The digital conversion of this Burns Chronicle was sponsored by Henry Cairney, Calgary Burns Club.
Prince Charles Edward's Liqueur

First prepared in the Isle of Skye in 1745 from the recipe of Prince Charlie's personal liqueur which was presented to Mackinnon of Strathaird as a reward for his services to the Prince. The secret recipe has been carefully guarded and the liqueur is made by the Mackinnon family to this day.

DRAMBUIE IS GIVEN THE PLACE OF HONOUR AT THE ANNUAL FUNCTIONS OF BURNS CLUBS, CALEDONIAN AND ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETIES AND OTHER SCOTTISH GATHERINGS AT HOME AND IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE DRAMBUIE LIQUEUR CO. LTD.,
12 YORK PLACE
EDINBURGH
ROBERT BURNS: Some Poems, Songs and Epistles
edited by John McVie
illustrated by John Mackay
“There are many attractive features . . . the pictures, without exception, are splendidly executed and full of life and character.”
—Galloway Advertiser.
Extra Demy 8vo. 212 pages. 74 drawings. 10s. 6d. net.

SCOTTISH PAGEANT
by Agnes Mure Mackenzie
In four volumes, presents a picture of Scottish History from 55 B.C. to 1802, as seen by those who lived through it and made it. Each volume, 12s. 6d. net. Complete set of four volumes in a tartan presentation box. £2 10s.

A SHORT HISTORY OF SCOTLAND
by P. Hume Brown
revised by H. W. Meikle
“Here the Short History is again, better dressed than ever, in this new edition. There are some fine fresh pictures, a new chapter or two by Dr. Meikle, bringing the book up to date, and a certain amount of alteration in the text.” —The Scotsman.
Demy 8vo. 356 pages. Fully illustrated. 12s. 6d. net.

UNTO THE HILLS
by Brenda G. Macrow and Robert M. Adam
A series of delightful short essays and descriptive poems, each recapturing and crystallising some moment of supreme happiness among the hills of Scotland. The beautiful full-page illustrations from photographs by Robert M. Adam, reflect and amplify the text.
Demy 4to. 15s. net.

HILLS AND GLENS
by Brenda G. Macrow and Robert M. Adam
A companion volume to “Unto the Hills.”
Demy 4to. 15s. net.

THE SKYE SCENE
by Eric G. Meadows
This book describes and illustrates every aspect of the Island, including many of the lesser-known and lesser-photographed features.
Cr. 4to. Fully illustrated. 18s. net.

CROSS COUNTRY WALKS in the West Highlands
by Elizabeth Orr Boyd
This book shows how a most pleasant walking holiday can be spent in the West Highlands from the Appin country to Ross-shire—Lochaber, Ardgour, Moidart, Glenfinnan, Ardnamurchan, Sunart, Applecross, Torridon, Kinlochewe.
Cr. 8vo. 240 pages. End paper map. 10s. 6d. net.

OLIVER & BOYD Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh 1
"Domestic peace and comforts crowning"

The gleam of firelight on friendly faces—the click of knitting-needles—the family together—these make the domestic peace of which Burns so often writes.

For well over a century Wylie & Lochhead have supplied Furniture and Furnishings that win admiration and give to your home comfort plus beauty and distinction.

In our sixteen main departments you will find the widest selection in Scotland, while the many beautiful and ever-changing displays always offer interesting furnishing suggestions.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers
WYLIE & LOCHHEAD LTD.
BUCHANAN STREET, GLASGOW
"TRAVEL THE COUNTRY
thro' and thro'...

In the glens, in the cities, on the islands you'll find THE GLASGOW HERALD, EVENING TIMES, and THE BULLETIN are the newspapers that everyone reads. They reflect the life and times in Scotland.

The Voice of Authority
THE GLASGOW HERALD
The paper of the business man—reliable news and authoritative opinion on political, commercial, and financial matters.

For Speed in Reporting
EVENING TIMES
The home newspaper with the largest circulation in Scotland. First class sports and general news service; commentaries, features, and Saturday magazine pages.

Says it in Pictures
THE BULLETIN
The only daily picture paper published in Scotland. Pages of pictures and many home interest features

65 BUCHANAN STREET. GLASGOW • 56 FLEET STREET. LONDON
DIRECT SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM

The

PORT OF GLASGOW

ON THE RIVER CLYDE
serve at attractive charges

INDUSTRIAL SCOTLAND
and adjoining territory

FACILITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS FOR SHIPS AND CARGOES—FOREIGN AND COASTWISE

Write General Manager and Secretary

THE CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST
16 ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW, C.2
TELEPHONE—CENTRAL 2695
"Rintoul, 66% Proof, is as fine a whisky as you can buy. But, for the very special occasion, there is Rintoul's 'OLD EDINBURGH,' 70% Proof—a blend of very old, very good whiskies."

JAMES B.

RINTOUL

(EDINBURGH) LTD.

HABBS CASTLE, RESTALRIG ROAD SOUTH
EDINBURGH 7 Phone ABB 1358-9
138 CAMBRIDGE STREET
GLASGOW, C.2 DOUglas 1313
Not for to hide it in a hedge
Nor for a train attendant
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent . . . ”

THE SAVINGS BANK OF GLASGOW

(Certified under the Act of 1863)

provides a Complete National Savings Service

* ORDINARY DEPARTMENT—All funds deposited with the Government. Deposits received from 1/- to £500 in one year. Total Limit, £3000. Interest—2 1/2 per cent. (compound).

* SPECIAL INVESTMENT DEPT.—Deposits from £5 to £500 received at such rate of interest as the trustees may fix.

* GOVERNMENT STOCK and BONDS—Subscriptions received for all “tap” issues. Stocks and Bonds purchased and sold. Dividends are credited to holders’ accounts without deduction of Income Tax at source.

* SAVINGS CERTIFICATES and STAMPS sold.

* SAVINGS STAMPS are accepted as deposits.

* GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES from £1 to £300 purchased.

Head Office — 177 INGRAM STREET, GLASGOW

57 Offices throughout the City and District

A TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK
THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1810

OVER THREE HUNDRED BRANCHES AND SUB-OFFICES IN SCOTLAND AND THREE OFFICES IN LONDON

HEAD OFFICE:
14 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

General Manager: SIR JOHN MAXWELL ERSKINE, C.B.E., D.L
THE UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

reflects

in the quality of its service

the value of

a sturdy Scottish independence.

Branches throughout Scotland and in London

Head Office: 110 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow

General Manager: John A. Morrison, M.C.

Symbol of Service

True to the progressive spirit of Scottish banking, service to the community is the watchword of the Clydesdale & North of Scotland Bank, which for over a century has been intimately associated with the development of Scottish Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fishing.

To the problems of today the Bank brings a clear and sympathetic understanding, remaining ever alert to the needs of Scotland's agricultural and industrial development.

CLYDESDALE & NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1

JOHN J. CAMPBELL, General Manager

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED £183,000,000
Bank of Scotland
(Constituted by Act of Parliament 1695)

Admirers of ROBERT BURNS, Scotland’s National Poet, will be interested to know that he was a client of the Bank of Scotland at their Dumfries Branch.

SCOTLAND’S OLDEST BANK

INSURANCE THE BEST WAY TO SECURITY

Sir Walter Scott, Baronet, of Abbotsford, was appointed the first Governor of this Company at the inaugural meeting of the Shareholders, held at Edinburgh, on 20th November, 1824. Since then the Company has progressed steadily, being represented to-day by Branches and Agencies throughout Great Britain and Ireland, in the British Commonwealth and in many other countries overseas.

SCOTTISH UNION & NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY
A COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE

Head Office: 35 St. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH
ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1727

Governor: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O.
Deputy-Governor: THE HON. MICHAEL CLAUDE HAMILTON BOWES-LYON, D.L.
General Manager: JOHN McARTHUR THOMSON.

DURING the two hundred years of its history, the Bank has maintained a tradition of the personal touch, and is to-day exceptionally well equipped to provide its customers with a Banking service which is adaptable, individual and complete.

The British Linen Bank
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1746

The Bank transacts every kind of HOME and OVERSEAS BANKING BUSINESS.
Enquiries regarding the facilities available to customers will be welcomed at any office of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
38 St. Andrew Square — EDINBURGH
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND
JEAN ARMOUR BURNS HOUSES

CASTLE STREET, MAUCHLINE

AYRSHIRE

Established in 1915 by the
Glasgow and District Burns Association

These Houses were purchased, repaired, and gifted to the Association by the late Mr. Charles R. Cowie, J.P., of Glasgow. They comprise the Burns House (in which the poet and Jean Armour began housekeeping in 1788), Dr. John M'Kenzie's House, and “Auld Nanse Tinnock's” (the “change-house” of Burns's poem “The Holy Fair”); and provide comfortable accommodation for nine old ladies, who live rent and rate free and receive a small pension.

A portion of the Burns House has been arranged as a Museum, which now contains numerous authentic relics of Jean Armour and the poet: these include the Armour Family Bible and several manuscripts of Burns.

A Building Fund for the provision of new houses at Mauchline has been formed. Contributions would be welcomed; they should be addressed to the Hon. Treasurer of the Association, Mr. A. Neil Campbell, F.C.C.S., 141 Craiglea Drive, Edinburgh, 10.
THE NATIONAL BURNS MEMORIAL AND COTTAGE HOMES, MAUCHLINE, AYRSHIRE.

In Memory of the Poet Burns for Deserving Old People.

"That greatest of benevolent institutions established in honour of Robert Burns."—Glasgow Herald.

There are now twenty modern comfortable houses for the benefit of deserving old folks. The site is an ideal one in the heart of the Burns Country. The Cottagers, after careful selection, occupy the houses free of rent and taxes, and, in addition, receive an annual allowance. They are chosen from all quarters. There are no irksome restrictions, they get bringing their own furniture, have their own key, and can go in and out and have their own friends visiting them as they please. Our aim is to give them, as near as practicable, their "ain fireside" and let them enjoy the evening of their lives in quiet comfort.

Further funds are required. Will you please help?

Subscriptions will be gratefully acknowledged by the Hon. Secretary,

Mr. DAVID J. S. HARVEY, 65 Renfield Street, Glasgow.
Fortune makes the heart grow fonder

Men grow lyrical, women go into rhapsodies over delicious Fortune chocolates. Give her this melt-in-the-mouth assortment — it never fails to strike the right note!

CHOCOLATES BY CALEY of Norwich
Corporation of the City of Glasgow.

GLASGOW ART GALLERY

Special

The Gallery Authorities will be glad to arrange Tours for organised parties with special reference to Pictures and Relics associated with the Life and Work of

ROBERT BURNS

Please communicate with the Director.

Recent Acquisition—“The Cottar’s Saturday Night” by Sir David Wilkie, R.A.

T. J. HONEYMAN,
Director.
Kings may be blest, but Tam was glorious
O' er a' the ills o' life victorious'

MITCHELL'S
TAM O'SHANTER rich dark flake
(IN FLAKE FORM OR READY RUBBED)

CROWLEY, RUSSELL & Co., Ltd.
Civil Engineering Contractors  Bitumen Refiners
16 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, C.2
London Office—131 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1
Yorkshire Office—Ings Lane, Castleford

Specialists in Reinforced Concrete Construction
Reservoirs - Bridges - Open cast Coal
Roads and Sewers - Factories
Sewage Purification Works

Telegrams—
"Rexicon"

Telephone—
City 6271 (10 lines)
"Wi' Reaming Swats That Drank Divinely"

The Prizewinning Beer of the Year
Bronze Medal, London, 1950
Star of Excellence and Special Award,
Edinburgh, 1950

DRYBROUGH'S
'Burns' Strong Ale
Explosives for all purposes

The Nobel Division of I.C.I. Ltd. manufactures all types of blasting explosives and accessories for coal mining, quarrying, opencast work, public works, etc.

★ The following products are also manufactured:

METALLIC STEARATES
FORMATES AND ACETATES for waterproofing canvas, cloths, etc.

CELLULOSE PRODUCTS for the paint and leathercloth industries.

PENTAERYTHRITOL for the manufacture of synthetic resins.

POWER CARTRIDGES for starting aero and Diesel engines.

For further information please write to:

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.
4, BLYTHSWOOD SQUARE, GLASGOW, C.2

TELEPHONE: DOUGLAS 7020
The Glasgow and West of Scotland Convalescent Seaside Homes Dunoon

Hon. Presidents—Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., K.T., V.L., LL.D
Frank Stuart, Esq., J.P.
President—Sir Patrick J. Dollan, LL.D., D.L., J.P
Vice-President—Isaac Marks, J.P.
Hon. Secretary—T. L. Graham Reid, Esq., W.S.
Hon. Treasurer—Alexander Laing, Esq., J.P.

The Homes were inaugurated in 1869, and are the largest of their kind in Scotland.

Since the Homes were opened 294,221 Persons have benefited by a period of residence.

The Directors are pleased to announce that the Homes have now accommodation for 300 convalescents, including men, women without children, mothers with children, and old couples over 60 years of age.

The Homes have not been taken over under the National Health Service Scheme, and depend on voluntary contributions.

A Bed can be Named for £500

Legacies, Subscriptions and Donations are the only source of Revenue . . . .

OFFICE:
221 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1

Phone No.—Douglas 1348

JOHN FARRELL,
Secretary and Treasurer
Scotland’s tobacco industry vanished completely at the opening of hostilities with America in 1776. After the peace of 1783 it took a full decade to re-establish itself.

In the year 1799 Peter Stewart commenced business in Ayr, which prospered and expanded.

In 1826 he indentured a boy named James Ferguson. James served seven years, receiving 3s. per week in the first year and 9s. per week in the seventh. Now, “when his long seven years were o’er,” young Ferguson was commended by his master, Peter Stewart, for diligence and for “having honestly served the time specified in this indenture much to my satisfaction.”

Master and servant became so attached to one another that James Ferguson named his first child Peter Stewart Ferguson, while the now aged Peter Stewart bequeathed his flourishing tobacco business to his erstwhile apprentice, James Ferguson.

The firm became James Ferguson & Son, the son becoming in time a magistrate of Ayr. When Peter Stewart Ferguson was gathered to his fathers the business was inherited by his nephew, Andrew Young Crawford, now senior magistrate of Ayr, but the fragrance of auld lang syne has been preserved by the retention of the name James Ferguson & Son, and in the baptismal name of the Crawford heir and prospective successor, Peter Stewart Ferguson Crawford.

Such dynastic continuity is romantic enough, but there is a far sweeter romance in remembrance.

26 NEW BRIDGE STREET: AYR
The Globe Inn

this is the old Globe Inn frequented by Burns. The chair he usually occupied is shown to visitors, also a window pane with verses traced by his hand and many other very interesting relics of the Poet.

Seven day Licence
Near Fountain and Lyceum Cinema

58 High Street, Dumfries
Manager: J. H. BROWN

NOTICES

Some of the volumes of the First Series, and all the volumes of the Second Series, of the Burns Chronicle are in print, and may be purchased through the Hon. Treasurer of the Federation—Mr. James MacIntyre, 17 New Road, Mauchline.
Terms for advertisements may be obtained on application.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS

Changes of address should be intimated at earliest convenience to the Hon. Secretary of the Federation, Mr. William Black, Cardean, Eastfield Road, Dumfries.

SCHOOL COMPETITIONS

Copies of the Burns Federation medal may be obtained direct from Messrs. G. & G. Ponton, Ltd., Pontoprint Works, Hillington, Glasgow, S.W.2. Enquiries should be addressed to the firm.
It is true that

BURNS NEVER SLEPT HERE

... neither, for that matter, did Queen Elizabeth, yet the luxury of bed, board and cellar for which this famous Hotel is widely known would have been much appreciated by both. It's a grand place for a holiday and, of course, one of Scotland's finest golf courses is at the door.

UGADALE ARMS HOTEL
MACHRIHANISH
NEAR CAMPBELTOWN, KINTYRE, SCOTLAND
TELEPHONE MACHRIHANISH 206

Lyceum Cinema
Dumfries
SOUTH OF SCOTLAND'S LUXURY CINEMA AND CAFE

CINEMA
Weekdays from 2 p.m. Sundays from 5.15 p.m.
Free Car Park Western Electric "Westrex" Sound System

CAFE
Weekdays—from 10-30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Sundays—Summer from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Winter from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Morning Coffee Lunches High Teas Suppers
Parties Catered for—Popular Prices—Good Service
Wide range of Coronation Decorations, especially Scottish Standards and St. Andrew's Cross Flags (all sizes).

Pennants, Bunting, Scottish Souvenirs, and the new Keldine Tartan Door Nameplates in 230 tartans.

Enquiries to DINWIDDIE'S Dumfries, Printers to Burns Clubs for over 100 years.
ROBERT BURNS

by DAVID DAICHES

University Lecturer in English Literature, Cambridge. Recently Professor of English, Cornell University. Author of Poetry and the Modern World, Robert Louis Stevenson, Virginia Woolf, &c.

John o' London's Weekly: '... may well become a standard work ... an insight into the poet's mind so sympathetic and so acute that it throws a floodlight on subtleties in his genius that have not been noticed before ...

Burns Chronicle: '... an outstanding addition to the wealth of literature on Burns. ... A work which will remain in all probability, the most complete critical survey of Burns's poetry for a long time to come ...'

Press and Journal: 'Among the many estimates that have appeared ... few have been more analytical or understanding ...'

Evening Despatch: '... a fascinating book which the reader has difficulty in laying down ...

Edinburgh Evening News: '... undoubtedly one of the ablest studies of Burns done for many years and is likely to stand without rival. Dr. Daiches has truly added lustre to his native city.'

The Scotsman: '... the most comprehensive and penetrating that has yet been written ...

Price 15s. net.

G. BELL AND SONS, LTD.: LONDON
Scottish Verse
1851-1951
selected by
DOUGLAS YOUNG
Poems of war and peace, Highland, Lowland and island in English, Scots, Gaelic (with translations) and Shetland Norn. 18s.

Robert Fergusson
1750-74
SYDNEY GOODSIR SMITH edits this book of essays covering the life of Fergusson (sometimes called the Scottish Chatterton), his character, background and language, written by some of the leading men of letters in Scotland to-day. Foreword by Sir Herbert Grierson. Illustrated 12s. 6d.

A Source-Book of Scottish History
PROFESSOR W. CROFT DICKINSON, M.C., GORDON DONALDSON and ISABEL A. MILNE. Selections from the original sources of all aspects of Scottish history brought together for the first time—important documents, chronicles and other records hitherto not readily accessible. It is intended that two further volumes should cover the period to 1707. 15s.

NELSON
BURNS CHRONICLE AND CLUB DIRECTORY

INSTITUTED 1891
PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

THIRD SERIES: VOLUME II

THE BURNS FEDERATION
KILMARNOCK

1953
PRINTED BY
WILLIAM HODGE AND COMPANY LTD
GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH
### LIST OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.—Burns and the Merry Muses, by DeLancey Ferguson</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.—The Dare o' the Bier-Tree, Poem by Edith Anne Robertson</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.—Robert Burns: The Relation of his Intellect and Poetry, by T. G. Snoddy</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.—William C. Cockburn</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.—Sale of Another Kilmarnock Burns</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.—Essay on Robert Burns, by George Douglas Brown</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII.—Burns's Letter to James Steuart, by John M'Vie</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII.—Robert Riddell, Antiquary, by Robert D. Thornton</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX.—Dalry Burns Club, by John S. Howie</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.—The Catalogue of the Murison Burns Collection, by N. H. C.</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI.—Burns in Gaelic</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII.—The Jolly Beggars, by Christina Keith</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII.—Lintie in a Cage, Poem by A. V. Stuart</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV.—The Scottish Burns Club, Glasgow, by J. Kevan M'Dowall</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV.—Book Reviews</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Burns Federation:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) List of Hon. Presidents, Hon. Vice-Presidents, Executive Committee, Office-bearers and (District Representatives), Sub-Committees, and Auditors</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Constitution and Rules</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) List of Districts</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) List of Past Presidents</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) List of Places at which the Annual Conference has been held</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LIST OF CONTENTS**

(f) Minutes of the Annual Conference, 1952: incorporating the Hon. Secretary's Annual Report - 111

(g) Annual Reports:
   - (1) *Burns Chronicle* - - - - - - 125
   - (2) Financial Statement - - - - - - 126
   - (3) School Competitions - - - - - - 128

(h) Burns Club Notes - - - - - - 130

(i) Numerical List of Clubs on the Roll - - - 157

(k) Alphabetical List of Clubs on the Roll - - - 181
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. Kevan McDevall, President, Burns Federation</td>
<td>facing page 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wreath-Laying Ceremony</td>
<td>facing page 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of <em>Auld Lang Syne</em> Manuscript</td>
<td>facing page 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William C. Cockburn (see page 24)</td>
<td>facing page 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproduction of Burns’s Letter to James Steuart (see page 42)</td>
<td>facing page 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns’s Centenary Medallion</td>
<td>facing page 43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
Burns and the Merry Muses

By DeLancey Ferguson

Every student of Burns, including myself, who has ever had occasion to mention the poet's suppressed verses, has sooner or later quoted the phrase, "A very few of them are my own." The words occur in a letter to John M'Murdo of Drumlanrig, as James Currie printed it in 1800 in his memorial edition of Burns; in the absence of the holograph, all subsequent editors have perforce retained Currie's text. The original letter, however, is now in the library of the Union League Club, New York, whose librarian has courteously permitted me to collate it.

Addressed to "John M'murdo Esq: /Drumlanrig/with a/ parcel," its complete text follows:—

Sir,

'tis said that we take the greatest liberties with our greatest friends, & I pay myself a very high compliment by the manner in which I am going to apply the remark.— I have owed you money longer than ever I owed it to any man.— Here is Kerr's account, & here is the six guineas; & now, I don't owe a shilling to man—or Woman either.— But for these damned, dirty, dogs-ear'd, little pages, I had done myself the honor to have waited on you long ago.— Independent of the obligations your hospitable kindness has laid me under, the consciousness of your superiority in the ranks of MAN & GENTLEMAN, of itself, was fully as much as I could ever make head to; but to owe you money, too, was more than I could face.—

I think I once mentioned something to you of a Collection of Scots Songs I have for some years been making: I send you a perusal of what I have gathered.— I could not conveniently spare them above five or six days, & five or six glances of them will probably more than suffice you.— When you are tired of them, please leave them with Mr Clint of the King's Arms.— There is not another copy of the Collection

in the world, & I should be sorry that any unfortunate negligence should deprive me of what has cost me a good deal of pains.—

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your deeply indebted & ever grateful humble servt

Robt Burns

Dumfries

Monday six o'clock

The letter, in the bold penmanship Burns used in moments of excitement or intoxication, is docketed in another hand “1792/ Mr Burns.” This corrects the conjectural date of December, 1793, hitherto given, and probably places the letter in February of 1792, when Burns was clearing off old debts—among them the mason’s bill for erecting Robert Fergusson’s monument²—from the proceeds of the sale of his stock at Ellisland. Except for this second-hand date, a few minor verbal changes, and the complimentary close, the letter differs from Currie’s text in only one particular. The much-used sentence above quoted is missing.

That Currie habitually tampered with the texts of the letters entrusted to him is not news; Burns’s editors have been laboring ever since to undo his meddling. But this interpolation is in a class by itself, because of the emphasis it has been given as Burns’s supposed disclaimer of any large personal contribution to the collection of bawdy songs.

It is now plain that Burns neither affirmed nor denied having enriched his collection with additions of his own, as it has long been plain that none of the existing editions of The Merry Muses is an accurate printing from his MS. It is reasonable to infer that his practice with bawdy songs was precisely the same as his practice with more decorous ones: when he had only traditional fragments to work with, he added lines and stanzas of his own which were consonant with the fragments. The student must therefore scrutinize with new alertness every bawdy lyric which survives in the poet’s handwriting, or which contemporary opinion attributed to him. The pious defenders of the Burns legend can no longer brush these compositions aside as mere transcripts of folk songs. The burden of proof is shifted: unless the defenders can show that a given song was already known in Burns’s day, we must assume that he wrote it.

The ironic turn which the present discovery gives to much

² Ibid., II, 109.
impassioned criticism of the past century and a half may be sufficiently illustrated by a few sentences from Duncan M’Naught’s introduction to the official reprint of the so-called 1800 edition of *The Merry Muses*:

Was the “mean-looking volume” [of 1800] a faithful reflection of the pilfered MS., or was it, like its successors, composed of garbled extracts eked out by the canticular obscenity of its time? We cannot say, and we submit its contents with that reservation. From his tomb comes the lingering echo, “a very few of them are my own.”

Unfortunately, that echo comes not from Burns’s tomb but from James Currie’s.

---


---

**THE DARE O’ THE BIER-TREE**

Lily Anne, ma doo, ma flooer, in fair Scotland dearest,

Whan will ye cool ma yernan, ma doo, Lily Anne?

I can but quit ye tae see ye, whaur I left ye, staun

Braidin yer curls: is yer sisters mair near? Naebut nearest

Am I, ye tellt me that; syne I hae sic a dare . . . fest

Wad I haud ye the clock roun, and childer ye, and than

Lilyiany, the tarnty we’ld be! And ae war wad be wan

Or the Korea war. But thilk dare . . . what div I see? A bier-tree, is’t?

O Guid, gie’s ae peelikin o’ yer ondeenous eternitie

Whaur twa lovers can lie in aefauld peace, alane!

Ae peelikin o’ sleepan in peace, wauken in peace, sans pain,

In the howe o’ the hills, hiddelt frae aa enmitie,

Kennan we canna pairt, aa battles endet,

Sechan and kissan and dreaman the wardle’s mendet!

**Edith Anne Robertson.**

_A dare, a fear._

_Peelikin, a very small morsel._
ROBERT BURNS

THE RELATION OF HIS INTELLECT AND POETRY

By T. G. Snoddy

Let us pause,
And ask of Nature from what cause,
And by what rules
She trained her Burns to win applause
That shames the Schools.

—Wordsworth.

When the Anniversary is celebrated admirers of the Bard are accustomed to describe him as the poet of common men; the poet who sang to the heart, who sang about common things and could be easily understood. The statement has been so often made, and is so true, that we are in danger of thinking that Burns, apart from his bardship, was a common man. If it be assumed that the poem is always equal to the poet (which we may regard as a popular fallacy) then by looking without study at the simplicity of his themes and the directness of his utterance we may be led to do an injustice to the massive strength of his intellectual endowments.

It is, of course, a serious error to confuse verbal economy, lucid meanings and melodious flow with easy conceptions and slight mental exertions. Inspiration seldom spares the laborious pain of executive effort.

Burns, it may be remembered, confessed that his passions when once lighted up “raged like so many devils until they got vent in rhyme.” And even of song-writing he said, “Those who think that composing a Scotch song is a trifling business—let them try.”

It now appears that it is not only the ordinary reader who may misjudge the mental qualities of the Bard. There is a tendency, too, among Scottish makars to decry his critical judgment and powers of mind. One has frankly called him a “sham poet.” “MacDiarmid,” it is said, “writes of things wholly outwith the ken of Burns.” MacDiarmid himself contemptuously describes his style of writing as “superior banality,” and, misquoting Carlyle, says that “had Burns been a better intellectual workman


he might have altered the whole course of European literature.” Again, “he made no intense study of the Scots language.” “Dunbar was the ‘head’ of Scottish poetry, Burns the ‘heart.’” Eric Linklater, not perhaps adverting to Burns, points out “that Scotland has poets again who put intellect in service to their passion,” and Dr. Kitchin says that MacDiarmid’s lyrics have “a deeper content, a more learned fantasy and a wit beyond Burns.” This is supported by a bard who writes,

“I dootna Rab will hide his face
And Hugh MacDiarmid tak’ his place.”

The drift of opinion in these reflections rests unfavourably upon the quality of the great poet’s mental gifts; the suggestion is that he lacked penetration and subtlety of understanding. He sang of love, nature, and freedom without questioning the inward springs of individual fate or the real facts of human history. His nationalism was romantic and not realistic. He provokes no pain of thinking because he was simply a singer with no thought-content in what he wrote.

Part of this estimate can be referred for answer to the age to which the poet belonged. Burns took his place in a Scottish literary movement of which the late continuators were Ramsay and Fergusson. He accepted much from it in sentiment, method and diction, but he was its crown, and he fulfilled his part with an honest conscience and an unmeasured devotion. He cannot be criticised for being the historical successor to a literary tradition. But it should be noted that in completing this movement he outshone his predecessors in the wealth and power of his genius, and moved beyond them not only in the perfection of his art but particularly in his quick grasp of certain ideas which had sprung into light in Europe—namely, those liberal stirrings which heralded the revival of humanity and the return to nature. Taine says he was so much in advance of his age that it took forty years to catch him. Henley called him “apostle and avenger” as well as poet. The description is appropriate, for he met the need of his day, acclaming individual independence and worth in a world of social privilege and social oppression, restoring generosity and joy to morality and genuine feeling to letters.

Is it possible that the modern Scottish critics who decry the intellectual grasp and insight of Burns are in turn deceived by the character of his productions? It is the mark of genius to sound and set forth what is essential and eternal in life and history. The real types are selected amid a thousand accidents and superficial circumstances, and when the thing is done,
especially in the lyric field, it has an appearance so removed from thinking that you cannot connect it with thought, and so easy that you cannot associate it with labour. Shakespeare has written lyrics as light as bird-song. Had he written only these, who would have divined that understanding which, it has been said, would have sufficed to rule state or indite a *Novum Organum*. And yet who will deny that it took the entire Shakespeare to produce these lyrics? The main work of Burns consists of the descriptive and love lyric.

 Possibly also this unfavourable attitude rests in the undecided character of our time. With Burns a poetic epoch was fulfilled. Since then the national scene has altered. Men live in a new world industrially and socially. The Scots language has suffered something like a landslip. The only thing that is the same is man. In this undecided moment of history (Auden has called it the Age of Anxiety) the Scottish poets stand at a disadvantage. Unaided by the prestige of an established school and an immediate living tradition, they are going about to create these, and meanwhile are working their way among new media of language and metrical forms, and among the accidentals of current knowledge and modern theorisings, beliefs, scepticisms and rapidly changing customs. They are troubled also by the alleged weight of English influence and ascendancy in politics and literature. It is both an argumentative and a mechanic age and in it the artist longs for peace, sanity, freedom and beauty. Is it any wonder that his song tends to become a protest, a problem, a question? Is it any wonder if thought has largely displaced imagination and emotion?

 All this is exemplified in MacDiarmid, the leader among a group who, it may not be denied, have a true zeal for poetry. It is noticeable that he is most effective when passion awakens again some truth or feeling which is timeless and elemental; and noticeably then his style becomes reduced to a lyric simplicity. But usually his prompting is found in some curious glint that has occurred to him in the world of his thinking. His themes do not lie among the actions of men but among his own ideas and theorisings, for he is by nature prone to metaphysical questionings and is far away from the sensuous abandon of the great bard lost in passion and melody.

 It is in MacDiarmid’s long poems, such as *To Circumjack Cencrastus*, that we perceive the extreme example of the present tendency. “With abstractions the poet has nothing to do,” says Watts-Dunton, “save to turn them into concretions.” But when poetry becomes a vehicle of thinking where the ideas are not transformed by imagination and passion into sensuous and
rhythmical forms, then the writer has lost his way. It is embarrassing to hear Dr. Kitchin say of the above poem that "it sounds like the village cobbler trying to regurgitate some of the ideas that he has been reading about in books a little beyond him."

On this head a recent Scottish poet has made a penetrating comment. William Soultar writes:

"When the mind would speak
But the heart has nought to say,
Wait for the hour . . .
This is your power,
To curb the fretful brain and trust the blood."

It seems to us that in the message of these lines we place our finger on the central defect of modern Scottish verse. From the attitude it implies we can understand how the works of Burns should appear to consist mostly of descriptive and melodious commonplace. The speaking of the mind is set against the singing of the heart.

Nowhere could we better illustrate the distinction of the great poet than in his attitude to Nature. Burns, as has been indicated, found his main ideas in Nature as a prime originative force and the bestower of man's greatest privileges. Woman is "Nature's darling child." The individual who is friendly, honest and social, fulfils "great Nature's plan." Between the creatures of the field and man there exists "Nature's social union." His religion was Deism, the religion of the natural man. Admitting its inner authority he also accepted the outward order and beauty with which it clothes its form. He didn't stand aloof in critical detachment but saw the animate world in one consistent view and established with it a normal relationship. Thus, closely linked with it in life and thought, he was sensitive to its impulses and appreciative of its delights, and as a poet who accepted the wholeness and order of existence he was accustomed to present man engaged with his natural joys in the setting of the external scene.

Moreover, just as Burns dealt with man, the social being, and not with any such abstraction of him as might figure in an idealist's dream, so he also dwelt upon the vivid features of Nature's familiar page. As has been said, he had the great artist's gift of sifting from his treatment the extraneous and inessential additions to the primary and positive facts. Man as man was his theme: his love, his instinct, his sympathy, his sociability, his misery, his pride, his thirst for freedom; but not
his introspections, not his curious deliberations upon fate, not his tea-table talk about the fashions, not his political theorisings: only that of which the roots went directly down into Nature. He exercised the same selective power in his handling of the natural scene. Burns did not deal in any Wordsworthian way with the spirit of Nature: still less was he concerned to peer into her unfinished processes, but he revelled in her presentable results, in those animated powers and forms, the individualisations of tree and bird and beast, which constitute the poetry of creation. His was the vision and selection not of the mystic, nor of the questioning thinker, but of the true poet. And his art both with respect to man and Nature is so masterly, so transparent, that we miss the art and seem to stand face to face with the reality. The notes were intense perception and vivid reproduction.

For the purpose of illustration we may set against this the position of MacDiarmid. Here, with respect to Nature, we see no largeness and consistency of initial conception. He is critical and impatient of Nature. What has Nature made of man?

"Machinery in a week makes greater advances
   Than man’s nature ’twixt Adam and this."

His attitude is indeed one of detachment and revulsion: he revolts against the sick-white sperm “Frae which in sheer irrelevance I cam,” and sees “The bealin’ continents lie upon the seas sprawlin’ in shapeless shapes a’ airts.” Untouched by the primal freshness and beauty of Nature, he suffers a kind of sickness at her usual dress, which he calls “traditional,” and says:

"I don’t care although I never see again
   A bird, a beast, a flower, a tree."

It is not surprising that in his attitude to man he should show a like detachment hingeing on a failure to perceive where the heart of the problem lies. He is not interested in man as man: he thinks of the species, not of the individual. The generous human warmth of Burns is absent and is replaced by the heartless passion of the political idealist.

The “crowd,” which he distrusts, are bairns “content wi’ casual sweetie pokes”: “mere leaks frae streamin’ consciousness.” “How few men ever live, and what wee local lives they hae.” It is no surprise to hear him ask in the First Lenin hymn, “What maitters wha we kill?” as long as the race is benefited! And it is no surprise to find him exalting great singular men: the unique individuals who saw through the riddle of life and soared above it in an air of absolute freedom.
ROBERT BURNS

Apparently to MacDiarmid man, like Nature, has largely become traditional and requires emancipation. He would unclothe Nature of its usual modes and dress, and emancipate man out of his own skin. We should outgrow "Sport, love and parentage, trade, politics and law," freeing our powers for greater things. What the greater life is may perhaps be gathered from his wish to lose

"A' sense o' living under set conditions
And live in an unconditioned space o' time."

Clearly this is a mind positively in revolt at things as they are. It includes a criticism not merely of civilisation but of creation. And it is so out of centre with reality that most people will think it unworthy of consideration.

In the light of it we would not have attempted this review did it not happen that a man who is an idealistic thinker has become identified with the same man who is a poet, and that the standpoint of the thinker has become mixed up with the attitude of the poet, and the resulting position been used in criticism adverse to Robert Burns. It is our contention that this attitude rests on a misconception of the poet's function, and a blindness as to the essential facts of life and the place and nature of thought in relation to poetry.

II

In discussing thought and its relation to poetry it is proper to reaffirm that genuine intellectual conceptions may reside in verse where the appeal seems only to be made to sentiment and passion. To take two unlikely examples from Burns. When the poet penned "A Man's a Man for a' That," he gave us a rollicking song to be sung in every circle of good fellowship. Nevertheless, it is a fact that this popular ballad contains an intellectual conception—namely, the truth that true nobility rests in the natural dower of manhood, and that man's native dignity is something that is independent of social station or temporary fashion. Again when the poet wrote:

"How can ye chant, ye little birds,
And I sae weary, fu' o' care?"

he directed to the sympathetic heart a love lyric which is unobtrusively set against the background of Nature's insensitivity to human sorrow, a thought which stirs a hidden chord in the poet's emotional strain and skilfully evokes a new wave of pity in the hearer.
An important, if brief, study of the popular aspect of Burns is offered by Edwin Muir in his literary essays, but it seems questionable if full justice is done to the poet's thought. The critic's position is that Burns dealt in ordinary thoughts and feelings, and while he admits that these are not necessarily shallow he leaves the impression that they involved no intellectual reach on the poet's part. In illustration he quotes three of his "great platitudes" and attaches to them the view that what distinguished Burns was the supreme art with which he expressed generally-held thoughts and feelings.

"O wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us!"

"The hert aye's the part aye
That makes us right or wrang."

"The best-laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft a-gley."

We do not claim that here we have original thinking—although Burns had a marvellous way of re-thinking his materials—but neither do we admit that their only merit lies in the singularity of the expression. The germinal ideas no doubt had long existed in human thought, but we cannot escape the conviction that behind the platitude there was vigorous perception, analysis and rational conclusions. There must have been not merely a flash of insight but a circuit of thinking; and if we probe any of these platitudes we shall find that they involve deeply-set criticisms of history and experience, and bring to light fundamental facts of life. It may be granted that Burns in his verse "was never shallow and never profound," for these are terms which hold rather for the field of philosophy, yet in his Letters we find evidence of strenuous reasoning on serious themes. Was the same mind quite divorced from his poetry? Actually we believe that the sense of platitude in the cases quoted is created not so much by the ordinairiness of the thought as by the transparent art which makes the truth so thoroughly self-evident and unforgettable. But, until Burns saw it and said it, these truths for many people remained out of sight and unilluminated.

We agree with what the essayist says about the poet's common sense, and suggest that it is no common power clearly to apprehend, as well as perfectly to state, truths which belong to the basis of our nature and conduct.
Our problem, we can soon see, rests largely in the nature of ideas, and it must be recognised that for the poet the great ideas are conceptions of the Truth which can be appropriately related to the life of man for his pleasure and inspiration. There are numerous others, but the poet must incline to those which support the joys, rights and freedoms of the social creature man. These, caught from the well-spring of Truth, are alive with original force and are eminently singable, as Burns unerringly understood.

It is a remarkable fact that MacDiarmid with all the flights of his thinking and his expressed desire to improve the human species does not appreciate this, and thus misses the power he might wield by a similar exercise of the poet’s function. We perceive him to be engrossed with two extremes. He seems hypnotised by the swirl of crude natural forces which precedes their orderly combination into finished modes and forms; and then he is outraged by the imperfection of the ends, for everything slips away in its impermanence ere you can mould it to your heart’s desire, and vanity dogs and frustrates all that man dreams of. Ignoring the biological factors and scornful of human stupidity and impotence, he would hitch humanity up to perfection by the sudden leverage of some outstanding piece of political mechanism. Thus engrossed he fails to take practical account of life’s actual drama and has no ministry of song for its pressing needs. The poet in fact has become an exponent of political science. It was Coleridge who said that the opposite of poetry is not prose but science.

What is worse is that he remains untaught by his own needs. With a soul like a mirror to reflect the beauty and the horror of experience and a mind full of political idealism, this critic and dreamer yet confesses that he lives, “sustained by the perennial shinings of a few little personal relationships.” He does not perceive that this is how other people live. Nor does he see that this is life, and that in this unsuspected disclosure we have a potent idea which was grasped by Burns and made the motive of his social message.

At another place MacDiarmid declares his aim, along with that of his fellow-poets, to be “The passionate and unwavering affirmation of the dignity and needs of man.” We have surely heard this before in the indignant and prophetic singing of the national bard. The difference in the situation is external. The same rights and needs move in the heart of man always, and the same forces try to enslave and cloud his soul. But to help him you have to sing not above his head but to his heart.
Burns knew this and sang it, and in singing related it clearly to the adverse factors of his time.

Similarly when the modern poet sings at his best, as in the verses beginning,

"O wad at least my yokel words,"
or in the fine if curiously motivated song,

"O wha's been here afore me, lass,"

despite the fantasy in the one case and the problem in the other, the essential appeal of both is the eternal love-passion, which Burns sang with unequalled power and felicity. When MacDiarmid feels as a poet, he is lyrical; when he thinks, he is merely rhetorical. Moreover, when he functions as a poet we find him turning to the very themes which formed at least part of the message of Burns. It is when he becomes a thinker versifying that he clashes with the great poet and with his own poetic personality. Nor does he merely confuse functions but he makes his verse a medium not of thought but of the act of thinking; whereas every poet or artist knows that art is never a process but the clearly expressed result of a process. Are we to believe that this critic is a poet whose intellectual capacity has been equal to the task of thinking out the problems of his art?

We may pause to put the same question-mark against the entire absence of humour and satire in our modern Scottish verse. Reform has been a sacred duty to the greatest poets of all time, and without stipulating the objects we may admit that it is required to-day. But while the will to do it is present we do not find the instrument. Burns burned up much folly in Scotland with the fires of his fun and ridicule: the method at present is to make backward-looking and bitter complaint.

Here again is there not a failure rightly to understand the poet's function? The poet attacks principles not dialectically but through his lively painting of the characters and manners of men, and these he presents to the sympathy of the reader either to arouse his anger or his joy. For example, if there were a great poet amongst us now he wouldn't mourn at the remnant of the Kailyard School, as some do; he would sweep it away with the laughter of a single satire. But, since humour and wit are based on keen and just intellectual perceptions, to whom in this case does the credit go: to Burns or his critics?

To the charge or implication that the national Bard (who laboured in youth like "a galley slave" and had surely a rather tragic pilgrimage through life) was no judge of the fateful
elements of experience, we might refer for reply to such a rustic piece as *My Father was a Farmer*. We have only to read it to find a whole criticism of life lying behind it. We may not agree with its conclusion, where even then the great mind of Burns had reduced the problem to a human simplicity, but we cannot deny that the criticism is there. Is this, or is it not, a case of putting intellect into one's verse?

Or take that lyrical drama, *The Jolly Beggars*. Can anyone deny the storm of thinking which it presupposes: the fury of analysis passing by swift insight to the solution? Is Burns less intellectual, or has he a less comprehensive mind with respect to the essential nature of the problem and the essential need of mankind, if his cry is not "To the Barricades" but "To Poosie Nansie's?" For here, as in the earlier poem, he recognises that the way of survival (and it is a vital function of poetry to sing it) is to grasp the boon of instinct and joy and operate it in a fellowship that knits life to life. We can only say that this is something deeper than thought: it is wisdom. Moreover, it implies an intellectual reduction of the problem, by exhaustion if you like, to the level of faith, for in this committal to joy and love there is an inner equipoise of which the fulcrum is a sense of security in the fundamental rightness of the universe.

Even MacDiarmid glimpsed something of this when he wrote:

"O time eneugh for Heaven or Hell
    Efter a man is deid,
    But while we’re here it’s life itsel
    And meikle o’t we need."

We would stress that we are discussing here the function of poetry and the charge of shallowness and banality made against the poet. We do not unite in any apotheosis of the brain of man; personality with self-awareness, and soul with imagination and feeling, are also essential dimensions of what he is. Nor do we think humanity wishes its poets to be thinkers pursuing cosmic enigmas or professing unanswerable questions and unattainable aims. But, facing the stern facts of life and fate, which civilisation may ameliorate but cannot avert, man requires a ministry of song which will disclose to him, even in himself, the unconquerable resources of hope and joy, resolution, admiration and love. Thus it follows, as is clear to demonstration, that great human poetry like that of Burns with its hidden core and pulse of truth at once sweeps into the life of humanity, bringing with it a fresh power of spiritual inspiration. Thought divides, and the poet who is more thinker than poet remains in detachment, but the poet who
sings the ideas which are truths rooted in the nature of man, at once finds his place in the heart of man. He has become a divine life-force. Indeed, for the poet man almost thinks through his feelings. And one thing is certain, that if any poet would be a reformer, and still a poet, he will achieve no success unless he can sing his reform, and get men to sing with him. The stricture that Burns lacked penetration and did nothing for the real progress of humanity rests on a misconception of his art.

III

As preface to a review of the mental endowments of Robert Burns we may roughly distinguish the three main divisions in the operation of thought. There is the side that is intuitive and creative, which marks artistic conception and belongs to originative genius. The perceptions of it are almost too swift for calculation and seem to apprehend those ideas which live in the heart of Truth. There is the rational and logical function where mind deals systematically with the world of ascertained fact and measurable knowledge: with this we must include common sense. And there is the purely speculative which marks metaphysical enquiry and theorising in many directions. Burns was, if speculative, only very slightly so. He had the great poet’s quick perception of essential things. But what is sometimes forgotten is that he had also a powerful gift of reasoning and of clear common-sense judgment which is present in all his activities as a literary craftsman and critic. Consider the estimates of those who were best able to judge.

Henley says that “he had the finest brain conceivable: his intellectual and temperamental endowment was magnificent.” Carlyle in the Essay calls him “the most gifted British soul we had in all that century of his.” In his development “He grows in intellectual strength and trains himself in intellectual expertness.” “We can understand how in conversation his quick sure insight into men and things must have amazed the best thinkers of his time and country.” Professor Stewart wondered that Burns had formed some distinct conception of “the doctrine of association”: “We rather think,” comments Carlyle, “that far subtler things had from of old been familiar to him.” “His intellectual gift is fine as well as strong.” His songs are sung “in warblings not of the voice only but of the whole mind.” It is necessary to balance these judgments against Carlyle’s view, expressed later, about the deficiency of the poet as an “intellectual workman.”

Taine, whose critical appreciations have the merit of surveying
broad fields and marking the movement and relationship of ideas in widely separate places, describes Burns as "a man in whom great ideas are stirring"; "with the ideas of a thinker he has the delicacies and reveries of a poet." Taine illustrates the latter point with a reference to the finely expressed and acute reflection of the Bard where he regards religion as an inner poetic sentiment. The Frenchman, who was more of a scientific critic and less of an interpreter than Carlyle, singles out some of the ideas that swarmed in the mind of Burns—e.g., Nature as the disposer of man's true nobility. The rights and dignity of the individual. The bond of sociability. The boon of instinct and joy. The worth of common sense. The fundamental nature of political freedom. The kinship of all creatures. The disparity between human desire and power.

The power of reasoning—the pursuit of ideas in logical sequence—has been mentioned, and to illustrate it in the poet's case Carlyle quotes largely from a well-known letter to Mrs. Dunlop. The following is part of it:—

"We know nothing, or next to nothing, of the substance or structure of our soul, so cannot account for those seeming caprices in them, that one should be particularly pleased with this thing or struck with that, which on minds of a different cast makes no extraordinary impression. Tell me, by dear friend, to what can this be owing? Are we a piece of machinery, which, like the Æolian harp, takes the impression of the passing accident? Or do these workings argue something within us above the trodden clod?"

In a letter to the same party he declares his creed:—

"That there is an incomprehensible Great Being to whom I owe my existence, and that He must be intimately acquainted with the operations and progress of this creature which He has made—these are, I think, self-evident propositions. That there is a real and eternal distinction between virtue and vice, and consequently that I am an accountable creature; that from the seeming nature of the human mind, and the evident imperfection, nay, positive injustice, in the administration of affairs both in the natural and moral worlds, there must be a retributive scene of existence beyond the grave, must, I think, be allowed by everyone who will give himself a moment's reflection."

In his letter to Mr. Cunningham of date February, 1794, there is the fine utterance: "Still there are two great pillars to bear us up," etc., where he says of the second,

"It is made up of those feelings and sentiments which, however the sceptics may deny them or the enthusiast disfigure them, are
yet, I am convinced, original and component parts of the human soul: those *senses of the mind*—if I may be allowed the expression.” It is here that he offers the view of religion already noted by Taine: “I would not quarrel with a man for his irreligion any more than I would for his want of a musical ear. I would regret that he was shut out from what to me and others were such superlative sources of enjoyment.”

Burns as a thinker is not the less striking because he accommodated himself to the philosophical and religious system of his time and was ready to express himself in its terms. This did not alter the fact that he by no means agreed with all that was institutional or customary in the then state of society. His ordered grasp of political and religious thought was accompanied by an originative gift of independent and even revolutionary ideas.

Was he, as has been said, careless of words, and in this sense a deficient craftsman?

Everyone knows about the Commonplace Book with its self-criticisms, and his early intense study of the song-book which he carried about everywhere. It is probable that with him, as with other great writers, composition finally became a combined operation of all his faculties, so keenly pursued as to fuse the intellectual operation with the imaginative act of conception. But he never omitted the critical review of his productions. In a letter to Dr. Moore he says, “I firmly believe that excellence in the profession (of poetry) is the fruit of industry, labour, attention and pains.” When he intimated to Professor Stewart the projection of a work on a large scale (never completed) he said: “I propose it shall be the work of my utmost exertions, ripened by years.” His seriousness as a craftsman is too well sustained by his professions, his known habits and his poetic achievements, to be doubted.

The Memoranda sent to Robert Riddell, and the Letters, abound with expert appreciation and literary judgments. Some of these show a peculiarly acute and sensitive understanding of metrical problems. For example, we find him discussing with critical insight the element of irregularity—“the redundancy of syllables”—in the old Scottish songs. How he understood and handled these matters can be gathered from Allan Cunningham’s observation, supported also by Sir Walter Scott, that “He inserted lines and half-lines with such skill and nicety that antiquarians are puzzled to settle which is genuine or which is simulated.”

It is worth noticing by those who decry his craftsmanship that Burns, who ranks among the world’s greatest song-writers, actually revived the long-lost relationship between music and verse. He
J. KEVAN McDOWALL,
President, Burns Federation.
To commemorate the 193rd anniversary of the Poet's birth, a wreath was laid at the Burns Memorial, Regent Road, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Thomas H. Burns-Begg, M.A. (extreme right), minister of Balfron Church and a great-great-grand-nephew of Robert Burns. The ceremony, attended by representatives of several Burns Clubs and the Burns Federation, was arranged by Colinton Burns Club.
ROBERT BURNS

was accustomed to take tunes and by "soughing" them until he caught their true spirit to allow them to inspire his verse. If anyone thinks that this was a mere play of uninstructed liking they may be deceived when Burns writes: "There is a peculiar rhythm in many of the old airs, and a necessity of adapting syllables to the emphasis, or what I would call the feature-notes of the tune, that lay the poet under almost insuperable difficulties."

In this connexion he has an interesting note on the modified form of Scots which he judged it best to employ: "There is a naïveté, a pastoral simplicity, in the slight intermixture of Scots words and phraseology, which is more in unison with the pathos or rustic sprightliness of our native music than any English verses whatever." Here we have a deepening of metrical art, a conscious blending of music and words which few metrists at any time, and none that we know of in Scotland to-day, have understood and employed.

For a prominent example of his honest and remarkably just self-criticism we turn to the Memoranda dealing with the song Handsome Nell.

"The first distich of the first stanza is quite too much in the flimsy strain of our ordinary street ballads, the second is too much in the other extreme; the expression is a little awkward and the sentiment too serious. Stanza the second I am well pleased with, and I think it conveys a fine idea of that amiable part of the sex—the agreeables. The third stanza has a little of the flimsy turn in it, and the third line has rather too serious a cast. The fourth stanza is a very indifferent one: the first line is, indeed, all in the strain of the second stanza, but the rest is most expletive. The thoughts in the fifth stanza come finely up to my favourite idea of a sweet sonsie lass; the last line, however, halts a little. The same sentiments are kept up with equal spirit and tenderness in the sixth stanza, but the second and fourth lines ending with short syllables hurt the whole. The seventh stanza has several minute faults; but I remember I composed it in a wild enthusiasm of passion."

This expert review belongs to the year 1783 when he was in his 25th year. The Letters, in particular those to Thomson, are full of the comments and judgments of one whose mastery and knowledge of metrical art was of the highest order.

It is suggested that his mind had no grasp of a more subtle wit than is usually displayed in traditional Scottish verse, but surely he disproves it by quoting Donne so aptly in reference to Charlotte Hamilton:
"Her pure and eloquent blood
Spoke in her cheeks, and so distinctly wrought
That one would almost say her body thought."

On a different level consider his just assessment of literary qualities when he was presented with a copy of Dryden's translations of Virgil's *Æneid* and *The Georgics*.

"I do not know whether I hazard my pretensions to be a critic of any kind, when I say that I think Virgil, in many instances, a servile copier of Homer. If I had the Odyssey by me I could parallel many passages. The *Georgics* are to me by far the best of Virgil."

Scholarship supports these independent judgments. The artistic perfection of Virgil is more conspicuous in the *Georgics* than in the *Æneid*, and the early commentators all dwelt on the "likenesses" between Virgil and more ancient authors. They did not always call them "likenesses."

Evidently this is a man whose vigorous mind had attained a really broad measure of culture and was trained to a just appreciation of literary merits. We now begin to understand these references to the intellectual brilliance of his conversation which is illustrated to some extent by the wit that sparkles through his verse. The biographers, founding on the report of various contemporaries, have described its "extraordinary force and versatility," its "matchless" quality. Lockhart says that, in discussion, "he calmly measured himself against the most cultivated understandings of his time." Stevenson says, "It is almost a commonplace that the best of his work was what he said in talk." "I have been in the company of many men of genius," said Ramsay of Ochtertyre, "but never witnessed such flashes of intellectual brightness as from him." While Mrs. Riddell actually affirms, and invokes other witnesses to confirm it, that, great as his poetry was, that was not his forte, but that his outstanding gift was his fascinating conversation: "The rapid lightnings of his eye were always the harbingers of some flash of genius." Beside this we may set Professor Stewart's testimony that, "All the faculties of Burns's mind were equally vigorous, and his predilection for poetry was rather the result of his own enthusiastic and impassioned temper than of a genius exclusively adapted to that species of composition."

The question arises, What were the things he said? There was, unfortunately, no Boswell and there is no Table Talk. Thus, in spite of the high terms of contemporary witnesses, we are left to assume swift exercises of intellect marked by astonishing
penetration, judgment and insight, the field of discussion no doubt including literature and religion—in both of which he was expert—philosophy, with which he was not unacquainted, and life, of which he held the master keys of strong sense, humour and sympathy. The suggestion that he was defective in thought, or that he had no acute perception of realities and no science of verse, fades away.

Certainly he had his limitations both in his range as a poet and in his use of metrical forms. His imagination had no visionary quality: there is no transcendental light upon his page: he was not sensuously rich, or ethereal, or magical. But he was a master in his own field and in his own right. By that he is to be judged.

As for his defects as a critic, Henley may have put his finger on the chief when he said that he was “careless of Shakespeare.” Despite his early study and accurate knowledge of the plays, it is suggested that he was unable to do full justice to the great Bard. This view appears to rest on his reference to “wild Shakespeare” in a theatre prologue: “Here Douglas forms wild Shakespeare into plan.” David Hume made much the same observation. Both may have been constrained by the eighteenth-century taste for an almost artificial correctness in verse measure and dramatic form, and were no doubt affected by the neat construction of Home’s Douglas which was then being held up as a dramatic model.

But this perhaps does an injustice to Burns. His significant use of the word “plan” in the quotation may indicate his clear perception of what Ben Jonson and the best critics have observed of Shakespeare, namely, the incoherence that sometimes accompanied the magnificence of his drama: the capricious and unsystematic power of the great genius, who extended to his art the boundless freedom of life as exemplified in the world of his day. The expression, therefore, “wild Shakespeare” may not be a blunder, but a just reflection on the dramatist’s prodigal overflow in language and form, a view not inconsistent with admiration for his creative gifts, his dramatic mastery and vast knowledge of the human heart.

IV

The question of Carlyle’s stricture remains. It is necessary to observe that this came late in the Essay after he had penned his high praise of the poet’s mental powers. Carlyle has now come to discuss the Man and the setting and course of his life.
In this survey he reverts to the father's unfortunate history, and remarks that, had William Burness prospered and been able to send his eldest son to a university, "he might have come out a regular well-trained intellectual workman," and so equipped he might "have changed the whole course of British Literature." The presumption on which this judgment rests and finds its prompting is that the poetical output of Burns was incomplete and fragmentary. Carlyle thought "the poems were imperfect and of small stature." The writings revealed "broken glimpses of a genius that could never show itself complete: that wanted all things for completeness—culture, leisure, true effort; nay, even length of life."

It is clear that Carlyle's measure of success for Burns was the production of some ambitiously planned poem, or poems, great in conception and in artistic execution; and he appears to have thought that had he with his immense natural endowments received a systematic course of education at university level he could have selected suitable themes and have achieved this goal: "Never in one instance was it permitted him to grapple with any subject with the full collection of his strength: to fuse and mould it in the concentrated fire of his genius." It is in the light of such considerations that we must understand the reference to a "well-trained intellectual workman."

It must be remembered that in the poet's own day a suggestion entirely in agreement with Carlyle's wish had been made to Burns by Dr. Moore: He said: "In my opinion you should plan some larger work than any that you have yet attempted. . . . Study the best English poets and read a little more history. . . . Master the heathen mythology." Probably people like Blair and Henry Mackenzie (who advocated less use of the vernacular) entertained the same view. When Sir Walter Scott arrived and expressed himself on the matter he deplored that the poet's absorption in Scottish songs had ousted his hope of writing a drama.

During his visit to Edinburgh in 1787 Burns wrote a note to Mrs. Dunlop which appears to advert drily to the above suggestions.

"I have the advice of some very judicious friends among the literati here, but with them I sometimes find it necessary to claim the privilege of thinking for myself."

Nevertheless, he had certainly grasped the idea of planning something big, for in 1789 he speaks of "poetic plans, pastoral, georgic, dramatic," and a play on a Scottish theme is mentioned in 1790. Actually Burns began once to delineate a character in
blank verse: the result does not inspire confidence. It will be seen, therefore, that what Carlyle thought necessary had commended itself to his friends, and had been entertained by the poet.

What Burns might have done must always be left an open question, but, as bearing upon Carlyle’s proposition, it cannot surely be expected that the respective geniuses, lyrical, epic and dramatic, can be interchanged at will? This out-rules epic measures for a lyric poet, which Burns undoubtedly was. Moreover, it could be shown that many such poets from Herrick onwards, despite the advantage of a regular academic training, have not left behind them any major poetic work. And where more impressive efforts have been attempted and executed it is often found—as, for example, in Coleridge’s dramas—that the genius of the poet is more present and more treasured in his occasional verse than in them.

No one will belittle the worth of scholastic attainments. It thrills us to think of the great things that might have been done by the man who could write *Tam o’ Shanter*. Burns himself, confessing once that he had not perused Tasso, regretted his disadvantage: “There (in the field of classical literature) I have ever felt and lamented my want of learning most.” But Fergusson had a regular college training and there is little difference between his choice of subject and manner of treatment and those of his great successor.

The fact is that, in making the poet, nature predisposes almost everything. Indeed, had culture sufficed to make him the poet of Carlyle’s desiring, it is a question whether with his native endowments and his enormous appetite for books and learning, the degree of culture was not already there. He was certainly a harassed man and latterly a very busy one, but little about him excites more wonder than the keenness of his intellectual interests and the fury with which he pursued his literary aims. Professor Nichol says, “he drew blood from everything he read.” His brother Gilbert bore witness that “No book was so voluminous as to slacken his industry or so antiquated as to damp his research.” Surely he had cultural standing enough to “build a lofty rhyme” had he chosen to do so?

On this point it appears that Carlyle rather over-stressed the poet’s dependence on his own native genius, as if without the aid of letters or tradition he had magnificently taken up life and sung it with original inspiration. This view he presents in his picture of him as a Titan hurling masses of matter about with the strength of his own arms: “His means are the commonest and
"rudest," says Carlyle. Here he fails to give full weight to the poet's conscious acceptance of the poetic tradition whose spring and history he fully understood, and he equally fails to take account of the study he had given both to his Scottish and English masters. His "means" were in no sense common or rude.

But with the poet there are other factors. The beauty and strength of Burns's genius lay in its close linkage with common life, and in the fact that expression for him was rooted in the vernacular. We are daunted somewhat when we envisage Burns as he might have been had his path through life permitted "culture and leisure." For who could dissociate his powers from that spiritual crucible represented by his peasant origin and upbringing? If ever a man sprang straight from the life and the soil which gave his race its being for endless generations, it was Burns. He was begotten of the land, the people, their history, their language, their song in all their elemental and original character. It is almost certain that an exclusive use of English, which greatly planned works would probably have required, would have enervated his artistic gift and made him ineffective if not artificial. Evidence is at hand that the measure and rhythm of blank verse were not for him.

There is also the important question of his poetic temperament. In its kind it was emotional and spontaneous, not scholarly or meditative. We do not mean that he had not the judgment to select a theme, but that for him poetry began when something put a match to his passions, as he confessed. It is significant how many of his songs began with a tune or a pretty face.

In addition to this it seems historically tenable that Burns actually did plan a great work which he carried to a triumphant conclusion, and in this—his own way—proved his capacity for large comprehension and determined endeavour. We are referring to his work as a song-writer in collaboration with Johnson and Thomson. We entirely agree with Professor Hecht in his brilliant and understanding study of the poet when he maintains this proposition. Burns conducted this work for ten years with a conscious aim, an unwavering enthusiasm, and a knowledge of the subject as extensive as it was expert.

Hecht rightly calls it an "achievement." "The complete treasury of Scottish songs had passed through his mind and been stamped by his personality with a new national spirit, so that it has been given the fullest measure of immortality conceivable for any human creation."

We need not be perturbed by the fragmentariness of the work of Burns, or the simplicity of the subjects, if we remember
that provincialism of theme may go with universalism of truth, and this the critics grant. If he did not give a new direction to British Literature it was not for lack of workmanship but because he had been naturally fitted to complete one cycle and not to initiate another. Yet it can be said of him that in "warbling his native wood-notes wild" he taught our poets to return to nature, humanity and the Romantic Muse. In spite of Carlyle's fears, and the adverse view he takes of the effect of his history on the poet's development, we agree with those who think that the inner core of his genius was untouched by his sorrows and that his art was always adequate to his themes.

Enough has been said to show how great his intellectual endowments were, how shrewd his sense, how swift and penetrating his thought, how considerable his culture, how carefully studied and industriously pursued his art. He knew better than to try to think lyrically: when he became reflective in verse he merely became declamatory and no longer poetical. It was his high doctrine that Song was a consoler and sweetener of the human heart; to this he devoted all his powers, and the response of mankind acclaims his success.
WILLIAM C. COCKBURN
GRAND OLD MAN OF BURNS FEDERATION

The Burns world lost a valued and much respected friend when Mr. William Cooper Cockburn died at his residence, Holmwood House, Uddingston, on 14th September, 1952. Mr. Cockburn, an Hon. President of the Burns Federation, was eighty-seven.

At the quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee, held at Burns House Club on 21st June, he bade the members farewell. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. James R. Crawford, President, Mr. J. Kevan McDowall, then Senior Vice-President, paid warm tribute to Mr. Cockburn, who made a brief, but moving reply.

Assuredly, "the evening of a well-spent life brings its lamps with it"; and we hoped that they would burn brightly for this Grand Old Man of the Burns Federation.

On the day, however, that the Conference at Norwich ended, so, too, did his life draw to its close.

Many Burnsians attended the funeral at Dalnottar Cemetery, Bowling, where, amongst his activities, Mr. Cockburn had been, at one time, session clerk of the Parish Church.

Mourners included representatives of Burns House Club, Glasgow and District Burns Association and a large number of local Clubs. Mr. William Black, Hon. Secretary of the Burns Federation, and Bailie Andrew Crawford, Ayr, represented the Executive Committee.

A "Fa'kirk Bairn," Mr. Cockburn was stationmaster at Ormiston, Kilpatrick, and Great Western Road, Glasgow, before going to Bowling. When he retired from there in 1928, he had been in the service of the old North British Railway Company and L.N.E.R. Company for half a century.

Mr. Cockburn was a staunch admirer of Burns all his days. In 1912 he was elected President of Old Kilpatrick Club, and was appointed delegate to the Glasgow and District Association. In 1915 the late Mr. Charles R. Cowie, J.P., of Glasgow, purchased, repaired and gifted the Burns House, Mauchline, to the Association, and Mr. Cockburn was appointed Convener, an office which he held for thirty-two years. When the Burns Room was furnished in the style of 1788, he supplied the wag-at-the-wa' and toast-rack. Then in 1940, after a search which had extended over a decade, he secured a specimen of a
WILLIAM C. COCKBURN

grandfather clock by John Brown (Clockie Brown) of Mauchline, and presented it, with a number of other relics, to the Museum.

In 1943 one of the nine old ladies in the Jean Armour Burns Houses fell while carrying a lighted paraffin lamp, and, although no harm resulted, Mr. Cockburn and his sister (now deceased) installed electric light in all the houses.

Between 1912 and 1924 Mr. Cockburn was nominated three times as a Vice-President of the Federation, and in 1924 he was elected representative for Dunbarton and Argyll shires. Three years later he was elected as a Glasgow representative, the office which he occupied until his retirement.

From 1934 to 1937 he was Convener of the Memorials Committee, and from 1938 to 1947 Convener of the Finance Committee. He was elected an Hon. President in 1940.

He was also President of the Glasgow and District Association during 1920-21, and President of the Burns House Club in 1927 and 1930. He always had a keen interest in the Burns House Club, and to foster that interest in the Burns Federation he presented fifty shares to the Federation, a gesture characteristic of the man.

With such a proud record of service, other honours came his way, and he was Hon. President of the Glasgow and District Burns Association and the Uddingston Masonic Burns Club, and Hon. Life Member of the Burns House Club, Tam o' Shanter, Primrose, and Lochlie Ladies’ Burns Clubs.

SALE OF ANOTHER KILMARNOCK BURNS

In last year's issue of the Burns Chronicle reference was made to a Kilmarnock Burns which brought £750. Another sale, too late for inclusion in that report, occurred in December, 1951, when the library of the late Major E. Hubert Litchfield, a New Yorker with a passion for first editions, took place at the Parke-Bernet Galleries.

His collection was rather uneven, and a number of books had internal repairs. His Kilmarnock Burns was sold for $550, this low price being explained by the fact that the copy was, according to the Times Literary Supplement, “sadly doctored.”
ESSAY ON ROBERT BURNS

By GEORGE DOUGLAS BROWN

[George Douglas Brown, author of The House with the Green Shutters, was a life-long admirer of Burns: this essay, which appeared anonymously in the August issue of Blackwood’s Magazine, 1896, was his most important pronouncement on the poet.]

When Burns was dying in neglect he consoled himself and others by the thought that he would be more respected in a hundred years than he was by his contemporaries. His anticipation has been justified. It is now a hundred years since the death of Burns, and the interest evoked by the centenary has shown that he is regarded by many as among the greatest of our poets. They are few, moreover, who still refuse to the man the admiration they bestow upon the author. By the verdict of more than a hundred years Burns has been ranked among the great. It is not inappropriate, therefore, at the end of the period fixed by himself, to consider once more the nature of his greatness.

Perhaps there never was a man who owed more to himself and less to education. His schooling was miserably inadequate. It is true, indeed, that the peasant-aristocrats of Scotland owed to mere schooling the least of their learning. Books were borrowed and read, questions of religion and politics were discussed, ballads were sung on the harvest-rig or by the ingle of an evening. Now, some of these advantages were enjoyed by Burns in a remarkable degree. We get a sudden and kindly glimpse of the kitchen at Mount Oliphant (as if by the glinting of the fire) when he tells of the shift he made to study by his father’s hearth in the winter evenings of the first season that he ploughed. In a sense, then, Burns could have no better preparation for his poetry than the ballads of his mother and of old Betty Davidson. But we should remember, on the other hand, that he was forced, by the want of better books, to read mildewed fustian like “Tull and Dickson on Agriculture,” “Salmon’s Geographical Grammar,” and “The British Gardener’s Directory”! This is scarcely the training for a writer of passionate lyrics and an intensely graphic and humorous observer of the world; and, if our taste is sometimes offended by crassness and bombast, we should remember how scanty, in a way, was the literary equipment of the poet. The manner in which Burns overcame his untoward surroundings is, in itself, a testimony to his genius. Others have their
ESSAY ON ROBERT BURNS

literary weapons prepared for them; Burns had to make his own. The fact is forgotten by the superfine critic, who, as he passes languid white fingers over a weary brow, utters the plaintive remark that, whatever the rustic poet may possess, he has nothing of "the great style." We shall endeavour to show that in lyric poetry, at least, Burns had a great style distinctively his own. And even against his narrative verse the charge is not always sustained by pertinent example, although it is brought with greater justice. In this respect the late Mr. Arnold made a lamentable blunder. He quotes:—

"Leeze me on Drink! It gi'es us mair
Than either School or College:
It kindles Wit, it waukens Lair,
It pangs us fou o' Knowledge.
Be't whisky-gill, or penny-wheep,
Or ony stronger potion,
It never fails, on drinkin' deep,
To kittle up our notion,
By nicht or day."

That this is right good verse who will deny? According to Mr. Arnold, the Scot cried that here we have Burns indeed—that in this stanza we meet the true poet of the bowl; and, as the stanza has nothing of the great style, Burns is said to be without it. It is readily conceded that not style but sympathy and sense, rapidity and wit, mark Burns's narrative; that in verse other than lyric he never tried to whittle the rough vigour into smoothness. But there was never a more inapposite quotation. No Scot ever cited the stanza in order to show either the true Burns or Burns the bacchanalian. As a matter of fact, the verse is not serious at all, but "panged" with a rollicking irony, written in a burst of riotous laughter at the "yill-cawp commentators" who are mentioned immediately before.

Burns is unique in the matter of his work. He was born and lived and died among the people. Others have described peasant life from above, Burns knew it from the inner and the under side. It is said that the gloomy anger which he showed after the Edinburgh visit was due to the fact that he failed to obtain a post which would save him from the drudgery of farming. We may be thankful that such was the case: what Burns lost, literature has gained. Because he never left the country and the country life, he sang of them always from actual observation, never from jaded reminiscence. He lived what he wrote, more, perhaps, than any other author, and hence his
matter is unique, being new and fresh, and racy of the soil. To the matter his manner corresponds when he narrates with sagacious and humorous common sense—and a kind of sublimated sense is the mark of Burns’s best narrative—or, again, in those lyrics where the feeling is so intense that the thought and the style cannot but be pure.

But the Scottish peasant has a clumsy hankering after sublimity of diction, and is often imposed upon by fustian. Perhaps the old style of pulpit oratory is accountable for this. He admires the swelling phrases of “The Course of Time,” till the poem runs to its twentieth edition; he thinks that the speeches of Mr. Gladstone are miracles of English prose! Burns did not escape this influence: when he tries to be fine he generally fails, as in the letters to Clarinda and in many of his English verses; there are traces of it even in “The Cottar’s Saturday Night” and in “Scots wha hae.” It is true, indeed, that even more than other writers he should have the benefit of the rule that no man is to be judged by his worst. He was continually tempted to write down to the level of his audience. Any doggerel might do for the local squib, the local epigram. Hence the injustice done to the fame of Burns by the foolish admirers who parade every ugly lampoon that he scrawled on the windows of taverns. But, after making every allowance for external causes of the turgid, we must still admit that in the poet himself, as apart from his surroundings, there was a coarseness that sometimes betrayed him into woodenness of expression. Nor is the reason difficult to find. The want of sweet clarity in Burns, of mild radiance equally diffused, is the correlate of his glittering incision, the defect of his coruscating quality. The mildly radiant never coruscates—it beams, steady, all-enveloping. But the fiery, intuitive genius who writes, like Burns, by flashes of inspiration, cannot pursue the middle course that is open to the calmer, the more reflective mind. If the flash is a failure, there is nothing but utter darkness, and the poet goes astray. So when the rough vigour of Burns is not sublimated by the glow of genius it is apt to be coarse and dull. We find him talking, for example, of “Victory that shines on life’s last ebbing sands,” and singing of Caledonia under the figure of a “hypotenuse”! He writes:

“Yestreen I had a pint o’ wine,
A place where body saw na;
Yestreen lay on this breast o’ mine
The gowden locks of Anna.
The hungry Jew in wilderness
Rejoicing o’er his manna,
ESSAY ON ROBERT BURNS

Was naething to my hinny bliss
Upon the lips o' Anna.

The kirk and state may join and tell
To do such things I mauna:
The kirk and state may gae to hell,
And I'll gae to my Anna!

He imagined that this stuff, with its vulgar and maddening iteration of “Anna” and “Diana,” was the best song he had ever written, and he was angry with Thomson for objecting to it! Strength, rapidity, and fire are the chief characteristics of his mind; he lacked the delicacy of imagination which finds expression in an exquisite and suggestive style. You never think of Burns as critically fastidious. A rough and homely manliness is at the foundation of his genius. It is true, indeed, as we shall see, that the very intensity of his feeling refines him into poetic purity of expression in his love-songs. But, in general, Burns always thought of the object first, and of the way to describe it afterwards. He has no literature for the sake of literature. His words always mean things. It is for this reason that there is so much in him, that he is so rich in substance, so vivid, graphic, and direct in language. It was this, too, that won him his immediate popularity. A poet so true to nature and so forcible was understood from the first. You have never to turn aside to examine his language as apart from his thought. As you read, the image present to Burns’s mind flashes on your own, and you thrill at once with his emotions. He never dallies with his subject; he never luxuriates in poetic diction on the one hand, or in far-fetched imagery on the other. He is not calm and patient enough, not reflective and impersonal enough, to attain to the grand style in his ordinary verse. In lines like—

“Now boast thee, death, in thy possession lies
A lass unparallel’d. Downy windows, close;
And golden Phœbus never be beheld
Of eyes again so royal!”

—in lines like these our pleasure is in the imaginative cadence of the style, in the suggestiveness, the idealism, not in mere recognition ὅτι ὁτὸς ἐκεῖνος, or, as Kipling puts it, that “this is that.” It is because “more is meant than meets the eye,” because our imagination is invited, as it were, to co-operate with that of the author in discovering the image, that we experience pleasure in such lines—perhaps the highest pleasure that poetry can give.
We are not merely passive recipients of images, but, in a way, creators in our own right. The pleasure is born of a sense of personal discovery, of personal achievement. Now, in Burns there are few traces of this high poetic suggestiveness: his style in lyrics, indeed, is nobly great, but it is born of passionate feeling rather than of imagination. He has not the idealism of thought that finds expression in the grand style. He has too hard and fierce a grip on reality for that: it is the life he sees and knows that interests him. If Burns had been a surgeon's apprentice he would not have composed hymns of classical beauty to Æsculapius; he would have sung lyrics to the wench who swept out the consulting-room, and would have satirised the pompous quack who presided there. Indeed, it is just because he is deficient in this idealism that he possesses a force, a directness, an energy unparalleled in the history of literature.

It is this reality of Burns, common to all his work, that makes his lyrics the most impassioned expressions of love in our language; they seem to throb with emotion. Shakespeare wrote:—

"Take, O, take those lips away,
   That so sweetly were forsworn;
And those eyes the break of day,
   Lights that do mislead the morn."

Burns writes:—

"Bonie wee thing, cannie wee thing,
   Lovely wee thing, was thou mine,
I wad wear thee in my bosom,
   Lest thy jewel I should tine.

Wishfully I look and languish,
   In that bonie face o' thine;
And my heart it stounds wi' anguish,
   Lest my wee thing be na mine.

Wit, and grace, and love, and beauty,
   In ae constellation shine;
To adore thee is my duty,
   Goddess o' this soul o' mine!"

The former is more graceful and imaginative; the latter is more passionate and direct, and is, therefore, a better love-song. As to style, again, it would be difficult to find a more perfect lyric expression than that of Burns; in his best songs he achieves a great
style that is all his own—a style, as we have said, idealised by passion rather than by imagination. It is the distinguishing mark of all high poetry, but especially of lyric poetry, that the matter and the style—the thing said and the way in which it is said—should be of simultaneous and spontaneous growth. The perfect thought finds immediate expression in the perfect style; it is not the one apart from the other, but their fusion, that makes the perfect lyric. When they are blended exquisitely, the result is an artistic whole which is greater than the sum of its elements. Now, of this immediate and unlaboured fitting of the language to the thought we should naturally expect Burns, the most rapid and intuitive of poets, to be a master, and we find that in lyric expression he is, indeed, supreme, because of the intensity and directness that are the distinctive qualities of his genius. Not thought, not imagination, but the fire of his mind, fuses together the two elements of matter and of style. His songs are simple, passionate, and suggestive of what love and war-songs ought to suggest—intense emotion. It is in lyrics least of all that you need the building of the lofty rhyme, dear to the heart of Mr. Matthew Arnold; for that tends to elaborate the medium of interpretation, and it is the essence of lyric poetry to be simple and direct. Burns's power is the power of vehemence and impetuosity: he has not the more widely diffused strength of greater men. He is intuitive, not reflective; therefore not classical; therefore, perhaps, a greater lyric poet than if he had been. It is in his songs, too, that his supposed lack of culture tells least against him, or rather is directly in his favour. Learning and elaboration could never produce, and might easily spoil, a lyric like—

“When o’er the hill the eastern star
Tell bughtin-time is near, my jo;
And owsen frae the furrow’d field
Return sae dowlf and wearie O;
Down by the burn, where scented birks
Wi’ dew are hanging clear, my jo;
I’ll meet thee on the lea-rig,
My ain kind dearie O.”

Could culture, could the classical touch, could the grand style, add anything to the regretful pathos of—

“When I think on the happy days
I spent wi’ thee, my dearie;
And now what lands between us lie,
How can I be but eerie?
How slow ye move, ye heavy hours,
As ye were wae and wearie!
It wasna sae ye glinted by
When I was wi' my dearie"?

Was the κενή μακρυπία, that "cheerful, happy, vacancy of thought," that Burns himself admired, ever better suggested than by the perfect pastoral quatrain—

"Blithe hae I been on yon hill,
As the lambs before me;
Careless, ilka thocht and free,
As the breeze flew o'er me"?

In these, and in many another lyric where the language is ennobled by the passion, Burns attains the high poetical suggestiveness which Mr. Arnold has denied him.

We are told, however, nowadays, that Burns was not a great writer of lyrics after all. Mr. R. L. Stevenson has lamented that he abandoned the rough vigour of his earlier work and betook himself to the whittling of cherry-stones—that he ceased addressing "Lines to a Louse" in order to hymn the praises of Mary and Chloris and Clarinda. Two other critics of late have denied passion to his love-songs: one of them ranks Herrick his superior. But if Mr. Stevenson imagines that Burns was unjust to his own genius in forsaking narrative for lyric, it is he himself who is unjust to the scope and greatness of his author. Burns was too big a man to confine himself to a single phase of rustic life: to him its loves were, at least, as important as its lampoons; and the loves, like every other feature of the life, are mirrored in his work, which, however small in bulk, is amazing in variety. The variety, it seems, has escaped the notice of the critic, and to that variety how much is contributed by the lyrics! Again, does not this verdict of Mr. Stevenson reveal the limitations of the judge rather than the mistake of the author whom he judges? Looking to Mr. Stevenson's temperament and literary achievement, we may question whether he was able by nature to understand Burns's intensity of passion. It may be granted, indeed, to these assailants of Burns, that the lyrics, when read continuously, are apt to weary us, partly by their very fervour—partly, also, owing to the paucity and sameness of the natural images; and, after all, the flowers to which woman may be likened are limited in number. At times, cooler, and less fervid, and more varied reading is agreeable. We should remember, however, that lyrics are not to be
In June, 1952, a manuscript of *Auld Lang Syne*, an early draft undated and unsigned, was bought at Sotheby's, London, for £1,500 by Col. T. C. Dunlop for the Burns Cottage Museum, Alloway. Picture shows Col. Dunlop studying his purchase.
WILLIAM C. COCKBURN
(see page 24).
ESSAY ON ROBERT BURNS

fed on by the dozen: we are cloyed with the sweetness, else. It may be granted, further, that there is an objection (if such, indeed, it be) which applies not merely, and not chiefly, to the lyrics, but to all of Burns's work. If we take up the reflective, suggestive author, we enjoy a perennial pleasure, because under the magic of his style, the thought, the image, the landscape opens once more upon the view, so that, even at the tenth reading, we have all the old familiar delight in the gradual rediscovery. Not so with the intuitive writer like Burns, who, by graphic phrase or strenuous metaphor, flashes a vivid picture on the startled brain. The second time we read we are not startled. It was the suddenness of the flash that impressed us the first time, and, as a flash loses effect by repetition, so does such an author the oftener he is read. Hence we find Stevenson remarking, with some justice, that Burns is not a poet to whom we go back very often after the first delightful perusal. This applies, rather, however, to his narrative verse, for, as we have seen, his lyric style has a high suggestiveness, and his lyric metaphors are not hysterically strenuous, but full, very often, of grace and charm. There are few images in English so simply exquisite as—

"Her face is fair, her heart is true,
As spotless as she's bonie, O:
The op'ning gowan, wat wi' dew,
Nae purer is than Nannie, O."

Or—

"As in the bosom o' the stream
The moonbeam dwells at dewy e'en:
So trembling, pure, was tender love,
Within the breast o' bonie Jean."

These minor points, then, may be conceded to those who would depreciate the lyrics of Burns; but the man who denies that he is supreme in the poetry of love has never kissed a woman, and never deserves to! Catullus and Sappho are his only comppeers. He played infinite variations on the simple melody of "Amo te," ranging from the passion of "O, my Luve's like a red, red Rose,"

To show what Burns has had to suffer from the critics, it may be sufficient to mention that in that admirable verse—

"Maun I still on Menie doat,
And bear the scorn that's in her e'e?
For it's jet, jet black, and it's like a hawk,
And it winna let a body be!"—

Robert Chambers hints, or asserts (we forget which), that Burns has been guilty of doggerel!
ESSAY ON ROBERT BURNS

and "Bonnie Wee Thing," and "Mary Morison," and "Ae fond kiss," and "Wilt Thou be my Dearie?" to the sly, loving roguishness of "I gaed a waefu' gate yestreen," and the robust moonlight beauty of "Barley-rigs," and the comic humour of "Duncan Gray," and the yearning pathos of "Pale, pale, now those rosy lips"—which is a far nobler lyric than "Mary in Heaven," so often and so vulgarly belauded. At least thirty love-songs could be chosen, some of the highest, many of a very high, order; and thirty great lyrics are what no other poet has given to the literature of Britain. In war-song, too, his gift is of the rarest, even though we admit, with Wordsworth, that "Scots wha hae" is but poor stuff, owing its popularity to the strong battling swing of its music. But was there ever a martial strain like that cry of the truest democracy—

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that"?

And what of this?—

"O Kenmure's on and awa, Willie!
O Kenmure's on and awa!
And Kenmure's lord's the bravest lord
That ever Galloway saw.

Success to Kenmure's band, Willie!
Success to Kenmure's band;
There's no a heart that fears a Whig
That rides by Kenmure's hand.

Here's Kenmure's health in wine, Willie!
Here's Kenmure's health in wine;
There ne'er was a coward o' Kenmure's blude,
Nor yet o' Gordon's line."

Is not that worthy to rank with—

"The Gordons rade, the Gordons ran,
And they were stark and steady,
And aye the owreword o' the thrang
Was—Gordons, haud you ready"?

What, too, of the soldier's song in "The Jolly Beggars," of "Bannocks o' Bear-meal," of "I hae a Wife o' my ain"? Is there nothing of the spirit of battle in "The Five Carlins," ending, as
ESSAY ON ROBERT BURNS

it does, with the great lines that are worthy to rank for ever as a personification of Scotland's pride?—

"Then slow raise Marjorie o' the Lochs,
And wrinkled was her broo;
Her ancient weed was russet gray,
Her auld Scots bluid was true.

'There's some great folk set licht by me,
I set as licht by thaim;
But I will send to Lon'on town,
Wha I lo'e best at hame."

Apart from his lyrics, ease and power are the characteristics of Burns's style. Its vigour and directness are the outcome of corresponding qualities in his own mind. He is never borne down by his subject or his language: he seems to sway with them from above. His faults, both of thought and style, are the faults of misdirected strength, of violence, never of weakness. His prose letters may be as turgid as the critic cares to call them, though some of them, by the way, such as those addressed to Ellison Begbie, are admirably worded; but in his poetical epistles, where he is natural as well as strong, his style is masterly. His "Epistle to Willie Simpson" affords the happiest example both of noble poetry and of humorous fooling with his subject. Was there ever better moralising or more sagacious "criticism of life" than in the "Epistle to a Young Friend"? Again, no poet is more picturesque in language. Like Browning, he can flash the very physical image of a thing on to your brain by the use of a single word. Every touch tells in lines like—

"Ayr gurgling kissed his pebbled shore,
O'erhung with wild woods thick'ning green."

The words "thick'ning green" give you exactly the dim, delicious greenness that comes down through the spring foliage on the banks of the Ayr. So in—

"Mark Scotland's fond returning eye,
It dwells upon Glencairn."

The maternal pride that ever comes back to dote upon its own was never shown better than by "fond returning." Repeatedly you get the whole picture in a single phrase, a single epithet. No poet is quicker to see the analogies that go to make metaphors;
ESSAY ON ROBERT BURNS

and that, Aristotle says, is the root-quality of genius. What more descriptive than “spewing reek,” or than

“Here, farmers gash, in ridin’ graith,
Gaed hoddin by their cottars”?

The word “hoddin” gives you, in a perfect physical image, the consequential horseback jog of a fat, well-to-do farmer. This quality of his style is but another expression of the same vehement, penetrating, forthright intuition that marks all his work—narrative, descriptive and lyrical. It is the unequal genius, not the nobly equable, which blazes forth in the strenuous metaphor that stabs home to the mind and sticks there for ever. Burns revels in the life around him, and gives it in graphic flashes of insight. He has not the calm patience of a man who broods over his thoughts; he sees and thinks by flashes of intuition. And when you say this, you explain at once his success in lyrical and descriptive poetry, and his failure to obtain a “high nobility” of thought and style; for that needs quiet reflection, and Burns is a man of passionate insight.

Gilbert Burns tells us that his brother had a particular jealousy of “people who were richer than himself or of more consequence in life.” Personal passion—for people or against them—is always strong in Burns. His acquaintances are either “mean wretches,” “the sordid, worldly crew,” or “men of the sublimest and warmest emotions.” The combative spirit which this shows is characteristic of many Scotsmen and of much Scottish literature—of Burns and the Balladists, of Sir Walter Scott, and of Carlyle. Scotland, indeed, is and has been, the most individualistic of nations, every man being forced to fight for his own hand in the constant press forward of the people. For this individualism various reasons might be adduced—among them, no doubt, the long struggle for national independence, the constant fight with an unfriendly climate and a barren soil, the grimly personal Calvinistic faith. However that may be, the poetry of Burns, at least, is never impersonal and dispassionate, always the direct and fiery outcome of his life. But it is important to notice that what he gives us is never merely morbid egotisms from his own sensations. The width of his sympathy, his fresh unforced interest in everything around, saved him from that. His feeling is always keenly personal, but it is never for himself alone, as Byron’s was (and hence his range is far wider than Byron’s); it is always with something—in fact, with everything that comes beneath his observation, for beyond his own observation he never goes. He feels with everything and everybody—with the mouse, the Jolly Beggars, the
natural pleasure of the farmer in his crops and his kindness to the old mare. Examples come readily to the mind to show how wide his feeling was in range, how deep it was in insight. Was there ever a picture of contented industry more happy and sympathetic than that of “Bessie at her Spinning-wheel”?—a picture of the blithe well-doing of Scotland no less adequate and intimate than “Marjorie o’ the Lochs” is of Scottish pride and noble self-sufficiency. And was the pathos of labour ever expressed with keener insight than in the simple refrain—

“Still shearin’ and clearin’
The tither stookit raw,
Wi’ claivers and haivers
Wearin’ the day awa.”

Only those who know the hairst-rig can remember how glad they have been of any “haivers” to make them forget the agony in the shoulders and the pain of the aching fingers, of any “claivers” that would help to “wear awa’” the long monotonous hours, on days when the sun was merciless, and “raw” was added to “raw” with a slowness and sureness that was maddening.

“Still shearin’ and clearin’
The tither stookit raw,
Wi’ claivers and haivers
Wearin’ the day awa.”

When you croon the words over after many years, you feel once more in memory the relief that the gossip on the head-rig used to bring. Small wonder that on every hillside they are proud of the man who has felt and expressed their every mood, their every experience. So accurate and true, then, so subtle and tender, was the sympathy of Burns. Hence, if he is narrow in one sense, in another he is as wide as the life he knew. He is narrow because he knows things only as they appeal to himself; he is wide because everything appeals to him. If the most personal of poets, he is also the least egotistic. It is his extraordinary range of sympathy—joined to his keenness of insight—that makes his work so rich and varied and full of life. His range is limited, because he knows only peasant Scotland; but within that range he is illimitable, because not a feature of it has escaped his observation. It is this sympathy, then, that keeps the personal element in his work so healthy, so free from morbidity, so free from affectation. His hypochondria never infects his general verse. An essay has been written to prove the “meliorism” of Matthew Arnold: nobody will ever need to prove the “meliorism” of Burns. In
the matter of sympathy, again, Burns is a strange contrast to Byron, who, just because he had little or nothing of this generous feeling, has been called the man of greatest force, of greatest intensity, since Shakespeare. No claim like that is made here for Burns, but it might be indicated how it is that Byron seems the most potent force in our later English literature. He was in opposition, and, what is more, in opposition with nobody on his side. He thinks all the world against him. His combative power is thus intensified, focussed, as it were; his passion is never spent in sympathy, never goes out to those who are his allies against the Philistine, for ally he has none—he regards himself as a being, lonely and apart. Much of Byron's apparent intensity is owing to this thoroughly morbid attitude of antagonism. It is true, indeed, that Burns, with his fiery practicality, was less often troubled by the so-called "problem of existence," a keen sense of which is at the root of Byron's misery; and from this the noble lord derives a greatness of suffering, a nobility, perhaps, which is wanting to the peasant aristocrat. Thus it is that Byron appears the more potent force, though he has no more natural fire than Burns, and infinitely less variety.

The personal feeling of Burns is shown very clearly in his attitude to nature. He has an interest in natural beauty, as he has in all his surroundings, but he never dwells on it to the exclusion of other interests. In the beginning of "The Holy Fair" we have an admirable picture of early morning—

"Upon a simmer Sunday morn,
   When Nature's face is fair,
I walkéd forth to view the corn,
   An' snuff the caller air.
The risin' sun owre Galston muirs,
   Wi' glorious licht was glintin;
The hares were hirplin down the furrs,
   The lav'rocks they were chantin
   Fu' sweet that day."

That is, surely, a most adequate description, as adequate as the external picture of nature can possibly be; but external it is, and utterly objective. In the next stanza he passes on to the personal and narrative interest of the poem. Even in his most imaginative mood, the human, the personal element is present to his mind, as in

"The wan moon is setting behind the white wave,
   And time is setting with me, oh!"
Nature is not to Burns the shimmering garment which to some imaginations half hides, half reveals the divine. He is too real and genuine and fiery, not dreamy enough, for that way of thinking. He knows nothing of "the mysteries of landscape," of "the thoughts that lie too deep for tears." He rather paints nature as she is than suggests the feeling which nature gives us. His intense joy in the world, animate and inanimate, around him, kept him from yearning for "the light that never was on sea or land." We should not expect the imaginative feeling of a Wordsworth, "breathless with adoration," from an intensely vivid and direct poet like Burns. From one point of view it is a defect, from another an excellence; for here, as elsewhere, he makes up in reality for what he loses in idealism.

The limitations of Burns have been suggested in speaking of his merits. He is too vividly and fiercely poetical to be much of a philosopher. Neither by acquisition nor by nature has he the intellectual equipment of the highest poets, he has neither the highest imagination nor the highest reflection. He is a volcanic man. He has passionate outbursts, splendid energy, moments of intense poetic feeling; but he is an observer rather than a thinker. He had no underlying, informing plan for his life or his literature; repeatedly, often bitterly, he complains of his aimless existence: he has "nae thocht, nae view, nae scheme o' leevin'"; he belongs, he says, to the "ram-stam squad." The restless want of aim in Burns is, like his riotous wit, a direct outcome of his hypochondria; his constitutional melancholy, he said, made him fly solitude; and the man who cannot quietly make a companion of his own thought may have a keen—nay, a fierce—enjoyment of company and social life, but is not likely to be marked by calm and equable reflection. So, too, with his rollicking humour; the wit of the hypochondriac is too often the letting-off of fireworks to relieve his own darkness: as Johnson said, when questioned about the apparent anomaly in his own case, "Alas! it is all outside; I may be cracking my joke, and cursing the sun." But whatever be the cause, whether it was due to hypochondria or no, we find everywhere in Burns a restlessness, a want of continuity. He never flows on with "pomp of genius unwithstood"; his strength is the strength of rapid and repeated blows. Even his longest efforts, like "Tam o' Shanter," are flung out with fiery impetuosity. He has matter enough, plenty of humour and of satire, vivid observation, sagacious criticism of the life before him. But his criticism is always that of a man who sees suddenly, rather than of a man who thinks carefully and long; and that because he had a temperament essentially passionate and variable. Not that there is
ESSAY ON ROBERT BURNS

any weakness in his variableness: his manly strength never leaves
him; he can write an ode to "Mary in Heaven" one day, a
bacchanalian ditty the next, and be the burly exciseman all the
while. Indeed, it is just because he had a nature at once so
strong and so keenly susceptible of varying emotions that his
poetry is so intense and so rich in diversity of feeling. Here,
again, he had a quality born of his defect; without his mobility
he might have had one intense note, with it he had many. Burns,
then, has written the most passionate lyrics in our language, and
is one of our greatest descriptive and narrative poets—vivid,
graphic, and direct. But his work appears broken-backed: he has
no continuity, no calm luminous reflection. His lack of thoughtful
steadiness is seen in his love affairs. Goethe, who had as many
Dulcineas as ever Burns had, escaped the flabby emotionalism to
which this is apt to lead, by his contemplation of life and art.
Burns's sphere was too narrow to admit of such an application.
Even if he had possessed the temperament, he had neither learn­
ing enough, nor life around him rich enough in intellectual
interest, to admit of such a discipline. In short, it is this want
of continuity that is the key to what Burns did not do, as his
intensity and directness is the key to what he did. But it is
absurd to say that he failed because (to use the cant phrase) he
did not "grapple with his doubts." Burns's misery, when he is
miserable, is that of a fiery and sensitive nature coming into pain­
ful contact with this world, rather than of a spiritual nature
speculating on the world to come. He had little of the "yearning
that cannot be altered," and no "hunger for eternity"; he cared
nothing for the infinitudes, and seldom gave a thought to
teleology. On the contrary, it was the closeness of his grasp on
actual life, the relations of things as they are, that gave him his
marvellous force and power.

Note.—It is to be hoped that the recent editors of Burns have
done something for the text of their author. In every edition we
read—

"Gude grant that thou may aye inherit
Thy mither's person, grace, an' merit,
And thy poor worthless daddy's spirit,
Without his failins;
'Twill please me mair to hear an' see 't
Than stockit mailins."

Obviously, we should read, "'Twill please me mair to see an'
hear it," thus restoring both the rhythm and the rhyme. Burns,
as is well known, was often guilty of verbal errors in writing
down his own work, and evidently he has been so in this case.
So in—

"Was na Robin bauld,
Tho' I was a cottar,
Played me sic a trick
And me the eller's dochter?"

"I" in the second line should be "he," in order to make sense: it is printed thus in the old rhyme which Burns has here adapted. The "bauldness" of Robin consisted in the fact that, though only a cottar, he was "setting his bonnet" at the daughter of an elder.
When Professor De Lancey Ferguson published his scholarly and invaluable edition of *The Letters of Burns* (1931), he rendered a great service to the Burns world by giving the whereabouts of the manuscripts, whether original or in facsimile, with which he had collated his text. Probably only those to whom alleged original letters of Burns are submitted from time to time can appreciate fully the value of that service.

Professor Ferguson could not be expected to know the whereabouts of manuscripts in private possession, unless he were specially informed, and no doubt most of the cases where he notes "MS not traced" belong to that class. One of these is Letter No. 163, addressed to James Steuart, Esq., Cleland's Gardens, the original of which has recently come to light. A reduced facsimile of this letter is given in this volume by kind permission of Miss Sylvia Steuart, London, the great-great-great-granddaughter of James Steuart. What purported to be the original (but was actually a photograph) of this letter was catalogued to be sold in Edinburgh on 22nd July last, but it was withdrawn from sale after Miss Steuart produced the actual original which had never been out of the possession of her family.

James Steuart, who was a Jacobite, was a Writer in Edinburgh. He was a member of an old family, whose ancestry can be traced back to the seventeenth century and who claimed descent from the family of Steuart of Lorn and Innermeath. His residence in Cleland’s Yards or Garden, which is erroneously referred to as an ale house in the Chambers-Wallace Burns (1896), vol. II, 236, is described in an article by Miss Steuart’s father in the *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, vol. II, p. 167. Situated at the north-east end of North St. James’s Place, behind the Roman Catholic Cathedral, it was a mansion-house of three storeys in the country for many years before the extension of the New Town of Edinburgh was resolved upon. It was demolished in 1904 and its beautiful Adam fireplaces and other fittings were removed to a modern house.

In 1753 it was acquired by Thomas Ruddiman, the famous scholar and Keeper of the Advocates’ Library, and on his death in 1757 it was settled on his only daughter, who was James Steuart’s wife. At this time the “forty-five” was but a thing of yesterday and various distinguished Jacobites were wont to meet annually in Mr. Steuart’s house to celebrate the birthday
Monday next is a day of the year with me hallowed as the ceremonies of Religion and sacred to the memory of the sufferings of my King and my kinsfolk. — The honour you do me by your invitation I most cordially and gratefully accept —

To something like moisture congealed in my eye,
Yet no the misdeem me disdain'd.
A poor, friendly Wandering may well claim a sigh,
Still more it that Wandering were loyal.

My father's that Name have revered on a throne;
My father's have died to right it;
Those fathers would shun their degenerate son
That Name should be scoffingly slight it.

I am, Sir,
your obliged humble servant.

R. B. B. N. E. C. E. N. E.

James Stewart 1799.

Eliz'beth Gordon.
When a shop in Salisbury was being demolished, the medallion reproduced above was discovered under the floorboards. It is a specimen of the medallion which was struck to commemorate the centenary of Burns's birth, and the contractor who made the find has gifted it to Mr. John Currie, Hon. Vice-President of the Burns Federation and District Representative of the Midlands of England, to whom we are indebted for photograph and details.
of Prince Charles. Among them was Thomas Erskine, afterwards ninth Earl of Kellie, whose house was also in Cleland's Gardens. He had six glasses made for drinking the health of "The King over the Water," and on them was a coloured representation of the Prince. One of these glasses is still in Miss Steuart's possession.

The final celebration took place on 31st December, 1787, the last anniversary of the birth of Prince Charles prior to his death on the 31st of the following month. On this occasion the company included Laurence Oliphant of Gask, the father of Lady Nairne, and to the supper was invited Robert Burns, then on his second visit to Edinburgh. He was at that time lodging with James Cruickshank in the neighbouring St. James's Square, where he had been confined to his room with an injured knee and had commenced his correspondence with Clarinda.

It has been said that Burns at that celebration took upon himself the office of poet-laureate and recited the verses beginning "Afar the illustrious exile roams," but it is doubtful whether he was able to attend, for, writing to Clarinda on 3rd January following, he says, "Monday, for the first time, I dine at a neighbour's next door." It is impossible to say whether he recited or merely composed his "Birthday Ode for 31st December, 1787." The whereabouts of this letter to Clarinda appears to be unknown.

In the Burns Chronicle for 1918, p. 132, Burns's letter to James Steuart is given but it is erroneously addressed to "Wm. Tytler." It is also stated there that the original of the letter "was offered for sale in Dundee some three or four years ago, the price asked being £21." Whatever was offered for sale at that time was certainly not the original letter to James Steuart. In all probability it was a sample of the work of "Antique Smith."

The original letter is written on a sheet of paper 11½ inches by 8 inches and is mounted on cardboard to preserve it. The address taken from the second page is pasted below the letter. The two stanzas in the letter are the second and third verses of Burns's rhymed address "To William Tytler of Woodhouselee," which was accompanied by a copy of the Beugo engraving. He also added a few lines of prose in which he said, "My Muse jilted me here, and turned a corner on me, and I have not got again into her good graces. I have two requests to make. Burn the above verses when you have read them, as any little sense that is in them is rather heretical, and do me the justice to believe me sincere in my grateful remembrances of the many civilities you have honoured me with since I came to Edinburgh."
ROBERT RIDDELL, ANTIQUARY

By ROBERT D. THORNTON

I suspect that no supporting role in the Burns drama has been interpreted by modern scholars with less accuracy than that of Robert Riddell.

In 1932 Franklyn Bliss Snyder wrote of Riddell:

He passed—or posed—as an antiquarian, and ultimately attained to such local renown that shortly before his death the University of Edinburgh created him a Doctor of Laws, and certified that he possessed "uncommon knowledge" in his chosen field. Time, however, has more or less discredited this assertion and Riddell has joined the large group of persons who are remembered because of their association with Burns.¹

What information did Snyder have to warrant the suggestion that Riddell "posed" as an antiquarian? Would merely "local" renown have justified an honorary Doctor of Laws? Who recommended Riddell for this degree? What evidence of "uncommon knowledge" might there have been? Is J. Maxwell Wood² Snyder's sole authority for this quoted phrase; and how, exactly, has time discredited it?

Snyder continues:

Riddell was something of a dilettante, who dabbled in music and art, and spent much of his leisure collecting old coins and delving not too deeply into the "antiquities" of his neighbourhood.³

This short passage epitomises the modern view of Riddell.⁴ It is not Burns's view, nor Lord Hailes', nor the Earl of Buchan's, nor Lord Oxford's, nor Thorkelin's, nor Nichol's, nor Grose's, nor Gough's, nor Paton's.

References to Riddell in the poems and letters of Robert Burns are uniformly complimentary. Of "The Day Returns" the Poet writes:

I composed this song out of compliment to one of the

³ Page 322.
⁴ See also, J. DeLancey Ferguson's Pride and Passion (N.Y., 1939) and David Daiches' Robert Burns (N.Y., 1950).
happiest and worthiest couples in the world: Robert Riddell, Esq., of Glenriddell, and his lady. At their fireside I have enjoyed more pleasant evenings than at all the houses of fashionable people in this country put together; and to their kindness and hospitality I am indebted for many of the happiest hours of my life.\(^5\)

I do not doubt the sincerity of this inscription. Nor do I doubt that the expression of gratitude which Burns added to a collection of his poems presented to Riddell\(^6\) are anything but "the genuine sentiments of a man who seldom flattered any, & never those he loved."

Why, then, do we have such a disparity between eighteenth and twentieth-century opinions of Riddell? Firstly, I think scholars have worked with insufficient evidence to be accurate. They have, moreover, been Quixotic with the few available facts. For example, the most extended study—that of Maxwell Wood—was both hastily written and carelessly printed. As an acknowledgment, Wood stated:

To the Keeper of the Advocate's Library—Dr. William K. Dickson—and the Administrative Council for permission to use the Robert Riddell letters in the Paton MSS., now printed for the first time, my thanks are here recorded; and to Mr. Joseph Davidson, of the staff, for his kindly aid in deciphering them.\(^7\)

Because of this statement and because all of the Riddell letters to be found in the Paton MSS. are not to be found in Wood's *Robert Burns and the Riddell Family*, it appears certain that Wood himself never studied the original papers; thus, he missed an opportunity to know Riddell as Burns and his contemporaries had known him.

Secondly, love of Robert Burns has led writers to subdue lines when drawing secondary personalities so that the primary image may appear most bold. Convenient facts are represented; equally reliable ones are rejected because they distract attention and mar effect. So the present century found it acceptable to substitute Burns for Riddell as the founder, guardian, and principal supporter of the Monkland Friendly Society.

Thirdly, the famous "dinner" episode has left Robert Riddell

---

7 See footnote, page 172.
as a poor man's Squire Western, albeit no one has probably even imagined the whole truth of this event. Modern critics have fallen into that error against which Dobree cautions in his recent *Alexander Pope*: "Moral reprobation at two hundred years is faintly ridiculous—if not suspect." In *Pride and Passion* the final word which relates to the "Rape of the Sabines" incident is that Riddell died four months afterward, still unreconciled to the poet who had done more for him than he could ever have done for the poet. A loud blustering squire, a hollow and unsubstantial mind; that was Robert Riddell.⁸

All lovers of Burns will want to give him the benefit of every reasonable doubt. But how much doubt is there that he offended the Riddell family by disregarding eighteenth-century bounds of good taste, propriety, and subservience? Might not the very fact that Riddell died unreconciled suggest the extent of this breach of etiquette? Burns could lampoon Maria Riddell in the weeks following the affair, but none of that bitterness was directed toward Robert; indeed, the "Sonnet on the Death of Robert Riddell" is proof that the love, respect and indebtedness which the poet had always felt for his neighbour at Ellisland still remained in his heart.

By eighteenth-century standards Riddell did far more for Burns than the poet for him. Copying out verses or fashioning interleaved volumes was not always rewarded by one's social superior with a present of the key to his summer-house, with invitations to dinner, with a place at his fireside among his personal friends, with the loan of hired help, with the use of his library, with franks from his house guests, etc. Such, however, were only the small familiar acts. Riddell became a real friend of Burns not so much by treating him more honestly than any other friend who was decidedly his social superior, as he did by encouraging the poet, by feeding his mind with such ideas as that of the lending library, by matching his Scots pride, and, I believe, by contributing immeasurably to his work on Scots song.⁹

We have known some things about Robert Riddell, and they might be re-examined; we shall learn new things from such sources as the Gough-Paton letters. Modern scholars have denied

---

⁸ Page 124.
⁹ I think the interleaved *Museum* implies this indebtedness; that Riddell's knowledge of harmony, Scots airs, and folklore has been minimised; and that his aid through appeals to influential friends and antiquaries has not been even partially uncovered.
ROBERT RIDDLE, ANTIQUARY

Riddell that reputation and stature as an antiquary which his contemporaries had granted him. The following pages are intended as a restoration.

"That treasure of a man," George Paton (1721-1807), served friend and stranger alike with his information-booth knowledge of Scots books, manuscripts, libraries, prints, and coins. When Richard Gough (1735-1809) made his topographical tour of Scotland in 1771, he sought out Paton at his desk in the Comptroller-General's Office at the Edinburgh Customs House and presented his letter of introduction. Scotsman and Englishman were immediately attracted to each other, and with their meeting began a friendship which continued for thirty-six years until the death of Paton. Letters between these friends are to-day known as the Gough-Paton Correspondence.¹

Before his encounter with Paton, Gough had won some recognition as an antiquary with his Anecdotes of British Topography (London, 1768) and with his election as Director of the Society of Antiquaries of London (1771). Late in 1784 he looked toward Edinburgh for assistance in completing his augmented edition of Camden's Britannia. On 31st January, 1785, Paton promised, "... it shall be my passionate endeavour to promote the success of your very extensive undertaking in the new Edition of the Britannia."² Another year passed, however, before Paton knew precisely what Gough expected of him: "It will not be long before I shall trouble you with Camden's Scotland to revise and excise errors."³ Nine months later Paton was actively engaged in his friend's undertaking. Gough wrote on 22nd October, 1786:

After you have got the whole revised & corrected by the best judges (among whom I rank Ld Hailes foremost if he will condescend the task) the whole may be returned in a single parcel to Mr Nichols⁴ by yr stages or ships as you think it may be quickest conveyed.

With such incidental aids as the franks of John Wilkes, M.P., Paton and his associates worked during whatever leisure hours their busy lives provided; but their progress was far too slow for

¹ These letters lie in the National Library of Scotland which—as the Advocate's Library—Paton was instrumental in developing.
² Where abbreviations might inconvenience modern printers or might present abstruse puzzles to readers, I have taken some liberty with the original text.
³ Gough to Paton, January 12, 1786.
the rascible London editor. By 19th December, 1786, Paton had
been stung into recognition of Gough's dissatisfaction:

Be not disgusted at our Country, please call to mind you
should regard your reputation in the work you've begun, to
finish with a few escapes as possible. I wish you would call
in the Assistance as advised some time ago of James Boswell,
Esqr, for the western department.

Receipt of the first sheets of the new Britannia corrected in
Scotland was acknowledged by Gough, 4th February, 1787:

[1] am obliged to yrself & Ld Hailes for the Corrections;
only I cd have wisht yt instead of saying a wrong date his
ldp wd have condescended to put in a right one.
A satisfactory solution still remained to be worked out. Lord
Hailes complained of want of time, Gough stayed clear of
Boswell, and Paton whose responsibilities confined him more and
more to the Customshouse tried parcelling out the sheets on a
particular Scottish county to friends residing therein. By 30th
July, Gough had once more given up hope of finding in Scotland
the reliable assistants he judged necessary:

. . . yr Countrymen seem to think very much of a little
trouble; & I shall decline giving them any more in the future.
This promise was never kept; for between 16th and 31st July,
1787, Paton had heard from Riddell.

In 1783 Captain Riddell had retired from the army to make
his home at Friar's Carse, Dumfriesshire. Prompted by his
travels in Britain, his reading, and such friendsMps
as that with
Captain Grose, he straightway gave his attention to antiquarian
studies. Within four years (1787) his efforts were
recognised by
Paton.6

I. PATON TO GOUGH: 31ST JULY, 1787

Robt. Riddle Esqr. of Glenriddle near Dumfries, who was but
lately introduced to me, is a very curious Antiquarian extremely

5 These friends failed to give good co-operation because the "bad arrange-
ment" of Gough's work "disgusted" them.
6 By 1788, when Burns arrived at Ellisland one mile from Friar's Carse,
Riddell was known in London as a successful antiquary.
7 The following quotations from the Gough-Paton Correspondence do
not necessarily show the beginning, extent, or end of a letter. To conserve
space, I shall sometimes group all material in any one letter relating to
Riddell and his interests in a single paragraph, even though it lies scattered
throughout the original text; in such cases, the material will be arranged
according to the order of appearance in the letter. Breaks between quotations
will be indicated by " . . . ".
fond of all our ancient British, Scottish, Roman & other Antiquities & Remains, expert in Genealogical & Heraldic Inquiries, at the same time express a very earnest desire of corresponding with you on such Subjects as you please to propose, he told me that many Antiquities in the County of Dumfries have been slightly noticed or rather neglected, which he much regrets, & wishes heartily that they were more narrowly investigated to promote this he willingly would contribute every design that way.

Assuring me that many Sepulcher Monuments of former times are overlookt, there is one at Botfoord Ruthwell near Thornhill a funeral Monument engraved plates 57 and 58 in Gordons Itiner. Septentrionale only a third part of it is there engraven by him, however lately has been dug up the other two parts of this Monument, so that a Sketch thereof can be easily copied; he seemed to be exceedingly anxious to have this done, as it may be unhappily mutilated; there are more of these of considerable Antiquity still in existence in that County: but he cannot draw or sketch, possibly can find one in the neighbourhood that may undertake it.—besides these and other Remains, there are some very old Buildings that deserve the minutest attention, of which he will serve you with an Account if acceptable for you to write him on those subjects.

He further assures me his particular Acquaintance Dr. Clapperton was eminently skill'd in every Article relative to An[nan]dale both in the ancient and modern line: Dr. Clapperton is very fond of communicating everything he knows & will be greatly assisting: I believe Mr. Cardonnel has an Intention some Weeks hence of paying Mr. Riddel a visit there, when undoubtedly he will take faithfull Sketches of whatever remarkable may occur to him, but prior to that (as in two weeks hence or so he sets out) it would not be amiss to be informed, what would be most acceptable to you: as you hinted the Spirit of Investigation is presently roused up; so ought to be warmly prosecuted & not permitted to cool again untill something to purpose is exhibited which may prompt further delucidations, before such may be destroyed, thro ignorant havock, too often the vulgar Sentiment. . . . I beg pardon that

9 Doctor George Clapperton, concerning whom Riddell has more to say than the DNB.
1 Adam de Cardonnel (1747-1820): sole surviving son of a commissioner of the customs and salt duties in Scotland; educated for the medical profession; artist; customs clerk at Edinburgh; fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and curator from 1782 to 1784. His cover was used by Burns for a letter to Grose in the autumn of 1789.
I spelt the place in Dumfriesshire wrong. Gordon It. Septent. p. 160 &c. describes the Stone at Ruthvel in Annandale to which referr, if a complete Sketch thereof can be obtained you shall be served with it in due Course.

2. Gough to Paton: 8th August, 1787

I am glad to find so curious an Antiquary has been introduced to yr. Acquaintance as Mr. Riddle to whom on your Encourage-ment I inclose a line soliciting his Assistance, tho' the shires of Nithisdale & Annandale have already been gone over in the order of Mr. Camden. The Monuments of Ruthvel engraved by Gordon pl-57-58 certainly deserve the most faithfull drawings & I should pay due respect to any by Mr. Cardonell. [Gough lists fifteen subjects which Cardonnel might etch.] I can point out no more subjects, but must leave the rest to the investigation of Mr. Riddle, Dr. Clapperton & Mr. Cardonell... I inclose Mr. Rs. letter not doubting your post or Mr. Cardonel will convey it.

3. Gough to Riddell: 8th August, 1787

Enc. by the represn. of my frd Mr. P at Ed yt you pay a particl attentn to the ants of yr native Co & yt you wish to give me every assist in yr power to renda the new edtn of CB as perfect as poss I take the liberty of making this applcn to you I do it with the greater pleas. as lve after the most paty waiting & the delay of near on 12m been able to procure from Sc. little more informn yn my friend abovemd has contrib. out of his own stores. I flatter myself your applicatn to these pursuits will bring to light many parte & monts hitherto little noticed. The cross at Ruthwel engrd by G. pl. 57.58 appears to me to deserve a better drawing & I understd more fragts of it have been discovd I have no doubts but many such monts as also druidical ones yt escape the notice of a traveller will present themselves to a native enquirer. It is therefore impossible for me to point out partics. All I can say is yt corresn of whatever tends to illustr. Ann. Nith. & yr own neighbd will be very accept. ... As much abt Caerlaver [Caerlaverock] as you please.

4. Paton to Gough: 9th-11th August, 1787

While writing this yours of 8 Current has come to hand, yours for Mr. Riddle shall this Evening be dispatched for Dumfries & have engaged Mr. Cardonell to notice every Article mentioned in your Letter, an Extract whereof he shall be served with to call
his attention when he visits Mr. Riddle which will be in a week or so hence, on his Return here will inform of his performance with any further particulars.

5. RIDDELL TO GOUGH: 15TH AUGUST, 1787
Carse near Dumfries
August 15th 1787

Sir—

This Day I had the honour of your favour, and I am extremely happy to have the pleasure of Corresponding with the author of the Funeural Monuments &c., which from what I have seen of it, appears to be the most Learned, and Magnificent work, the world has ever produced upon the Subject—Some days ago I sent to your friend Mr. Paton, an account of Galloway, Before It was annexed to the Kingdom of Scotland, and I Beg'd the favour of him to transmitt it to you, and when you have taken from it the account of monuments &c. I will be oblig'd to you If you will present it to the Society of Antiquarians of London, as a small mark of the High Esteem I have for that very Learned body—I am no Draughtsman or I would be happy in Drawing the Ruthvell stone for you—Mr. Gordon has given to the world, only one Part of it and two more have since been found under the Church, I'll endeavour to get it Delineated for you—I wish you to Inform me if I can write you under cover to any Publick office or Member of Either House, and I'll transmitt you a Pacquet very soon—But as it may be several Sheets of Paper I am loathe it should cost you the Postage &c.

In Case I have not hitt on your proper address Please lett me know your proper Directions in your next

I am Sir
your Most obt servt
Robt. Riddell.

I shall be happy to hear from you as often as convenient or agreeable for you.

6. PATON TO GOUGH: 21ST-22ND AUGUST, 1787

T'other day Robert Riddell Esqr. of Glenriddell at Carse near Dumfries served me with a short Paper of his entitled “An Account of the ancient Lordship of Galloway from the earliest period of it's existence to the year 1455 when it was annexed to the Crown of Scotland.” It consists of 11 pages 4to. of which

---

2 This letter is not to be found in Wood's Robert Riddell.
so soon as I take a Transcript for you it shall be forwarded to Enfield [*Gough's home town*], if it be of any Service to you, he writes me that you are heartily welcome to it & should this, or any other communications be consistent with your plan, he pur­poses to transmit some other things for your Antiquarian Society at London, should these be recommended to me, they shall be duly conveyed. . . . Mr. de Cardonell has not yet set out on his Southern visit but is properly advised of what you desire to be informed of, which he will mind.

7. **Gough to Riddell: 4th September, 1787**

I [ackd receiving] yrs of Aug 15 much obl to yo for inform me of the offer of MS hist of Galloway. Wish I cd point out any method of convey of Parc from yo If there be a bksr at Dumf who has connectns in Ed or Lond one wd make use of his parc or if they cd be convd to Ed in any other way Mr. P wd forwd em to Lond. Can Dumf be so much out of the world yt no Stage coach or waggon passes betwn it & Ed Carl [Carlisle] or Lond. MPs are out of town & I [have] no connectn with any pub off. Hope some convoy by persons passg too & from [*two words illegible*] may be put upon to render our Corresp less [arrested.] Wn Mr C arrives he'll find [materials] to add to the colln of views which he props to pub soon in Lond. [Pres] the pts of Ruthvel cross lately brot to Hght were mentd by Mr. P. as under the chu floor I doubt were it the practice to keep the floors of chus as clean in Sc as in E. many monts would have been presd wch are now consd by damp & mould I trust howr to yr Penetn & Assistce for the recovy of many negld [curiosities] of Ant.

8. **Gough to Paton: 7th September, 1787**

Mr. Riddell favored me with a letter in wch he mentions having sent you his MS of Galloway for me wch I shall be glad to receive when opportunity offers. He finds great difficulty in sending parcels to me. Is there no bookseller in Dumfries or do not stages pass between it & Edinburgh or London?

9. **Paton to Gough: 17th September, 1787**

Next Week an Acquaintance purposes to pass to London by Sea with whom I intend transmitting to you the former packet sent me by Mr. Riddle, as also one other I received t'other day: both shall be sent to you. . . . I am at a loss to inform you as yet if a Stage Coach continues to pass to Carlisle from Dumfries, possibly before sealing this I may be able to do so: it is improb-
ROBERT RIDDLE, ANTIQUARY

able that any Country Bookseller or Retailers in Dumfries transmit any parcels to London, so judge such must come by way of Edinburgh. . . . P.S.—The Stage Coach or Fly by Carlisle does not now pass by Dumfries the Course being altered by Selkirk &c.

10. PATON TO GOUGH: 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1787

Be pleased to receive the two Packets from Mr. Riddell as advised in my former.

II. GOUGH TO PATON: 9TH NOVEMBER, 1787

I embrace the opportunity that now offers of again acknowledging the receipt of yr parcel including Mr. Riddalls MSS. . . . Mr. Riddell & his Friends are so communicative of their Information respecting their own neighbourhood that I cannot refuse him a sight of these sheets which I trouble you to forward to him.

12. RIDDLE TO GOUGH: 14TH NOVEMBER, [1787?] 4

Sir!

A few days ago I sent Mr. Paton Two Executions for you, and In a few days I shall send the one from my house to Carlaverock—which will finish for Nithsdale—Yours of the 9th Inst. I have now before me, and have wrote to a friend greatly connected with the University of Glasgow, anent their engraved Roman Monuments—of which I shall herafter Inform you. I spoke to Mr. Constable this day about furnishing you with Copies of the Curious papers in the Nithsdale archives and he has no objections—So if you write him a Letter Mentioning your plan and That It will be a favour, I dare say he'll cause them be sent. You may mention my name to him.

Dr. Clapperton is rather a particular, (though a good man) If you want any Information from him you must write him and you may mention your work and that I furnished you with some account of Nithsdale. But I referred him to you for Annandale—If you don't write Perhaps he may take amiss because he is particular as I before said, and mention you wish an account of [Barrens] &c.—I will most cheerfully pay two Guineas pr annum as a Member of the Antiquarian Society of London. But I don't chuse to ask any person so if you can't manage it for me there is no help for it—Pray have they a Museum I perhaps may send them some articles—In case I am a Member I'll Beg the

4 This letter is not in Wood's Robert Riddell.
favour of you to chuse for me a good Impression of thir [Rolls] of Prints. Let me know the price of the Archologia—\textit{I have applied for a Copy of the Ruthvel} [\textit{one word missing}] for you

I am Sir ever Your
Most obt Sert
Robt: Riddell

13. Paton to Gough: 20th November, 1787

Herewith you will please receive the \textit{Complaints} \&c. as also another packet from Mr. Riddel, he promised a third, but that is not yet come to my hand, else would have accompanied this, when it will be taken care of: unless some Scheme by the Carlisle stage or other Opportunity be concocted I scarcely can propose any other method of secure Conveyance with Capt. Riddel, he can only inform you of a proper Person there to be intrusted with his packets, shall hint this to him, first time I write to him.

14. Paton to Gough: 24th November, 1787

On Thursday morning I delivered into Mr. Winterburn's hands the Fragment of the "Complaint of Scotland" it being very defective as also the packet from Mr. Riddel so hope both will reach you soon as the Bearer told me he intended to make no Stay amongst his Friends on his way home. . . . Referring you to my last by Mr. Winterburn, I beg leave to inform you that a second Parcel from Mr. Riddel has since come to hand which shall be sent you shortly in a Parcel from Mr Elliot if no private hand offers sooner. . . . You may be assured that Mr. Riddell shall have the inspection of it \textit{[sheets of the new edition of Camden]}, he is well qualified to give you much Information about Dumfriesshire \&c.

15. Paton to Gough: 3rd December, 1787

Having the opportunity of a private hand passing to London I embrace the occasion of sending you two packets from Mr. Riddel, one of these I got last day: hope both will reach you soon & please. I received a small parcel from Mr. Nichols, which shall be forwarded to Carse near Dumfries directly.

\textit{Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, published by the Society of Antiquaries of London (1770-1879).}

\textit{The complainate of Scotland with Ane Exortatione to the Thre Estait to be Vigilante in the Defenses of Their Public Veil} (author unknown, 1549). Paton had a rare copy of this work which Gough had asked to see.

\textit{Mr. Charles Elliot, Bookseller, No. 332, Strand, Edinburgh.}
16. Gough to Paton: 18th December, 1787

I have read by Mr. Winterburn the "Complaint of Scotland" & have forwarded it to Mr. Herbert. Also Mr. Riddell's parcel whose excursions are very informing. He directs Conveyance from London by way of a Carlisle Bookseller.

17. Paton to Gough: 4th January, 1788

Since transmitting the Camden's Scotland to Mr. Riddle near Dumfries, I have been served with no Return from him, this not a little surprises me, hope you have before this time received both his Packets & that these yeild you satisfaction.

18. Paton to Gough: 24th January, 1788

Having just now received two Parcels from Dumfries, accompanying the return of the Camden's descrip. of Scotland, which shall be perused by some of my Acquaintances & myself, when the Amendments &c. shall be communicated in Course of Post afterwards.

19. Paton to Gough: 30th January, 1788

Your Camden of Scotland having been t'other day returned to me from the South Country where on (contrary to my express Orders to the contrary) has the observations scrawled on the Margin, all which I have copied with my few cursory corrections added to the inclosed communications from Mr. Lockhart. . . . I have to acquaint you that a Packet (containing a second communication from Mr. Riddell accompanied with one from Dr. Clapperton) is on the way to you by Sea.

20. Paton to Gough: 12th February, 1788

I beg leave to intimate the Receipt of your last Letter, shall forward its inclosure to Mr. Riddle immediately.

21. Paton to Gough: 24th March, 1788

Mr. Riddel's parcel should have arrived before this.

22. Paton to Gough: 30th May, 1788

I wrote you a few lines lately covering letters from Messrs. de Cardonnel & Riddel. . . . Referr you to the Letters from

---

9 See Wood "Appendix C," pp. 114-116, for a suggestion of what these field trips achieved. Riddell wrote up accounts of not only his own excursions but also those of Clapperton: for example, "An Excursion by Dr. Clapperton to Lough Urr."
Mr. de Cardonnel & Mr. Riddell for their Galloway excursions as hinted above.1 Be so kind as inform me of the best Author on the Runic Alphabet, as Mr. de Cardonnel is desirous to decipher the Inscription on the Ruthewell Pillar &c. this Gordon has not explained at least to the best of my remembrance, as the Book is not presently at hand, that I may know this, am uncertain if Mr. Astle2 takes any notice of these Characters or who has professedly treated of 'em.

23. Paton to Gough: 14th June, 1788

Your Epistles to Messrs. Cardonnel & Riddell were sent immediately on their coming to hand to the former, who has been as he was then confined by a serious Cold, a general Complaint raging here; but hope is now recovering.

24. Paton to Gough: 15th August, 1788

Being disappointed of obtaining a frank Cover earlier, prevented my sending my former letter, which hope will be excused: this Delay gave me an opportunity of seeing Mr. de Cardonell's very elegant neat Drawing of the Pillar engraved in Gordon's Itiner. Septentrionale, this is compleater than what Gordon published,3 comprehending all the Compartments thereof, this is to be transmitted to you: being done on three or four Sheets of Paper with the Runic Inscription on the Sides of the Figures of each Compartment, I know not if Mr. de Cardonnel has deciphered the whole Legend or not, but it plainly appears to be a mixture of Runic and a rude Roman composition. I make no doubt of your making a compleat explanation of the whole Inscription. The lowest Compartment is much defaced, thro' (I suppose) the violent antipathy of the enthusiastic religionists of that Country against the Roman Catholick, as it was many years inhabited by the most rigid set of our Protestant Zelots, yet from the remains of their rude handywork obliteration part or most of the original Sculpture can be faintly traced which the able draftsman has very well delineated. But this I need not

---

1 Cardonnel joined forces with Riddell for work on the Ruthwell Cross in the spring of 1788, almost a year after the subject had first been introduced.
2 Thomas Astle (1735-1803), antiquary and paleographer; author of The Original Progress of Writing . . . (London, 1784).
3 On June 13 Burns took up residence at Ellisland; before June 28, the date for his "Written in Friar's Carse at Ellisland," he had obtained a key to Riddell's summer-house.
4 See George Stephens' The Ruthwell Cross (London, 1866) for an appreciation of Cardonnel's (and, therefore, Riddell's) work.
observe as you shall be fully satisfied when it comes to hand; I shall only make this observation, that it is very luck that all the parts of this Pillar have been discovered, that from thence a compleat Copy can be engraved: at the time it is now highly probable that these stones will be taken care of in future from suffering any rustic destruction of Camerons &c.

25. GOUGH TO PATON: SEPTEMBER 5, 1788

I am impatient to receive Mr. Cardonnell’s Ruthwel cross. Mr. Riddle has sent me a sketch of Caerlaverock castle by an Architect which does not at all answer my expectatn.

26. PATON TO GOUGH: 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1788

Mr. Cardonnell is presently on a Jaunt to the North Country... on his return I shall endeavour to quicken his forwarding these drawings of Ruthvel Cross, a week or two may interveen before this happen.

27. GOUGH TO PATON: 15TH DECEMBER, 1788

In same are 2 voll lent by Mr. N[ichols] to Mr. Riddel forwarded to him.

28. CARDONNEL TO GOUGH: 20TH DECEMBER, 1788

You no doubt hear of the fate of the Ship Dutchess of Buccleugh from Leith. The Drawings I sent you were on bd. her and I am afraid have perished—however there is a chance of recovering them—they were put in a Tin Case—and packed in a box of books from Mr. Elliot for Mr. Kay. I this morning hear that every thing is got out of the Vessel but very wet. a Letter is this Day written by the Insurance people respecting my Case which in whatever condition it is will be forwarded to you thro’ Mr. Kay at Elliot’s Shop—It is unlucky as I have no Sketch of the Ruthwell stone to do another by, being in a hurry to send it up.

29. PATON TO GOUGH: 22ND DECEMBER, 1788

... be assured the two volumes for Mr. Riddell shall be duely cared for. ... It gives me uneasyness to suspect the fine drawing of the Ruthwell Cross⁵ &c. may have suffered perishing in the

⁵ Cardonnel’s drawings were saved from this wreck. Thorkelin received copies, one set of which he later presented to Fin Magnusen. Thus the antiquarian research of Riddell and Cardonnel is reflected in Magnusen’s “Om Obelisken i Ruthwell” in Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed (Kjobenhavn, 1837), pp. 243-337.
ROBERT RIDDLE, ANTIQUARY

misfortunate Wreck of that fine Ship the Duchess of Buccleugh in Yarmouth Road, such must be the fate of some things I sent on board.

30. PATON TO GOUGH: 23RD FEBRUARY, 1789

I am obliged to you for the Information about "Ayscough's Catalogue"[^6] which shall (by first opportunity) be forwarded to Mr. Riddle, how soon he writes me an Answer in what way it may be conveyed to him.

31. PATON TO GOUGH: 13TH MAY, 1789

I understand that Capt. Grosse is employed just now in Dumfriesshire,[^7] from whence suppose he will or may make further excursions northward to enlarge his drafts of our scottish Antiquities, but where he is at present may afford him an enlarged Scene of hitherto undescribed Articles.

32. GOUGH TO PATON: 16TH MAY, 1789

Capt Riddel is an excellent correspondent in his part of the Kingdom. . . . Mr. Cordiner's[^8] beautiful drawing of Ruthwell stone is engraving by the Society of Antiquaries. I wish I was qualified to give an account of it. I have shewn it to Mr. Thorkeulin: but he deems it of no very high Antiquity & indeed with a true national partiality he seems to think no Runic monuments out of his own country of any consequence. He has seen most in G Britain & pays less regard to them than I expected. But he has promised to give me his opinion on ye Ruthwell inscription before he leave England which will be very soon. The Danes are indefatigable in their researches into Antiquity: but they publish their Observations in their own language which to the rest of Europe is an unknown tongue. It wd be more liberal to write in Latin—at last in one column.

33. PATON TO GOUGH: 1ST JUNE, 1789

Capt. Grosse was in Town here for a few days, which he

[^6]: Samuel Ayscough (1745-1804), librarian and index maker. The work referred to is *A Catalogue of the MSS. preserved in the British Museum hitherto undescribed* . . . (two volumes, London, 1782).

[^7]: While in Dumfriesshire gathering material for his *Antiquities of Scotland* (two volumes, London, 1789 and 1791), Francis Grose stayed with Riddell, who introduced him to Burns. The Society of Scottish Antiquaries possesses Riddell's manuscript of the "Journal of a Tour in Scotland in 1789 by Captain Grose and Mr. Riddell." The four volumes of Grose's *Antiquities of England and Wales* . . . had been published in London, 1787.

occupied in taking sundry Views in our neighbourhood, he visited Roslin, Hawthorden with it's Caves &c. &c. took sketches, I was with him: he means to publish these in some subsequent Nos. of his Antiquities & Views, he is returned to Dumfriesshire &c. purposes to be here again in a month or two hence.

Heartily do I wish that your Edition of Camden may excite the Spirit you mention in this Country, it is hoped that may behappen, altho' Works of this nature require time [and] accurate researches: Capt. Riddel accompanied Capt. Grosse to this & both left us some days ago: the former is busy in compleating his History & Antiquities of Nithsdale part of which he shewed me transcribed, I presume, for the Pr[ints] it contain'd a number of excellent drawing, that may be greatly improved by Capt. Grosse's elegant pencil, whether he intends the printing of it in this place or at London he does not seem to be fully resolved. While here he had not the opportunity of conversing one of our Booksellers about the Purchase; I should think it rather a suitable Work for Mr. Nichols, probably as Mr. Riddel is your correspondt he may address you on this head, he has an easy fortune that should qualify him to have an elegant publication [from] what I've learned it may be a sizeable Quarto volume.¹

Your Society has paid great honour to Mr. Cardonel's drawing of the Rushwell Stone. it was a very [lucky] event that the different parts of this Pillar were preserved, which enabled him to serve you with so beautiful a drawing, doubt not but your Artist has done all manner of Justice in the Engraving, which we hope soon to have the pleasure of thankfully approving thereof: I do join you in condemning the confined spirit that rages in the Breasts of the Danish Antiquarians, their illiberal publications in their own Language is highly censurable, did your Sentiments warm their Breasts a more unavis'd regard must of consequence be paid to their discoveries; due Respect ought to be paid by every one to their native Country, yet it should be moderated with a similar or proper regard for Antiquities &c.

¹ Riddell was no mean draughtsman, although not so able as Grose and Cardonel. The reference to Grose as an improver reminds one of the troubles that Burns had with George Thomson.

Riddell's description of Nithsdale was presented to the London Society of Antiquaries in 1793. It seems never to have been published by Riddell, but parts of it undoubtedly found their way into the works of Gough. Possibly it was set aside for the enlarged edition of British Topography, which Gough never got around to. That Riddell intended such contributions may be seen in the following title of one of his manuscripts, now belonging to the Society of Scottish Antiquarians: "Additions to the Scottish Part of Mr. Gough's British Topography, anno 1791 (written with a view to a new edition of Mr. Gough's work being published)."
that may occur to learned persons in a distant Country from their own. Mr. Thorkelin's temper of mind seems not to be altered by the very great & general Complaisance that has been shown to him for his knowledge since he came to Britain: I am sorry to learn that he is selfishly confined in his humour to deny Assistance in decyphering the Ruthwell Runic Inscription; this realy is unpardonable, when he has collected every Monument that is any how connected with his native Country & to carry off all his sketches &c. home with him & not leave us here any help of discovery, I humbly am of the opinion, his Conduct is ungratefull deserving some public Censure, being a kind of Robbery. . . . Mr. de Cardonnell shall have the Copy of the Ruthwell Stone engraving delivered to him how soon the Roll reaches me. . . .

I beg leave to tell you that I have some hopes of seeing Rae's History or Description of Part of Dumfriesshires which Mr. Riddell told me when in Town was not to be met with in the South, if I am fortunate enough as ferrit it out you may depend of being duey informed thereof & possibly of a transcript of this rare M.S. as I know well the line of my tracing it where it is deposited.

34. Gough to Paton: 23rd June, 1789

Mr. Riddel informs me of the rev Mr. White late minister of Libberton left behind him a MS History of his parish & of the priory there. If these could be easily obtained by you who are at no great distance from the spot they might be introduced into Mr. Nichols Bibliotheca Topographica. . . . I find mention'd among M'farlane's Collections an Account of the broken cross at Revell. May I beg a transcript if not too long to accompany the Society's print of it after Mr. Cardonnell's drawing.

35. Gough to Paton: 7th September, 1789

I trust you have by this time recd a parcel for yrself & Mr. Riddel tho by his letter of the 24 Aug it has not reacht him. It was delivered to MKenzie a month before; & sent to you Aug. 1. . . . Mr. Riddel does not seem to be getting his parcels & letters from me.

---

2 Paton to Gough, August 26, 1779: "Reverend Mr. Peter Rae, late minister at Kirkconnel, has a desc. of Dumfriesshire in MS. never printed."


4 On November 5, 1773, Paton sent Gough a list of Macfarlane's Collection of Manuscript Volumes of the Topography of Scotland. Ten years later he wrote Gough that the MSS. were in the Advocate's Library.

5 Partner of Charles Elliot, Bookseller, Edinburgh, and manager of the firm's London branch.
36. PATON TO GOUGH: 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1789

T'other week I received yours of 7th Current by the way of Dumfries, thro' the favour of Mr. Riddel, the Parcel had come to hand before yours reacht me, which was delivered to Mr. de Cardonnel for forwarding to Friar’s Carse alongst with sundry Articles from Capt. Grose, all those are packt up in a Box for conveyance when the Carriers set out for Dumfries: so you may be satisfied that all will be safe.

Mr. de Cardonnel joins me in hopes of receiving shortly your Observations on the Ruthwell Pillar, regret much the very small assistance must have reapt from the M.S hints sent you in my former Letter.

Capt. Grose after several Months past in Dumfriesshire, Gallo­way, Annandale, Airshire &c. spent several months here & the vicinity of this Place. he has taken a very numerous Collection of sketches, drawings &c., with these no doubt he will oblige the World in the Course of his Scottish Nos. he left last week on his return to London, purposes next Spring to visit the Western Isles, West Coast &c. which must occupy him all the following year, after that Period, his field is very extensive in the North & interior parts of this Country, in this last department he must traverse the same field with Mr. Cordiner, altho’ probably in another method of expression yet Mr. Cordiner is further advanced & hope will not desist from his very engaging communications: — the more the better.

37. GOUGH TO PATON: 4TH NOVEMBER, 1789

It is very disagreeable yt Carriage is so long between London & Edinburgh & as to Dumfries it seems as distant as another Continent, for I almost despair of getting anything to Mr. Riddel.

38. PATON TO GOUGH: 25TH NOVEMBER, 1789

Indeed I must confess that the method of communication from the South to Dumfries for Mr. Riddel is yet more uncertain & precarious, & believe the most safe way of gaining conveyance may be quicker & safer in the way I have above purposed.6 if any Article comes to my hand it shall be forwarded by the Dumfries Carrier or Carriage from this. Any Article for Mr. Cardonnel may be sent to me, as I have daylie opportunity of seeing him so can readilylie forward any thing to him.

---

6 Paton had proposed that Gough give communications to William Nicol, a seaman sailing between Leith and London.
39. Paton to Gough: 16th March, 1790
I sent a parcel from Dumfries to you.

40. Gough to Paton: 22nd April, 1790
... rec'd parcel from Mr. Riddel.

41. Paton to Gough: 13th September, 1790
Mr. Grose is still in Galloway or Nithsdale his visiting the Western Isles I presume cannot be performed now at this Season, am glad he has reached a Volume.

42. Paton to Gough: 21st May, 1791
I am sorry that you have any reason of Complaint about the Communication from this place or Dumfries.

43. Gough to Paton: October, 1791
Mr. Riddell has communicated to me his additions to the Scottish Topography—are numerous & valuable. 7

44. Paton to Gough: 26th December, 1791
Mr. Riddell is very active continually exploring & his nighbourhood affords him materials, which have not yet been fully [investigated], hope these communications will be admitted to the publick by your friendly aid.

45. Gough to Paton: 16th February, 1792
Mr. Riddel is a most communicative correspondent & indefatigable in his inquiries.

46. Paton to Gough: 21st February, 1792
Mr. Riddel writes me that he has given you various communications, shall be fond to see them, recommended that he should engage an able Artist to take a Copy of James IV Portrait, the original he has possessed of, should it be engraved, this will be called for by the curious.

47. Gough to Paton: 10th March to 3rd April, 1792
Mr. Riddel is an excellent correspondent & I hope you will shortly see some of his Communications in the Archaeologia. His brother 8 is a candidate for admission into the Antiquary Society.

7 See footnote 9, p. 59.
8 Walter Riddell (1764-1802): his bid for membership in the London Society of Antiquaries appears as a retired army officer's attempt to prevent his being totally eclipsed by his young lovely wife.
I doubt not you saw him during his visit to Edinburgh & would be pleased in his conversation. . . . I have shewn Mr. Riddell's acct of Jas IVs portrait to Mr Walpole (now Ld Oxford) who acknowledges yt it was new to him. I doubt not many such original pictures might be found in private Collections in N. Britain if duly attended to. . . . Mr. Riddell writes me of articles of Antiquity inserted in the periodical publicatin called the Bee⁹: It is impossible to take in all periodical papers which bear such a sameness yt the little new in them does not indemnify the Purchaser. . . . If the single page or sheet cd be got among the printers waste as is the case in London I wd thank you for it. But on no other terms. I had written this far when I recd the No of the Bee under cover from Mr Riddell.

48. **Paton to Gough: 16th April, 1792**

I shall be happy to see Mr. Riddel's Communications, he has more time to pursue his inquiries than I can command & happy it is that he employs it so well for general advantage, his Brother I never saw, would have been glad of the introduction to his acquaintance & the more so if possessed of the same solicitous spirit of antiquarian researches that Mr. Riddel is induced with, he will be an excellent Member of Your Society, doubt not of honorable admission being a Candidate. . . . [I] rejoice that Mr. Riddel has gratified your curiosity, which was denied to me by the publisher of the *Bee*, which Work does not meet with that regard Dr. Anderson did expect, he is most industrious, but of an opinionative temper of mind.

49. **Paton to Gough: 3rd June, 1793**¹

Our good Friend Mr. Riddle past a week or two here & left us on Friday for the South, he desired me to present you his best salutations, he expected to have hear'd from you before quitting this place.

50. **Gough to Paton: 20th June, 1793**

I was glad to hear you had safely recd the plates of seals &

---

⁹ In 1790 the *Bee* was started as a weekly paper in Edinburgh by James Anderson.

¹ From 1790 on, longer periods elapsed between letters. Physical disabilities, such as impaired vision and tremors, in addition to a steadily increasing weight of responsibility at the customshouse, forced Paton to abandon more and more of his private interests.
Genl Roy's Book. 2 Mr Riddell is transported at the perusal of the latter. I do not conceive his map of Scotland is an Impression from the plate in his Majs. possession. Indeed I rather thot what the King had was a finisht drawing & yt the Map is now for the first time engraved.

51. Gough to Paton: 7th January, 1794

Capt. Riddell was lately at Edinburgh & sent me yr portrait by Kay, 3 but did not inform me how you did. . . . Mr Riddell's dissertation on the investiture by the small silver sword was read at the Antiquary Society & is printed with some others of his papers in their XIth Vol. He has had some copies to distribute to his friends.

Riddell died 21st April, 1794

52. Gough to Paton: 4th May, 1794

My correspondence with N. Britain has received an affecting loss in the death of my valuable correspondent & friend Capt Robt. Riddell which happened the 21st ulto and has been confirmed to me by his Agent in London. The letters & communications which past between us were frequent & interesting & I looked up to him as the first Antiquary of his Country. You perhaps may be able to give me some particulars of his family & affairs. I think he visited you & spoke of you in very favourable terms.

53. Gough to Paton: 30th May, 1794

I am anxious to know the fate of our friend Riddell concerning whom I can get no information in London except yt his two brothers went down on his death.

54. Paton to Gough: 11th June, 1794

Mr. Riddle was a partial visitor. tho’ anxious as you are of gaining intelligence of himself, Family &c. have been hitherto

2 William Roy (1726-1790), major-general royal engineers. At his death Roy left "ready for his printer his 'Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain. . . .’ His executors presented the manuscript to the Society of Antiquaries, who published it at the expense of the society . . . in 1793.’’ [DNB.]

3 John Kay (1742-1826), journeyman barber in Edinburgh; miniature-painter and caricaturist.
disappointed altho' his Man of Business was addrest [even] for that very purpose yet has made my Friend no reply as yet. next month an Intimate purposes to visit his Relations in that Corner of the Country has promised for me to pick up every Article he can gain, which he assured shall be transmitted to you immediately when furnished to me.

55. PATON TO GOUGH: 16TH JUNE, 1794

... no accounts of Riddell have come to hand yet.

56. PATON TO GOUGH: 25TH AUGUST, 1794

The return made to me by Mr. Riddell's man of Business at Dumfries was nothing more than an extract from a Newspaper, which no doubt you've seen; my Friend intending to pass to that Countryside has been disappointed of getting there; since that an Acquaintance has gone there on a Visit with whom I sent a Memorandum to cause application be made to a Surgeon at Lochmaben, (commonly stiled Dr. Clapperton) the most noted intelligent man, Antiquarian &c. there Companion of Glenriddell's from him we hope to obtain the most accurate & best Account of our deceased friend, family &c. as it is told me the Doctor is reckoned the most knowing Person in that part of the Country, he is a Stranger to me, but intimate with Adm. de Cardonnell Lawson Esqr. (who has left this place & resides on his Estate near Newcastle on Tynne) he enjoys above a thousand p. An: much employed in reforming &c. his Mansion he takes the additional surname of Lawson from this Succession, he is very well acquainted with Dr. Clapperton having had frequent interviews when he passed some time at Friar's Carse. Mr Lawson who seldom thro' his present toil of refitting his House &c. holds any correspondence with me is a very proper person to get the Drs. intelligence, whom I know not nor ever shall.

57. GOUGH TO PATON: 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1794

I thank you for the pains you have taken about Capt Riddle & will write to Mr C. Lawson to acknowledge the receipt of the drawing of the sword & to interrogate Dr Clapperton with whom I had some correspondence touching his discovery of fire hearths. in [one word illegible].

58. GOUGH TO PATON: 24TH DECEMBER, 1794

I suffer great loss in my Correspondence with N. Britain by the death of my worthy friend Capt Riddel & except yo friendly
Communications I should know nothing of literary or other matters among you.

Mrs Riddell express a wish for my advice in disposing of her husbands Collections & Library: but since I offered to get them sold in London which as you have known by experience the only mart for such things I have had no answer: tho she has sent me the portrait of James IV which the Captain gave me.

59. Gough to Paton: 9th February, 1795

I have just recd a Catalogue of the late Mr Riddells Books which are to be disposed of Monday March 2d at Mr Ross’s Auction room at Edinburgh, the time of day not specified.

No 19 is a MS discourse contg bp Leslies account to Q. Mary of his embassage to England 1568-1571 for wch I would give one Guinea if you will look at it and think it worth yt sum.

No 43 Nisbets Heraldry with additions 5 guineas\(^4\)

No 6 Ure’s History of Rutherglen the new price or less.\(^5\)

If you give these commissions to any other person besides yourself you will have the goodness to conceal my name & let me hear yr success. You will judge by looking at the Nisbet whether it is worth the price I have named & the same with the MS.

60. Paton to Gough: 28th February, 1795

Restrained from going out myself I had answer to message from Mr. Ross that Glenriddel’s Library had not arrived in Town yet, the Roads hither being not passable by the Snow, so the Sale has been delayed until their arrival, but shall be attentive to your Commissions I do not much esteem the Collection, being already possessed of the greater part of them.\(^6\)

61. Gough to Paton: 13th April, 1795

I recd yrs informing me that Mr Riddels books did not arrive in Edinburgh at the time fixt for the Sale—owing to the severity of the weather. I since learn they have been sold, & yt some of them fetcht good prices. I shall be glad to hear from you whether any were purchast for me.


\(^5\) Ure, David. *The History of Rutherglen and East Kilbride* (Glasgow, 1793).

\(^6\) Such remarks should be read in the light of the fact that both Paton and Gough had most excellent private libraries, much visited by lords and royal and university librarians.
62. Paton to Gough: 24th April, 1795

I sent you & hope you have received of by this time to the care of Mr. J. Nichols, Ure's History of Ruthglen &c. which you desired at the Sale of Mr. Riddel's Books, where it sold very high but had the pleasure of supplying you myself. The M.S. of Leslie's negotiations was only a part of what is more accurately printed in Anderson's Collection relative to Q. Mary 4 Vol. 4to. with these I compared; the M. S. sold above two Guineas, a foolish purchase: the other Article was Nisbet's Essay on Armories to which was added a few leaves of improved Prints & fewer Sketches of Seals, not very remarkable, this was stopt in sale for the behoof of the Relations, altho' I do think you have the most perfete print of the Seal of Bprick. of St. Andrews.

University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado.

7 Possibly the work of Patrick Anderson (fl. 1618-1635), who wrote a history of Scotland in three folio volumes, preserved in manuscript in the National Library of Scotland.
The Dalry Burns Club held their first supper on the 25th January, 1826, in Montgomerie's Inn, Court Hill Street, and every year since without a break, on the Friday nearest the 25th January, this supper has been held. The cholera which visited the town twice, during the intervening years, did not deter the old members. Even during the hungry forties of the last century, the supper was held. Monarchs came to the throne and passed on. Wars were waged, and politicians passed across the screen, but still this supper was held in Dalry, and will be held, when all the present members have passed on, and been toasted with one of the traditional toasts: that of "The Deceased Members."

In the regulations of the Club there is one rule, which was strictly enforced in the early days of the Club but which has fallen into disuse in recent years: non-attendance at a single meeting without a written apology forfeits membership.

There are three books belonging to the Club, very handsomely bound in leather. These books are called the "Cairn." They contain the records of all the annual suppers, and a photograph of every chairman at the annual supper since the club was instituted. In the first pages of the first "Cairn" is a photograph of Jean Neil, the wife of John Montgomerie, mine host of the inn. She was reputed to have been a very fine woman and a good cook. The "Cairn" also contains a plan of the original Montgomerie's Inn, showing the room in which the first suppers were held, and a brief biographical sketch of the original members.

The first Chairman was Hugh Morris, Portioner and Weaver, and the first Croupier and Secretary was Andrew Crawford. In the biographical sketch, Hugh Morris is said to be "Extensively read, and few are better acquainted with Burns than he is." He was a great friend of Tannahill, the Paisley Poet, and R. A. Smith, the musical composer, and was frequently in their company. For half a century Mr. Morris continued to take a deep interest in the Burns Club, acting as chairman or croupier at twenty-one meetings. He was chosen to take the chair to celebrate the fiftieth year of its existence, but between his election to the chair and the day of the meeting he died at the ripe age
of 88 years. Mr. Andrew Crawford, the first croupier, was another notable member of the Club, and prior to his emigration to America in 1844 occupied the chair no fewer than 15 times.

The Club when it was instituted had 20 members, 10 of whom were weavers. In 1875 Montgomerie's Inn was considerably enlarged; so that with the increased accommodation the membership was increased to 30, and Montgomerie's Inn now became known as the Turf Inn. Every meeting of the Club was held at this inn from 1826 till the meeting before the supper in 1937. It was during that meeting that the Club was forced to leave Montgomerie's Inn, and so a long tradition was broken. For that meeting I would like to quote the words of Burns in "The Brigs of Ayr":

Conceited gowk! Puff'd up wi' windy pride!
This mony a year I've stood the flood an' tide;
And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfairn,
I'll be a brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn.

So after 111 years the Dalry Burns Club had to find new premises. Since then they have held their supper in The King's Arms Hotel, The Black Bull Inn, The Royal Hotel, and even in the Masonic Hall. Notwithstanding all these changes, this old Club carries on, and the ancient traditions still flourish. One of these is the drink out of the Tappet Hen. This Tappet Hen is an ancient pewter measure which is filled with whisky at every supper, and after you have paid your fee you are entitled to a drink out of it.

Another tradition is that the position of chairman and croupier can never be held by a visitor. Each member, according to the year in which he became a member, automatically reaches the position of croupier and chairman. The croupier always gives the toast to the memory of Jean Armour, and the chairman the toast to the memory of Burns.

As regards the personnel of the Club, there are five members who are the third generation of the same family to have been members, and one, whose grand uncle was a founder member, can claim kinship with John Montgomerie and Jean Neil.
THE CATALOGUE OF THE MURISON BURNS COLLECTION

In 1921 Sir Alexander Gibb purchased the collection of Burnsiana formed by Mr. John Murison and presented it to the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline. The collection, which is housed in the Public Library, has been available to students and others ever since, additions by gift and purchase having been made from time to time.

It was always hoped that a catalogue would be provided, but it was not until 1952 that it was found possible to make a start. The preliminary work has been completed and the catalogue will be printed soon.

The books were collected over a period of about 40 years by a Burns enthusiast whose aim was to gather together the most complete collection that it was possible for anyone to have. He collected over 600 editions of Burns's works and about 1000 volumes of Burnsiana. There are also various relics, pottery, framed portraits and engravings, but the forthcoming catalogue will deal only with books and pamphlets.

The collection contains no original manuscripts, only facsimiles, and there are few books which have belonged to famous persons, or which bear interesting autographs or bookplates; but an attempt was made to acquire one copy at least of every published edition of the poet's works, as far as possible in its original state. Several of Mr. Murison's more interesting "finds" were exhibited at the Burns Memorial Exhibition held in Glasgow in 1896.

The first Kilmarnock, first Edinburgh and first London editions are all represented, and are in good condition, with the exception of the Kilmarnock one, which is very imperfect. It is said of this volume that it was discovered in Shrewsbury, in the shop of a barber, who was using the pages to wipe his razors.

More rare than these early editions are the volumes issued from small presses all over Britain about 1801-2, and in various years up to 1819, and of these the collection has many examples.

The edition from Berwick, 1801, and those from Alnwick, 1808, Montrose, 1816 and 1823, and many others are in the original boards uncut.

The edition, now extremely rare, published by Thomas Duncan in Glasgow in 1802 is one of the few beautifully-bound books in the collection, having a fore-edge painting executed by Katherine
Cameron. The Paisley edition, in two volumes, 1801-2, is another rare item, being known as the Peastrae edition. Dunfermline also possesses another suppressed volume in the unauthorised "Letters to Clarinda," which was printed by Stewart in Glasgow in 1802, and is now very scarce.

In addition to Burns's own works there is a fine collection of early Scottish music, Mr. Murison recognising the fact that although he was credited by his tutor, John Murdoch, of having a remarkably dull ear, Burns had a keen love of music.

There are also many books on the Burns country, on the poet's friends and contemporaries, and an extensive collection of the works of Scottish poets, minor and otherwise, whose work inspired Burns, or was inspired by him.

N. H. C.

BURNS IN GAELIC
Paisley Bard's Translations

Burnsians will be interested to know that Paisley Highlanders' Association have appointed a new Bard, Mr. Donald MacIntyre, in succession to the late Mr. John Cameron.

This office, which is for life, will be worthily upheld by Mr. MacIntyre. He translated Tam o' Shanter and The Twa Dogs into Gaelic, two achievements which rank among his best work.

He was crowned Bard of An Comunn Gaidhealach at the Mod of 1938, and later, on the death of King George VI, he composed a lament, which was broadcast by request.

Mr. MacIntyre, who is a stonemason by trade, is a native of South Uist, where his grandfather, the late Mr. Angus MacLean was a noted piper in his day.
"I have forgot the Cantata you allude to," wrote Burns in 1793 in response to an enquiry from George Thomson, the editor of "Scottish Airs," for whom he was then making songs, "as I kept no copy and indeed did not know that it was in existence." He had sent it originally to Richmond, the friend with whom he stayed at Baxter's Close in the Lawnmarket, "I have enclosed you a piece of rhyming ware for your perusal." That was 17th February, 1786, in the days before the Kilmarnock, but Richmond didn't pay much heed to it. Lost some of it, indeed. There had been a song for a sweep in it—he remembered later, when people began to ask about it—and a song for a sailor too (neither, alas! in "The Jolly Beggars" as we have it now). Burns never published the cantata, nor did anybody else want to, for some time after his death. Certainly not Currie, in his chaste "Burns's Complete Works"—Currie, as shocked at "The Beggars" as he had been at that profane "Holy Willie's Prayer"—until irrepressible Glasgow, hearing of it somehow (for there were many MSS. of it), announced in "The Glasgow Courier" of Thursday, 11th July, 1799: "On Saturday first will be published, price 2d., by Stewart & Meikle, 'The Jolly Beggars,' a cantata by Robert Burns, carefully printed from the author's own MSS." And re-printed again and again after that, for hilarious Glasgow loved it—for all that its subject, as Carlyle declared, was "the lowest in nature." . . . The subject, indeed, is a gathering for a carousal, on a wild winter's night, at Poosie Nansie's in Mauchline, of some six strolling vagabonds—the sodger and his drab, a Merry Andrew or fool, the pickpocket carlin, the little fiddler and the "caird" or tinker, with some others, mutes, like the fool's Grizzie and the fiddler's "twa Deborahs," who do not have a part. The 18th century loved cantatas and Ramsay had written one, too, the "Merry Beggars," on which Burns here had his eye. But Ramsay's six characters had been grander altogether—a poet, a lawyer, a soldier, a courtier, .

1 This essay is taken from Miss Keith's forthcoming book, "The Russet Coat."
a fiddler—and a preacher. Burns took over the soldier and the fiddler, but picked his others from the road. The refuse of the road, you might say. Rags and tatters, drink and lust—the kind of thing you see in Hogarth’s “Rake’s Progress” (but with the accent here more on the poverty)—and, further back, in Shakespeare's Henry IV, with Bardolph, Nym and Poins along o’ Doll Tarseat in the Eastcheap tavern over the flagons of sack. For Shakespeare knew the road as well as Burns. . . . It wasn’t the road we’d know now—what with the Welfare State an’ a’ that. Alive with beggars was the road then—the more respectable ones like Scott’s Edie Ochiltree important with their blue gown and badge (Scotland licensed her beggars then), the old soldiers (who didn’t have pensions and clumped along on their wooden legs), the tinkers (mending your pots and pans), the crazed auld wives with nowhere to go like Madge Wildfire in Scott’s “Heart of Midlothian,” a piper or two after Culloden off to the wars like John o’ Lorn, or home from them—down and out certainly, but down-and-outs with character—not an inexperienced young face among them. A rowth of material here for those who could see it and who, like Burns, could portray character. On the road by Kilmarnock and Irvine, up and down a Tarbolton Street, out from Ayr to Alloway, many a night in Poosie Nansie’s, he’d seen the pack of them. It was no sudden flash, as of passing a lighted window and hearing the roar of revelry within, that set him to his “Jolly Beggars,” tho’ that might well have been the match that fired the train. But the beggars, like The Cottar, he’d known all his life. They were part of the furniture of his mind, so that there is no chance stroke—nothing uncertain—about their presentation. Unlike the city-bred Ramsay’s wooden figures—a line or two and Burns’s beggars come alive before us. . . . But life, after all, only lit the match. The powder came from the old songs Burns had read, with beggars roving up and down in them, or from Gay’s “Beggars’ Opera” (1728) that he’d studied also, and from those alluring broadsides, King James V’s “Gaberlunzie Man,” or—where Burns undoubtedly got his title—King James’s “Jolly Beggar.” But the King, like his race, had a flair for romance and his “Jolly Beggar” has a haunting lilt with it—

“There was a jolly beggar and a-begging he was boun’,
And he took up his quarters into a land’ard toun

And we’ll gang nae mair a-roving, a-roving in the night,
And we’ll gang nae mair a-roving, let the moon shine ne’er sae bright.”
A romance that Byron leapt to ("We'll go no more a-roving, by the light of the moon") but that Burns, the realist, turned down. For Burns's beggars loved the road—they couldn't leave it. And there is no hint of farewell in his cantata.

But the beggars, tho' Robin is unlikely to have known it, went further back than the King. With an ancestry in art longer even than Burns' own (and his, as Professor Elton estimates, goes back straight in Scots literature for at least four hundred years). But the beggars go back further than that—thro' dim centuries of English literature (Henley and Henderson's "Jovial Mumper"), far into the French, and then into the gay Latin of the wandering scholars, when Christianity was still a new thing in Europe.

The roots of "The Jolly Beggars"—deeper than any other of Burns's works—run into no less than four great literatures—Scots and English, French and Mediæval Latin. It was a theme that had already attracted artists high and low, over half Europe. And a public there also. So it was time that, as a vital and picturesque part of the country's life, it should now attract a public in Presbyterian Scotland also. For beggars, as experienced as those Burns saw, have a way of broadening the public mind and diverting it, as there was then much need, from undue concentration on "The Shorter Catechism." Here again Burns was a liberating agent for Scotland's soul.

His cantata follows the plan of such cantatas—a recitativo, bringing on the first character, who has a song—then, time about, recitativo and song for the rest—until a final chorus, in which all join. But with variety. Burns varied the pattern. In fact, variety is the keynote of his "Jolly Beggars"—variety in structure, in metre, in subject of the songs (their merit, their number), in language, in temper—in everything! The first recitativo, for example, is a double verse bringing on two, the sodger and his drab—but the others only one each time. Then his metres—a sample of nearly everything he had in his pack—the familiar "Troubadour's" metre, the octosyllabics of "The Twa Dogs," "The Holy Fair" metre with—and without—the bob, the splendid metre of Montgomery's "Cherrie and the Slae." Variety in the subjects of the songs (the sodger tells you his life-story, but the fiddler does not. And the final chorus is different again), variety in their number (the fiddler alone gets two)—and in their merit. (The fool's is so poor it has been thought Burns couldn't have written it, and it is actually not in the Edinburgh University MS.—but the fiddler's good enough for anything.) Variety, too, in the language (the fiddler speaks braid Scots, but the drab formal English—the "caird" a mixture of both). Variety then in temper (some are
drunk, like the Merry Andrew and the drab—or wailing like the carlin—dead sober like the "caird"). It is this impression of overall variety and disorder—reflecting the vast disorder of the vagabonds—that is the most striking thing about the poem—the very air in which it moves and breathes—creating the authentic atmosphere in which the vagabonds can be seen, as the supper and family worship do that other for "The Cottar." Nor is the construction as loose as it appears. The fiddler—who alone speaks braid Scots, thus localising the cantata—is also its unifying link. He is brought forward (tho' nobody listens to him!) to encore the first song—in the middle he sings his own—at the end he is called on by the others to speak for them (having already spoken for himself in his second song "I am a Bard of no regard") and expound the philosophy of the road in the final chorus. . . . And as to Carlyle's point about the subject being "the lowest in nature," Burns, as the Kilmarnock shows, had always a liking for "low" subjects—The Louse—The Mountain Daisy—The Mouse—only this time he'd gone to human life for them. Here he anticipated—as he did also in his diction—the theories of the Lakeside poets, that all subjects are fit for poetic treatment. But he went much further than did they, for "The Louse" and "The Jolly Beggars" are "lower" than anything Wordsworth or his school touched. With one curious, yet important, reservation. For Burns's "low" subjects are always "low in nature." There is nothing pathological in his choice. If his eye is as unembarrassed as any surgeon's, it is also as healthy. Robin sees no "Idiot Boys." . . . And his beggars, too, are beggars in the full round—seen by themselves, without any onlookers. And drawn "au naturel," as Shakespeare drew them, with no expurgations on moral grounds. But with no innuendo either. So that the result is art, and not—as it so easily might have been—indecency. Burns's artistic integrity is here complete.

To the opening recitativo, then, in Montgomerie's exciting "Cherrie and the Slae" metre. The intoxication of its care-free diablerie will set anybody's pulses leaping and send the Beggars off to a glorious start. It is Burns's own favourite scene—the bitter winter's night without, the warmth within, with the final four lines giving you the roar and riot of Poosie Nansie's.

"Wi' quaffing and laughing
  They ranted and they sang;
Wi' jumping an' thumping
  The vera girdle rang."

Don't you hear the heel-taps? With the recurrent "r"s in the last line echoing them. And, as the girdle doesn't reappear and has
no point in a drinking-bout anyway, it is surely introduced just for that ring. Through the hullabaloo you catch sight of the couple “niest the fire,” but, in action, just as “The Cottar,” is always in motion. “She blanket on her sodger, An’ ay he gies . . . the kiss,” “While she held up her . . . gab,” “ilk smack still” . . . every line at a different stage of the picture, until the last “He roar’d this ditty up,” where “roar” is the operative word. . . . The soldier’s song that follows is the most remarkable in the whole cantata. Not only is it excessively noisy, the “sound of the drum” (the concluding words of each stanza) pounding and thundering through the poem, as it does also, twice in particular, in every line:

“I am a son of Mars, who have been in many wars,
And show my cuts and scars wherever I come.”

It is also extraordinarily fast, the racing and rattling anapaests galloping the words along, with an effect almost as demonic as that of Catullus’ Attis (the fastest thing in literature). Metrically, that is, the song is unique in Burns, finished artist in metre tho’ he was. And the story it tells, with carefully chosen incident, puts the soldier across triumphantly in just five verses. But the language—ah! the language! Sheer English, to the last word! And this, from a down-and-out “in auld red rags,” “What tho’ with hoary locks, I must stand the winter shocks”—is that the way he would speak?—this driftwood of the road—in the fuming ingle of Ayrshire Poosie Nansie’s? There’s a false note somewhere. . . . But the audience like it. And in the next recitativo the applause raises the roof.

“He ended and the kebars sheuk
   Aboon the chorus roar,
While frightened rattons backward leuk
   An’ seek the benmost bore.
A fairy fiddler frae the neuk,
   He skirl’ d out Encore;
But up arose the martial chuck
   An’ laid the loud uproar.”

You couldn’t get more noise than that, into eight short lines, whoever you were. . . . The drab’s song now: “I once was a maid, tho’ I cannot tell when,” still in the unsteady anapaests but slower and quieter. Autobiographical, too, but alas! with moralising.

“Full soon I grew sick of my sanctified sot.” (Note the hisses.)
This is surely the indignant voice of the poet of The Holy Fair,
and by no possibility, of a drunken drab. Her language, too, is as unconvincing as her sodger's.

"Transported I was with my sodger laddie
From the gilded spontoon to the fife I was ready."

How did a tongue, loosened with drink, get round these words? . . . And now it's the turn of the Merry Andrew, in the neuk with his Grizzie. Like the drab, he too makes the Kirk the butt of his worst mockery (suspiciously like Burns's own voice).

"Observ'd ye yon reverend lad
Mak' faces to tickle the mob?
He rails at one mountebank squad,
It's rivalship just i' the job."

But could any drunk sing that last line?—let alone any poet think it worth writing! No wonder the critics are agreed this fool's song couldn't originally have been in "The Jolly Beggars." But how did it ever get in? "Rivalship just i' the job"! Burns in a hurry, perhaps? Or Burns not caring? Or Burns on purpose, as he was writing for a fool? . . . The "raucle carlin" (sturdy Beldam) gets one good line "But weary fa' the waefu' woodie" (gallows) in the recitativo that now introduces her. She is the weeper of the party (there is always somebody "weeping drunk" in a bar), and in "sighs and sobs" began "To wail her braw John Highlandman"—a different kind of noise from the soldier's ecstatic roar and the Merry Andrew's song to the pipes ("syne tuned his pipes wi' grave grimace")—but all contributing to the general brawl. Her song is different too—the first in the cantata that is not autobiographical. But her diction is just as odd: "The ladies' hearts he did trepan" ("trepan" in a song is wild, even for Burns) and "Adown my cheeks the pearls ran." "Pearls," indeed! . . . It is the carlin's song that brings on now, in the very centre of the poem, the little fiddler again, and the recitativo for him, like his song, is at last in the braid Scots. A good song this time, with a fine, if borrowed, title: "Whistle owre the Lave o't" (a further sound, added to the soldier's roar, the fool's pipes, the carlin's wail—now the whistle). And, in contrast to her wail, this is a merry song:

"I am a fiddler to my trade
An' a' the tunes that e'er I played
The sweetest still to wife or maid
Was 'Whistle owre the Lave o't.'"

. . . And now comes the quarrel. Every group of drunkards, as Burns well knew, sooner or later falls to quarrelling, when
people get "fighting drunk," and the "sturdy caird"—a big, entirely humourless fellow—now intervenes. But, after the fiddler's gay song, his is a slow, dull one.

"My bonnie lass, I work in brass,
A tinker is my station;
I've travelled round all Christian ground,
In this my occupation.
I've taen the gold an' been enrolled
In many a noble squadron.
But vain they searched, when off I marched
To go an' clout the cauldron."

You can't help noticing the heavy, double ending—station, occupation, squadron, cauldron—at every second line acting like a brake, slowing up the verse and making the whole poem drag. The "caird" is a dull fellow. . . . And it's on him the trick is played, by the little fiddler, quick and sly, with the drunk "carlin" between them. And with the vernacular putting the whole lurid scene across, as naturally as all the rest. And on that, the dramatic part of the cantata ends, for Burns now stands back to admire the fiddler's character: "He was a care-defying blade," at once breaking the emotional tension. And throwing the limelight on the fiddler, who now gets a second song.

"I am a bard of no regard
Wi' gentlefolks an' a' that." . . .

But is this the fiddler, or Robin himself? . . .

"I never drank the Muses' stank,
Castalia's burn an' a' that"

—that old cry over the want of learning—and then this bold statement of principle:

"But lordly will, I hold it still
A mortal sin to throw that."

Robin at 25! As it might be Rabelais (a good deal older) writing his "Fais se que voultras" over that Abbey of Thelema, where a man was to find ideal happiness. . . . This song, anyhow, or maybe this doctrine in it—goes to the beggars' heads and makes them, as well it might, drunker than ever, so that—recurring to that breath-taking metre of "The Cherrie and the Slae," which had so dashingly opened the cantata—they call for another, "A ballad o' the best," which now introduces the final chorus—the only song that Burns, writing to Thomson in 1793, remembered that he liked. And here, in defiant trochees, is the Apologia
of the Beggars, carrying Rabelais's doctrine à outrance:

"What is title, what is treasure;
What is reputation's care?
If we lead a life of pleasure
'Tis no matter how, or where."

But the life of pleasure, as instanced in the next verse, carries nowadays but little conviction:

"With the ready trick* and fable,
Round we wander all the day,
And at night in barn or stable
Hug our doxies on the hay."

—tho', to an artificial 18th century, newly fascinated by Rousseau's doctrines of the simple life, so fantastically remote from their own, it might well have spelt Elysium. Much as gipsy life ("Where my caravan has rested") or hikers' life ("Bed in the bush with stars to see"—R.L.S.), if equally unreal, have fascinated later generations. . . . And now there is interposed the usual, unhappy Burns's comment, breaking the thread of this Epicurean dalliance with a thought totally foreign to the singers:

"Does the sober bed of marriage
Witness brighter scenes of love?"

But what was marriage to the beggars? It is Burns himself who thinks of it, with that keen sense of respectability, which is always in the background of his mind. And so, to the concluding verse, which is the one Robin remembered in 1793 well enough to quote:

"A fig for those by law protected.
Liberty's a glorious feast!
Courts for cowards were erected,
Churches built to please the priest."

The cantata ending thus, characteristically, with a final kick at the Kirk. But 1793 was a Dumfriesshire year, when Robin was up against the State, as well as the Kirk, and the champagne of the French Revolution was bubbling over, and this last verse, good enough to remember, said appropriately much of what he was then thinking about all that. He remembered it for that.

And, as you put "The Jolly Beggars" down, the reckless "abandon" of its spirit, its whirlwind pace and mercurial change of mood, its marvellous perspective-grouping, even to showing the mutes in the shadows—the skilful choice of incident—the character-drawing so swift and sure—above all, the creation of the riotous, roaring atmosphere of the shabby country inn—all
these sweep you off your feet. So that you forget, for the moment, the unrealistic quality of the vagabonds' language. Blind-drunk roysterers in Ayrshire Poosie Nansie's singing forsooth in a starched and formal English that wouldn't have discredited the stiffest of 18th-century drawing-rooms! Yet Shakespeare, that other and greater poet of the road, never gives Doll Tearsheet and her lads words they couldn't have known. Tho' there is this to be said in Burns's defence. A cantata, like an opera, may not require the absolute realism of drama. So long as the songs project the personality of the singer—which the songs of "The Jolly Beggars" undoubtedly do—they may have done all that is required of them. At the same time the abrupt change from the living Scots of the recitativo to the colourless formalism of the English of the songs, does jar—and the very fact that it distracts attention from the people, to the peculiar language the author is now using, stamps it as inartistic. Still, by and large, a wonderful cantata—in verve, in zest, in swing, alone and unrivalled in Scots literature. For it breathes the very soul of Bohemianism, like Mürger dying in his Paris garret with the poignant cry of "Plus de bruit! Plus de musique! Plus de "Bohème!" on his reluctant lips. To Burns's beggars, as to Mürger, life is but that—noise and song and Bohemia. Deliriously happy while the bumpers flow but with no to-morrow at all, even as the volatile Para Handy, their spiritual descendant, has it too in Neil Munro's gay stories of Clydeside. . . . But as the severer East Coast surveyed them, and classic Edinburgh, the beggars took on a different look. Without one thought of the morrow, true enough—yet here was Scott's Edie Ochiltree saying: "They'll find as muckle quilted in this auld blue gown as will bury me like a Christian and give the lads and lasses a blythe lykewake too . . . sae there's the gaberlunzie's burial provided for and I need nae mair" (The Antiquary, p. 150). So there were beggars and beggars, it appeared, even on the road. Then who but Edie had the wits to save the Antiquary from a salt-sea death? The wits and the will. Whereas this West Coast riff-raff—the rankest individualists, incapable of a thought or feeling outside self, of an interest even. For hark to their songs! Each one expatiating about himself and expecting you to be equally interested. And with the rafters ringing all about them for an encore, see that Merry Andrew and "his tinkler-hizzie in their neuk. They mindit na wha the chorus teuk." Individualists still. Nothing—neither drink nor lust—can unite this pack. While Edie Ochiltree's life is interwoven with everybody else's in "The Antiquary." And yet he is as much of the
road as any of Burns's beggars. "I could never bide the staying still in ae place" (The Antiquary, p. 148)—as thirled to it as the sodger and his drab. Is the difference, then, that between the West Coast and the East? For it was easy Glasgow, that apotheosis of the West, who first published The Jolly Beggars—taking to it, it would seem, naturally. While the cantata, it must be owned, has always been a mouthful for cultured Edinburgh. . . . And indeed Scotland herself has taken a long time to like it—if she really likes it yet? The critics, perhaps. For the crabbed Carlyle did indeed go on to say that, subject or no, The Jolly Beggars was "the most poetic of all Burns's pieces." And an indignant Scott took the wretched Currie to task for omitting it from the Burns's canon. While the supercilious Lockhart, tho' preferring Tam o' Shanter (as did Burns himself) gave it his approval. . . . But even the orators on those hectic Burns's nights fight shy of it, turning rather to Tam o' Shanter who, drunk or sober, is at any rate riding home to his lawful wife—on the right road at last—whereas those "Jolly Beggars"! They do nothing but get drunker and drunker—with morals to match—and not one word of repentance from first to last! What was Robin thinking of—he who wrote "The Cottar"? And the ethic of The Jolly Beggars goes dead against the Presbyterian grain. Tho' it is just that ethic, impeccably undoctored as it is, that makes the artistic veracity of the poem, and, in the end, its glory. . . . In the Highlands it is no better. For beggars do not run on Highland roads. They never have. John o' Lorn down in the South, perhaps. But in the North? Never. What would Lovat say to a Fraser begging, or Lord Reay to a Mackay? It would be a slur on the whole clan. In the Highlands the Beggars have no ancestry. There's hardly a word in the language to express them. And with the Kirk agin them, too, the poem in the Highlands is a dead letter. . . . But, furth of Scotland, the cantata fared well. In England, scholars like the eminently proper Matthew Arnold referred to it as "this puissant and splendid production," and Henley and Henderson (the latter a Scot), Burns's Centenary editors, have no doubt about its place, "this irresistible presentation of humanity caught in the act, and summarised for ever in terms of art." And the Continent, of course, that never has any qualms over the unconventional, rose to it at once. In the view of Angellier, Burns's leading critic abroad, it is Burns's masterpiece. . . . But Robin forgot it. Partly it must have been those songs—well enough, no doubt, for the ribald "Merry Muses of Caledonia" into which he copied most of them—but otherwise? For by 1793 he knew well enough
that one doesn't use words like "rivalship" or phrases like "Let inclination law that" in a good song. In a good song, indeed he would allow by then hardly anything but a monosyllable, certainly never an abstract word. And the "Jolly Beggars" songs just bristle with abstract words. . . . But it wasn't only the songs. He'd grown out of character-drawing too. Tam o' Shanter in 1790? But Tam was a flash in the pan. Folk like Holy Willie or the sodger and his drab no longer interested him. In his mind's eye he didn't see them now. "I have forgot the cantata you allude to. . . ." It is of a piece with the vast disorder of the road.

ERRATUM

In the article, "Burns's Final Settlement with Creech," by A. M. Donaldson, which appeared in the Burns Chronicle last year, an error crept in on Page 39. In Burns's letter to Doctor John Moore, dated 4th January, 1789, he is quoted as saying: "He kept me hanging about Edinburgh from 7th August, 1789. . . ." This date ought, of course, to read: 1787.
LINTIE IN A CAGE

(The poet Fergusson in Darien Madhouse, Edinburgh, 1774.
His attendant speaks.)

Yon is the lad wha lo’ed to dauner far
Whaur the burnie bickers by the Hermitage
That sits at the fit o’ Braid; or whaur Dunbar,
Reid as its rocks, breists the blae Frith’s blawn rage.
Noo, in this waefu den
Mang puir wit-wandered men,
His wandering wits aye sing.
A mind my grannie’s owercome, “Even in a cage
Linties maun sing.”

A dinna ken the richts o’ it: he tummelt doun
(Or so the clash goes) a fell turnpike stair,
Aiblins a wheen the waur for drink: the stoun
Whummelt his harns: noo, as ye see, sits there,
Frae his bedding strae a croun
Tae set his broo abune,
Plaiting wi’ mickle care.
“Crouned or uncrouned,” said my grannie, dovering,
“The makar’s aye a king.”

He’s aye read-readin’ his Bibles: whiles will rail
Against the miscreant (whilk he swears he kens)
That into oor Lord’s body drave the nails.
Guid-sakes! He thinks him amang leevin’ men!
It scunner me tae hear.
Yet aiblins it’s no that queer.
As Innocence suffered then,
Sinsyne maun the wyteless thole frae cruel men
Their share o’ yon suffering.

Whiles he havers o’ his pet starling, an’ hoo there crept
Doun the chimley-breist, aince, in the pit-mirk nicht,
A lean cat, huntin’-hungered, that stalked, an’ leapt
On the scarit bird, whose maister wauk tae its fricht
LINTIE IN A CAGE

O' cheepings an' flitcherings
Ower late for the bluid-clarted wings
Sae savaged the while he slept.

"Aye, e'en i' the bield o' the hearth will the black Fate spring,"
Quo' the cummer, "on cherished wings."

A ken ye maun wark for their guid agin their will,
Thae doited craturas, but, sirs, it vexes me sair
Tae mind on the lee they tauld him tae fetch him: still
A see him steppin' oot o' thon sedan chair
Wi' the daffin' licht in his een,
Thinkin' tae crack wi' a freen:
He wisna sae debonair
At the hinner-end, when we had him bound. Yon ill
Judas-lee wrings me still.

Aye, mebbe he's juist as weel in yon warld o' his ain
Whaur he sings o' young love i' the springtime. Hearken the noo.
As blithe as a laverock's liltin', the bonny strain
Ca'd The Birks o' Invermay, an' a bonny voice too.
'Sir Precentor,' they ca'd the loon
I' the taverns o' Embro toun.
Aye warblin', warblin' away
Till ye fancy ye smell the flourish on the spray
Owre the daft heid, crouned wi' the strae.

A'tweel, it'll no be lang noo; he hoasts that sair,
A jaloose he will sune win free o' yon waesome den,
"Even as a bird out of the fowler's snare,"
As the Psalmist sings; an' better wi' God than men.
'A poet, but brunt his rhymes.'
Dae ye tell me so? There are times
When A ken that yon voice sae clear
Will ring even-on i' my ear
Till the close o' my mortal times.

A. V. STUART.
At the turn of the century the Burns Federation had 116 federated Clubs, and the taunt was made that their gatherings were merely an excuse for "getting fou and unco happy."

Many disciples of the Poet felt aggrieved, among them a teetotaler of strong principles, John K. McDowall, who, as Secretary of the Scottish Football Association, was popularly known as "J.K."

One of his cronies was the Poet's grandson, James Glencairn Thomson, a respected resident in the ancient Burgh of Pollokshaws.

In December, 1903, "J.K." determined to found a Burns Club whose rules should embody the words "The Club shall be conducted on temperance principles."

To his home, on the highest towers of Mount Florida, "J.K." invited, on the evening of 25th January, 1904, eleven of his cronies, including the Poet's grandson.

The feast consisted o' Scots Broth; wether Haggis wi' champit tatties an' mashed neeps; plum-duff; bannocks an' kebbuck-end—with unlimited quantities of tea and lemonade!

The elder son of the household—a laddie nearing the end of his school days—served as waiter and was privileged to raise a glass of lemonade to the Immortal Memory.

The Scottish Burns Club, so born, has now a membership nigh 600. The essential rule of the Club remains unchanged.

Burns's grandson remained a treasured cronie until his passing in July, 1911. "J.K." passed on in September, 1928.

He had, however, in 1920 also founded a daughter Club in Edinburgh. It bears the same name and maintains the same principles.

At the Jubilee Dinner of the Club in January, 1953, it is settled, gin a' gaes weel, that The Right Honourable The Earl of Home, Minister of State for Scotland, shall propose the Toast of The Immortal Memory, and that the Presidential chain of the Club shall be worn by the sole survivor of those present at that first supper in 1904—the schoolboy waiter.
BOOK REVIEWS

ROBERT FERGUSSON, 1750-1774. Essays by Various Hands to Commemorate the Bicentenary of his Birth. Edited by Sydney Goodsir Smith. (12s. 6d. Nelson.)

When this type of book is contemplated, it is essential that it is not allowed to become a mere display of erudition on the part of the contributors. Here we expect to see Fergusson plain, in his own times in Old Edinburgh; and for this reason Robert Garioch's delightful poetic epistle is better than anything the essayists have to offer. To say so is not to deride a worthwhile and beautifully produced book.

In his introduction, Sydney Goodsir Smith gives a long, biographical account of Fergusson's twenty-four years. He is right to maintain that Fergusson "was a far greater and more prophetic figure in Scottish letters than the mere pace-maker for Burns that he has generally been made out"; but against his plaint that Fergusson has been neglected we find Alexander Law dealing with a bibliography that is remarkably comprehensive. True, the books on Fergusson (especially the early biographies) are not wholly reliable; we still await a definitive "Life"; and unless fresh material comes to light—Mr. Law grieves for the poet's missing manuscripts—it is difficult to know how such a work can be achieved.

Douglas Young gives an efficient picture of Fergusson's educational backgrounds, and by seeking out Fergusson's poems in Ruddiman's Magazine another distinguished bookman and scholar, John W. Oliver, does much to introduce the reader to the atmosphere of Auld Reekie.

In "Tradition and Robert Fergusson" John Spiers is sound and lucid. He dismisses the view that Ramsay and Fergusson revived Scots poetry. "It appears that, more exactly, what these poets did was to care for a plant that was still alive and vigorous, rather than to revive a plant that was almost dead. Because so little Scots verse has survived from the seventeenth century it has been too easily assumed that little was composed." Mr. Spiers emphasises, too, the Hogarthian realism of Fergusson's Edinburgh. "It becomes almost as familiar to us, while we read, as if we ourselves were living in it. Here is how the Scottish folk talked, how they lived; here is communicated their conviviality, their jollity and their humour."
Another fascinating contribution is the chapter, "Fergusson's Language: Braid Scots Then and Now," by Albert D. Mackie. Here is an authority who persuades us to share his enthusiasm, so that what might have been dull is a pleasure to read. "Fergusson’s Scots poems," he shows by illustration, "are not purely in the Edinburgh or in the Lothian dialect any more than Burns’s are purely in the Ayrshire dialect."

William Montgomerie is also on a subject with which he is well acquainted in "The Scottish Folk-song Tradition in Ramsay, Fergusson and Burns"; but Hugh McDiarmid’s long-winded essay, "Robert Fergusson: Direct Poetry and the Scottish Genius," is characteristically egotistic. The book, surely, was not intended to provide a platform for an individual with a number of bones to pick.

In "Fergusson and Stevenson," James B. Caird sums up his subject by pointing out: "Stevenson is by no means the literary reincarnation of Fergusson that he imagined himself to be... At best Stevenson and Fergusson have this in common, that they were both, in their different ways, fascinated by Edinburgh, and were both, Fergusson in Scots verse, Stevenson in English prose, careful literary artists."

Two contributions in verse, by Alexander Scott and Maurice Lindsay, round off the book, which contains seven illustrations, some interesting appendices, and a competent glossary. Too many cooks are said to spoil the broth; and in a pot of this sort there is bound to be a portion of indigestible kail. By shrewd seasoning, however, the result is a palatable dish.

Collected Poems of Edwin Muir (Faber & Faber. 15s.).

In order to arrive at a just appreciation of Edwin Muir’s poetry, it is essential to know something of the man. In his introduction to this important book, Mr. J. C. Hall wisely suggests a perusal of The Story and the Fable in which Muir tells of his first thirty-five years of life, and the reader might also profit by dipping into Scottish Journey.

"As I left Durness," Muir relates in it, "I saw a round hill rising out of the sea far away to the north-east, whose shape seemed somehow familiar to me. It was, I realised, the hill of Hoy in Orkney, which I had never seen before from this angle; and it seemed strange to me that for the people of Durness that mound must be a constant shape on the horizon, as well known to them as the inside of their houses; and I thought that all our
lives are bounded by a similar horizon, which is at once familiar to us and beyond our knowledge, and that it is against this indistinct barrier that our imaginings pile themselves up, building for us all a fabulous world. I tried to think of Hoy as an outline on the horizon which never came nearer; and because I knew the Orkneys, having lived in them during my childhood, I had a sense stronger than ever before of the double aspect of everything, and realised that if it had been possible for me to live in two places at once, in Durness, say, and my father's farm in Orkney, my life there would have seemed to one part of me merely a dream in the shadow of that round hill rising from the sea. This thought disturbed me, for it seemed to point to a sort of ultimate isolation of every human being, an isolation produced by the mere workings of time and space, which therefore no ideal state or Utopia could ever reform away."

In Muir's work there is, out of this sense of isolation, a constant record of moods and recollections. One of his early poems, *Horses*—a vivid picture of "lumbering horses in the steady plough"—gives a comparatively simple example.

Even in his isolation he is rich in mental equipment. His scholarship, his knowledge of mythology and men, his travels, his theories and his imagination provide material in plenty. When he meditates—and much of his best work is in meditation—thoughts crowd in upon him; and it is only when he is wearied and jostled that he tends, in moments of weakness, to become prosy. Unlike lesser men, however, he is never abstruse; he never loses his meaning in an effort to achieve poetry.

This is not to say that he is always easy to read; but in *The Labyrinth*, an outstanding illustration, we have an unaltering picture of a man emerging from "twilight nothingness" into a world of beauty and pain and "still fields swift with flowers." Yet I think the real Muir (and for me the most moving) is contained in *Soliloquy*. Here is a man who has found his conception of truth and is content.

Of the new poems (1949-1951) *Adam's Dream* is rightly in first place; for here is proof that Muir has lost neither his powers nor his inspiration.

We are indebted to Mr. Hall for seeing this volume through to completion (in spite of Muir's own disinclination) and for the biographical and editorial introduction. It is an achievement—and, I have no doubt, a labour of love—of which he can be justly proud.
Scottish Verse, 1851-1951. Selected by Douglas Young. (18s. Nelson.)

Scotland's store of poetry has been the source of many fine anthologies; the Northern Muse by John Buchan and the Golden Treasury of Scottish Poetry by Hugh MacDiarmid spring readily to mind; and now, from the House of Nelson, comes this noteworthy addition.

In his task of selection Mr. Young has followed the easiest path: that of historical succession. It is not the best method, but it is only fair to remember that here, in dealing with the span between 1851 and 1951, it is almost unavoidable. Besides, it does serve to illustrate the expansion of ideas, in Gaelic, Lallans and English, over four generations.

Mr. Young points out that "it is not to be supposed that every point that has sometimes interested me will always interest everyone else, but there is some likelihood that most of the writers and pieces chosen will have some appeal or interest for the intelligent general reader, whether specially concerned with Scotland or merely interested in verse."

The first part of this statement, while somewhat qualified by the second, is a delicate point. "The chief danger of the anthologist," it has been stressed, "is this, that, feeling the impossibility of satisfying everyone, he should be too easily content with merely satisfying himself."

Fortunately, Mr. Young's critical faculty preserves a balance, and the anthology, as a whole, is successful. His selection of "poets in the higher sense" is, of course, a matter of opinion.

In any case there is much to enthrall the reader, who will find not only old favourites but many poems and verses that he or she has not before encountered. Anything is possible in a volume that includes Edwin Muir and McGonagall. Inevitably—and I suggest that this is a healthy sign—one finds oneself thinking of a poem that one would like to see in these 300-odd pages. My own hope was to find "The Tinklers" from "Ochil Idyls" by J. Logie Robertson; but he is represented by a piece "On the Decadence of the Scots Language, Manners and Customs."

Here and there, too, the reader will find, I think, an entirely happy choice. For example, "Gin I was God," by Charles Murray; M. C. Smith's "The Boy in the Train," which was also included in George Burnett's anthology, "A Book of Scottish Verse," in 1932; John Buchan's "Home Thoughts from Abroad (1917)"; and the inevitable "Tam i' the Kirk," by Violet Jacob.
Incidentally, Mr. Young slips up in George Douglas Brown's poem, here entitled "Covenanter's Deathbed." In a totally inadequate note on Brown, he states that the poem came out in the *Ayr Advertiser*; but, as "The Dying Covenanter," it first appeared in the *Examiner* on 9th August, 1900. Obviously relying on one of the *Ayr Advertiser*‘s reprints, Mr. Young thus gives an incomplete and atrociously misquoted version. As an "accomplished versifier," which is the standard he claims for himself, he ought to have held suspect several of the lines and, indeed, the entire last verse.

It would be discourteous, however, to end on this note. For the general reader (for whom the book is intended) an anthology is always an adventure; and here he will find, surely, all that he desires. A competent glossary is included for those who are ill-acquainted with their mother tongue.

**Border Ballads, Selected and Edited by William Beattie**

(Penguin Books. 2s. 6d.).

All countries have their ballads; but I believe, as John Buchan claims in *Memory Hold-the-Door*, that the Border Ballads are the greatest in any literature. Balladry is, indeed, the golden thread that runs through the green pattern of the Borderland.

In this attractive book Mr. William Beattie, Keeper of Printed Books in the National Library of Scotland and part editor of the Penguin *Robert Burns*, selects over fifty ballads, thus providing an admirable introduction to Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, which is, as he acknowledges, his main source.

The ballad does what so many novelists fail to do these days: it tells a story, and it never loses time in the telling. In his introduction Mr. Beattie mentions one example—it is, by the way, an Aberdeenshire ballad, *The Laily Worm and the Machrel of the Sea*—to illustrate "the abrupt beginning and ending with the omission of all that is not relevant to the situation." In *Lord Thomas and Fair Annie*, the opening is even brutal.

"It's narrow, narrow, make your bed,
And learn to lie your lane;
For I'm gaun o'er the sea, Fair Annie,
A braw bride to bring hame.
Wi' her I will get gowd and gear;
Wi' you I ne'er got none."

The ballads are intended to be chanted or read aloud, and they lose much of their value if merely scanned. If you would
hear one of the Border Ballads aright, have someone recite it to you on a heathery hillside or an old drove road, with whaups crying in the wind.

Mr. Beattie is discriminating, and the ballads which he has chosen are of excellent variety. From an apparently unique copy of Allan Ramsay, *The Tea-Table Miscellany*, vol. ii (1726), belonging to Lord Haddington, he has been allowed to print *Waly, waly, gin Love be bony*. In this version the line, "And fades away like morning dew," is given as "And fades away like the morning dew." With Mr. Beattie's opinion that the absence of the definite article quickens the pace at the wrong moment there is bound to be some argument.

The marginal glosses are adequate, and, if this is their introduction to Border Ballads, English readers will experience no difficulty: an important point when, as Mr. Beattie rather unassumingly remarks, the book has been issued "only because the ballads are worth reading for their own sake."

**Summer in Scotland**, by Ivor Brown (Collins. 16s.).

In a poem (included in *Scottish Verse, 1851-1951*), Ivor Brown counsels his readers never to return to scenes of childhood.

"Oh, never revisit! The burn that I thought was a Spey,
With baitable monsters, has withered and dwindled away."

Fortunately, Mr. Brown has not taken his own advice; he has revisited—and written, as a result, this entertaining book. From "an Aberdonian born in Malaya and educated and mostly employed in England," we expect piquant observations, and he does not disappoint.

Mr. Brown writes with most gusto about the North, and his chapters, "In the Dead Vast" and "Charlie's Country," which deal with Ross and Sutherland and the Clearances and with Inverness, Culloden and the Western Highlands respectively, are vivid and well balanced. In Banffshire Mr. Brown is also in a county that he knows well; but his remarks on whisky add little to what Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart has already told us in *Scotch*.

The North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board's work in Perthshire is the subject of another graphic chapter, and Mr. Brown, who opposed such schemes, is big enough to say that "... now most of the dread work is done, it is not what we feared... I think we are nearly all ready to confess a victory for the innovators in a task which we would not have undone... They will be remembered as designers of something great and new rather than as destroyers of what was beautiful and old."
Earlier in the book—on "Angus and the Authors"—Mr. Brown is at pains to defend the Kailyard School, although he disliked Sir Harry Lauder's "incessant portrayal of my fellow-nationals as a band of incurable gloaming-roamers, non-stop tickling Jocks, 'wee-house mang the hither' dwellers, shorting pursuers of the ladies in Tobermory, and 'saftest of the family' dim-wits." There is truth in all that Mr. Brown says about the Kailyard, but there is, too, a bee buzzing in his bonnet. Kailyardism was a phase. To-day we do not blame it for its sentimentallism, but we still remember with distaste its narrow parochialism. It was, with rare exception, bad art.

In his chapter, "Ayr and Song," Mr. Brown shows a coolness towards the countryside. "The landscape around Ayr is not sensational; it is not even, by commercial standards, romantic; it is not, in any exploitable way, 'traveller's joy.'" But, then, Mr. Brown is a self-confessed mountain addict. On Burns (as, later, on Scott) he contrives to make readable a great deal that has been said often enough before.

Such quibbles are, however, by the way. Covering the ground from John o' Groats to Galloway, Summer in Scotland is a refreshing book, a breath of clean hill air, and an ideal holiday by the fireside during the dreich winter evenings.

George Douglas Brown (author of "The House with the Green Shutters"). By James Veitch. With a foreword by The Right Hon. Walter Elliot, M.P., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S. (Herbert Jenkins. 15s.).

By John W. Oliver, M.A., D.Litt.

A good biography of George Douglas Brown has long been needed. Now we have it. Mr. Veitch has admirably filled a gap in Scottish literary history with his sympathetic and skilfully-told story of the short, brilliant, tragic career of the author of The House with the Green Shutters. Brown, formerly a rather mysterious and shadowy figure, now stands before us as an understandable human being, brilliant, formidable, and yet strangely attractive.

It is a sad story. The poor Ayrshire boy, "Of pregnant parts and quick, inventive brain," the illegitimate son of George Brown, farmer in Drumsmudden, and of Sarah Gemmell, a farm servant (from whom, as he said, came all that was good in him), works his way, backed by the sympathy and encouragement of two great schoolmasters, John Smith of Coylton and William Maybin of Ayr Academy, and
supported by the self-sacrifice of his mother, to Glasgow University, the Snell Scholarship, and Balliol College, Oxford. He sits his Oxford final examinations soon after his return—alone in the world—from nursing his dying mother, and he leaves the university with a third-class degree to take up free-lance literary work in London. He keeps the pot boiling with hard work for five years, always nursing in secret the project of the book that was to be the real fruit of his imaginative powers; at last it is completed and published, and at one stride he establishes himself as a great novelist, and then—

"Comes the blind Fury with th' abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life."

Yes, but "not the praise." The House with the Green Shutters remains. Whether Brown would have been able to follow it with as great or greater works nobody can say; but this one book set its author among the great Scottish writers and, at the same time, shook Scottish literature from the sleep into which it had sunk about the end of the nineteenth century.

Biography is not an easy form of writing (though some people have thought so—with lamentable results). It involves working over a mass of miscellaneous documents, something like the "six considerable paper bags" of Carlyle's Sartor Resartus, arranging them in some sort of order, using some, rejecting others, and then working all the selected material into a coherent, accurate and interesting story. Perhaps Mr. Veitch has sometimes, during his labours on this book, sighed for the comparative freedom of the novelist, who can arrange his story in the most satisfying pattern without being tied down by those awkward, inartistic facts that are often so difficult to fit into a smooth-flowing narrative. However that may be, he has triumphantly brought the thing off. The result of his work is a book which tells a moving story while, at the same time, presenting all the essential facts and putting them in their right perspective.

He succeeds particularly well in conveying the two things which are perhaps most important in a biography of an imaginative writer—the background of his work, the things and people out of which his vision of life grew, and the way in which his writings reflect those influences. He shows us the Ayrshire countryside which shaped George Douglas Brown, and its people, with their firm grip on realities, all of them showing in their speech, as Brown says, "in greater or less degree something of Burns's terrible vividness"; and he leaves us in no doubt as to the source of the terrific energy of speech that we find in the
characters in *The House with the Green Shutters*. He shows us, too, while rightly maintaining that "the novel is not autobiographical in the narrow sense," how Brown's memories of his own country and his own folk, and of his own feelings and experiences, were woven into the novel, and he sums it all up most effectively in the last paragraph of his chapter on *The House with the Green Shutters*.

With Mr. Veitch's book before us, many of the passages in the novel will now take on a new interest and significance. There is, for instance, that scene where the old dominie tells the Barbie bodies that young Gourlay's fault is "a sensory perceptiveness in gross excess of his intellectuality" and Sandy Toddle translates the remark with, "That means he's an infernal cuddy, dominie! Does it na, dominie?" Does that not link up with what Brown wrote of Jowett of Balliol: "The intellectualist, finding [a man] wanting on his pet side of knowledge, sets him down as a fool"?

No serious student of Scottish literature can afford to be without this book, but you do not need to be a serious student to enjoy it. It is well produced and has, as frontispiece, an extraordinarily revealing etched portrait of George Douglas Brown. Mr. Walter Elliot's enthusiastic and discerning foreword sums up the story excellently and says some shrewd and wise things.
THE BURNS FEDERATION
INSTITUTED 1885

Hon Presidents.
Sir ROBERT BRUCE, D.L., LL.D., Brisbane House, 9 Rowan Road, Glasgow, S.1.
ALEXANDER G. McKnight, 321 Providence Building, Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A.
M. H. M'KERROW, F.S.A.Scot., 43 Buccleuch Street, Dumfries.
JOHN S. CLARKE, J.P., 2 Walmer Crescent, Glasgow, S.W.1.
JAMES T. PICKEN, 265 Franklin Street, Melbourne, C.1, Australia.
ANDREW M'CALLUM, Usborne House, Thornhill, Stirling.
JOHN M'VIE, 13 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh, 7.

Hon. Vice-Presidents.
JAMES MCMURDO, 85-71 144th Street, Jamaica, N.Y., U.S.A.
RICHARD DOUGLAS, New York.
GEORGE HUMPHREY, Bank Buildings, Newtongrange, Midlothian.
CHARLES CARMICHAEL, 54 Chatsworth Street, Derby.
JOHN CARRIE, 20 Arboretum Street, Nottingham.
MRS. MARY THOMSON, 21 Gilbertfield Road, Cambuslang.
JAMES MACINTYRE, 17 New Road, Mauchline.
THOMAS C. ANDERSON, Rowan Cottage, 194 Main Street, Kelty.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Past-Presidents—JAMES R. CRAWFORD, F.S.A.Scot., "Callister Ha'," 432 Uthank Road, Norwich.
JOHN M'VIE, 13 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh, 7.
THOMAS B. GOUDIE, Ewanrigg, Burnbank, Hamilton.
JOHN S. CLARKE, J.P., 2 Walmer Crescent, Glasgow, S.W.1.
M. H. M'KERROW, F.S.A.Scot., 43 Buccleuch Street, Dumfries.
SIR ROBERT BRUCE, D.L., LL.D., Brisbane House, 9 Rowan Road, Glasgow, S.1.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vice-Presidents—John W. Oliver, M.A., D.Litt., Ramsay Cottage, 41 Barnton Terrace, Edinburgh, 4.
A. Wilson Boyle, C.A., 163 West George Street, Glasgow.

Hon. Secretary—William Black, Cardean, Eastfield Road, Dumfries.

Hon. Treasurer—James MacIntyre, 17 New Road, Mauchline.

Hon. Editor, "Burns Chronicle"—James Veitch, 8 George Street, Peebles.


Assistant Hon. Secretary—Andrew Stenhouse, LL.B., 104 West Campbell Street, Glasgow, C.2.

District Representatives.

I. Ayrshire—Bailie Andrew Y. Crawford, Roan Park, 23 Montgomerie Terrace, Ayr.
John M. Irving, 20 Melville Street, Kilmarnock.
James Smith, J.P., Torloisk, Caldwell Road, West Kilbride.
James Milgrew, 55 Artaan Drive, Auchinleck.

II. Edinburgh—George Harris, F.A.S.A., 94 Willowbrae Avenue, Edinburgh, 8.

III. Glasgow—A. Neil Campbell, F.C.C.S., 141 Craiglea Drive, Edinburgh, 10.
J. T. Stewart, 5 Broomhill Avenue, Glasgow, W.1.
(Vacancy).

IV. Dunbarton and Argyll Shires—Wm. Boyle, 22 Osborne Street, Clydebank.

V. Fifeshire—T. C. Anderson, Rowan Cottage, 194 Main Street, Kelty, Fife.
Mrs. M. Fleming, 137 Carden Castle Park, Cardenden, Fife.

VI. Lanarkshire—John Happle, 4 Graham Avenue, Eddlewood, Hamilton.
Adam Humphries, 59a Mill Road, Halfway, Cambuslang.
William Sharp, 7 Hazel Terrace, Viewpark, Uddingston.
Robert McMillan, 153 Hamilton Road, Rutherglen.

VII. Mid and East Lothians and Borders—James Juner, 2 Greenhall Crescent, Gorebridge.

VIII. West Lothian—Allan MacIntyre, M.A., "Willowdene," Bo'ness Road, Linlithgow.

IX. Renfrewshire—Arthur C. E. Lewis, Vallorbe, 16 Rodney Road, Gourock.

Mrs. W. G. Stewart, South View, Tullibody.
D. M. Findlay, 91 Main Street, Bainsford, Falkirk.


XII. Northern Scottish Counties—J. B. Hardie, "Ravenna," 26 Newark Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow, S.1.
THE BURNS FEDERATION

XIII. Southern Scottish Counties—James Denniston, F.E.I.S., Mossgiel, Cardoness Street, Dumfries.
Mrs. M. Coulson, 52 Friars Vennel, Dumfries.


XVI. North-Western England—Hamish H. Rae, 9 Park View, Waterloo, Liverpool, 22.


W. Gregor McGregor, 10 Moor Oaks Road, Sheffield, 10.

XIX. South-Western England—George Humphrey, Bank Buildings, Newtowngrange, Midlothian.

XX. Wales—J. Douglas Cairns, M.A., 7 Wattfield Road, Ayr.

XXI. Ireland—Col. T. M. Riddell, Mill House, Fintry, Stirlingshire.

XXII. South Africa—Donald F. Macnair, 103 Fotheringay Road, Glasgow.


XXIV. New Zealand—Mrs. M. Thomson, 21 Gilbertfield Road, Cambuslang.

XXV. Canada—James Adair, 22 Newark Drive, Glasgow, S.I.

XXVI. India—Arthur McKerrow, Rickerby, Lochanhead, Dumfries.

XXVII. 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 County, Missouri, U.S.A.

XXVIII. Near and Middle East—Hugh M. MacIntyre, Elmsley, 7 Racecourse Road, Ayr.

XXIX. Europe—Iain F. Anderson, Scottish Tourist Board, 20 York Place, Edinburgh, 1.

Sub-committees.

Finance: Messrs. Macnair (Convener), Adair, Campbell, Denniston, Findlay, Hardie and Harris.

Memorials: Mr. A. Wilson Boyle (Convener), Bailie Andrew Y. Crawford, Messrs Wm. Boyle, Irving, Juner and Sharp and Mrs. Coulson.

Scottish Literature: Dr. Oliver (Convener), Messrs. Iain Anderson, Belford, Denniston, Humphries, Lewis, Milgrew, Allan MacIntyre, McVie and Robertson.

Schools: Messrs. Belford (Convener), Adair, Iain Anderson, Cairns, Campbell, Denniston, Allan MacIntyre and McMillan. Co-opted member:—Wm. L. Morren, 37a Union Street, Greenock.

Development: Messrs. Irving (Convener), Adair, J. R. Crawford, Goudie, Hardie, McDowall, Smith and Vickers, with the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer.

Auditors.

William A. Gold, Wallacet thorn, Riccarton, Kilmarnock.
W. Y. Haggo, 3 Seafor d Street, Kilmarnock.
CONSTITUTION AND RULES

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 strengthen and consolidate, by universal affiliation, the bond of fellowship amongst the members of Burns Clubs and kindred Societies.
(b) To purchase and preserve manuscripts and other relics associated with Robert Burns. (Gifts of relics shall be reported by the Hon. Secretary at the next meeting of the Executive Committee following thereon.)
(c) To mark with suitable inscriptions, repair, or renew buildings, tombstones, etc., interesting from their association with Robert Burns.
(d) To encourage institutions and movements in honour of Robert Burns.
(e) To encourage and arrange School Children's Competitions in order to stimulate the teaching and study of Scottish history, literature, art and music.
(f) To encourage the development of Scottish literature, art and music.

Membership.

3. (a) The Federation shall consist of affiliated Clubs and Societies. 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 List of Office-bearers. Such applications shall be considered by the Executive Committee at its next meeting.
(b) Clubs shall be grouped into Districts as shown in the subjoined Schedule, but Clubs on the borders of Districts shall have the right to elect to which District they wish to belong.
(c) 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, the Hon. Vice-Presidents, the Executive Committee, the Auditors and three members elected by each Club.

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 for the ensuing year elected.

(b) Clubs 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.

(d) Nominations of Office-bearers, Intimations of election of District representative members, and Notices of motion shall be lodged in writing with the Hon. Secretary not later than the second Saturday of June. But notwithstanding this, the Executive Committee shall have power at any of its meetings to formulate proposals on any subject it may deem necessary or expedient to be placed on the Agenda for discussion and decision at the Annual Conference.

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

(f) No alteration shall be made in the “Constitution and Rules” except at the Conference of the Council, and then only by a two-thirds’ majority of those voting.

Executive Committee.

6. (a) The Executive Committee shall consist of

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

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

(b) The office-bearers shall retire annually. The President shall not be re-elected except on the recommendation of the Executive Committee carried by two-thirds of their number voting at the appropriate meeting and approved by two-thirds of those voting at the Annual Conference of the Council. Other office-bearers shall be eligible for re-election.

(c) District representative members shall be elected annually by all 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 Edinburgh, London, Wales, Ireland and Overseas Districts, one Club in each shall qualify for admission as a District. No District shall have more than one member unless the number of its Clubs exceeds fourteen. If a District fail to elect a representative member, the Executive Committee shall have power to fill the vacancy.

Meetings of the Executive Committee.

7. (a) The Executive Committee shall conduct the business of
the Federation, and shall meet on the third Saturdays of October, December, March and June, and when called by the Hon. Secretary. 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 in 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.

(f) The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer and the Assistant Hon. Secretary shall be ex officiis members of all Standing Sub-Committees.

Subscriptions.

8. (a) Each Club, on admission to the Federation, shall pay a registration fee of One guinea, in addition to the annual subscription of Two pounds.

(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 be struck off the roll of the Federation.

Finance.

9. (a) The Sub-Committee on Finance shall consist of seven members of the Executive Committee, five to form a quorum.

(b) No accounts shall be paid without the authority of the Finance Committee, which shall submit the Minutes of its meetings to the quarterly meetings of the Executive Committee.

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

Honorary Secretary.

10. The Hon. Secretary shall keep the Minute Book of the Federation, in which shall be recorded the proceedings of all meetings. He shall also conduct the correspondence of the Federation, convene all meetings, and issue Diplomas. He shall
prepare the Executive Committee's Report on the year's transactions, for submission to the Conference of the Council.

**Honorary Treasurer.**

11. The Hon. Treasurer shall have charge of all monies paid to the Federation, and shall pay all accounts authorised by the Finance Committee. He shall prepare a statement of his accounts for the year to 31st July, which shall be audited by two Auditors, who shall be appointed annually at the Conference of the Council, and who shall not be members of the Executive Committee.

**Publications.**

12. (a) The Scottish Literature Committee shall be responsible to the Executive Committee for policy in connection with any publications issued by the Federation.

(b) The *Burns Chronicle* shall be an official publication of the 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 on the roll of the Federation, reports of the transactions of the Federation and of affiliated Clubs 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 *Chronicle* and shall submit annually a report on the sale of the latest issue.

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

**School Children's Competitions.**

13. The Hon. Secretary of School Children's Competitions shall give assistance to affiliated Clubs 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.

**Benefits.**

14. (a) Each Club, on affiliation, shall be supplied gratis with the Diploma of Membership of the Federation.

(b) Members of affiliated Clubs shall be entitled to receive a Pocket Diploma on payment of One Shilling.

(c) Affiliated Clubs and Societies shall be supplied gratis with two copies of the *Burns Chronicle* and one copy of newspapers containing reports of meetings, demonstrations, &c., organised, conducted or attended by the Federation.

(d) Members of affiliated Clubs shall be entitled to be supplied, through the Secretaries of their respective Clubs, with copies of all works published by the Federation, at such discount as may be fixed by the Executive Committee.
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.
   Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, South Yorkshire, Leicester,
   Rutland.
   Stafford, Shropshire, Worcester, Warwick, Northampton,
   Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Norfolk, Suffolk.
XIX. South-Western England.
   Hereford, Gloucester, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon,
   Cornwall, Monmouth.
XX. Wales.
XXI. Ireland.
XXII. South Africa.
XXIII. Australia.
XXIV. New Zealand.
XXV. Canada.
XXVI. India.
XXVII. United States of America.
XXVIII. Near and Middle East.
XXIX. Europe.
THE BURNS FEDERATION

I. Ayrshire—35 Clubs: 4 Members.

0 Kilmarnock. 592 Benwhat.
35 Dalry. 593 Barrmill.
45 Cumnock. 596 Glaisnock.
56 Muirkirk Lapraik. 608 Riccarton Wallace.
86 Winsome Willie, Old Cumnock. 621 Scottish Aviation.
123 Boswell Auchinleck. 622 Coyalton.
173 Irvine. 623 Kilwinning.
192 Ayrshire B.C. Assoc. 632 Symington.
252 Alloway. 639 Cumnock Dumfries Arms.
274 Troon. 664 West Kilbride.
275 Ayr. 666 Valley of Doon Ladies.
288 Beith Caledonia. 671 St. Andrew's Cronies (Irvine).
310 Mauchline. 680 Thistle, Saltcoats.
377 Kilbirnie Rosebery. 681 Cronies, Kilmarnock.
435 Ayr Tam o' Shanter. 715 Irvine Eglipton.
500 New Cumnock. 717 Gateside Jolly Beggars.
564 Ochiltree Winsome Willie. 728 Bachelors' Club, Tarbolton.

Secretary: John M. Irving, 20 Melville Street, Kilmarnock.

II. Edinburgh—10 Clubs: 1 Member.

22 Edinburgh. 307 Edinburgh Ayrshire Assoc.
65 Musselburgh. 314 Edinburgh Scottish.
124 Ninety. 341 Leith.
212 Portobello. 378 Edinburgh B.C. Assoc.
293 New Craighall. 398 Colinton.


III. Glasgow—25 Clubs: 3 Members.

3 Tam o' Shanter. 72 Partick.
7 Thistle. 74 National Burns Memorial Cottage Homes.
9 Royalty. 91 Shettleston.
33 Haggis. 139 National.
36 Rosebery. 153 Scottish.
49 Bridgeton. 169 Glasgow B.C. Assoc.
53 Govan Fairfield. 181 Primrose.
68 Sandyford.
LIST OF DISTRICTS

GLASGOW—continued

263 Masonic. 581 Cumbernauld.
282 Burns Bowling Association. 585 Queen's Park Clarinda.
295 Burns House. 612 Torrance Masonic.
477 Bellahouston. 653 Glasgow Ex-Service Teachers.
484 Sheddens Ladies. 677 Plummet Masonic.

Secretary: Andrew Stenhouse, LL.B., 104 West Campbell Street,
Glasgow, C.2.

IV. Dunbarton, Argyll, and Bute Shires—7 Clubs: 1 Member.

2 Alexandria. 580 Cumrae.
10 Dumbarton. 624 Oban.
244 Dalmuir and Clydebank. 695 Kilmaronock (Dunbartonshire).
421 Arrochar and Tarbet.

Secretary:

V. Fifeshire—19 Clubs: 2 Members.

62 Cupar. 655 Kennoway Jolly Beggars.
85 Dunfermline. 656 Dundonald "Jean Armour" Ladies.
184 Blairadam. 667 Thornton and District Tam o' Shanter.
262 Fife B.C. Assoc. 673 Highland Mary, Auchterderran.
283 Sinclair town. 688 Poosie Nansie Ladies, Kirkcaldy.
326 Bingry Jolly Beggars Ladies. 697 Ballochmyle, Comrie (Fife).
345 Denbeath. 709 A' The Airts, Halbeath.
350 Markinch. 729 Tam o' Shanter (Anstruther).
452 Auchterderran Bonnie Jean. 697 Ballochmyle, Comrie (Fife).
478 Kelty and Blairadam Bonnie Doon Ladies. 709 A' The Airts, Halbeath.
496 Auld Hoose, Burntisland. 729 Tam o' Shanter (Anstruther).

Secretary: T. C. Anderson, Rowan Cottage, 194 Main Street,
Kelty, Fife.

VI. Lanarkshire—39 Clubs: 4 Members.

20 Airdrie. 182 Stane Mossgiel.
121 Hamilton Junior. 207 Cambuslang Wingate.
133 Newarthill. 237 Uddingston Masonic.
152 Hamilton. 348 Newton Bonnie Jean.
THE BURNS FEDERATION

LANARKSHIRE—continued

356 Burnbank Masonic. 542 Newarthill White Heather.
372 Baillieston Jean Armour. 549 Bothwell Bonnie Lesley Ladies.
387 Mary Campbell 574 Holytown Blair Athole.
(Cambuslang). 577 Dalserf and Clydesdale.
388 Kyle (Shotts) Ladies. 578 Lanarkshire B.C.A.
390 Meikle Earnock Jolly Beggars. 587 Budhill and Springboig.
392 Whifflet. 595 Allanton Brig o’ Doon Ladies.
424 Cambuslang Tam o’ Shanter. 598 Forth Jolly Beggars.
467 Gilbertfield Highland Mary 614 Bellshill Caledonian.
Ladies. 637 Larkhall Applebank.
494 Motherwell United Services. 642 Rutherglen.
505 Wishaw Masonic. 669 Coatbridge Home Guard.
520 Uddingston Lochlie Ladies. 700 Hamilton Jubilee.
526 Dykehead Tam o’ Shanter. 713 Kind Wife, Stonehouse.
529 William Mitchell. 714 Polkemmet “Lea-Rig.”
533 Pauldhouse. 724 Shotts.

734 Larkhall Masonic.

Secretary: Robert McMillan, 153 Hamilton Road, Rutherglen.

VII. Mid and East Lothians and Borders—13 Clubs: 1 Member.

198 Gorebridge Jolly Beggars. 635 Jean Armour, Tranent.
199 Newbattle and District. 641 Rosewell.
239 Hawick. 650 Mid and East Lothians and
346 Oakbank Mossgiel. Borders B.C.A.
427 Gorebridge Glencairn. 651 Dalkeith Plough.
613 Tranent No. 1. 654 Ormiston Yew Tree.
631 Pencaitland and Ormiston. 740 Thorntree Mystic.

Secretary: R. Pilmer, 21 Bryan’s Avenue, Newtongrange.

VIII. West Lothian—5 Clubs: 1 Member.

432 Winchburgh. 579 Bathgate Tam o’ Shanter.
471 Rose of Grange (Bo’ness). 615 West Lothian B.C.A.
645 Bo’ness Jolly Beggars.

Secretary: Robert Findlay, 72 Main Street, Winchburgh, West Lothian.
IX. Renfrewshire—13 Clubs: 1 Member.

21 Greenock. 383 Greenock Heather.
48 Paisley. 430 Gourock.
59 Gourock Jolly Beggars. 472 Renfrewshire B.C.A.
190 Port-Glasgow. 538 Greenock & District
209 Greenock St. John's. P.P. Assoc.
254 Greenock Victoria. 576 Fort Matilda.
269 Johnstone Tam o' Shanter. 702 Greenock Foundry Masonic.

Secretary: Arthur C. E. Lewis, Vallorbe, 16 Rodney Road, Gourock.

X. Stirling, Clackmannan, and West Perth Shires—29 Clubs: 3 Members.

4 Callander. 582 Higginsneuk.
37 Dollar. 620 Muirhead.
50 Stirling. 630 Coalsnaughton.
126 Falkirk. 646 Clear Winding Devon, Alva.
218 Bannockburn. 648 Carron Bridge, Kilsyth.
292 Grahamston. 657 Fallin.
380 Falkirk Cross Keys. 665 Gartmorn Ladies.
399 St. Ringans. 679 Tullibody and Cambus.
409 Stenhousemuir and District. 690 Pirn Hall.
426 Sauchie. 692 Brighton's Cronies.
469 Denny Cross. 725 Ben Cleuch, Tillicoultry.
503 Dunblane. 731 Elphinstone (Airth).
510 Scottish Dyes. 732 Brig (Falkirk).
543 Abbey Craig. 741 Plean.
558 Cambusbarron.

Secretary: Mrs. W. G. Stewart, South View, Tullibody, Alloa.

XI. East Perthshire, Angus and Kinross—7 Clubs: 1 Member.

14 Dundee. 82 Arbroath.
42 Strathearn. 242 Montrose.
76 Brechin. 627 Kinross.

659 Dundee Burns Society.

Secretary: R. V. Fairweather, Jun., 47a John Street, Montrose.

XII. Northern Scottish Counties—12 Clubs: 1 Member.

40 Aberdeen. 670 Strath (Kyleakin).
149 Elgin. 686 Banchory.
336 Peterhead. 691 Inverness.
403 Fraserburgh. 698 Turriff.
458 Stonehaven. 723 Strathpeffer.
470 St. Giles (Elgin). 733 Aberdeen Burns Study Circle.

Secretary: C. C. Easton, Donbank House, Balgownie, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen.
### XIII. Southern Scottish Counties—19 Clubs: 2 Members.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112 Dumfries Howff.</td>
<td>536 Whithorn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217 Eskdale</td>
<td>562 Castle Douglas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226 Dumfries.</td>
<td>589 Solway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309 Annan</td>
<td>616 Kirkconnel and Sanquhar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323 Kirkcudbright.</td>
<td>625 Lockerbie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393 Annan Ladies.</td>
<td>626 Moffat and District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437 Dumfries Ladies.</td>
<td>629 Sanquhar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>479 Queen of the South Ladies.</td>
<td>660 The Langholm Ladies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>530 Southern Scottish Counties B.C.A. 693</td>
<td>Masonic, Kirkcudbright.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secretary:** Mrs. M. Coulson, 52 Friars Venne!, Dumfries.

### XV. North-Eastern England—11 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Burns Club of London.</td>
<td>663 Bournemouth and District Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>481 London Ayrshire Society.</td>
<td>719 Chelmsford and District Scottish Society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>492 Harrow Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>743 Romford Scottish Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>570 Scottish Clans Assoc. of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>617 Reading and District Cal. Assoc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secretary:** John M. Swan, 17 Roxborough Park, Harrow, Middlesex.

### XV. North-Eastern England—10 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>89 Sunderland.</td>
<td>534 Bedlington and District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156 Newcastle.</td>
<td>696 Whitley Bay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158 Darlington.</td>
<td>699 Choppington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165 Wallsend.</td>
<td>735 Barnard Castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>379 Hartlepoools.</td>
<td>744 Durham and District Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>745 Northumberland and Durham Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### XVI. North-Western England—10 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71 Carlisle.</td>
<td>572 Chester Cal. Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236 Whitehaven.</td>
<td>618 Altrincham and Sale Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>363 Barrow, St. Andrew's Society.</td>
<td>674 Manchester and Salford Cal. Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366 Liverpool.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>417 Burnley and District.</td>
<td>708 Carlisle Highland Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>436 Walney Jolly Beggars Ladies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secretary:** Miss Florence M. M'Leod, Rowanhill, 34 Childwall Mount Road, Liverpool, 16.

### XVII. Yorkshire—5 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>548 Leeds Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>555 Harrogate St. Andrew's Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551 Scarborough Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>718 St. Andrew Society of York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>722 Bridlington Cal. Society.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secretary:** A. Y. Smith, L.D.S., Central Hotel, The Crescent, Scarborough.
LIST OF DISTRICTS

XVIII. Midlands of England—26 Clubs: 2 Members.

11 Chesterfield Cal. Soc.
17 Nottingham.
55 Derby.
167 Birmingham.
296 Walsall.
329 Newark and District.
405 Sheffield Cal. Soc.
439 Barnsley Scottish Soc.
454 Rotherham.
461 Leicester Cal. Soc.
528 Loughborough Scottish Soc.
553 Wolverhampton Cal. Soc.
556 Doncaster Cal. Soc.
559 Coventry Cal. Soc.
563 Norfolk Cal. Soc.
584 Corby.
606 Rockingham.
661 Leamington and Warwick Cal. Soc.
683 Stratford-upon-Avon and District Cal. Soc.
704 Evesham and District Caledonian Society.
706 North Lindsey Scots Society.
707 Malvern Scots Club.
720 Retford Cal. Soc.
736 Maltby Caledonian Society.
742 Scots Society of St. Andrew, Norwich.
746 Grimsby and District Cal. Soc.

Secretary: John Currie, 20 Arboretum Street, Nottingham.

XIX. South-Western England—6 Clubs: 1 Member.

120 Bristol.
446 Herefordshire.
462 Cheltenham Scottish Soc.

Secretary: Miss Winifred Measdy, Albion Chambers, Bristol.

XX. Wales—1 Club: 1 Member.

444 Swansea and West Wales.

XXI. Ireland—3 Clubs: 1 Member.

15 Belfast.
183 Londonderry.

Secretary: George Roddick. Langdale, 27 Chichester Road, Belfast.

XXII. South Africa—2 Clubs: 1 Member.

373 Red Hill, Natal.

XXIII. Australia—10 Clubs: 1 Member.

511 Perth.
521 Waratah-Mayfield.
523 Highland Society of N.S.W.
545 Parramatta.
566 Scottish Soc. and Burns Club of Australia.
584 Victorian Scottish Union.
612 N. and W. Melbourne Scottish Society.
616 Royal Cal. Society of Melbourne.
726 Melbourne.
739 Whyalla.
THE BURNS FEDERATION

XXIV. New Zealand—3 Clubs: 1 Member.
69 Dunedin.
497 St. Andrew (Wellington).
636 Gisborne.

XXV. Canada—10 Clubs: 1 Member.
197 Winnipeg.
303 Victoria (B.C.) St. Andrew's Soc.
344 Ladysmith (B.C.).
476 Border Cities (Ont.).
501 Galt.
561 London (Ontario).
571 Edmonton.
575 Windsor (Ont.) Jean Armour.
689 Prince Rupert (B.C.).
710 The Burns Literary Society of Toronto.

XXVI. India—1 Club: 1 Member.
355 Calcutta.

XXVII. U.S.A.—17 Clubs: 2 Members.
220 St. Louis.
238 Atlanta.
271 Trenton.
284 Philadelphia.
320 Troy.
331 Buffalo.
354 Royal Order of Scottish Clans.
381 Greater New York Masonic.
413 San Francisco St. Andrew's Soc.
453 Philadelphia Ladies' Auxiliary.
493 Akron.
498 Flint.
518 Ye Auld Cronies, Ohio.
525 Flint Jolly Beggars.
557 Atlanta Ladies.
594 Cuyahoga County.
701 Detroit.

Secretary: Robert E. Urquhart, 110 Canvass Street, Cohoes, New York, U.S.A.

XXVIII. Near and Middle East—1 Club: 1 Member.
495 Baghdad Cal. Soc.

XXIX. Europe—1 Club: 1 Member.
727 The St. Andrew Society of Denmark.
**LIST OF PAST PRESIDENTS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1885-1899</td>
<td>Provost Peter Sturrock</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899-1906</td>
<td>Provost David Mackay</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906-1907</td>
<td>David Murray, M.A., B.Sc.</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908-1909</td>
<td>William Wallace, M.A., LL.D.</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909-1910</td>
<td>Captain David Sneddon, V.D.</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-1923</td>
<td>Duncan M’Naught, LL.D.</td>
<td>Kilmarnocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923-1927</td>
<td>Sir Robert Bruce, D.L., LL.D.</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927-1930</td>
<td>Sir Joseph Dobbie, S.S.C.</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933-1937</td>
<td>Ninian Macwhannell, F.R.I.B.A.</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937-1943</td>
<td>M. H. M’Kerrow, F.S.A.Scot.</td>
<td>Dumfries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943-1946</td>
<td>John S. Clarke, J.P.</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946-1948</td>
<td>Sir Patrick Dollan, D.L., LL.D., J.P.</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948-1950</td>
<td>Thomas B. Goudie, Hamilton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1951</td>
<td>John McVie, Edinburgh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**List of places at which the Annual Conference of the Council has been held.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1885-93</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Dundee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Greenock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Mauchline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Dumfries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Greenock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>St. Andrews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Dunfermline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Lanark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Carlisle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Galashiels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915-19</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Dunfermline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Council did not meet in 1914 and in 1939.
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL

Assembly House, Theatre Street,
Norwich, 13th September, 1952.

The Annual Conference of the Council of the Burns Federation was held here to-day at 9.30 a.m.

The President, Mr. James R. Crawford, occupied the chair and was accompanied by Dr. Annie I. Dunlop, an Hon. President, Mr. J. Kevan McDowall and Dr. John W. Oliver, Vice-Presidents, sixteen members of the Executive and the officials.

Greetings to the Council and apologies for absence were intimated from Mr. William Will, C.B.E., Mr. William C. Cockburn, Mr. Mathew H. McKerrow and Mr. Andrew McCallum, Hon. Presidents; Mr. John McVie, Immediate Past-President; Mr. James MacIntyre, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. Thomas Beet, Mr. William Boyle, Mr. James Denniston and Mr. W. Gregor McGregor, members of the Executive; and from Mr. William L. Morren, Mr. Alex. B. Garden and Mr. John Sturgeon.

Greetings telegrams were read from Mr. James T. Picken, Melbourne, an Hon. President, and from the Barnard Castle and District Burns Club.

The following sixty-three clubs and associations were represented by 120 delegates:

Nos. 1, London; 11, Chesterfield; 17, Nottingham; 33, Haggis (Glasgow); 35, Dalry; 42, Strathearn; 55, Derby; 56, Muirkirk; 68, Sandyford; 71, Carlisle; 85, Dunfermline; 89, Sunderland; 112, Howff; 120, Bristol; 121, Hamilton, Junior; 129, Ninety, Edinburgh; 139, National; 153, Scottish; 156, Newcastle; 167, Birmingham; 169, Glasgow and District; 192, Ayrshire; 217, Eskdale; 226, Dumfries; 237, Uddingston Masonic; 242, Montrose; 262, Fifeshire; 295, Burns House; 296, Walsall; 307, Edinburgh Ayrshire; 309, Annan; 310 Mauchline; 366, Liverpool; 377, Kilbirnie; 378, Edinburgh District; 380, Falkirk Cross Keys; 383, R.N.T.F. Heather; 405, Sheffield; 435, Ayr Tam o’ Shanter; 437, Dumfries Ladies; 439, Barnsley; 454, Rotherham; 467, Gilbertfield Highland Mary; 474, Renfrewshire; 479, Queen of the South Ladies; 492, Harrow; 501, Galt; 530, Southern Scottish Counties;
In opening the Conference, the President extended a cordial welcome to the delegates. He also made suitable reference to the absence, on account of illness, of Mr. John McVie, Immediate Past President, and Mr. James MacIntyre, Hon. Treasurer, and it was unanimously agreed that telegrams be sent to each of them conveying best wishes for a speedy recovery.

The minutes of last year's Conference at Montrose—which are printed on pp. 113 to 133 of the 1952 "Burns Chronicle"—were held as read and were approved.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Hon. Secretary submitted his report for the year 1951-52 as follows:—

ANNUAL REPORT

If there is anything in the adage that "travel broadens the mind," the Burns Federation must have reaped some benefit from the venues of its recent Conferences. From the South-West of England to the gateway to the North-East of Scotland and thence to East Anglia in three successive years has given delegates the opportunity of travelling almost the length and breadth of these Isles.

While Norfolk does not offer us any intimate connection with the life of the Poet, those who have had the privilege of viewing its wide, golden acres must visualise that had Burns had the opportunity, which in these days has fallen to the lot of so many Scots farmers, of transferring the scene of his labours from West Scotland to East Anglia we would have had a more favourable picture of his prowess as a farmer than he gives us in the following stanza:—

No help, nor hope, nor view had I
Nor person to befriend me, O;
So I must toil and sweat and broil,
And labour to sustain me, O:
To plough and sow, and reap and mow,
My father bred me early, O;
For one, he said, to labour bred,
Was a match for fortune fairly, O.
In accepting the invitation of the Norfolk Caledonian Society to hold our Annual Conference in their midst, we are paying our ninth visit south of the Border, and we trust that the result may be beneficial alike to the work of the Federation and the Clubs in the district and that we may induce Clubs which are not yet federated to join our ranks.

OBITUARY

The older members of the Executive and many of our delegates will retain pleasing recollections of Bailie John Fotheringham, who died in March after an illness of some months. His enthusiasm for spreading his keen appreciation of the life and works of the Bard was undoubted, and he was always ready to place his knowledge at the disposal of Clubs at home and overseas. On two occasions he toured Canada where he gave lectures to many Scots Societies. He was a founder of the Lanarkshire Association of Burns Clubs and its President for ten years. When the present scheme of representation on the Executive was initiated in 1925, Mr. Fotheringham was appointed to represent Lanarkshire and he continued as a member until 1949. In appreciation of his services, Mr. Fotheringham was appointed an Hon. Vice-President of the Federation in 1942.

The Burns Club of London (No. 1) suffered a grievous loss, under tragic circumstances, by the sudden death of Mr. D. Munro Young. Mr. Young had been an enthusiastic and active member of Council for nearly twenty-five years, and his service to the Club was recognised when he was elected President in 1951. Mr. Young carried through his presidential duties with great dignity in a most successful year of office and on 29th May, at the Annual General Meeting, he demitted office with the congratulations and thanks of his fellow members. On the morning of 30th May the sad news came that he had passed away from a heart attack, little over twelve hours after he had installed his successor in office. The news came as a great shock and the Burns Club of London, the poorer for his passing, will ever remember Munro Young as a good man and a first-rate President.

At our Montrose Conference we were advised by his colleague of the serious illness of Mr. George Brown, M.A., who had been one of our Hon. Auditors for the past ten years. Mr. Brown did not rally from his illness and, by his death on 18th February, we lost one who had performed his duty in a quiet, unassuming way, yet with the interests of the Federation very much at heart.

Mr. William B. Harkness, Hon. Secretary of the National Burns Club, was a regular attender at our Annual Conferences
and a spirited contributor to our debates. The news of his death in February came as a great shock to us.

Mr. Robert Thorpe of Hamilton was another regular attender at our conferences and had intimated his intention of joining us at Norwich. He was a Past-President of Hamilton Junior Burns Club and an office-bearer for many years, and his death a fortnight ago has robbed that Club of an energetic member.

Although not very well known outside the Ayrshire Association, Mrs. Mary Beck, J.P., performed a very useful service to the work of the Federation. She was the first President of the Valley of Doon Ladies' Burns Club and latterly acted as a Vice-President of the Ayrshire Association.

Mr. Robert Speirs, Glasgow, whose death was recently announced, had for many years been a regular attender at our conferences. He was a Past President of the Rosebery Club and a director of Burns House Club. Mr. Speirs gave his services willingly as a Burns orator over a wide area and had a large circle of friends.

As a Federation we mourn the passing of these colleagues and extend our sympathy to their relatives in their bereavement.

MEMBERSHIP

During the year the following nine Clubs and Societies were added to our Roll:—

Barnard Castle and District Burns Club.
Maltby Caledonian Society.
Torquay and District Caledonian Society.
Carrick Burns Club, Girvan.
Whyalla Men’s Burns Club, South Australia.
Thorntree Mystic Burns Club.
Plean Burns Club.
The Scots Society of St. Andrew, Norwich.
The Romford Scottish Association.

Whilst the number of affiliations is less than in previous years, it is noteworthy to record that two-thirds of them are from Societies furth of Scotland.

Nine Clubs applied for re-affiliation during the year.

As was the case last year, additions to our Roll were more than offset by removals. Nineteen Clubs were struck off in terms of Rule 8 (c) and six went into abeyance during the year, and we thus close with an active membership of 355.

At the close of the financial year, subscriptions were outstanding from 52 Clubs for 1951-52, and from 16 Clubs for the past two years. In accordance with our Constitution these
latter Clubs fall to be removed from our Roll, and the Executive are hopeful that this step may be obviated and that the Clubs will meet their commitments before the October Quarterly Meeting.

Demands for Pocket Diplomas and Federation Badges continue to be satisfactory and, during the year, a new supply of the latter, restricted to the brooch type, had to be obtained. Sales were—dipolmas, 213; badges and brooches, 138.

Attendances at the Quarterly Meetings of the Executive were again on a very high average and, under the able Presidency of Mr. James R. Crawford, the business of the Federation continued to progress.

The activities of the Development Committee were revived during the year and correspondence initiated by them with the British Broadcasting Corporation resulted in an improvement in the programmes broadcast during the Anniversary Season. The Committee are not, however, resting on that achievement and are continuing their efforts to secure a wider variety of programmes of Scottish significance.

The Development Committee are hopeful that by arranging personal contact they may secure the return to the Federation of many of the affiliated Clubs which have allowed their membership to lapse. There is much to be done in this direction, and the co-operation of all members of the Executive and of Area Committees will be sought to assist the Committee in their endeavours.

NEW DISTRICT

Since his retirement from business a few years ago, Mr. Renwick Vickers has spent much of his leisure time in his endeavour to secure increased membership of the Federation from Clubs in the North-Eastern England District. During the past year he has succeeded in obtaining one affiliation and three re-affiliations. As will be seen from the List of Districts, North-Eastern England is comprised of Clubs in Northumberland, Durham, and the northern portion of Yorkshire, and the Executive, on the recommendation of the Development Committee, have decided that a new District be formed in Yorkshire and that the following Societies at present in the North-Eastern England District be transferred to the new District:

548—Leeds Caledonian Society.
551—Scarborough Caledonian Society.
555—Harrogate St. Andrew’s Society.
718—St. Andrew Society of York.
722—Bridlington Caledonian Society.
The remaining five Yorkshire Clubs at present in the Midlands of England District will, at their own request, remain in that District.

MEMORIALS

During the year the attention of the Executive was drawn to the condition of many memorials.

The Highland Mary Memorial Statue in Greenock Cemetery was completely renovated at the cost of the Greenock Burns Club.

A suitable direction sign to Mount Oliphant was erected.

The Burgh Surveyor of Ayr reported that the structure of the Auld Brig continues in a satisfactory condition.

The attention of Kilmarnock Town Council was drawn to the necessity for cleaning the Burns Memorial in Kay Park there.

The condition of the Highland Mary Memorial at Failford and the steps leading to the Memorial is giving cause for some concern, and the Memorials Committee will meet representatives of the local Association and Mauchline Burns Club at an early date to consider what best can be done to improve conditions.

BURNS CHRONICLE

The first Volume of the Third Series of the "Burns Chronicle" was published in December under the Editorship of Mr. James Veitch, whose appointment was intimated at last Conference. Despite a vigorous appeal by the Scottish Literature Committee, it is regretted that report must be made that practically 50 per cent. of the affiliated Clubs take no more than the three gratis copies allowed to them on payment of the annual subscription. The financial side of the "Chronicle" has engaged the attention of the Executive. The present price of the publication is uneconomic and, unless members of Clubs are made to realise the gravity of the situation, a substantial increase in the price must be looked for in the near future. Apart from the financial aspect, it is surely not too much to expect that the "Chronicle" should be found on the bookshelf of every member of a Burns Club.

SCHOOL COMPETITIONS

As will be seen from Mr. Belford's report, the results of the 1952 Competitions in Schools have again reached a high level. Competitions sponsored locally by individual Clubs have also been well maintained.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL DICTIONARY

At the last Annual General Meeting of the Dictionary Association it was reported that satisfactory progress with the publication and the preparation of future parts of the Dictionary had been
made during the year under review. There was again a deficit on the year's workings, but this was mainly accounted for by increases in wages and the price of materials. A decrease in these costs cannot be looked for under present circumstances, and the Executive of the Federation look with confidence to an extension of the support which has hitherto been so generous on the part of affiliated Clubs and their members.

CHARITABLE WORK

Reports from Clubs again disclose that they are not unmindful of the Poet's maxim and that, in a quiet way, they derive much pleasure from providing seasonable socials and outings for the enjoyment of the Old Folks in their immediate surroundings. The Memorial Homes and Houses at Mauchline continue to receive encouraging support from affiliated Clubs and individual members.

A study of the Conference Programme which is issued with this report will confirm that the local Reception Committee have not been idle since they invited us to Norwich, nor have they been lacking in their desire that we should spend an enjoyable week-end in their midst. The appreciation they would wish is that a large delegation from Clubs will take advantage of their invitation and their hospitality.

The report was adopted on the motion of Captain Charles Carmichael, Derby.

TREASURER'S REPORT

In the absence of the Hon. Treasurer, the financial report for the year to 31st July, 1952, was formally submitted by Mr. D. F. Macnair, convener of the Finance Committee, who stressed the importance of increased financial support by clubs towards the "Burns Chronicle" and "The Scottish National Dictionary."

The report, which is printed on pp. 126-7, was approved on the motion of Mr. Macnair, seconded by Mr. J. B. Hardie.

"BURNS CHRONICLE"

Mr. James Veitch, the Hon. Editor, submitted his report on the 1952 issue of the "Burns Chronicle"—the first volume of the third series—and in doing so made a strong appeal for support from those Clubs who have hitherto only taken their gratis copies.

The President supported the appeal, and on his motion the report, which is printed on p. 125, was unanimously adopted.
In submitting his report on the 1951-52 competitions, Mr. Fred J. Belford, the Hon. Secretary, expressed the view that there was now a clamant need for a new text-book to provide a variation of the syllabus.

Dr. Oliver moved approval of the report and appealed for suggestions which might assist Mr. Belford and him in the preparation of a new text-book. Mr. J. E. Barbour, Bristol, seconded, and the report, which is printed on pp. 128-9, was unanimously adopted.

**ALTERATIONS TO CONSTITUTION**

The Hon. Secretary explained that, to permit of the Hon. Editor being solely responsible for the preparation and publication of the "Chronicle," the Executive Committee recommended that Rule 12 (b) be amended by deleting therefrom the words "as prepared by the Hon. Secretary." He moved accordingly and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Veitch, Hon. Editor, seconded by Mr. W. Gray, Harrow, moved that Rule 14 (c) be amended by the substitution of the word "two" for the word "three," the effect being that Clubs would in future receive two gratis copies of the "Chronicle" in place of three. Mr. J. Abernethy, London, seconded by Mr. J. A. Forbes, Sunderland, moved as an amendment that only one gratis copy be given.

After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn and the Conference thereupon resolved in terms of the motion.

The following motion, in name of Glaisnock Burns Club, was moved by Mr. James Milgrew, seconded by Mr. George Vallance: "That motions relative to the business of the Burns Federation submitted by a Burns Club or an Association of Burns Clubs for inclusion in the agenda of business at the annual conference shall be presented without recommendation or comment by the Executive Committee."

Mr. Atholl Robertson, seconded by Mr. James Adair, moved: "That the motion now submitted by the Glaisnock Burns Club be not accepted."

On a vote, Mr. Milgrew's motion was declared rejected by 82 votes to 13.

Another motion by the Glaisnock Burns Club, "That one whole day be devoted to business connected with the annual conference of the Burns Federation," was withdrawn on the
understanding that the Executive Committee be recommended in future arrangements to allow such time as may be necessary for completion of the business of the Conference.

PAST PRESIDENT'S BADGE

The chairman explained that, in order to recognise the services of those who had occupied the chair as President of the Federation, the Executive had had a suitable badge designed and manufactured. He further explained that the services of Presidents prior to Mr. Goudie had been suitably recognised. He then presented Mr. Goudie with his badge, which Mr. Goudie acknowledged in suitable terms.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS

The following recommendations by the Executive Committee were cordially and unanimously approved:—

**Hon. Presidents:** Mr. Thomas B. Goudie, Hamilton; Mr. John M'Vie, Edinburgh.

**Hon. Vice-President:** Mr. J. Renwick Vickers, F.S.A.Scot., East Boldon.

**President:** Mr. J. Kevan McDowall, F.S.A.Scot., Glasgow.

**Vice-Presidents:** Mr. John W. Oliver, M.A., D.Litt., Edinburgh; Mr. A. Wilson Boyle, C.A., Glasgow.

**Hon. Secretary:** Mr. William Black, Dumfries.

**Hon. Treasurer:** Mr. James MacIntyre, Mauchline.

**Hon. Editor:** Mr. James Veitch, Peebles.

**Hon. Secretary of School Competitions:** Mr. Fred. J. Belford, M.A., F.E.I.S., Edinburgh.

**Assistant Hon. Secretary:** Mr. Andrew Stenhouse, M.A., LL.B., Glasgow.

**Hon. Auditors:** Mr. William A. Gold and Mr. W. Y. Haggo, Kilmarnock.

Before investing Mr. McDowall with the chain of office, Mr. Crawford said he had had a very enjoyable year of office. According to the present rule, the President served in the chair for one year. He was the last man to suggest that he would like another year of office, but there was always the case of a President finding it very difficult to complete while still in office all he would like to do. He could not help thinking that the time was not far away when they would have to consider having a chairman of Council as well as a President. He would hate to think that the President must always come from Scotland,
but he could assure them that it was very difficult for a President to come from England to all the Executive meetings—not only difficult but very expensive—and if the President was going to do his job he must be at these meetings. Presidents coming forward from south of the Border and perhaps even from overseas might not always be able to attend the Executive quarterly meetings. The affairs of the Federation were going to be safely in the hands of a local man for the next twelve months. He was conveniently situated in Glasgow, where most of the meetings were held, and he would be able to give it very much closer attention than he (Mr. Crawford) had been able to do residing 400 miles away.

Although it had been established for many years, continued Mr. Crawford, the Federation was still very much in its infancy and the scope of its work was unlimited. They had 640 contacts scattered throughout the world, with probably 60,000 or 70,000 members. He believed they could preach the philosophy of Burns throughout the world with ease because they had these contacts. He hoped as the years went past that the power of the Federation would be increased and its influence felt throughout the world.

On taking the chair, Mr. McDowall said they had conferred upon him a great honour and he thanked them sincerely. Mr. Crawford, whom he had succeeded, had besides his qualifications the further advantage of a most genial and kindly presence. One of the objects of this world-wide Federation, continued Mr. McDowall, was to strengthen and consolidate the bonds of good fellowship so that among Burnsians at least "Man to man the world o'er shall brithers be." Their honour to him that day crowned a head which rested in a Victorian cradle in an atmosphere of Burns. As a child he listened to his father and his friend, James Glencairn Thomson, the poet's grandson. Until his death in July, 1911, James Glencairn Thomson was one of his respected and best-loved friends, along with that other grand old Scot, Ninian McWhannell. It was half a century, said Mr. McDowall, since he attended his first Burns anniversary supper. He well remembered that night when to the "Immortal Memory" he first raised his glass—of still lemonade. The body formed that night, on the call of his father, was now one of the leading Clubs in the Federation, and he (Mr. McDowall) was the sole survivor of those then present. The Scottish Burns Club had honoured him with its presidential office during this, its jubilee session. Burns's call to brotherhood was universal, and many of them had made innumerable friendships, not only in their
own home circles but in other lands, and even in areas now behind the Iron Curtain. In conclusion, Mr. McDowall referred to the competition for the McLennan Cup run by the Burns Bowling Association, and to the completion of the third volume of the Scottish National Dictionary, and reinforced the appeal already made for an increased sale of the "Burns Chronicle."

**APPOINTMENTS TO EXECUTIVE**

The Hon. Secretary reported that vacancies in the Executive Committee had been filled by the appointment of the following District Representatives:—

Glasgow: Mr. J. T. Stewart; Lanarkshire, Mr. Robert McMillan; Stirling, etc.: Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Stewart and Mr. D. M. Findlay; Europe: Mr. Iain F. Anderson.

**NEXT ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

The Hon. Secretary submitted a letter from Paisley Burns Club inviting the Council to hold their next Annual Conference at Paisley. The invitation was supported by Mr. James Smith, West Kilbride, and was unanimously accepted.

**OTHER BUSINESS**

Mr. Barbour said that the names of those who had given of their best services to the Federation were apt to be forgotten, and he would suggest that at the annual conference somebody might bring forward the names of those who had gone during the year.

The President said that that might be considered by the Executive.

Mr. H. H. Rae, Liverpool, said that Scots in England had enjoyed having an Anglo-Scot as President and he hoped that in future other Anglo-Scots would be considered. The suggestion by Mr. Crawford that they might appoint a chairman as well as a President was a good one and he hoped the Executive Committee would consider it.

Mr. W. Black, Kirkconnel and Sanquhar, said that nowadays many people did not work on Saturdays and he would like the Executive Committee to consider having the Bowling Association competition on a Saturday.

The President said that the Burns Bowling Association had difficulty in getting the greens on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Goudie said he thought it would be possible to get the greens on Saturday forenoon.
Mr. S. Watt-Smith, Sheffield, said that unofficially he would like the Executive to consider the possibility of holding the 1954 conference at Buxton. He was sure the Clubs in the area would support the invitation. Continuing, he referred to the Mary Campbell Memorial Fund as a moribund thing and suggested that the Executive might consider closing the fund and handing the money over to Dunoon Town Council in the hope that they would be able to bring the scheme to fruition. The scheme was probably beyond the capabilities of the Federation.

The secretary replied that the Executive Committee had been discussing the matter and had continued it in the hands of the treasurer and himself, in consultation with Sir Patrick Dollan.

Mr. H. G. Mc Kerrow, Dumfries, said he would like to suggest that their Presidents stay with them much longer than one year. For the sake of continuity he thought that was essential.

The President said that it was competent for a President to be continued in office by a majority of not less than two-thirds, but he was opposed to that so long as there were competent and able men to follow on. Once they were short of suitable people they might consider Mr. Mc Kerrow’s suggestion.

B.B.C. PROGRAMMES

Mr. Vallance said that at the last conference they had a discussion on the B.B.C. programmes. Since then they had a meeting with the B.B.C. The Federation representatives were given information of which they were not aware previously, and given the assurance that the B.B.C. would do all possible to meet the desires of the Federation.

Mr. Adair said that the B.B.C. relied very much on local information as to what was desirable and, if in the south there could be stimulated a desire on the part of the local people to have Burns programmes or St. Andrew’s Day programmes, it would be considered very seriously in the region.

At the close of the conference Bailie A. Crawford, Ayr, moved a vote of thanks to the chairmen.

THE SOCIAL SIDE

On Friday evening a civic reception was given in the City Hall by the Lord Mayor (Alderman W. E. Walker). Accompanied by the Lady Mayoress he received the guests, who were also welcomed by Mr. J. R. Crawford, President of the Federation, and Mrs. Crawford. Refreshments were served and the guests
had the opportunity of seeing through the beautifully appointed City Hall. Later in the evening they were conveyed to the Lido Ballroom for a further reception and a dance. A welcome was extended by Mr. H. J. Aitchison, President of the Norfolk Caledonian Society, and the Lord Mayor, and, in returning thanks on behalf of the guests, Mr. Crawford presented the Lord Mayor with a copy of the songs and poems of Burns. Piper Gavin Paterson, whose forebears hail from Darvel, played in the official party, and the dance programme was practically all-Scottish. An excellent buffet was provided and at intervals the company were entertained with songs by Mr. Rob Alston, formerly of Darvel, and Mr. James Rodger, and piano accordion selections by Miss Elizabeth Ritchie.

At the close of the business session on Saturday forenoon there was the customary conference luncheon, at which the newly-elected President, Mr. J. K. McDowall, occupied the chair. Piper Gavin Paterson played in the platform party. The toast of "The City of Norwich" was ably proposed by Dr. J. W. Oliver, senior vice-president, and the Lord Mayor responded. A distinguished guest in the person of Field-Marshal Lord Ironside submitted the toast of "The Burns Federation," and this was replied to by Mr. McDowall. In the absence of Mr. MacIntyre, the President also proposed the votes of thanks.

After high tea, guests had a drive by motor coach to Great Yarmouth, where they attended a performance of a summer show on Wellington Pier.

On Sunday morning delegates and friends attended divine service in the Stuart Hall, at which an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. W. R. C. Joyce, minister of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Norwich. Included in the congregation were the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. A collection on behalf of the National Burns Memorial Cottage Homes and the Jean Armour Burns Houses, Mauchline, realised the very satisfactory sum of £23 6s.

In the afternoon the company were taken by motor bus to Wroxham and there enjoyed a tour of part of the Norfolk Broads by motor launch. High tea was served at Wroxham before the return journey to Norwich. At this stage official farewells were said and thanks expressed for the many kindnesses extended to the delegates and their friends. The spokesman was the new President and he included in his vote of thanks the Norfolk Caledonian Society; its President, Mr. Aitchison, and his good lady; Mr. J. B. Johnston, the conference secretary; Mr. and
Mrs. J. R. Crawford, the former of whom was described as the inspiration behind the excellent arrangements made for the conference; the other members of the reception committee, Messrs. Peter Wright and W. M. Robson; and Mr. W. Black, Hon. Secretary of the Federation. Messrs. Aitchison, Crawford and Black briefly replied, and the last-mentioned took occasion to present a small gift to Mr. Johnston as a token of appreciation of his work as conference secretary.

William Black, Hon. Secretary.
THE "BURNS CHRONICLE"

In the reinstated "Burns Chronicle"—the First Volume of the Third Series—every effort was made to deal with Burns from a wide variety of viewpoints.

Contributions from writers at home and abroad were of high quality, and newspaper reviews were favourable throughout.

Despite this, a number of Clubs showed a disappointing lack of interest. Their criticism, even if it had been destructive, would have been more encouraging than their indifference.

In these difficult days of paper shortage and rising costs, many publications have fallen by the way, and it says much for its state of health that the "Burns Chronicle" has continued. With the co-operation of our printers, we hope to reduce the cost of the next issue; but, above all, we require support. I therefore appeal to those Clubs who took only their gratis copies to play their part.

To the others—and to those individuals who gave me their help and encouragement—my sincere thanks.

Clubs who purchased 50 "Chronicles" and over:—

Dumfries - - - - - 143 copies
Calcutta - - - - - 130 "
Atlanta - - - - - 69 "
Dumfries Howff - - - - 64 "
Sheffield - - - - - 61 "
Sandyford - - - - - 53 "
Scottish - - - - - 51 "

Total number of copies sold: 2864.

JAMES VEITCH, Hon. Editor.
## INCOME

To Balance at 31st July, 1951—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Account,</td>
<td>£36 16 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Account,</td>
<td>0 14 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account,</td>
<td>512 0 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Subscriptions,</td>
<td>£441 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrears,</td>
<td>70 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions paid in advance,</td>
<td>4 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation Fees,</td>
<td>13 13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of <em>Burns Chronicle</em>,</td>
<td>529 13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Pocket Diplomas,</td>
<td>806 12 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Federation Brooches,</td>
<td>10 13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Declaration of Arbroath,</td>
<td>17 4 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Receipts,</td>
<td>6 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax Refunded—1951-52,</td>
<td>9 5 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Calendars,</td>
<td>12 11 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Receipts,</td>
<td>38 19 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Literature Fund—Donations from Clubs,</td>
<td>0 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Appeal Funds—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish National Dictionary,</td>
<td>£23 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Armour Burns Houses,</td>
<td>65 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes,</td>
<td>37 19 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Campbell Home, Dunoon,</td>
<td>2 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Literature Fund—Donations from Clubs,</td>
<td>139 1 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Fund—Donations from Clubs,</td>
<td>7 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest in Deposit Account,</td>
<td>6 7 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debit Balance—due Bank on Current Account,</td>
<td>7 11 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 17 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>519 11 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 0 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Income: £2,141 4 8

## EXPENDITURE

By Postages,                                      | £95 3 3  |
| Printing and Stationery,                         | 123 15 4 |
| Bank Charges,                                    | 3 16 0   |
| Expenses of Meetings,                            | 20 5 0   |
| Allowance to Officials,                          | 140 0 0  |
| Insurance and Income Tax,                        | 20 0 0   |
| Travelling Expenses,                             | 16 9 6   |
| Conference Expenses,                             | 60 12 10 |
| School Children’s Competition,                   | 53 19 6  |
| Memorials—Highland Mary,                         | 4 0 0    |
| Purchase of Brooches,                            | 73 12 9  |
| Wm. Hodge & Co., Ltd.—Printing, wrapping, and postages, | £730 18 7 |
| Editor’s allowance,                              | 50 0 0   |
| Contributors and Sundry Purchases,               | 55 11 0  |
| Donations — Royal Caledonian Schools,            |          |
| Scottish Council for Social Service,             | 5 5 0    |
| Miscellaneous Expenses,                          | 6 15 1   |
| General Appeal Funds—                             |          |
| Scottish National Dictionary,                    | 33 18 0  |
| Jean Armour Burns House,                         | 65 2 0   |
| Nat. Burns Mem. and Cottage Homes,               | 37 19 8  |
| Mary Campbell Home, Dunoon,                      | 2 2 0    |
| Scottish Literature Fund—Donations from Clubs,   |          |
| Half Affiliation Fees,                            | 13 17 6  |
| Cash in Deposit Account,                         | 519 11 6  |
| Cash in Hand,                                    | 0 0 5    |
|                                                       |          |

Total Expenditure: £2,141 4 8
### SCOTTISH LITERATURE FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance in Glasgow Savings Bank (Kilmarnock Branch),</td>
<td>£386 0 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Half Affiliation Fees for year 1951-52,</td>
<td>6 16 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Donations from Clubs,</td>
<td>7 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Interest to 30th November, 1951,</td>
<td>8 17 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Balance in Glasgow Savings Bank,</td>
<td>£408 15 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CENTRAL FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance in Dumfries Savings Bank,</td>
<td>£399 1 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Donations from Clubs,</td>
<td>6 7 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Interest to 27th January, 1952,</td>
<td>11 15 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Balance in Dumfries Savings Bank,</td>
<td>£417 5 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### JOSEPH LAING WAUGH MEMORIAL FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance in Dumfries Savings Bank,</td>
<td>£237 4 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Interest to 27th January, 1952,</td>
<td>6 17 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By prizes to School Children,</td>
<td>£28 11 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in Dumfries Savings Bank,</td>
<td>215 10 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£244 1 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MARY CAMPBELL MEMORIAL FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Balance in Union Bank,</td>
<td>£480 2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Donations from Clubs,</td>
<td>2 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Interest to 14th April, 1952,</td>
<td>7 0 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Balance in Union Bank,</td>
<td>£489 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£489 5 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kilmarnock, 1st August, 1952.—Examined and found correct.

James McIntyre, Hon. Treasurer
W. A. Gold
W. Y. Haggio, A.S.A.A. || Auditors
SCHOOL COMPETITIONS

The number of schools and pupils taking advantage of the Scottish Literature Competition shows again this year most encouraging results. While the number of competitors is slightly down the Junior Secondary Section shows a substantial increase. It may be that teachers and scholars are becoming a little tired of the recurrence of more or less the same poems. The members of the Schools Committee have had this in mind and a fresh list of pieces has been prepared by Dr. Oliver for the 1953 competition.

The response has been a little disappointing from some of the larger Education Areas, particularly from the Senior Secondary pupils. The poems, &c., selected for these pupils should prove a real contribution to the study of Scottish Literature. A great opportunity is being afforded to the pupils of Scotland to-day by the Burns Federation to study the Literature and History of their own country.

Burns Clubs throughout Scotland still continue to evince a keen interest in their own particular competitions as will be seen from the table set out below, though these figures fall far short of what is really being done. If club secretaries would submit the results of their competitions it is certain that the list would be much more impressive.

The Burns Federation awards Certificates for Singing and more advantage might be taken of these, which are supplied on application.

Thanks are most cordially extended to all who encourage and organise the Competitions, School and otherwise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLUB</th>
<th>No. of Schools</th>
<th>No. of Competitors</th>
<th>Book and/or Prizes</th>
<th>Cups</th>
<th>Certificates</th>
<th>Medals awarded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barrmill Jolly Beggars</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgeton</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambuslang &amp; District</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coylton</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumbarton</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,986</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilmaronock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newbattle and District</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcraighall and District</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renfrewshire B.C.A.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1,890</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Giles, Elgin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Scottish Counties</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonehaven (Fatherland)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 115 | 6,742 | 315 | 12 | 277 |
## SCOTTISH LITERATURE COMPETITION—1952

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Committee</th>
<th>No. of Schools</th>
<th>No. of Pupils</th>
<th>No. of Certificates awarded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Junior Secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2,052</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundee</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,781</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>11,906</td>
<td>3,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>7,919</td>
<td>1,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeenshire</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angus</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,039</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argyllshire</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayrshire</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3,560</td>
<td>1,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banffshire</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berwickshire</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clackmannanshire</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunbartonshire</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Lothian</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fife</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>3,052</td>
<td>937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kincardineshire</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkcudbrightshire</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanarkshire</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1,463</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midlothian</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moray and Nairn</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orkney</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peebleshire</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perth and Kinross</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renfrewshire</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1,767</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ross and Cromarty</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roxburghshire</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shetland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stirlingshire</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2,299</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutherland</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Lothian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wigtownshire</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                | 406     | 44,721  | 11,584          | 19,881           | 1,334              | 224   | 77,744 | 3,124 |

Fred. J. Belford,  
Hon. Secretary School Competitions.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

O: KILMARNOCK BURNS CLUB

On St. Andrew's Night and 25th January, the respective speakers were Mr. William Ross, M.P. for Kilmarnock constituency, and Mr. J. Douglas Cairns, Rector of Ayr Academy. Membership remains steady, and although changes occur in the usual way, it is satisfactory to note that new members are comparatively young. Under the enthusiastic leadership of Mr. James Henderson, the Schools Competition continues to flourish. The usual contribution was sent to the old folks in the Jean Armour Houses, Mauchline. We suffered serious loss by the death of Mr. George Brown, M.A., F.E.I.S., who was one of our oldest and best-known members and an auditor of the Federation.

W. Y. HAGGO,
Hon. Secy.

3: TAM O' SHANTER BURNS CLUB, GLASGOW

St. Andrew's Night in the Burns House Club was well patronised, especially by Rosebery Burns Club members. Over 80 attended our annual dinner in the "Gordon." Owing to the absence of the speaker originally engaged to propose the "Immortal Memory," we spent five hectic days in efforts to secure someone else. We were fortunate to get Mr. Robin Miller of the Daily Express, who gave, under short notice, a wonderful address. The Rev. William D. Drysdale, B.D., reduced the audience in cash to the tune of £35 ros. for the benefit of the Jean Armour Houses. Due to bad weather the Stag Party in Burns House Club was poorly attended, but the artistes, under the leadership of Mr. J. Crowe, gave of their best. The competition in Scottish literature and song was held in Dalmarnock School under the auspices of the Club. Our life members number 117, and we have 19 hon. members.

W. McFARLANE,
Hon. Secy. and Treasurer.

10: DUMBARTON BURNS CLUB

In the course of a most successful season, a St. Andrew's Night Supper was held in the Queen's Hotel, Helensburgh. Vice-Admiral Sir Angus Cunningham Graham, K.B.E., C.B., gave
an excellent address on "Scotland's Heritage," and recounted the splendid work carried out by the National Trust of Scotland. A programme of music was supplied by members of the Pantheon Club (Glasgow). At the function Mr. John Lithgow was presented with a wallet containing Treasury notes in recognition of his services as secretary and treasurer during the past 15 years. Mrs. Lithgow received a Keltic brooch. Lady Cunninghame Graham made the presentation.

Our 93rd Anniversary Dinner took place in the City Bakery's Restaurant, and Mr. Ben. E. Marr presided over a record attendance. The "Immortal Memory" was ably proposed by the President.

JOHN LITHGOW,
Hon. Secy.

II: CHESTERFIELD AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN ASSOCIATION

The Chesterfield Caledonian Association continued to show considerable vitality and activity with nearly 400 members. During the season 1951-52 all our engagements were well attended. Many refusals had to be given to attend the St. Andrew's Night Dinner, when Councillor John Hannay, Chairman of the London-Galloway Association, proposed the toast of "Scotland." Mr. Kenneth Nicholson, B.A., a Past-President, had a big success when he proposed the toast of the "Immortal Memory" at the annual Burns Festival in January. Sir Alexander Dunbar of Sheffield will be the chief speaker at the 1953 Burns Dinner.

MRS. MINA NICHOLSON,
Secretary.

22: EDINBURGH BURNS CLUB

Monthly meetings were held throughout the winter in the Balmoral Restaurant, Princes Street, when addresses were given each month by prominent speakers, including Mr. John W. Oliver, Vice-President of the Federation. Tea was served and a musical programme of Burns's works provided. The Anniversary Dinner was celebrated in the Scotia Hotel, where the "Immortal Memory" was given by Alex. D. Mackie, Esq., Editor of the "Edinburgh Evening Dispatch." Ladies are included in the membership of the Club.

GEORGE HARRIS, F.A.S.A.,
Secretary.
33: GLASGOW HAGGIS CLUB

The syllabus included talks by Mr. W. D. Cocker, well-known Scots poet, Professor Peter Alexander of Glasgow University, Mr. Alexander M. Scott, also of Glasgow University, Mr. William Sinclair of the Dunlop Rubber Co., and Bailie Roy Cuthbertson.

The 80th Annual Dinner was held in the Central Hotel on 25th January, and was well attended. The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Professor J. D. Mackie of Glasgow University, and £53 was collected for the Jean Armour Houses on the appeal of Mr. John B. Bodie.

The Ladies' Night in the Grosvenor Restaurant was also well attended.

J. LAWRENCE GRANT,
Hon. Secy.

40: ABERDEEN BURNS CLUB

With Mr. Chris. M'Beath in the chair for the second time, the Club continues in excellent heart, despite a rather disappointing fall in membership. It is hoped, however, to make this up.

Grievous loss was sustained through the sudden passing of Mr. George Mutch, a former President and latterly an Hon. President. He did much good work over a long period. Other losses were sustained through the deaths of Mrs. Murray, a keen member of the Management Committee, and Mrs. Smith, an enthusiastic office-bearer of bygone years.

Mr. George Brodlie, M.A., was the speaker for St. Andrew's Night, while the guest of honour at the Anniversary Supper on 25th January was an old friend of the Club, Mr. Marcus K. Milne, Aberdeen City Librarian.

Two former Chairmen, Mr. Frank Robertson and Mr. Charles C. Easton, had their services recognised by their election as Hon. Presidents. Mr. Easton has been further honoured by his election as an F.S.A.(Scot.).

There are several new faces in the Management Committee; they have taken up their duties with enthusiasm, as has the new Secretary, formerly the Minute Secretary.

(Miss) ETHEL HALL,
Hon. Secy.

48: PAISLEY BURNS CLUB

The Club met in Gibson's Restaurant on 25th January to celebrate the 193rd anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, and
the 147th anniversary of the founding of the Club. On the side table lay our first minute book, with the first minute in the hand of Robert Tannahill, dated 29th January, 1805—the envy of many another Burns Club. The “Immortal Memory” was ably and sympathetically proposed by the President, Mr. John Clarke. The evening’s celebration is fittingly recorded in a well-printed booklet. It is noted that members listened with “malicious pleasure” to A Man’s a Man “sung by George Laidlaw, who, to the delight of the Club, had received a knighthood in the King’s New Year Honours List.”

The summer outing on 2nd July took place via Moffat, Ecclefechan, Dumfries, Maxwelltown Braes, Moniaive and Ayr.

CLARK HUNTER,
Secretary.

59: GOUROCK JOLLY BEGGA'S BURNS CLUB

In the School Competition one school took part; 35 pupils, 7 book prizes.

LACHLAN A. OSBORNE,
Secretary.

62: CUPAR BURNS CLUB

At the Annual Dinner in January, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. Harry Andrew, F.S.A.(Scot.), Dundee. The usual competition for pupils of Bell Baxter School was held, with pleasing results. Numerous book prizes were awarded by the Club.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,
Secretary.

68: SANDYFORD (GLASGOW) BURNS CLUB

Session 1951-52, under the Presidency of Mr. Allan S. Meikle, was highly successful. Admission to membership showed the highest total since 1942. The Anniversary Celebration held in the Grosvenor Restaurant, Glasgow, on Friday, 22nd January, 1952, was attended by a company of over 300 guests. In his speech to the “Immortal Memory,” Mr. John W. Oliver, M.A., D.Litt.(Edinburgh), led his listeners from the normal channels of speech and thought to the lesser-known and even richer courses of the Poet’s work.

That one of “The Sandyford” should one day feature on the toast list of the Club’s celebration has long been the cherished
wish of the officials and members. Realisation came on this occasion through Mr. Alexander Beith, Past-President and present Director, who proposed the toast—"The Lasses." Other events included a Presentation Dinner to Sheriff W. Boyd Berry, Hon. President, and an outing to Callander, with sail on Loch Katrine.

SAMUEL W. LOVE,
Secy. and Treasurer.

89: SUNDERLAND BURNS CLUB

A very successful season—1951-52—was noteworthy for an average attendance of 70 members for the 12 ordinary Club meetings. In addition, we had a well-attended Hallowe'en Party, a most enjoyable St. Andrew's Celebration (supported by 150 members and friends), and a record attendance at our Anniversary Dinner on 25th January. At this dinner our Treasurer, Mr. A. W. Semple, again gave an inspiring "Address to the Haggis." The "Immortal Memory" was proposed with ample and apposite quotation by Professor Eaglesham. During the session Mr. Andrew Brunton, President, carried out his duties with diligence and kindly interest for the welfare of members and Club.

JOHN D. McBAIN,
Hon. Secy.

112: DUMFRIES BURNS HOWFF CLUB

The session 1951-52 again proved most successful and, under the able chairmanship of Mr. R. L. Robertson, the Club met socially on six occasions during the session, and on each occasion were well up to past standards. It is with deep regret that the Club has to record the passing of "Twa Guid Cronies" in the persons of Bailie A. P. Hannah and Mr. J. G. Mackenzie. Both were staunch members and will be sadly missed.

JOHN STURGEON,
Hon. Secy.

126: FALKIRK BURNS CLUB

At the Annual Dinner on 25th January, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Edmund Hogan, Esq., Registrar-General for Scotland. Mr. Hogan presented the Club with a certified photographic copy of entry in the parochial register for the Parish of Ayr of the birth of Robert Burns.

A St. Andrew's Night Dinner will be held in Mathieson's Rooms, Falkirk, on 1st December, when the speaker will be the Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston.

D. F. MOFFAT,
Secretary.
133: NEWARTHILL BURNS CLUB

We are now entering our Jubilee year, and intentions to celebrate at the Annual Supper will not be lacking. Looking back, times sometimes were dull during the depression, and very often our Treasurer personally paid the Federation dues. These times are now past and, although our membership is limited, they are very critical Burnsians, and speakers generally enjoy their sojourn with us. We are fully paid up with our Scottish Dictionary and generally on the crest of the wave in our fiftieth year.

JAMES B. MATHEW, Secretary.

139: NATIONAL BURNS CLUB

The year 1952 has been a very successful one for the Club, marred only by the passing on 27th February, 1952, of Mr. W. B. Harkness, C.A., who had been Secretary since 1942. Mr. Ian D. Copland, C.A., was appointed in his place in April.

Activities during the year have included the Annual Dinner on 25th January, a lecture on Saint Andrew by Mr. Hugh Clark, a Film Show by Mr. Hugh Sinclair, and the Annual Club Outing this year to the Trossachs. All these were well attended and enjoyed.

The Club was also represented at the Annual Conference at Norwich.

IAN D. COPLAND, C.A., Secretary and Treasurer.

153: THE SCOTTISH BURNS CLUB (GLESCA)

The' nine an' fortieth session o' th' Scottish Cronies begoud i' October wi' a gran' nicht o' sang an' story by th' Orpheus Club.

I' November, G. B. Esslemont, th' siller-chiel o' Glesca, tell't us aboot "Youth Hostelling in Scotland."

I' December, Mrs. Robert Menzies, M.A., B.A., gaed glints "Under th' Southern Cross," an' i' Februar' Bailie Roy Cuthbertson, O.B.E., cracked tae us on "Artists an' Artistes I Hae Met"—a wheen o' them gie droll boddies!

Sir Andrew Murray, ance Lord Provost o' Edina, askit fower hunner Cronies an' their lassies tae uphaud their tassies tae th' "Immortal Memory." He gar'd muckle thoucht.

There was ae nicht wi' th' De'il's beuks, an', i' March, anither gran' nicht o' sang an' story, compered by worthy Bailie Andra Lawson.
For th' Chair, i' th' Jubilee session o' th' Club, th' Cronies honour'd th' son o' th' chiel wha begoud th' Club.

J. KEVAN McDOWALL,
Preses an' Secretar.

158: DARLINGTON BURNS ASSOCIATION

The past year has been a very successful one under the Presidency of Dr. W. W. Forsyth. The usual social functions were held, including Hallowe'en and St. Andrew's Ball. The Church Service was held in St. George's Presbyterian Church. At the Anniversary Dinner held in the King's Head Hotel, on 25th January, the toast of the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. James Veitch, Hon. Editor, Burns Chronicle. The President this year is Mr. Alex. Furness.

JOHN R. NICHOL,
Acting-Secretary.

167: BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND SCOTTISH SOCIETY

The season 1951-52 proved highly successful, and for the Hogmanay Dance the demand for tickets far exceeded the supply. Mr. H. A. Dawson Bowman, of Glasgow, proposed the "Immortal Memory" at the Burns Dinner. The toast to the City of Birmingham was proposed by our President, Mr. R. W. S. Mackay, and excellently responded to by The Rt. Worshipful The Lord Mayor, Alderman R. C. Yates, J.P. Mr. W. Ralph Purnell, Past-President of the Society, delivered a beautifully-worded tribute to Scotland.

A large party of members attended the Caledonian Games in London. Scottish Country Dancing classes were held during the season, and the Young Scots dancing team were again successful in winning, for the third time, the Scottish Country Dancing Shield at the Leamington Festival.

D. McFALL,
Hon. Secy.

173: IRVINE BURNS CLUB

The Club is pleased to report that the MSS. of The Cottar's Saturday Night, which was on exhibition in Paris last winter, is now safe in the custody of the Club in Irvine. It was also on exhibition, with other valuable relics of the Poet, during the Irvine Marymass celebrations in August.
On 23rd January, 1953, the President, Mr. William G. Guild, will propose the "Immortal Memory" at the 127th celebration of the Club.

New hon. members who accepted election as such last January were the Duke of Edinburgh and Professor David Daiches.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, M.A.,
Secretary.

GOREBRIDGE 25 JOLLY BEGGARS' BURNS CLUB

Under the leadership of our Chairman, Mr. T. Vickers, our Club has had a very successful season.

Our Anniversary Supper on 25th January was outstanding, the "Immortal Memory" being proposed by Mr. James Juner, one of our hon. members.

Along with Gorebridge Glencairn Club, we ran a Schools' Competition again, the prizes, provided by the two Clubs, being volumes of Burns's works. They were presented by Mr. James Juner, who represented the Burns Federation.

JOHN T. SCOTT,
Secretary.

NEWBATTLE AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB

Our Burns Essay Competition was of a very high standard, and we presented four cups, four certificates, and 12 book prizes.

The Old Folks' Christmas Treat was highly successful, while our Old Folks' Summer Outing was attended by 180, all over 70 years of age. Each received their usual gift of 10s.

Taking everything into consideration, we have had a very successful season.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

CAMBUSLANG AND DISTRICT WINGATE BURNS CLUB

Our meetings take place at M'Intosh's Hall, Main Street, Cambuslang, and visitors are always welcomed. Visitations from other Clubs can be arranged through the Secretary. We shall be meeting on 19th December, 20th February, and 20th March.

ROBERT GUY,
Secretary.

ESKDALE BURNS CLUB

In the session 1951-52 many successful social functions took place under the auspices of the Club, the highlight being the
Annual Dinner, at which the chief guest was J. Kevan M'Dowall, Esq., F.S.A.(Scot.). (Mrs.) J. S. Pool, Secretary.

237: UDDINGSTON MASONIC BURNS CLUB

The Club meets in Magdala Hall, Uddingston, on the third Saturday of each month from September to April, and is now a "mixed" one, the wife or widow of a member being eligible for membership. The Annual Supper was held on 23rd February, when the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by John Happle, Esq., who is an hon. member of the Club. The function was well attended. A very successful 'Bus Outing was held on Saturday, 21st June, the route being through Dalveen Pass to Dumfries, returning via Locharbriggs and Beattock. A successful Schools' Competition was also held in conjunction with Uddingston Lochlie Ladies' Burns Club.

ARTHUR DOWNIE, Secretary.

244: DALMUIR AND CLYDEBANK BURNS CLUB

We held a successful season, all our Literary meetings being well attended. Mr. Thomas Beet was our guest on St. Andrew's Night and gave an inspiring address on "Scotland." Mr. John Rannie, B.Sc., manager of John Brown’s shipyard, proposed the "Immortal Memory." In his brilliant tribute he quoted stanzas to show that our Bard had no mean knowledge of engineering.

Our Literary meetings are held in the Public Library Lecture Room, Clydebank, and are open to all interested, with a special welcome to visitors from kindred Clubs.

JOHN R. S. LOCKHART, Secretary.

263: GLASGOW MASONIC BURNS CLUB

The Club enjoyed a successful season under the chairmanship of Bro. Robert Gibson. Twenty-one new members joined, and the average attendance was 50. The Annual Dinner on 25th January taxed the capacity of the Club, when the Hon. Vice-President, Bro. Don M’Kay Kerr, P.G.M., proposed the "Immortal Memory."

The Children’s Verse-Speaking Competition, held on 12th February, was another enjoyable function, 35 children taking part.

WILLIAM E. THOMAS, Secretary.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

275: AYR BURNS CLUB

Our 1952 Annual Dinner had as principal speaker Mr. Paul Lorion, Consul-General of France, who spoke of the high regard in which the poetry of Burns was held by many of his countrymen in France.

The Club made its annual donation of £15 for prizes for the various Burns competitions held in Ayr schools.

On 20th July the Annual Ceremony was held at Leglen Wood, when, on a fine afternoon before a record assembly, the Rev. William Howat, of the Auld Kirk of Ayr, gave an inspiring address on Burns. He was assisted by the Rev. J. Lyle Wilson and the choir of St. Quivox Kirk.

The Club has been pursuing the matter of the conversion of the Tam o' Shanter Inn into a Burns Museum, and the Town Council of Ayr has given the plea a sympathetic hearing. Difficulties in the way are gradually being removed.

The Pageant of Ayr, in June, had the Club's active support, the Secretary being responsible for the episode, "The Life and Loves of Robert Burns."

This year the Club joins with Ayr Saltire Group in reviving St. Andrew's Nicht in Ayr.

ALEX. MACMILLAN, M.A., Ed.B.,
Secretary.

282: THE BURNS BOWLING ASSOCIATION

The M'Lennan Cup Competition on 6th August was carried through in beautiful weather. The entry of 96 rinks was the highest since 1929. The cup was won by the Scottish Burns Club (President, J. Kevan M'Dowall, F.S.A.(Scot.)), with rink consisting of John B. Bodie, J.P., C.M., J. K. M'Dowall, John T. Stewart and William Colquhoun (skip), with the huge majority of 39 shots (45-6). The runners-up were Cumnock Dumfries Arms, 37 up (40-3), the rink being J. M'Murdo, A. Hyslop, W. Farrell and Major Robert Cowan (skip). The cup and prizes were presented at Hyndland on 17th September, 1952. It is most appropriate that the M'Lennan Cup should be won by the Scottish Burns Club in their Jubilee year.

The competition was warmly supported by County Clubs, and for 1953 (Wednesday, 5th August) I strongly appeal to all Clubs to participate. The Hon. President of the Burns Bowling Association is Mr. J. Kevan M'Dowall, President of the Burns Federation.

JOHN B. BODIE, J.P., C.M.,
Secretary.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

284: PHILADELPHIA NORTH-EASTERN BURNS CLUB

Regular meetings are held on the last Saturday of each month throughout the year, and card parties are held on the first Saturday from October to May.

Amongst our functions we have an Old Cronies' Night, St. Andrew's Night, Scottish Night, Burns Anniversary Banquet, and an American Night.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD,
Secretary.

288: BEITH CALEDONIA BURNS CLUB

The Club held a Kiddies' and Mothers' Outing to Stevenson. We have enrolled new members, but the Club lost a good worker when the Secretary emigrated.

We wish success to all Clubs in the Federation.

THOMAS BROWN,
Secretary.

293: NEWCRAIGHALL DISTRICT POOSIE NANSIE BURNS CLUB

We run a Bowling Competition every year, comprising Niddrie Bowling Club and Jewel Bowling Club, for the Poosie Nansie Burns Club Shield. Four rinks from each Club take part, and for two years in succession the Poosie Nansie Club held the shield. This year, however, they lost to the Niddrie Club by one point.

Our meetings are held every second Saturday of the month, and we should welcome any other Clubs which care to visit us.

WILLIAM BLAIR,
Secretary.

309: ANNAN BURNS CLUB

The Club meets in the Queensberry Arms Hotel, Annan, and has four meetings during the winter—October to March.

Visitors wishing to attend should contact the Secretary.

The Club is very strong, and high-class entertainment is provided.

K. G. SUTHERLAND,
Secy. and Treasurer.

310: MAUCHLINE BURNS CLUB

Poosie Nansie's, the meeting-place of this Club since its inception, was the scene of several interesting talks and debates during the past session. The syllabus was a varied one and we were
pleased to welcome Mr. W. R. Aitken, M.A., F.R.S.A., F.L.A., Perth, to start the session. His talk, “Modern Scottish Poetry,” was extremely instructive. In November, Mr. James Nicol Jarvie gave us “Poetry in our Mother Tongue,” which talk proved Mr. Jarvie to be an enthusiast for his subject. In December, Mr. A. C. Macpherson, M.A., one of our members, gave a talk entitled “Our Past,” in which he dealt with “common history” as opposed to “palace history.” The Annual Celebration was held in Poosie Nansie’s on 25th January, when a large gathering heard Mr. David Mackie propose the “Immortal Memory.” Mr. Mackie, who is a lad o’ Kyle, having been born in Tarbolton, gave a very forceful address. Due to the death of the late King our February meeting was cancelled. The Annual General Meeting was held in March, and so ended a very successful 1951-52 session.

WILLIAM BEE,
Hon. Secy.

323: KIRKCUDBRIGHT BURNS CLUB

At the Dinner on 25th January the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. (afterwards Sir) George Graham, O.B.E., Secretary of the Scottish Football Association. Seventy-five members were present.

J. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

345: DENBEATH AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB

Great strides have been made in bringing forward poets of Denbeath locality. Firstly, a social was arranged, inviting local poets to give a reading from their own works. This was successful, and several local poets attended. Then the Club ventured on a Local Poets’ Competition, the event being restricted to a radius of five miles in order to encourage local talent. There were 12 entrants, and the standard was very good. As a result, we are considering another competition in the new year. We hope to cover a wider area, but much depends upon the amount of money raised. We hope other Clubs will attempt similar competitions to stimulate the fight to help poets and to keep alive the language of our country. We are prepared to assist by passing on such experience as we have gained.

T. BALLANTYNE,
Secretary.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

350 : MARKINCH BURNS CLUB

Apart from our Annual Celebration, two Smoking Concerts have been held. Four papers on different aspects of our National Bard's life were given at each, and songs and readings made up two very successful evenings.

A competition was run in conjunction with Markinch School, and four volumes of the Works of Robert Burns were awarded to the winners of the various sections. It is intended to repeat this competition this year in view of the interest and very high standard shown by all competitors.

T. M. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.

356 : BURNBANK AND DISTRICT MASONIC BURNS CLUB

With the exception of June, July and August, we met on the first Thursday of every month.

JOSEPH STANNAGE,
Secretary.

366 : LIVERPOOL BURNS CLUB

Our first lady President, Miss F. M'Lear, has carried out her duties with enthusiasm.

An important new feature is the choir, 34 persons being forthcoming as potential choir members.

Seven socials were held at Radiant House. Attendances averaged 124.

Miss J. Rankin continued to hold Scottish Country Dancing classes, but Mrs. Clark, the accompanist, had to give up owing to indisposition, and her place is being taken by Mrs. Anna Davy.

At the Annual Dinner on 26th January, Dr. J. W. Oliver, Vice-President of the Burns Federation, very ably proposed the "Immortal Memory." Messages were received from more than 40 sister societies, and also a message and telegram from His late Majesty, the King.

Our lecture programme comprised five meetings and, during the summer, rambles in the Wirral were arranged by Mr. D. C. Wright and Miss D. Clegg.

We have to record that death has robbed us of some of our number: Mr. Harry Woods, Hon. Auditor for many years, and his wife, Mrs. Woods; Mrs. Milroy, an ex-Committee member; Mrs. Hackston, wife of one of our Vice-Presidents; and Mr. Peter Manson, Deputy Principal Officer of the Ministry of Supply.
One of our Vice-Presidents, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, has become Home Secretary—an honour upon which we congratulate him. Sir David informed us that he would be pleased to continue in his Vice-Presidency.

Hamish H. Rae,
Secretary.

372: Baillieston Jean Armour Burns Club

We meet every second Thursday in Baillieston Miners’ Lesser Hall, and have social evenings throughout the year. We had an evening run to South Queensferry, and on 16th August we visited the Burns Country. After stopping at Burns’s Cottage, we continued to Mauchline and had tea at Poosie Nansie’s Inn. The evening was spent in Ayr.

(Mrs.) A. Watson,
Secretary.

377: Kilbirnie Rosebery Burns Club

Mr. John M. Irving, Hon. Secretary of the Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs, was the guest speaker at a social evening in November, 1951.

The Anniversary Supper on 26th January, 1952, saw a large turn-out, a fine address being given by the President, Mr. Neil Wallace.

In April a party of 64 visited the Gaiety Theatre, Ayr, and in August another large number took part in the Rosebery 'Bus Outing, the venue being Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy.

The School Children’s Burns Competition saw a big entry, and parents and friends enjoyed a delightful afternoon.

James E. Shaw,
Hon. Secy.

380: Falkirk Cross Keys Burns Club

Two founder members have passed away: Mr. Andrew Lupsley and Mr. R. Hope; also a promising young member, Mr. Henry Benwell.

Monthly meetings are held in the Royal Hotel, High Street, Falkirk.

Thos. Wilson,
Secretary.
381: GREATER NEW YORK ROBERT BURNS CLUB

We enjoyed a very successful season under the chairmanship of Mr. William Donaldson. The principal meeting was our Annual Supper, which was held on 1st February to coincide with our 25th Anniversary. The speaker, Mr. Robert Millar, Newark, New Jersey, dealt with "Burns, the Poet and the Man," and a concert of Scottish songs and stories followed. The evening was voted a great success.

(Mrs.) Mary McAlpine, Secretary.

398: COLINTON BURNS CLUB

On 25th January a wreath-laying ceremony took place at Burns Monument, Edinburgh, and arrangements have been made for a reproduction of a photograph in this issue of the Burns Chronicle.

The Club is going strong this winter, and our meetings are held in the Library Hall, Bridge Road, Colinton.

John Millar, J.P., Secretary.

405: CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF SHEFFIELD

During 1951-52, the Presidential year of Dr. J. I. Taylor, the Society had a varied programme. Early in the season the Society was responsible for the first visit to Sheffield of the Kirkintilloch Junior Choir, and this was warmly appreciated in the city generally as well as among members. The chief guest at the St. Andrew's Dinner was Sir Ernest Finch, and at the Burns Dinner Professor J. D. Craig. At the Hallowe'en Dance the Society welcomed members of the Scottish football team which earlier that day had been playing in the League International versus England on the ground of the Sheffield Wednesday Football Club. Although Scotland had lost this match, there was no sign of low spirits. The usual Balls, Children's Parties and Ceilidh were fully successful.

An interesting feature of the recent Annual General Meeting was the election of the new Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Sheffield, Alderman and Mrs. Peter Buchanan, to honorary membership of the Society during their year of office. Both are Scottish born, Alderman Buchanan coming from Glasgow and Mrs. Buchanan from Dumfries.

W. Campbell Heselwood, Hon. Secy.
On completing 25 years as Honorary Secretary of the Club, Mr. Henry Baxter was, at the Annual Supper on 25th January, presented with a wallet of notes on behalf of the members. As a further mark of appreciation, Mr. Baxter was elected President of the Club.

The new Secretary is Mr. W. G. Thomson, a former President of the Club.

W. G. Thomson, 
Secretary.

The Club held its Annual Meeting and Dinner on 25th January, 1952. With a good company present, the Committee have some development of activities under consideration. The Annual Meeting and Dinner in 1953 will be held at Hereford on 24th January.

J. P. Inglis, 
Secretary.

Functions are held monthly from September to April. The Club membership is now over 200. At the Annual Supper, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. Kellas, Aberdeen.

There is always a large number of entrants for the Children’s Competition held in February. The competition consists of Burns’s songs and poems, also Scottish dancing, medals, Burns’s poems and song books. Certificates are also awarded to the winners.

(Mrs.) J. Edmonston, 
Hon. Secy. and Treasurer.

The Club meets every second Wednesday of the month in Co-operative Hall, Glen Street, Halfway, Cambuslang.

(Mrs.) Janet Porte, 
Secretary.

The Club had a very successful year, events of the season consisting of three socials and dances. The event of the season...
was the Anniversary Dinner, when the Rev. Dr. James Smith, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., thrilled 130 members with his eloquent address on the works of Burns.

The Anniversary Dinner in 1953 is on 21st January.

We regret to report the death of Pipe-Major Matheson, a former Secretary and member.

George Brodie,
Secretary.

476: Border Cities Burns Club (Windsor, Ont., Canada)

The Club meets on the third Friday of each month at Hotel Norton Palmer, Windsor. Visitors are always welcome.

John G. Saunders,
Secretary.

520: Uddingston Lochlie Ladies' Burns Club

Our Club is progressing under the leadership of Mrs. C. D. MacIntosh, and we have had a busy session. Our Annual Burns Supper in January was a great success. As usual, we entertained the members of Tic. H. Cronies' Club. The Annual Outing to Arbroath was voted "one of the best." In conjunction with Uddingston Masonic Burns Club we had a successful Schools' Competition. An interesting feature about our regular meetings is a short talk on our Poet's works by Mrs. C. D. Macintosh.

(Mrs.) Isobel Downie,
Secretary.

528: Loughborough Scottish Association

Following a Summer Outing to Stanford and a Golf Match at Longcliffe, our winter programme opened with a Party on 5th October to celebrate our coming-of-age.

Our Dancing Classes, instructed by Mr. Blackadder, have an average attendance of 60. Several successful Balls and Parties were held, but the first of a series of talks on Scottish affairs, "Home Rule for Scotland," was poorly attended.

On 24th January, at one of our most successful Dinners, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Dr. Marshall of Peterborough.

In March an informal Social and Dance wound up the season.

(Mrs.) A. Y. McElrhe,
Hon. Secretary.
CAMBUSBARRON BURNS CLUB

Our Club is hoping fully to function in 1953.

J. DONALDSON,
Acting Secy. and Treasurer.

THE SCOTTISH SOCIETY AND BURNS CLUB OF AUSTRALIA

Our Society continues to flourish under the Presidency of Mr. Alex. Johnstone. Meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month in the Feminist Club Rooms, 77 King Street, Sydney.

Many new members have joined in the past year, mostly new arrivals from Scotland, and we are glad to have this opportunity of welcoming them to this country.

A varied and interesting programme of talks, film nights, concerts and Scottish Country Dancing has been carried out, with special celebrations to mark Hallowe’en, St. Andrew’s Day, Christmas and Burns Anniversary. This year we had a Theatre Night to see “Brigadoon,” which was much enjoyed by the 120 who attended.

We were fortunate in having Mr. J. T. Picken, Melbourne, to give the oration at our Burns Supper, and another welcome guest speaker was the Rev. R. H. G. Budge of Troon, who, with Mrs. Budge, attended several of our meetings during their short sojourn in Sydney.

A special Empire Day Service, held in Scots Church, Sydney, was conducted by the Rev. Budge and attended by our Society. A Church Parade was also held on the occasion of St. Andrew’s Day.

Our Hallowe’en Party was voted “the best yet.” We hope to repeat the success this year in this, as well as in all our other functions.

We send fraternal greetings to all Burns Clubs and kindred societies at home and abroad.

(Miss) E. L. HUNTER,
Secretary.

GLAISNOCK BURNS CLUB

Club activities for 1951-52 opened with papers on “Nature Subject” by Mr. T. Lindsay; “Ayrshire Poets” by Mr. R. Boyd; and “Local Lore” by Mr. George Vallance (all Club members).

“Where Lugar Flows,” by Mr. Fred. Adamson, dealt with the literature, geology and history of the Lugar valley.

The St. Andrew’s Night celebration in the Town Hall was
addressed by Mr. Allan W. Boyle. On 14th September Major Weir lectured on "Burns's Activities in Tarbolton."

The Annual Celebration in Cumnock Town Hall was addressed by Mr. James Brown, who gave a memorable address. February lecture was by Mr. Thomas Hay, who gave a splendid exposition of "Burns and Universal Brotherhood." March was devoted to "Sport Down the Ages," by John Edgar, M.A. Excursions were held and included the Clyde Valley, Trossachs and Largs. All of these were well attended and much enjoyed.

JAMES McKECHNIE,
Secretary.

606: ROCKINGHAM BURNS CLUB

Meetings held on last Saturday in every month from September to April. All countries in the British Isles are represented in our membership. Vice-President is Welsh; Secretary is English. One All-Scots Night and one All-English Night is held during the session.

At the Annual Supper the "Immortal Memory" was given by an Englishman, Mr. D. Brown, the Corby Librarian.

M. E. PACEY,
Secretary.

612: TORRANCE MASONIC SOCIAL AND BURNS CLUB

With Mr. F. C. Jordan as President-Elect for the fourth time, the Club enjoyed another successful season.

Speakers at our major functions were Rev. J. M. Stewart, Dr. Hugh Gillies, Bailie J. Kennedy and Mr. D. S. Burnett.

We are now about to embark on our Semi-Jubilee year, and it is with deep regret that at this time we have to report the loss of our Hon. President, Mr. Andrew Cook, who was well-known in both Masonic and Burns circles.

At the helm for our Semi-Jubilee is Mr. Alex. Kerr, who, as Vice-President to President F. C. Jordan, has been a most vigilant office-bearer. We look forward with confidence to the season.

TOM TRAVERS,
Hon. Secy.

626: MOFFAT BURNS CLUB

Meetings are held from October to April on the second Tuesday of each month: 7.30 p.m. in the Buccleuch Arms Hotel, Moffat.

SAM McVIE,
Secretary.
At the Tattie and Herring Supper our guests were the members of the Carron Bridge Cronies' Burns Club, and we entertained a large party of children and wives at Hallowe'en.

For St. Andrew's Night the principal guest was Mr. J. Snedden, M.A., Hamilton, and at the eighth Anniversary Dinner the "Immortal Memory" was worthily proposed by the Rev. P. Brodie.

An "At Home," held in aid of Coalsnaughton School Fund, realised £23.

In June there was a Children's Outing to Perth, and the following month members and their wives travelled to Aberfeldy.

Meetings are held on the first Sunday of each month from September until March.

WILLIAM BARKER,
Secretary.

At the Annual Supper on 26th January—an enjoyable evening of song and story—the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mrs. C. MacIntosh, President of the Lanarkshire Association of Burns Clubs.

Meetings are held on the second Saturday of the month, and visitors are welcome.

JOHN ALLAN,
Secretary.

The Club entertained over 100 old-age pensioners to a concert and tea.

School prizes were gifted by the Club for Burns essays, the winners being A. Jack and S. Kennedy (Public School), and M. Simpson and J. Smith (R. C. School).

The Club's Outing for wives and children went to West Linton, where a good day was spent.

R. BROWN,
Secy. and Treasurer.

Owing to the success of our School Children's Competition, we have booked the Rutherglen Town Hall in which to hold the next competition. It will take place on 27th February, 1953, at 7 p.m.
The Club meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, and our speakers will include Councillor R. Nairn, Rev. A. H. Taylor, Rev. W. Wright, Mr. R. S. M'Millan, Mr. James M'Lean, and Mr. A. M'Faddon.

At our Annual Supper, to be held in the Masonic Hall, Queen Street, Rutherglen, the "Immortal Memory" will be proposed by County Councillor R. F. Nairn.

During the summer four 'Bus Outings took place to various parts of Scotland.

Hector Miller, B.E.M.,
Secy. and Treasurer.

646: THE CLEAR WINDING DEVON ALVA BURNS CLUB

The Club had a successful year under the able guidance of our President, Mr. Neil Graham.

The Annual Outing, in fine weather, was to Carnoustie.

In September we held a special Social Evening to honour one of our Hon. Presidents, Mrs. James Allan, who, since the Club's inception, has toiled whole-heartedly for it. She was presented with a wristlet watch, suitably inscribed.

I should like to record here my thanks to the ladies on our Committee, as they are the mainspring of our activities.

Our Hallowe'en Party and St. Andrew's Night celebration were followed by the Anniversary Dinner, when our President proposed the "Immortal Memory."

We, as a Club, would like to thank the many representatives of Burns Clubs throughout the length and breadth of the country who call during the Alva Glen Illuminations (mid-September to mid-October each year) at our Club rooms, to pass on good wishes. It is a pleasure for us to meet them.

William Comrie,
Hon. Secy.

655: KENNOWAY JOLLY BEGGARS' BURNS CLUB

At the Anniversary Dinner in the Swan Hotel the speaker was Mr. Thomas C. Corsie, President of Markinch Burns Club, whose address was greatly appreciated. Rev. William R. Smart, the new President, made an excellent chairman, and representatives were present from all the neighbouring affiliated Clubs. During the evening no less than 16 songs and eight recitations were rendered by the members present, apart from the usual toast list, and this versatility with the Poet's works augurs well for the future.

L. Waddell,
Hon. Secy.
663: BOURNEMOUTH CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

At our Dinner and Dance on Burns Night, the President, Mr. J. M'Neill Campbell, proposed the "Immortal Memory."

In March we held a Dance and Whist Drive, and in May paid a visit to the London Caledonian Games.

Our Annual Church Service, also in May, was conducted by the Society's Chaplain, the Rev. James Jackson.

T. P. SAUNDERS.

Secretary.

665: GARTMORN LADIES' BURNS CLUB

Meetings held on last Wednesday evening (7.30) of each month from October until March.

The Anniversary Dinner was held on 23rd January, the "Immortal Memory" being given by Mr. A. Spence, President of Area Federated Clubs. Guests were present from Alva Clear Winding Devon Burns Club, Tullibody and Cambus Burns Club and Sauchie Burns Club, No. 426.

A combined Film Show with Sauchie Burns Club was also a highlight of the session, when Mr. Tom Johnstone, of Sauchie Burns Club, showed some delightful films of our Annual Trip to Dumfries last year.

This year our Outing was to the Kyles of Bute, when we had as guests Mr. and Mrs. A. Spence and Mr. Tom Johnstone. Once again we were filmed and are looking forward to the result.

We are now busy with our winter session. Greetings to all Federated Clubs.

(Mrs.) C. FUDGE,
Hon. Secy.

667: THORNTON TAM O' SHANTER BURNS CLUB

Our 50th Anniversary Supper took place in the Crown Ballroom on 25th January, Mr. A. Wallace presiding over a company of 72. The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Lt.-Col. T. M. Riddell, O.B.E., from the Federation, and his excellent address was much appreciated.

JAMES COLVILLE,
Secretary.

669: COATBRIDGE HOME GUARD BURNS CLUB

The outstanding events in our calendar were:

(1) The Annual Supper on 26th January, when the "Immortal Memory" was eloquently submitted by M. J. Lockhart, M.A.
On account of illness, President G. L. Hutton was unable to be in the chair, and his place was ably filled by our good friend Mr. George Bicknell.

(2) The entry of a rink in the M'Lennan Bowling Cup. Though not in the prize list, the team gave a good account of themselves, and finished winners of their game by 15 shots.

T. McNab,
Secretary.

---

670: Strath Burns Club (Kyleakin, Skye)

On St. Andrew's Day (1951) a Ceilidh was held, and a notable address was given by Mr. Robertson, M.A., Portree School. A display of Highland Dancing was given by Pipe-Major Donald M'Lean to music by Miss Betsy M'Leod. In December a Dance was held in aid of Skye Eventide Homes.

At the Anniversary Supper on 25th January, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Laurie.

In February, a Spinsters' Dance was held in aid of Club funds, and in March the Annual General Meeting was followed by an enjoyable Ceilidh.

In May a concert in support of "Skye Week" was held in Kyleakin, with Provost MacKenzie of Stornoway in the chair.

M. E. R. Soper,
Secretary.

---

673: Auchterderran Highland Mary Burns Club

I have had to undertake the office of President and Secretary owing to illness amongst our office-bearers, and it may be that I shall have to carry on throughout the session. We meet in Auld Hoose, Auchterderran, every second Monday.

(Mrs.) A. Mathieson,
Secretary.

---

689: Prince Rupert Burns Club

This Club, located as it is near the 54th Parallel and only 50 miles from the Alaskan border, is no doubt the most northerly Burns Club in the North American Continent. While the majority of the membership is of Scots nationality or descent, we also have members of other nationalities and origins. Amongst the latter is one member whose parents came from Iceland; this young man spent some time in Scotland as a member of the R.C.A.F. during the second world war and, in consequence, became an ardent admirer of Burns and his works. He was the
speaker at one meeting and his address would have been creditable to any Burns student.

The Club meets monthly from September to April, the meetings usually taking the form of Dinner meetings, with a short business period followed by a social hour. In this outpost, procuring guest speakers has been one of our chief problems, but so far we have been very fortunate and have had some talented speakers, both Churchmen and laymen of different faiths and creeds, who all agreed on one thing—"the philosophy of Robert Burns." It is refreshing indeed, even in the remote places of the world, to find men meeting to discuss, reflect and ponder the teachings of the "Bard of Alloway."

On 25th January we had a good attendance at our Burns Anniversary Banquet, and that same afternoon we had a half-hour radio programme featuring songs and recitations of the works of Robert Burns. Our Past-President, Jack Frew, was the narrator. We received many favourable comments on this programme.

James S. Irvine,
Secretary.

691: INVERNESS BURNS CLUB

The Club has had a very successful session. At the Anniversary Dinner held in the Station Hotel on 25th January, the toast of the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by the Earl of Selkirk. The members meet in the recently formed Inverness Arts Centre where excellent facilities are available. A most interesting and entertaining address was given by Mr. Jack House, the well-known broadcaster, and during December two Scots plays were produced by local players. The last meeting of the session was a musical one, produced by Mr. A. M. Halley, organist of the Old High Church, Inverness.

Col. Alex. Cullen, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
Secretary.

707: MALVERN SCOTS CLUB

The Club has had a very successful season, with increased membership. Dancing again flourished, both at the usual fortnightly session, and at the St. Andrew's, Hogmanay and Charity Balls.

The demonstration set took a higher place than last year in the Scottish Country Dancing Section of the Leamington Spa Musical Festival, in spite of increased competition, and on three occasions during the summer a set danced at Garden Fêtes.
Altogether throughout the year over £40 was raised for local and Scottish charities.

The St. Andrew’s Service, held in the local Congregational Church, was conducted by the Rev. W. Y. Mike, of Malvern Wells, a Scot who is an Anglican minister.

At the Burns Supper the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Dr. W. Rogie Angus, University College of North Wales.

The coming season will be the biggest so far in the history of the Club. It will be the host and organiser of the West Midland Highland Ball, due to be held in Malvern on 20th March, and at the Burns Supper the guest of honour will be Mr. James R. Crawford.

The Club is also experimenting with a Scottish Film Evening in February.

A. S. Young,  
Secretary.

708: CARLISLE HIGHLAND ASSOCIATION

Classes in Scottish Country Dancing for children and adults are all very well attended. The Junior Dancing Team won trophy at Hawick Musical Festival in May, 1952.

Social functions included Burns Supper, Hallowe’en Party, New Year Ball, Highland Ball, Socials, Dances, Whist Drives, &c.

Outings to local beauty spots and places of interest took place during the summer months.

James Dalgleish,  
Secretary.

721: THE PLYMOUTH BURNS CLUB

During last season we met on the second and last Wednesdays of the month and our syllabus has been varied to meet all tastes. An evening of Scottish films was arranged by our founder Chairman, Mr. T. B. Purdie, and we had a visit from members of the Cornish Association, who performed three one-act Cornish plays. Social evenings were organised by individual members of the Club and Scottish Dancing classes were arranged. All these meetings were well attended.

Hallowe’en and Hogmanay Dinner Dances were held at the Continental Hotel, Plymouth, as was also Burns Anniversary Dinner. Mr. R. C. Hunter Russell was our principal speaker, and gave the toast the “Immortal Memory.” We were honoured to have the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress (Alderman and Mrs.
Randolph Baker) with us on this occasion. Our guests also included the Presidents and ladies of other “exile” societies in Plymouth.

(Miss) MARGARET ROWAN,
Hon. Secy.

722: BRIDLINGTON AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
The Society contrives to maintain the interest of all Scots resident in the area. It also extends its interest to neighbouring societies, e.g., Scarborough Caledonian Society and the St. Andrew’s Society, Hull, by interchange of visits.
Its new patron is Sir Somerled Macdonald of the Isles, Bt., M.C., Thorpe Hall, Radston, E. Yorks., son of the late Sir Godfrey Macdonald, first patron.
A. B. MITCHELL, M.A.,
Secretary.

723: STRATHPEFFER BURNS CLUB
The season 1951-52 has been one of the most successful since the Club was founded. Two Concerts were held during the season, and on each occasion were a great success. The Annual Dinner was held on 25th January, when the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by our President, Mr. John M’Lintock, who gave a most excellent address.

W. S. FAIRHOLM, B.E.M.,
Secy. and Treasurer.

728: TARBOLTON “BACHELORS’ CLUB” COMMITTEE
During the year enthusiastic members of the Committee have re-erected the tombstone of James Manson of Manson’s Inn, on a concrete foundation. They have also uncovered and cleaned the piece of rock on the roadside near Willie’s Mill, the scene of the encounter referred to in “Death and Dr. Hornbook.”
The Bachelors’ Club meeting room has been visited by Burns lovers from all parts of the world during the past year.

CHARLES H. GARVEN,
Secretary.

736: MALTBY AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Under the chairmanship of Mr. Archie Russell we have had a very successful season. We are making arrangements for celebrating the usual anniversaries, particularly the Children’s Hallowe’en Party. This was an outstanding success last year.
The Society continues to flourish and membership to increase. Meetings are held in the White Swan Hotel, Maltby, on the second Saturday of the month from September to May. Scots moving to this district are cordially invited.

Wm. W. Scott,
Secretary.

741: PLEAN BURNS CLUB

Our Club have had a most successful first year under the chairmanship of Mr. Andrew Young, but our Committee are very disappointed at the delay in receiving our Charter.

We have a membership of 60 and meet once a month in Plean Tavern.

Wm. Thomson,
Secretary.

743: ROMFORD SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION

The Association became affiliated to the Burns Federation during its coming-of-age season, when Mr. George Newton, a founder member, was President. This season we have also become affiliated to the Royal Scottish Country Dancing Society.

We celebrated the 21st birthday of our Association on 20th March by a Lassies' Night Dance.

The Burns Supper was one of the highlights, when Major Niall Macpherson, M.P., proposed the "Immortal Memory."

Three extremely popular Ceilidhs were held, and Whist Drives organised. Weekly Reel Club and Junior Reel Club meetings were also held during the season.

James T. Strachan,
Secretary.

744: DURHAM AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

The Society, founded in 1950, has made excellent progress and membership is now 123. Among the social events during the season the highlights were Hallowe'en, St. Andrew's Night, and the Burns Anniversary Dinner. Mr. J. Renwick Vickers, F.S.A.(Scot.), ably proposed the "Immortal Memory," and the toast, "Tae the Lassies," was humorously proposed by Dr. D. M. O'Flaherty, an ardent Edinburgh Scot and Burns enthusiast. At the Annual Meeting in October Mr. Angus Graham was appointed President.

J. A. McLellish,
Secretary.
**LIST OF THE 348 BURNS CLUBS AND SCOTTISH SOCIETIES ON THE ROLL OF THE BURNS FEDERATION, 1952**

*(Corrected to 31st October, 1951)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Inst. Fed.</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Kilmarnock Burns Club</td>
<td>1868 1885</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>James Brown</td>
<td>W. Y. Haggo, 3 Seaford Street, Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Burns Club of London</td>
<td>1868 1885</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>James R. Crawford, F.S.A.(Scot.)</td>
<td>John Russell, 71 Otley Drive, Ilford, Essex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alexandria Burns Club</td>
<td>1884 1885</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Williamson</td>
<td>John Barton, 126 Middleton Street, Alexandria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tam o' Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td>1858 1885</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>John Williamson</td>
<td>W. McFarlane, 41 Cumlodden Drive, Glasgow, N.W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Callander Burns Club</td>
<td>1877 1885</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>John Williamson</td>
<td>J. M. Prosser, 18 Menteith Crescent, Callander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thistle Burns Club</td>
<td>1882 1884</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Williamson</td>
<td>John C. Allan, 13 Eglinton Street, Glasgow, C.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Royalty Burns Club</td>
<td>1882 1886</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>William B. Anderson</td>
<td>William McMinn, 5 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dumbarton Burns Club</td>
<td>1859 1886</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Malcolm Macdonald</td>
<td>John Lithgow, Park Lea, Stirling Road, Dumbarton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chesterfield and District Caledonian Association</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>A. T. Walker</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Nicholson, 3 Goldwell House, Ashgate Road, Chesterfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dundee Burns Club</td>
<td>1860 1886</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>E. Meakin</td>
<td>Harry Taylor, Dundee Burns Club, 37 Union Street, Dundee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Belfast Burns Association</td>
<td>1886 1886</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>Capt. J. A. Greig</td>
<td>Edward R. Forgrave, F.T.C.L., 48 Bloomfield Road, Belfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nottingham Scottish Association</td>
<td>1871 1886</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>J. Wright</td>
<td>Mrs. J. G. Watson, 1 Pelham Avenue, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Airdrie Burns Club</td>
<td>1885 1886</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>G. R. Hanson</td>
<td>R. Bicknell, 10 Castle Quadrant, Airdrie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Greenock Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>William Kerr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Glasgow Haggis Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>Dr. James Somerville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Dalry (Ayrshire) Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Dr. Alexander Watt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Rosebery Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Arthur Downie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Dollar Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Chris. MacBeath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Strathearn Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Cumnock Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>Hugh Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Paisley Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>George B. Ballantyne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Bridgeton Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>Alex. Sim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Stirling Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>D. M. Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Govan Fairfield Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Derby Scottish Association and Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>W. S. Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Muirkirk Lapraik Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Gourock Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Captain P. Thomson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Cupar Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Sheriff-Substitute John W. More</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst. Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Musselburgh Burns Club</td>
<td>1886-1894</td>
<td></td>
<td>J. W. Love</td>
<td>Thomas Young, 56 Ravensheugh Road,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Levenhall, Musselburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Samuel W. Love, The British Linen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bank, 515 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. A. McLennan, 118 Harbour Terrace,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dunedin, N.1, New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Sandyford (Glasgow) Burns Club</td>
<td>1893-1894</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>John Carmichael</td>
<td>J. Jordan, 28 Dene Crescent, Stanwix,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Carlisle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W. S. Adams, 81 Bath Street, Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Dunedin Burns Club, inc.</td>
<td>1861-1894</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Carlisle Burns Club</td>
<td>1889-1895</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>T. Reston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Partick Burns Club</td>
<td>1885-1895</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>A. M. Ogilvie Robertson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes, Mauchline</td>
<td>1888-1895</td>
<td></td>
<td>Col. A. D. MacInnes Shaw</td>
<td>David J. S. Harvey, 65 Renfield Street,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Glasgow, C.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Brechin Burns Club</td>
<td>1894-1896</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>James S. Kinghorn</td>
<td>David Young, 28 Crookston Road, Brechin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Arbroath Burns Club</td>
<td>1888-1896</td>
<td></td>
<td>T. Spowart, M.A., 116 Dewar Street, Dunfermline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Dunfermline United Burns Club</td>
<td>1812-1896</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>W. A. Thexton, J.P.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Winsome Willie Burns Club</td>
<td>1856-1896</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Thomas Bell</td>
<td>William Waugh, 14 Nan's Terrace, Old Cumnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Sunderland Burns Club</td>
<td>1897-1897</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>James A. Forbes</td>
<td>John D. McBain, 33 Humbleton Park, Sunderland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Shettleston Burns Club</td>
<td>1897-1897</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>W. P. Kinnaird</td>
<td>R. Wright, 391 Amulree Street, Glasgow, E.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Dumfries Burns Howff Club</td>
<td>1889-1899</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>E. Robertson</td>
<td>John Sturgeon, 7 Nellieville Terrace, Dumfries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Bristol Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1820-1900</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>J. H. Hyslop</td>
<td>Miss Winifred Measdy, Albion Chambers, Bristol, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Hamilton Junior Burns Club</td>
<td>1886-1901</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>A. Steel</td>
<td>F. J. Dennis, 41 Auchingramont Road, Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Boswell Burns Club (Auchinleck)</td>
<td>1900-1901</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>James Agnew</td>
<td>John Stewart, 33 Lambfair Gardens, Auchinleck, Ayrshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>The Ninety Burns Club</td>
<td>1890-1902</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>John W. Oliver, M.A., D.Litt., F.E.I.S.</td>
<td>R. A. B. McLaren, 4 Mayfield Road, Edinburgh, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Falkirk Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Newarthill Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alexander Maxwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>National Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert M. Gibson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Elgin Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Wittet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>The Hamilton Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>George Mitchell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>Scottish Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J. Kevan McDowall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Newcastle and Tyneside Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Darlington Burns Association</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Gladstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>Wallsend Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R. W. S. Mackay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>Birmingham and Midland Scottish Society</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John T. Stewart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Glasgow and District Burns Association</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. G. Guild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>Irvine Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>George Calderwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>Primrose Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Dickson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>Stane Mossgiel Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rev. N. F. Orr, B.A., B.D. J. Gilmour, 31 Princes Street, Londonderry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>Blairadam Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Robert M. Cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>Port Glasgow Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>James Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38 Clubs</td>
<td>J. Kevan McDowall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>Winnipeg Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Wm. A. Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>Gorebridge Twenty-five Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Thomas Vickers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>Newbattle and District Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Robert Knight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>Cambuslang Wingate Burns Club</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Adam Humphries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>Greenock St. John's Burns Club</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Alexander MacFarlane, M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>Portobello Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>Eskdale Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>James Irving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>Bannockburn Empire Burns Club</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>T. Hood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>Burns Club of St. Louis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>L. M. Stewart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>Dumfries Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>James Reid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Whitehaven Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>William Beedie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>Uddingston Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Robert Paton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>Burns Club of Atlanta</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239</td>
<td>Hawick Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>Montrose Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td>Dalmuir and Clydebank Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1916</td>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>Alloway Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>Greenock Victoria Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>Fifeshire Burns Association</td>
<td></td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>20 Clubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td>Glasgow Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269</td>
<td>Johnstone Tam o' Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>Trenton Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>Troon Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>Ayr Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282</td>
<td>The Burns Bowling Association</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
<td>29 Clubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>Sinclairstown Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>Philadelphia North-Eastern Burns Club</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td></td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288</td>
<td>Beith Caledonia Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst. Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>292</td>
<td>Grahamston Burns Club</td>
<td>- - 1920 1921</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Wm. P. Turnbull</td>
<td>Thomas Clapperton, 162 Abbotsford Street, Falkirk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293</td>
<td>Newcraighall District Poosie Nansie Burns Club</td>
<td>- - 1921 1921</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Robert Porteous</td>
<td>Wm. Blair, 56 Niddrie, Marischal Crescent, Edinburgh, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295</td>
<td>The Burns House Club Limited</td>
<td>1920 1921</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>Robert Orr</td>
<td>John Grant, C.A., 65 Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>296</td>
<td>Walsall Burns Club</td>
<td>- - 1900 1922</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>J. H. S. Addison</td>
<td>Dr. D. M. Macmillan, 5 Queen’s Road, Walsall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>Victoria St. Andrew’s and Caledonian Society</td>
<td>- - 1872 1922</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>J. Robertson</td>
<td>Miss G. McKay, McNair Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>Edinburgh Ayrshire Association</td>
<td>- - 1914 1922</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>Mrs. Jane Burgoyne, M.A.</td>
<td>Daniel Sharp, 7b West Maitland Street, Edinburgh, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>Annan Burns Club</td>
<td>- - 1910 1923</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>W. W. Harper</td>
<td>K. G. Sutherland, Solicitor, Royal Bank Buildings, Annan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>310</td>
<td>Mauchline Burns Club</td>
<td>- - 1923 1923</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Andrew Hood</td>
<td>William Bee, M.P.S., 5 Loudon Street, Mauchline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>Scottish Burns Club, Edinburgh</td>
<td>1920 1923</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Walter Chalmers</td>
<td>Douglas Wilson, 7 Middleby Street, Edinburgh, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>Troy Burns Club</td>
<td>- - 1903 1924</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert E. Urquhart, 110 Canvass Street, Cohoes, New York, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>Kirkcudbright Burns Club</td>
<td>- - 1918 1924</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>John Graham</td>
<td>J. Graham, Fernlea, Kirkcudbright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>Bingry Jolly Beggars Ladies Burns Club</td>
<td>- - 1921 1924</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Gibb</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry Davidson, 10 Kirkland Park, Ballingry, Lochore, Fife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>Newark and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>- - 1923 1924</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>Dr. P. Kinmont, J.P.</td>
<td>J. R. Henderson, 14 Winchilsea Avenue, Newark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331</td>
<td>Robert Burns Society of Buffalo (N.Y.)</td>
<td>- - 1913 1925</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Alexander Anderson</td>
<td>Robert Potts, 619 Englewood Avenue, Kenmore, New York, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td>Peterhead Burns Club</td>
<td>- - 1826 1825</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>William Russell</td>
<td>Robert Neish, 2 Rose Street, Peterhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>Leith Burns Club</td>
<td>- - 1826 1825</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H. S. Mitchell, 6 Hope Street, Leith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344</td>
<td>Ladysmith (B.C.) Burns Club</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>W. M. Hallinan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>Denbeath and District Burns Club</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>James Bennett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>346</td>
<td>Oakbank Mossgiel Burns Club</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Robert M. Jamieson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>348</td>
<td>Newton Jean Armour Burns Club</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Davie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td>Markinch Burns Club</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>John Reid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354</td>
<td>Royal Clan, Order of Scottish Clans</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>19,446</td>
<td>Gilbert W. Carmichael</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>356</td>
<td>Burnbank and District Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Hamilton Jamieson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>363</td>
<td>Barrow St. Andrew's Society</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366</td>
<td>Liverpool Burns Club</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Miss Flora M. McLeod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>372</td>
<td>Baillieston Jean Armour Burns Club</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Mrs. Williamson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>373</td>
<td>Red Hill Burns Club</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377</td>
<td>Kilbirnie Rosebery Burns Club</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Allan Fleming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>379</td>
<td>The Hartlepools Burns Club</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>J. Blanthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380</td>
<td>Falkirk Cross Keys Burns Club</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>John Orman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>381</td>
<td>Greater New York Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Wm. Donaldson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>387</td>
<td>Mary Campbell Burns Club (Cambuslang)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Thomson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>388</td>
<td>Kyle Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>390</td>
<td>Meikle Earnock Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>John Happle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392</td>
<td>Whifflet Burns Club</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393</td>
<td>Annan Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Miss L. Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>399</td>
<td>St. Ringan Burns Club</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403</td>
<td>Fraserburgh Burns Club</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>A. J. Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>Caledonian Society of Sheffield</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>A. McBroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406</td>
<td>Dublin Benevolent Society of St. Andrew</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>George Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409</td>
<td>Stenhousemuir and District Plough Burns Club</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst. Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>St. Andrew Society of San Francisco</td>
<td>1863-1929</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Mowat</td>
<td>Wm. R. Carswell, 602 California Street, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>417</td>
<td>Burnley and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1924-1929</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>J. K. Currie</td>
<td>R. T. Buchanan, 2 Western Avenue, Burnley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>424</td>
<td>Cambuslang Tam o' Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td>1928-1929</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>George McLellan, 33 Park Street, Cambuslang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>426</td>
<td>Sauchie Burns Club</td>
<td>1929-1929</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Andrew Spence</td>
<td>William A. L. Paterson, 18 Duncanson Ave., Alloa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>427</td>
<td>Gorebridge Glencairn Burns Club</td>
<td>1928-1929</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Joseph French</td>
<td>James Munro, Newland Burn Cottage, Gorebridge, Midlothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>430</td>
<td>Gourock Burns Club</td>
<td>1887-1929</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hamilton Lyons, 124 Albert Road, Gourock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>432</td>
<td>Winchburgh Lea Rig Burns Club</td>
<td>1928-1930</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>John Black</td>
<td>Adam Paterson, 165 Millgate, Winchburgh, West Lothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>435</td>
<td>Ayr Tam o’ Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td>1906-1930</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Henry Baxter</td>
<td>W. G. Thomson, 1 Kirkport, Ayr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>436</td>
<td>Walney Jolly Beggars Ladies' Club</td>
<td>1929-1930</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>Mrs. Lily Kershaw</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Warriner, 66 Bristol Street, Walney Island, Barrow in Furness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>437</td>
<td>Dumfries Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1930-1930</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Mrs. R. Wilson</td>
<td>Mrs. Margt. Bell, 52 Aldermanhill Road, Dumfries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>439</td>
<td>Barnsley and District Scottish Society</td>
<td>1930-1930</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Dr. J. Leishman, M.A., M.D.</td>
<td>C. L. Sutherland, Woodleigh, Alverthorpe, Wakefield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>444</td>
<td>Swansea and West Wales Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1921-1931</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alexr. K. Miller, “Highfield,” 14 Eversley Road, Sketty, Swansea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>446</td>
<td>Herefordshire Burns Club</td>
<td>1910-1931</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Dr. J. R. Bulman</td>
<td>J. P. Inglis, 9 Folly Drive, Tupsley, Hereford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>452</td>
<td>Auchterderran Bonnie Jean Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>453</td>
<td>North-Eastern Burns Club of Philadelphia Ladies' Auxiliary</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>454</td>
<td>Rotherham and District Scottish Association</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>458</td>
<td>Stonehaven (Fatherland) Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>461</td>
<td>Leicester Caledonian Society</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>462</td>
<td>Cheltenham Scottish Society</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>467</td>
<td>Gilbertfield Highland Mary Ladies Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>469</td>
<td>Denny Cross Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>470</td>
<td>St. Giles Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>471</td>
<td>Rose of Grange Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>472</td>
<td>Renfrewshire Association of Burns Clubs</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>10 Clubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>476</td>
<td>Border Cities Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>477</td>
<td>Bellahouston Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>478</td>
<td>Bonnie Doon Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Mrs. Ramage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>479</td>
<td>Queen of the South Ladies’ Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss J. Kelly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>484</td>
<td>Sheddens Ladies Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>James Meiklejohn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>492</td>
<td>Harrow and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td></td>
<td>750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493</td>
<td>Akron Burns Cronies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>Motherwell United Services Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>495</td>
<td>Baghdad Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>496</td>
<td>The Auld Hoose Burns Club</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>James F. Johnston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>497</td>
<td>St. Andrew Burns Club (Wellington, N.Z.)</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>498</td>
<td>Flint Burns Club</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>George Stevens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>New Cumnock Burns Club</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Charles Fleming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501</td>
<td>Galt Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
<td>Dunblane Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505</td>
<td>Wishaw Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>510</td>
<td>I.C.I. Grangemouth Burns Club</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Dr. W. G. Reid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>511</td>
<td>Perth (West Australia) Burns Club</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>518</td>
<td>Ye Auld Cronies Masonic Burns Club (Cleveland, Ohio)</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>J. McCann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520</td>
<td>Uddingston Lochlie Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Mrs. Christine D. MacIntosh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>521</td>
<td>Waratah-Mayfield Burns Club</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>523</td>
<td>Highland Society of New South Wales</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525</td>
<td>Flint Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>David Dunsire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>526</td>
<td>Dykehead Tam o' Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Andrew Inglis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>528</td>
<td>Loughborough Scottish Assoc.</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>D. M. Lawson, C.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>529</td>
<td>The William Mitchell Burns Club</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>530</td>
<td>Southern Scottish Counties Burns Association</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>19 Clubs</td>
<td>James Denniston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>533</td>
<td>Fauldhouse Caledonian Burns Club</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Dougall Stirratt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>535</td>
<td>Plymouth and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>T. S. Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536</td>
<td>Whithorn and District Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Charles Coid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>538</td>
<td>Greenock and District Burns Clubs Past Presidents' Assoc.</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Donald Stewart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>542</td>
<td>White Heather Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>A. J. Gourlay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>543</td>
<td>Abbey Craig Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>J. Russell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>545</td>
<td>Parramatta and District Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>A. J. Gourlay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>548</td>
<td>Leeds Caledonian Society</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Em. Prof. W. P. Milne, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>549</td>
<td>Bothwell Bonnie Leslie Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Duff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>553</td>
<td>Wolverhampton and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>W. H. Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>555</td>
<td>Harrogate St. Andrew's Society</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank Barrett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556</td>
<td>Caledonian Society of Doncaster</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>Dr. John Ferguson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>557</td>
<td>Ladies' Burns Club of Atlanta, Georgia</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>John Donaldson, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>558</td>
<td>Cambusbarron Burns Club</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>John Donaldson, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>559</td>
<td>Coventry and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>T. P. Seggie, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>561</td>
<td>Castle Douglas Burns Club</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Harry A. P. Haugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>562</td>
<td>Norfolk Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>H. J. Aitchison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>564</td>
<td>Scottish Society and Burns Club of Australia</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Alex. Johnstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>566</td>
<td>The Scottish Clans Association of London, Ltd.</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Donald S. MacPhee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>567</td>
<td>Edmonton Burns Club</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Murray Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>568</td>
<td>Chester Caledonian Association</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Charles Mathieson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>569</td>
<td>Holytown Blair Athole Burns Club</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>570</td>
<td>Windsor (Ontario) Jean Armour Burns Club</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Mrs. Jean Saunders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>571</td>
<td>Fort Matilda Burns Club</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Donald Stewart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>572</td>
<td>Dalserf and Clydesdale Burns Club</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>William Tannahill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst. Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>578</td>
<td>Lanarkshire Association of Burns Clubs</td>
<td>1924 1942</td>
<td>43 Clubs</td>
<td>Mrs. Christine D. MacIntosh</td>
<td>Robert McMillan, 153 Hamilton Road, Rutherglen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>579</td>
<td>Bathgate Tam o' Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td>1940 1942</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Thomas Charge</td>
<td>James Logan, 25 Paulville, Bathgate, West Lothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>580</td>
<td>Cumbernauld and District Burns Club</td>
<td>1943 1943</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>James Whyte</td>
<td>Peter Darroch, 17 Glasgow Street, Millport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>581</td>
<td>Higginsneuk Burns Club</td>
<td>1943 1943</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>George Jenkins</td>
<td>Daniel Millar, 15 Baronhill, Cumbernauld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>582</td>
<td>Corby Burns Club</td>
<td>1943 1943</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>T. McLaren</td>
<td>William Simpson, 50 Longdyke, Falkirk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>585</td>
<td>Queen's Park Bowling Club</td>
<td>1930 1943</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>Rev. J. J. Philp, M.A.</td>
<td>Charles Gibson, 5 Norton Road, Corby, Northants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>587</td>
<td>Budhill and Springboig Burns Club</td>
<td>1943 1943</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Andrew Wilkie</td>
<td>Thomas McManus, 25 Albert Avenue, Glasgow, S.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>588</td>
<td>Solway Burns Club</td>
<td>1921 1944</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>M. Cole</td>
<td>John Seymour, 61 Springboig Avenue, Glasgow, E.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>593</td>
<td>Barrmill Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1944 1944</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Hugh J. Graham</td>
<td>James Wallace, 1 Corserine Terrace, Dalmellington, Ayr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>594</td>
<td>The Burns Club of Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, Ohio</td>
<td>1934 1945</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>William McMaster</td>
<td>Edward B. Anderson, The Blocks, Barrmill, Beith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>595</td>
<td>Allanton &quot;Brig o' Doon&quot; Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1944 1944</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>James Milgrew</td>
<td>Archibald W. Dow, 1212 Argonne Road, South Euclid, Cleveland, 21, Ohio, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>596</td>
<td>Glaisnock Burns Club</td>
<td>1944 1944</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>James McCafferty</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, 25 Redmire Crescent, Allanton, Shotts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>598</td>
<td>Forth Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1944 1945</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Wm. Montgomery, J.P.</td>
<td>James McKechnie, 34 Cairn Road, Cumnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>608</td>
<td>Riccarton Wallace Burns Club</td>
<td>1945 1945</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>M. E. Pacy, 6 Clarke Road, Corby, Northants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table includes names of Burns Clubs, their founding years, and other details such as presidents and secretaries.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Inst. Fed.</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>612</td>
<td>Torrance Masonic Social and Burns Club</td>
<td>1928 1945</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Alex. Kerr</td>
<td>Tom Travers, 12 Hawthorn Street, Torrance of Campsie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>613</td>
<td>Tranent No. 1 Burns Club</td>
<td>1945 1945</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>George Livingstone, 5 John Street, Tranent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>614</td>
<td>Bellshill Caledonian Burns Club</td>
<td>1944 1945</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William Dickson, 12 Sykehead Avenue, Dean Street, Bellshill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>615</td>
<td>West Lothian District Burns Association</td>
<td>1945 1945</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Findlay, 72 Main Street, Winchburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>616</td>
<td>Kirkconnel and Sanquhar Burns Club</td>
<td>1917 1945</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>William Black</td>
<td>William McClanachan, 3 Glenaylmer Road, Kelloholm, Kirkconnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>617</td>
<td>Reading and District Caledonian Association</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>George B. Bisset,</td>
<td>Miss Kennethina Matheson, B.Sc.(Agric.), St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B.Sc.(Agric.)</td>
<td>Andrew's Hall, Reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>618</td>
<td>Altrincham and Sale Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>Dr. J. M. Dodds,</td>
<td>T. C. Lochhead, “Corner Croft,” Culcheth Road, Altrincham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>O.B.E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>620</td>
<td>The Muirhead Burns Club</td>
<td>1942 1945</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Alexander Thomson</td>
<td>John H. Jarvie, 1 South Marshall Street, Grangemouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>621</td>
<td>Scottish Aviation Burns Club</td>
<td>1945 1946</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>James Parker</td>
<td>Ian C. Reid, Scottish Aviation, Ltd., Prestwick Airport, Prestwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>622</td>
<td>Coylton Burns Club</td>
<td>1946 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>James Thom, 39 Corbieston, Cylton, Ayr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>623</td>
<td>Kilwinning Burns Club</td>
<td>1945 1946</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>David Dickie</td>
<td>William Peters, 14 Bankhead, Kilwinning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>624</td>
<td>Burns Club of Oban</td>
<td>1946 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td>A. H. Davidson, M.B.E.</td>
<td>James Ferguson, Royal Bank of Scotland, Oban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>625</td>
<td>Lockerbie Burns Club</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>George Stevenson, Solicitor, Lockerbie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>626</td>
<td>Moffat and Distrixt Burns Club</td>
<td>1946 1946</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>ExProvost Wm. T.</td>
<td>Sam McVic, Syme Street, Moffat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Duncan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>627</td>
<td>Kinross Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1889 1946</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Lt.-Col. W. Briggs</td>
<td>D. R. Young, Solicitor, Kinross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Constable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>629</td>
<td>Sanquhar Burns Club</td>
<td>1945 1946</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>S. Heddleston</td>
<td>A. B. Peden, 24 Glendyne Place, Sanquhar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630</td>
<td>Coalsnaughton Burns Club</td>
<td>1945 1946</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Donald McDonald</td>
<td>Wm. Barker, 8 Scotland Place, Tillicoultry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst. Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>631</td>
<td>Pencaitland and Ormiston Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1935 1945</td>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Voy, Farm Cottages, Pencaitland, East Lothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>632</td>
<td>Symington Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1946 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td>Donald Fraser, &quot;Eudora,&quot; Symington, Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>635</td>
<td>Jean Armour Burns Club, Tranent</td>
<td>1946 1946</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>James Neill</td>
<td>Robert Watters, 26 Northfield East, Tranent, East Lothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>636</td>
<td>Gisborne Burns Club, New Zealand</td>
<td>1938 1946</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Wm. B. Turbitt</td>
<td>F. J. Williams, 168 Whitaker Street, Gisborne, New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>637</td>
<td>Larkhall Applebank Burns Club</td>
<td>1944 1946</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Hugh Inglis</td>
<td>John Allan, 42 William Drive, Eddlewood, Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>639</td>
<td>Cumnock Dumfries Arms Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td>1947</td>
<td></td>
<td>James Brackenridge, 61 Glaisnock Street, Cumnock, Ayrshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>641</td>
<td>Rosewell Burns Club</td>
<td>1946 1947</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>R. Cochrane, Jun.</td>
<td>R. Brown, 5 Prestonhall Crescent, Rosewell, Midlothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>642</td>
<td>Rutherglen Burns Club</td>
<td>1946 1947</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>R. S. McMillan</td>
<td>H. Miller, B.E.M., 384 Main St., Rutherglen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>645</td>
<td>Bo’ness Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1947 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td>George Auld</td>
<td>Robert McLean, 161 Corbiehall, Bo’ness, West Lothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>648</td>
<td>Carron Bridge Cronies Burns Club, Kilsyth</td>
<td>1941 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Fisher, 47 Kingston Flats, Kilsyth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>Mid and East Lothians and Border District Burns Clubs Assoc.</td>
<td>1925 1947</td>
<td>27 Clubs</td>
<td>Richard Park</td>
<td>Robert Pilmer, 21 Bryan’s Avenue, Newtongrange, Midlothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst. Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>651</td>
<td>Dalkeith Plough Burns Club</td>
<td>1947 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>653</td>
<td>Glasgow Ex-Service Teachers' Burns Club</td>
<td>1946 1947</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Charles Kerr, M.A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>654</td>
<td>The Yew Tree Burns Club</td>
<td>1946 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>655</td>
<td>Kennoway Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1946 1947</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Rev. Wm. R. Smart, B.D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>656</td>
<td>Dundonald Jean Armour Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1946 1947</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Norman Brown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>657</td>
<td>Fallin Burns Club</td>
<td>1946 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>658</td>
<td>Dundee Burns Society</td>
<td>1896 1947</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Miss I. I. Ewart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>660</td>
<td>Langholm Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1947 1947</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>661</td>
<td>Leamington and Warwick Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1947 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>662</td>
<td>Bournemouth and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1947 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>663</td>
<td>The West Kilbride Burns Club</td>
<td>1947 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>664</td>
<td>Gartmorn Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1947 1948</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Miss E. Stein</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>665</td>
<td>Valley of Doon Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1948 1948</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>666</td>
<td>Thornton and District Tam o’ Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td>1902 1948</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>A. Wallace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>667</td>
<td>Coatbridge Home Guard Burns Club</td>
<td>1948 1948</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>George L. Hutton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>668</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>669</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Members:
- 110
- 54
- 107
- 45
- 200
- 271
- 200
- 35
- 72
- 45

Secretaries:
- William Thomson, 3 Woodburn Park, Dalkeith, Midlothian
- Robert Neville, 27 Lothian Drive, Clarkston, Glasgow
- John Brown, 8 Limeylands Road, Ormiston, East Lothian
- Lewis C. Waddell, New Road, Kennoway, Fife
- Mrs. James Murdoch, 35 Denfield Gardens, Cardenden, Fife
- James Morton, 3D Gordon Crescent, Stirling
- A. E. Coutts, Rosebank, Bradbury Street, Downfield, Dundee
- Mrs. R. W. Irving, Warbla Cottage, Langholm
- Arch. J. Inglis, J.P., 2 Avondale Road, Lillington, Leamington Spa
- T. P. Saunderson, 41 Christchurch Road, 1st Floor, Bournemouth
- Norman Bruce, “Morven,” West Kilbride, Ayrshire
- Mrs. C. Fudge, 68 Beechwood, Sauchie, Alloa
- Mrs. G. Young, 29 Auchenroy Crescent, Dalmellington, Ayrshire
- James Colville, 7 Hawthorn Terrace, Thornton, Fife
- T. McNab, 127 Whiflet Street, Coatbridge
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Inst.</th>
<th>Fed.</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>670</td>
<td>Strath Burns Club, Skye</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Charles Cameron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>671</td>
<td>St. Andrew's Cronies Burns Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Angus McPherson</td>
<td>John R. Milligan, 12 Kilrig Ave., Kilwinning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>673</td>
<td>Auchterderran Highland Mary Burns Club</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Mathieson</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Mathieson, 19 11th Street, Cardenden, Fife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>674</td>
<td>Manchester and Salford Caledonian Association</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>T. M. M. Menzies</td>
<td>A. D. Crossgrove, 63 Cringle Road, Levenshulme, Manchester, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>675</td>
<td>The Federated Caledonian Society of Southern Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J. W. L. Knox, 29 Bon Accord House, 19 Harrison Street, Johannesburg, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>677</td>
<td>Plummet Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>William T. Macmaster, 17 Kildonan Drive, Glasgow, W.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>679</td>
<td>Tullibody and Cambus Burns Club</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>S. Goodwillie</td>
<td>Mrs. W. G. Stewart, South View, Tullibody, Clackmannshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>680</td>
<td>Thistle Burns Club, Saltcoats</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>James Goodall, 10 St. Lawrence Place, Saltcoats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>681</td>
<td>The Cronies Burns Club, Kilmarnock</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>John Gray</td>
<td>Thomas McDill, 39 North Hamilton Street, Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>683</td>
<td>Stratford-upon-Avon and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>Andrew Simpson</td>
<td>Mrs. E. M. Somerville, 97 Albany Road, Stratford-on-Avon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>686</td>
<td>Banchory Burns and Social Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Alexander Anderson</td>
<td>Alexander Anderson, 74 High St., Banchory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>688</td>
<td>Kirkcaldy Poosie Nansie Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>James Nicoll</td>
<td>Mrs. Ella Wishart, 151 Links St., Kirkcaldy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>689</td>
<td>Prince Rupert Burns Club</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>D. Reynolds</td>
<td>James S. Irvine, P.O. Box 254, Prince Rupert, B.C., Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>690</td>
<td>Pirnhall Burns Club</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Provost James M. Grigor</td>
<td>George S. Brown, Newlands, Bannockburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>691</td>
<td>Inverness Burns Club</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Col. Alex. Cullen, O.B.E., T.D., Drumclog, Southside Road, Inverness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>692</td>
<td>Brighton's Cronies Burns Club</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>David Scott</td>
<td>Alex. Henderson, 17 St. Catherine, Maddiston, Falkirk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>693</td>
<td>Masonic Burns Club, Kirkcudbright</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>John Graham</td>
<td>Hugh Little, 16 Mersecroft, Kirkcudbright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>695</td>
<td>Kilmaronock Burns Club (Dunbartonshire)</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>James McGregor</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth McLearie, 2 Church Road, Gartocharn, Alexandria, Dunbartonshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>696</td>
<td>Whitley Bay and District Society of St. Andrew</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>John Milne</td>
<td>Harry S. Kerr, 97 Links Ave., Whitley Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>697</td>
<td>Ballochmyle Burns Club, Comrie (Fife)</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Bell, 43 Rintoul Avenue, Blairhall, Dunfermline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>698</td>
<td>Turriff Burns Club</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John G. Lawson, Elmbank, Manse Crescent, Turriff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>699</td>
<td>Chippington Burns Club</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>A. W. Baillie, M.B.E.</td>
<td>Robert Moody, 10 Chapel Street, Barrington, Bedlington, Northumberland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>Hamilton Jubilee Burns Club</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Wm. Beggs</td>
<td>Quintin McQuater, &quot;Jubilee,&quot; Baillie's Causeway, Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701</td>
<td>The Detroit Burns Club</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>Malcolm McNiven</td>
<td>Richard A. MacRae, 605 Ford Building, Detroit, 26, Michigan, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>702</td>
<td>Greenock Foundry Masonic Assoc.</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Wm. Miller</td>
<td>H. Niven, 1 Ashburn Gate, Gourock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>707</td>
<td>Malvern Scots Club</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>D. W. Erskine</td>
<td>A. S. Young, 2 Combermere, 25 Avenue Road, Malvern, Worcs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>708</td>
<td>The Carlisle Highland Association</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td></td>
<td>343</td>
<td>Dr. James Lamberton, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.</td>
<td>James Dalgleish, Eastway, 73 Knowe Park Avenue, Stanwix, Carlisle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>709</td>
<td>A' The Airts Burns Club, Halbeath</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>James Shearer</td>
<td>Robert Macdonald, 22 Fod Street, Halbeath, by Dunfermline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>Burns Literary Society of Toronto</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>C. Gordon Cameron</td>
<td>Duncan McCowan, 33 Hartley Avenue, Toronto, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>711</td>
<td>The Victorian Scottish Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>James Yorston</td>
<td>J. Mitchell, Clayton Road, Clayton, Victoria, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>712</td>
<td>North and West Melbourne Scottish Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E. Watts</td>
<td>J. A. Dyall, 45 Davies Street, East Brunswick, N.10, Victoria, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>713</td>
<td>Kind Wife Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. R. Bell, 3 Strathaven Road, Stonehouse, Lanarkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>714</td>
<td>Polkemmet &quot;Lea-Rig&quot; Burns Club</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gilmore D. Rankin, 2 Croft Road, Harthill, Lanarkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>715</td>
<td>Irvine Eglinton Burns Club</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Hunter, Eglinton Arms Hotel, Irvine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>716</td>
<td>Royal Caledonian Society of Melbourne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E. McPhee</td>
<td>Henry C. A. Houston, Manchester Unity Buildings, Swanston Street, Melbourne, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>717</td>
<td>Gateside Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W. R. Brackenridge, 9 Main Street, Beith, Ayrshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>718</td>
<td>The St. Andrew Society of York</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>Dr. W. Fraser</td>
<td>H. Hutchison, 28 Beech Grove, Acomb, York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719</td>
<td>Chelmsford and District Scottish Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alexander C. Skinner</td>
<td>Donald W. Cobb, &quot;Kiloran,&quot; Baddow Hall Avenue, Gr. Baddow, Chelmsford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720</td>
<td>Retford and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T. W. Taylor</td>
<td>Mrs. D. I. Walker, 37 Harewood Avenue, Retford, Notts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>721</td>
<td>The Plymouth Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W. Ross, Baxter</td>
<td>Miss Margaret G. Rowan, 37 Browning Road, Milehouse, Plymouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>722</td>
<td>Bridlington and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Harry Grant</td>
<td>A. B. Mitchell, M.A., 17 Savage Road, Bridlington, E. Yorks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst. Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>725</td>
<td>Ben Cleuch Burns Club</td>
<td>1950-1950</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Lt.-Col. L. V. Younie</td>
<td>Alex. A. Farmer, 4 Jamieson Gardens, Tillycoulty, Clackmannshire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>726</td>
<td>Melbourne Burns Club</td>
<td>1950-1951</td>
<td></td>
<td>James T. Picken</td>
<td>J. A. Dyall, 45 Davies Street, East Brunswick, N.10, Victoria, Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>727</td>
<td>The St. Andrew Society of Denmark</td>
<td>1951-1951</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>A. K. Duthie</td>
<td>Ernst Granzow, Strandore, Klampenborg, Denmark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>728</td>
<td>Bachelors' Club Committee, Tarbolton</td>
<td>1949-1951</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Robert Jack, M.A.</td>
<td>Charles H. Garven, 16 Westport, Tarbolton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>729</td>
<td>Tam o' Shanter (Anstruther) Burns Club</td>
<td>1910-1951</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Gordon Samuel Henry</td>
<td>Lindsay Berwick, High Terrace, Anstruther, Fife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>David McLean</td>
<td>Andrew McAdam, 17 Bank Street, Wigtown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>730</td>
<td>Wigtown Burns Club</td>
<td>1951-1951</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>John Nimmo</td>
<td>James P. Newlands, Elphinstone Inn, Airth, by Falkirk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>731</td>
<td>Elphinstone (Airth) Burns Club</td>
<td>1951-1951</td>
<td></td>
<td>James Reevie</td>
<td>William Weir, 10 Hayfield, Bankside, Falkirk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>732</td>
<td>The Brig Burns Club (Falkirk)</td>
<td>1951-1951</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Thomas Wright</td>
<td>R. H. Watson, The Cottage, 271 George Street, Aberdeen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>733</td>
<td>Aberdeen Burns Study Circle</td>
<td>1951-1951</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert W. Leggate, Nivison Street, Harleshill, Larkhall, Lanarkshire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>734</td>
<td>Larkhall Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>1951-1951</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>J. B. McV. Dunbar, 67 Galgate, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>735</td>
<td>Barnard Castle and District Burns Club</td>
<td>1950-1951</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>A. M. Harvey</td>
<td>Wm. W. Scott, 55 Morrison Avenue, Maltby, near Rotherham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>736</td>
<td>Maltby and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1951-1951</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>A. Russell</td>
<td>Mrs. E. M. Porritt, Riversdale, Kent’s Road, Torquay, Devon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>737</td>
<td>Torquay and District Scottish Society</td>
<td>1927-1951</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>J. A. Donald</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst. Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>738</td>
<td>Carrick Burns Club (Girvan)</td>
<td>1893-1951</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>Provost Robert Snow</td>
<td>J. H. Cunningham, M.A., LL.B., Town Clerk's Chambers, Girvan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>739</td>
<td>Whyalla Men's Burns Club</td>
<td>1947-1951</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>James F. Wilkins</td>
<td>Richard Hepburn, 16a Kleeman Street, Whyalla, South Australia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>740</td>
<td>Thorntree Mystic Burns Club</td>
<td>1949-1952</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>William Allan</td>
<td>David Ostler, 71 North Grange Avenue, Prestonpans, East Lothian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>741</td>
<td>Plean Burns Club</td>
<td>1952-1952</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Andrew Young</td>
<td>William Thomson, 17 Balfour Crescent, Plean, Stirlingshire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>742</td>
<td>The Scots Society of St. Andrew, Norwich</td>
<td>1830-1952</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Dr. H. G. Smith</td>
<td>James R. Crawford, F.S.A.Scot., 432 Unthank Road, Norwich</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>743</td>
<td>The Romford Scottish Association</td>
<td>1931-1952</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>George Newton</td>
<td>James T. Strachan, 20 Carlisle Road, Romford, Essex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>744</td>
<td>Durham and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1950-1952</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Angus Graham</td>
<td>James A. McLeish, Cramond, Crossgate Moor, Durham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>746</td>
<td>Grimsby and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1906-1952</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Miss E. McCallum, B.A.</td>
<td>J. Black, 14 Eleanor Street, Grimsby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Club Name</td>
<td>City</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>709</td>
<td>A' the Airts, Halbeath</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>543</td>
<td>Abbey Craig</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>733</td>
<td>Burns Study Circle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Airdrie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493</td>
<td>Akron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>595</td>
<td>Allanton 'Brig o' Doon&quot; Ladies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>Alloway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>618</td>
<td>Artingham Caledonian Soc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>Anan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393</td>
<td>Ladies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Arbroath</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421</td>
<td>Arrochar &amp; Tarbet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>557</td>
<td>Auchterderran Bonnie Jean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>673</td>
<td>Highland Mary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>496</td>
<td>Auld House</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>566</td>
<td>Australia, Scot. Soc. of Ayr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>Tam o' Shanter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>Ayshire Assoc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>728</td>
<td>Bachelors' Club (Tarbolton)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>495</td>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>372</td>
<td>Baillieston Jean Armour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>607</td>
<td>Ballochmyle, Comrie (Fife)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>686</td>
<td>Banchory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>Bannockburn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>735</td>
<td>Barnard Castle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>438</td>
<td>Barnsley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>583</td>
<td>Barrmill Jolly Beggars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>363</td>
<td>Barrow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>579</td>
<td>Bathgate Tam o' Shanter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>534</td>
<td>Bedlington and District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288</td>
<td>Beith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Belfast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>477</td>
<td>Bellahouston</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>614</td>
<td>Bellshill Caledonian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>735</td>
<td>Ben Cleuch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>592</td>
<td>Benwhat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>Bingry Ladies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>Blairadam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>645</td>
<td>Bo'ness Jolly Beggars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>478</td>
<td>Bonnie Doon Ladies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>476</td>
<td>Border Cities (Ont.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Boswell, Auchinleck.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>549</td>
<td>Bothwell Bonnie Lesley Ladies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>Bothwell Bonnie Lesley Ladies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Burns Howff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>355</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Callander</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>679</td>
<td>Cambus (Tullibody)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>558</td>
<td>Cambusbarron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>424</td>
<td>Cambustang Tam o' Shanter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>Wingate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Carlisle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>708</td>
<td>Carlisle Highland Assoc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>738</td>
<td>Carrick, Girvan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>648</td>
<td>Carron Bridge Cronies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>562</td>
<td>Castle Douglas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719</td>
<td>Chelmsford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>462</td>
<td>Cheltenham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>572</td>
<td>Chester Caled. Assoc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chesterfield</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>669</td>
<td>Chippington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>646</td>
<td>Clear Winding Devon Alva</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630</td>
<td>Coalsnaughton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>569</td>
<td>Coatbridge Home Guard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398</td>
<td>Colinton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>584</td>
<td>Corby</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>559</td>
<td>Coventry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>622</td>
<td>Coyalton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>581</td>
<td>Cumbernauld</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>580</td>
<td>Cumbrae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Cumnock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>639</td>
<td>Dumfries Arms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Winsome Willie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Cupar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>594</td>
<td>Cuyahoga County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>651</td>
<td>Dalkeith Plough</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td>Dalmuir and Clydebank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Dalry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>577</td>
<td>Dalsarf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Darlington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLUBS

No. | Club Name |
--- | --- |
345 | Denbeath |
469 | Denny Cross |
35 | Derby |
701 | Detroit |
37 | Dollar |
556 | Doncaster |
406 | Dublin |
10 | Dumfries |
226 | —— Ladies No. 1 |
437 | Dunblane |
14 | Dundee |
659 | —— Burns Society |
656 | Dundonald Jean Armour Ladies |
19 | Dunedin N.Z. |
85 | Dunfermline |
744 | Durham Caled. Soc. |
506 | Dykehead Jean Armour |
526 | —— Tam o’ Shanter |
22 | Edinburgh |
307 | —— Ayrshire Assoc. |
378 | —— District Assoc. |
571 | Edmonton |
149 | Elgin |
470 | —— St. Giles |
731 | Elphinstone (Airth) |
217 | Eskdeil |
704 | Evesham and District Caled. Society |
126 | Falkirk |
380 | —— Cross Keys |
657 | Fallin |
533 | Fauldhouse |
262 | Fifeshire Assoc. |
498 | Flint |
525 | —— Jolly Beggars |
576 | Fort Matilda |
598 | Forth Jolly Beggars |
409 | Fraserburgh |
501 | Galt |
665 | Gartmore Ladies |
717 | Gateside Jolly Beggars |
467 | Gilbertfield Highland Mary |
636 | Gisborne, New Zealand |
596 | Glaisnock |
169 | Glasgow Assoc. |
653 | —— Ex-Service Teachers |
263 | —— Masonic |
3 | —— Tam o’ Shanter |
427 | Gorebridge Glencairn |
108 | —— Jolly Beggars |
430 | Gourrock |
59 | Gourock Jolly Beggars |
53 | Govan Fairfield |
292 | Grahamston |
21 | Greenock |
702 | —— Foundry Masonic Assoc. |
--- | --- |
538 | —— Past Pres. Assoc. |
383 | —— R. N. T. F. Heather |
209 | —— St. John’s |
254 | —— Victoria |
746 | Grimsby |
33 | Haggis |
152 | Hamilton |
700 | —— Jubilee |
121 | —— Junior |
555 | Harrogate |
492 | Harrow |
379 | Hartlepools |
239 | Hawick |
446 | Herefordshire |
582 | Hitchensneuk |
574 | Holytown |
691 | Inverness |
173 | Irvine |
715 | —— Eglington |
372 | Jean Armour (Bailieston) |
348 | —— (Newton) |
635 | —— (Tranent) |
575 | —— (Windsor, Ont.) |
269 | Johnstone Tam o’ Shanter |
655 | Kennoway Jolly Beggars |
377 | Kilbirnie |
0 | Kilmarnock |
681 | —— Cronies |
695 | Kilmaronock (Dunbartonshire) |
623 | Kilwinning |
713 | Kind Wife |
627 | Kinross Jolly Beggars |
616 | Kirkconnel and Sanquhar |
323 | Kirkcudbright |
693 | —— Masonic |
398 | Kyle Ladies |
670 | Kyleakin |
344 | Ladysmith (B.C.) |
577 | Lanarkshire B.C.A. |
680 | Langholm Ladies |
697 | Larkhall Applebank |
734 | —— Masonic |
661 | Leamington and Warwick |
548 | Leeds |
461 | Leicester |
341 | Leith |
366 | Liverpool |
520 | Lochrie Ladies |
625 | Lockerbie |
1 | London |
481 | —— Ayrshire Soc. |
570 | —— Clans Assoc. |
561 | London (Ontario) |
183 | Londonderry |
528 | Loughborough |
736 | Maltby |
707 | Malvern Scots Club |
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLUBS

No. 674 Manchester and Salford
350 Markinch
387 Mary Campbell (Cambuslang)
310 Mauchline
390 Meikle Earnock
726 Melbourne
712 —— North and West Scots Society
716 —— Royal Caledonian Society
650 Mid and East Lothian
626 Moffat and District
242 Montrose
494 Motherwell United Services
620 Muirhead
56 Muirkirk
65 Musselburgh
139 National
74 National Memorial
500 New Cumnock
523 N.S.W. Highland Soc.
381 New York Masonic
329 Newark
133 Newarthill
542 —— White Heather
199 Newbattle
156 Newcastle
293 Newcraighall
348 Newton Jean Armour
124 Ninety
563 Norfolk
706 North Lindsey Scots Society
746 Northumberland and Durham Caled. Soc.
742 Norwich Scots Society
17 Nottingham
346 Oakbank
624 Oban
564 Ochiltree
631 Ormiston
48 Paisley
545 Parramatta
72 Partick
631 Pencaitland
511 Perth (West Australia)
326 Peterhead
284 Philadelphia North-eastern
453 —— Ladies
690 Pirn Hall
741 Plean
677 Plummert Masonic
721 Plymouth
535 Plymouth Caledonian Society
714 Polkemmet
688 Poosie Nansie Ladies, Kirkcaldy
190 Port-Glasgow
212 Portobello
181 Primrose

No. 689 Prince Rupert (B.C.)
479 Queen of the South Ladies
585 Queen’s Park Clarinda
617 Reading Caledonian Assoc.
373 Red Hill
472 Renfrewshire Assoc.
720 Retford
608 Riccarton Wallace
606 Rockingham
743 Romford Scott. Assoc.
471 Rose of Grange
36 Rosebery (Glas.)
641 Rosewell
454 Rotherham
354 Royal Clan
9 Royalty
642 Rutherglen
727 St. Andrew Society of Denmark
671 St. Andrew’s Cronies, Irvine
470 St. Giles
220 St. Louis
399 St. Ringans
618 Sale Caledonian Soc.
680 Saltcoats Thistle
413 San Francisco
68 Sandyford
629 Sanquhar
426 Sauchie
551 Scarborough
314 Scottish (Edin.)
153 Scottish (Glas.)
621 Scottish Aviation
510 Scottish Dyes Club
484 Sheddens Ladies
405 Sheffield
91 Shettleston
724 Shotts
283 Sinclairstown
589 Solway
530 Southern Scot. Counties
675 Southern Africa
182 Stone Mossgiel
409 Stenhousemuir
50 Stirling
458 Stonehaven
683 Stratford upon Avon
670 Strath, Kyleakin
42 Strathearn
723 Strathpeffer
89 Sunderland
444 Swansea
632 Symington
3 Tam o’ Shanter (Glas.)
729 Tam o’ Shanter (Anstruther)
7 Thistle
667 Thornton
740 Thorntree
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Club Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>Wellington St. Andrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>737</td>
<td>Torquay</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>West Kilbride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>612</td>
<td>Torrance Masonic</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>West Lothian Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>635</td>
<td>Tranent Jean Armour</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>Whifflet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>613</td>
<td>——— No. 1</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>Whitehaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>Trenton</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>Whithorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>Troon</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>Whitley Bay and District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>Troy</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>Whylala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>679</td>
<td>Tullibody and Cambus</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>Wigtown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>698</td>
<td>Turriff</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>Wigtown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520</td>
<td>Uddingston Lochie Ladies, Masonic</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>William Mitchell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>——— Masonic</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>Winchburgh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>666</td>
<td>Valley of Doon Ladies</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>Windsor (Ont.) Jean Armour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>Victoria St. Andrew's Soc.</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>Winnipeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>711</td>
<td>Victorian Scottish Union</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>Winsome Willie, Ochiltree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>Wallsend</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>——— Old Cumnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>436</td>
<td>Walney Ladies</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>Wishaw Masonic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>296</td>
<td>Walsall</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>Wolverhampton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>521</td>
<td>Waratah-Mayfield</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>Ye Auld Cronies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>654</td>
<td>Yew Tree, Ormiston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>718</td>
<td>York St. Andrew Society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reigns wherever it’s poured

McGAVIN

"MAVARA" TEA

BLENDED AND FRESHLY PACKED IN SCOTLAND

YOU’LL LIKE IT TOO!
—ASK THE GROCER

McGAVIN & SCLANDERS : Tea Merchants : GLASGOW
Telegram: "TEA, GLASGOW"
Carpets from the Land of 'Burns'

Out in front for my springy wool

Why is the Scotch Blackfaced sheep outstanding? Because it's his extra-springy wool that goes, with other fine strains, into those bouncy BMK carpets. They're woven on modern looms, with all of old Kilmarnock's craftsmanship, into beautiful designs fit for palace floors—and yours. They give you the finest value you can get. Look out for BMK when you're buying carpets; the BMK label will be there to identify the leaders!

Mothproof Carpets & Rugs

Blackwood Morton Kilmarnock

Printed by William Hodge & Co., Ltd., Glasgow and Edinburgh