANT, Secretary.

237: UDDINGSTON MASONIC BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 20th January, 1962, in conjunction with Lodge St. Bryde, No. 579, Uddingston, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Jack House.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Second Thursday of each month in Magdala Hall, Uddingston. September to April inclusive.

ARTHUR DOWNIE, Secretary.

238: BURNS CLUB OF ATLANTA

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the toast to the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Her Majesty's Consul, Granville Ramage.

Other events: The Club is sponsoring a project to encourage the composition of poetry amongst high school students of Atlanta, Decatur, Fulton and Dekalb counties.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: First Wednesday each month in Burns Cottage.

W. RICHARD METCALFE, Secretary.

252: ALLOWAY BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Chief Detective Superintendent Robert Cribbes, Head of Edinburgh City Criminal Investigation Department.

Other events: St. Andrew's Night function.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: As arranged throughout the season.

WM. HEPBURN, Secretary.
263: GLASGOW MASONIC BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. J. Stewart Pyper.
Other events: St. Andrew’s Night function.
Ladies’ Night and other meetings.
The Children’s Verse Speaking Competition had a record entry and trophies were awarded to the winners in each section.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: The Burns House Club, 27 India Street, Glasgow, C.3, on last Friday of month from September to April.

A. T. GORDON,
Hon. Secretary.

271: TRENTON BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The toast to the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. Allan Hagenbuch.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Second Saturday of the month at various members’ homes.

NEIL A. WAUGH,
Secretary.

274: TROON BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the President, Alexander C. H. Brown, proposed the “Immortal Memory.”

T. MONTGOMERY BROWN,
Secretary.

275: AYR BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Dr. T. J. Honeyman.
Other events: Commemorative Service at Leglen Wood on 23rd July, 1962.
Bus outing to Kirkoswald.
The school prizegiving was carried out by members of Council.
An outstanding talk, “The Songs of Burns,” was delivered by Mrs. J. Burgoyne, ably assisted by Dr. Rigg.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Monthly in Loudon Hall, Ayr.

JAMES GLASS,
Secretary.
284: PHILADELPHIA NORTH-EASTERN BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. J. H. Leitch, formerly of Saltcoats, Scotland, and now Associate Minister of historic Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, P.A., U.S.A.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Last Saturday each month except July and August. Scottish Hall, Howard and Ontario Streets, Philadelphia, 40, P.A., U.S.A.

ALEX. MACDONALD,
Secretary.

288: BEITH CALEDONIA

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Anderson Hotel, Beith, Annual Meeting, St. Andrew’s Day.

JOHN RAMSAY,
Secretary.

296: WALSALL BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the toast of the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the President, Mr. R. C. Laing.

W. F. McKie,
Secretary.

309: ANNAN BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. R. Christison of St. Heliors, Dalbeattie Road, Dumfries.

Other events: Various functions.

Place of Club Meetings: The Queensberry Arms Hotel, Annan.

K. G. SUTHERLAND,
Secretary.

310: MAUCHLINE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by John B. Rankin, Esq.

Other events: The session’s activities included talks, discussions and film shows.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Poosie Nansie’s, twice monthly, October to April.

WILLIAM BEE,
Secretary.
320: TROY BURNS CLUB (INC.)

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 20th January, 1962, Major-General Odgen, U.S.A., proposed the “Immortal Memory.” James MacAdam of Albany, New York, spoke on “Burns and the Modern World.” Honour was paid to Andrew Patterson, a member for 59 years.

Other events: On 1st September, 1962, we participated in the Annual Capital District Scottish Games and Field Day conducted by Clan MacRae of Schenectady, New York, at the Altamont Fair Grounds. Eight thousand people from different parts of the United States and Canada attended.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Fourth Saturday of each month from October to April at Troy Y.M.C.A., Troy, New York, U.S.A.

HOWARD D. WHINNERY,
Secretary.

323: KIRKCUDBRIGHT BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. Arch. M. Campbell, M.A., minister of the Parish of Borgue.

J. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

344: LADYSMITH BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by R. Strachan, M.L.A.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Third Friday of the month in Legion Memorial Hall, Ladysmith.

D. D. MORRISON,
Secretary.

345: DUNBEATH AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Club Treasurer, Mr. J. S. Blaney.

Other events: St. Andrew’s Night.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: First Saturday every month. Douglas Arms, 6.30 p.m.

J. S. BLANEY, Treas., pro. T. BALLANTYNE,
Secretary.
346: MOSSGIEL BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Alex. Finlay, Tranent.
Other events: Outing to Troon in July; Children’s Christmas party.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Second Wednesday of every month, September to March, in Oakbank Hall.
(Mrs.) ELIZABETH WALKER, Secretary.

349: THE HOWFF BURNS CLUB
Other events: Regular monthly meetings were held.
Outing in May was to Dumfries.
Ladies’ Night was held in December.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Last Mondays of September, October, November, January, February and March in the Market Hotel, Kilmarnock.
DAVID B. WILSON, Secretary.

350: MARKINCH BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. A. H. Ramsay of Kirkcaldy proposed the “Immortal Memory.”
A tape recording of the School Prizewinners of the Burns Recitations was played to the company.
Other events: A small committee of members went to the local school and adjudicated the finals of the children’s recitations.
Six prizes were awarded.
Place of Club Meetings: Bethune Arms Hotel.
G. H. BARCLAY, Secretary.

360: LOCHEE BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. W. M. Suttie, Errol.
Other events: Social events of a varied nature.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Last Friday of month, September to April, Shepherd’s Rooms, 133 High Street, Lochee.
J. G. WATT, Secretary.
366: LIVERPOOL BURNS CLUB

Other events: Seven socials were held, at one of which a bottle raffle was held and the proceeds were devoted to Burns Federation Charities.

Rambles were held during the summer months, and a coach outing was also arranged to Llanfyllin, Shrewsbury and Ludlow.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Socials, Gordon Smith Institute for Seamen, Paradise Street, Liverpool, commencing October to April on 1st Saturday in each month. Lectures held in the Blue Coat Chambers, off Church Street, on one Tuesday in each month during same period. Visitors welcomed.

MARGARET J. BROWNIE,
Secretary.

377: KILBIRNIE ROSEBERY BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the President, George Dickie.

Other events: Talks, mainly on Burns, were given during the winter session.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: The first Monday of each month in “Castle Vaults,” Bridgend, Kilbirnie.

DAVID H. BROWN,
Interim Secretary.

379: HARTLEPOOLS BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. James S. Shearer, President of Sunderland Burns Club.

Other events: Usual functions and meetings.
A tour of the English lake district.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Everett Street Hall. Various dates as arranged.

WILLIAM S. ALLEN,
Secretary.
388: KYLFS LADIES' BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: We held our Anniversary Supper and the oration was given by Mrs. A. Nelson.
Other events: Outing to Aberdeen.
We are trying to encourage young people to join our Club.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Co-op. Lesser Hall every Wednesday from the beginning of September until the middle of April.

(Mrs.) JEANIE ANDERSON, Secretary.

393: ANNAN LADIES' BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, Mr. E. Robertson, President of the South Scottish Counties Burns Association, proposed the "Immortal Memory."
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Second Thursday in the month from October until March in the Market Hall, Annan.
(Mrs.) G. JAMES, Secretary.

405: CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF SHEFFIELD
Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by James Wilson Lobban, Esq., M.A., M.D., D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health, Birkenhead.
Other events: Various functions and children's parties.
Other activities include Scottish Country Dance Class (weekly) and Burns Circle.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Various.
WM. A. ALLAN, Secretary.

417: BURNLEY AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On the 25th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by the Rev. George Michie, Kilmarnock.
Other events: Music, songs and Highland dancing were provided by Society members at a ceilidh.
A Tartan Barbecue and Barn Dance.
MARGARET S. GREIG, Secretary.
421: ARROCHAR AND TARBET BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Secretary, Alex. C. D. Small.

ALEX C. D. SMALL,
Secretary.

426: SAUCHIE BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by William M. Boag.
Other events: Various functions and school competitions.
On 11th November, 1961, a joint social and dance was held with the assistance of Gartmorn Ladies’ Club to raise the necessary contributions of both Clubs towards the 1963 Conference to be held in this area.
Place of Club Meetings: Sauchie Public Hall.
WM. THOMSON,
Secretary.

432: WINCHBURGH “LEA RIG” BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. John McColl proposed the “Immortal Memory.”
Other events: Outings during the summer covered Moffat, Peebles and Edinburgh, and Stirling, Lochearnhead, Crieff and Ochil Hills.
Children’s Christmas Party and social evenings.
Dates of Club Meetings: First Monday each month.
WM. N. MEIKLE,
Secretary.

437: DUMFRIES LADIES’ BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. J. Deas, Glasgow.
Other events: Various functions and monthly meetings.
Summer outing to Ayr.
Gave our usual donations at Christmas to “Rowantree Old Folks’ Home,” also prize to Musical Festival for Burns recitations.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Second Tuesday from Sept. till April in Municipal Chambers, Buccleuch Street, Dumfries.
(MRS.) MARY SHEARER,
Secretary.
439: BARNSLEY AND DISTRICT SCOTTISH SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On the 25th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Anderson Wilson, Esq., Vice-President of the Burns Federation and Past-President of the Caledonian Society of Sheffield.
Other events: Various functions.

CHARLES L. SUTHERLAND,
Secretary.

454: ROTHERHAM AND DISTRICT SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Anderson Wilson, President-Elect of the Burns Federation
Other events: All the usual functions were held.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Various.

WM. McC. HAMILTON,
Secretary.

458: STONEHAVEN (FATHERLAND) BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by B. B. Sneeth, Esq., Director of Education, Kincardineshire.
Other events: Recently the Club had the cases, enclosing the tomb stones of the Poet's great grandparents, re-painted and re-lettered and on Sunday, 2nd September, 1962, members of the Club made a bus outing to Glenbervie Churchyard to see the results of the work done; which is very good, and we hope will last for many years.

JESSIE EDMONSTON,
Secretary.

470: ST. GILES (ELGIN) BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, Mr. Ronald F. Dean, Advocate, Aberdeen, proposed the "Immortal Memory."
Dates and place of Club Meetings: The only regular meetings are the annual dinners.

G. E. WALLACE,
Secretary.
472: RENFREWSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BURNS CLUBS

Events: We carried out another successful competition of schools Burns Essays. We had essays from Primary, 669; Junior Secondary, 1005; Senior Secondary, 232, making a grand total of 1906, being an increase from last year of 375. We gave prizes totalling £29 2s. 4d. including 8 of Maurice Lindsay’s Burns Encyclopaedia. We have held three quarterly meetings and an A.G.M. We ran our annual bowling competition for the Wylie Trophy. Greenock St. John’s Burns Club were winners of the trophy, also having the highest-up rink.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Quarterly, Masonic Halls, West Stewart Street, Greenock.

ALEX. J. PEARSON,
Secretary.

476: BORDER CITIES BURNS CLUB, WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Past-President John Tough, Border Cities Burns Club, Windsor.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Meetings are held every third Friday of the month, in the Norton Palmer Hotel, Windsor, Ontario, Canada. Visitors are welcome.

P.-P. JOHN G. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

493: AKRON BURNS CRONIES

Place of Club Meetings: Homes of members.

(Mrs.) ALEXANDER MORE,
Secretary.

503: DUNBLANE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 20th January, 1962, the principal toast was given by Rev. J. Chalmers Grant, B.D.


A. P. LAMONT,
Secretary.
516: THE AIRTS BURNS CLUB, PRESTONPANS
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 3rd February, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. J. S. Cavaye, Secretary of the Edinburgh District Burns Clubs Association.
Other events: A joint outing was held with the Tranent “25” Club and the Prestonpans Mystic Club to the East Lothian Burns Country.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: The first Saturday of each month from October to March in the “Railway Tavern,” Prestonpans, East Lothian.

WALTER M. MUIR,
Secretary.

520: UDDINGSTON LOCHLIE LADIES’ BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. Drummond Wallace proposed the toast to the “Immortal Memory” on 13th January, 1962.
Other events: Social activities throughout the session.
The annual bus outing to Dumfries in June.
It is with deep regret that we record the passing of Mrs. Isobel Downie, a Past-Secretary of the Club for 22 years.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: First Monday of each month (excluding July and August) in Masonic Hall, Uddingston.

(Mrs.) MARGARET MCKELLAR,
Secretary.

555: HARROGATE ST. ANDREW’S SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. A. Neil Campbell, F.C.C.S., of Edinburgh.
Other events: At the Annual District Federation A.G.M., held in Pontefract in May, 1962, the Society’s bowling team retained the Renwick-Vickers Trophy.
All the usual major functions.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: First Monday of each month (excluding July and August) in Victoria House, 31 Victoria Avenue, Harrogate.

ERNEST MACKAY,
Secretary.
556: CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF DONCASTER
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mrs. C. T. Massey, B.Sc., Hons.(Edin.), of Retford.
Other events: Film show and various functions.
At Christmas we sent out 50 parcels to aged people in and around Doncaster.
We again held a motor rally and summer dance.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: The venue and dates of Club nights vary from month to month and can be obtained from the Secretary.

R. G. Mcallen,  
Secretary.

562: CASTLE DOUGLAS
Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Wm. Austin of Dalbeattie.
Other events: Annual Schools Competition was held in February, 1962.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Quarterly. Imperial Hotel, Castle Douglas.

John C. Stoddart,  
Secretary.

568: DARVEL BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1962, the toast to the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Wm. Deans.
Place of Club Meetings: Railway Inn, Darvel.

W. H. Irvine,  
Secretary.

570: SCOTTISH CLANS ASSOCIATION OF LONDON
Whilst a great proportion of the audience are Scots resident in the London area, we also welcome each year a large number of folk from the Commonwealth and even Europeans and others.
The coming concert will be held on 26th January, 1963.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Every Tuesday evening, 7 p.m., Royal Scottish Corporation Hall, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

(Mrs.) P. M. Brown,  
Secretary.
575: JEAN ARMOUR BURNS CLUB, WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA

Anniversary Dinner Report: The guest speaker was P.-P. Mr. John Saunders of the Border Cities Burns Club. Our dinner is held annually on Jean Armour’s birthday.

Other events: Usual functions on behalf of charity and hospital work.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Second and fourth Thursdays every month in the Norton Palmer Hotel.

(Mrs.) BELLA TOUGH,  
Secretary.

577: DALSERF AND CLYDESDALE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1962, Mr. Joseph Cowan proposed the toast to the “Immortal Memory.”

Other events: On 12th May, 1962, bus run to Leven.

On 18th August, 1962, bus run to Maryport, Keswick and Penrith returning by Lockerbie.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: The last Saturday of each month at Clydesdale Bar, Overtown, Wishaw.

JOHN McCONNACHIE,  
Secretary.

578: LANARKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BURNS CLUBS

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 10th February, 1962, Mr. J. K. Scobbie, M.A., Rector of Dalziel High School, Motherwell, proposed the toast to the “Immortal Memory.”

Other events: St. Andrew’s Night Dinner and Dance.

Various social evenings.

It is with regret that we note the passing of the following worthy members:—Mrs. Mary Thomson, Mrs. Isobel Downie, Mr. John Happle and Mr. R. S. McMillan.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Second Saturday in May, November and February. Third Saturday in August.

THOMAS BOSLEM,  
Secretary.
582: HIGGINSNEUK BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1962, the principal speaker was Rev. Hugh H. Thom, Grangemouth Parish Church.

Other events: This Club first met in a country Inn known as the Higginsneuk from which our Club derived its name; but has now removed to the Vic Inn, Carronshore.

Annual outing took place on 26th August, 1962, with a tour of the Burns Country.

Various functions, etc.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Meetings held on first Saturday every month in Victoria Bar, Carronshore.

James Laing,
Secretary.

612: TORRANCE MASONIC SOCIAL AND BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Andrew Stenhouse, M.A., LL.B.

Other events: St. Andrew's Night function and other meetings. We entertained the village O.A.P. Club to a Christmas Party. Our ranks have thinned by the passing of Jas. Shepperd, P.P.; Wm. R. Rigby, P.V.P.; Geo. Davidson, sen. and Robt. Buchanan, all founder members.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: St. Andrew's Night, Saturday, 24th November, 5.30 p.m.; Burns Supper, Saturday, 26th January, 5.30 p.m.; Opening Meeting, 16th October, 7.30 p.m., all in Caldwell Halls. All visitors welcome.

Fred. C. Jordan, P.-P.,
Secretary.

617: READING AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN ASSOCIATION

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by the Rev. Keith Brymer, past Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Reading.

Other events: Caledonian Ball.

A joint dance organised by the various Country and County Societies in Reading was a new innovation.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Third Friday of every month during winter at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, London Road, Reading.

R. P. Brown,
Secretary.
630: COALSNAUGHTON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by H. G. McKeirrow, Esq., J.P., President of the Burns Federation. A collection for the William Black Memorial Fund was uplifted and the sum of £8 2s. 6d. was collected.

Other events: Various functions and visits.
Annual Drive to Lochearnhead and Children’s Drive to Burntisland.

Book prizes gifted to Coalsnaughton School for annual Schools Competition.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Devonpark Inn, Devonside, Tillicoultry. Every second Saturday of the month from September to March.

Wm. Barker,
Secretary.

632: SYMINGTON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 19th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Anderson Wilson, Esq., senior Vice-President of the Burns Federation. A collection amounting to £8 10s. was taken on behalf of the Burns Memorial Homes and Jean Armour Burns Houses.

Other events: Outing to Dumfries.
Usual functions.

Prizes were awarded to the winners of the Schools Burns Competition.

Donations totalling £42 were made to charities as well as one to the Scottish National Dictionary.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Monthly from September to April in the Hall, Symington. Dinner in the Half-Way Hotel.

(Mrs.) Jean Anderson,
Secretary.

646: CLEAR WINDING DEVON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The principle speaker at our Annual Supper was Mr. Wm. Barker, Tillicoultry.

Other events: Annual Outing to Oban and Inveraray.
Various other functions, etc.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: No. 5 Inn, Bridge Place, Alva. Third Friday of every month.

Grace S. Wilson,
Secretary.
660: LANGHOLM LADIES' BURNS CLUB  
Dates of Club Meetings: Last Thursday in month. September to February and now July.

(Mrs.) Cath. E. Irving,  
Secretary.

663: BOURNEMOUTH CALEDONIAN SOCIETY  
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Thomas B. Robertson, B.Sc., Past-President of the Watford and West Herts Scottish Society, and Past-Chairman of the Festival of Scotland in London.  
Other events: Traditional Scottish functions were observed.  
Our summer outing, tea and dance was held at Minstead in the New Forest.  
Annual Church Service at St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Church was conducted by our Chaplain, the Rev. James Jackson.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Every Thursday evening at 7.45 p.m. from September to June to which members of Scottish Societies visiting Bournemouth are welcome.

F. Malcolm McMurray,  
Secretary.

664: WEST KILBRIDE BURNS CLUB  
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Fred. J. Belford, M.A., F.E.I.S.  
Other events: The Schools Competition attracted over 200 entrants and there were 38 prize winners.  
Various functions.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Monthly from October to March in the Seamill Hydro, West Kilbride.

R. W. Macaulay,  
Secretary.

665: GARTMORN LADIES’ BURNS CLUB  
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 31st January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. William Walker, M.A., Stirling.

Other events: Annual outing to Dumfries.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Last Wednesday of each month from October to March in Sauchie Lesser Hall.

(Mrs.) E. Wilson,  
Secretary.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

667: THORNTON AND DISTRICT TAM O' SHANTER BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, Mr. Frank Elliot Dobie of Glasgow, proposed the toast, the "Immortal Memory."

Other events: The Club's appreciation for long and devoted services to the Club of two of its members was recognised by the conferring of Honorary Membership on Mr. David Wilson, Past-President, and Mr. William Ford, J.P., Past-President. Certificates of membership were presented along with a certificate of Honorary Membership to Mr. John Cameron, J.P., Past-President, who had been previously elected to Honorary Membership.

It was with deep regret that the Club members learned of the death of the President, Mr. James R. Bell, who died on 19th June, 1962.

J. W. BRODIE,
Secretary.

691: INVERNESS BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by the Rev. James L. Dow, Greenock.

Other events: Competitions were held in the Burgh's two Senior Secondary Schools for proficiency in the works of Burns. Ten guineas in prizes were awarded by the Club.

LESLEY S. POLLETT,
Secretary.

693: MASONIC BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the toast to the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Bro. R. Watt.

Other events: Ladies' Night.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Masonic Hall, Kirkcudbright, as required.

W. FERGUSON,
Secretary.

695: KILMARONOCK BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On the 19th of January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Alexander Cameron, Glasgow.
Other events: Various functions.
An all-day outing to Rothesay.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: The Club usually meets at the Community Centre, Gartocharn, at 7.30 p.m. There are no fixed dates, these being dependent on the night when the Hall is free but the functions are generally held—the Opening Whist Drive early in October, St. Andrew's Night, the end of November, Theatre Night in December, Burns Supper in January and Closing Whist Drive in early March.

Robert Blair,
Secretary.

699: Choppington Burns Club
Anniversary Dinner Report: On the 27th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. W. Pollock, Wallsend. A collection on behalf of the William Black Memorial Fund amounted to £4.

Other events: Various functions.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: No fixed dates for meetings, usual place, Railway Tavern, Choppington Station.

Wm. Hay,
Secretary.

700: Hamilton Jubilee Burns Club
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Alexander Muir.

Other events: Club outing on 27th May, 1962, to Moffat and Dumfries.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: First Wednesday of each month in Jubilee Rooms, Baillie's Causeway.

Quintin Young McQuater,
Secretary.

701: The Detroit Burns Club
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 20th January, 1962, Past-President Dick MacRae gave a brief account of the history of the Club; how its members had gathered money for a statue of Burns and presented it to the City of Detroit. He also said that this was not the first Burns Club in Detroit. The first Burns Club was founded in 1867 but after a few years existence joined with the
Caledonian Society to form the present St. Andrew’s Society of Detroit.

The toast to the “Immortal Memory” was given by Past-President Tom Laird.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: G.A.R. Building, Grand River Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. First Friday of the month. No meetings in June, July, August or September.

SAML R. Dickey,
Secretary.

706: NORTH LINDSEY SCOTS SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, J. S. Wall, Esq., Vice-President of the North East Midlands Association of Scots Societies proposed the toast to the “Immortal Memory.”
Other events: Various functions.

ROBERT SCOTT,
Secretary.

707: MALVERN SCOTS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1962, Mr. A. H. Morton, B.Sc., proposed the “Immortal Memory.”

P. S. SMITH,
Secretary.

718: THE ST. ANDREW SOCIETY OF YORK

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. Alexander Mirrilees.
Other events: A St. Andrewtide Church Service on 26th Nov., 1961, at the Presbyterian Church, Priory Street, York.
Various functions.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Various.

ROBERT R. FERGUSON,
Secretary.

719: CHELMSFORD AND DISTRICT SCOTTISH SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by J. M. Maxwell, Esq.

D. A. HODGE,
Secretary.
720: RETFORD AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 19th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. P. McK. Hislop of Doncaster.
Other events: Usual functions.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Monthly on Tuesday, in Ebsworth Hall.

(Mrs.) D. I. WALKER,
Secretary.

721: THE PLYMOUTH BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was given by Mr. R. C. Hunter Russell.
Other events: St. Andrew's Divine Service at Plymouth Presbyterian Kirk.
Annual outing to Newquay.
Various functions.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Second Wednesday of the month from September to May at New Marlborough House, Buckwell Street, Plymouth.

MARGARET ROWAN,
Secretary.

723: STRATHPFEFFER BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by T. H. Burns, Esq., Dingwall.
Place of Club Meetings: Strathpeffer Hotel.

W. S. FAIRHOLM,
Secretary.

727: THE ST. ANDREW SOCIETY OF DENMARK
Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was delivered by Mr. Cosmo Stewart, C.M.G.
Other events: Usual functions.
In March, 1962, the Society undertook a performance of "Scotland on the Screen" which was attended by some 600 members and guests.

PER BERGENHOLZ,
Secretary.
730: WIGTOWN BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 19th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. John Young, M.A., J.P., Dumfries.

Other events: St. Andrew’s Night function.
A Jean Armour Night was held on 30th March, 1962.
Annual outing to South Queensferry.
Former Wigtownian, Mr. W. P. Robb, presented three photographs of our Club, pertaining to its formation in 1905, also a facsimile of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns’s Poems.

Mr. J. Ridley Brown, editor of the Galloway Gazette, presented a portrait of the Bard on behalf of the Trustees of the late Mr. J. Kevan McDowall, F.S.A.(Scot.), Glasgow.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Local hotels in rotation. When and as required.

DAVID MCADAM,
Secretary.

744: DURHAM AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. A. M. Nicolson, M.A., T.D.

Other events: Various functions.
Scottish Country Dance.
We donate a set sum of money each year to charities.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: St. Oswald’s Church Hall, as arranged.

J. A. MCLEISH,
Secretary.

762: TANNOCHSIDE MOSSGIEL BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 20th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Alex. Neilson of Shotts.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: The Club meetings are held on the third Monday of each month, excluding summer months June, July, August.

(Mrs.) ELISIE GILMOUR,
Secretary.
763: WAKEFIELD CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. James Small, President of Lincoln Caledonia Society.

Other events: St. Andrew’s Night.
Various functions.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Cranbrook Rooms. First Tuesday of the month.

(Mrs.) J. A. BAUGHEN,
Secretary.

768: AUCHTERDERRAN JOLLY BEGGARS’ BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. Abe Sinclair proposed the “Immortal Memory” on the 20th January, 1962.

Other events: Hallowe’en function.
Outing to Aberfeldy.
The Club donated prizes to Auchterderran H.G. School Burns Competition.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: First Saturday each month from September to April in the No. 1 Gothenburg, Bowhill.

JAS. PENMAN,
Secretary.

769: ROBERT BRUCE BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. John Smith, convener of debates at Glasgow University, proposed the “Immortal Memory.”

ARCHIBALD A. GILLON,
Secretary.

772: PRESTWICK BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by President Alex. Hay.

Other events: Schools Festival was held in Prestwick Town Hall, on 2nd February, 1962.
Annual outing.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Six monthly meetings during session, held in St. Nicholas Hotel, first Tuesday of each month.
69% attendance.

JACK LAW,
Secretary.
775: HARTLEPOOLS CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Dr. R. T. Cooke.
Other events: Various functions and dances.
Discussion Group meetings were held during the year.
Place of Club Meetings: Grand Hotel, West Hartlepool.

H. Gordon,
Secretary.

781: OCHIL VIEW, TILLOUCOLTRY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. McDowell, Glasgow.
Other events: Annual outing to Aberfeldy.
Various functions.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: October, November, January and March. Bridge Hotel, Tillicoultry.

John Barrie,
Secretary.

783: HUDDERSFIELD AND DISTRICT SCOTTISH SOCIETY
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Friendly and Trades Club, Northumberland Street, Huddersfield. Every second Tuesday.

F. J. Munthe,
Secretary.

788: HARLOW AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, Mr. James Aitken, a Past-President of the Burns Club of London, proposed the toast to the "Immortal Memory."
Other events: Usual functions.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Every Tuesday evening from September till May at Churchfield Common Room, Harlow, Essex.

D. M. Austin,
Secretary.
795: LONGCROFT, BONNYBRIDGE AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB
Other events: Schools Competition prize-winners' concert was held on 14th February, 1962. Twenty-eight children received prizes. Seven schools took part.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: As required.

JAMES McDOUGALL,
Secretary.

803: BOWHILL PEOPLE'S BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Norman McCaig.
Other events: Various functions and visits.
Annual drive to Galashiels.
Burns competitions were held in three schools in the district when the Club donated 20 Burns Books as prizes.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Second Saturday of every month in No. 1 Gothenburg, Bowhill.

JAMES GILLIES,
Secretary.

808: PONTEFRAC T AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" and supporting toasts were carried out in song.
Other events: At a garden party £35 was made for charity, £10 of which was donated to the William Black Memorial Fund.
The Pontefract Society was the host for the Burns District Federation Meeting on 26th May, 1962. A bowls match was held in the afternoon in the Valley Gardens, Pontefract—Harrogate Society being the victors.
Various functions.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: 1st June, 1961; 11th July; 5th September; 26th October; 8th December; 19th January, 1962; 9th February; 16th March. At Council Members' houses.
A.G.M. at Wordsworth's Cafe, Pontefract, on 9th April, 1962.

(Mrs.) J. M. REEVES,
Secretary.
809: THE DAMSIDE "JOLLY BEGGARS" BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 3rd February, 1962, the toast to the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mrs. C. D. McIntosh.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: The last Saturday of every month in the Station Hotel, Shotts.

WILLIAM FRANCIS,
Secretary.

811: LOGANGATE BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On the 26th January, 1962, Mr. Alex. Rowan, M.A., Schoolmaster of Lugar, proposed the toast to the "Immortal Memory."
Other events: Various functions.
Outing to Loch Eck then via Dunoon, by ferry to Gourock and Dalry, Ayrshire.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: The Club meetings are usually held on the first Monday or alternate Fridays of the month.

WALTER HALL, Sen.,
Secretary.

813: TRANENT "25" BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. A. Aitken, M.A., History Master at Leith Academy.
Other events: The fourth song and verse-speaking competition for children was held in the Ross High School on 7th February, 1962. Books were presented to first and second in each class and certificates awarded to the third in each class. A total of 14 books and 6 certificates being awarded.
A joint outing with the Airts and the Thorntree Mystic Burns Clubs, was held on 2nd June, 1962, to places connected with Burns in East Lothian.
Together with the Airts Club and the Thorntree Club, new walls have been built at the well at Grant's Braes to retain the banks. We also propose to lay a path and erect a signboard in accordance with a development plan drawn up by the County Planning Consultant. At our request the County Council have agreed to provide a lay-by for cars.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: In the Tranent Arms. Monthly.

GEORGE MURDOCH,
Secretary.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

819: CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF NORTH DEVON
Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. McMeeking of Swindon.
Other events: St. Andrew's Night Dinner and Dance.

Dr. Russell Vernon,
Secretary.

821: AYR MASONIC BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 19th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by brother Wm. Scott, a Past-President of the Club.
Other events: Outing to the Pavilion Theatre, Glasgow, on 19th January, 1962.
Annual outing to Drumore, proceeding by way of Girvan and Portpatrick, returning via Newton Stewart, New Galloway, Carsphairn and Dalmellington.
On 21st July, 1962, brother J. Gilmour, Vice-President, placed a wreath on the statue. Thereafter we proceeded to Leglen Wood where a service was presided over by Rev. J. Lyle Wilson of St. Quivox Parish Church, and the address was given by Major John Weir, M.A., D.S.O., Headmaster of Glassnock School, Cumnock.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Third Thursday each month from October to April.

Chas. P. Stroyan,
Secretary.

822: MANSFIELD DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the toast to the "Immortal Memory" was given by J. N. Carruthers, Esq., D.Sc., F.Inst.P.
Other events: Usual functions and activities.
Dates and place of Club Meetings: Second Wednesday each month, 7.30 p.m. Conservative Room, Midworth Street, Mansfield.

Jas. R. Horn,
Secretary.
826: ROBERT BURNS SOCIETY OF CHARLOTTE

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, Dr. John McSween, D.D., gave the address on Burns. (He was born in Scotland but has lived in America many years.)

Other events: The Robert Burns Society of Charlotte presented a cup to the best out of State Highland dancer at the “Grandfather Mountain Games” held in Linuille, N.C.

Winner—Judy McAlister, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Mrs. Lee Staefell was winner of the Poetry Contest sponsored by the Society.


EVELYN E. SEABORN,
Secretary.

828: “A THE AIRTS” BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 19th January, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. A. Jackson.

Other events: Various social evenings, also a bus outing to Ayr and Mauchline Kirkyard.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Third Friday, monthly. The Black Bull Hotel, Stonehouse.

WILLIAM McINTOSH,
Secretary.

839: COLDSTREAM BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, Mr. Nigel Tranter proposed the “Immortal Memory.”

Other events: On the night of the banquet our Club was presented with a beautiful leather-bound Club Record Book by the Secretary, Mr. Wm. Jackson, to mark the Bi-Centenary Year, 25th January, 1959. Records to commence from that date.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Club meetings were held in Newcastle Arms Hotel on 4th December, 1961; 8th January, 1962 and 22nd January, 1962.

WM. JACKSON,
Secretary.
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1962, the toast to the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Maurice Lindsay, Esq., Programme Controller of Border Television.

Other events: Social evenings, etc.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: As required; in the Clubrooms of the Chapelcross Sports and Social Club.

SHEILA J. McCRAE,
Secretary.

842: “YE BONNIE DOON” BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 20th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. W. Hardie.

Other events: On 28th April, 1962, we entertained inmates of the Old People’s Home, Macassa Lodge.


(Mrs.) J. CASSIDY,
Secretary.

845: “TAM O’ SHANTER” BURNS CLUB, COVENTRY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. R. Neil of Rugby.

Other events: Various functions.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Meetings held in “The Winnall,” Coventry. Committee meetings, first Sunday every month. General meetings every three months.

JAMES McCAW,
Secretary.

848: STAR BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 2nd February, 1962, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. James Burnside, J.P., Glespin.

The sum of £13 14s. was collected for the Wm. Black Memorial Fund.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: No regular dates. Lintfieldbank Hall.

JAMES PRENTICE,
Secretary.
851: AUCKLAND BURNS ASSOCIATION

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1962, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Sir Douglas Robb, the eminent surgeon. The toast to "Our Native Land" was proposed by Mr. Tom Crawford, lecturer in English at Auckland University, a Burns scholar and author of *Poems and Songs of Burns*, published in 1960 by Oliver & Boyd.

Other events: A one-act play, based on an episode in the life of our National Bard, namely his composing of "Tam o' Shanter," written, produced and acted by our members.

I, as author and producer, was interviewed by the compere of the Scottish Session on the Radio as were two of the players. This, needless to say, gave our Club some very good publicity and, better still, helped to renew interest in Burns.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Last Wednesday of every second month commencing March. Red Cross Rooms, Symonds Street, Auckland, C.I., N.Z.

Kate Weir, Secretary.

853: ROYAL OAK BURNS CLUB

Events: A singing competition was held on June among the children of Royal Oak Social Club for the best Burns's song. Two Burns's books were presented by the President, Wm. McLaughlin.

A social evening was held in October, 1962.

Dates and place of Club Meetings: Royal Oak Social Club, Main Street, Lochgelly. Meetings held on the last Sunday of each month.

A. Juner, Secretary.
# List of the 358 Burns Clubs and Scottish Societies on the Roll of the Burns Federation, 1962.

*Corrected to 31st October, 1962*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Inst.</th>
<th>Fed.</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
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<td>0</td>
<td>Kilmarnock Burns Club</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>The Burns Club of London</td>
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<td>Robert Armstrong</td>
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<td>Belfast Burns Association</td>
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<td>1886</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>Dr. A. T. Elder</td>
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<td>Nottingham Scottish Assoc.</td>
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<td>1871</td>
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<td>Airdrie Burns Club -</td>
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<td>1885</td>
<td>1886</td>
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<td>And. H. S. Marshall, J.P.</td>
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<td>Greenock Burns Club</td>
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<td>1801</td>
<td>1886</td>
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<td>Edinburgh Burns Club</td>
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<td>Rosebery Burns Club</td>
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<td>1887</td>
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<td>82</td>
<td>Pat Paterson</td>
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<td>Strathearn Burns Club</td>
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<td>Cumnock Burns Club</td>
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<td>1887</td>
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<td>Keir H. McCall</td>
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<td>Paisley Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>John P. Morrison</td>
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<td>Bridgeton Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>Andrew Hunter</td>
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<td>President</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>Stirling Burns Club</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Provost W. McFarlane-Gray</td>
<td>A. W. Aitken, Commercial Bank Office, 79 Murray Place, Stirling</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>Govan Fairfield Burns Club</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>William Lochans</td>
<td>W. Hunter, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Linden, Potter Street, Spondon, Derby</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>Derby Scottish Association and Burns Club</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>A. N. Buchan</td>
<td>W. Hunter, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., Linden, Potter Street, Spondon, Derby</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>Gourock Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>John Shedden</td>
<td>Robert Smith, 105 Kirn Drive, Gourock.</td>
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<td>Sandyford (Glasgow) Burns Club</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>R. Dickson Johnston</td>
<td>W. J. W. Graham, Provincial Building Society, 85 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2</td>
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<td>Dunedin Burns Club, inc.</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>William Brown</td>
<td>J. D. McDonald, 8 McGeorge Avenue, Dunedin, New Zealand</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td>Carlisle Burns Club</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Dr. R. M. Yule</td>
<td>J. Jordan, 28 Dene Cres., Stanwix, Carlisle</td>
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<td>74</td>
<td>National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes, Mauchline</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Sir Claud Hagart Alexander of Ballochmyle, Bart.</td>
<td>David J. S. Harvey, B.L., 65 Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.2</td>
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<td>76</td>
<td>Brechin Burns Club</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Alex. L. Eggo</td>
<td>David Young, 19 Eastbank, Brechin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
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<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
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<td>Arbroath Burns Club</td>
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<td>1888</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Thomas H. Mann</td>
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<td>Winsome Willie Burns Club</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>F. Nicol</td>
<td>James Gilmour, 54 Glen Avenue, Logan Toll, Cumnock</td>
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<td>Sunderland Burns Club</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>John G. Meikle</td>
<td>John D. McBain, 33 Humbledon Park, Sunderland</td>
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<td>91</td>
<td>Shetland Burns Club</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>John B. Deans</td>
<td>R. Wright, 391 Amulree Street, Glasgow, E.2</td>
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<td>Bolton Burns Club</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>G. McKay</td>
<td>William McCoy, 147 Long Lane Avenue, Breightmet, Bolton, Lancs.</td>
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<td>1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
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<td>Rev. G. W. K. Macpherson</td>
<td>J. R. B. Hume, 20 Queen's Street, Jedburgh</td>
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<td>112</td>
<td>Dumfries Burns Howff Club</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1899</td>
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<td>Dr. G. S. Stirling</td>
<td>David Miller, 64 Rosefield Road, Dumfries</td>
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<td>116</td>
<td>Greenloaning Burns Club</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Daniel J. McIldowie</td>
<td>Alistair C. Brown, B.Sc., 28 Pinewood Close, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>Bristol Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>J. F. Harper</td>
<td>G. Paterson, 47 Fleming way, Hamilton</td>
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<td>121</td>
<td>Hamilton Junior Burns Club</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Wm. Bowes</td>
<td>J. C. McVittie, W.S., 14 Alva Street, Edinburgh, 2</td>
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<td>124</td>
<td>The Ninety Burns Club</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A. D. M. Findlay</td>
<td>David F. Moffat, C.A., 138 High Street, Falkirk</td>
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<td>Falkirk Burns Club</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Festus Moffat, O.B.E., J.P., C.A.</td>
<td>Thomas Boslem, 11 Hillside Place, Newarthill, Motherwell</td>
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<td>Newarthill Burns Club</td>
<td>1903</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Alexander Maxwell</td>
<td>Thomaas Boslem, 11 Hillside Place, Newarthill, Motherwell</td>
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<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>Elgin Burns Club</td>
<td>1905</td>
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<td>Robert McGill, J.P.</td>
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<td>The Hamilton Burns Club</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>William Taylor, T.D.</td>
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<td>Scottish Burns Club</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>360</td>
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<td>167</td>
<td>Birmingham and Midland Scottish Society</td>
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<td>1908</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>R. G. Robertson</td>
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<td>Glasgow and District Burns Association</td>
<td>1907</td>
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<td>Irvine Burns Club</td>
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<td>1908</td>
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<td>Dr. R. McInroy</td>
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<td>Londonderry Burns Club and Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Rev. N. F. Orr, B.A., B.D.</td>
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<td>184</td>
<td>Blairadam Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td>1907</td>
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<td>Robert M. Cook</td>
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<td>Galashiels Burns Club</td>
<td>1908</td>
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<td>Dean of Guild</td>
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<td>190</td>
<td>Port Glasgow Burns Club</td>
<td>1910</td>
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<td>D. McInnes</td>
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<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>192</td>
<td>Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>John Gray</td>
<td>T. Anderson, 21 Cuthbert Place, Kilmarnock</td>
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<td>197</td>
<td>Winnipeg Burns Club</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>J. B. Graham</td>
<td>J. W. Rodger, 633 Greenwood Place, Winnipeg, 10, Manitoba</td>
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<td>198</td>
<td>Gorebridge Burns Club</td>
<td>1906</td>
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<td>Bruce McGuff</td>
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<td>Newbattle and District Burns Club</td>
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<td>A. Wilson, 103 Sixth Street, Newtongrange</td>
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<td>Adam Humphries</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Clark, 36 Burn Terrace, Eastfield, Cambuslang</td>
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<td>Greenock St. John's Burns Club</td>
<td>1909</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>Robert Miller</td>
<td>Edward Thomson, 182 Inverkip Road, Greenock</td>
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<td>Portobello Burns Club</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Hugh C. Brown</td>
<td>William S. Hare, M.B.E., 18 Joppa Terrace, Edinburgh, 15.</td>
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<td>Eskdale Burns Club</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Mrs. J. S. Pool</td>
<td>Robert N. Black, 18 Waverley Rd., Langholm</td>
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<td>Burns Club of St. Louis</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>William Charles</td>
<td>Irvin, Mattick, 3632 Hartford Street, St. Louis 16, Missouri, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>Dumfries Burns Club</td>
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<td>1913</td>
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<td>James Stewart</td>
<td>David C. Kellar, 135 Irish Street, Dumfries</td>
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<td>236</td>
<td>Whitehaven Burns Club</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Peter D. Turner</td>
<td>J. U. McDonald, 2 Hamilton Terrace, Whitehaven, Cumberland</td>
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<td>237</td>
<td>Uddingston Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>1914</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Joseph Polson</td>
<td>Arthur Downie, 89 Woodlands Crescent, Bothwell</td>
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<td>238</td>
<td>Burns Club of Atlanta</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>James G. Ness</td>
<td>W. Richard Metcalfe, 112 Church Street, Decatur, Georgia, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>239</td>
<td>Hawick Burns Club</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>Alex. Aitken</td>
<td>Thomas Hunter, Albert Bridge, Hawick</td>
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<td>242</td>
<td>Montrose Burns Club</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Rev. D. M. Gordon</td>
<td>R. M. Livingston, 58 High Street, Montrose</td>
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<td>244</td>
<td>Dalmuir and Clydebank Burns Club</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>John Bryce</td>
<td>James Johnstone, 399 Kilbowie Road, Clydebank</td>
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<td>252</td>
<td>Alloway Burns Club</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>D. C. Richmond</td>
<td>William Hepburn, 37 Hayhill, Craigie, Ayr</td>
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<td>263</td>
<td>Glasgow Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Alfred Murie</td>
<td>Andrew T. Gordon, 20 Melrose Avenue, Rutherglen</td>
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<td>Trenton Burns Club</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>William Gebbie</td>
<td>Neil A. Waugh, 21 Island Road, Levittown, Penna., U.S.A.</td>
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<td>274</td>
<td>Troon Burns Club</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<td>140</td>
<td>Burton P. Rose</td>
<td>T. Montgomery Brown, 58 South Beach, Troon</td>
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<td>Ayr Burns Club</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1920</td>
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<td>N. McKinnon, C.A.</td>
<td>James Glass, M.A., 1 Doonholm Road, Alloway, Ayr</td>
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<td>282</td>
<td>The Burns Bowling Association</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>29 Clubs</td>
<td>Alexander George</td>
<td>Hugh J. Watson, 287 Wallace St., Glasgow, C.5</td>
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<td>283</td>
<td>Sinclairstown Burns Club</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>John Mackie</td>
<td>E. W. Thomson, 218 St. Clair Street, Kirkcaldy, Fife</td>
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<td>284</td>
<td>Philadelphia North-Eastern Burns Club</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>James M. Lindsay</td>
<td>Alex. Macdonald, 4203 E. Barnett Street, Philadelphia, 35, Pa., U.S.A.</td>
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<td>288</td>
<td>Beith Caledonia Burns Club</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Thomas McIntyre</td>
<td>John Ramsay, 33 Longbar Avenue, Glen-garnock, Ayrshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>293</td>
<td>Newcraighall District Poosie Nansie Burns Club</td>
<td>1921</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>John Mallinson</td>
<td>David Gilroy, 56 Main Avenue, Newcraighall, Musselburgh, Midlothian</td>
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<td>295</td>
<td>The Burns House Club Limited</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>George C. Lawson</td>
<td>John Grant, C.A., 65 Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.2</td>
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<td>296</td>
<td>Walsall Burns Club</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>R. J. Laing</td>
<td>Joint Secretaries: Dr. D. M. Macmillan, 5 Queen's Road, Walsall; W. F. McKie, 21 Belvidere Road, Walsall</td>
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<td>303</td>
<td>Victoria St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>Charlie Cameron</td>
<td>Mrs. George Sinclair, 1694 North Dairy Road, Victoria, B.C., Canada</td>
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<td>307</td>
<td>Edinburgh Ayrshire Association</td>
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<td>230</td>
<td>David W. Park</td>
<td>Mrs. J. B. McArthur, 39 Bingham Terrace, Edinburgh, 15</td>
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<td>Annan Burns Club</td>
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<td>Andrew Duncanson</td>
<td>K. G. Sutherland, Solicitor, Royal Bank Buildings, Annan</td>
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<td>Mauchline Burns Club</td>
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<td>125</td>
<td>George Bryan</td>
<td>William Bee, M.P.S., 5 Loudoun Street, Mauchline</td>
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<td>Scottish Burns Club, Edinburgh</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>W. H. Johnston</td>
<td>Mrs. J. A. Bruce, 9 Victor Park Terrace, Edinburgh, 12</td>
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<td>Troy Burns Club</td>
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<td>87</td>
<td>Robert A. Barron</td>
<td>Howard D. Whinnery, 560 Fourth Avenue, North, Troy, New York, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>323</td>
<td>Kirkcudbright Burns Club</td>
<td>1918</td>
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<td>William Climie</td>
<td>John Graham, Fernlea, Kirkcudbright</td>
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<td>326</td>
<td>Bingry Jolly Beggars Ladies Burns Club</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Mrs. W. Letham</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry Davidson, 10 Kirkland Park, Ballingry, Lochore, Fife</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>Newark and District Caledonian Society</td>
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<td>Mrs. M. Tytler</td>
<td>N. McLean, Station House, Northgate, Newark, Notts.</td>
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<td>Peterhead Burns Club</td>
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<td>Mr. Young</td>
<td>James J. Grindlay, 54 Broad St., Peterhead</td>
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<td>Leith Burns Club</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>William Rattery</td>
<td>Charles A. Cruickshank, c/o Leith Burns Club, 6 Hope Street, Edinburgh, 6</td>
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<td>Ladysmith (B.C.) Burns Club</td>
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<td>W. M. Hallinan</td>
<td>David D. Morrison, 305 White Street, Ladysmith, British Columbia, Canada</td>
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<td>Mrs. K. Watson</td>
<td>T. Ballatyne, 7 Donaldson Road, Methilhill, Leven</td>
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<td>Oakbank Mossgiel Burns Club</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>Mrs. Edith McManus</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Walker, 33 Calderhall Avenue, East Calder, Midlothian</td>
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<td>Newton Jean Armour Burns Club</td>
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<td>Mrs. Mary Inglis</td>
<td>Mrs. Helen Kean, 98 Woodland Crescent, Cambuslang</td>
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<td>The Howff Burns Club</td>
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<td>James W. Rae</td>
<td>David B. Wilson, 6 Wards Place, Kilmarnock</td>
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<td>353</td>
<td>St. Catherine's Burns Club, Ontario, Canada</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>M. Craig</td>
<td>Miss Betty Leslie, 34 Ormond Street, South, Thorold, Ontario, Canada</td>
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<td>354</td>
<td>Royal Clan, Order of Scottish Clans</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>15,767</td>
<td>Robert Lochhead</td>
<td>William Slater, 38 Chauncy Street, Boston, 11, Massachusetts, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>Burnbank and District Masonic Burns Club</td>
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<td>Barrow St. Andrew's Society</td>
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<td>Dr. W. J. Liddle, M.B., F.R.C.S.</td>
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<td>John Wilson</td>
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<td>Baillieston Jean Armour Burns Club</td>
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<td>Mrs. P. Bell</td>
<td>Mrs. G. James, 15 Moat Road, Annan</td>
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<td>Colinton Burns Club</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>David Waddell</td>
<td>K. R. Munro, The Hollies, Woodhall Road, Colinton, Edinburgh, 13</td>
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<td>Brig-en' (Waverley) Burns Club,</td>
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<td>Dumfries</td>
<td>1876</td>
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<td>James Rogerson</td>
<td>David P. Solley, Jun., Waverley Hotel, Dumfries</td>
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<td>Caledonian Society of Sheffield</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>W. E. Bardgett</td>
<td>William A. Allan, 26 Greystones Avenue, Sheffield, 11</td>
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<td>409</td>
<td>Stenhousemuir and District Plough Burns Club</td>
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<td>Roland H. Reid</td>
<td>John McMahon, 18 Sutton Park Crescent, Stenhousemuir, Stirlingshire</td>
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<td>413</td>
<td>St. Andrew Society of San Francisco</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>1929</td>
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<td>Meader Fletcher</td>
<td>Amos W. Wright, Room 210, 333 Kearny Street, San Francisco, 8, California, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>Burnley and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1924</td>
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<td>158</td>
<td>Dr. George Gemmil</td>
<td>Mrs. Margaret S. Greig, “Cruachan,” Brunshaw Road, Burnley, Lancs.</td>
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<td>Arrochar and Tarbet Burns Club</td>
<td>1929</td>
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<td>J. Ross</td>
<td>Alex. Small, M.A., Schoolhouse, Arrochar</td>
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<td>Sauchie Burns Club</td>
<td>1929</td>
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<td>David Gow</td>
<td>William Thomson, 30 Mansfield Avenue, Sauchie, Alloa</td>
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<td>Gourock Burns Club</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>T. S. Murray, C.A.</td>
<td>D. Ferguson, M.A., 1 Ashburn Gate, Gourock</td>
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<td>432</td>
<td>Winchburgh Lea Rig Burns Club</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>William Taggart</td>
<td>William N. Meikle, 4 Dunn Place, Winchburgh, West Lothian</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>436</td>
<td>Walney Jolly Beggars Ladies' Club</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Doyle</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Lowrie, 46 Bristol Street, Walney, Barrow-in-Furness</td>
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<td>437</td>
<td>Dumfries Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Mrs. Duke</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Shearer, 211 Lochside Road, Lochside, Dumfries</td>
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<td>439</td>
<td>Baronsley and District Scottish Society</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Robert Stewart</td>
<td>C. L. Sutherland, Woodleigh, Alverthorpe, Wakefield</td>
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<td>443</td>
<td>Victoria (B.C.) Burns Club</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>B. W. Dysart</td>
<td>John Low, 950 Falkland Road, Victoria, B.C., Canada</td>
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<td>444</td>
<td>Swansea and West Wales Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>C. J. Henry</td>
<td>Robert Gibb, Druslyn House, Delabeche Road, Swansea, Glam.</td>
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<td>446</td>
<td>Herefordshire Burns Club</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Dr. W. Moir Brown</td>
<td>George Laing, 104 Three Elms Road, Hereford</td>
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<td>452</td>
<td>Auchterderran Bonnie Jean Burns Club</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mrs. James Herd</td>
<td>Mrs. John Herd, 278 Carden Castle Park, Cardenden, Fife</td>
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<td>454</td>
<td>Rotherham and District Scottish Association</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>John R. A. Dunn</td>
<td>Wm. McCormick Hamilton, 37 Beechwood Road, Rotherham</td>
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<td>458</td>
<td>Stonehaven (Fatherland) Burns Club</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>A. J. Scrimgeour</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Edmonston, 25 High Street, Stonehaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>461</td>
<td>Leicester Caledonian Society</td>
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<td>387</td>
<td>John B. Clow</td>
<td>Douglas S. Ralston, 31 Asquith Boulevard, Leicester</td>
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<td>Cheltenham Scottish Society</td>
<td>1930</td>
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<td>220</td>
<td>Edgar F. Young</td>
<td>Mrs. L. B. Weaver, 28 St. Stephen’s Road, Cheltenham</td>
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<td>469</td>
<td>Denny Cross Burns Club</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Thomas Bryson</td>
<td>Alexander Henderson, 3 Bridge Crescent, Denny Stirlingshire</td>
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<td>470</td>
<td>St. Giles’ Burns Club</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>John Anderson</td>
<td>G. E. Wallace, Dunord, Grant Street, Elgin</td>
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<td>472</td>
<td>Renfrewshire Association of Burns Clubs</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>9 Clubs</td>
<td>Edward Hunter</td>
<td>Robert Miller, 11a South Street, Greenock</td>
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<td>476</td>
<td>Border Cities Burns Club</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>John Warren</td>
<td>John G. Saunders, 796 Monmouth Road, Windsor, Ontario, Canada</td>
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<td>479</td>
<td>Queen of the South Ladies’ Burns Club</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Mrs. D. Biggar</td>
<td>Mrs. D. M. Biggar, 18 Brooke Street, Dumfries</td>
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<td>492</td>
<td>Harrow and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>Graham McLean</td>
<td>James Moxon, Ballantrae, 16 Moss Close, Pinner, Middlesex</td>
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<td>493</td>
<td>Akron Burns Cronies</td>
<td>1934</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Mrs. John Dewar</td>
<td>Mrs. Alexander More, 2305-20th Street, S.W., Akron 14, Ohio, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>494</td>
<td>Motherwell United Services Burns Club</td>
<td>1934</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>John Currie</td>
<td>John Malcolm, 68 Clapperhow Road, Motherwell</td>
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<td>497</td>
<td>St. Andrew Burns Club (Wellington, N.Z.)</td>
<td>1934</td>
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<td>130</td>
<td>A. E. Milne</td>
<td>The Secretary, P.O. Box 1049, Wellington, New Zealand</td>
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<td>498</td>
<td>Flint Burns Club</td>
<td>1934</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>William Wilson</td>
<td>David H. Macdonald, 862 Crawford Street, Flint 7, Michigan, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>Secretary</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Allan Davidson, B.Sc., 51 Glenafton Drive,</td>
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<td>T. Gray, 24 Cedar Street, Galt, Ontario,</td>
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<td>D. J. McLldowie, J.P.</td>
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<td>511</td>
<td>Perth (West Australia) Burns Club</td>
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<td>Mrs. R. Paton</td>
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<td>Mrs. A. MacRae, 30 Collins Street, Yokine,</td>
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<td>516</td>
<td>Airts Burns Club, Prestonpans</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>William Currie</td>
<td>Walter M. Muir, 89 Gardiner Road, Prestonpans,</td>
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<td>518</td>
<td>Ye Auld Cronies Masonic Burns Club</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>M. Bryson</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Cleveland, Ohio)</td>
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<td>W. G. McColl, 3800 Woodridge Road, Cleveland</td>
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<td>520</td>
<td>Uddingston Lochlie Ladies' Burns Club</td>
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<td>1935</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Mrs. C. D. MacIntosh</td>
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<td>Mrs. M. McKellar, 50 Douglas Street, Viewpark,</td>
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<td>C. R. McNiven</td>
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<td>W. Long, 145A George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.,</td>
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<td>Dykehead Tam o’ Shanter Burns Club</td>
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<td>Duncan Smith</td>
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<td>John C. Weir, 75 Wilson Road, Allanton,</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>Southern Scottish Counties Burns Association</td>
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<td>E. Robertson</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Coulson, 10 Queensberry Court, Dumfries</td>
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<td>534</td>
<td>Bedlington and District Burns Club</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>Dr. John Brown</td>
<td>William Thompson, 8 Hartford Road, Bedlington, Northumberland</td>
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<td>536</td>
<td>Whithorn and District Burns Club</td>
<td>1937</td>
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<td>Provost John L. B. Arnott</td>
<td>R. G. S. Alexander, W.S., 58 George Street, Whithorn</td>
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<td>543</td>
<td>Abbey Craig Burns Club</td>
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<td>A. J. Gourlay</td>
<td>A. J. Gourlay, &quot;Fedra,&quot; Kier St., Bridge of Allan</td>
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<td>548</td>
<td>Leeds Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1894</td>
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<td>Emeritus Professor</td>
<td>Dr. McGregor, Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds, l</td>
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<td>549</td>
<td>Bothwell Bonnie Lesley Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Cain</td>
<td>Mrs. Janet Fleming, St. Bride's Way, Woodlands, Bothwell, Lanarkshire</td>
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<td>Scarborough Caledonian Socy.</td>
<td>1934</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>James MacFarlane</td>
<td>Stanley McIntosh, Moy House, 79 Cross Lane, Scarborough, Yorkshire</td>
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<td>Wolverhampton and District Caledonian Society</td>
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<td>A. S. Bell</td>
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<td>Harrogate St. Andrew's Society</td>
<td>1921</td>
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<td>238</td>
<td>W. Westwood Ballardie, M.D.</td>
<td>Ernest MacKay, &quot;Grae-Mor-Agh,&quot; 36 St. Hilda's Road, Harrogate</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
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<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>Caledonian Soc. of Doncaster</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Bishop</td>
<td>R. G. McAllen, 64 Florence Avenue, Balby, Doncaster</td>
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<td>557</td>
<td>Ladies' Burns Club of Atlanta, Georgia</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Miss Anna Kothe</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Z. Hopkins, 409 Blackland Road, N.W. Atlanta, 5, Geo., U.S.A.</td>
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<td>Coventry and Dist. Caledonian Society</td>
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<td>Mrs. J. Mitchell</td>
<td>Miss M. Sutherland, 12 Hearsall Court, Broad Lane, Coventry</td>
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<td>562</td>
<td>Castle Douglas Burns Club</td>
<td>1930</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>Harry A. P. Waugh</td>
<td>John C. Stoddart, 1 Ernespie Road, Castle Douglas</td>
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<td>Norfolk Caledonian Society</td>
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<td>365</td>
<td>J. Henderson</td>
<td>I. Brown, 31 St. Andrew's Avenue, Norwich, Nor. 51T.</td>
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<td>Winsome Willie Burns Club</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>John Reid, M.A.</td>
<td>John G. Hendry, 49 Broom Cres., Ochiltree, Ayrshire</td>
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<td>Scottish Society and Burns Club of Australia</td>
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<td>Alex. Johnstone</td>
<td>Miss K. Don, Flat 3, 15 David Street, Marrickville, N.S.W., Australia</td>
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<td>Darvel Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>J. Gilliland</td>
<td>William H. Irvine, 5 Paterson Terrace, Darvel, Ayrshire</td>
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<td>570</td>
<td>The Scottish Clans Association of London, Ltd.</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>1898</td>
<td>1939 750</td>
<td>W. John Brown, 168 Junction Road, London, N.19</td>
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<td>571</td>
<td>Edmonton Burns Club</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Hamish H. Gillespie</td>
<td>(Correspondence returned)</td>
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<td>572</td>
<td>Chester Caledonian Association</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>Dr. D. B. Faulds</td>
<td>C. N. Ribbeck, B.Sc., 10 Dee Hills Park, Chester</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>Members</td>
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<td>575</td>
<td>Windsor (Ontario) Jean Armour Burns Club</td>
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<td>Mrs. Janet Grant</td>
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<td>Fort Matilda Burns Club</td>
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<td>Leslie Bacon</td>
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<td>577</td>
<td>Dalserf and Clydesdale Burns Club</td>
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<td>William Tannahill</td>
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<td>Lanarkshire Assoc. of Burns Clubs</td>
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<td>1924 1942</td>
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<td>580</td>
<td>Cumbrae Burns Club</td>
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<td>John M. McNicol, M.A.</td>
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<td>Cumbernauld and Dist. Burns Club</td>
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<td>Daniel Miller</td>
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<td>Higginsneuk Burns Club</td>
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<td>Henry Laing</td>
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<td>585</td>
<td>Queen's Park Bowling Club Clarinda Burns Circle</td>
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<td>Stanley Jackson</td>
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<td>Benwhat Burns Club</td>
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<td>James Hill</td>
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<td>The Burns Club of Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, Ohio</td>
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<td>1934 1944</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Robert McClurge</td>
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<td>Wm. T. Montgomery, J.P.</td>
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<td>616</td>
<td>Kirkconnel and Sanquhar Burns Club</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>William Black</td>
<td>William McClanachan, 3 Glenaylmer Road, Kelloholm, Kirkconnel</td>
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<td>618</td>
<td>Altrincham and Sale Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>J. K. Glass</td>
<td>Mrs. M. T. Marriott-Moore, 8 Fownhope Avenue, Sale, Cheshire</td>
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<td>620</td>
<td>The Muirhead Burns Club</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Alexander Thomson</td>
<td>John H. Jarvie, 1 South Marshall Street, Grangemouth</td>
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<td>622</td>
<td>Coylton Burns Club</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>D. G. Smith, M.A.</td>
<td>Wm. Paterson, 77 Gallowhill Quad., Joppa, Coylton, Ayr</td>
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<td>626</td>
<td>Moffat and District Burns Club</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Ex-Provost W. P. Duncan</td>
<td>Mrs. M. G. H. Campbell, “St. Nicolas,” Ballplay Road, Moffat</td>
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<td>627</td>
<td>Kinross Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Rev. Thomas H. Burns Begg</td>
<td>J. D. Milloy, Esq., Mansefield, 17 Bowton Road, Kinross</td>
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<td>629</td>
<td>Sanquhar Burns Club</td>
<td>1945</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>D. T. Stewart</td>
<td>A. B. Peden, 24 Glendyne Place, Sanquhar</td>
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<td>630</td>
<td>Coalsnaughton Burns Club</td>
<td>1945</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>Alex. C. Cook</td>
<td>William S. Barker, 7 Easterton, Tillicoultry</td>
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<td>631</td>
<td>Pencaitland and Ormiston Burns Club</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1945</td>
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<td>Henry Voy, 6 Park View, Pencaitland, East Lothian</td>
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<td>Symington Burns Club</td>
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<td>156</td>
<td>Thomas Anderson</td>
<td>Mrs. Jean Anderson, 21 Cuthbert Place, Kilmarnock</td>
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<td>627</td>
<td>Larkhall Applebank Burns Club</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Hugh Inglis</td>
<td>J. McConnell, 62 Kenshaw Avenue, Larkhall, Lanarkshire</td>
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<td>Rutherglen Burns Club</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>George McNaught</td>
<td>R. S. McMillan, M.S.M., 153 Hamilton Road, Rutherglen</td>
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<td>646</td>
<td>The Clear Winding Devon Alva Burns Club</td>
<td>1946</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>James K. Fox</td>
<td>Mrs. G. S. Wilson, 23 Braehead, Alva</td>
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<td>Carron Bridge Cronies Burns Club, Kilsyth</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>John Whyte, 33 Baicastle Gardens, Kilsyth</td>
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<td>653</td>
<td>Glasgow Ex-Service Teachers' Burns Club</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Alastair M. Nicolson, M.A.</td>
<td>A. S. Wood, 76 Gordon Drive, Glasgow, S.4</td>
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<td>659</td>
<td>Dundee Burns Society</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>Douglas Small</td>
<td>Mrs. L. M. Small, 4 Church Street, Broughty Ferry, Dundee</td>
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<td>660</td>
<td>Langholm Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>Mrs. T. M. S. Clark</td>
<td>Mrs. R. W. Irving, Warbla Cottage, Waughope Street, Langholm</td>
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<td>Leamington and Warwick Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td></td>
<td>John K. Henderson</td>
<td>Miss D. Burns, 2 Church Walk, Leamington Spa</td>
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<td>1947</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>D. Mackay Bain, M.I.Mar.E.</td>
<td>F. Malcolm McMurray, Flat 4, 2 Beaufort Road, West Southbourne, Bournemouth</td>
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<td>665</td>
<td>Gartmorn Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Drummond</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Wilson, 24 Rosebank, Sauchie, by Alloa</td>
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<td>Valley of Doon Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<td>Mrs. A. Young, Bellbank, 3 Dalcairney Road, Dalmellington, Ayrshire</td>
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<td>667</td>
<td>Thornton and District Tam o' Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<td>Dr. P. S. MacGibbon</td>
<td>J. W. Brodie, 32 Gleneagles Gardens, Dunikier Park, Kirkcaldy, Fife</td>
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<td>670</td>
<td>Strath, Isle of Skye Burns Club, Skye</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>Miss A. Nicholson, c/o Sutherland's Garage, Broadford, Isle of Skye</td>
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<td>671</td>
<td>St. Andrew's Cronies Burns Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>William Millar</td>
<td>James Muir, 71 Fleming Crescent, Irvine</td>
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<td>673</td>
<td>Auchterderran Highland Mary Burns Club</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mrs. Magt, Mathieson</td>
<td>Mrs. Jane Paterson, 43 Whitehall Avenue, Cardenden, Fife</td>
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<td>674</td>
<td>Manchester and Salford Caledonian Association</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>J. A. Johnston</td>
<td>Mrs. F. S. Wenborn, 8 Firs Avenue, Firswood, Manchester, 16</td>
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<td>679</td>
<td>Tullibody and Cambus Burns Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>John O. Stewart</td>
<td>Mrs. W. G. Stewart, 17 Park Terrace, Tullibody, Clackmannanshire</td>
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<td>The Cronies Burns Club, Kilmarnock</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>A. Bell</td>
<td>James McCubbin, 19 Stirling Avenue, Kilmarnock</td>
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<td>686</td>
<td>Banchory Burns and Social Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>Alexander Anderson</td>
<td>Alexander Anderson, 74 High St., Banchory</td>
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<td>688</td>
<td>Kirkcaldy Poosie Nansie Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<td>Thos. Wardrope</td>
<td>Miss F. Walker, 3 Tirrel Place, Kirkcaldy</td>
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<td>689</td>
<td>Prince Rupert Burns Club</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>John McClumpha</td>
<td>John Davidson, 94 Randolph Crescent, Bannockburn</td>
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<td>Pirnhall Burns Club</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<td>Mrs. A. G. Pollitt, Woodbourne, 18 Glenurquhart Road, Inverness</td>
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<td>691</td>
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<td>1949</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>Alan B. Lawson, M.A.</td>
<td>W. J. Ferguson, Park House Cottage, Kirkcudbright</td>
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<td>Kilmaronock Burns Club (Dunbartonshire)</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>Hugh Robb</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Applebey, 8 Delaval Rd., Whitley Bay</td>
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<td>696</td>
<td>Whitley Bay and Dist. Society of St. Andrew</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Hugh Burnett</td>
<td>Frank D. Park, Woodhead of Laithers, Turriff</td>
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<td>Turriff Burns Club</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Colvin S. Philip</td>
<td>Wm. Hay, 14 Middle Row, Barrington, Bedlington Station, Northumberland</td>
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<td>699</td>
<td>Choppington Burns Club</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<td>Thomas Scott</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>701</td>
<td>The Detroit Burns Club</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Thomas Hogg</td>
<td>Sam R. Dickey, 4700 Curtis Ave., Dearborn, Michigan, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>702</td>
<td>Greenock Foundry Masonic Association</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>John Hendry</td>
<td>Duncan C. Gallacher, 15 Bruce St., Greenock</td>
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<td>706</td>
<td>North Lindsey Scots Society</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>D. S. Ferguson</td>
<td>R. Scott, 7 Clarendon Road, Scunthorpe, Lincs.</td>
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<td>710</td>
<td>Burns Literary Soc. of Toronto</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1950</td>
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<td>J. Morgan</td>
<td>Duncan McCowan, 33 Hartley Avenue, Toronto, 10, Canada</td>
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<td>711</td>
<td>The Victorian Scottish Union</td>
<td>1905</td>
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<td>A. J. Erskine</td>
<td>F. R. Stewart, 46 Donald Street, Footscray, Victoria, Australia</td>
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<td>712</td>
<td>North and West Melbourne Scottish Society</td>
<td>1950</td>
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<td>K. Kluckhen</td>
<td>W. Schrank, 23 Centennial Avenue, West Brunswick, Victoria, Australia</td>
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<td>716</td>
<td>Royal Caledonian Society of Melbourne</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>1950</td>
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<td>E. McPhee</td>
<td>H. R. McKenzie, 14 Queen’s Road, Melbourne, Australia</td>
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<td>718</td>
<td>The St. Andrew Society of York</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>G. Fleming L.D.S., R.F.P.S.(Glas.)</td>
<td>R. R. Ferguson, 34 Ashley Park Road, Stockton Lane, York</td>
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<td>719</td>
<td>Chelmsford and Dist. Scottish Society</td>
<td>1934</td>
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<td>180</td>
<td>Alexander J. Morrison</td>
<td>D. A. Hodge, Old Lodge, Springfield, Chelmsford</td>
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<td>Members</td>
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<td>The Plymouth Burns Club</td>
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<td>1950</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Mrs. W. Ross Baxter</td>
<td>Miss Margaret Rowan, 37 Browning Road, Milehouse, Plymouth</td>
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<td>722</td>
<td>Bridlington and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<td>J. Gibb, B.Sc., Islay House, 38 New Burlington Road, Bridlington, E. Yorks.</td>
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<td>725</td>
<td>Ben Cleuch Burns Club</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>1950</td>
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<td>A. J. Bett</td>
<td>T. C. Caproni, 60 Ochil Street, Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire</td>
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<td>726</td>
<td>Melbourne Burns Club</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>Mrs. S. G, Baillie</td>
<td>Angus E. MacDonald, 119 Beaconsfield Parade, Albert Park, S.C.6, Victoria, Australia</td>
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<td>727</td>
<td>The St. Andrew Society of Denmark</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<td>232</td>
<td>James Mellon</td>
<td>Per Bergenholz, 2b Vesterbrogade, Copenhagen, V., Denmark</td>
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<td>Bachelors' Club Committee, Tarbolton</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Robert Jack, M.A.</td>
<td>Robert A. Stevenson, Parkhill, Mauchline</td>
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<td>730</td>
<td>Wigtown Burns Club</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Gordon Samuel Henry</td>
<td>David McAdam, 29 North Main Street, Wigtown</td>
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<td>Aberdeen Burns Study Circle</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>James Revie</td>
<td>R. H. Watson, The Cottage, 271 George Street, Aberdeen</td>
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<td>740</td>
<td>Thorntree Mystic Burns Club</td>
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<td>1952</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>James Hewitt</td>
<td>David Ostler, 71 North Grange Avenue, Prestonpans, East Lothian</td>
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<td>Plean Burns Club</td>
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<td>W. Thomson</td>
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<td>The Scots Soc. of St. Andrew, Norwich</td>
<td>1830</td>
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<td>Dr. H. G. Smith</td>
<td>A. M. Swan, 41 Catton Grove Rd., Norwich</td>
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<td>G. Newton</td>
<td>A. H. Gibson, 312 Main Road, Gidea Park, Romford, Essex</td>
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<td>745</td>
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<td>1924</td>
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<td>James R. Mackay</td>
<td>J. G. Gall, 145 Osborne Road, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2</td>
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<td>Tranent “40” Burns Club</td>
<td>1950</td>
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<td>D. Ross</td>
<td>John Wilson, 74 Young Avenue, Tranent, East Lothian</td>
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<td>Ouplaymuir Burns Club</td>
<td>1940</td>
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<td>Thomas Robertson</td>
<td>E. A. McQueen, Rus Cottage, Uplawmoor, Renfrewshire</td>
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<td>Westmorland St. Andrew Soc.</td>
<td>1938</td>
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<td>168</td>
<td>Dr. S. Cochrane</td>
<td>Mrs. J. W. Hill, Benholme, Borneside, Kendal</td>
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<td>Thornton Cleveleys and Dist. Scottish Society</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<td>J. A. Watt</td>
<td>J. Gould, 29 Westmorland Ave., Cleveleys, Blackpool</td>
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<td>755</td>
<td>Blyth and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Inspector Wm. J. Brack</td>
<td>Mrs. Joan Baillie, “Thistledown,” Clifton, Morpeth</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>Members</td>
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<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>758</td>
<td>Bath and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1900</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>Joseph Gourlay</td>
<td>Miss K. Stewart, &quot;Cloverdale,&quot; 11 Foster Road, Frome, Somerset</td>
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<td>759</td>
<td>Sunderland and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>R. Leslie Wight</td>
<td>Mrs. D. W. Jackson, 10 Valebrooke, Tunstall Road, Sunderland, Co. Durham</td>
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<td>761</td>
<td>Kirkton Bonnie Jean Burns Club, Carluke</td>
<td>1953</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>James Shaw Russell, M.A.</td>
<td>John Stewart, 46 Muir Street, Law, by Carluke, Lanarkshire</td>
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<td>Tannochside Mossigiel Burns Club</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>William Sharp</td>
<td>Mrs. Elsie Gilmour, 8 Woodlands Crescent, Bothwell, Lanarkshire</td>
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<td>Wakefield Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1953</td>
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<td>110</td>
<td>A. Stark</td>
<td>Mrs. J. A. Baughen, 113 Station Road, Ossett, Yorks.</td>
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<td>764</td>
<td>The Plateau (Northern Nigeria) Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>D. W. Watson</td>
<td>J. A. Thomson, P.O. Box 27, Bukuru, N. Nigeria</td>
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<td>Glencoe and Dist. Burns Club</td>
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<td>Wm. McCutcheon</td>
<td>Hugh MacLucas, Fern Cottage, Ballachulish, Argyll</td>
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<td>767</td>
<td>Laurencekirk and Dist. Burns Club</td>
<td>1929</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>Bailie G. L. Hampton</td>
<td>Miss Lorna Nicoll, 50 Gardenston Street, Laurencekirk</td>
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<td>768</td>
<td>Auchterderran Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Thomas Herd</td>
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<td>48</td>
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<td>Robert Reid</td>
<td>W. Maxwell Robertson, Chartered Bank, P.O. Box 4896, Karachi, Pakistan</td>
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<td>Hugh C. Law</td>
<td>John Law, 66 Caerlaverock Road, Prestwick, Ayrshire</td>
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<td>William Cardie</td>
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<td>Gloucester and Dist. Scottish Society</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<td>Dr. Andrew Fraser</td>
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<td>George Herbert, 221 Lutterworth Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire</td>
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<td>George Murdoch, 24 Windygoul Crescent, Tranent, East Lothian</td>
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<td>J. Robertson</td>
<td>Wm. Sewell, 9 George Street, Stirling</td>
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<td>Peebleshire Burns Club</td>
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<td>1958</td>
<td>J. R. Lawrie, M.B.E.</td>
<td>Alex. Melrose, “Eildonville,” Edderston Road, Peebles</td>
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<td>A. Fraser Kerr</td>
<td>T. L. Holden, 19 Le Marchant Avenue, Lindley, Huddersfield</td>
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<td>Dalbeattie and Dist. Burns Club</td>
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<td>Ewan C. Mair</td>
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Secretary:
- (Pro tem) T. Hunter, 54 Keir Hardie Avenue, Laurieston, Falkirk
- Chas. P. Stroyan, 50 Bentfield Dr., Prestwick
- J. E. Inglis, “Glentress,” 13 Halloughton Road, Southwell, Notts.
- Joseph Law, 111 Gillfoot, Newmilns
- Mrs. W. G. Stewart, 17 Park Terrace, Tullibody
- Mrs. Sheila Shearer, 2-5 Christian Crescent, Edinburgh, 15
- Mrs. John Seaborn, 3834 Woodleaf Road, Charlotte, North Carolina, U.S.A.
- Daniel Chisholm, 27 Tweed St., Grangemouth
- Wm. McIntosh, 141 Muir Street, Larkhall, Lanarkshire
- F. J. Kilpatrick, 6 Saffron Road, Bracknell, Berks.
- Ian Ross, 1 The Store, Carrick, Lochgoilhead
- J. Brand, 7 Watter’s Crescent, Lochgelly, Fife
- John Robertson, 1 Duncansan Avenue, Alloa
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<td>F. M. McRae, B.Sc.</td>
<td>R. J. Porteous, 25 Kilmallie Road, Caol, Fort William</td>
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<td>A. J. Swan, &quot;Grenoside,&quot; Chrystals Road, Hornsea, Yorks.</td>
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<td>James Gillies</td>
<td>William Dickson, 72 Hillcrest Drive, Alloa</td>
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<td>W. M. Forrest, 81 Salters Road, Wallyford, Musselburgh, Midlothian</td>
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<td>&quot;Ye Bonnie Doon&quot; Burns Club Hamilton, Ontario, Canada</td>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>John H. Watson</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Cassiday, 459 Franklin Road, Hamilton, Ontario</td>
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<td>Earle Ross, 2189 Belgrave Avenue, Montreal, 28, P.Q., Canada</td>
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<td>Wm. McLaughlin</td>
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<td>W. Cummings</td>
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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLUBS ON THE ROLL

No.  828  A' the Airts, Larkhall
     543  Abbey Craig
     40   Aberdeen
    733  ——— Burns Study Circle
     20   Airdrie
     516  Airts Burns Club
     493  Akron
      2   Alexandria
     837  Alloa Brig
     833  Alloa "Station" Burns Club
     252  Alloway
     618  Altrincham Caledonian Soc.
     309  Annan
     393  ——— Ladies
      82   Arbroath
    421   Arrochar & Tarbet
    238   Atlanta
     557  ——— Ladies
     452  Auchterderran Bonnie Jean
     673  ——— Highland Mary
     768  ——— Jolly Beggars
     851  Auckland Burns Association
     814   Auld House, Stirling
     566   Australia, Scot. Soc. of
     275   Ayr
     821   Ayr Masonic
     192  Ayrshire Assoc.
     728  Bachelors' Club (Tarbolton)
     686   Banchory
     439   Barnsley
     363   Barrow
     758   Bath and District
     534   Bedlington and District
     288   Beith
      15   Belfast
     725   Ben Cleuch
     592   Benwhat
     782   Bergen
     326   Bingry Ladies
     167   Birmingham
     815   B.M.K. (Netherton)
     184   Blairadam
     755   Blyth and District
     838   Bog (Ormiston)
      95   Bolton
     476   Border Cities (Ont.)
     549   Bothwell Bonnie Lesley Ladies
     663   Bournemouth
     803   Bowhill People's Club
     829   Bracknell and Dist. Caledonian Society
       76   Brechin
      49   Bridgeton
     722   Bridlington
     401   Brig-En' (Waverley)
     120   Bristol
     356   Burnbank
     417   Burnley
     282   Burns Bowling Association
     295   Burns House
     112   Burns Howff
     355   Calcutta
      4   Callander
     207   Cambusbarron Wingsate
      71   Carlisle
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<td>Zetland Ward Community Assoc., Grangemouth</td>
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