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EDITORIAL NOTE

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

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

8 George Street,
Peebles.

James Veitch.
Dr. JOHN W. OLIVER, M.A., D.Litt.,
President, Burns Federation.
BURNS AND HIS EARLY CRITICS

By Alexander M. Kinghorn

Burns's first reviewer was James Sibbald, the editor of the Edinburgh Magazine, a man whose literary tastes were antiquarian rather than critical. Sibbald admired Dunbar and the early "makars" for the same reasons as Hailes and Pinkerton—because of their remoteness in time and because they reflected a glorious era in Scottish history. He professed contempt for the vernacular verse written during the eighteenth century, such as that of Hamilton of Gilbertfield, but hailed Burns as

"... a striking example of native genius, bursting through the obscurity of poverty and the obstructions of laborious life."¹

Since Sibbald was a farmer's son who had himself worked as a farm servant, his sympathetic attitude towards the ploughman poet is perhaps understandable. Burns had declared himself a "genius" in the Preface to the Kilmarnock Edition, for he wished to be accepted as a "natural man" by the Edinburgh critics, whose prejudice in favour of apparently untutored ability—as in the case of Michael Bruce—was well known to him. The Preface was a calculated psychological approach to the literary pundits of the Scottish capital, who came to regard Burns as well worth cultivating for doctrinaire reasons, since it seemed to them that they had discovered a son of their own soil, a "rusticus abnormis sapiens," who could be passed off as a living example of Scottish genius. The rarity of Scots poets of a high order and the urgent need for a token genius to crown the Scottish recovery in the world of letters made it imperative that the "Ayrshire Ploughman" be accepted upon prevailing critical standards and at once lauded to the skies as though he bore out the theories of the literati.

Henry Mackenzie, the discoverer of Michael Bruce, and David Hume's successor as the leading light in Edinburgh literary circles, is the best known of Burns's early reviewers. His Lounger

¹ Edinburgh Magazine and Review, October, 1786. See also John D. Ross ed. Early Critical Reviews of Robert Burns (Glasgow, 1900), Pref. i/ii.
BURNS AND HIS EARLY CRITICS

magazine was not, as it happened, meeting with the same success as had its predecessor, the Mirror, chiefly because of a dearth of new material, and so he seized his opportunity to remedy the plight of his paper and to add to its own prestige by welcoming a genius. Accordingly, the issue dated 9th December, 1786, carried Mackenzie's review of the Kilmarnock volume, under the title “Surprising Effects of Original Genius, exemplified in the poetical productions of Robert Burns, an Ayrshire ploughman.”

Sixteen years previously, Mackenzie had written a verse indicative of his faith in unknown poets—composed shortly after his discovery of Michael Bruce, at that time veiled in obscurity.2 His assessments of Bruce's poems, both in private letters and in a review contributed to the Mirror of 29th May, 1779—written in collaboration with Lord Craig—indicate just those qualities which the literati would look for in any other poet who might chance to come under their scrutiny. A poem had to admit of interpretation upon the critical standards of “truth to nature” and “virtuous sentiment,” and, if its author appeared to display characteristics which could be declared natural, spontaneous or original, the literati were ready to dub him “genius.”

Mackenzie regarded Burns exactly as he had regarded Bruce, for the poems quoted from or mentioned by name in the Lounger were all squarely in the tradition of sentimental elegance which the literati admired and of which Home's Douglas, Beattie's Minstrel and Macpherson's Ossian are examples. The reviewer is nowhere interested in the language used by Burns in his vernacular poems, but only in the sentiment expressed in them. In fact, he echoes the pronouncements made by other professional Scots critics like Hugh Blair, and condemns the use of Scots. Robert Fergusson had been ignored by the reviewers because he preferred to write wholly independently of the sentimental tradition. The dislike of Scots affected by metropolitan Edinburgh

2 "Could this be mine, a Poet's decent Pride?
   To scorn the meanness of a titled name?
   To cast the Pageant of the World aside,
   And lead the blushing virtues up to fame.

   Alas to me hath Heav'n denied the Power
   Their drooping worth with bounteous hand to cheer,
   Yet may I give them from my little store,
   A verse to Honour, to imbalm, a Tear."

Inserted in a letter to Miss Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock, 13th December, 1770. MS 647 in the National Library of Scotland (formerly the Advocates' Library), Edinburgh.
rendered vernacular poetry, if not intolerable to "polite" society, at least unworthy of serious attention. Critics were not even prepared to admit that Scots might have a restricted use in reflective poetry and associated it with the chapbook writers, whom they despised. Having created an ideal poet in theory, they welcomed Burns as one who supported that theory and proceeded to ignore those qualities in him for which they could not account. Thus they placed themselves in the untenable position of having to praise a poet who, far from lending support to their notion that literature ought to have a moral basis and reflect "virtuous sensibility," had vigorously undermined it.

The effect of all this was a one-sided, narrow judgment of Burns, which took into consideration only those poems of his which were written in English. We find Mackenzie praising him as though he were an English poet and pointing out that

"Some of his productions—especially those of the grave style—are almost English."

It is interesting to note that Scotland's greatest poet was first accepted by the critics mainly because he wrote in English. Mackenzie, quoting an extract from The Vision, remarks, characteristically, that

"Of strains like the above, solemn and sublime, with that rapt and inspired melancholy in which the poet lifts his eye 'above this visible diurnal sphere,' the poems entitled 'Despondency,' 'The Lament,' 'Winter, a Dirge,' and the 'Invocation to Ruin' afford no less striking examples."

In any case, Burns's early reviewers concentrated their attention on the poet rather than on his poems; they preferred to publicise him as an interesting example of "primitive genius" flowering forth in "an age of elegance and refinement," and looked on his poems as evidence that a simple peasant was possessed of elegant feelings. Hugh Blair, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, was another critic whose appreciation of Burns was founded on the more artificially sentimental poems. Blair made a number of suggestions to Burns concerning changes which the Professor thought should be made in the text of the Kilmarnock Edition before it:

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3 Lounger, op. cit.
4 Ibid.
could be considered suitable for publication in Edinburgh. Most of these refer to single words or lines which, in Blair's opinion, fell into the category referred to by Mackenzie as breathing "a spirit of libertinism and irreligion."

Burns accepted only the first and fourth of Blair's seven suggestions and in fact rejected most, if not all, of the changes in the Kilmarnock text advised by his well-meaning patrons. Having developed a "synthetic" idiom composed of both English and Scots which he found most adequate for his needs, he was confident by this time that he knew his business as a poet better than the literati did. Nevertheless, their advice persisted, and in this they were joined by English reviewers. Dr. John Moore, generally considered the author of an assessment of the Kilmarnock volume which appeared in the English Review for February, 1787, was anxious that Burns should "abandon the Scottish stanza and dialect," because it limited his admirers to those conversant with the language.

This was the position to which the critical attitude and principles of the literati had led them by 1786. In Burns they claimed to have discovered a rustic without education, who had been living in unsophisticated conditions all his life, and who exemplified what Mackenzie called "the divinity of genius." Not only was Burns supposedly fit to be shown forth as the justification of Scottish critical theory, which needed a test case, but he was also a native Scot, which added an additional patriotic motive to the designs of the literati.

Unfortunately, Burns did not really fit in with their theories at all, except in the case of certain poems like The Vision which were not written in Scots. He must have proved a great disappointment to his patrons in so far as he refused to abandon the vernacular, for Scottish critical theory was not equipped to deal critically with this kind of poetry. A body of critics who interested themselves only in sentiment and in the practice of writing a certain elegant diction could provide no adequate method for assessing Burns's true worth. The only reason why the poet achieved fame in 1786 was because he was sufficiently

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5 Ibid. For the text of Blair's notes see J. DeLancey Ferguson, "Burns and Hugh Blair," in Modern Language Notes, XLV, November, 1930, pp. 441/443. They had previously appeared in The Scotsman (Edinburgh), for 22nd January, 1930.


7 Lounger, op. cit.
endowed with the qualities of diplomacy to pave his own way to success as a poet in Scots by providing the literati with examples of the kind of poetry which they could openly appreciate.

GOING HOME

We were at the furthest limit of our wandering
In the wild upland country behind the loch
When you, tracing our course in the map's small replica
Said, "Now we have done the outward half of our journey:
The rest is going home."

You looked at your watch, settled your rucksack snugly,
And we turned for home, across the featureless moor.
It was rough and bewildering going, but within me
My heart sang, as I trudged behind in your footsteps,
"The rest is going home."

It was not the fact, the turn of our day's walking,
But the trope behind the fact that to me was lyrical.
For I, like Dante, halfway along life's path,
From your casual-spoken words, of a sudden envisaged,
However rough the road that yet lies before me,
Sore to the tread with the stones and thorns of existence,
I have reached the outward limit of my journeying.
The rest is going home.

—A. V. Stuart.
THE ILLUSTRATOR OF BURNS

By T. CROUThER GORDON, D.F.C., Ph.D., F.S.A.(Scot.).

(A Chapter from the book, "David Allan of Alloa, 1744-1796, The Scottish Hogarth," by kind permission of the author.)

When Allan was appointed Director of the Trustees’ Academy of Art in Edinburgh on the 14th June, 1786, he came directly into touch with the Principal Clerk, a certain George Thomson. He soon found him a man of many parts, for already he had taken his place as an amateur musician in the concerts held in St. Cecilia’s Hall, and with others formed a coterie that planned the publication of a collection of Scottish lyrics. In September, 1792, he made a direct approach to Burns to solicit his co-operation in the venture. With characteristic frankness the Poet responded, stipulating only that he would accept no payment.

Thomson was wise enough to see that such a volume would require illustrative matter, and what more natural than that he should turn to Allan, the head of the Academy, with whom he was on such intimate terms of friendship? And so Allan found himself collaborating with the Scottish Poet by providing illustrations for his lyrics, with Thomson acting as mentor for them both.

Nor was the artist new to this type of work. In 1778 he had drawn illustrations for an edition of Thomson’s Seasons. Morison of Perth had issued an edition of Scotch Poets which included pictures of his, and George Watson is stated to have published a book of Ballads, which were embellished with Allan’s work.

The first record of this interesting collaboration is in a letter of Burns to Thomson, dated 26th October, 1792, which concludes with the words:

So, with my best complnts to honest Allan, Good b’w’ye, to you! R.B.4

1 Wallace’s ed. of Burns, III, 330.
2 J. De L. Ferguson, Letters of Burns, II, 123.
3 Wright, Scots Magazine, 1804, 912.
4 Ferguson, Letters of Burns, II, 127.
It is clear that Burns was acquainted with Allan and his type of work, for later on in a letter to Andrew Cunningham he refers to the witty illustrator of The Gentle Shepherd in these terms: "I once, & but once, got a glance of that noble editn of the noblest Pastoral in the world, & dear as it was; I mean, dear as to my pocket, I would have bought it; but I was told that it was printed & engraved for Subscribers only." At the same time, the Poet had never actually met the artist, although they had both been living in Edinburgh in 1787 within a stone's throw of each other. They moved in somewhat different circles.

By August, 1793, the songs of Burns came steadily into the hands of Thomson, and as these arrived he called on Allan to provide appropriate illustrations. Nor did Allan fail him. In high spirits the Clerk assured Burns:

Mr. Allan has made an inimitable drawing from your "John Anderson, my jo," to which I am to have engraved as a frontpiece to the humorous class of songs; you will be quite charmed with it, I promise you. The old couple are seated by the fireside. Mrs. Anderson, in great good humour, is clapping John's shoulders while he smiles and looks at her with such glee, as to show that he fully recollects the pleasant days and nights when they were "first acquent." The drawing would do honour to the pencil of Teniers.

This engraving did in fact appear in a later edition of Burns' Works issued by James Hogg and William Motherwell. If in the result it does not quite justify the encomium of the publisher, there is fine contrast and a genuine effort at interpretation in the picture. As an illustration it indicates a considerable advance in the skill of the artist from the earlier attempts of Thomson's Seasons.

It was a triumph that George Thomson had secured the services of the Master of the Academy for his venture. This affected his judgment, for later he confessed that his artist could be "careless and defective" in light and shade. Cunningham, later, found fault with John Anderson's wife, whose "aspect would become a scarecrow"; but here he was vindictive.

From the point of view of the artist this new work on the songs of the National Poet was in the direct line of his develop-

\[\text{\textsuperscript{5} Ibid., II, 238.} \]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{6} Ferguson, } \text{Letters of Burns, II, 278.} \]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{7} Wallace's ed. of } \text{Burns, IV, 25.} \]
\[\text{\textsuperscript{8} MS. No. 685, National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.} \]
ment in the genre. He had come to the appreciation of native Scottish life by a different approach from that of Burns. The one was the product of two academies and the master of a third; the other was fresh-sprung from the Ayrshire soil, unacademic and self-taught. Yet both had eyes and hearts that responded effectively to the appeal of simple and unsophisticated natural life. From the parish school of Alloa, through Muzzling Fair at Rutherglen, to the care-free dances of the Italian shepherds and beggars, Allan was being prepared, all unconsciously, to be the artist uniquely suited to express the genius of native Scottish song.

About the 30th of August, 1793, Burns posted off to Thomson his rendering of “Scots wha hae.” Thomson amended the last verse to:

Liberty’s in every blow,
Let us, let us do—or die!

and handed the poem to the artist. Although the design which resulted was not published in Thomson’s edition, it was later included in 1798 in the volume published by Alexander Campbell. It depicts a fierce warrior, with a crown on his head, a large sweeping beard, and a mighty swinging sword. It has movement and spirit and as an illustration was not to be despised by Thomson. But Allan made another attempt at the subject, published in 1834, which is altogether a more beautiful and telling piece of work.

The heroic, of course, was not Allan’s forte, and in addition his inspiration could be at best only second-hand. Burns has described with some minuteness his native-born method of rousing his poetic fires, but for Allan there was no such simple recipe for his creative art. In chaining himself to the fiery chariot of Burns’s genius he did not realise the risks he ran. Indeed, no illustrator has ever succeeded in rivalling with pencil or brush the power of the Poet’s lyrical passion.

In the autumn of 1793 half-a-dozen excellent songs arrived from Dumfries that delighted Thomson “beyond expression,” and through the winter Burns plunged deeply into the old songs of Scotland to refurbish them in simpler and purer terms. This, together with his exciseman’s duties, lowered his vitality and only Thomson’s caustic note of 22nd March, 1794, stimulated him to throw off “Wilt Thou be My Dearie?”

9 Songs of the Lowlands in Scotland.
1 Burns’s Works, ed. by J. Hogg and Wm. Motherwell, 1834.
2 Ferguson, Letters of Burns, II, 201.
Indeed, the Poet took a new zest in life and conceived the proud plan of having a seal specially cut with his own self-designed arms, to replace a seal that he had just lost. Did he half-hope that Allan would himself as an artist throw off a happy design for the seal? The letter to his friend Cunningham leads straight on to the theme of Allan:

... There is one commission that I must trouble you with. I lately lost a valuable Seal, a present from a departed friend, which vexes me much. I have gotten one of your Highland pebbles, which I fancy would make a very decent one; & I want to cut my armorial bearings on it: will you be so obliging as enquire what will be the expense of such a business? I do not know that my name in matriculated, as the Heralds call it, at all; but I have invented one for myself; so, you know, I will be chief of the Name; & by courtesy of Scotland, will likewise be entitled to Supporters. These, however, I do not intend having on my Seal. I am a bit of a Herald; & shall give you, Secundum artem, my Arms. On a field, azure, a holly-bush, seeded, proper, in base; a shepherd's pipe & crook, Saltier-wise, also proper, in chief. On a wreath of the colors, a woodlark perching on a sprig of bay-tree, proper, for Crest. Two Mottoes: Round the top of the Crest, "Wood-notes Wild." At the bottom of the Shield, in the usual place, "Better a wee bush than nae bield." By the Shepherd's pipe and crook, I do not mean the nonsense of Painters of Arcadia; but a Stock-&-Horn & a Club; such as you see at the head of Allan Ramsay, in Allan's quarto Edition of the Gentle Shepherd.3

The thought of David Allan rouses the Poet to a passionate digression that does honour to his honest heart. He might, in fact, have spared himself this outburst of compassion, for, apart from Raeburn, Allan was as fortunate a son of the fine arts as there was in all broad Scotland. But he goes dashing on:

By the bye, do you know Allan? He must be a man of very great genius. Why is he not more known? Has he no Patrons; or do "Poverty's cold wind & crushing rain beat keen & heavy" on him?4 I once, & but once got a glance of that noble editt. of the noblest Pastoral in the world, & dear as it was; I mean dear as to my pocket, I would have bought:

3 Ferguson, Letters of Burns, II, 237.
4 From Thomson's Autumn, I, 276.
it; but I was told that it was printed & engraved for Subscribers only. He is the only Artist who has his genuine Pastoral costume. What, my dear Cunningham, is there in riches, that they narrow & encallous the heart so? I think, that were I as rich as the sun, I would be as generous as day; but as I have no reason to imagine my soul a nobler one than every other man's, I must conclude that wealth imparts a bird-lime quality to the Possessor, at which the man, in native poverty, would have revolted. What has led me to this is the idea of such merit as Mr. Allan possesses, & such riches as a Nabob, or Government Contractor possesses, & why do not they form a mutual league? Let Wealth shelter and cherish unprotected Merit, and the gratitude & celebrity of that Merit will richly repay.\textsuperscript{5}

Burns was quite mistaken in these misgivings. Patrons did not fail David Allan from the beginning to the end of his career. Indeed, he was the perfect example that Burns had in mind, of wealth and influence sheltering and cherishing unprotected merit. It was indeed true that the gratitude and celebrity of The Scottish Hogarth richly repaid the Erskines and the Cathcarts, the Hopes and the Abercrombies for all they had done for the Shoremaster's son. The letter proves, however, that throughout Scotland and among the average readers Allan's name was known chiefly in connection with The Gentle Shepherd.

Burns's ingenuous outburst touched the humble heart of the artist in Edinburgh, and Thomson was happy to reply a few weeks later:

Allan is much gratified by your good opinion of his talents. He has just begun a sketch from your Cotter's Saturday Night, and if it pleases himself in the design, he will probably etch or engrave it. In subjects of the pastoral or humorous kind he is perhaps unrivalled by any artist living. He fails a little in giving beauty and grace to his females; and his colouring is sombre, otherwise his paintings and drawings would be in greater request.\textsuperscript{6}

Allan's plan for a drawing of The Cotter's Saturday Night throws light on his broadening conception of his task. At first it was the restricted one of illustrating the songs of Burns. Now

\textsuperscript{5} Ferguson, Letters of Burns, II, 238.
\textsuperscript{6} Wallace, IV, 115.
he is out into the full sea of the Poet's poetry. This was not
the first time that the artist sketched the inside of the Scots
cottage. Several times already he had sought this out as a
subject worthy of his pencil. This was Allan's field, and the
poet's masterpiece his perfect text.

In due course the plates were completed and posted on to
the Poet in Dumfries. He kept these beside him for some time,
not only to ponder over them, but also to secure the unbiased
opinion of a good judge of a picture. Finally, in May, 1794, he
replied to Thomson:

My dear Sir,

I return you the plates, with which I am highly pleased;
only your criticism on the grouping of the young lad being
introducing (sic) to the mother, excepted. There I entirely
agree with you. I would humbly propose that in No. 1st
instead of the Younker knitting stockings, I would in pre­
ference to you “Trump” to put a stock & horn among his
hands, as if he were screwing & adjusting it. I would have
returned them sooner, but I waited the opinion of a friend
of mine who is positively the ablest judge on the subject I
have ever met with, & though an unknown, is yet a superior
Artist with the Burin, & he is quite charmed with Allen's
manner. I got him a peep of the Gentle Shepherd; & he
pronounces Allen a most Original Artist of great excellence.

For my part, I look on Mr. Allen's chusing my favorite
Poem for his subjects, to be one of the highest complaints. I
have ever received.7

In a final paragraph we are led to believe that among the
plates received by Burns was one with his armorial bearings.
The presumption is that Allan had done this. The Poet approved
of the design, insisting only that the holly should be a bush and
not a tree. The pebble itself was forwarded later to Edinburgh
to be cut.

In the meanwhile the Poet went on enthusiastically with his
lyrics throughout the summer of 1794. Summer-time was his
best time for song-writing and so keen was he that he offered to
collect anecdotes to embellish his poetry.8 In October, 1794,
Thomson asked him to furnish anecdotes about “Maggie

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7 Ferguson, Letters of Burns, II, 243.
8 J. C. Dick in 1908 published Burns' Notes on Scottish Song but they
are disappointing.
Lauder,” because Allan had made an attractive sketch for the song.

Allan has just sketched a charming design from “Maggie Lauder.” She is dancing with such spirit as to electrify the piper, who seems almost dancing too, while he is playing with the most exquisite glee. I am much inclined to get a small copy, and to have it engraved in the style of Ritson’s prints.

P.S.—What do your anecdotes say concerning “Maggie Lauder”? Was she a real personage and of what rank? You would surely speer for her if you ca’d at Anster town.  

The matter dropped so far as Burns was concerned, but Allan’s sketch was engraved later in Campbell’s volume of 1798. It is amusing and appropriate but not great art.

Thomson sent by coach at the same time a copy of Ritson’s Collection of English Songs, for Cunningham had already sent Burns the Scottish Collection. In November Thomson sent three copies of his Scottish Songs, and this raised in the mind of the Poet the authenticity of the stock and horn as the symbol of pastoral life. This brought the Poet into conflict with his illustrator:

Tell my friend Allan (for I am sure we only want the trifling circumstance of being known to one another, to be the best friends on earth) that I much suspect he has, in his plates, mistaken the figure of the stock & horn. I have, at last, gotten one; but it is a very rude instrument. It is composed of three parts: the stock, which is the hinder thigh-bone of a sheep, such as you see in a mutton-ham; the horn, which is a common Highland cow’s horn, cut off at the smaller end, until the aperture be large enough to admit the “stock” to be pushed up through the horn, until it be held by the thicker or hip-end of that high-bone; & lastly, an oaten reed exactly cut & notched like that which you see every shepherd-boy have when the corn-stems are green & full-grown. The reed is not made fast in the bone, but is held by the lips, & plays loose in the smaller end of the “stock”; while the “stock,” & the horn, hanging, on its larger end, is held by the hands in playing. The “stock” has six, or seven, ventiges on the upper side, & one back-ventige, like the

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9 Wallace, IV, 161.
2 Two prints by Allan appeared in Ritson’s Scottish Collection.
common flute. This of mine was made by a man from the braes of Athole, & is exactly what the shepherds wont to use in that country. However, either it is not quite properly bored in the holes, or else we have not the art of blowing it rightly; for we can make little of it. If Mr. Allen chuses, I will send him a sight of mine; as I look on myself to be a kind of brother-brush with him. "Pride in Poets is nae sin," & I will say it, that I look on Mr. Allen & Mr. Burns to be the only genuine & real Painters of Scotish Costume in the world. Farewell!

Major Robertson of Lude was at that moment with his regiment of Highlanders in Dumfries, and he was probably the agent through whom Burns got his stock and horn.

The point was not considered of much importance by Allan. Thomson, the entrepreneur, after a conference with the painter on the subject, was able to convey his reply in his letter of 28th November, 1794:

Allan desires me to thank you for your accurate description of the stock and horn, and for the very gratifying compliment you pay him, in considering him worthy of standing in a niche by the side of Burns in the Scottish Pantheon. He has seen the rude instrument you describe, so does not want you to send it; but wishes to know whether you believe it to have ever been generally used as a musical pipe by the Scottish Shepherds, and when and in what part of the country chiefly.

Then Thomson submits his own views of the instrument:

I doubt much if it was capable of anything but routing and roaring. A friend of mine says he remembers to have heard one in his younger days, made of wood instead of your bone, and that the sound was abominable.

Allan's reaction to the challenge of Burns was typically cautious and timid. It is Thomson who pours scorn and doubt upon it. With regard to his place in the Scottish Pantheon the humble artist cherished no immoderate hopes. He was not so sanguine as Burns. Yet Burns pronounced a verdict on the painter of

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3 Wallace, IV, 177.
4 Cunningham unfairly imputes Thomson's opinions to Allan, *L.E.B.P.*, VI, 48.
THE ILLUSTRATOR OF BURNS

Scottish costume which the twentieth century is steadily confirming.

In December, 1794, the illustrator was considering a sketch for "The Soldier’s Return," and the editor and he were discussing as to the precise point in the poem that was to be the subject for illustration. Burns, with his sure instinct, settled the point. "It must certainly be at 'She gazed,' he replied. 'The interesting dubiety & suspense, taking possession of her countenance; & the gushing fondness, with a mixture of playfulness in his; strike me, as a subject of which a Master will make a great deal.' But Allan, though Master of the Academy, was not always master of the artistic impulse, and according to Cunningham, his effort was not very successful.6

During the winter of 1794-5 the bard was working not only for Thomson but also for Johnson, who at this time was publishing his famous Museum in parts. In March he sent four new songs and part of a fifth to Johnson. Nor did Thomson leave him alone. In fairness to the entrepreneur, who has been calumniated so often, his desire to repay Burns for all his trouble must be acknowledged. At the beginning of the enterprise the Poet had scouted the suggestion of payment for his songs as "downright sodomy of soul,"7 but the editor sought to recognise his invaluable help. Now came the chance. He got his artist friend to paint The Cotter’s Saturday Night. Already a sketch had been made: now it was to be a proper painting. Allan, with characteristic conception, knowing full well that the Poet had in the poem depicted his own home, planned to give the face of Burns to the eldest son at the table. But he had never seen Burns in the flesh. Nasmyth, however, had painted the Poet while in Edinburgh, and Beugo had struck off an engraving. Allan took the features of this engraving for his picture. When completed, Thomson sent it off by carrier to Dumfries and advised him by letter of the coming gift:

You must not think, my good sir, that I have any intention to enhance the value of my gift when I say, in justice to the ingenious and worthy artist, that the design and execution of The Cotter’s Saturday Night is, in my opinion, one of the happiest productions of Allan’s pencil. I shall be grievously disappointed if you are not quite pleased with it.

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5 Ferguson, Letters of Burns, II, 280.
6 A. Cunningham’s ed. of Burns, V, 245.
7 Ferguson, Letters of Burns, II, 123.
The figure intended for your portrait, I think strikingly like you, as far as I can remember the phiz. This should make the piece interesting to your family every way. Tell me whether Mrs. Burns finds you out among the figures. 8

Burns was from home when the picture arrived, but Jean Armour got the apprentice joiner to open the parcel, and even he recognised the likeness of the Poet at once. When Burns returned he was thrilled with the gift and dashed off in typical vein a letter of thanks:

Ten Thousand thanks, my dear Sir, for your elegant present; though I am ashamed of the value of it, being bestowed on a man who has not be any means merited such an instance of kindness. I have shewn it to two or three judges of the first abilities here, & they all agree with me in classing it as a first-rate production. My phiz is sae kenspeckle, that the very joiner's apprentice whom Mrs. Burns employed to break up the parcel (I was out of town that day) knew it at once. You may depend upon my care that no person shall have it in their power to take the least sketch from it. My most grateful complains. to Allan, that he has honoured my rustic Muse so much with his masterly pencil. One strange coincidence, is that the little one who is making the felonious attempt on the cat's tail is the most striking likeness of an ill-deedie, damn'd, wee, rumble-gairie hurchin of mine, whom, from that propensity to witty wickedness & manfu' mischief, which even at two days auld I foresaw would form the striking features of his disposition, I named Willie Nicol; after a certain Friend of mine, who is one of the Masters of a Grammar school in a city which shall be nameless. Several people think that Allan's likeness of me is more striking than Nasemith's, for which I sat to him half a dozen times. However there is an artist of very considerable merit, just now in this town, who has hit the most remarkable likeness of what I am at this moment, that I think ever was taken of anybody. It is a small miniature; & as it will be in your town getting itself be-crystallized, &c., I have some thoughts of suggesting to you, to prefix a vignette taken from it to my song, "Contented wi' little & cantie wi' mair," in order that the

8 Wallace, IV, 222. In volume III of 1834 ed. of Burns's Works, the frontispiece of Nanse Tinnock includes the same face, done presumably by Allan to indicate the Poet.
portrait of my face & the picture of my mind may do down
the stream of Time together.  

The letter is a delightfully spontaneous effusion of Burns's
gratitude and indicates the impact upon the unsophisticated mind
of the characteristic art of Allan. The picture itself showed the
distinctive touch of humour that crept into the artist's most
serious scenes. He was like Mr. Edwards, who tried to be a
philosopher, but "cheerfulness was always breaking in." The
scene is in essence deeply religious—the most solemn moment in
the whole week. Reverence radiates from the presence of the
father and fills the minds of the worshippers. It is at the edges,
as usual, that one discovers the delicate touches of humour.
There in the corner the little boy is making ready to cut the
cat's tail.

It has been stated that the picture was a water-colour. Thomson
refers to "Allan's pencil." There is certainly an oil
painting of this scene in the Blunt Collection. The engraving of
the picture, included in the 1834 edition of the Poet's works, states
that the original was "drawn" by David Allan. Later, however,
Thomson met criticism of his treatment of Burns by asserting:

I felt anxious to show him my sense of his great liberality,
by sending him a few presents such as I thought he could not
well refuse. Accordingly I got the ingenious artist David Allan
to paint for him con amore the interesting scene of family
worship from the "Cotter's Saturday Night," which he thank­
fully received.

It is clear, therefore, that there were two pictures, one an
engraving done for publication and the other a painting for the
personal pleasure of the poet.

If Thomson, therefore has done nothing more than afford such
intense joy to the poet, he deserves praise and not blame. Cer­
tainly at the time he felt he had done a kind deed, for in
responding to Burns's gratitude he goes on:

It gives me great pleasure to find that you are all so well
satisfied with Mr. Allan's production. . . . You really make
me blush when you tell me you have not merited the drawing

9 Ferguson, Letters of Burns, II, 300/1.
1 W. S. Douglas' ed. of Burns's Works, VI, 341.
2 J. C. Hadden, George Thomson, 147.
from me. I do not think I can ever repay you, or sufficiently esteem or respect you, for the liberal and kind manner in which you have entered into the spirit of the undertaking, which could not have been perfected without you. So I beg you will not make a fool of me again by speaking of obligation.

The biographer of Allan is concerned to note that although clearly the poet and the artist never met at any time, the happy, human conceits of the artist afforded real pleasure to the busy, overworked and hard-pressed poet. This was a link that Burns did not readily allow to snap, for on the 21st of August, 1795, in writing to a mutual friend, Robert Cleghorn of Saughton, he makes a kind enquiry after David Allan's health. In January, 1796, the link was still unbroken, for another letter to Cleghorn was sent to Edinburgh by the hand of Mr. Mundell, a surgeon, who was anxious to make the acquaintance of The Scottish Hogarth. It is legitimate to think that the surgeon was seeking from the painter a duplicate copy of The Cotter's Saturday Night.

In February, the Principal Clerk of the Trustees wrote to Dumfries in alarm at the pause in their correspondence. Although he knew that his songster had been ill, he buoyantly expects him to start producing again, and reminds him of the plan for an octavo edition of favourite airs and songs, "embellished with a number of etchings by our ingenious friend Allan." Little did he know that Burns was soon to die, and even less did he suspect that Allan would fast follow him to the grave.

Thomson, whose robust physique served him for over ninety years, failed to measure the weakness of his collaborators. He kept prodding both Burns and Allan in order that his publication might be completed. The Master of the Academy was too near him in Edinburgh to escape his dynamic stimulus, and working throughout the winter months he turned off no fewer than twenty etchings to illustrate the Scots songs. By February, 1796, the hopeful editor tried to rouse the poet with the news that the illustrations were so well ahead and so well executed:

I am happy to find that you approve of my proposed octavo edition. Allan has designed and etched about twenty plates for that work. Independently of the Hogarthian humour with which they abound, they exhibit the character and costume of

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3 Wallace, IV, 226.
4 Ferguson, Letters of Burns, II, 309.
4a Ibid., II, 315.
5 Wallace, IV, 259.
the Scottish peasantry with inimitable felicity. In this respect, he himself says, they will far exceed the aquatinta plates he did for the Gentle Shepherd, because in the etching he sees clearly what he is doing, but not so with the aquatinta, which he could not manage to his mind. The Dutch Boors of Ostade are scarcely more characteristic and natural than the Scottish figures in those etchings.

It was April before these works reached Dumfries, but once again Burns' reaction to Allan's work was immediate and flattering. Although at the very nadir of his hopes and with his poetic pulse at its feeblest, these works stirred in him a real delight, which, as usual, he had to express in words:

I am highly delighted with Mr. Allan's etchings. "Woo'd & married & a'" is admirable! The grouping is beyond all praise. The expression of the figures, conformable to the story in the ballad, is absolutely faultless perfection. I next admire "Turnimspike." What I like least is "Jenny said to Jocky." Besides the female being in her appearance quite a virago, if you take her stooping into the account, she is at least two inches taller than her lover.

This was indeed handsome and not uncritical praise. It was a brave cry across southern Scotland from one sinking genius to another. It was almost the last response of the exhausted bard to the stimulus of Thomson.

The cost to the artist was equally great. His stock of physical health, which from his cradle had always been meagre and insufficient, was now rapidly running out. Thomson has to be either praised or blamed for using up no small part of it during these long winter months of 1795-6.

These twenty etchings as a whole were never published. Doubtless the contemporaneous deaths of the two geniuses upset all the plans of the editor. Then in 1818 he included in his volume of Scottish Airs the pictures John Anderson, my Jo and The Gaberlunzie Man, but, curiously enough, the very picture which so delighted Burns, Woo'd an' Married an' A', was never published. The editor retained possession of these twenty etchings for a long time, and there is evidence to prove that he set a great value upon them.

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6 Wallace, IV, 26r.
6a Ferguson, Letters of Burns, II, 320.
But Thomson did not monopolise all Allan's work for Burns. In addition to *The Cotter's Saturday Night*, the artist drew out plans for the illustrating of other poems. Descendants of Allan's family have retained as family heirlooms preliminary rough watercolour sketches of *Tam o' Shanter* and *The Jolly Beggars*, which prove the ambitious reach of the painter. In the picture of *Tam o' Shanter* the Allan touch appears in the shadowy figure of Burns in the background, as if he were the unseen, friendly presence presiding over the party.\(^7\)

Such were the last links that joined the artist, the poet and the publisher. With dogged perseverance Thomson held his uneven team in the shafts until first one and then the other dropped in the harness, and he was left with no motive power of genius in his enterprise. The artist we shall see in the last phase of his life.

As for the Poet, his days were numbered, and well he knew it. After April, 1796, Allan entered no more into his letters, nor indeed into his life. Thomson was not so easily expelled. He held on tenaciously, refusing to believe that all was lost. He was rewarded, for he elicited from the bard ere he died those two surpassing lyrics, "O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast?" and "Fairest Maid on Devoa Banks."

Nor is this all to Thomson's credit. He was carrying at this time a heavy financial burden, which some estimate as high as £2,000.\(^8\) His publishing project was collapsing in his hands. Yet he handled the emotional poet with great tact and delicacy and with triumphant success. He shows up best in the last week of the poet's life. Then it fully dawned on him that his friend and collaborator was dying, and when it did he responded to the call for money with quick, genuine and unaffected sympathy. On the 4th July, 1796, he makes it plain that he sought to remunerate the poet without hurting his feelings.\(^9\) Already he had presented Jean Armour with a new-fashioned shawl, and Burns with a solid gold seal, embellished with a home-made coat-of-arms.

When the frantic appeal of 12th July came to Thomson from the Brow Well, he despatched a draft for five pounds at once.\(^1\) There is no disputing this. It atones—and more than atones—for the confusions and omissions which he permitted in the

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\(^7\) In the possession of J. Allan Brougham, Kincardine-on-Forth.

\(^8\) H. Hecht, *Robert Burns* (1936), 262.

\(^9\) Wallace, IV, 282.

\(^1\) Wallace, IV, 282.
correspondence with the poet, as later published by him. With little ready cash to his hand he proved to be a faithful friend in need.²

With this gift, precious alike to donor and receiver, the last link of the alliance snapped. It had been a happy one from beginning to end, and, but for the drive and enthusiasm of Thomson, the poet and the painter—the most popular names in Scotland in their day—would never have joined forces in a fine cultural enterprise. He held them in harness to the end. The poet died on the 21st of July and the artist on the 6th of August of the same year, 1796.

Here are all the elements of tragedy. Two geniuses, each with a rare sense of beauty, one in words and another in line and colour, one with a strong, compelling personality and the other with a timid disposition and a delicate sense of form, are brought together by a practical organiser, who was determined that each and both would make his publication the triumphant success of the age. With neither the highly-strung temperament of the poet, nor the discerning eye of the artist, he drove them on till both of them could give no more.

Yet it was that drive and urge of Thomson that evoked from both their last excelling sweetness.

² J. De L. Ferguson is too harsh in his judgment of Thomson. See his *Letters of Burns*, II, 373-4, and elsewhere.
BURNS AT WILLIAM CRUICKSHANK’S

By John McVie

It was on his return from the Octertyres on 20th October, 1787, that Burns lodged with his friend William Cruickshank, a teacher in the High School, at No. 2 (afterwards No. 30) St. James Square, Edinburgh. Here he remained till 18th February, 1788. Part of that time he was confined to his room through an injury to his knee, and here his correspondence with “Clarinda” began.

The tenement of which Cruickshank’s house formed part is in the south-west corner of the Square, the whole west side of which now forms part of H.M. Register House. This part became the Sasine Office and now houses the Department of the Registers of Scotland.

Between the back of the old Register House and the south gable of the St. James Square property was a grassy sward, and it was when Burns saw Cruickshank’s daughter, Jenny, playing there that he fancied her in a “corn enclosed bawk” and made her the heroine of “A Rosebud by my early walk.”

This would be the most comfortable of all Burns’s Edinburgh lodgings, as the building was comparatively new. It consisted of a basement, four storeys and attics. Cruickshank had the top flat and attic which then formed a single house. Later the attic was made a separate house, the entrance to it being through a door on the same level as the top flat, and thence by a wooden stair to the attic.

Burns had two rooms in the attic flat. There was a large room at the back with a dormer window facing west. From this room a door led into a small front room, with a small sky-light window looking into St. James Square; and there is little doubt that this sky-light window was the one to which Burns referred in his letter to “Clarinda” of 8th January, 1788: “I watched at our front window to-day but was disappointed.” When Clarinda visited the Square two days later to get a glimpse of the Poet and did not see him, he wrote her: “I am certain I saw you, Clarinda, but you don’t look to the proper storey for a poet’s lodging, ‘where Speculation roosted near the sky.’ I could almost have thrown myself over, for very vexation. Why didn’t you look higher?” That same evening she replied: “I could not see you, Sylvander, though I twice traversed the Square. I’m persuaded you saw me
not either. . . . All the time my eye soared to poetic heights, alias garrets, but not a glimpse of you could I obtain. . . . Perhaps I shall see you again next week; say how high you are."

Though the attics were removed, the rest of the building remains, converted internally to meet the requirements of a Government office. What was Cruikshank’s top flat now forms two rooms of the Glasgow District of the Registers Department.

In 1848 Charles Cooper, a compositor with Lizars in St. James Square, moved into the attic flat, where Burns had lodged, and his family resided there for over a quarter of a century. It is to his son that I am indebted for much of what follows.

When I knew him he had reached a ripe old age, but he had a clear mind and a remarkable memory, with a passion for his favourite hobby, astrology! In describing Cruickshank’s flat he was able to support his memory by a letter he had written in the press on the subject in 1898:

"The apartment is one of considerable size, 21 feet by 16 feet, and is well lighted by two windows overlooking the Square. Opening from it is a small bedroom, also lighted by a window looking into the Square. The fireplace of the larger apartment has a neat wooden mantelpiece adorned with a light floral carving. The jambs are of coloured marble. Round the room is a wooden panelled dado 2½ feet in height—the woodwork and mantelpiece being evidently part of the original fittings of the room, and there is at the wallhead a carved cornice. In another room of the same flat [presumably the one on the west side] is a second carved mantelpiece, and it further possesses an old-fashioned grate, with brass sides and other brass adornments." These, however, must all have been removed at the time of the reconstruction of the building.

The Cooper family was naturally proud of the fact that Burns had occupied their attic flat, but the Burns room had other interesting associations, for it was here that Sir Henry Irving lodged for six months when he came first to Edinburgh in 1857 as a member of Robert Wyndham’s stock company at the Theatre Royal.

Mrs. Cooper had been a maid with Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford and he presented her with an armchair as a wedding present when she left him. This chair was one of her proudest possessions, but I have been unable to discover its present whereabouts. Irving had, therefore, the double pleasure of occupying the Burns room and sitting on Scott’s chair.

Mr. Cooper’s son happened to visit the building during its reconstruction by the Office of Works just at the time when the
sashes in the dormer window were being removed. On explaining his interest in the building, he managed to secure one of the sashes, together with a written certificate as to what it was, dated 4th October, 1898, and signed by James Hislop, Clerk of Works.

This sash was for years the property of the late John Mackay, S.S.C., an enthusiastic collector of Burn's manuscripts and editions of his works. Gummed on to the six panes of glass were portraits of Burns, Scott and Irving, along with the certificate of the Clerk of Works and relative press cuttings. On Mr. Mackay's death his nephew presented it to the Huntly House Museum in the Canongate, where it may now be seen.

THE HERD

When the Fair day cam roun'  
In the years that are gane,  
He wad tak the drove road a day sune:  
Syne he'd trave' lang oors  
Through the hert o' the hills,  
By the licht o' the stars and the mune.  
And the sheep were sair wabbit afore they made fauld,  
And the puir herd was blae wi' the cauld.

When the Fair day comes roun'  
In the times we ken noo,  
He allows a bit oor for the run;  
Frac his place frae ootbye  
He comes rattlin' doun,  
And he never pits fit to the grun'.  
Cooped up on the lorry, the sheep waesome sab,  
And the auld herd beams oot o' the cab.

—From Gooseberry Fair by William Landles.
NO STORIED URN

BURNS AND THE CANONGATE CHURCHYARD

By A. V. STUART

The grave of Robert Fergusson lies in the west airt of Canongate Churchyard. Hither came Burns on his first visit to Edinburgh, urgent and eager, hurrying to pay tribute to the young poet whose memory he so rightly revered, to whose influence upon his own verse-making he made such due and handsome acknowledgment. To his indignation no stone marked the spot. He wrote a letter, throbbing with feeling, "To the Honble the Bailies of the Canongate, Edinburgh." The very alterations and transpositions show that the emotion outran even his (Burns') powers of swift spontaneous expression. It opens:

"Gentlemen,

I am sorry to be told that the remains of Robert Fergusson the so justly celebrated Poet, a man for ages to come whose talents will do honour for ages to come to our Caledonian name, lie among the ignoble Dead, unnoticed and unknown in your Churchyard.

In it he begged for permission "to lay a simple stone over his revered ashes"—to which petition consent was readily given. From the expression "to lay a simple stone," Grosart surmises that Burns intended a flat stone, a throoch stone, to cover the entire grave. This, he suggests, would have afforded enough space for the epitaph of three quatrains which Burns composed to be inscribed on it.

No pageant bearings here nor pompous lay
"No storied Urn nor animated Bust;"
This simple stone directs old Scotia's way
To pour her sorrow o'er her Poet's dust.

She mourns, sweet tuneful youth, thy hapless fate,
Tho' all the powers of song thy fancy fir'd;
Yet Luxury and Wealth lay by in State;
And, thankless, starv'd what they so much admir'd.
This humble tribute with a tear he gives,
A brother Bard—he can no more bestow;
But dear to fame thy Song immortal lives,
A nobler monument than Art can show.

"This humble tribute with a tear he gives" is no mere manner of speaking. On that first visit to the unmarked and unnoticed grave, Burns had knelt down and (says Grosart) "with uncovered head and passionate tears kissed the soil that covered the 'revered ashes.'"

The three-stanza epitaph merits a little study. It derives, of course, directly from Gray. It is in the metre of his noble *Elegy*; it has the imprint of his eighteenth-century style in the personifications which the capital letters indicate. The very pattern of it is the pattern of the *Epitaph* with which the *Elegy* concludes. The subject is defined in the first stanza; his potentialities and his fate in life are indicated in the second stanza, and the final stanza moves out to larger issues—in Gray's poem to the awful "trembling hope" of the religious prognosis: in Burns, to the prophecy of immortality for Fergusson's "Song." This prophecy was slow of fulfilment, but our day and generation has seen Fergusson take his rightful place among the outstanding poets of our literature.

In the event an upright stone, a headstone, was erected, and the inscription on it runs as follows:

Here lies
Robert Fergusson Poet
Born September 5th, 1751
Died October 16th, 1774

No sculptur'd Marble here nor pompous Lay
No storied Urn nor animated Bust
This simple Stone directs Pale Scotia's Way
To pour her Sorrows o'er her Poet's Dust.

Even this upright stone would have afforded ample room for all three quatrains, since, as it stands, two-thirds of it is blank. Grosart's surmise, therefore, would not seem to hold water. The date of birth, 1751, is an error, and should be altered to 1750. When the bi-centenary of Fergusson's death was celebrated, by the laying of a wreath on the grave, it was in September, 1950, that the ceremony took place.

Burns's lines have suffered one or two alterations—"pageant
bearing” having become “sculptured marble” and “old Scotia” “pale Scotia.” These being, on the whole, improvements, are doubtless by the hand of Burns. But it is surely the stone-mason’s fault, and not the Poet’s, that the “quotes” are omitted from the second line. One’s first impulse, on reading the epitaph, is to reproach Burns with having “lifted” a line from Gray without acknowledgment. But the quotation marks are there in his draft. Presumably, therefore, the stone-mason omitted them when chiselling the epitaph. It would seem a matter of no great importance to him.

Cross the kirkyard from west to east, and, crossing, raise your eyes to where, on an upper spur of the Calton Hill, the monument to Dugald Stewart rears its delicate Corinthian pillars against the sky.

On the east side of the kirkyard is to be found “The Burial Place of the Hon. Lord Craig, Senator of the College of Justice,” and here, set into the wall, is the plaque which the Ninety Burns Club put up to mark Clarinda’s resting-place.

There she is for us to see, as John Miers depicted her for us in silhouette in 1787, the year Burns met her . . . there she is, with her rich curls mingling with the fall of the diaphanous head-dress, her rounded cheek, her high pouter bosom, her soft appealing profile—a face that reminds one irresistibly of Emily Dickinson’s lines:

This quiet Dust was Gentlemen and Ladies,
And Lads and Girls;
Was laughter and ability and sighing,
And frocks and curls.

Burns’s Clarinda! Had one fully realised, with all this talk of Clarinda and Sylvander, this Arcadian nonsense posing as Platonic attachment, what a delectable creature, what a sweet amnful, she was?

She was eighty-odd when she came to lie in this churchyard, having lived out her long life, latterly under the protection of her kinsman Lord Craig. Ten years before her own death, thirty-five years after Burns’s too early death, she wrote thus in her private journal:

“6th December, 1831—This day I never can forget. Parted with Burns in the year 1791, never more to meet in this world. Oh, may we meet in heaven.”
From the open spaces of the Canongate Kirkyard you may see, on a lower slope of the Calton, the Burns Monument, designed by Thomas Hamilton. Like the Dugald Stewart Monument by Playfair, it is modelled on the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, on the approaches to the Acropolis. No doubt the Choragic Monument was felt to be a fitting model, symbolically as well as architecturally. For the beautiful little shrine at Athens was erected in honour of the god Bacchus by the *choregus*, that is, the winner of the prize for music and acting at the Dionysian Festival.

Of the two, Playfair's monument to Dugald Stewart, the philosopher, would seem to be more truly Greek in its balance and simplicity. The eight Corinthian pillars encircle nothing but a graceful urn, and, standing as it does on a higher spur of the hill, one glimpses the sky between its columns.

Hamilton's design for the Burns Monument is somewhat different in conception, and one does it more justice if one approaches it by the broad, winding descent of Regent Road. It then detaches itself against the distant seascape of the Forth, and its sturdier, more solid plan is seen to have its own nobility and aptitude to its setting. The dozen Corinthian columns surround an inner structure, the shrine in the Athenian prototype, in this case the edifice where Burns relics were for some time kept, until removed to the Corporation Museum at Huntly House. The roof is a more exact copy of that of the Choragic Monument, culminating as it does in a model of the tripod, the three-legged bronze bowl which was given to the *choregos* as a prize. The lyre motif which is carved at intervals on the walls of the "shrine," the laurel-crown motif on the entablature above, further point the application to the twin arts of poetry and music.

Such details, of course, are only to be seen on a near approach. From where we stand, north of the church, in the Canongate Kirkyard, only the salient features of the structure are visible, the broad, sturdy base, the pillared monument proper, the springing, centring lines of the decorated roof.

Let us look up with reverence at the Burns Monument, set on its height above us. For it forms, as it were, the apex of a triangle whose base is a line drawn from Fergusson's grave to Clarinda's. Here, in the fortuitous placing of these three memorials, is to be found the fundamental pattern of our poet's —of any poet's life. He reaches back into the past, to the inspiration of a brother poet, whose genius nearly resembles his, and at whose fires his own blaze kindles. Romantic love, with its "intimations of immortality," touches him on this mortal
plane, and he writes deathless verse—such deathless verse as “Ae Fond Kiss.” And, on a distant height, stands his own memorial, posterity’s affirmation that “he is not for an age but for all time.” Look long on this emblematic triangle, resting on past, present and future—the three “points of immortality” on which the life of genius is based.

ROBERT BURNS

Nae cracklan beacon’s loupan lowe
Cried welcome to that hame sae smaa,
But greetan cam, frae wund and snaw
For Robin, born to haud the plough.

Yet, cauld as was the bitan blast
Auld nature clang aboot his ear,
Eenow he fills a neuk mair dear
Than kings, wha wi’ their glorie passed.

He’s reached the hert an’ there he’ll be
When buik-men to the mools are brocht—
Their heidy counsel gane for nocht.
And still mair honour to his name we’ll gie,
For he has proved, by rampan’ tongue and pen
A man, atweel, in a prood land o’ men.

—WILLIAM LADLES.
MAUCHLINE CONVERSATION SOCIETY

(The following appeared in the Kilmarnock Standard, 25th June, 1892, and subsequently in Dr. John D. Ross’s Burnsiana, vol. II, p. 97.)

By favour of Mr. John Love, jun., a native of this district, from New South Wales (son of Mr. John Love, Hurlford)—at present on a visit to his friends in that locality—we are enabled to lay before our readers copious details of an interesting Burnsiana “find” made by that gentleman in Victoria, in the shape of the old minute-book of a Mauchline Conversation or Debating Society which, no doubt, owed its existence to the Poet and his brother Gilbert. The manner in which the book came into Mr. Love’s possession is described as follows in a letter addressed by him to the Kilmarnock Standard:

“Some time ago I travelled from Northern Queensland to ‘the back country’ in New South Wales, between the rivers Lachlan and Murumbridgee, a distance of 2000 miles, to visit the sheep station of an uncle—Mr. David Boyd of Uley, an old Kilmarnock man—and whilst there I met Mr. William Fisher of Ellerslee, a neighbouring squatter. In all matters pertaining to Burns Mr. Fisher is a great enthusiast, and one evening when discussing our national poet, a subject of never-failing interest to the Scot abroad, he produced the old book in question, which, he informed me, he had received from a Mauchline man in Victoria, whose name at the moment I forget. I stated that I considered the book a rara avis in its way, and when he offered to present it to me I said I would deprive him of it on condition that when I arrived in Scotland I would place it before your good selves or some authority on such matters, and advise him of your verdict as to its value as a relic of the time of Burns. Here it might interest you to know that Mr. Fisher was reared about Auchinleck, and whilst still a young man he emigrated to Victoria.”

The “old book,” which contains so many evidences of intellectual activity in Mauchline a century ago, is not a common pass-book, but, as its contents were presumably intended for preservation, it is bound in leather, with the old-fashioned flap with which we are familiar in some ancient pocket copies of the Bible. The flap has partly disappeared, although otherwise the book is in excellent condition. The penmanship throughout is
for the most part clear and legible, though the various entries frequently differ in the character of the hand, sometimes being executed with the boldness and confidence of the ready scribe, and again with a timidity and irregularity indicative of less familiarity with the pen. There are likewise different degrees of proficiency in the art of spelling evinced—degrees which respectively correspond as a rule with the freedom or stiffness of the caligraphy. Those ploughmen and tradespeople in and around Mauchline whose association in the pursuit of knowledge is here chronicled, were doubtless influenced by the example of their compers at Tarbolton, who, at the instigation and under the inspiring guidance of "Rob Mossgiel," had formed themselves for similar purposes into the Bachelors' Club. The direct influence of "Mossgiel," however, is not so traceable in the rules and constitution of the Mauchline Society, which in their less copious and less ambitious statement, savour more of the douce and moderate spirit of Gilbert Burns than of the soaring and fervid genius of his elder brother Robert. The name of the latter does not appear in the list of original members, and there is no indication that he was ever present at any of the meetings. Gilbert, indeed, appears to have been the moving and sustaining influence among this Mauchline coterie, a faithful and regular sharer of the discussions to which the monthly meetings were devoted, absenting himself only when sterner duties claimed his attention. The reasons for Robert's non-appearance among them are not far to seek. The date of their first meetings is 30th October, 1786—a momentous month in a momentous year for the Poet, who at this period was passing through some of the darkest and most hopeless experiences of his checkered life. During that October Mary Campbell had died, whose name and memory, though he cherished it sacredly in the shrine of imagination till the end of his days, suggest to us other relationship, at this time in their most unhappy phase, which had caused Burns to publish his poems in Kilmarnock in August, that he might raise nine guineas to purchase a passage to the West Indies. On the night of the 30th October he indited his epistle to Major Logan, in which he refers to his projected emigration and his unlucky amours with the levity he could so well affect:—

"My loss I mourn, but not repent it;
I'll seek my pursie where I tint it;
Ance to the Indies I were wonted
Some cantraip hour,
By some sweet elf I'll yet be dinted;
Then, vive l'amour!"
The Mauchline Club, therefore, was begun at a time when Burns had his hands full and his mind distracted by untoward events. But as it was the “mirkest hour” in the night of his troubles, it was also drawing near the dawn. From the 30th October till the 27th November the train of events occurred which led up to his departure for Edinburgh on the latter date, there to be introduced to the great contemporary world of letters, and to take part in scenes very different from those enacted by the little knot of villagers in Mauchline which was animated by the presence of his brother Gilbert. From the minute-book we can gather many interesting facts relating to the ups and downs of the Society. The hour of meeting varied with the season and the length of the day, ranging from 5.30 in winter to 7.30 in summer, or as it is sometimes expressed in the quaint language of an era when railway time-tables were yet in the future, from “half-six” to “half-eight” o’clock. On several occasions the attendance has been so small that the discussion of the question of the evening is postponed, and, during the last year which the record covers, Gilbert Burns is less frequently a participant in the debates, modestly dubbed “conversations.” His own anxieties at Mossgiel no doubt had something to do with his absence at various times, as we find him writing to Robert at Ellisland as early as 4th September, 1790, that he is “much distressed with the bad weather,” and evidently weighed down by the manifold cares of an anxious husbandman. The employment of the fines imposed for non-attendance without excuse in the purchase of books, which formed a sort of library in connection with the Society, is interesting, as the members’ perusal of these publications would keep them in touch with the great world of the metropolis, to which they were now fondly linked by the figure that “Mossgiel” was cutting among its big-wigs and nobility. The minute-book contains a statement of accounts, showing sums received by way of fines, entry money, &c., and items of outlay. Among the latter are: Purchase of the Mirror and Lounger, 17s. 6d.; Rousseau’s “Emilius” and Voltaire’s “History of Peter the Great,” 12s. 6d.; “The American Wanderer,” 6s. 3d.; “The Man of Feeling,” 3s.; and purchasing and binding five volumes of Sir John Sinclair’s “Statistical Account of Scotland,” £1 17s. 6d.

Dr. Currie, in his memoir of the Poet, mentions this Society as being still in existence at the time at which he wrote (1800), and its name appears in the list of subscribers to Currie’s edition of Burns’s Works. This minute-book extends only till 20th November, 1787. Dr. Currie remarks: “After the family of our bard removed from Tarbolton to the neighbourhood of Mauch-
line, he and his brother were requested to assist in forming a similar institution there. The regulations of the club at Mauchline were nearly the same as those of the club at Tarbolton, but one laudable alteration was made. The fines for non-attendance had at Tarbolton been spent in enlarging their scanty potations. At Mauchline it was fixed that the money so arising should be set apart for the purchase of books, and the first work procured in this manner was the Mirror, the separate numbers of which were at that time recently collected and published in volumes. After it followed a number of other works, chiefly of the same nature, and among these the Lounger." It is added: "Though the records of the Society at Tarbolton are lost, and those of the Society at Mauchline have not been transmitted, yet we may safely affirm that our Poet was a distinguished member of both these associations, which were well calculated to excite and to develop the powers of his mind." It will be seen that Dr. Currie's hypothesis is incorrect, as the Poet (no doubt from the circumstances above alluded to) does not seem to have attended any of the meetings of the Society. The following is the constitution of the club:

RULES OF THE CLUB.

"In order to promote friendship and society, the under-subscribers, having for some time formed a club, for the sake of regularity do agree to commit the regulations to writing, which are as follows:

"That they shall meet once a month in the house of Charles Paton, or any other public-house in Mauchline they shall think convenient, for the purpose of conversing on a given thesis or question which may be on an innocent subject. The manner of proceeding shall be thus: If it be a question between two opposite opinions, the president shall ask each member which side of the argument he means to take, after which they shall deliver their opinions one on each side alternately till they have all spoke, the president giving his opinion the last. They shall then fix on some thesis or question for next meeting. The president or any other member may propose one, and that which shall have the approbation of the majority shall stand for the subject of conversation next meeting. They shall next choose a president for next meeting in the same manner, who shall have two votes at any of the club's proceedings in case of a par; and after having appointed the day and hour of next meeting, conclude with writing down the proceedings of the meeting in their book of records, which shall be given to the new elected president, no
person having liberty to depart before the business is over without leave from the president.

"Every member not attending or sending his excuse in writing shall pay a fine of three pence into the hands of one of the members of the club appointed for the purpose, and every member coming or sending excuse after the hour appointed, to pay in like manner three half-pence, these fines to be kept and applied to the purchase of such books as the club shall think fit, to remain the property of the club while it remains, which shall be while any three of its members are willing to continue. Any member being absent three meetings shall be wrote by the president whether he means to leave the club.

"Every member who shall betray the secrets, contemn the laws, or otherwise by his conduct become disagreeable to the club, shall be excluded from all its privileges or any right in its property.

"Any member intending to impeach another, introduce any new regulation or new member, or settle any extraordinary affair of the club shall intimate his intention a meeting previous to such motions being made, when the decision of a majority of the then present members shall stand in all cases except the admission of a new member, who must have the unanimous suffrage of all the members of the club, and every new member admitted shall pay into the funds of the club a sum equal to the fund of the club, divided by the number of members, and signify his assent to the rules of the club by subscribing his name thereto, as we the original members now do: David Siller, Gilbert Burns, John Siller, James Wilson, James Hunter, William Lindsay, Ralph Siller, John Stevenson, John Wilson, Robert Paton, Alexander Wilson, William Paton, David Stevenson, William Morton, Archd. Woodburn, John Begg, John Andrew, Robert Andrew, Andrew Morton, William Watson, Alex. Miller, William Marr."

The original members were the first ten whose names appear in the above list, the other names having been added at various times afterwards. Each member has in turn appended his signature to the rules.

In what follows we give the minutes of the first two meetings in full, and extracts from the rest, showing the dates of the meetings, name of the president on each occasion, and the subjects of discussion. These are very curious, in many instances ingenious, and throw an interesting light on the habits of thought and feeling which prevailed in the country districts of Scotland a century ago.
MAUCHLINE CONVERSATION SOCIETY

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES

1786

"October 30th, 1786, being the first meeting of the club. After agreeing to write their proceedings, they debated on the following question, viz.: 'Whether between two friends who have entire confidence in each other there ought to be any reserve.' At the hour appointed appeared Ralph Siller (president), Gilbert Burns, John Siller, David Siller, James Hunter; after, John Wilson, William Linjah, John Stevenson, James Wilson; Robert Paton sent excuse; when, after a debate on the question, they fixed on the following question for next meeting, viz.: 'Whether an evil we foresee, which will very probably happen, or really felt, gives us most uneasiness.' The meeting to be November 27th, six evening, William Linjah, president. They also appointed James Hunter, treasurer."

"November 27th.—There appeared at the hour appointed William Linjah, Gilbert Burns, James Hunter, John Wilson, John Siller, David Siller; Ralph Siller and James Wilson sent excuses; and Robert Paton and John Stevenson absent. After discussing the question formerly proposed for that night, they made choice of the following question for the ensuing meeting, viz.: 'Whether the man that engages no further in the world than will afford him a livelihood, or him that runs as far as power and opportunity will admit, is most likely to be happy.' They appointed Tuesday, the 2nd of January, for next meeting, Gilbert Burns, president. John Stevenson's excuse appeared to have been sent timeously, but was omitted to be given in."

1787:

January 2nd.—Gilbert Burns, president. Subject debated in terms of preceding minute, and new subject appointed for next meeting.

January 29th.—Robert Paton—"Whether it is most proper for a man to go much into company or to associate only with a few particular friends."

February 26th.—John Stevenson—"Whether the love of fame or the love of wealth, when considered as the motive of our actions, is productive of the worst consequences."

March 26th.—John Wilson—"Whether smuggling under such a Government as ours may be said to be really a crime or not."

April 23rd.—James Wilson—"Whether it is proper for young people to attend at public meetings when not caused by business, or not."
May 21st.—James Hunter—“Whether in attending at public places it is proper to enter into the bustle of gallantry or not.”

June 16th.—John Siller—“Whether in the balancing the pleasures and troubles of life, when stript of their connection with a future state, our life may be said to be a state desirable or not.”

The minute of this date has the following: “The club have agreed to purchase a copy of the Mirror and Lounger, which amounts to 17s. They advanced 1s. 7d. each towards such purchase till such time as the funds of the club shall be able to repay them. Any member leaving the club before that time shall be allowed such a proportion of the money advanced as the club shall see equitable.”

July 16th.—John Wilson—“Whether in choosing a wife, men in general are most actuated by virtue or riches.”

August 20th.—Gilbert Burns—“Whether love, in the present state of society, is productive of most happiness or uneasiness.”

September 17th.—James Hunter—“Whether real love is susceptible of change while the object of our desires continues unaltered.”

October 29th.—David Siller—“Whether real love may be said to be an universal passion or not.”

November 26th.—Gilbert Burns—“Whether, if the labouring part of mankind were to conduct themselves on the strictest principles of economy, or on their present mode of action, it would be better for society in general.”

December 24th.—John Wilson—“Whether a greater enlargement of mind and more universal knowledge would have a good effect on society, or otherwise.”

1788

January 21st.—Ralph Siller—“Whether, if mankind were more nearly on a level, it would be better for society in general, or in the present state.” Under this date it is minuted: “The members present agreed that at next meeting they will settle upon such books as the money in the treasurer’s hands will purchase.”

February 18th.—John Stevenson—“Whether he who sets off human life in an agreeable point of view, or he who gives a gloomy representation of it, does most service to mankind.”

March 17th.—James Wilson—“Whether disappointment in love or the loss of fortune is the greater evil.”

April 14th.—James Hunter—“Whether, if a man is inclined to marry and has no particular person in view, it is proper to go to any public meeting to look out for a wife, or not.” Gilbert Burns sends excuse, being absent for the first time.
May 12th.—William Paton—"Whether the man who embraces every opportunity of carrying on trade, or he who confines himself to a single branch of business, does most for society in general." Gilbert Burns is again absent.

June 9th.—Alex. Wilson—"Whether a friendship contracted between two young men may be impaired by a following attachment to a woman."

July 7th.—Gilbert Burns—"Whether a girl will be more happy to have her mind cultivated in the best manner or to receive the education common to her station in life."

August 5th.—Members met but business adjourned.

September 2nd.—David Siller—"Whether a man ought to defer marriage until he find a woman capable to be his bosom friend or not."

October 3rd.—John Wilson—"Whether the want of knowledge or the want of activity is the greatest hindrance to a man's progress in the world."

November 10th.—William Lindsay. By unanimous agreement of the members, the subject of last meeting is debated again.

December 9th.—Ralph Siller—"Whether, if it is not convenient for a man to marry, it is proper he should pay any attention to the female sex or not."

1789

January 5th.—David Stevenson—"Whether, if a man be resolved not to marry for some time, he should confine himself to one female or not."

February 2nd.—Gilbert Burns absent, and so few present that debate is postponed.

March 2nd.—James Wilson—"Whether a man in the lower stations of life will be happier with a wife of reading and of a refined turn of mind, or one of just ordinary accomplishments." The members "agree that whosoever does not bring in their books regularly every meeting shall pay one penny of fine."

April 6th.—James Hunter—"Whether a parent in the lower stations acts more prudently to give his children all the education he can, or only what is ordinary." Gilbert Burns absent.

May 4th.—John Stevenson—"Whether a man will be better with a good deal more education than what is necessary for the business he follows, or not."

June 1st.—David Siller—"Whether it would be better for the generality of men to marry in early life when love first suggests to them that idea, or to defer it till maturer age when circumstances in the world may be more favourable."
June 29th.—Gilbert Burns—"Whether there is not a certain time of life that a man should marry, or after that time he should give up all thoughts of marrying, or not."

July 27th.—John Siller—"Whether the young man acts most prudently who places his whole attention on gathering money, or he who in early life pays no attention to money than serves his present necessity, but aim principally at improving his knowledge of the world and enjoying social life."

August 24th.—Subject of last meeting again debated.

October 18th.—William Paton—"Whether the man of a free, open temper, or the man most reserved, is likely to make the most of his business."

November 2nd.—David Stevenson—"Whether, if a man with a view to marriage means to make his addresses to a woman, he should begin with a declaration of his intentions, or not."

November 30th.—William Morton—"Whether, if after a man has made his addresses to a woman and she has been consenting, his honour is bound to go on with the affair though he should find something in her character that he did not before see or expect." Gilbert Burns absent.

December 20th.—William Lindsay—"Whether people in the married life are likely to be more happy with or without children."

1799

January 25th.—Ralph Siller—"Whether a graceful manner or a cultivated understanding is likely to do a man most good in the world."

February 22nd.—Gilbert Burns—"Whether in a young man’s looking out for a wife he ought to have more regard to her fortune or her personal charms."

March 22nd.—William Paton—"Whether town or country life is most calculated to improve the human mind."

April 19th.—John Siller—"Whether the drunken husband or the scolding wife is most hurtful to domestic happiness."

May 17th.—So few present that debate is adjourned.

June 14th.—James Wilson—"Whether a good mind will receive more pleasure from giving or receiving a favour."

July 12th.—Gilbert Burns, who had been appointed president for this meeting, sends excuse for absence. Subject discussed—"Whether there be less virtue in the world now than appears to have been a century or two ago."

August 16th.—James Hunter—"Whether undeserved blame or praise will give most uneasiness, when one understands it flows from a bad intention." Gilbert Burns absent.
September 13th.—James Wilson—“Whether poverty or riches tends most to lead the mind from the path of virtue.”

October 18th.—David Stevenson—“Whether the miser or the prodigal is the most hurtful character.”

November 15th.—Ralph Siller—“Whether the world is more indebted for improvement to men of learning or the fair sex.”

December 13th.—William Morton—“Whether a man of a frank, open turn of mind, or one who is most reserved, will be happier within himself.”

1791

January 17th.—Debate postponed.

February 14th.—William Lindsay—“Whether marriages are most happy after long or short courtships.”

March 14th.—David Siller—“Which is most an object of desire, an enlightened understanding or a feeling heart.” Gilbert Burns absent.

April 11th.—John Siller—“Whether the ties of blood, love, or friendship are strongest.”

May 9th.—James Wilson—“Whether great genius is more advantageous or disadvantageous to the possessor.”

June 12th.—Gilbert Burns—“Whether town or country life is most favourable for the improvement of youth.” The members agree to purchase the Spectator and “The Man of Feeling.”

July 4th.—David Siller—“Whether love, in the present state of society, is generally more productive of pain or pleasure.” Gilbert Burns absent.

August 1st.—John Begg—“Whether success or disappointment in love is most likely to confirm the mind in virtue.”

August 29th.—John Andrew—“Whether or not it is in a man’s power to make choice of the object of his love so as he may not be disappointed when he comes to possession.” Gilbert Burns absent from this and four following meetings.

September 19th.—Ralph Siller—“Whether a man in the decline of life and in very mean circumstances will be more happy in living by himself or with a wife and family.”

October 31st.—John Siller—“Whether the sword or the pen has rendered men most famous in the world.”

November 28th.—Debate postponed.

December 26th.—James Hunter—“Whether to one who knows about friendship, the decay of if, or to be without friendship altogether, will be most disagreeable.”
January 30th.—James Wilson—"Whether self-conceit or meanness of spirit is the most despicable character."

February 27th.—William Lindsay—"Whether there is greater vanity in imposing upon ourselves or on others with regard to the merit of our own character."

March 26th.—John Andrew—"Whether an evil in expectation that will probably happen or an evil in experience will give most uneasiness." Gilbert Burns absent from this and three following meetings.

April 23rd.—John Begg—"Whether he who lives contentedly in the situation he happens to be in, or he who endeavours to improve it as much as he can, is most likely to be happy."

May 21st.—David Stevenson—"Whether an active or more indolent mind will feel most from disappointment."

June 18th.—Robert Andrew—"Whether the male or female sex is supposed to be most steady in their affection." Minute of this meeting bears: "It is agreed to make a motion at next meeting for all the books to be collected and shown, and in the case of failure, to pay such fine as the meeting shall think proper."

July 16th.—William Morton—"Whether the alteration of mind in man or woman is most excusable."

August 13th.—John Begg—"Whether marriages made in early life while the affections are warm, or those made at a maturer time of life, are likeliest to be happy." Gilbert Burns absent from this and two following meetings.

September 10th.—John Siller—"Whether the happiness of marriages in general is more owing to love or prudence."

November 9th.—James Hunter—"Whether there is greater impropriety in confiding in our neighbours too rashly or in indulging too much caution."

November 26th.—David Siller—"Whether trouble of mind or trouble of body is most prejudicial to the constitution."

December 24th.—Archibald Woodburn—"Whether a Republican form of Government or a mixed Monarchy is best."

1793

January 21st.—Gilbert Burns—"Whether it is probable, if a Republican form of Government were to take place, it would tend to more happiness for the present generation."

February 18th.—William Paton—"Whether training a young man to Agriculture or to Manufacture will tend more to his health and happiness."
March 18th.—David Siller—“Whether the present war with France may be supposed to turn out for or against the cause of liberty.”

April 15th.—Archibald Woodburn—“Whether farming is likely to become a better or a worse business from the present appearance of circumstances.”

May 13th.—James Wilson—“Whether farmers fifty years ago may be said to have been happier than they are at present.” Gilbert Burns absent.

June 10th.—John Begg—“Whether friendship is oftenest hurt by pride or indifference.”

July 8th.—William Lindsay—“Whether pride or indifference does most hurt to the person possessed.”

August 19th.—James Hunter—“From the present disagreeable appearance of things, whether may be most preferable, a married or a single life.” Gilbert Burns absent from this and four following meetings. The members “agreed that at next meeting they should bring their books to the club and have some regulations made about them.”

September 16th.—David Stevenson—“Whether the female sex in general are most hurt by being too reserved or too forward.” Agreed that “any members in future being absent and having any of the Society’s books in possession and not sending them shall pay 1d. of fine for each.”

October 28th.—William Paton—“Whether it is generally an advantage for young men to get very early into business.”

November 18th.—John Siller—“Whether with people in general the knowledge of themselves or of their neighbours is the more difficult attainment.”

December 16th.—James Hunter—“Whether liberty or reputation is most dear to the mind of man.”

1794

January 13th.—Attendance so small that debate is postponed.

February 10th.—John Begg—“Whether a man in love who has but little hope of success would rather live on that little than get a fair denial.”

March 10th.—William Paton—“Whether on the present critical condition of affairs in the nation it is proper for people publicly to give their opinion.”

April 7th.—Debate adjourned.

May 5th.—Robert Andrew—“Whether in the case of those who think the Government of this country corrupted it is more proper to stay in it and endeavour to have it remedied, or leave it for a
country where a better Government exists.” Gilbert Burns absent from this and two following meetings.

June 2nd.—William Watson—“Whether a pure Government is more necessary for a knowing or an ignorant people.”

July 2nd.—Debate postponed.

July 28th.—David Stevenson—“Whether men’s actions in general are more influenced by interest or reputation.”

August 25th.—James Hunter—“Whether love or hatred may lead to the greatest extremities.”

October 6th.—Debate postponed.

November 3rd.—Andrew Morton—“Whether the warm and enthusiastic in love or they who are more cold and moderate are likely to be most steady in it.” Gilbert Burns absent.

December 1st.—William Lindsay—“Whether unbounded confidence or real esteem is the more valuable ingredient in friendship.”

December 29th.—John Siller—“Whether prosperity or adversity is most likely to cause keenness of pursuit after their business in the minds of men in general.” Gilbert Burns absent from this and the two following meetings.

January 26th.—David Siller—Members “thinking they had not done justice to the former question” discuss it again.

February 23rd.—Robert Andrew—“Whether extraordinary or ordinary keenness in business is generally attended with greatest success.”

March 23rd.—William Lindsay—“Whether difference of opinion among mankind is more generally occasioned by the natural frame of their minds or by their education.”

April 20th.—Ralph Siller—“Whether in a young woman a comely face or a handsome form is most to be admired.”

May 18th.—For this meeting Gilbert Burns had been appointed president. The minute bears: “So few members attended that they thought it proper to defer the discussion of the question till the 14th June, when the president having forgot to attend they could do no other business than to appoint next meeting to be on 13th July.”

July 13th.—Gilbert Burns—“Whether in educating a young man for the world it is better to repress or encourage the natural warmth of his feelings.”

August 10th.—Robert Andrew—“Whether it is proper for young people to read many novels or not.” It is here noted: “There appeared all the members happening to be in the place
except James Hunter." The name of Gilbert Burns does not appear in the minutes after July 13, though he may have been present at some of the meetings of which the full sederunt is not given.

September 7th.—William Morton—"Whether prosperity or adversity be most dangerous to the interests of virtue among people in general."

October 20th.—Alexander Miller—"Whether the virtuous part of mankind or those of an opposite character have generally the advantage of being prosperous in life."

November 23rd.—William Watson—"Whether to receive or communicate knowledge may be said to carry most pleasure to the mind."

December 21st.—Andrew Morton—"Whether an eager desire after knowledge or after friendship is most laudable in young people."

1796

January 18th.—William Watson—"Whether it is reasonable for parents to confine their daughters from the company of young men till they be of proper age to marry, or not."

February 15th.—William Lindsay—"Whether entire confidence in revealing or faithfulness in keeping secrets is the most valuable quality in friendship."

March 17th.—John Siller—"Whether it is more consistent with real love to respect or disrespect our rivals."

April 11th.—Andrew Morton—"Whether a woman may be said to make a man more happy in the married life who soon gives consent, or she who puts off the business for a long time."

May 9th.—William Lindsay—"Whether, when a man is much in love, with little hopes of success, it is better to persevere in his addresses or obey his doubts and fears."

June 6th.—David Siller—"Whether when a man is courting a woman it is better to pay his visits in a public or a private manner."

July 4th.—James Hunter—"Whether women of a very anxious or of a very easy turn of mind may be said to be most agreeable companions to men in general."

August 2nd.—William Morton—"Whether young people at first outset, or when more advanced in years, may be said to be most constant in love."

August 29th.—William Marr—"Whether there is generally more happiness in the prospect or in the enjoyment."

September 29th.—William Wilson—"Whether very great or
moderate fondness in love before marriage may be said to be followed with greatest happiness."

October 31st.—Alexander Miller—"Whether the disposition of candour is often the effect of good sense or of other good dispositions of the human heart."

November 14th.—Andrew Morton—"Whether a man may be said to be more fortunate when living very near his mistress or at a considerable distance from her."

December 22nd.—Robert Andrew—"Whether it is an advantage or a disadvantage for young women in general to be greatly gallanted."

1797

January 9th.—James Hunter—"Whether a person inured to all the different turns of gallantry or one simple acquaint in the business may be most acceptable to the female sex."

February 6th.—William Marr—"Whether gallantry to people in general may be said to give pleasure on reflection."

March 6th.—William Watson—"Whether it may be said to be proper to tell a friend all that we hear."

April 3rd.—Debate postponed.

April 28th.—Andrew Morton—"Whether the thinking or the unthinking part of mankind are most apt to be unreasonably in love."

May 27th.—Debate postponed.

June 25th.—John Siller—"Whether a young man may be said to have more influence in courting a girl when much in love or when he is not any in love with her."

July 23rd.—William Morton—"Whether young women in general are fonder of being admired for their personal charms or their mental qualifications."

August 28th.—William Watson—"Whether the learned or the illiterate part of mankind may be said to be most positive in their opinions."

September 18th.—Robert Andrew—"Whether a man in his first love, or when in an after passion, is most likely to be successful."

October 23rd.—Debate adjourned.

November 20th.—John Siller—"Whether a first or a second attachment to one of the other sex deserves most the name of love."

The minute of November 20th, which is the last in the book, fixes as the subject of debate for the following meeting: "Whether people are generally more constant in their first love or in an after attachment."
"RAB THE RHYMER"

By ERIC CROZIER

Until lately my knowledge of Robert Burns, like that of most Southerners, was limited to a very few of his most popular short poems and songs. Then, a year ago, the opportunity presented itself for making a thorough study of his works. My friend, Hans Oppenheim, the well-known conductor and director of the Saltire Singers, was responsible for this.

We had been discussing, and lamenting, the scarcity of small operas—such as Mozart's *The Impresario*—that could be performed by a group like the Saltire Singers. "Isn't there anything *Scottish*?" I asked. It seemed that there was not. "Then you must get one written! A ballad-opera about Robert Burns. That's a wonderful subject! Think of the glorious songs he wrote! . . ."

So it began. It was far from my mind to attempt the writing myself—for by what right should a Southerner meddle with Scotland's great national Poet? However, I did promise to look through Burns that evening and to amplify my vague original notion.

"Looking through Burns" took not one evening, but the evenings of many weeks. I began with the Everyman edition of his poems, stumbling at first from page to page with constant reference to the glossary. Hard work—yet how infinitely rewarding! Think of the delight of discovering such previously-unknown poems as *A Poet's Welcome to His Illegitimate Daughter*, with its superb mixture of manly affection, defensive pride, and youthful boasting—or *The Auld Farmer's New-Year Salutation to his Mare*—or that masterpiece of corrosive laughter, *Holy Willie's Prayer*—or *Halloween*—or *Tam o' Shanter* . . .! The list could be indefinitely prolonged. Each new page revealed its treasure. (In parenthesis, is it not absurd that most English students of literature pride themselves on some acquaintance with the verse of François Villon, who writes an obscure Old French—and are ignorant of these masterly poems by Burns?)

After the poems, I read the ballads and the songs, not once but many times. Then followed the letters (in Currie's edition), and Cromek's *Reliques*, and Lockhart's biography, and a modern biography that quite disgusted me with its vulgarity and malice.
The more I read, the more fascinated I became with the subject, and the more puzzled I was to know how such a vast mass of absorbing material could be digested into the narrow limits of a play.

The following letter, written three months after my original meeting with Hans Oppenheim, explains the nature of the problem as I saw it at that time:

"I want to sketch out on paper, for your benefit and still more for my own, some notes and ideas about Robert Burns as the hero of our musical play. I shall not give chapter and verse for every detail. Let it be enough to say that I have read the poems carefully (but not yet carefully enough), that I have copied out a fair amount of relevant information from the poet’s letters and other prose writings, and that I have burrowed into three biographies of him.

There is great danger in the biographies. One gets so much enmeshed in dates, tiny facts, and small bits of comment or conjecture, that it becomes progressively harder to observe any broad pattern of events or to perceive characters whole. After a while, one simply must push the biographies away, stand back at a distance, and try to see the forest ahead instead of innumerable single trees.

I am still endeavouring to see the forest, and this letter is an attempt to give my first rough impressions of what I find there.

In my view, the most significant period of Burns’s life (for dramatic purposes) came after the death of his father, when he and his brother Gilbert had moved to the farm at Mossgiel. They had one hundred and eighteen acres of poor and unrewarding land to cultivate; the wage each earned was seven pounds a year. Hard though they toiled, things went against them. In their first year they lost half the crops from planting bad seed; in the year following a late harvest spoiled their crop again. Burns learned from bitter experience that Mossgiel would never support all the mouths that it had to feed, and he began to think more and more constantly of leaving Ayrshire for work on the Jamaican plantations—'negro-driving'—or of getting a job with the Excise. He had not the passage-money for the first venture; he lacked influence for the second.

In 1786, the third year at Mossgiel, Burns was twenty-seven. This, oddly enough, was the year of the production of The Marriage of Figaro at Vienna. Odd—because Burns in some ways is not unlike Figaro himself; it seems that
the same revolutionary breeze was blowing across Ayrshire as across France and Austria and the rest of Europe. The young poet was at the topmost peak of his creative energy. Outwardly he faced poverty, lack of prospects, drudgery on the farm, and obscurity beyond the immediate circle of his own neighbourhood. He was 'Rab the Rhymer,' a boisterous spirit at the tavern among his fellow-masons, a poor, small farmer given to drink and wenching and free-thinking talk, and he had recently been publicly shamed at Kirk for his natural daughter Bessie.

Inwardly he was a poet of rare genius, ripe for the creation of his supreme work, and able to transmute the harsh experience of everyday life to songs that are immortal. One might say of him at this period (altering only one word in his brilliant couplet):

Kings may be blest, but Burns was glorious,
O'er all the ills of life victorious!

It seems to me that Robert Burns is a very clear example of conflict between outward and inward circumstance. I have a strong feeling that it was the conflict that made a great poet—that drudgery, misery and a harshly bleak environment were, with Burns, powerful stimuli to creation.

Whether or not this is a true conjecture does not much matter. What does seem to me fairly certain is this: if one wants to make a play about Burns, it is the year of 1786 that offers the most vital material. I won't bother you with all my reasons for choosing 1786. Instead, let me sketch the outline of a musical play, or a play with songs, to be called Rab the Rhymer. So far as I can judge from my present sources, the facts upon which my synopsis is based are historically true, although the necessity for contriving a dramatic action for a very small cast has compelled me to certain inventions that may—or may not—pass the scrutiny of scholarship.

I have begun from historical truth: what is infinitely more difficult to achieve is imaginative truth. This is not to be a dramatic biography of the poet. I want to recreate a certain critical period in his life, to organise some facts of that period and some of its main actors into a simple and probable story, and to express that story in speech and song. The action is contrived for a single setting, and for six actors, of whom four must be able to sing.
There followed the detailed plan for a play in four scenes, the main characters of which were to be Burns himself, Jean Armour, and Mary Campbell. The lesser characters were Mr. Armour (Jean's father), Holy Willie, and the lawyer Gavin Hamilton. Twenty-seven of the Poet's songs were to be employed, in alternation with dialogue-scenes, and I planned, wherever possible, to leaven my text with those bright flashing phrases that abound in Burns's correspondence.

By this time, of course, I was too much committed to the project, and too much absorbed in Burns, to shirk the writing of the play. Encouraged by the patient and generous advice of Dr. John W. Oliver, and by the enthusiasm of Hans Oppenheim, I settled to the task.

The dangers of this kind of dramatisation are many. It is useless to be dull; it is fatal, in avoiding dullness, to prostitute one's hero to the conventional demands of popular taste in entertainment. Scholarship and drama make an awkward pair-hand—yet no play on Robert Burns is worth writing unless it can somehow reconcile them. I hope that I may have succeeded in this. If I have failed, consolation is to be found in a truth that Burns himself expressed: "Making a poem is like begetting a son: you cannot know if you have a wise man or a fool till you produce him to the world and try him."
NEW LIGHT ON THE GENESIS OF THE
BURNS STANZA

By ALLAN H. MACLAINE
University of Massachusetts

The development of the famous six-line stanza immortalised by Burns in *To a Mouse*, *Holy Willie's Prayer*, *Address to the Deil*, the epistles, and many other poems, must always be of interest to students of Scottish poetry. This stanza has been variously called the “Burns stanza,” the “Scottish stanza,” and the “Habbie stanza,” the last name deriving from the title of a comic elegy, *The Life and Death of Habbie Simson, The Piper of Kilbruchan*, written by Robert Sempill of Beltrees about 1640. Sempill’s little poem circulated obscurely in oral tradition, in manuscript, and on broadsides for decades after its composition until it eventually became widespread in reputation and enormously popular towards the end of the seventeenth century. As a result, its form and style, even some of its phraseology, were taken over wholesale by the vernacular poets of the eighteenth century, who gradually developed its potentialities, exploiting the remarkable versatility of this stanza form for many different kinds of poetry to an extent undreamed of by Robert Sempill. All of the eighteenth century Scots poets tried their hands at it; Ramsay, Ferguson and Burns did much of their finest work in this stanza, which Ramsay referred to affectionately as “standart Habbie.” By a curious combination of circumstances, Sempill’s unpretentious elegy became an epoch-making work, a powerful catalyst of the eighteenth-century “revival” in Scots poetry.

The “Habbie stanza” is, however, much older than Sempill’s *Habbie Simson*, as the late T. F. Henderson has so convincingly shown, both in his valuable and still standard work, *Scottish Vernacular Literature*, and in an extended note in the Centenary Edition of Burns (Vol. I, pp. 336-342). In the latter note Henderson gives a fascinating general history of the stanza, tracing it from its apparent origin in medieval France to England in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, where it turns up in several works (including some of the mystery plays of the York cycle) and finally to Scotland, where it arrived probably in the fifteenth century, though there is no certain evidence of it there until the sixteenth. Comparatively few Scottish poems of the
Portrait of John Wilson,
Publisher of the Kilmarnock Edition of Burns's Poems (1786),
from the original in the Dick Institute, Kilmarnock.
(This is the first occasion on which this rare portrait has been reproduced)
This statue of Robert Burns, in the Manitoba Legislative Assembly grounds, was erected by the Winnipeg Burns Club in 1936. As there was nothing to indicate by whom it had been erected, this omission was rectified by the addition of a plaque, which was unveiled by the Hon. D. L. Campbell, Premier of Manitoba, on 25th October, 1952. Representatives of many Scottish Societies attended the ceremony.
sixteenth century in the Habbie stanza have survived. Henderson notes eleven specimens, some of them in slightly modified forms of the stanza, as follows: (1) a passage in Part I of Sir David Lindsay’s Satire of the Three Estates (c. 1540, modified); (2) a song beginning “Richt sorelie musing in my mynde,” in The Gude and Godlie Ballatis (c. 1550); (3-5) three anonymous pieces in the Bannatyne Manuscript (1568), all probably dating from the mid-sixteenth century, beginning My hairt repoiss the and the rest, Pansing of lufe quhat lyf it leidis (modified), and In comes quhen flouris will smell; (6) Alexander Scott’s A Complaint aganis Cupeid (c. 1565); (7) Scott’s On Paciens in Life (c. 1565); (8) Scott’s It cumis zow luvaris to be laill (c. 1565, modified); (9) Sir Richard Maitland’s Aganis the Theivis of Liddisdaill (c. 1570, modified); (10) Maitland’s Solace in Age (c. 1570, modified); and (11) Alexander Montgomerie’s Regrate of His Unhappie Luve (c. 1565, modified).

Recent investigation enables me to add now two more poems to Henderson’s list of early Scots poems in the Habbie stanza. These are two short pieces which I came across in the Makculloch Manuscript (Scottish Text Society edition, pp. 33-36), which may well be the earliest existing Scottish examples of the Habbie stanza. Since the Makculloch Manuscript is believed by hand-writing experts to have been transcribed in the early sixteenth century, these poems certainly antedate Lindsay’s Satire of the Three Estates (c. 1540), probably the earliest Scottish specimen noted by Henderson, and may possibly have been written before 1500. The first of these, beginning “Herkyne wordis wondir gud,” is religious in theme and consists of eight Habbie stanzas, the last two mutilated. The second specimen, also religious, follows immediately in the Makculloch Manuscript, beginning “Sene I for luf, man, bocht the deyr,” and, although rather irregular, is generally in the Habbie metre.

Of the hundreds of Scottish poems surviving from the sixteenth century, we see that only some thirteen are in the Habbie stanza. How did it happen, then, that Robert Sempill, a fairly obscure country laird writing in virtual isolation as a vernacular poet in the middle of the seventeenth century (the “dark age” of Scottish poetry), reverted to this relatively unpopular verse from the old tradition for his comic elegy? Where, specifically, did Sempill come across the Habbie stanza? The answer, I am convinced, lies in The Gude and Godlie Ballatis, that strange compilation of Reformation religious lyrics which are rewritings of older, and often bawdy, folk songs. Henderson noted the song “Richt sorelie musing in my mynde” in this collection as an
early example of the Habbie stanza, but he failed to notice a significant additional parallel between this song and Habbie Simson itself. The third stanza of "Richt sorelie musing in my mynde" reads as follows:—

I grant that I haif faultit core,  
To stok and stane guanand [giving] his glore,  
And heipand [heaping] warkis into store,  
For my remeid:  
War nocht his mercy is the more,  
I had bene deid.

Compare with this the opening stanza of Sempill’s famous elegy:

Kilbarchan now may say alas!  
For she has lost her game and grace,  
Both Trixie, and the Maiden Trace:  
But what remead?  
For no man can supply his place,  
Hab Simson’s dead.

Sempill’s use of both the rare metrical form and the “remeid . . . deid” rime of “Richt sorelie musing” could scarcely be merely coincidental, and would by itself seem evidence enough to establish the latter conclusively as a source for Habbie Simson. On the other hand, careful investigation shows that the “remeid . . . deid” rime was actually fairly common in ancient Scots poetry. It occurs, for example, in two poems of Dunbar (Complaint to the King aganis Mure, and Qhat is this lyfe), and in three separate pieces in the Maitland Folio Manuscript (The Dumb Wife, The Murning Maiden, and Clapperton’s Wa Worth Maryage). Nevertheless, most significantly, the “remeid . . . deid” rime appears a second time in The Gude and Godlie Ballais, in the song beginning “To us is borne a barne of blis,” a fact which strengthens the belief that Sempill was thoroughly familiar with this celebrated collection.

If the above similarities are not sufficiently convincing, there is further corroborative evidence linking Habbie Simson with The Gude and Godlie Ballais. In Sempill’s first stanza, just cited, he mentions “Trixie,” alluding to a popular folk song: “Hey trix, trim go trix, under the greenwood tree.” Now it happens that in The Gude and Godlie Ballais there is a song set to this very tune, complete with the original refrain, “Hey trix,” &c. Obviously such a coincidence per se would be worthless; but
in combination with the two previous examples mentioned, it reinforces a strong belief that Sempill was familiar with, and indeed drawing upon, *The Gude and Godlie Ballatis*. Finally, as an additionally suggestive fact, Sempill's father, Sir James Sempill, was a prominent scholar and courtier of Reformation times, and was the author of three controversial tracts on religious doctrine, together with a long anti-Papal satiric poem called *The Packman's Paternoster*. He was, in short, just the sort of person likely to possess a copy of a popular compilation of Calvinistic songs like *The Gude and Godlie Ballatis*, a book which his son would thus have easy access to and would probably inherit. That his son also had a lively interest in religious propaganda verse is shown by the fact that Robert Sempill later made his own additions to *The Packman's Paternoster*.

All of this evidence leads clearly to one inescapable conclusion: that Robert Sempill, when he came to write his *Life and Death of Habbie Simson*, which was to have a decisive influence on the later development of Scots poetry, was thoroughly steeped in *The Gude and Godlie Ballatis*; that he found in this collection the suggestion for his "reame ... dead" rime, for his "Trixie," and, above all, for his use of the rare old six-line stanza of "Richt sorelie musing in my mynde." It is curiously ironic that this *Habbie* stanza (the "Burns stanza," the "Scottish stanza"), in which so much of the most vigorous, lustiest, and most secular Scots poetry is embodied, should have descended through Sempill from a little book of flat and unpoetic religious lyrics called *The Gude and Godlie Ballatis*.

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Topham's Letters from Edinburgh
An Intimate Description of the Capital in the Time of Burns
By A. M. Donaldson

In order to make a true appraisal of the life and work of any famous literary man, the diligent student must familiarise himself with the period during which that man lived. The habits of the people, their social and economic condition, the effect of religion and politics on their daily lives are but a few of the factors that should be given serious study and, if the country or locality in which that man lived had a vernacular language, the student should make himself familiar with the niceties and subtleties of that language. All of this is particularly applicable to anyone making a study of the life and works of Robert Burns and, though it requires a considerable amount of research, the reward of a fuller knowledge and understanding of the life, the poems, the songs and the letters of Burns makes the effort well worth while. Too many so-called "Critical Essays" on Burns show that their authors made little or no attempt to go to original sources for their information. By contrast, Professor J. De Lancey Ferguson's "Pride and Passion," published in 1939, and Professor David Daiches's "Critical Essay," first published in 1950, show what scholarly research and analytical acumen can do to produce factual and entertaining essays on Burns.

There are a great many contemporary works, too many to enumerate here, to aid the researcher, but most of them can be found in any fairly large city. One of the scarcest and least known is a volume published at London in the year 1776, with the lengthy title:

Letters from Edinburgh; written in the years 1774 and 1775. Containing some observations on the Diversions, Customs, Manners and Laws of the Scotch Nation, during a six months' residence in Edinburgh.

The author was Captain Edward Topham, an Englishman, and the volume contains forty-six letters written by him to friends in England and France. Its chief merit lies in the intimate insight it gives us of Edinburgh and its people through "foreign" eyes, in the time of Burns. The Poet first visited the Capital in 1786, just ten years after the book was published, and it can be assumed that the city showed very little change in the interval.
The purpose of this article is not so much to deal with the opinions expressed by the author as it is to point out some quite extraordinary analogies between Topham’s letters and the poems of Burns. Topham was greatly impressed with the hospitality of the Edinburgh citizenry and he frequently refers to it throughout his book. Burns was similarly affected. In a letter to Mr. Fyffe, surgeon, Edinburgh, dated 5th May, 1787, he refers to “this venerable, respectable, hospitable, social, convivial, imperial, Queen of Cities, Auld Reekie,” and in his poetical “Address to Edinburgh” he wrote:

“Thy sons, Edina, social, kind,  
With open arms the stranger hail.”

The subject of Letter No. 19 in Topham is “On the Cookery in Scotland: and some particular Dishes.” He describes the various dishes he had been invited to partake of by one of the Edinburgh gentry. He was not enamoured with anything set before him, but he reserved his most bitter invective for the “Hagis.” Here, in part, is how he describes it:

“A dish not more remarkable or more disgusting to the palate than in appearance. When I first cast my eye on it, I thought it resembled a bullock’s pounch, which you often meet in the streets of London in a wheel-barrow; and, on nearer inspection, I found it really to be the stomach of a sheep, stuffed till it was as full as a football. An incision being made in the side of it, the entrails burst forth...and presented such a display of oatmeal, and sheep’s liver, and lights, with a mofeta that accompanied them that I could scarcely help thinking myself in the Grotto del Cane. As I mentioned, my politeness got the better of my delicacy and I was prevailed on to taste it; but I could go no farther, and after a few ecomiums on its being tender and savory, which I thought sufficient to show that I was not wholly destitute of Taste, I turned a hungry face to a large tureen in the middle, which the master of the feast called Cocky-leaky,” &c., &c.

Let us now turn to Burns in his “Address to a Haggis” and see how aptly he describes such an incident:

“Is there that owre his French ragout,  
Or olio wed staw a sow,  
Or fricasse wed mak her spew  
Wi’ perfect scunner,  
Looks down wi’ sneering, scornfu’ view  
On sic a dinner?”
Poor devil! see him owre his trash,  
As feckless as a wither'd rash,  
His spindle shank a guid whip-lash  
His nieve a nit;  
Thro' bluidy flood or field to dash  
O' how unfit.”

Topham's Letter No. 32 is entitled "On the Scotch Dances," and it expresses his amazement at the energy and stamina of the dancers. He writes:—

“A Scotchman comes into an assembly-room as he would into a field of exercise, dances till he is literally tired, possibly without ever looking at his partner, or almost knowing who he dances with... A Lady who for half an hour before has sat groaning under the weight of a large hoop and a corpulent habit of body, the instant one of these tunes is applied to her ear, shall bounce off her feet and frisk and fly about the room to the great satisfaction of all the spectators... It is no civility to attempt to show them anything new; they hold their dances sacred and will bear no innovation on that point. Cotillons, and any other French dances, have not travelled so far North... and they might as well stay where they are.”

Notice, now, how Burns in “Tam o’ Shanter” describes in a few short, swift lines the dance in Alloway Kirk:—

“Warlocks and witches in a dance:  
Nae cotillon, breac new frae France,  
But hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys, and reels,  
Put life and mettle in their heels.  

As Tammie glowr’d, amaz’d and curious,  
The mirth and fun grew fast and furious;  
The piper loud and louder blew,  
The dancers quick and quicker flew;  
They reel’d, they set, they cross’d, they cleekit  
Till ilka carlin swat and reekit.”
“The Supreme Court of Edinburgh” is the title of Topham’s Letter No. 37. He writes:—

“The gentlemen who are styled Advocates in this country are almost innumerable; for every man who has nothing to do, and no better name to give himself, is called Advocate. Of those, however, who practise and get business, the number is extremely few, but amongst these few are some men whose abilities are not only an honour to the profession, but to the country itself. Men who make the bar a school of eloquence, and not, as I am sorry to say, with us, a jargon of barbarous and almost unintelligible words, and who preserve, in their debates, the manners and sentiments of Gentlemen.”

Burns, in his “Extempore in The Court of Session,” gives us a humorous description of one of these eloquent Advocates, no less a person than the Lord Advocate, Islay Campbell, and how he became “intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity”:—

“He clenched his pamphlets in his fist,
He quoted and he hinted,
Till in a declamation mist
His argument he tint it;
He gaped for’t, he grapèd for’t
He fand it was awa’, man;
But what his common sense came short
He ekèd out wi’ law, haa.”

Topham also mentions by name a few well-known Edinburgh men of that period. He writes of Dr. Monro, Professor of Anatomy at Edinburgh College, famous for his skill in dissecting human corpses for the benefit of his students:—

“Dr. Monro has all the advantages of a great Orator, full of strength and force in his expression, round and manly in periods, emphatical and bold in his manner of delivery.”

Burns in his poem, “To Robert Graham of Fintry,” refers to Dr. Monro in driving home his scathing denunciation of critics:—

“Critics, apall’ed, I venture on the name:
Those cut-throat bandits in the paths of fame:
Bloody dissectors, worse than ten Monroes
He hacks to teach, they mangle to expose.”
Dr. Hugh Blair, Professor of Rhetoric at the College, comes in for lavish praise from Topham. He writes:

"The harmony of his diction, the elegance and sagacity of his criticisms, the proper modulation of his voice, the spirit and fire of his imagination, all conspire to make him that Orator which he wishes to make his pupils... his lectures are composed in the same graceful style, the same sweetness of language, the same vivacity of thought and nervous manliness which is to be found in his 'Essay on the Poems of Ossian.'"

Burns was not overly impressed with Dr. Blair as a literary critic or with his "sweetness of language." The doctor was one of several of the Edinburgh literati who tried to persuade him to write in standard English, but the Poet was deaf to their entreaties. He knew that the vernacular was his natural and best vehicle of expression.

Dr. Blair is generally credited with having Burns change the word "salvation" in the twelfth stanza of "The Holy Fair" to the more cogent "damnation." However, manuscript evidence exists that he merely suggested to Burns that he "contrive some other rhyme in place of the word "salvation." Authority is lacking to support the story that he specified the word "damnation."

There is much more in Topham to enhance our understanding of Burns and his times, but the foregoing extracts should be sufficient to show the value of going to original sources when making a serious study of the Poet.

THE NEGLECTED SONGS OF BURNS

By James Moodie

Director of Music, Carnegie Dunfermline Trust

The Editor of the Burns Chronicle has paid me the compliment of inviting me to write a short article on this subject, which has been very much in my mind for some considerable time.

It will be agreed, I fancy, that no Scot is honoured so faithfully or loved so sincerely or quoted so frequently—even if not always quite accurately—as is Burns. Yet, while it will be universally acknowledged that his songs touch the heart and move the soul to depths that we do not plumb under the influence of any other poet, there is still the disappointing fact that so many of his songs are, to all intents and purposes, unknown to the great mass of our people. Even specialist students of Burns have to be content to read them as a rule, for there is but slender chance of hearing them sung. There are enough excellent songs of Burns, unknown for all practical purposes, to have given the right of permanent residence in Elysium to at least another couple of poets.

I have been engaged in trying to make them available to our singers, for these songs ought to be sung by Scottish singers from Solway to Shetland, whereas few of them, I fear, know even of their existence. It is not that they have had their day and have dropped out of favour; the fact is that many of them could never have been sung to any extent, if indeed at all. Nor are they at all likely to be sung as they stand, for the tunes to which Burns set the words are, in the main, almost impossible in their demands on vocal range; and even when sung by a voice capable of meeting the demands of the tune, the result would be unsatisfactory, as the simplicity of the poem would be incongruous when wedded to a tune making such demands as many of them do. (A friend has suggested to me that when Burns liked a tune, he wrote a poem to fit it and then, in imagination, heard his ideal rendering given by some superhuman being.)

In the days of Burns the fiddle was the popular instrument of the working man, the keyboard instruments being mainly con-
fined to the gentry. The fiddle had much to commend it, for it could be got comparatively cheaply (many were made as a hobby and cost little) and it took up little room—an important matter in a cotter's house. It had a good range in the hands of a decent player and could be played in any key; it had variety of tonal colour, and it was without a peer in dance music. Burns was a fiddler—his fiddle is still in existence—and no doubt many a fiddle tune rang in his head asking for a poem to mate with, and giving him no rest till its desire was satisfied.

Burns was not deterred from helping himself to any good tunes he came across. Dr. Henry George Farmer, in his excellent *History of Music in Scotland* (published by Hinrichsen), points out that Burns made use of seven of a set of instrumental pieces by the Dunfermline composer James Oswald, a man of considerable importance in music at the time, but states that only one of the pieces had any success on account of the "outlandish compass" of the other numbers. (Actually, of course, the "outlandishness" was due entirely to the tunes being used for a purpose for which they were never intended, and for which they were not suited as they stood.) But Oswald's tunes are by no means the most extreme examples, for some actually exceed two octaves in compass, while a goodly proportion are only just short of it.

At the risk of being a trifle technical, I should like to point out that what is termed the *tessitura* of a song has a very considerable importance in singing and must be carefully considered. The word means the general "lie" of the music and is not to be confused with the compass. The compass denotes the complete range of the music from highest to lowest notes used in the piece; the *tessitura* indicates that part of the compass which is mostly used in the work. (In the case of vocal works, a high *tessitura* could lead to considerable strain, and a low one might make for dullness.)

Now, in the case of the tunes wedded to a very considerable number of Burns's songs, the trouble from the singer's point of view is the high *tessitura*, and if not all of such tunes are really fiddle tunes, there is no doubt that a great many of them are. No worth-while singer objects to an occasional high note in the right place—many, indeed, are prone to be over-generous with them—but tunes with the very high *tessitura* are rarely good vocal tunes, and are practically never successful save for expressing intense emotion, and even then not the profoundest emotion but uncontrolled passion or excitement. Many of the tunes under consideration are most beautiful as tunes, and it is a serious reflection that they have been allowed to fall into disuse. True
it is that, if we are to use them for the poems which Burns wrote for them, they must undergo some editing, but in almost every case a little musicianly skill works wonders, and the result is eminently successful: a lovely tune is made available, and another song added to an already noble repertory.

For many of us, the songs of Burns are not merely something to which we like to listen because of old associations, very dear though these may be; but because at their best they express our own nobler aspirations as we would like to express them ourselves, did we but know how. It is this intensely human, understanding quality that makes Burns the most intensely beloved of song writers.

It is a fact, nevertheless, that a large number of his songs are not known even in Scotland, and it is in these neglected songs—neglected so effectively that their very existence is but little known—that I have been doing some work in the hope that the Burns repertory of the average singer may be very considerably extended and a great deal of new interest in the Poet's work be fostered.

I have already said that Burns was a fiddler—I feel certain he would not have liked to be called a violinist—and that the fiddle has a very much greater compass than the human voice. He wrote his poems to fit tunes that he liked, instead of writing his poem and getting a composer to give it a suitable musical setting, and a great many of the tunes were, as a result, of such a compass as to rule them out entirely so far as ordinary voices were concerned.

By the time that the Burns Chronicle reaches enthusiasts in the more remote corners of the earth, our thoughts will again be on the anniversary of the birth of Burns. On that night the old songs will be sung again, and hearts will be moved and set aglow by the familiar but never commonplace prayer:

"That man to man the world o'er
Shall brithers be for a' that."

This annual homage is something to be proud of, and so far as we can see there appears to be no danger of its waning or eclipse; but if we pride ourselves on our admiration of Burns and on cherishing the principles for which he stood, even though he sometimes fell below his own standards (as do most people whose ideal is high), then shall we not feel the urge to do something
for the sake of one whose own fervent desire as expressed by himself in a moment of inspiration was:

"That I for dear auld Scotland's sake
Some usefu' plan or book could make
Or sing a sang at least"?

At least! Can we think of any service of greater importance that Robert Burns might conceivably have rendered to the Scottish people and to the world in general than that which he gave to his generation? And not alone to that, but to the generations which have followed, that are following, and that will continue to follow. Burns was a lyric genius; and in giving to the world the superb fruits of that genius he enriched its spiritual life in a manner unique and to a degree incalculable.

It is in the hope that much of his wealth of song at present but little known, and unobtainable in a convenient and practical form, may be made available and so become the means of still further enhancing his fame that I have ventured into print.
BURNS QUIZ

1. "Our monarch's hindmost year but ane
   Was five and twenty days begun."
Who was the monarch? When did he reign?

2. It is said that "Tam o' Shanter" was composed in a day.
   Do you think so?

3. When were the Memorials to the following unveiled and what have they in common?
   (1) Highland Mary, at Failford; (2) the Earl of Glencairn, at Falmouth; (3) Robert Fergusson, in St. Giles' Cathedral; and (4) Burns and Wallace, at Leglen Wood.

4. Who wrote that Burns was "a man who had little art in making money and still less in keeping it"?

5. "Caledonia and Caledonia's Bard—Robert Burns." Who proposed this toast and where?

6. What Royal Burghs conferred their Freedom on Burns and when?

7. Where does Burns give a picture of the Clyde, Arran and Ailsa Craig?

8. Where do we find "Bonds and Seisins" in the works of Burns?

9. "I have taken my Excise instructions and have my commission in my pocket for any emergency of fortune."—(Letter to Margaret Chalmers, 16th September, 1788.) Where did Burns get his instructions and who gave them?

10. In what poem does Burns refer to two University Professors? Who were they?

11. Compared with what tunes does Burns consider "Italian trills are tame"? Where does he say so?
12. How many songs were in the Kilmarnock Edition? What were they?

13. Who was it who was "going on and prospering with God and Miss McCauslin"?

14. Who were the following?—
   (1) "Thairm-inspirin' rattlin' Willie."
   (2) "The slee'st pawkie thief."
   (3) "A little, upright, pert, tart, tripping wight."

15. When were the following statues of Burns unveiled, and who were the sculptors?
   (1) Glasgow  (2) Kilmarnock  (3) Dundee
   (4) Dumfries  (5) Ayr  (6) Aberdeen
   (7) Irvine  (8) Paisley  (9) Leith
   (10) Montrose  (11) Stirling

16. Where did Burns get "Woodnotes wild" and "Better a wee bush than nae beild" as mottoes for the device on his seal?

17. Burns's First Edinburgh Edition was well supported by the Medical profession. How many of them subscribed to it?

18. Did Burns write "The Selkirk Grace"?

19. Of which of his songs did Burns say that the air was "that kind of light-horse gallop of an air, which precludes sentiment. The ludicrous is its ruling feature"?

20. What text books would you advise the keen student of Burns to have?

(Answers on page 93)
BURNS EXHIBITION IN EDINBURGH

MSS. AND LETTERS ON VIEW

The Edinburgh District Burns Clubs Association and the Edinburgh Public Libraries Committee staged a highly successful exhibition of Burns's manuscripts, letters, books and relics in Lady Stair's House, Lawnmarket, from 27th July to 26th September, 1953. The opening ceremony was performed by the Hon. Lord Guthrie, M.A., LL.B., Q.C., in Wardrop's Court Hall, which adjoins Lady Stair's house.

The exhibition was intimately arranged, and the setting was most appropriate. As Dr. John W. Oliver, now President of the Burns Federation, said in his preface to the catalogue: "Lady Stair's House must have been well known to Burns when, during his first Edinburgh visit, he lived close by in Baxter's Close. It is also only a few yards away from the spot at the head of Lady Stair's Close from which the music-seller James Johnson published The Scots Musical Museum into the making of which Burns put all his enthusiasm as a folk-song collector and all his genius as a song-writer."

To the exhibition Edinburgh University Library contributed their Kilmarnock Edition, which naturally attracted much interest, and Edinburgh Public Libraries had on view the first Edinburgh, Dublin and London Editions. It was pleasing, too, to find from the same source translations of the poems in French, Gaelic, German, Latin and Swedish.

The letters were conveniently arranged, and amongst them were that poignant letter to Gilbert Burns, 10th July, 1796: "An inveterate rheumatism has reduced me to such a state of debility, & my appetite is totally gone, so that I can scarcely stand on my legs"; and another, two days later, to James Burness, writer, Montrose. The relics—elm chairs, sword stick, snuff box and the rest—drew a good deal of attention; but the true stuff of life was there in Burns’s own handwriting.

The sections, "Burns (General Works)" and "Special Aspects of Burns's Life," were fairly comprehensive, and the portraits, &c., were tastefully displayed. The exhibits were lent by museums, libraries, art galleries and private collectors, mainly in the City of Edinburgh, but also, notably, by the Murison Burns collection at Dunfermline, while Mr. John McVie placed
the resources of his library at the disposal of the organisers so that for those interested the copies of the books displayed were still available in the Central Library.

In his Annual Report in this issue, Mr. William Black, Hon. Secretary of the Burns Federation, tells how the exhibition came into being. Dr. Oliver himself has described it as “a pioneer effort,” and Mr. James Gorman, Chairman, Edinburgh Public Libraries, has emphasised that the exhibition, in the extent of its co-operation with other bodies in Edinburgh and elsewhere, breaks new ground for the Libraries and Museums Committee.

This, indeed, is important. By their foresight in securing, at an early stage, the co-operation of the Edinburgh Public Libraries Committee, the Edinburgh District Burns Clubs Association set the seal on success. Under the expert guidance of Mr. R. Butchart and Mr. C. S. Minto, his deputy, the exhibition could scarcely fail; and Mr. W. J. King Gillies and Mr. F. J. Belford, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Edinburgh District Burns Clubs Association, gave valuable support on the less technical side.

The bi-centenary of Burns’s birth will fall on 25th January, 1959, and, if exhibitions are to be part of the event, we should do well to profit in good time by the example of this close and happy co-operation between Burns Clubs and libraries.
Sir,

I have been at Cockishand with Mr. Tennant, the gentleman on whose judgement I told you I would so much depend. I inclose you his idea on the subject, which are, I think, extremely just. I am fonder of a farming life; and that generosity and benevolence, so very unlike the world but so very like yourself, make me ardently wish to be your tenant. I know a little of the world, Sir, the sentiments of generosity and bowels of compassion they have usually for one another—from one in my situation of life to one in yours, even the native grateful tribute of the heart is perhaps with more propriety suppressed in silence. 

It is usual, I understand, to make the entries to leaves in your neighbourhood at Whitunday. This will not do at Cockishand; the farm is so worn out and every bit of it good for anything, is this year under tillage, at least the fields are so intersected with pieces under crop, that four horses
Madam is Miller
your body's called. Surely, our dear

You said on your, show the money to be. Oh,

12th of June, 1812. Beginning of next year, then,

For some on grape to try them down with morning,

one third of the farm in one year, and other some

long. These words, shall bring me most to order after

the farm do, think, you all. That is, the last of your

and authority you will hear no objection to let me manage,

he added. He offered me a long hour, I wish to your management.

was to have it by my dear soliciting to my wish in underwriting.

Do you do not think to drop the desistery of Bo. I said,

Well, sir, that 9 would accordingly, there your assurance,

and that would bring me under a disadvantage. Good God, that

you to have it of the farm next year, 50 to, to for this

me to make my entry to my dear or &c., material.

throughout the presence, for the summer, and of you, if you,

shall for the bridge is round

will call for the which fabulous. Will you for the bridge, for a married person, thereby? The

for building, with a cow for a married person, perhaps. The

which 9 and not the summer for driving, time and initiatives.
LETTER TO PATRICK MILLER OF DALSWINTON

The letter printed here for the first time is reproduced—in facsimile as well as in type—by kind permission of the Trustees of the Burns Cottage at Alloway and their Hon. Secretary, Colonel T. C. Dunlop, A.D.C., T.D., D.L.

The letter was put up for auction with other property of the late Thomas Allan, F.R.S., of Laurieston Castle, Midlothian, on 25th March, 1826, but failed to reach the reserve price. It was re-exposed for sale on 22nd June, 1953, by Lieutenant-Colonel K. D. Allan, a great-grandson of Thomas Allan, and is now in the Burns Cottage Museum.

The manuscript consists of two full quarto pages and, on the same page as the superscription, is a docquet in another hand—"Robert Burns. Mauchline, 3d Mch., 1788—anent the farm of Ellisland."

The Burns Federation here records its thanks for permission to reproduce the letter in the Burns Chronicle.

J. M.

PATRICK MILLER OF DALSWINTON, ESQ., AT HIS LODGINGS, EDINR.

Sir,

I have been at Ellisland with Mr. Tennant, the gentleman on whose judgment I told you I would so much depend.—I enclose you his ideas on the subject, which are, I think, extremely just.—I am fondest of a farming life; and that generosity and benevolence, so very unlike the world but so very like yourself, make me ardently wish to be your Tennant. I know a little of the world, Sir; the sentiments of generosity and bowels of compassion they have usually for one another—from one in my situation of life to one in yours, even the native grateful tribute of the heart is perhaps with more propriety suppressed in silence.—

It is usual, I understand, to make the entries to leases in your neighbourhood, at Whitsunday.—This will not do at Ellisland; the farm is so worn out, and every bit of it, good for any thing, is this year under tillage; at least the fields are so intersected with pieces under crop, that four horses which I will need this summer for driving lime and materials for building, with a cow for a
married servant perhaps the first year, and one for myself as I must be on the spot, will eat up the whole pasture. I'll pay for the grass & houses whatever they deserve for the summer, and if you please, make my entry to my lease at Martinmas.—I wish too, to have it at the present rent, 50£ pr. an., for three years.—The lands are so exhausted, that to enter to the full rent would throw me under a disheartening load of debt.—Not, Sir, that I would mercenarily cheapen your goodness; if you do not chuse to drop the deficiency of 60£ I will try to pay it by small additions to my rent in subsequent years.—You offered me a long lease; I wish it, four nineteens.—I suppose you will have no objection to let me manage the farm as I think proper, till the last six years of the lease: these years I shall bind mysel not to crop above one third of the farm in one year, and what fields I lay down in grass to lay them down with manure—I shall be in Edinr. beginning of next week, when I shall wait on you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your highly obliged humble servt.

Mauchline 3d. March,
1788.

Robt. Burns.
MATHEW HENRY McKERROW, F.S.A.(Scot.)
By JAMES REID
President of Dumfries Burns Club

Mathew Henry McKerrow, a former President of the Burns Federation, died at his home, Dunard, Maxwelltown, Dumfries, on 16th December, 1952. He was in his eighty-fifth year, and for over half a century he had played a distinguished part in all civic and cultural activities in the Burgh of Dumfries.

Born in Galloway of farming stock, he was educated at Ayr Academy and Edinburgh University; he served his apprenticeship in a law office in Dumfries and was then employed by a firm in Edinburgh. About the end of last century he returned to Dumfries and began practice as a solicitor. In 1903 he was elected to Dumfries Town Council, became Dean of Guild and a magistrate, and in 1909 was appointed Burgh Chamberlain, a post which he held with distinction until he retired in 1936.

The duties of his office and the legal business of which he remained a partner could not absorb all his energies, although he had also added, in 1911, the treasurership of the Dumfries and Maxwelltown Water Commission to his responsibilities. The amalgamation of these two burghs took place in 1929, but the financial affairs of the water undertaking continued under his care.

His outside activities, freely assumed and faithfully discharged, were remarkably numerous. For more than twenty-five years he was Honorary Treasurer of the Dumfries and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, and for a long period he was also President. He was the Honorary Curator of the Burgh Museum, to which he made many gifts, and when the Fine Arts Society of Dumfries was formed in 1922 he became its first Treasurer. Drama found in him a good friend, and he was a warm supporter of the Guild of Players. He was Chairman of Directors of the Lyceum Theatre Company and Governor of the Savings Bank.

All his life Mr. McKerrow was an ardent student of the life and works of Burns, and, as a member of Dumfries Burns Club, he hardly ever missed the annual natal day celebrations. He was elected President in 1925 and delivered the “Immortal Memory”
oration at the dinner in the following January. Conscientious in all things, he prepared his "Immortal Memory" address with meticulous care. The flashes of rhetoric and flamboyant phrases that are used to garnish so many speeches of this kind found no place in his. He carefully checked all his facts, and his taste and judgment were alike sound. Thus he entered the narrow circle of those who are accepted as authorities on the life and writings of the National Bard.

His worth was recognized in the Burns Federation, on which for many years he represented the clubs of the South-West. From 1937 to 1943 he was President of the Federation. Considering the important part that Dumfries played in the life of the Poet, it may appear strange that Mr. McKerrow is the only one from Dumfries to be called upon to fill that high office. But it must have been a great satisfaction to him that the Federation should meet in Dumfries during his term.

Mr. McKerrow took a keen interest in the care of the places associated with the life and death of Burns in Dumfries. His great idea, as he expressed it in an article which he contributed to the Burns Chronicle of 1945, after Dumfries Town Council had acquired possession of Burns's House, was "the formation of a Burns Trust to control the House, the Mausoleum, the Globe Inn and the farm of Ellisland. This is not now possible." It was, however, with a view to incorporating it under the management of a Burns Trust that Mr. McKerrow purchased the Globe Inn, and there is an Ellisland Trust of which he was Secretary.
SCOTTISH NATIONAL DICTIONARY

Slowly but surely the Parts of the Scottish National Dictionary are being published. The rate of progress is not slower but is in fact faster than that of other comparable undertakings of the same colossal magnitude and national importance. Volumes I, II and III and Part 1 of Volume IV have now been published, and it is the aim of the Dictionary Association to expedite the issue of the remaining volumes still further. The target they have in view is the publication of a Part every six months. This cannot be done with the existing Editorial Staff and the Dictionary Association has now launched an appeal for financial help to enable additional qualified staff to be engaged.

The Burns Federation has rendered valuable help to the Dictionary in the past, as may be seen from the following further Lists of Subscribers and Donors taken from Volume III. A strong appeal is now made to these Clubs to continue their support of the Federation's Campaign for the Dictionary by contributing according to their means, and a special appeal is made to the other Clubs, new and old, which have not yet given their support.

The Dictionary will preserve for future generations the language Burns spoke and wrote. No better tribute to the Poet's memory could be paid at Anniversary Dinners or other meetings of Clubs than by raising money to expedite the publication of the remaining volumes.

Donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the Burns Federation.

John McVie.

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AYR NEWSPAPER’S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

In August, 1953, the Ayr Advertiser—the third oldest newspaper in Scotland—celebrated its 150th birthday. The occasion was marked by a dinner at which the Lord-Lieutenant of Ayrshire, Commander G. H. Hughes-Onslow, proposed the principal toast; and by attendance at public worship in the Auld Kirk of Ayr, and a garden party.

The founders of the Ayr Advertiser were, of course, John and Peter Wilson, the Kilmarnock printers, John being, in 1786, the publisher of the famous Kilmarnock Edition of the poems of Burns. When he moved his printing plant to Ayr, including the press on which the poems were printed, John continued to employ Walter Graham, who, as pressman, remembered Burns as a “gash o’ a man, with long grey rig-and-fur stockings up above his knees, and often a dog with him, and aye a stick in his hand.” Rather unfortunately, the old press was converted into a memorial chair and now reposes in the Burns Cottage Museum.

The Ayr Advertiser (as it was known until 1839) was first published on 5th August, 1803, at the price of sixpence, and, being beyond the means of working men, it was bought by groups of weavers and farmers who passed it from hand to hand. National and foreign happenings were featured to the almost total exclusion of local news, the pages containing verbatim reports of Parliamentary proceedings, dispatches from the captains of H.M. ships off Boulogne, from where Napoleon’s army threatened invasion, and all the resultant rumours and alarms.

Throughout the years the Ayr Advertiser has maintained its proud record of service, and we wish it all success on the march forward to its bi-centenary.
THE BURNS FEDERATION

SCOTTISH LITERATURE COMPETITION—1953

With a view to encouraging the study of Scottish literature in schools, the Burns Federation, with the approval of Education Committees, arranged a competition for the following sections:—

(a) Primary—for pupils in Classes Primary III to Primary VI.
(b) Primary VII.
(c) Junior Secondary.
(d) Senior Secondary.
(e) Continuation Classes.

In the Primary Section the Burns Federation's Certificate of Merit was awarded to the pupil in each Class who was considered to be the best reciter of any of the pieces selected by the teacher from the Scots Reader, Book I.

In the other Sections the Competition was limited to the following pieces from The Poems of Robert Burns selected by George Ogilvie (W. & R. Chambers) and The Scots Readers (Oliver and Boyd):—

PRIMARY VII.

Auld Lang Syne.
The Marriage of the Robin and the Wren.
My Bonnie Mary.
Tam o’ the Linn.
Aince upon a Day.
The Tod.

JUNIOR SECONDARY AND CONTINUATION

John Anderson, my Jo.
To a Mouse (verses 1 and 3-6).
The Whistle that the Wee Herd made.
The Battle of Otterbourne.
The Sailor’s Wife.
The Coming of the Spring.
SCOTTISH LITERATURE COMPETITION—1953

SENIOR SECONDARY

First Epistle to John Lapraik.
The Cotter’s Saturday Night.
Mary Morison.
A Winter Night.
Kinmont Willie.
Look up to Pentland’s Tow’ring Tap.
The Flowers of the Forest.
Extracts from Annals of the Parish.

Competitors were expected to know the meanings of the Scots words occurring in the above pieces. They were also required to write down from memory 8 to 16 lines from any of the pieces, the choice being left to the competitor. To enable due weight to be given to pupils’ ability to read or recite Scots, teachers, if they preferred it, could have the competition partly or wholly in recitation and/or singing. It was suggested that it might be a condition of the competition that competitors should be able to hum the tunes or, at least, to recognise them when hummed.

There was no inter-school or inter-class competition, and the Burns Federation’s Certificate of Merit was awarded to the best pupil in each class.

To headmasters. Mr. Fred. J. Belford, Hon. Secretary of School Competitions, emphasised—and continues to emphasise—that “the method of adjudication is left entirely in your hands and it is hoped that you and your staff will co-operate in this effort to stimulate the interest of the young in the literature of their native country.”

JUNIOR SECONDARY AND CONTINUATION CLASSES

1. Write down, with correct spelling and punctuation, and in proper verse form, TWELVE continuous lines from any one of the prescribed poems. (20)

2. Give the meaning of the following Scots words:—

Beld    Boss    Thraw
Pattle  Youkie  Bigonet
Lave    Lammas  Whaup
Cranreuch Flinders  Pow
Rodden  Rax    Foggage (15)

3. Here are ten quotations. In each case name the poem from which it is taken.
4. Answer the following questions. In each case give the reason for your answer.

(a) What sort of person would you expect to hear speaking the words of "John Anderson, My Jo"?
(b) On what occasion did Burns write "To a Mouse"?
(c) In what part of Scotland did the wee herd live?
(d) How can you tell that Lady John Scott, in "The Comin’ o’ the Spring" is describing a moorland scene?
(e) Do you think that the writer of "The Battle of Otterburn" was a Scotsman or an Englishman?

5. Answer any one of the following:

A. Tell shortly what you like about the two poems by Robert Burns, "John Anderson, My Jo" and "To a Mouse."

OR

B. Tell, in your own words, the story of "The Whistle that the wee herd made."

OR

C. Describe the preparations made by "The Sailor’s Wife" for her husband’s return.

OR

D. Describe, in your own words, "The Comin’ o’ the Spring."

OR

E. Describe what happened at "The Battle of Otterburn."
1. Write down one stanza from *The Cotter's Saturday Night* or two stanzas from the *First Epistle to John Lapraik*, or from *A Winter Night*, or from *Mary Morison*, or three stanzas from *Kinmont Willie*, or from *Look up to Pentland's Tow'ring Tap*, or from *The Flowers of the Forest*. (12)

2. Name the source of the following quotations, and explain the allusions, with special reference to the words printed in italics:

   (a) Perhaps *Dundee's* wild-warbling measures rise.

   (b) Compar'd with these, *Italian trills* are tame.

   (c) Or how the *royal bard* did groaning lie Beneath the stroke of Heaven's avenging ire.

   (d) O for a spunk o' *Allan's glee*, Or *Fergusson's*, the bauld an' slee.

   (e) When *Phæbus* gies a short-liv'd glow'r, Far south the lift.

   (f) Now word is gane to the bauld *Keeper*, In Branksome *Ha'*, where that he lay.

   (g) It was a great affair, for *I was put in by the patron*. (27)

3. Give the meaning of the words and phrases printed in italics in the following quotations:

   (a) Ye'd better taen up spades and *shools*, Or *knappin-hammers*.

   (b) The soupe their only *hawkie* does afford, That *yont the hallan* snugly chows her cood.

   (c) List'ning the doors an' *winnocks* rattle, I thought me on the *ourie* cattle.

   (d) Mr. Kilfuddy got such a *clash of glaur* on the side of his face that his eye was almost extinguished.

   (e) The new exciseman *was not overly gleg*.

   (f) I gave them a sign, by a loud *host*, that Providence sees all, and *it skailed the bike*. (11)
4. Either—

(a) Describe quite shortly how the Cotter and his family spend their Saturday night.

Say why you think some parts of the poem are in Scots and others in English, and state, giving your reasons, whether you think the Scots or English parts the better.

(b) Show, from your knowledge of *The Cotter's Saturday Night* and *A Winter Night*, Burns's power of describing Nature and his sympathy with simple people and with animals.

5. Either—

(a) "A tale of vigorous action, lit by flashes of vivid description, with touches of rough humour, and with a fine spirit of loyalty and courage running through it."

Discuss how this applies to *Kinmont Willie*.

(b) Compare *Look Up to Pentland's Tow'ring Tap* and *A Winter Night* as pictures of Winter.

(c) From the selections from *The Annals of the Parish*, what impression do you form of the character of Mr. Balwhidder, the Minister, and what have you learned from them about the social history of the time in which the action of the book is set?

Primary VII. Classes

1. Write from memory not fewer than eight consecutive lines from any of the poems prescribed for study.

2. (a) Give the English word for any five of the following Scots words:

   Scroggs,gowdpink,stowp,slee,rype,braw,gleb,ficere,bunemost,aince.

   (5)

(b) What is the Scots word for any five of the following English words:

   Clothing, night, must, tell tales, hawk, goodwill, fox, old, cup, hollow (of a hill).

   (5)
3. Supply the missing word in each of the following lines. Write out the whole line in each case.

(1) But we've wander'd mony a . . . . . fitt.
(2) Ye auld . . . . . , nae longer sall ye . . . .
(3) The win's i' the wast, an' the . . . . . shines brich.
(4) The boat rocks at the . . . . . o' . . . . .
(5) An' the tod has been i' the . . . . . , O.

4. (a) What is the meaning of each of the following expressions?

(1) Ye'se no spelder me.
(2) "Oh," quo' the bunemost, "I ha'e a hat skin."
(3) Your banes I maun prieve.
(4) Up gaed ilk craw.
(5) And surely ye'll be your pint stoup!

(b) Write out the Chorus of "Auld Lang Syne."

5. (1) Name five animals or birds in "The Marriage of the Robin and the Wren."

(2) What did Tam o' the Linn mean when he said, "I've stabbed mysel'?"

(3) In "Aince upon a day" which of the three faults, "cleiping," "ryping," or "telling a lee" did the child commit?

(4) In "My Bonie Mary" what was it that the soldier did not like?

Total—50 marks.
BOOK REVIEWS

SELECTED LETTERS OF ROBERT BURNS. Edited and with an Introduction by DeLancey Ferguson. (Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press. Price in United Kingdom only, 5s.).

There is a widely-held belief that men of letters do not make good letter-writers, but, like many platitudes, it is open to doubt. Gray and Keats were superb letter-writers—we learn a great deal about Keats from his letters—and The Letters of D. H. Lawrence (1932) are full of personality and expression.

How, then, does Burns rank as a letter-writer? Unquestionably a long way behind Burns the Poet; for in prose he lacked the mastery of touch which is so evident in his songs. He became, in a sense, self-conscious and often strived for effect.

Yet there is much of Burns in his letters, and, as is well known, his biographers have largely to rely upon them. In his introduction to Robert Burns, the Letters of the Poet (1929), R. W. Mackenna also pointed out that "his correspondents were many, and belonged to every social grade... With a singular deftness he suits the manner and the matter of his letters to the taste of the recipients, showing a fine discrimination in his sense of character."

In Selected Letters of Robert Burns, Professor DeLancey Ferguson has chosen two hundred, based throughout on his own two-volume Clarendon Press edition. Seven letters of which the full text has been recovered since that invaluable edition appeared are given in complete form for the first time in any collection.

One to Patrick Miller (15th January, 1787); two to Mrs. Dunlop (28th April and 4th May, 1788); one to Dr. John Moore (4th January, 1789); one to Robert Ainslie (6th January, 1789); one to Maria Riddell (no date, 1793); and one to John McMurdo (December, 1793).

In his Introduction, Professor Ferguson gives us, as usual, sound sense and balanced judgment. The picture which the letters gives us, he concludes, "is neither the sugar-coated poet of the Birthday orators nor the profligate of the smokeroom anecdotes. This is the man himself, as he lived and loved, as he sinned and repented and endured."

Here, assuredly, is Burns in all his moods. To William Nicol,
Classical master in Edinburgh High School, he wrote on one occasion: "... A lingering indisposition has hung about me for some time and has beaten me out of the use of pen and ink, otherwise you should have had letters from me as long as my arm." Again, we find him writing to the same correspondent: "My auld, ga'd Gleyde o' a meere has huchyalled up hill and down brae, in Scotland and England, as teugh and birnie as a vera devil wi' me. . . . It's true, she's as poor's a Sang-maker and as hard's a kirk, and tipper-taipers when she tak's the gate first like a Lady's gentlewoman in a minuwae, or a hen on a her girdle, but she's a yauld, poutherie Girran for a' that; and has a stomach like Willie Stalker's meere that wad hae digested tumber-wheels, for she'll whip me aff her five stimparts o' the best aits at a down-sittin' and ne'er fash her thumb."

It would serve no purpose here to give further quotations. The book, which is in the World's Classic Series, must be read in its entirety to see Burns plain—and, most important, it is published (like the Burns Chronicle) at a price within the reach of all.

A Burns Companion, being Everybody's Key to Burns's Poems. By W. B. Campbell. (Blair, Aberdeen, 12s. 6d.).

This book sets out to answer questions which spring to the mind when reading the poems of Burns. Though the Poet made numerous annotations to his poems, many of them were merely names of people alluded to by asterisks in the texts. Mr. Campbell, a former secretary of the Alloway Burns Club, has produced this "Guide to Burns" by examining each poem and song of Burns separately and providing a commentary on it. As he says in his foreword, he sets out "to explain the people and places referred to, the circumstances under which the poems were composed, the Greek and Roman mythology alluded to, the historical characters and incidents of which the Poet had a detailed knowledge quite unknown to the ordinary man to-day."

In addition to a general index, the poems are indexed under the titles and the first lines, so that the books can be used with any text of Burns, which will be a valuable help. Certain of the articles appear to be out of proportion to their importance, but it is difficult to know where to draw the line in such a Guide. Sometimes a poem is entered without any commentary. In other cases one would have welcomed more information. The article on "Death and Doctor Hornbook," for instance, might have been brought up to date by giving the real reason why John Wilson left Tarbolton—his services as schoolmaster were dis-
pensed with by the heritors following a petition and complaint signed by "above a hundred of the heads of families." According to the entry on the Lochlea Litigation, the sum decreed by the arbiter—£231 2s. 8d.—as being due by William Burnes to McClure, his landlord (who had claimed over £500) was "beyond his resources." Surely not, when he was able to raise an action of multiplepounding in the Court of Session to determine which of McClure's creditors were to get the money in William Burnes's hands. The volume, with its map of Tam o' Shanter's ride, a plan of Mauchline in Burns's time, and a map of the Highland Tour, should prove most useful to students and general readers.

**The Crest of the Broken Wave.** By James Barke. (Collins, 12s. 6d.).

We have here the fourth volume of James Barke's chronicle of the life of Robert Burns, the fifth book, "The Well of the Silent Harp," being yet to come. Unlike D. H. Lawrence, Mr. Barke has a flair for titles. "The Crest of the Broken Wave" records the years at Ellisland, where Burns struggled to combine farming with gauging. In the first chapter we are told that:

"... lately he had been the toast of Edinburgh, and had known the acclaim of many shires as Scotland's Bard. Little more than a year ago he had been fêted by the Dumfries magistrates and made an honoured freeman. Dumfries was but six miles away; and yet here he was an utter stranger and regarded as something of an alien, an unwelcome interloper. . . ."

The narrative goes on to deal with the drudgery of the farm, the dawn of the French Revolution, the association with Anna Park, and, finally, the move to Dumfries.

"'I came to be a farmer' (Burns tells Willie Stewart, the Closeburn factor) 'and to win my independence as a farmer. Eventually I cried to be my own master here and to die here in the ripeness and fullness o' time. That was the hope, Willie: that was the dream. But a poet's dream—and as such sit only to be shattered.'"

As a practising novelist, I find it easy to admire Mr. Barke's powers: his gift of poetic imagery and his vivid use of words; and, as a biographer, I appreciate the amount of research and
study which he has brought to bear upon his subject. Yet there are times when, uncertain whether to assume the rôle of novelist or biographer, his blend is not altogether happy, and a certain pedestrian flavour creeps in.

This is, after all, a fictitious account of Burns, and readers will do well not to overlook the fact. Even so, there is too much emphasis on sexual matters throughout the book, albeit it must be acknowledged that this sort of stuff swells the royalties. Responsibility rests as much with the reader who expects salacious detail as with the writer who presents it.

Some scenes, too, do not ring true. I doubt, for instance, if Mrs. Muir of Tarbolton Mill would have been able to talk as she talks to Burns in the chapter entitled “The House-Warming.”

To judge the work as a study of Burns, however, the time is not yet. It is only fair to Mr. Barke to wait until the concluding volume is published.

**The Royal Burgh of Ayr: Seven Hundred and Fifty Years of History.** Edited by Annie I. Dunlop, O.B.E., LL.D. Published for the Town Council of Ayr by Oliver & Boyd. (12s. 6d.). (Reviewed by Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Keeper of the Records of Scotland.)

The town of Ayr, which last year celebrated—somewhat prematurely—its 750th anniversary, has not been very fortunate hitherto in its historians. Apart from the great work of James Paterson, whose two-volume history of the county of Ayr was published a century ago, little of value has been written on the old town’s history. But much important source material has been edited and printed—the principal charters and other documents from the burgh records, the burgh accounts from 1534 to 1624, one or two protocol books, and the obit book of St. John’s Church. But these authentic memorials of the past—the strong framework of the present volume—are not consulted by the kind of writer to whom Ayr appears as little more than the background to wars and revolutions and to the life story of Robert Burns.

This scholarly and very readable book presents no such picture (Burns, indeed, is scarcely mentioned in it). It gives the human, homely story of an ancient trading burgh, planted on the only good harbour on the Ayrshire coast, with royally granted privileges of jurisdiction, customs and trade which its burgesses were jealous to preserve. The distinguished historian who is its editor contributes only a short introduction, but her experience and judgment are recognisable in the well-proportioned allocation of various aspects of the burgh’s history to an excellent team
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of writers, each of whom shows expert knowledge of his subject and none of whom obtrudes fads or prejudices. Outstanding chapters are Dr. George Pryde’s on the development of the burgh, Mr. William Dillon’s on the local witch trials and executions, the account of the various visitations of “the pest” in which Dr. John Jackson and Dr. Jean Dixon have collaborated, and the three chapters of ecclesiatical history; and the sectional histories of the harbour, the streets, schools, fairs and newspapers are all in their several ways good.

The book also contains such useful features as Dr. Pryde’s careful retranscription of the town’s original charter, the dating of which he has been able to fix as between 1203 and 1206, a very informative list of all the churches, a list of all the known provosts since 1327, and a bibliography.

The book is notably free from romanticism and from that facetiousness which attacks some writers when they describe the manners and customs of a past age. Only a few statements seem disputable. It is exceedingly unlikely that any “castellated mansions” were to be seen in the streets of pre-Reformation Ayr (p. 76): we still have Loudoun Hall as an example of the gentry’s town houses in the days of James IV. James Street was not named after a son of George III (p. 81), who had no son so called. It is not accurate to say that the magistrates of Ayr petitioned against the Act of Union of 1707 (p. 201): their petition in fact described the proposed Union as “very desyreable,” but asked for some “rectificationes” in the customs and excise clauses.

It may also be observed that “the Woodgait,” an old street which “disappeared early from the records” (p. 73), was in existence as late as 1548 and was not, as here stated, on the east but on the west side of the High Street (see the Protocol Book of Henry Prestoun, f. 21). Many topographical points like these may be cleared up by further research, to which it may be hoped that this admirable book will stimulate a new generation of Ayr historians. We may, for instance, learn what and where was the “Barres-yet” (not mentioned here), to which there is a reference of 1542 in the Register of the Great Seal (Vol. III, 2719).


Burns lovers should find much to interest them in “Ayrshire, 1745-1950,” by Mr. James Edward Shaw, formerly County Clerk and Treasurer. By birth and profession the author is singularly well fitted for his task, which was undertaken at the request of
the Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Mr. Shaw states that his grandfather’s grandfather, the Rev. David Shaw, D.D., came from Inverness to Croyton parish in 1748, and that on the maternal side he can also trace a long clerical association with Ayrshire. He was trained in his father’s office and has filled many public and private posts, both civilian and military, besides playing his full part in the realm of sport. Moreover, where he has lacked information himself he has had access to the sources. As a result he has been able to collect a great deal of miscellaneous information that would otherwise have perished. The section dealing with the Burns Monument is a case in point. Some of the material he can supply from personal recollection and some has been culled from the minute book, which the Burns Monument trustees made available to him. Again, the late Sir Alexander Walker provided him with material for the story “of Johnnie Walker and his whisky.”

Similarly, much valuable light is thrown upon the history of the Churches in Ayrshire—Established, Roman Catholic and Scottish Episcopal. Other sections deal with Local Administration, Sports and Pastimes, the local Regiments, and various other aspects of Ayrshire life and activities. The book is not designed to be an exhaustive treatise, but rather to supplement existing histories and to collect fagitive information and illustrative detail. It is a pleasant volume for the arm-chair reader as well as a useful work of reference. In appearance the book is an attractive specimen of the printer’s art. The type is clear, and there are some excellent illustrations and a useful index.—A.I.D.


Every Scot knows that “guid gear gangs intae sma’ bouk,” and the adage is certainly true of these volumes. The first was published in October, 1952, the second in March, 1953, and a third (at the time of reviewing) is to follow. The project has been “designed primarily to meet the needs of ordinary classes of universities and of the upper forms of schools, but it will be indispensable for all who teach Scottish history at whatever level.”

This statement need not discourage the general reader. Within these pages, every right-thinking Scot will find his national heritage; the text of important documents, extracts from
chronicles, charters, State papers, Acts of Parliament, and a variety of records bearing upon constitutional, ecclesiastical and social developments.

The work has been done in a most commendable manner by the staff of the Scottish History Department at Edinburgh University, and is moulded together by introductory notes and commentaries. In particular, a study of the sections devoted to Scottish Independence and the Reformation will help to give the average reader a clear picture of those critical times.

Burnsians will be interested, too, to find the Letter of the Scottish Barons to the Pope, 1320; the Declaration of Arbroath—that manifesto of a nation united against English aggression.

"Were he (Bruce) to abandon the enterprise begun, choosing to subject us or our kingdom to the king of the English or to the English people, we would strive to thrust him out forthwith as our enemy and the subverter of right (his own and ours) and take for our king another which would suffice for our defence; for so long as an hundred remain alive we are minded never a whit to bow beneath the yoke of English dominion. It is not for glory, riches or honours that we fight: it is for liberty alone—the liberty which no good man relinquishes but with his life."

In those days the Scots did not run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

In the sections which deal with descriptions of Scotland there is much of lighter interest. Aeneas Sylvius (1435) did not paint a pleasing picture—"the common people are poor, and destitute of all refinement"—but, sixty-three years later, Don Pedro de Ayala gave a more cheerful account. "The women are courteous in the extreme. I mention this because they are really honest, though very bold. They are absolute mistresses of their houses, and even of their husbands, in all things concerning the administration of their property, income as well as expenditure. They dress much better than here (England), and especially as regards the head-dress, which is, I think, the handsomest in the world."

The title itself is most appropriate. This is history without frills, history on sound foundations, and, with these absorbing books, even the most phlegmatic must thrill to Scotland’s story.

Folk Tales of the Highlands. By Gregor Ian Smith. (Nelson, 4s. 6d.).

In an attractive little series, Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., have given us folk tales of the Borders, the North Country and other regions throughout Britain.
In the present volume, Gregor Ian Smith deals with the folklore of the Scottish Highlands and Islands, taking the reader from Caithness to Loch Lomond and from Orkney to Skye and Mull. Mr. Smith bases his forty-two tales on ancient Gaelic legends and superstitions, a fact which gives them, as his publisher claims, "a very individual flavour."

Some—"The Witch of Mar" is outstanding—are as stark as the old, tragic ballads, and "The White Moth" has that air of inevitability that makes us realise that the young wife is doomed.

Yet the book is far from gloomy, and many of the tales ("Fairy Gold," for example) are rich in humour. The wee folk, too—the brownies—play a large and lively part, as John More in "The Wife Without a Tongue" finds to his cost.

The book, well illustrated by the author's line drawings, is interspersed with nursery rhymes and proverbs in Gaelic, with English translations. Here is "Wee Willie Winkie":

\begin{verbatim}
Uilleam beag nam prabshuilean
'Na ruith troimh 'n a bhaile,
Sios an staidhir, suas an staidhir
'Na leine bheag anairit;
Gnogadh aig na h-uinneagan,
'G eigheach troimh na glasan,
'Tha e ochd uairean
'S a bheil a chlann 'nan leabaidh.
\end{verbatim}

Definitely, I should say, a delightful book for old and young alike.

FROM THE BORDER HILLS. By Molly Clavering. (Nelson, 12s. 6d.).

It is difficult to write anything new about the Scottish Borderland. Books without number have been devoted to its scenery and history, and, although beautifully illustrated and impressively produced, From the Border Hills does not break fresh ground.

It may be that Miss Clavering is loath to leave the highways—the blurb refers to her "rambles"—but why, oh, why (in the first chapter) did she not follow the Tail Burn to Loch Skene? After all, she can write, and in that wild, lonely setting she would have found material a-plenty. If, for instance, she had ventured higher, she would have come upon the ruins of a butt and ben, where a herd and his family dwelt until a violent storm ripped off the roof and drove the frantic wife and child to Birkhill.
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In the chapter, "Tweed's Cross and Tweed's Well," Miss Clavering informs us that "even as British rivers run, Tweed is not very long nor very wide"; but I suggest that she ought to look again at her maps before she thus sweepingly discredits its length.

If the book has faults, however, it has also many virtues, and the reader will find some delightful pieces of description.

"Yarrow kirk, manse and kirkyard," says Miss Clavering, "must surely be among the prettiest and most pleasantly situated in the countryside. Sheltered by mighty sycamores, bowered in hawthorn and rowan, they lie cradled in a crooked elbow of the road . . . the brooding hills behind, the brown and silver links of water in front. It is a tranquil and beautiful place, and the green kirkyard is a sanctuary to linger in, encircled by flowering trees, lilac and hawthorn and laburnum. Here are no grim monuments, no ugly railings. Simple headstones in the mown grass, the oldest so weathered as to be almost unreadable, mark the graves of the honest folk of Yarrow parish. The dead must lie quietly indeed in such peaceful beds as these. . . ."

Such passages ensure the author's wish: the afterthought on the last page. "If, on a winter's night beside the fire, to read this book may perhaps help to recall for others days spent in the Land of Romance, I shall be happy."

ScoT FREE, a Book of Gael Warnings, by Wilfred Taylor. (Max Reinhardt, 10s. 6d.).

Good newspaper columnists are few and far between. If the late Ian Mackay was Fleet Street's outstanding performer, there is none in Scotland to-day to touch Mr. Wilfred Taylor. At the breakfast table "A Scotsman's Log" is read before reports of the latest gloom over Europe. If you consider, it is not easy to be, as he invariably is, witty, instructive and readable six days a week.

In ScoT FREE, with its sly sub-title, he is at the top of his form. This is a lighthearted analysis of his fellow-countrymen, and no one will chuckle over it so much as that complex creature, the Scot himself.

"I was asked," Mr. Taylor tells us, "to write a funny book about Scotland. That is a very difficult thing for a Scot to do if he does not want to incur the charge of being a Quisling. There is nothing very funny about Scotland."

Having said so, Mr. Taylor proceeds to be very funny indeed. "There is," he declares, "no longer any bar to being civil to one's historic foes, but one must not let friendship go too far.
A Macdonald who has invited a family of Campbells to dinner ought not to exclaim with too much pleasure to his wife, "The Campbells are coming."

He relates an incident when a party of American travel agents were taken by 'bus to see the Forth Bridge, "a compulsory sight in Scotland." They were passing within sight of Fettes College, when their guide, "an elderly Scot of stern visage and loquacious tongue," shouted to the driver to stop.

"The 'bus stopped, and, rising in his seat, our conductor said: 'Gentlemen, over there you see Fettes College, and a shameful sight it is. Would you credit it, but they coop up wee Scottish bairns there and train them up to be Englishmen. Puir wee scones!' He motioned the driver to carry on and slumped down in his seat a shaken man. Fettes is a very excellent school, in which the late Ian Hay once taught, but the point is that its teaching conforms to English usage."

In addition to his fun, Mr. Taylor makes many shrewd and revealing comments. One chapter—if slickly entitled "Destiny Rides Again"—is an excellent account of the happenings after the removal of the Stone of Scone from Westminster Abbey and the part which the author (as a newspaper man) played.

"As a journalist," he says, "I welcome the appearance in the columns of the press of stories about stones that disappear in the night. They are so much more human and appealing than the tedious reports of global confusion and despair that are our staple diet."

Well-known names crop up in the book. Mr. Taylor has, for instance, some interesting memories of that great American, the late John Winant, and in the end we are inclined to agree with the publisher's claim that "readers ought not to dismiss this as just a funny book about Scotland."

It is easy to read and, in consequence, was probably not easy to write—but it was certainly worth the effort.

Whether it ranks as literature or first-rate journalism is unimportant here. You will find it as refreshing as a first glimpse of spring sunshine.

The Dark Tarn and Other Poems. By A. V. Stuart. (George Ronald, Oxford, 7s. 6d.).

As Richard Church has recognised, Miss A. V. Stuart is that rare bird, a poet with something definite to say, and how beautifully and sensitively she says it!

With her first book, The Far Calling, which was published
as the fifth volume in the Modern Poets Series, she firmly estab-
lished herself, and this new collection from magazines and 
journals of the calibre of The Cornhill, Chambers's Journal, 
Punch and the British Annual of Literature enhances her 
reputation.

Now residing in Edinburgh, Miss Stuart was educated at 
St. Hilda's School, Edinburgh, and Somerville College, Oxford, 
where she took a first in English. She is one of the founder-
editors of The New Athenian Broadsheet, and has done much 
to promote the speaking of verse.

Her poems in The Dark Tarn are all written in English, but 
those readers who recall "A Lintie in a Cage" in last year's 
issue of the Burns Chronicle will take comfort from the fact 
that, when she cares to use it, she has "a guid Scots tongue in 
her heid."

She is never uncertain and never liable, like some modern 
poets, to lose herself in a morass of words. She tells us, uncon-
sciously perhaps, a great deal about herself, capturing, as she 
does, her thoughts in sunshine and shadow.

Reading the names on the "War Memorial," she wonders

Who am I that I should win
From your forfeiture in strife
This ecstasy, this life!

She sees "Canterbury Bells" as

White angels, glimmering in the gloom
Of my blue twilit room,
Climbing the Jacob's ladder of your stem
To the heaven from whence you came;

she sees

White bells, whose slender clappers ring a chime
Beyond this world of time,
A tenuous peal, remote and faint, yet clear
To the quiet attentive ear,

and beseeches them to

Live then a little longer, climb and chime
In the mirror-music of my adoring rhyme.

In "Egotist and Egoist" (a Causerie on Cat and Dog), she 
displays observation and wit; while in "The Patchwork Quilt,"
which contains material enough for a novel, maturity of expression and knowledge of life are in perfect union.

In *The Dark Tarn* she knows that

... some day
As yet outwith my ken,
I shall sink to unplumbed deeps
Beyond dredging net of men,
From that underwater world of timeless sleep
Never to rise,
Never to rise to upper day again.

Yet in "'Some Shape of Beauty . . . '" she tells most movingly

... why death is not preferable
To the long disease of living.

She brings freshness to every subject—"Peewits on the Hills" and "Water Lily on Loch Bran" are superb examples—and throughout there is the mark of the complete craftsman. Dealing with her first book of poems, the *Scotsman* pointed out that "it is not often that such perfection of utterance is to be found in a first volume," and seldom indeed is this same rare quality maintained with such assurance. Miss Stuart is undoubtedly in the first rank of modern Scots poets.

*Gooseberry Fair* and Other Verses in Scots and English.
By William Landles. (E. & S. Livingstone, Ltd., Edinburgh and London, 3s. 6d.).

In these times, when so many poets write merely to please the members of their own narrow coteries, it is refreshing to welcome a new, honest-to-goodness young poet who has the courage to uphold the traditional manner.

William Landles is a Borderer—he resides in Hawick—and much of his work is as pure and crystal-clear as the Tweed in summer. He is a man with a strong religious outlook, and this is evident in the section, "Further Ben." "The Pearl o' Psalms" is a moving example and begins:

I'm in the Maister's flock, He is my herd;
And sin' He loo'es His ain, I've a' that's best;
By caller burns He airts my thowless feet,
And in the guid green haughs, He bids me rest.

In another section, "Heather Mixture," "The Voice of Yarrow" is imbued with the very spirit of the Border hills, and
there is a neat descriptive fragment, “On the Train South From Waverley”:

Frae the grey auld city it started oot
Wi' an unco herty will;
But it hirpled alang like a sair dune man
Or it breested Fala-hill.
Syne, up on the tap, wi' a thankfu' sigh,
That its wark was gey weel throwe,
Like a het-fit callant chased on by a whulp,
It cam scamperin’ doon to Stow.

Mr. Landles is rich in native humour, and he gives it full play in “The Packman,” “Laird and Hauflin,” “The Candidate” and “The Herd.”

This is, to be sure, a delightful and refreshing book, and it is good to know that (for poetry) it has been selling well. May it not be long before we hear again from William Landles.

**LYRICAL MEDITATIONS ON THE PARADISO.** By Georgina Grace Moncrieff. (The Moray Press, 10s. 6d.).

This is an ambitious book born out of an ambitious idea, albeit the poet herself claims that it is “a broken collection,” in a humble way, of certain passages of the story of Dante’s journey through Paradise. If it is a record of her reactions, then, as she says, “the lyrical quality of this part of the ‘Comedia’ seems to be largely missed by English readers,” and she ventures “to hope that a form of paraphrase, with a certain freedom of expression, and a constantly-changing metre, might help to represent it for those who cannot read the original.”

A number of English authorities on Dante encouraged her, and, for the most part, she has relied on Wicksteed’s Translation of the Paradiso in the Temple Classics, Gardner’s “Dante’s Ten Heavens,” and the Translations and Commentaries of Longfellow and Plumptre.

In this new approach the varying metres are skilfully chosen, and there is a smooth and pleasing continuity throughout. Here is the first verse of Beatrice denouncing the false teachers of Earth:

What do they teach on earth
To those that listen?
What is the teacher’s worth
With eyes that glisten
Over each wordy snare
Crippling the truth? Beware,
And though his speech be fair
Yet do not listen!
The prose rubric alongside the verses stands the reader in good stead. For instance, as the Eagle (Jupiter, para. xx, i-30) becomes silent, the separate souls that compose it sing, each its separate song, thus:

So when the Voice, of many voices golden
Lulled to soft rest its music clustering,
The veil of dark each jewel did embolden
Its jewel-song to sing.

While every line is simplified, it is, however, out of the question to read this work of 178 beautifully-printed pages at a sitting. Georgina Grace Moncrieff has written a thoughtful book, and it is, essentially, for the thoughtful reader.

POET LAUREATE: To the Memory of Robert Burns. By N. Farquhar Orr. (Obtainable from the author's address: Dill Park, Londonderry. Is.).

The Rev. N. Farquhar Orr, B.A., B.D., was a contributor to the "Burns Chronicle" over thirty years ago. Now he has enshrined his sentiments in this lengthy poem, which appears in booklet form, and the following stanza will give the reader an indication of his style and mood:

Here's pride that walks in hodden grey,
Nor finds the suit a shame.
Here's worth that's shaped from common clay
And boasts from whence it came.
Here's native speech from mother lode,
Nor needs the fining pot.
Here's scorn enough of present mode
To cut the Gordian Knot,
Here's man that speaks as man to man
In language of the heart—
The poet's tongue since world began—
The universal art.
ANSWERS TO BURNS QUIZ

1. George II. 1727-1760.

2. No. The story that "Tam o' Shanter" was composed in a day rests on very slender evidence. It was composed in the autumn of 1790 and first published in *The Edinburgh Magazine* for March, 1791, a month before it appeared in Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland*. Burns's own dictum must be kept in mind—"All my poetry is the effect of easy composition but of laborious correction"; "Though the rough material of fine writing is undoubtedly the gift of genius, the workmanship is as certainly the united efforts of labour, attention and pains." Writing to Mrs. Dunlop on 11th April, 1791, he said the poem showed a "finishing polish" which he "despaired of ever excelling."

3. (1) Foundation stone laid, May, 1921. Never unveiled; (2) 30th October, 1922; (3) 24th June, 1927; (4) 14th September, 1929. They were all erected by the Burns Federation.

4. Burns himself in his First Commonplace Book.

5. Grand Master Charteris at a meeting of St. Andrew's Lodge, Edinburgh, on 12th January, 1787.

6. Jedburgh, 11th May, 1787; Dumfries, 4th June, 1787; Dumbarton, 29th June, 1787; Linlithgow, 10th November, 1787; Lochmaben (date not known. See Burns's letter to Robert Graham of Fintry, dated Ellisland, 9th December, 1789); Sanquhar, 23rd December, 1794.

7. In *The Vision*—
   Here rivers in the sea are lost
   There mountains to the skies are tossed
   Here, tumbling billows mark the coast
   With surging foam.
   There, distant shone Art's lofty boast
   The lordly dome.

8. In "The Brigs of Ayr."
9. Burns attended a six weeks' course of Excise instructions at Tarbolton, under James Findlay, the Excise officer there. John Sinton notes the order for instructions in his "Burns, Excise Officer and Poet": "Edinburgh, 31st March, 1788—To Mr. James Findlay. The Commissioners order that you instruct Mr. Robert Burns in the art of gauging . . . when he is well instructed and qualified for an officer (then and not before, at your perils) you and your supervisor are to certify the same to the Board . . . that the above Mr. Robert Burns hath cleared his quarters both for lodging and diet, that he has actually paid each of you for his instructions and examination, and that he has sufficient at the time to purchase a horse for his business. (Sgd.) A. Pearson."


12. Four. (1) "It was upon a Lammas Night"; (2) "Now Westlin' Winds and Slaughtering Guns"; (3) "From Thee Eliza I Must Go"; and (4) "Farewell to St. James's Lodge, Tarbolton."


14. (1) Major William Logan, Ayr; (2) James Smith, Mauchline; and (3) William Creech, Edinburgh.

Kilmarnock—W. Grant Stevenson, R.S.A.—9th August, 1879.
Dundee—Sir John Steel, R.S.A.—16th October, 1880.
Ayr—George A. Lawson, Hon. R.S.A.—8th July, 1891.
Aberdeen—Henry Bain Smith—15th September, 1892.
Irvine—Pittendrigh MacGillivray, R.S.A.—18th July, 1896.
Paisley—F. W. Pomeroy—26th September, 1896.
Leith—D. W. Stevenson, R.S.A.—15th October, 1898.
Montrose—W. Birnie Rhind, R.S.A.—7th August, 1912.
Stirling—Albert H. Hodge—23rd September, 1914.
16. In the seal which Burns had cut, on a "Highland Pebble" presented to him by Maria Riddell, the motto "Woodnotes Wild" was taken from Milton's "L'Allegro" (lines 131-134):

"Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Johnson's learned sock be on,
Or sweetest Shakespear, fancie's childe,
Warble his native Wood-notes wilde."

The second motto "Better a wee bush than nae beild" is a proverbial expression.

17. Fifty-three subscribers for sixty-seven copies.

18. No. "The Selkirk Grace" was first attributed to Burns by Allan Cunningham in his Edition of Burns (London, 1834). Similar lines had appeared in a Belfast paper, "The Rushlight," in 1825. Cunningham "lifted" the lines from that paper, dressed them up, and palmed them off on Burns—a thing he did on more than one occasion. A similar form of Grace was in existence in 1650.

19. Duncan Gray.


"The Poetry of Robert Burns" by Henley and Henderson (4 vols.), 1896.


"Robert Burns" by Hans Hecht—translated by Jane Lymburn, 1936.

"The Life of Robert Burns" by Franklyn Bliss Snyder (1932).

"The Songs of Robert Burns" by James C. Dick (1903).

"Robert Burns" by David Daiches (1952).

OBITUARY

Dr. Patrick Kinmont, J.P.

Dr. Patrick Kinmont, J.P., the founder of the Newark Caledonian Society, died at the Chesterfield home of his daughter, Mrs. Gordon Williams, on 3rd April, 1953. He was 76 years of age.

After qualifying in 1879, Dr. Kinmont spent a number of years in hospital appointments and was senior house surgeon at Lincoln County Hospital. In 1904, he moved to Newark and, in the following year, married Miss Clifford, of County Meath, Ireland, who predeceased him some years ago. He was an honorary surgeon at Newark Hospital and, before his retirement in 1946, was senior on the staff.

He was President of Newark Caledonian Society, and, to the great regret of the members, illness prevented him from attending the Burns Anniversary Dinner in 1953.

At his funeral at Averham, the procession from the church to the graveside was led by Mr. Alexander M'Nicol, honorary piper to the Caledonian Society, playing a lament, and at the graveside he also played the "Flowers o' the Forest" and "My Home."

Mr. Thomas Beet

The Burns Movement in general, and particularly the Glasgow and District Burns Association, sustained a deep loss in the death of Mr. Thomas Beet on 18th October, 1952.

The late Mr. Beet had retired from business some years before his death, and he spent the greater part of his leisure in work connected with the Glasgow Association. He was associated with the Glasgow Masonic Burns Club for many years and was President of the Glasgow Association during the years 1949 to 1951. He was also a member of the Council of the Burns Federation until his death.

One of his chief interests was in the Jean Armour Burns Houses at Mauchline and in his visits to the many Burns Clubs with whom he was a popular and learned speaker, he was able to influence many donations and gifts for the old ladies in the Houses.

Just prior to his death he had been active in erecting a Memorial Fountain and a plaque to mark the burial place in Gorbals Burial Ground, Glasgow, of John Wilson (Dr. Hornbook), but the ceremony to hand over these from the Glasgow Association to the keeping of the Glasgow Corporation had to be postponed.

His quiet and pleasant manner endeared him to all and his memory will always be a happy one.

Andrew Stenhouse.
MOTTO—“A MAN’S A MAN FOR A THAT”

THE BURNS FEDERATION
INSTITUTED 1885

Hon. Presidents.
Sir Robert Bruce, D.L., LL.D., Brisbane House, 9 Rowan Road, Glasgow, S.I.
Alexander G. McKnight, 321 Providence Building, Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A.
John S. Clarke, J.P., 2 Walmer Crescent, Glasgow, S.W.1.
James T. Picken, 265 Franklin Street, Melbourne, C.T., Australia.
Andrew M’Callum, Usborne House, Thornhill, Stirling.
John M’Vie, 13 Hillside Crescent, Edinburgh, 7.
John Currie, 20 Arboretum Street, Nottingham.

Hon. Vice-Presidents.
James McMordo, 85-71 144th Street, Jamaica, N.Y., U.S.A.
Captain Charles Carmichael, 54 Chatsworth Street, Derby.
Mrs. Mary Thomson, 21 Gilbertfield Road, Cambuslang.
James MacIntyre, 17 New Road, Mauchline.
Thomas C. Anderson, Rowan Cottage, 194 Main Street, Kelty.
W. Gregor McGregor, 72 Broomgrove Road, Sheffield, 10.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
President—John W. Oliver, M.A., D.Litt., Ramsay Cottage, 41 Barnton Terrace, Edinburgh, 4.
James R. Crawford, F.S.A.Scot., “Callister Ha’,” 432 Unthank 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.
Sir Robert Bruce, D.L., LL.D., Brisbane House, 9 Rowan Road, Glasgow, S.I.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Vice-Presidents—A. Wilson Boyle, C.A., 163 West George Street, Glasgow.
John E. Barbour, Green Acres, Almondsbury, Glos.

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.

Hon. Secretary of School Competitions—Fred. J. Belford, M.A., F.E.I.S.,
3 Park Grove, Liberton, Edinburgh, 9.

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

District Representatives.

I. Ayrshire—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 Arran Drive, Auchinleck.

II. Edinburgh—W. J. King Gillies, 2 Saville Terrace, Edinburgh, 9.

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

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—Adam Humphries, 59a Mill Road, Halfway, Cambuslang.
Andrew Wilkie, Sandymount Lodge, Shettleston, Glasgow,
E.1.
Mrs. Christine D. MacIntosh, 134 Kylepark Drive,
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.

X. Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perth Shires—Mrs. M. Lowe,
9 Beechwood, Sauchie, Alloa.
Mrs. W. G. Stewart, South View, Tullibody.
D. M. Findlay, 91 Main Street, Bainsford, Falkirk.

XI. East Perthshire, Angus and Kinross—George S. G. Vernon,
"Oaklands," Connaught Terrace, Crieff.

XII. Northern Scottish Counties—J. B. Hardie, "Ravenna," 26 Newark
Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow, S.1.
XIII. Southern Scottish Counties—James Denniston, F.E.I.S., Mossgiel, Cardoness Street, Dumfries.

Mrs. M. Coulson, 52 Friars Venel, Dumfries.


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


W. Gregor McGregor, 72 Broomgrove Road, Sheffield.

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

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

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

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

XXIII. South Africa—Donald F. MacNair, 103 Fotheringay Road, Glasgow, S.3.


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

XXVI. Canada—James Adair, O.B.E., 40 Highbury Road, Glasgow, W.2.

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

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

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

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

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

**SUB-COMMITTEES.**

**Finance:** Messrs. Macnair (Convener), Adair, T. C. Anderson, Campbell, Denniston, Findlay and Hardie.

**Memorials:** Messrs. A. Wilson Boyle (Convener), Andrew Y. Crawford, Wm. Boyle, Gillies, Irving, Juner and Wilkie 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, Denniston, Allan MacIntyre and Stewart McMillan. Co-opted member:— Wm. L. Morren, 37a Union Street, Greenock.

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

**AUDITORS.**

William A. Gold, Wallacethorn, Riccarton, Kilmarnock.

W. Y. HAGG, 3 Seaford 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 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 30th April, 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.
XVIII. North and East Midlands of England.
XIX. West Midlands of England.
XX. South-Western England.
     Hereford, Gloucester, Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Devon,
     Cornwall, Monmouth.
XXI. Wales.
XXII. Ireland.
XXIII. Africa.
XXIV. Australia.
XXV. New Zealand.
XXVI. Canada.
XXVII. India.
XXVIII. United States of America.
XXIX. Near and Middle East.
XXX. Europe.
THE BURNS FEDERATION

I. Ayrshire—37 Clubs: 4 Members.

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

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

II. Edinburgh—10 Clubs: 1 Member.

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

Secretary: Fred. J. Belford, M.A., F.E.I.S., 3 Park Grove, Liberton,
Edinburgh, 9.

III. Glasgow—24 Clubs: 2 Members.

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

677 Plummet Masonic.

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

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

2 Alexandria. 580 Cumbrac.
10 Dumbarton. 624 Oban.
244 Dalmuir and Clydebank. 695 Kilmaronock (Dunbartonshire).
421 Arrochar and Tarbet. 750 Rothesay Cronies.

Secretary: James Johnstone, 399 Kilbowie Road, Clydebank.

V. Fifeshire—18 Clubs: 2 Members.

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

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

VI. Lanarkshire—37 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. 549 Bothwell Bonnie Lesley Ladies.
372 Baillieston Jean Armour. 574 Holytown Blair Athole.
387 Mary Campbell (Cambuslang). 577 Dalsker and Clydesdale.
388 Kyle (Shotts) Ladies. 578 Lanarkshire B.C.A.
390 Meikle Earnock Jolly Beggars. 587 Bhdhill and Springboig.
392 Whifflet. 598 Forth Jolly Beggars.
467 Gilbertfield Highland Mary Ladies. 614 Bellshill Caledonian.
494 Motherwell United Services. 637 Larkhall Applebank.
505 Wishaw Masonic. 642 Rutherglen.
526 Dykehead Tam o’ Shanter. 669 Coatbridge Home Guard.
529 William Mitchell. 700 Hamilton Jubilee.
533 Fauldhouse. 714 Polkemmet “Lea-Rig.”
542 Newarthill White Heather. 734 Larkhall Masonic.
549 Jean Armour, Tranent.
574 Holytown Blair Athole.
577 Dalsker and Clydesdale.
578 Lanarkshire B.C.A.
587 Bhdhill and Springboig.
598 Forth Jolly Beggars.
614 Bellshill Caledonian.
637 Larkhall Applebank.
642 Rutherglen.
669 Coatbridge Home Guard.
700 Hamilton Jubilee.
714 Polkemmet “Lea-Rig.”
734 Larkhall Masonic.
757 St. Bride’s, Douglas.
635 Jean Armour, Tranent.
641 Rosewell.
651 Dalkeith Plough.
654 Ormiston Yew Tree.
670 Throntree Mystic.
675 Tranent “40.”
676 Eyemouth.

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

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

198 Gorebridge Jolly Beggars. 635 Jean Armour, Tranent.
199 Newbattle and District. 641 Rosewell.
239 Hawick. 651 Dalkeith Plough.
346 Oakbank Mossgiel. 654 Ormiston Yew Tree.
427 Gorebridge Glencarn. 740 Throntree Mystic.
613 Tranent No. 1. 747 Tranent “40.”
631 Pencaitland and Ormiston. 760 Eyemouth.

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

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—14 Clubs: 1 Member.

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

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

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

4 Callander, 582 Higginsmeuk.
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.
409 Stenhousemuir and District, 679 Tullibody and Cambus.
426 Sauchie, 690 Pinn Hall.
469 Denny Cross, 725 Ben Cleuch, Tillicoultry.
503 Dunblane, 731 Elphinstone (Airth).
510 I.C.I., Grangemouth, 732 Brig (Falkirk).
543 Abbey Craig, 741 Plean.
558 Cambusbarron, 756 Camelon Mariners.

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>Dumfries Howff.</td>
<td>112 Dumfries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eskdale</td>
<td>217 Eskdale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumfries</td>
<td>226 Dumfries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annan</td>
<td>309 Annan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkcudbright</td>
<td>323 Kirkcudbright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annan Ladies</td>
<td>393 Annan Ladies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumfries Ladies</td>
<td>437 Dumfries Ladies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen of the South Ladies</td>
<td>479 Queen of the South Ladies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Scottish Counties B.C.A.</td>
<td>530 Southern Scottish Counties B.C.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonic, Kirkcudbright</td>
<td>693 Masonic, Kirkcudbright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wigtown</td>
<td>730 Wigtown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secretary: Mrs. M. Coulson, 52 Friars Vennel, Dumfries.

XIV. London and South-Eastern England—9 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burns Club of London</td>
<td>1 Burns Club of London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Ayrshire Society</td>
<td>481 London Ayrshire Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brig o'Doon Ladies, Deal</td>
<td>482 Brig o'Doon Ladies, Deal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrow Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>492 Harrow Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Clans Assoc. of London</td>
<td>570 Scottish Clans Assoc. of London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading and District Cal. Assoc.</td>
<td>617 Reading and District Cal. Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bournemouth and District Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>663 Bournemouth and District Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelmsford and District Scottish Society</td>
<td>719 Chelmsford and District Scottish Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romford Scottish Assoc.</td>
<td>743 Romford Scottish Assoc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunderland</td>
<td>89 Sunderland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td>156 Newcastle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darlington</td>
<td>158 Darlington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallsend</td>
<td>165 Wallsend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartlepool</td>
<td>379 Hartlepool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedlington and District</td>
<td>534 Bedlington and District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitley Bay</td>
<td>696 Whitley Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippington</td>
<td>699 Chippington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnard Castle</td>
<td>735 Barnard Castle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham and District Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>744 Durham and District Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northumberland and Durham Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>745 Northumberland and Durham Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blyth and District Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>755 Blyth and District Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunderland and District Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>759 Sunderland and District Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

XVI. North-Western England—13 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carlisle</td>
<td>71 Carlisle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolton</td>
<td>95 Bolton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitehaven</td>
<td>236 Whitehaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrow St. Andrew's Soc.</td>
<td>363 Barrow St. Andrew's Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>366 Liverpool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnley and District</td>
<td>417 Burnley and District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walney Jolly Beggars Ld.</td>
<td>436 Walney Jolly Beggars Ld.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Cal. Assoc.</td>
<td>572 Chester Cal. Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altrincham and Sale Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>618 Altrincham and Sale Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester and Salford</td>
<td>674 Manchester and Salford Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlisle Highland Assoc.</td>
<td>708 Carlisle Highland Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmorland St. Andrew Soc.</td>
<td>753 Westmorland St. Andrew Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thornton Cleveleys and District Scottish Society</td>
<td>754 Thornton Cleveleys and District Scottish Society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

XVII. Yorkshire—6 Clubs: 1 Member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scarborough Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>551 Scarborough Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrogate St. Andrew's Soc.</td>
<td>555 Harrogate St. Andrew's Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Andrew Society of York</td>
<td>718 St. Andrew Society of York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridlington Cal. Society</td>
<td>722 Bridlington Cal. Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakefield Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>763 Wakefield Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**XVIII. North and East Midlands of England—18 Clubs: 2 Members.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chesterfield Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>556 Doncaster Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottingham</td>
<td>593 Norfolk Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>584 Corby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark and District</td>
<td>606 Rockingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>706 North Lindsey Scots Society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnsley Scottish Soc.</td>
<td>720 Retford Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotherham</td>
<td>736 Maltby Caledonian Society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leicester Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>742 Scots Society of St. Andrew, Norwich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loughborough Scottish Soc.</td>
<td>746 Grimsby and District Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Secretary:* John Currie, 20 Arboretum Street, Nottingham.

**XIX. West Midlands of England—9 Clubs: 1 Member.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>683 Stratford upon Avon and District Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsall</td>
<td>704 Evesham and District Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverhampton</td>
<td>707 Malvern Scots Club.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coventry Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>751 Worcester Scots Society.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**XX. South-Western England—6 Clubs: 1 Member.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>535 Plymouth and District Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herefordshire</td>
<td>721 Plymouth Burns Club.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheltenham Scottish Soc.</td>
<td>758 Bath and District Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Secretary:* Miss Winifred Measdy, Bristol Caledonian Society, Albion Chambers, Bristol, 1.

**XXI. Wales—1 Club: 1 Member.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swansea and West Wales</td>
<td>183 Londonderry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Secretary:* George Roddick.

**XXII. Ireland—3 Clubs: 1 Member.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belfast</td>
<td>406 Dublin St. Andrew's Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Londonderry</td>
<td>749 Cal. Soc. of Tanganyika.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XXIII. Africa—3 Clubs: 1 Member.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red Hill, Natal</td>
<td>675 Fed. Cal. Soc. of Southern Africa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XXIV. Australia—10 Clubs: 1 Member.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>711 Victorian Scottish Union.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waratah-Mayfield</td>
<td>712 N. and W. Melbourne Scottish Society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Society of N.S.W.</td>
<td>716 Royal Cal. Society of Melbourne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>726 Melbourne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Soc. and Burns Club of Australia</td>
<td>739 Whyalla.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Secretary:* Miss Winifred Measdy, Bristol Caledonian Society, Albion Chambers, Bristol, 1.
XXV. New Zealand—3 Clubs: 1 Member.
69 Dunedin.
497 St. Andrew (Wellington).
636 Gisborne.

XXVI. 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.

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

XXVIII. 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.

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

XXX. Europe—1 Club: 1 Member.
727 The St. Andrew Society of Denmark.
### List of Past Presidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1885-1899</td>
<td>Provost Peter Sturrock, Kilmarnock.</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899-1906</td>
<td>Provost David Mackay, Kilmarnock.</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906-1907</td>
<td>David Murray, M.A., B.Sc., Kilmarnock.</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909-1910</td>
<td>Captain David Sneddon, V.D., Kilmarnock.</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-1923</td>
<td>Duncan M‘Naught, LL.D., Kilmarnock.</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923-1927</td>
<td>Sir Robert Bruce, D.L., LL.D., Glasgow.</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943-1946</td>
<td>John S. Clarke, J.P., Glasgow.</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948-1950</td>
<td>Thomas B. Goudie, Hamilton.</td>
<td>Hamilton</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>
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<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
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<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Greenock</td>
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<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Mauchline</td>
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<td>1899</td>
<td>Dumfries</td>
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<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
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<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
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<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Greenock</td>
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<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
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<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
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<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
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<td>1906</td>
<td>Kilmarnock</td>
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<td>1907</td>
<td>Sunderland</td>
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<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>St. Andrews</td>
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<td>1909</td>
<td>Dunfermline</td>
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<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Lanark</td>
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<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
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<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Carlisle</td>
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<td>1913</td>
<td>Galashiels</td>
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<td>1915-19</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>London</td>
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<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Dunfermline</td>
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<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Birmingham</td>
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<td>1923</td>
<td>Ayr</td>
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<td>1924</td>
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<td>1925</td>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
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<td>1926</td>
<td>Perth</td>
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<td>1927</td>
<td>Derby</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
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<td>1929</td>
<td>Troon</td>
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<td>1930</td>
<td>Greenock</td>
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<td>1931</td>
<td>Hawick</td>
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<td>1932</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
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<td>1933</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Ayr and Kilmarnock</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Elgin</td>
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<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Newcastle-upon-Tyne</td>
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<td>1938</td>
<td>Dumfries</td>
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<td>1939-46</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
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<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Dunoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Stirling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Mauchline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Bristol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Montrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Norwich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Paisley</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Town Hall, Paisley.

12th September, 1953.

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

The President, Mr. J. Kevan McDowall, occupied the chair and was accompanied by Dr. John W. Oliver and Mr. A. Wilson Boyle, Vice-Presidents, twenty-one members of the Executive and the officials.

Greetings to the Council and apologies for absence were intimated from Dr. Annie I. Dunlop, Mr. Andrew McCallum and Mr. John McVie, Hon. Presidents; Mr. James R. Crawford, Immediate Past-President; Messrs. Iain F. Anderson, A. Neil Campbell, James Denniston, W. Gregor McGregor, John M. Irving and Arthur C. E. Lewis, members of the Executive; Mr. William Black (Dunfermline United), Mr. Alex. B. Garden; and the following Clubs—Whithorn and District (No. 536), Prince Rupert (No. 689), Douglas St. Bride’s (No. 757) and Bath and District (No. 758).

Greetings telegrams were read from Mr. James T. Picken, Hon. President; Mr. James R. Crawford, Immediate Past-President; and Mr. James Andrew, Prince Rupert Burns Club.

The following sixty-eight Clubs and Associations were represented by 150 delegates:

Nos. o, Kilmarnock; 1, London; 11, Chesterfield; 17, Nottingham; 21, Greenock; 22, Edinburgh; 33, Glasgow Haggis; 36, Rosebery; 48, Paisley; 55, Derby; 62, Cupar; 68, Sandyford; 69, Dunedin (N.Z.); 89, Sunderland; 112, Dumfries Howff; 120, Bristol; 121, Hamilton Junior; 124, Ninety, Edinburgh; 139, National, Glasgow; 153, Scottish, Glasgow; 158, Darlington; 169, Glasgow Association; 192, Ayrshire Association; 207, Cambuslang Wingate; 226, Dumfries; 237, Uddingston Masonic; 244, Dalmuir and Clydebank; 262, Fifeshire Association; 274, Troon; 295, Burns House Club; 307, Edinburgh Ayrshire; 310, Mauchline; 355, Calcutta; 372, Baillieston Jean Armour; 373, Red Hill (Natal); 377, Kilbirnie Rosebery; 387, Cambuslang Mary Campbell; 393, Annan Ladies; 405, Sheffield; 417, Burnley and District; 435, Ayr.
In opening the Conference, the President extended a cordial welcome to the delegates and made special reference to the presence of Sir Donald Cameron (Dunedin, N.Z.), Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Steven (Calcutta), and Mr. and Mrs. William McKenzie (Wellington, N.Z.). He also expressed the Council's regret at the absence through illness of Mr. John McVie and Mr. W. Gregor McGregor, and it was agreed that the Secretary convey greetings and good wishes to them.

The minutes of last year's Conference at Norwich—which are printed on pp. 111 to 124 of the 1953 Burns Chronicle—were held as read and were approved.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Hon. Secretary submitted his report for the year 1952-53 as follows:—

ANNUAL REPORT

Yes, Burns, "thou dear departed shade!"
When rolling centuries have fled,
Thy name shall still survive the wreck of time,
Shall rouse the genius of thy native clime;
Bards yet unborn, and patriots shall come,
And catch fresh ardour at thy hallow'd tomb!

So wrote Robert Tannahill in an ode performed at the celebration of Burns's Birthday by the Paisley Burns Club in 1807. Two years earlier, the Paisley Weaver had been one of the founders of the Club and was its first Secretary. It must be with no small feeling of pride and satisfaction that the Paisley Burns Club can claim an unbroken sequence since its formation in 1805.

It may be thought strange that in this, the largest town in Scotland, there should be only one affiliated Burns Club, but
our records show that we had on our Roll towards the end of last century the Paisley Tannahill Gleniffer Burns Club and, in the early part of the present century, the Paisley St. Mirren Burns Club. We can only hope that, as a result of this somewhat belated first visit to Paisley by the Federation, any non-federated clubs in the vicinity may be induced to join us.

In accepting the invitation of the Paisley Burns Club, we were assured of a warm and enthusiastic civic and Burnsian welcome to this "town of poets," and it is the wish of the Executive that as many clubs as possible will take advantage of the invitation and send delegates to the Conference.

**OBITUARY**

It is with sincere regret that I have to record the passing during the year of some well-known personalities in the Federation and in the Burns world generally.

On page 24 of the current issue of the "Burns Chronicle" a tribute is paid to the late Mr. William C. Cockburn who died on 14th September last.

Within a month of Mr. Cockburn's death we lost a valued member of the Executive in the passing of Mr. Tom Beet, one of the Glasgow District representatives and a former President of the Glasgow and District Burns Association. Mr. Beet was a regular attender at our Conferences and meetings of the Executive Committee and his services as an orator were much in demand.

Advancing years prevented Mr. Mathew H. McKerrow from joining us at our last two Conferences and from taking part in the deliberations of the Executive Committee, of which he had been a member since 1927. His valued services as Convener of the Finance Committee for many years and as our President from 1937 to 1943 were recognised when he was made the recipient of an illuminated address and elected an Honorary President on his retirement from the Presidential Chair. Mr. McKerrow's death on 19th December last removed from our midst yet another stalwart of the Burns movement and a noted authority on the Life and Works of the Poet over a long period of years. His services as a speaker and his views on the authenticity of the Poet's writings were ungrudgingly given with unfailing regularity.

Many delegates will learn with regret of the death on 26th June of Mr. Andrew Carmichael of Gourock. Mr. Carmichael was a regular attender at our recent Conferences and his geniality readily made him many friends. He rendered valuable services...
to Burns Clubs in the Gourock and Greenock areas and they are much the poorer for his passing.

Dr. Patrick Kinmont, J.P., who died on 3rd April, was probably best known in the Midlands of England District and especially amongst the members of the Newark Caledonian Society, of which he was a founder and President.

The Midlands of England District suffered a further loss by the death on 29th June of Mr. Robert G. Hogarth, a founder member of the Nottingham Scottish Association.

One of the mainstays of the Dublin Benevolent Society of St. Andrew in recent years was Mr. W. Morrison Milne, its Secretary, who died in May of last year. Mr. Milne was deeply interested in the work of the Federation and he was largely responsible for the restoration a few years ago of the gravestone of Captain Francis Grose in Drumcondra Churchyard, near Dublin.

As a Federation we mourn the passing of our colleagues and extend our sympathy to their relatives in their bereavement. We who remain cannot but be deeply conscious of the valued services of these gentlemen and we can best revere their memory by continuing the good work and example set by them.

MEMBERSHIP

During the year the following 15 Clubs and Societies were added to our Roll: —

Durham and District Caledonian Society.
Northumberland and Durham Caledonian Society.
Grimsby and District Caledonian Society.
Tranent “40” Burns Club.
Ouplaymuir Burns Club.
Caledonian Society of Tanganyika.
The Cronies, Rothesay.
Worcester Scots Society.
Colmonell Burns Club.
Westmorland St. Andrew Society.
Thornton Cleveleys and District Scottish Society.
Blyth and District Caledonian Society.
The Camelon Mariners Burns Club.
St. Bride’s Burns Club, Douglas.
Bath and District Caledonian Society.

It is again worthy of note that the majority of these affiliations are from Societies furth of Scotland, and we extend our thanks to those responsible for securing such notable additions to our ranks.

Four Clubs applied for reaffiliation during the year.
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

It is a matter for regret that the Executive have, from year to year, to apply Rule 8 (c) to so many delinquent Clubs. During the year under review 11 were removed from our Roll under this Rule. Added to these, resignations were received from six Clubs who had gone into abeyance, and we thus close with an active membership of 357.

At the close of the financial year subscriptions were outstanding from 58 Clubs for 1952-53, and from 11 Clubs for the past two years. Reminders have been issued and the Executive trust that the officials concerned may “tak tent” and meet their Clubs’ commitments with all possible speed.

Demands for Federation Brooches are on the increase and appear to be replacing Pocket Diplomas. Sales during the year were: Brooches, 208; Diplomas, 171.

Attendances at the quarterly meetings of the Executive were again on a very high average and, under the able Presidency of Mr. J. Kevan McDowall, the business of the Federation continued to progress. Two of the meetings were held in Edinburgh and Kilmarnock respectively.

It is disconcerting, no less to the Executive than to the officials of the Federation, that despite repeated appeals many Club officials neglect to give attention to communications sent to them. The number of blanks appearing in the Club Directory in this year’s "Chronicle" is but one evidence of this dilatoriness. Another example is that at the end of the year almost one-fifth of the Clubs on our Roll had failed to pay their subscription.

REORGANISATION OF MIDLANDS OF ENGLAND DISTRICT

During his 25 years as Hon. Secretary of the Midlands of England District, Mr. John Currie has been mainly instrumental in increasing the number of affiliated Clubs in that district from seven to 27, with the result that it has now been deemed desirable to sub-divide the district as follows:

North and East Midlands, comprising:

No. 11—Chesterfield.
No. 17—Nottingham.
No. 55—Derby.
No. 329—Newark and District.
No. 405—Sheffield.
No. 439—Barnsley.
No. 454—Rotherham.
No. 461—Leicester.
The proposal to reorganise the district has the approval of the Executive Committee, who desire to place on record here their warm appreciation of Mr. Currie's services during the past quarter of a century. It is gratifying to note that Mr. Currie is to continue as Hon. Secretary for the North and East Midlands area.

MEMORIALS

The Burgh Surveyor of Ayr has again examined the Auld Brig during the year and he reports that the structure continues in a very satisfactory condition.

Arrangements have now been completed for restoring the approach path to the Highland Mary Memorial at Failford, for cleaning the Memorial itself, and for repainting the railings bounding the path and the Memorial.

As a result of representations made to the respective Town Councils, improvements are being effected by them to the Burns Monument in Regent Road, Edinburgh, and the Kay Park Memorial, Kilmarnock.

Improved signposting to Mount Oliphant and to Alloway has been completed.

The attention of the Memorials Committee was drawn to the
condition of the gravestones of “Dear Bought Bess” in Whitburn Churchyard and of Annie Rankine in Cumnock Churchyard, and the Committee are prosecuting enquiries through the local Associations concerned.

The Southern Counties Association have continued, so far without result, to press for steps to be taken by the responsible authorities towards an improvement in the condition of the Burns Walk by the banks of the Nith.

**BURNS CHRONICLE**

The Scottish Literature Committee are in the position of reporting that the Second Volume of the Third Series was completely disposed of. This is no doubt the result of the appeal to Clubs to increase their intake. It is, however, unfortunate that some Clubs delay placing their orders for supplies. Many more copies of this year’s issue could have been sold, but the cost of reprinting proved prohibitive. This can only be avoided in future years by Clubs completing as expeditiously as possible the order form which is issued to them after the Annual Conference.

As will be intimated by the Hon. Treasurer, advertisers in this year’s “Chronicle” were less numerous than formerly. The Scottish Literature Committee have this matter under consideration.

**SCHOOL COMPETITIONS**

Mr. Belford, the Hon. Secretary of School Competitions, is again in the happy position of reporting satisfactory results in the Scottish Literature Competition sponsored by the Federation and also in local competitions organised by individual Clubs.

At our Norwich Conference, both Mr. Belford and Dr. Oliver expressed themselves that there is a clamant need for a new set of Scots Readers and appealed to the delegates for ideas which might be helpful in the preparation of the new series. The response so far has been negligible.

**SCOTTISH NATIONAL DICTIONARY**

It was reported to the Annual General Meeting of the Dictionary Association in June that Part 1, Volume IV, will be ready for issue to subscribers in August and that Part 2 will be ready for the printer as soon as Part 1 is issued. Correspondents are still required for Inverness, Perth, Dumfries and Wigtown. Expenditure in the past year exceeded income by over £1300, mainly on account of the heavy cost of printing. It is disquieting
to report a falling off in subscriptions and donations. The report made due acknowledgment of the financial assistance given by the Federation.

What has become of the “League of Donors” which was so successfully launched by Mr. John McVie some years ago? It was a means of providing finances for the Dictionary and of letting the Association know that our affiliated Clubs were behind them in their efforts. May I suggest that the older Clubs on our Roll might consider resuscitating the “League”? Secretaries of the more recently affiliated Clubs can obtain full particulars regarding the Dictionary from Mr. McVie.

“A daimen-icker in a thrave 's a sma' request.”

CHARITABLE AND OTHER FUNDS

Mention of the finances of the Dictionary prompts me to bring to your notice the state of our own special funds.

It is more than probable that in the near future we will have to embark on the provision of new text-books for our School Competitions, which will be a charge on the Scottish Literature Fund, and the cost of restoring the Failford Memorial (one of the three Memorials for which the Federation is directly responsible) will considerably reduce the balance in our Central Fund. This is the only fund from which we can meet charges for maintenance and repair of Memorials. Recent financial statements disclose that contributions from Clubs are gradually diminishing and the Finance Committee desire me to renew their former appeal and to ask for continued and regular contributions.

Two Australian Clubs, Parramatta and Melbourne, have recently sent a donation of £5 each for Federation funds and these are being credited to the Central Fund. I am happy to record our thanks to these two Clubs for their kindly gesture.

I am also happy to record encouraging response by our affiliated Clubs to the recent appeal for the Jean Armour Burns Houses Extension Fund. “He gives twice who gives quickly” has been the motto in many cases and, if generally adopted, would ensure an early start to this most laudable object.

GIFT TO FEDERATION

During the year Mr. Renwick Vickers displayed his continued interest in us by presenting a suitably-inscribed Chairman’s Mallet which was carved from an oak beam of H.M.S. Tiger, of Jutland fame.
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

EXHIBITION OF BURNS RELICS

An enquiry by an Edinburgh lady, undoubtedly an enthusiastic admirer of the Poet, as to the whereabouts of Burns’s fiddle was followed by a suggestion from the same lady that the Federation might arrange an exhibition in Edinburgh during the Festival Season of the Poems of Burns portrayed in oils. The suggestion was duly considered by the Edinburgh Association on the invitation of the Executive, with the result than an Exhibition of Burns’s Manuscripts and other Relics was opened in Lady Stair’s House a few days ago. The Exhibition is sponsored by the Edinburgh Association and the Edinburgh Public Libraries Committee and a considerable number of libraries and private individuals have very willingly co-operated to ensure that the Exhibition will be as comprehensive as possible. We congratulate the Edinburgh Association on their enterprise, and we appeal to Burns lovers to make a point of visiting Lady Stair’s House when in the Capital City.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES

Present indications are that on this occasion we are to be favoured with the presence of delegates in person from Clubs in India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. We trust that they will spend an enjoyable and profitable week-end in our midst.

On the call of the President, the delegates observed a minute’s silence as a tribute to the memory of Burnsians whose deaths are recorded in the report.

The report was adopted on the motion of Mr. John Currie, seconded by Mr. Thomas B. Goudie.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL BURNS FESTIVAL IN 1955

The President reported that, subsequent to the preparation of the Secretary’s report, the office-bearers of the Federation had met the Manager-Secretary of the Scottish Tourist Board to consider a suggestion that the Federation and the Board co-operate in organising an international gathering of Burns lovers during the week ending 25th January, 1955, and that he had later been invited to meet a committee of the Tourist Board when the proposal was further discussed and a provisional programme outlined for incorporation in a circular to be issued by the Tourist Board to Burns Clubs, St. Andrew’s Societies and Scottish Associations at home and overseas. Further consideration of the proposals was continued in the hands of the office-bearers for report to the Executive.
Treasurer's Report

Before calling on the Hon. Treasurer for his report, the President remarked that the Council were delighted to have Mr. MacIntyre back after his recent illness.

In submitting the report, which is printed on pp. 130-1, the Treasurer appealed for increased support from Clubs for charities in which the Federation is interested and for the Central Fund. The report was unanimously adopted on the motion of Mr. D. F. Macnair, Convener of the Finance Committee, seconded by Mr. Charles Carmichael.

"Burns Chronicle"

Mr. James Veitch, the Hon. Editor, submitted his report on the 1953 issue of the Burns Chronicle and, in doing so, again appealed for (1) orders being placed at the earliest possible date, and (2) increased endeavours to secure additional advertisers.

Adoption of the report, which is printed on p. 127, was moved by Dr. John W. Oliver, Convener of the Scottish Literature Committee, who supported the Editor's appeal for a larger circulation and more advertisers. The motion was seconded by Mr. James B. Hardie and, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted.

School Competitions

Mr. Fred. J. Belford, Hon. Secretary of School Competitions, submitted his report on the 1952-53 competitions. After a lengthy discussion, the report, which is printed on pp. 128-9, was unanimously adopted.

Alterations to Constitution

The Hon. Treasurer having explained as to the desirability of altering the end of the financial year from 31st July to 30th April as recommended by the Executive, Mr. Donald Macnair, seconded by Mr. George Harris, formally moved and the Council unanimously resolved:

"That in Rule 11 of the Constitution, '30th April' be substituted for '31st July.'"

Mr. Macnair, on behalf of the Executive, further moved that:

"Rule 5 (a) be altered by substituting the words 'on a Saturday in June to be determined by the Executive Committee' for the words 'on the second Saturday in September.'"

Mr. George Harris seconded.
Mr. George Vallance, seconded by Mr. R. H. Watson, moved the status quo. On a vote by show of hands the motion was declared rejected.

As a result of the foregoing, a recommendation by the Executive Committee in regard to alteration of dates of their quarterly meetings was not proceeded with.

On behalf of the Southern Scottish Counties Burns Association, Mr. H. G. McKerrow moved:—

“That the present Rule 6 (b) be deleted and the following substituted: ‘The office-bearers shall retire annually and shall be eligible for re-election.’”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Thomas B. Goudie.

Mr. George Harris, seconded by Mr. R. S. McMillan, moved the status quo.

On being put, Mr. McKerrow’s motion failed to find the necessary two-thirds majority and the chairman declared Mr. Harris’s amendment carried.

Mr. James Adair, seconded by Mrs. C. D. MacIntosh, thereupon moved:—

“That the Council revert to the wording of Rule 6 (b) as adopted in 1949.”

Mr. Adair, having read the terms of the Rule, a vote by show of hands was taken on his amendment as against the status quo. The amendment having failed to find the necessary two-thirds majority, the meeting resolved:—

“That no alteration be made in the present Rule 6 (b) of the Constitution.”

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS

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

Hon. President: Mr. John Currie, Nottingham.
Hon. Vice-President: Mr. W. Gregor McGregor, Sheffield.
President: Mr. John W. Oliver, M.A., D.Litt., Edinburgh.
Vice-Presidents: Mr. A. Wilson Boyle, C.A., Glasgow; Mr. John Barbour, Bristol.
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.
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Assistant Hon. Secretary: Mr. Andrew Stenhouse, M.A., LL.B., Glasgow.
Hon. Auditors: Mr. William A. Gold and Mr. W. Y. Haggo, Kilmarnock.

Before demitting office and investing the new President with the chain of office, Mr. McDowall thanked the members for the support they had accorded him during the past year, which, he said, had been a delightful one. The work, as he had said earlier, had been continual and considerable but, like other occupants of the chair before him, he had received the greatest possible assistance from their hard-working Secretary, Mr. Black. He expressed his thanks also to the other office-bearers and to Mr. Boyle. Referring to the new President, Mr. McDowall said Dr. Oliver was a distinguished man of letters, one who was a credit to Scotland and who would be a credit to the Burns Federation. In honouring him by appointing him President they were honouring themselves.

On taking the chair, Dr. Oliver said that that was a position he had never dreamt he would occupy and it was a very responsible one. He was following a great line of distinguished predecessors, but he was sure that the burden of office would be made pleasant by the kindness of the members of the Clubs and representatives on the Executive. A tremendous lot of the burden would, of course, be carried by the other office-bearers—the “back-room boys.” Continuing, Dr. Oliver said his first duty was a very pleasant one, namely, to present a Past-President’s badge to Mr. McDowall. Although the latter was no longer President they were to have his advice and assistance at meetings of the Executive and they hoped he would be with them for a long time.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL DICTIONARY

After handing over the badge, Dr. Oliver said he hoped the year before them would be a productive one. He thought the Federation could say that it had done a fair number of things that had been of value to the Burns movement. There was the publication of the Chronicle and there were also the Schools Competitions. For some years it had done enormous service to the Scottish National Dictionary and there were things done by individual Clubs, like the Burns Exhibition in Edinburgh. He hoped they would redouble their energies and go on doing other things, but he would suggest that they had been sagging a bit in their efforts on behalf of the Scottish National Dictionary. He thought it might be possible to organise a concert of Burns’s songs and give the proceeds to the Scottish National Dictionary Fund.
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

He knew that Clubs would be active in all sorts of things and he thanked them all and wished them a very happy and profitable year.

APPOINTMENTS TO EXECUTIVE

The Hon. Secretary reported the following appointments to the Executive Committee:

**Edinburgh District**: Mr. W. J. King Gillies in lieu of Mr. George Harris.

**Lanarkshire District**: Mr. Andrew Wilkie and Mrs. C. D. MacIntosh in lieu of Messrs. John Happle and William Sharp.

NEXT ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Hon. Secretary submitted letters from the Edinburgh District Burns Clubs Association and the Caledonian Society of Sheffield inviting the Council to hold their next Annual Conference in Edinburgh and Sheffield respectively, and reported that the Executive Committee recommended acceptance of the latter invitation.

The Council agreed to accept the Sheffield invitation.

GREETINGS FROM OVERSEAS

On the invitation of the President, Sir Donald Cameron (Dunedin), Mr. J. A. Steven (Calcutta), and Mr. William McKenzie (Wellington) conveyed greetings to the Conference from their respective Clubs and spoke of their activities.

The three delegates were cordially thanked on the call of the President, who asked them to carry back to their Clubs the good wishes of the Federation.

OTHER BUSINESS

Mr. Carmichael submitted some figures giving the relative strength of the Burns movement in Scotland and England. He remarked that there were 357 Federated Clubs, with a membership of approximately 60,000, but there were many Scottish Societies in the world and he wanted to suggest that the Executive Committee should consider the formation of a World Federation of Scottish Societies and Burns Clubs, incorporating the Burns Federation. He thought that was a thing worth thinking about.

At the close of the Conference a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairmen.
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

On Friday evening, delegates and friends were accorded a civic reception by the Provost of Paisley (Dr. C. Stewart Black), the Magistrates and Councillors, which was followed by a dance.

Before the business meeting next morning the President placed a wreath on the Burns Statue in Fountain Gardens, Love Street. After the business meeting luncheon was served in the Town Hall, at which the newly-elected President, Dr. John W. Oliver, occupied the chair. The Senior Vice-President, Mr. A. Wilson Boyle, proposed the toast of “The Town of Paisley,” which was responded to by Bailie Walker in the absence of the Provost. The principal toast, “The Burns Federation,” was proposed by Mr. Thomas Hunter, a member of the Reception Committee, and was responded to by Dr. Oliver. In the early afternoon visits were paid to places of interest in Paisley, including the Abbey and an exhibition of Burns relics in the museum. Later, delegates and friends motored to Largs, where, after high tea, they attended a performance of the summer show in the Pavilion.

In Paisley Abbey on Sunday morning the service was conducted by the Rev. W. H. Rogan, minister of the Abbey, assisted by the Rev. Donald F. Macdonald, Lylesland Church, President of Paisley Burns Club, and Chairman of the Reception Committee. A collection on behalf of the National Burns Memorial Cottage Homes and the Jean Armour Burns Houses, Mauchline, realised £20 12s. In the afternoon the company toured lower Renfrewshire. During tea at Skelmorlie Hydro, Mr. John Barbour, Junior Vice-President, expressed thanks to the Paisley Club for the entertainment provided and the arrangements made for the Conference. He concluded by handing to Mr. Clark Hunter, the Conference Secretary, an autographed copy of Dr. Oliver’s book, *A Scots Anthology*, and Mr. Hunter suitably replied. Other members of the Reception Committee were Messrs. George B. Ballantyne, James Steel Maitland and Daniel Ure.

WILLIAM BLACK, Hon. Secretary.
"BURNS CHRONICLE"

As stated in last year's report, we hoped to reduce the cost of the "Burns Chronicle," and, with the co-operation of our printers, this aim has been achieved.

While a financial improvement is thus shown upon the previous year's issue, the perennial appeal for increased support must be made.

The Scottish Literature Committee has discussed ways and means of improving circulation; but the final solution to the problem lies with those Clubs which have again remained content with their gratis copies.

Concerning the 1953 issue itself, the standard of contributions remained high, and the newspaper reviews gave no adverse criticisms.

Clubs which purchased 50 "Chronicles" and over:

- Dumfries: 142 copies
- Calcutta: 101 copies
- Scottish: 86 copies
- Border Cities: 77 copies

James Veitch, Editor.
SCHOOL COMPETITIONS

In submitting my report for the current year it gives me genuine pleasure to record an increase in all sections as shown on the subjoined table. It is felt that the interest evinced by the schools in the study of Scottish Literature has contributed in a substantial measure to this satisfactory increase. The total number of competitors has reached a new high level and this is no doubt due to the enthusiasm of the teachers, the parents and the pupils in the study of the poems prescribed. An increase to date of 74 per cent. in the number of competitors since the scheme was launched by the Burns Federation in 1945 amply testifies to the success of the competition. From reports received mention must be made that not only are the children learning to recite poems in Scots and answering questions set on these, but also that the formation of school choirs is on the increase, a feature well worthy of encouragement.

Burns Clubs holding competitions apart from the schools continue to do well, but the number of Clubs engaged in this work shows a marked decline compared with the years prior to 1945, no doubt due to the schools taking a more lively part. Still, it must be admitted that many Clubs are holding competitions for which no return is made. It would be a favour and a help if all secretaries concerned would send in their reports on the form supplied so that definite figures could be submitted to the Annual Conference.

Our grateful thanks are due to the adjudicators, headmasters and teachers whose efforts in this direction are of inestimable value and contribute in a large degree to the marked success of these competitions.

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<th>No. of Competitors</th>
<th>Book Prizes</th>
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86 10,078 255 23 381
## SCOTTISH LITERATURE COMPETITION—1953.

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<th>No. ofCertificates awarded</th>
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<td>Midlothian</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>239</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moray and Nairn</td>
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<td>541</td>
<td>177</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orkney</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peebleshire</td>
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<td>Perth and Kinross</td>
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<td>Renfrewshire</td>
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<td>1,106</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ross and Cromarty</td>
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<td>57</td>
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<td>Roxburghshire</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>244</td>
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<td>Shetland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shirlingshire</td>
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<td>2,120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sutherlandshire</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>86</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Lothian</td>
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<td>487</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wigtownshire</td>
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<td>413</td>
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| Total               | 436          | 47,487      | 12,113         | 20,383          | 1,629             | 81,839 |

Fred J. Belford,  
Hon. Secretary School Competitions.
## FINANCIAL STATEMENT for year ending 31st July, 1953

### INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31st July, 1952—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deposit Account, ...</td>
<td>£519 11 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Account, ...</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Subscriptions paid in advance, ...</td>
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<td><strong>Sale of Burns Chronicle, ...</strong></td>
<td><strong>£778 15 7</strong></td>
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<td>Sale of Pocket Diplomas, ...</td>
<td>8 11 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of Declaration of Arbroath, ...</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sale of Federation Brooches, ...</strong></td>
<td><strong>£25 19 6</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Repayment of Income Tax, ...</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Appeal Funds</strong>—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish National Dictionary, ...</td>
<td>£9 7 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes, ...</td>
<td>27 1 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Armour Burns Houses, ...</td>
<td>40 10 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Campbell Memorial Home, ...</td>
<td>22 2 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glenbirvie Churchyard, ...</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Fund, ...</td>
<td>6 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous, ...</td>
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<td><strong>Scottish Literature Fund, ...</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bank Interest on Deposit Account, ...</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### EXPENDITURE

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<td>Bank Charges, ...</td>
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<td>Meetings, ...</td>
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<td>School Children's Competition, ...</td>
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<td>Allowance to Officials, ...</td>
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<td>Purchase of Federation Brooches, ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference Expenses, ...</td>
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<td>Travelling Expenses, ...</td>
<td>13 16 8</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous, ...</td>
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<td><strong>Burns Chronicle—</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. Hodge &amp; Co., Ltd.—Printing, wrapping and post, and Editor's Allowance and Contributions, ...</td>
<td><strong>£714 5 10</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>National Dictionary, ...</td>
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<td>Highland Mary Memorial, ...</td>
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<td>Mary Campbell Memorial, ...</td>
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<td>Glenbirvie Churchyard, ...</td>
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<td>Leglen Wood Memorial (2 years), ...</td>
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<td>Scottish Council for Community Service, ...</td>
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<td>Donations from Clubs, ...</td>
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<td>Half Affiliation Fees, ...</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>Nat. Burns Mem. and Cottage Homes, ...</td>
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<td>Jean Armour Burns Houses, ...</td>
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<td><strong>Central Fund—</strong></td>
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£1,988 9 8
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<th>By Balance in Glasgow Savings Bank (Kilmarnock Branch)</th>
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<td>&quot;Half Affiliation Fees 1952-53.&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;Interest to 20th November, 1952.&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;Interest to 31st January, 1953.&quot;</td>
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<td>12 12 5</td>
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<td>6 11 0</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£222 1 3</td>
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<td>&quot;Interest&quot;</td>
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<td>£520 6 4</td>
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</table>

JAMES McDONALD, Hon. Treasurer
WM. A. GOLDS
W. Y. HAGGO, A.S.A.A. Auditors

Mauchline, 1st August, 1953.—Examined and found correct.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

0: KILMARNOCK BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Twice a year in the restaurant of Hugh Lauder & Co., Ltd.—St. Andrew's Night and 25th January.

Anniversary Dinner Report: Rev. H. O. Wallace, Dirleton, proposed the “Immortal Memory.”

On St. Andrew's Night the toast of “Auld Scotland” was proposed by Sir Andrew Murray, a former Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Prizes (value £15) and dozens of certificates distributed to local headmasters for Schools Competition.

W. Y. Haggo,
Secretary.

1: BURNS CLUB OF LONDON


John Russell,
Secretary.

3: TAM O' SHANTER, GLASGOW

Dates and place of Club meetings: Last Thursday of each month in Burns House Club.

Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. Thomas Goudie, Past-President, gave the “Immortal Memory.”

Theatre Night at the Empire and St. Andrew’s Night held in the Club.

Walter MacFarlane,
Secretary.

4: CALLANDER BURNS CLUB

Place of Club meetings: Institute Hall, Callander.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Peter Norwell, Perth.

Sam S. T. Kennett,
Secretary.

9: ROYALTY BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: 22nd January, 1953. The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by T. Birnie Noble, Esq., M.A.

William McMinn,
Secretary.

10: DUMBARTON BURNS CLUB

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald presided over a record attendance and also proposed the "Immortal Memory."

On St. Andrew's Night Mr. William Ferris of the Scottish Tourist Board proposed the traditional toast, "Scotland," coupled with the names St. Andrew and Robert Burns.

The competition in Scottish Literature and Song was held as usual in the various schools.

John Lithgow,
Secretary.

11: CHESTERFIELD AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN ASSOCIATION

Reception by the President (Mrs. C. C. Longstaff) on 18th September began a season which comprised a Hallowe'en Party, St. Andrew's Dance, Church Service, Hogmanay Anniversary Dinner, besides several minor events.

On Friday, 23rd January, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Sir Alexander Dunbar, a Past-President of Sheffield Caledonian Society.

An innovation in the season's programme was a joint Ceilidh with the Welsh Society and Lancastrian Association. A Coronation Treasure Hunt and Dance was held in June.

(Mrs.) M. Nicholson,
Hon. Secy.

15: BELFAST BURNS ASSOCIATION

Dates and place of Club meetings: First Thursday of each month, October to March, at 7.30 p.m., in Thompson's Restaurant, Donegall Place, Belfast.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The toast of the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mrs. Annie I. Dunlop, Hon. President of the Burns Federation.

Edward R. Forgrave,
Secretary.

21: GREENOCK BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Monthly as advertised.


William Christie,
Secretary.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

22: EDINBURGH BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Meetings were held during the winter months in Balmoral Restaurant, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mrs. Helen W. Pryde.

Annual Outing, 16th May, to East Lothian, Berwick and Roxburgh.

Archibald Grant, Secretary.

33: GLASGOW HAGGIS CLUB

Date of Club meetings: Monthly.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The Club broke with a long tradition by inviting ladies for the first time. Dr. A. R. Murison, Rector of Marr College, Troon, proposed the “Immortal Memory.” £70 was collected for the building fund of the proposed new Jean Armour Homes.

J. Lawrence Grant, C.A., Secretary.

36: ROSEBERY BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Third Thursday of each month at Burns House Club, 27 India Street, Glasgow.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1953, Arthur Downie, Esq., Past-President of Rosebery Burns Club, was the orator.


Abey Irvine, Secretary.

40: ABERDEEN BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Monthly meetings are now held on Thursday evenings in the Music Hall.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. John M. Lothian, M.A., Lecturer in English at Aberdeen University, who deputised for Mr. David Murison, M.A., B.A., Editor of the Scottish National Dictionary, who was indisposed.

Summer activities included a drive to the Mearns, with a visit to the Burns Tombstones at Glenbervie, and tea at Carnoustie.

Etzel Hall, Secretary.
48: PAISLEY BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: First or second Thursday of each winter month at Tannahill’s Cottage, Queen Street, Paisley.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The Club celebrated its own 148th Anniversary on 23rd January, 1953. The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the President, Mr. George B. Ballantyne.

CLARK HUNTER,  
Secretary.

49: BRIDGETON BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: City Bakeries, 579 London Road, S.E.

Anniversary Dinner Report: 24th January, 1953, when one of our own members, Mr. A. Wilson Boyle, C.A., Vice-President of Federation, gave the oration.

Ladies’ Night on 19th November, 1952, was celebrated by a Dinner-Dance.

Children’s Schools Competitions: 7 choirs, 29 solo singers and 85 elocutionists. 105 gift vouchers were awarded.

JOHN RAMAGE,  
Secretary.

59: GREENOCK JOLLY BEGGARS’ BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Fortnightly, Friday evenings, in Gamble Institute.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1953, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. Canon Patrick Walker, M.A., St. Mary’s Episcopal Church, Port Glasgow.

LACHLAN A. OSBORNE,  
Secretary.

62: CUPAR BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1953, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by John W. Oliver, Esq., M.A., D.Litt.

The Club donated prizes to the Scottish Literature Competition conducted by the local Bell-Baxter School.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,  
Secretary.

68: SANDYFORD (GLASGOW) BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Burns House Club, 27 India Street, Glasgow. No fixed dates.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Sir Andrew Murray, O.B.E., J.P., C.St.J., LL.D.
Other functions were an Outing in May to Callander and Loch Katrine, a Hallowe’en Dinner-Dance on 24th October, and a Presentation Dinner in November, when Mr. Allan S. Meikle and his Lady were entertained and presented with gifts from the Directors in recognition of Mr. Meikle’s services as President in the preceding year.

S. W. Love,
Hon. Secy.

71: Carlisle Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: Second Monday of month (October to March) in County Hotel, Carlisle.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 22nd January, 1953, Mr. J. Hutcheon, J.P., Town-clerk, Royal Burgh of Dumfries, proposed the “Immortal Memory.”

J. Jordan,
Secretary.

85: Dunfermline United Burns Club

Place of Club meetings: City Hotel, Dunfermline.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The principal speaker was Sir George Laidlaw, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.

A valuable relic came into the Club’s possession during the session. This was a cup and saucer that belonged to “Poosie Nansie.” It was presented by Miss Davidson Bell, a descendant of John Davidson, known to Burns lovers as “Souter Johnnie.”

T. Spowart, M.A.,
Secretary.

86: “Winsome Willie” Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: Last Friday every month in Snug Bar, headquarters of Club.

Anniversary Dinner Report: Principal speaker was Lt.-Col. R. Watson, Garallan Schoolhouse, Cumnock.

The Annual Outing of the Club which is held every first Monday in May was to Dundee.

The Club is already planning for its Centenary in three years’ time.

William Waugh,
Secretary.

89: Sunderland Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: Second and fourth Thursday of each month (September to April) at 7, The Cloisters.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, when the guest
speaker was J. Kevan M'Dowall, Esq., President of the Burns Federation.

Hallowe'en Party was held on 31st October, and St. Andrew's Celebration took place on 28th November.

John D. McBain,
Secretary.

95: Bolton Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: Every Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. at Small Hall, Co-operative Buildings, Bolton, Lancashire.
Scottish Country Dance classes are in being.
During the present season all the main Scottish anniversaries are being recognised on the appropriate dates.

G. MacKay,
Secretary.

112: Burns Howff Club


Anniversary Dinner Report: 26th January, 1953. The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. David Walker, a miner and member of the Coalsnaughton Burns Club.

D. Miller,
Secretary.

120: Bristol Caledonian Society

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, Mr. William Black proposed the "Immortal Memory."
Mr. F. W. Whitehead, who was Secretary of the Society for 21 years, has been appointed President.

Winifred Measdy,
Secretary.

126: Falkirk Burns Club

Date and place of Club meetings: Mathieson's Rooms, High Street, Falkirk.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1953, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. John S. Clarke.

David F. Moffat, C.A.,
Secretary.

139: National Burns Club, Ltd.

Dates and place of Club meetings: First Friday in the month—Directors' meeting. Third Thursday in December—A.G.M.
Anniversary Dinner Report: The principal speaker was Mr. John Walton.

The Annual Summer Outing was held in June, 1953.
It is hoped to run several Musical Evenings during the winter.

IAN DONALDSON COPLAND, C.A.,
Secretary.

152: HAMILTON BURNS CLUB


Anniversary Dinner Report: On 22nd January, 1953, the Oration was given by the President, Mr. George Mitchell.
Prizes awarded to four Hamilton schools in Burns Essay Competition.

JOHN JACKSON,
Secretary.

153: SCOTTISH BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Home, Minister of State for Scotland.

The Jubilee Session of the Club was marked by an excellent syllabus, the speakers including Miss Greta Lauder (“Reminiscences with my Uncle”), Dr. Herbert Wiseman (“The Songs of Burns”), Past-President James Brown on the work of W. D. Cocker, and Mr. Jack House (“A Robert Burns Safari”).

J. KEVAN McDOWALL,
Secretary.

158: DARLINGTON BURNS ASSOCIATION

Dates and place of Club meetings: Various dates, at the Friends’ Meeting House.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1953, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. William Bryce, M.A., B.D., of Sunderland.

We held a St. Andrew’s Ball, several Lectures with a Scottish flavour, and our Amateur Theatrical Society gave Scottish plays.

North-East England Burns Clubs held their Bowls Tournament at Sunderland in June for the Dr. Fortune Cup.

JOHN A. LAWSON,
Secretary.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

165: WALLSEND BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Fortnightly (October to April) in Robin Hood Inn, Wallsend.

G. PRINGLE,
Secretary.

167: BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND SCOTTISH SOCIETY


Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. A. Wilson Boyle proposed the "Immortal Memory."

The Centenary of the first recorded establishment of the Society was celebrated on St. Andrew's Night, 1953, with a Dinner and Dance in the Grand Hotel, Birmingham.

GRAHAM BELL,
Secretary.

169: GLASGOW AND DISTRICT BURNS ASSOCIATION

Dates and place of Club meetings: Third Tuesday in each month (except July), in Burns House Club, 27 India Street, Glasgow.

ANDREW STENHOUSE,
Secretary.

190: PORT GLASGOW BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Last Friday of every month, in Lodge Cumberland, 217, Port Glasgow.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1953, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by William J. Bramley, Esq., Bridge of Weir.

DUNCAN MACGUGAN,
Secretary.

207: CAMBUSLANG WINGATE BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: M'Intosh's Hall, Main Street, Cambuslang. Syllabus on request. Visits from Clubs or individuals are welcomed; contact Secretary.

(MRS.) J. CLARK,
Secretary.

217: ESKDALE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1953, the chief guest was Mrs. Frame of Eskdalemuir.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

At a St. Andrew's Night function on 28th November, 1952, the principal speaker was Miss Riddell, Westerkirk.

(Mrs.) Jane S. Pool.

Secretary.

226: DUMFRIES BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: 25th January and St. Andrew's Day in County Hotel.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Provost Alexander Barr, D.C.M., M.A., of Newton-Stewart.

Following the usual custom, a Service was held in St. Michael's Church on 25th January, and this was followed by the Wreath-Laying Ceremony at the Mausoleum.

H. G. McKerrow,

Secretary.

236: WHITEHAVEN BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Annual Meeting in November.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by the President, Mr. William Beedie. On 10th March the Club lost its oldest member by the death of Mr. Robert D. Bell in his 90th year. He was one of the founders of the Club, acted as President, 1921-23, and again from 1939-46.

John Davidson,

Secretary.

237: UDDINGTON MASONIC BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Third Saturday of each month from September to April in Magdala Hall, Uddington.

Anniversary Dinner Report: At a joint Supper with Uddington Lochlie Burns Club on 10th January, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by James N. Deas, Esq., Past-President, Cumbrae Burns Club. The Club also held a Supper on 21st February, the "Immortal Memory" being proposed by James Cowan, Esq., Newarthill Burns Club.

A 'Bus Outing was held on 20th June, the route being via Loch Lomond and Crianlarich to Comrie, returning via Crieff.

Arthur Downie,

Secretary.

239: HAWICK BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Quarterly and half-yearly meetings held in Hawick Burns Club.
Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. William J. S. Reid.

ROBERT SCOTT,
Secretary.

244: DALMUIR AND CLYDEBANK BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Literary Meetings on second Thursday of October, November, December, January, February and March in Public Library Lecture Room, Public Library, Clydebank.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January Mr. James Deas, Cloberhill, proposed the "Immortal Memory."

JOHN R. S. LOCKHART,
Secretary.

252: ALLOWAY BURNS CLUB


Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1953, Mrs. John Limond, of Alloway, proposed the "Immortal Memory."

FRANCIS P. WELSH,
Secretary.

275: AYR BURNS CLUB

Bailie Nicol Jarvie of Alva gave the principal toast.

During a tour to the haunts of Burns on Saturday, 15th August, a visit was paid to the Bachelors' Club, Jean Armour Homes and Mauchline Churchyard, the Rev. J. C. Glennie and Mr. James M'Intyre acting as our guides. We then visited the Montgomerie Estate, where a photograph was taken of members and friends. By a coincidence, it is exactly 100 years since a similar photograph of Ayr Burns Club was taken on the same spot.

JOHN GRAY,
Secretary.

283: SINCLAIRTOWN BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Third Saturday each month (October to March) in Sinclairtown Station Hotel.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by David Wilson, Esq.

A most successful season terminated with our Annual Drive to Berwick-on-Tweed, returning via Galashiels.

JOHN D. BEASE,
Secretary.
284: Philadelphia North-Eastern Burns Club, U.S.A.

Dates and place of Club meetings: Last Saturday of each month (except July and August) in "The Lighthouse," Masher Street and Lekigh Avenue, Philadelphia, 34, P.A.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by our Past-President, Mr. Archibald Bowman.

On 30th May, 1953, the Club presented to the Washington Crossing Park Commission, Department of Forests and Water, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a portrait of George Washington.

ALEX. MACDONALD,
Secretary.

288: Beith Caledonia Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: Second and fourth Monday night of each month in the Tavern Inn.

Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. R. Haynes gave a good account of Burns's works.

The Club held their Children's Outing to Stevenston on 4th July.

JOHN BLUE,
Secretary.

293: Newcraighall and District Poosie Nansie Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: Second Saturday of October and every second Saturday of the month till April in Crown Bar, Musselburgh.

Anniversary Dinner Report: Our Annual Dinner was held on 25th January, the "Immortal Memory" being proposed by one of our young members, Mr. James Fergus.

We also run a Schools Competition between two schools—Niddrie Marischal and St. Francis, Craigmillar, and supply books of Burns's works and also certificates.

Our bowling game still goes on between the Niddrie and Jewel Bowling Clubs.

WILLIAM BLAIR,
Secretary.

310: Mauchline Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: The Club meets monthly from September to April in Poosie Nansie's.

Anniversary Dinner Report: 23rd January, when the principal toast was proposed by the Rev. Edward T. Hewitt. The toast "Bonnie Jean" was proposed by Mr. J. Douglas Cairns.

During the session the Club was favoured by many excellent speakers, who spoke on a variety of subjects. We are always....
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pleased to welcome visitors to our meetings, details of which may be had from the Secretary.

WILLIAM BEE, M.P.S.,
Secretary.

314: SCOTTISH BURNS CLUB, EDINBURGH

Dates and place of Club meetings: The Club meets monthly month (October to April inclusive) at 5 Manor Place, Edinburgh.
Anniversary Dinner Report: 1953 Supper held on 23rd January.
Oration by Mrs. Jane Burgoyne.
Summer outings included a Ramble to Lauriston Castle at Davidson’s Mains and an afternoon ‘Bus Run to Comrie Moor.

DOUGLAS A. WILSON,
Secretary.

320: TROY BURNS CLUB, INC.

Dates and place of Club meetings: Last Saturday of each month at Y.M.C.A., Troy, New York.
Anniversary Dinner Report: The Burns Anniversary and the Troy Burns Club’s Golden Jubilee were combined in a dual celebration on 24th January. The principal speaker was Mr. William Ewart Walker, President, Burns Memorial Association of America. (The menu and programme card, which was produced for the occasion, is a work of art and a fitting memento of the occasion—Editor, Burns Chronicle.)
25th June: Annual observance of Bannockburn and Thistle Day held at Lake Lauderdale, New York, with family picnic and gathering of Scottish folks from far and near.
28th August: Participation in Annual Scottish Games at Schenectady, New York, 4000 attending.

HOWARD D. WHINNERY,
Secretary.

341: LEITH BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: First Monday of each month (except June, July and August) in Club Rooms, 6 Hope Street, Leith.
Anniversary Dinner Report: The principal speaker was W. J. King Gillies, Esq.
Social Evenings—Burns Quiz, Concert and Whist Drives—held during season.

G. Pow,
Secretary.

346: OAKBANK MOSSGIEL BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Held in Institute, second Wednesday of month, from October to March.
Anniversary Dinner Report: 23rd January, 1953.—The chief speaker was Mr. James Hally, the local Postmaster.
Mr. R. M. Jamieson, the President, has completed 25 years as President.

(Mrs.) J. SAMSON,
Secretary.

348: NEWTON JEAN ARMOUR BURNS CLUB
Dates and place of Club meetings: First and third Wednesday of each month.
Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Andrew Wilkie, President of Lanarkshire Association Burns Club.

(Mrs.) J. McGEoCH,
Secretary.

350: MARKINCH BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. George Mullin, Fife Area Manager, National Coal Board.
Six volumes of the Works of Robert Burns were given to the Markinch School for competition.

T. M. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.

355: CALCUTTA BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The President, Mr. T. W. Mitchell, proposed the “Immortal Memory.” Songs were rendered by Mrs. Aidina Watson, Mr. D. J. Paton and Mr. J. G. Wilson, with Mrs. Evelyn Paton at the piano. The Rev. W. Scott Reid gave an address on Burns’s songs.

W. F. Howe,
Secretary.

356: BURNBANK AND DISTRICT MASONIC BURNS CLUB
Dates and place of Club meetings: First Thursday of month (except June, July and August) in Co-operative Hall, Burnbank.
Anniversary Dinner Report: 24th January, 1953.—The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Hon. Treasurer of Hamilton Burgh, Mr. Robert Walsh.
The 24th Annual Old Folks’ Treat was held on 29th April, 1953, when 200 were entertained.

JOSEPH STANNAGE,
Secretary.

366: LIVERPOOL BURNS CLUB
Dates and place of Club meetings: Socials, Radiant House; Lectures, Adelphi Hotel.

The Club endowed a Burns Memorial Cot in Royal Liverpool Children’s Hospital.

Hamish H. Rae,
Secretary.

378: Edinburgh District Burns Clubs’ Association

Dates and place of Club meetings: Fourth Thursday in March, May, June, September and December, at 6 Hope Street, Leith.

A Burns Exhibition was held jointly with Edinburgh Public Libraries Committee, from 25th July to 26th September, 1953, in Lady Stair’s House, Edinburgh.

Fred. J. Belford,
Secretary.

380: Falkirk Crosskeys Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: Last Thursday of the month in Royal Hotel, High Street, Falkirk.

Anniversary Dinner Report: Rev. A. Cameron, Slamannan, gave the “Immortal Memory.”

Thomas Wilson,
Secretary (pro tem).

381: The Greater New York Robert Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: First Friday of each month at The Livingston, 301 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn 17, New York.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 30th January, Mr. James T. Picken, of Melbourne, Australia, was the principal speaker, and the Master of Ceremonies was another exiled Scot, Mr. Robert Millar, of Kearney, New Jersey. For the Jean Armour Home, the sum of 30 dollars was collected.

(Mrs.) Mary McAlpine,
Secretary.

393: Annan Ladies’ Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: Monthly in Messrs. Kirkpatrick’s Café, High Street, Annan.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. John Aitchison in Victoria Hall. Bust of the Bard presented to the Club by ex-Provost Thomas Dykes to mark the 25th Anniversary of the Club.

Silver Jubilee Dinner was held on 24th February. To mark
this and the Coronation of Her Majesty, the Club gifted a park seat to Annan Town Council.

(Mrs.) J. M. Lindsay, Secretary.

398: COLINTON BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Held in the Library Hall, Bridge Road, Colinton.
Anniversary Dinner Report: No Anniversary Dinner was held last January.
Officials of the Club attended the Wreath-laying Ceremony at the Burns Monument, Edinburgh, on 25th January, 1953.

John Millar, Acting Secretary.

413: ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Dates and place of Club meetings: 414 Mason Street, San Francisco, California.
St. Andrew's Day was duly celebrated.

William R. Carswell, Secretary.

417: BURNLEY AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Noel B. Goudie.

Freda M. Ker, Secretary.

421: ARROCHAR AND TARBET BURNS CLUB

Place of Club meetings: Loch Long Hotel, Arrochar.
Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by the Rev. Samuel Aitkenhead.
The Summer Outing to Burns Cottage and Monument was held on Saturday, 25th July, 1953.

R. Andrews, M.A., Secretary.

426: SAUCHIE BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: First Wednesday of every month in Sauchie Hall.
Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Nicol Jarvie, Esq.
Our Annual Outing was to Dunbar, while at the Stirling and District Federated Burns Clubs Bowling Competition, held on
the I.C.I. bowling green, Grangemouth, the Sauchie Burns Club won the trophy.

We are now in our semi-Jubilee year.

WILLIAM A. L. PATERSON,
Secretary.

427: GOREBRIDGE GLENCAIRN BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Third Saturday of month.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. A. Duncan, Hon. Secretary.

Along with the Jolly Beggars' Burns Club, we ran a Schools Competition. Prizes, presented by the two Clubs, were presented by Mr. Craig, Glencairn Club.

A. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

432: WINCHBURGH LEA RIG BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Last Thursday of month in Lea Rig Hall.

Anniversary Dinner Report: Major Blackburn gave the Oration.

During the season two Socials, Children's Party and three Outings were held.

ADAM PATERSON,
Secretary.

439: BARNESLEY AND DISTRICT SCOTTISH SOCIETY


Anniversary Dinner Report: 23rd January, 1953.—The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Dr. N. M'E. Montgomery, M.D., D.P.M.

C. L. SUTHERLAND,
Secretary.

444: SWANSEA AND WEST WALES CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Dates and place of Club meetings: Monthly at Mackworth Hotel, Swansea.

ALEC KINLOCH MILLER,
Secretary.

446: HEREFORDSHIRE BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.

Anniversary Dinner Report: Held on 24th January, 1953. The "Immortal Memory" was given by Mr. L. A. Knight, author.
and the toast to the Herefordshire Burns Club by the Lord Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Tom Longworth.

George Laing,
Secretary.

454: Rotherham and District Scottish Association

Dates and place of Club meetings: 1952—28th November, St. Andrew’s Dance; 31st December, Hogmanay Dance; 1953—22nd January, Burns Dinner; 13th February, St. Valentine’s Dance; 26th March, Final Ball of season. (All held at Co-operative Café.)

Anniversary Dinner Report: Chief speaker, Mr. Martin C. M’Laren, father of President of Rotherham and District Scottish Association (Dr. Mary Hargan).

Two Social Evenings were held, the entire proceeds of the first being devoted to the Royal Caledonian Schools, Bushey, and the proceeds of the second to Filey Home for Children.

Highland Ball held in Baths Hall, Rotherham.

William McCormick Hamilton,
Secretary.

458: Stonehaven (Fatherland) Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: Last Wednesday of every month from September to April in Carron Tea Rooms.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. C. Easton, Hon. President of Aberdeen Burns Club.

(Mrs.) J. Edmonston,
Secretary.

461: Leicester Caledonian Society

Dates and place of Club meetings: Every Monday night at Co-operative Hall, Belgrave Gate.

Anniversary Dinner Report: Toast proposed by Dr. William Marshall of Peterborough. Guest speakers—Provost of Leicester; also Sir Robert Martin.

The Society has celebrated the 75th Anniversary of its founding and a souvenir booklet has been printed.

Donald Cumming,
Secretary.

462: Cheltenham Scottish Society

Dates and place of Club meetings: Friday nights, October to March, in St. Andrew’s Church Hall, Cheltenham.

Anniversary Dinner Report: Principal speaker was Mr. James Balneaves, M.A.

James Graham,
Secretary.
477: BELLAHOU STON BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Third Friday monthly from October, 1953, to April, 1954, in Orange Halls, Lorne Street, Glasgow, S.W.1.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The "Immortal Memory" was proposed by David S. Burnett, Esq.

Our Annual 'Bus Outing was held on 23rd May to Crieff, returning via Lochearnhead.

A hearty welcome will be given to newcomers at our meetings.

(Mrs.) J. McComish,
Secretary.

492: HARROW AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: Toast proposed by J. R. Crawford, Esq., ex-President of our Society and of the Burns Federation. Principal speaker was Sir James Miller, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Society Players won premier awards in London Drama Festival for both one-act and three-act plays. Society's semi-Jubilee year.

JAMES MASON,
Secretary.

498: FLINT BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: First Friday of every month (September through June) at Flint Scots House, E. Kearsley Street, Flint, Michigan.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

500: NEW CUMNOCK BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1953, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. Charles Fleming.

The Club regrets to record the loss of one of its most valued members, Dr. Andrew Fyfe, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., who died on 15th August. A Past-President of the Club, he took a keen interest in all its activities. His loss will be felt by all members of the community, and the sympathy of all goes out to Mrs. Fyfe and family.

ROBERT KNOX, M.A.,
Hon. Secretary.

503: DUNBLANE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 30th January, 1953, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by Dr. John W. Oliver, M.A., D.Litt.

A 'Bus Outing was held on 1st July, 1953, the route being via
Glenfarg, Perth the Beech Hedges and Blairgowrie to Birnam and Dunkeld, and returning via Auchterarder.

A. P. Lamont, 
Secretary.

520: UDDINGSTON LOCHLIE LADIES’ BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: First Monday of each month (September to May) in Uddingston Masonic Hall.

Anniversary Dinner Report: Joint Annual Supper with Uddingston Masonic Burns Club held on 10th January. The speaker was Mr. James W. Deas, Past-President, Cumnbrae Burns Club.

Annual entertainment given to members of ToC H. Cronies' Club. Annual Outing to Rothesay in June, when the weather was ideal.

(Mrs.) Isobel Downie, 
Secretary.

521: WARATAH-MAYFIELD BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Second and fourth Saturday of each month in Presbyterian Hall, Mayfield, New South Wales.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. J. B. Simpson, M.P. Other speakers were Dr. Hamilton (Burns Federation) and Dr. Stevens (Scotland).

The Club paid visits to the Old Men’s Home at Dudley and the Old Ladies’ Home at Waratah. Gifts were made to all the inmates.

During the year several outings were arranged and these were well attended.

(Mrs.) I. Harris, 
Secretary.

528: LOUGHBOROUGH SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Andrew Forrest, Derby, who at short notice took the place of Mr. George Deans, Bushey, Herts.

Our Summer Outing was at Stanford Hall, and during the winter we had a full and successful season, including lectures, debates, dancing classes and social evenings.

(Mrs.) M. McGhee, 
Secretary.

534: BEDLINGTON AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB

Place of Club meetings: Ex-Servicemen’s Social Club, Bedlington, Northumberland.
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 30th January, 1953, the “Immortal Memory” was given by Mr. J. M'Millan.

Ladies’ Night was held on 18th March, 1953, and General Meeting on 31st March, 1953.

G. L. A. Pape,
Secretary.

535: CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF PLYMOUTH AND DISTRICT
Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. J. B. Paterson.

J. B. Paterson,
Secretary.

536: WHITHORN AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB
Dates and place of Club meetings: Annual celebrations only.
Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was given by Major Niall Macpherson, M.P.

R. G. S. Alexander,
Secretary and Treasurer.

543: ABBEY CRAIG BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Howrie.
The Club donated prizes (Competitions on Burns) to the Causewayhead School.

A. Marshall,
Secretary.

551: SCARBOROUGH CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: Speaker, A. Y. Smith, L.D.S.
The formation of Yorkshire Branch of the Burns Federation took place.

A. Y. Smith, L.D.S.,
Secretary.

553: WOLVERHAMPTON AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1953, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Hugh Peebles of Newark.
Annual Caledonian Ball held on 14th November, and St. Andrew’s Night function on 30th November.

R. J. S. Linn,
Secretary.

555: HARROGATE ST. ANDREW’S SOCIETY
Dates and place of Club meetings: Monthly, at 1 Victoria Avenue.
Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was given by Mr. T. Noble of Glasgow.

Dan Bogle,
Secretary.

561: London (Ontario) Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: At Canadian Legion Board Rooms on 5th January, 16th February, 16th March, 20th April, 25th May and 22nd June, 1953; also Annual Picnic on 27th June.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1953, the guest speaker was Dr. Murdoch H. M. MacKinnon, Ph.D., Professor of English at the University of Western Ontario. The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Club’s Vice-President, Mr. John Cockburn.

Membership Diplomas presented to five new members.

Eldon W. Mitchell,
Secretary.

563: The Norfolk Caledonian Society

Place of Club meetings: Assembly House, Norwich.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. George Deans of the Royal Caledonian Schools.

An interesting social programme has been arranged for the 1953-54 season. Any Scots coming to Norfolk should contact the Hon. Secretary, who will be pleased to send details of events.

G. E. Collier,
Hon. Secretary.

566: Scottish Society and Burns Club of Australia

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 21st January the Rev. W. Alec Fraser, of Scotch College, Melbourne, proposed the “Immortal Memory.” Pipers from Sydney Police Pipe Band piped in the haggis.

(Miss) E. L. Hunter,
Hon. Secy.

571: Edmonton Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: First and third Friday (October to March) in Heintzman Hall, Edmonton, Alberta.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was delivered by Mr. James Muir, President, Royal Bank of Canada.

The Club was entertained on two occasions during the year by the Hon. J. J. Bowlen, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.

Hamish H. Gillespie,
Secretary.
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577: DALSERF AND CLYDESDALE BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Last Saturday of each month; Harmony Nights on second Saturday of each month in Clydesdale Vaults, Overtown.

Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. G. Speirs, Secretary, was the speaker at the Annual Supper.

'Bus Outings were held to Aberdour, the Burns Country and Blackpool.

GEORGE SPEIRS,
Secretary.

582: HIGGINSNEUK BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: First Saturday of every month in Victoria Bar, Carronshore, Falkirk.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 28th January, 1953, Mr. Richard Hayes was the guest speaker.

Annual Outing on 25th July was to Dumfries. The Chairman, Mr. George Jenkins, laid a wreath in the Burns Mausoleum, and the Club then held a short Hymn Service in St. Michael’s Church.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
Secretary.

589: SOLWAY BURNS CLUB

One of the rules of the Club is that the retiring President be asked to deliver the “Immortal Memory,” and this was proposed by Mr. M. Cole.

The Club provides prizes for senior pupils of Annan Academy, these prizes being awarded for the best papers on Scottish Literature. All pupils eligible to sit the examination were invited to attend a Children’s Burns Supper, the “Immortal Memory” being delivered by Mr. John Young, Headmaster of Ruthwell School. All other toasts and the whole musical programme were carried out by the children.

O. J. GIBBS,
 Secretary.

594: THE BURNS CLUB OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Dates and place of Club meetings: Last Friday of every month at 1747 Lakefront Avenue, East Cleveland.

Anniversary Dinner Report: Rev. William Douglas of Solon, a Scottish Presbyterian minister, gave the “Immortal Memory.”

ARCHIBALD W. DOW,
Secretary.

606: ROCKINGHAM BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Last Saturday of each month (August to April) in Sondes Arms, Rockingham.
Anniversary Dinner Report: Our President delivered the “Immortal Memory.”

M. E. Pacy,

Secretary.

618: ALTRINCHAM AND SALE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1953, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by G. S. G. Vernon, Esq.

Caledonian Ball was held on 27th March, 1953, in “The Lido,” Sale; 450 attended. Music from the Caledonian Dance Band and the Prince Charles Edward Pipe Band (20 players).

T. C. Lochhead,

Hon. Secy.

622: COYLTON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1953, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. James Milgrew.

St. Andrew’s Night function and Children’s Competitions were held.

The Club recently built a retaining wall and erected an iron railing to protect the seedling of the original “Trysting Thorn” mentioned by Burns in his song, “The Sodger’s Return.”

James Thom,

Secretary.

630: COALSNAUTHON BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: First Sunday of the month from September to March in Coalsnaughton Public Hall.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by the Rev. G. S. Ayre, M.A., Coalsnaughton.

Principal speaker at St. Andrew’s Night celebration on 29th November, 1952, was Mr. J. Sneddon, M.A., of Hamilton. Tattie and Herring Supper was held on 27th September, 1952, and Hallowe’en Party on 8th November, 1952. At Home for Coalsnaughton School on 7th March, 1953, and £32 handed over to the School Fund. Outing to Ayr on 7th June, 1953.

James Cook,

Secretary.

636: THE GISBORNE BURNS CLUB, N.Z.

Dates and place of Club meetings: Second Thursday of each month in Low’s Reception Rooms, Gisborne, N.Z.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1953, the guest speaker was Major John Mackenzie, Tauranga, N.Z.

The Ladies’ Night was held on 6th June. Gisborne Burns
Club Shield for Highland Dancing won by Miss Gillian Nigro.
The Gisborne Burns Club Shield for Novice Piping won by Mr. Ross Donaldson.

A. Nestor,
Secretary.

641: ROSEWELL BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: First Saturday of every month in the Rosewell Tavern.
Anniversary Dinner Report: The Burns Supper was held in the Institute, Rosewell.

The Club entertained 90 old age pensioners to High Tea and Concert. School prizes were won by James Murphy and Helen Scott (R.C. School), Robert Brock and Donald Scott equal, and Ann M'Kinnon (Public School). Annual trip for wives and children was to Gullane.

Robert Brown,
Secretary.

642: RUTHERGLEN BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Opening 27th August, then every alternate Thursday, in Gallowflat School, Hamilton Road, Rutherglen.
Anniversary Dinner Report: R. F. Nairn, Esq., delivered the "Immortal Memory." The next Anniversary will be held on 23rd January, 1954.

On 27th February, 1953, the Schools Competition was held in the Rutherglen Town Hall. A new contest was for choirs of boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 12 years. Five Silver Cups and four Silver Shields were awarded to the winners in the various sections. Mr. R. S. M'Millan, our President, was M.C.

H. Miller, B.E.M.,
Secretary.

659: DUNDEE BURNS SOCIETY

Dates and place of Club meetings: Every second Thursday from October to March in School of Economics, Bell Street.
Anniversary Dinner Report: Rev. George Blair, D.D., gave the toast of the "Immortal Memory."

The following Lectures were held: "The Dundee that Burns Saw" by the author of "Witches' Blood," Mr. W. Blain; "Village Life in Ayrshire in Burns Day" by Rev. T. R. S. Campbell, B.D., and "Scottish Education from 1759" by Peter Robertson, M.A.

A. E. Coutts,
Secretary.
663: Bournemouth Caledonian Society

Dates and place of Club meetings: Hallowe’en, St. Andrew’s Night, Hogmanay, Burns Night, &c., in Pavilion, Bournemouth.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Dr. T. MacLaren.

Annual Church Service was conducted by the Society’s Chaplain, the Rev. James Jackson. A party of 56 attended the London Caledonian Games.

T. P. Saunderson,
Secretary.

665: Gartmorn Ladies’ Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: Last Wednesday of each month in Sauchie Lesser Hall, Sauchie.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 28th January, 1953, Mrs. M’Whirter of Causewayhead proposed the “Immortal Memory.”

Annual Outing to Aberfeldy was held on 5th July, 1953. At a Social Evening with Sauchie Men’s Burns Club, on 24th April, 1953, a film of last year’s outing was presented by Mr. Tom Johnstone.

(Mrs.) C. Fudge,
Secretary.

667: Thornton and District Tam o’ Shanter Burns Club

Place of Club meetings: Crown Hotel, Thornton.

Anniversary Dinner Report: At the Dinner on 23rd January, 1953, the guest of the evening was the Rev. N. Smart, Kennoway.


James Colville,
Secretary.

670: The Strath Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: October, 1952, at Marine Hotel, Kyleakin (opening of 1952-53 session); November at Marine Hotel, Kyleakin—St. Andrew’s Day Ceilidh; March, 1953, Annual General Meeting; April—Meetings at Marine Hotel, Kyleakin, and “Seafield,” Broadford.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 30th January, Mr. A. Anderson (police sergeant, retired) of Woodend, Portree, proposed the “Immortal Memory” and also recited “Tam o’ Shanter.”

In April the Club had a copy of the Arbroath Declaration presented to the parish community at Broadford, Skye, by the parish minister, the Rev. A. MacKinnon, M.A. In May a similar
ceremony took place at Kyleakin, when the other copy was presented on behalf of the Club by the Rt. Hon. Lord MacDonald, M.B.E., T.D. (Lord Lieutenant). The Club was further honoured by the attendance at this function of the President and Secretary of the Burns Federation; also by Mrs. McDowall's assistance in sustaining the supporting programme.

M. E. R. Soper,
Secretary.

673: AUCHTERDERRAN HIGHLAND MARY BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Open for this session, 24th August, and every second Monday thereafter, in Auld Hoose Room, Auchterderran, Fife.

Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. James Gillies delivered the "Immortal Memory."

Mr. J. Gillies and eight other members from People's Burns Club entertained our old folk. We also had a Picnic in the summer for the children.

(Mrs.) Margaret Mathieson,
Secretary.

679: TULLIBODY AND CAMBUS BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Last Wednesday of each month in Tullibody Public Hall, at 7.30 p.m.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January the "Immortal Memory" was given by Mr. David Walker, Fishcross.

A tour of Perthshire was the venue of the Annual Outing which took place in July, and in September a visit was paid to the Tattoo at Edinburgh Castle.

(Mrs.) W. G. Stewart,
Secretary.

680: SALTCOATS THISTLE BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Third Friday of each month in Thistle Bar, Saltcoats.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The principal toast was given by our President, Mr. D. Fairlie.

We have started a recruiting campaign and hope to double our membership. Club is in a sound financial position. We had a visit from J. M. Irving during the season.

Charles Gordon,
Secretary.

683: STRATFORD-UPON-AVON AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Dates and place of Club meetings: Trinity Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon--Dancing classes.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

Anniversary Dinner Report: Professor Allardyce Nicoll gave the “Immortal Memory.”

(Mrs.) E. M. SOMERVILLE, Secretary.

691: INVERNESS BURNS CLUB

Place of Club meetings: Inverness Arts Centre.
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1953, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Lord Gibson.
St. Andrew’s Night was held on 28th November, 1952, and an address by Miss M. O. MacDougall, F.S.A.(Scot.), “Inverness in the Time of Burns,” was given on 13th March, 1953.
W. E. C. RANKINE, Secretary.

693: KIRKCUDBRIGHT MASONIC BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Quarterly, in Town Hall, Kirkcudbright.
Anniversary Dinner Report: The principal speaker was the Rev. William Rock, M.A., Manse of Irongray, Dumfries.
Hugh Little, Secretary.

700: HAMILTON JUBILEE BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: First Wednesday of each month in Jubilee Rooms, Baillie’s Causeway.
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January, 1953, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Thomas Long.
Club Outing was held on 30th May, 1953, to Ayr and Burns Country, via Dumfries.
QUINTIN Y. MCQUATER, Secretary.

701: DETROIT BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 19th January, 1953, the principal speaker was Mr. James T. Picken (Hon. President of the Federation) of Melbourne, Australia.
A joint Harmony Night with the Border Cities Burns Club of Windsor, Ontario, was held.
SAM R. Dickey, Hon. Secy.

707: MALVERN SCOTS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 26th January the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. James Aitken. During the evening the President’s badge of office, recently purchased by the Club, was presented to the President.
The Club were the organizers and hosts of the West Midlands Scottish Societies Highland Ball held on 2nd March.

Alex. S. Young,
Secretary.

718: St. Andrew Society of York
Place of Club meetings: Creamery Restaurant, The Pavement, York.
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, the "Immortal Memory" was proposed by J. Renwick Vickers, Esq., Hon. Vice-President, Burns Federation.
Hogmanay Ball held on New Year's Eve. Series of talks and discussions proved very successful.
H. Hutchison,
Secretary.

721: Plymouth Burns Club
Dates and place of Club meetings: On the second and last Wednesdays of the month from September to May at the Oddfellows' Hall, 148 Union Street, Plymouth.
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1953, the Rev. James MacKay of Torquay was the principal speaker.
Coach trip to Torquay on 12th April to hear Rev. James MacKay preach. The Church Service had been arranged with Scottish hymns and quotations from Robert Burns's works, as a compliment to the Plymouth Burns Club, and our President read the lessons. As a Club we took part in the Coronation Pageant of Plymouth Hoe.
(Miss) Margaret Rowan,
Secretary.

723: Strathpeffer Burns Club
Dates and place of Club meetings: Once monthly (September to March) in Strathpeffer Hotel.
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January 1953, the "Immortal Memory" was given by D. J. Macdonald, Esq., M.A., Rector of Inverness Royal Academy.
Wm. S. Fairholm, B.E.M.,
Secretary.

725: Ben Cleuch Burns Club (Tillicoultry)
Place of Club meetings: Toc H Rooms, Tillicoultry.
Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. Neil Foggie, D.A., Gala-shields (formerly of Dollar Academy), proposed the "Immortal Memory."
At the Autumn Dinner, Mr. J. C. Harrower, Alloa, was presented with a life membership card to mark his enrolment as an Honorary President of the Club. He was instrumental in the formation of the original Club.

T. C. Caproni,
Secretary.

730: Wigtown Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: Commercial Hotel, Wigtown.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 29th January, 1953, the speaker was Mr. P. H. Fletcher, Galloway House, Garlieston.

The Annual Outing was to Mauchline.

Andrew McAdam,
Secretary.

733: Aberdeen Burns Study Circle

Mr. MacGilvray and Mr. James Robertson were guest speakers during the season.

A feature of our activities was a series of Burns Concerts to eventide homes, hospitals, &c. So successful did they prove that our concert parties are already booked for the coming season.

R. H. Watson,
Hon. Secy.

736: Maltby and District Caledonian Society

Dates and place of Club meetings: Second Saturday in each month, from September to May, in White Swan Hotel, Maltby.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1953, the principal speaker was Mr. H. Ross, sen., our Hon. President.

All the National Anniversaries were celebrated with a Dinner and Social Evening. Hallowe’en was celebrated with a party for the children.

William W. Scott,
Secretary.

741: Plean Burns Club

Dates and place of Club meetings: Each Thursday of every month in Plean Tavern.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The principal speaker was Mr. D. Reynolds, Bannockburn.

A very successful Coronation Ball was held on Monday, 1st June, 1953.

William Thomson,
Secretary.
743: ROMFORD SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION

Dates and place of Club meetings: Reel Club meetings held weekly during winter months.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Lord Macpherson of Drumtocher, Founder-President of the Association.

A. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

745: NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: The Rev. Robert Paterson proposed the “Immortal Memory.”

Dr. J. W. Oliver, M.A., D.Litt., President of the Burns Federation, will be the principal speaker at the Dinner on 23rd January, 1954.

T. W. SEAGRAVE,
Secretary.

746: GRIMSBY AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Dates and place of Club meetings: Commencing date, 18th September, 1953, and alternate Fridays until 23rd April, 1954, in Community Centre, Nunsthorpe, Grimsby.

Anniversary Dinner Report: The principal speaker was Mr. J. H. Chapman, M.A., LL.B., of Hull.

Our Hogmanay Gathering and Annual Charity Dance were held in Grimsby Town Hall.

(Mrs.) R. B. WATSON,
Secretary.

747: TRANENT 40 BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: Last Friday of each month (except June, July and August) in Labour Club Rooms, 65 High Street, Tranent.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1953, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Henry Barton. Mr. James Junor, representing the Lothians and Borders, handed over the Club’s Diploma to the Chairman.

The Club entertained members of the Yew Tree and the Jean Armour Clubs to a Social Evening.

ADAM PEDEN,
Secretary.

748: OUPLAYMUIR BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 29th January, 1953, Mr. J. B. L
Hardie, Vice-President of the Scottish Burns Club, proposed the “Immortal Memory.”

The Annual General Meeting was held on 19th March.

Eric A. McQueen,
Hon. Secy.

751: Worcester Scots Society
Anniversary Dinner Report: The Rev. Balsillie of Coventry was the principal speaker.
(Mrs.) F. J. Cook,
Secretary.

754: Thornton Cleveleys and District Scottish Society
Place of Club meetings: Royal Hotel, Cleveleys, Blackpool.
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1953, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. James Black of West Derby Caledonian Society.
A Gramophone Recital entitled “Robert Burns—His Songs and Poetry” was given by the President on 14th January.
Hallowe’en, St. Andrew’s Day and Hogmanay were all duly celebrated, and the Society’s Annual Dinner and Dance were held on 6th March.
(Miss) I. Hepburn,
Secretary.

756: The Camelon Mariners
Dates and place of Club meetings: First Friday of each month in the “Canal Inn,” 14 Canal Street, Camelon.
A tour of the Burns Country took place on 2nd August, 1953.
William D. Bisset,
Secretary.

757: Douglas St. Bride’s Burns Club
Place of Club meetings: Stane Room, Sun Inn, Douglas.
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 14th February, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. G. Smith.
James Martin,
Secretary.

758: Bath and District Caledonian Society
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1953, the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. J. Gourlay.
Summer Outing was held to Minehead, Somerset, on 28th June, 1952.

E. M. BETHELL,
Secretary.

69: DUNEDIN BURNS CLUB, INC.

Dates and place of Club meetings: Third Wednesday of every month in Town Hall Concert Chamber.

Anniversary Dinner Report: Dinners have been held, but Anniversary Concerts are evidently more acceptable. A wreath is laid at the foot of the Burns Monument, followed by a Church Service on the Sunday. The speaker at concert and church this year was the Rev. H. S. Maclean, Waiwera South, and formerly of Ayrshire.

Hallowe’en is celebrated every year, sometimes with a stage show depicting life in various parts of Scotland.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Secretary.

124: NINETY BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1953, Arthur M. Clark, Esq., Lecturer in English, Edinburgh University, proposed the “Immortal Memory.”

R. A. B. McLAREN,
Secretary.

173: IRVINE BURNS CLUB

Dates and place of Club meetings: The Directors meet in the Club Library, Bank Street, Irvine.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1953, the President, Mr. William G. Guild, proposed the “Immortal Memory.”

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, M.A.,
Secretary.

307: EDINBURGH AYRSHIRE ASSOCIATION

On 16th January, 1953, the guest speaker was Mr. David Mackie, Editor of the Southern Reporter, Selkirk.

EVELYN A. MANSON,
Secretary.

510: SCOTTISH DYES CLUB

On 24th January the “Immortal Memory” was proposed by Mr. Norman Halkett, Thurso.

I. M. HALKETT,
Secretary.
LIST OF THE 357 BURNS CLUBS AND SCOTTISH SOCIETIES ON THE ROLL OF THE BURNS FEDERATION, 1953

(Corrected to 31st October, 1953)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Inst.</th>
<th>Fed.</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Kilmarnock Burns Club</td>
<td>1808</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Councillor Wm. Westbury</td>
<td>W. Y. Haggo, 12 Onthank Drive, Kilmarnock</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Burns Club of London</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>James Aitken</td>
<td>John Russell, 71 Otley Drive, Ilford, Essex</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Alexandria Burns Club</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>Robert Milligan</td>
<td>John Barton, 126 Middleton Street, Alexandria</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Tam o' Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
<td>W. McParlane, 41 Cumlodden Drive, Glasgow, N.W.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Callander Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>S. T. Connell</td>
<td>Sam S. T. Kennett, 3 North Church Street, Callander</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Thistle Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>John Williamson</td>
<td>John C. Allan, 13 Eglinton Street, Glasgow, C.5</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Royalty Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>132</td>
<td>Andrew S. Thomson</td>
<td>William McMinn, 5 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Dumbarton Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Malcolm Macdonald</td>
<td>John Lithgow, Park Lea, Stirling Road, Dumbarton</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Chesterfield and District Caledonian Association</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td></td>
<td>391</td>
<td>Mrs. C. C. Longstaff</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Nicholson, 3 Goldwell House, Ashgate Road, Chesterfield</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Dundee Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>E. Meakin</td>
<td>Harry Taylor, Dundee Burns Club, 37 Union Street, Dundee</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Belfast Burns Association</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>387</td>
<td>John McAulian</td>
<td>Edward R. Forgrave, F.T.C.L., 48 Bloomfield Road, Belfast</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Nottingham Scottish Association</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>832</td>
<td>H. A. Gates</td>
<td>Mrs. J. G. Watson, 1 Pelham Avenue, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Greenock Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>170</td>
<td>G. R. Hanson</td>
<td>R. Bicknell, 10 Castle Quadrant, Airdrie</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Airdrie Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>190</td>
<td>John McMillan</td>
<td>William Christie, 5a Brisbane Street, Greenock</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Edinburgh Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>J. L. White, D.L.</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Glasgow Haggis Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>James Dunlop</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Dalry (Ayrshire) Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Dr. Alexander Watt</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Rosebery Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>James Jackson</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>Dollar Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Charles C. Easton, F.S.A.(Scot.)</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Strathearn Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>D. W. Crighton, O.B.E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Cumnock Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>Hugh Brown</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Paisley Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Rev. D. F. MacDonald</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Bridgeton Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>1891</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>C. Gordon Brown</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>Stirling Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>John C. Adam</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>Govan Fairfield Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>D. M. Hall</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>Derby Scottish Association and</td>
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<td>1893</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>W. S. Marshall</td>
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<td>Burns Club</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>Muirkirk Lapraik Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td></td>
<td>David O'Reilly</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>Gourock Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1893</td>
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<td>Provost Robert G. Brown</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>Cupar Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>J. W. Love</td>
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<td>Musselburgh Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1894</td>
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<td>184</td>
<td>Blairadam Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td>1907 1909</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Robert M. Cook</td>
<td>Thomas C. Anderson, Rowan Cottage, 194 Main Street, Kelty, Fife</td>
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<td>190</td>
<td>Port Glasgow Burns Club</td>
<td>1910 1910</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>James Low</td>
<td>Duncan MacGugan, 128 Drumfrochar Road, Greenock</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs</td>
<td>1908 1910</td>
<td>38 Clubs</td>
<td>J. Kevan McDowall</td>
<td>John M. Irving, 20 Melville Street, Kilmarnock</td>
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<td>197</td>
<td>Winnipeg Burns Club</td>
<td>1910 1911</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Wm. A. Martin</td>
<td>A. D. Adamson, Ste. 38—Redwood Apts., Winnipeg, Man., Canada</td>
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<td>198</td>
<td>Gorebridge Twenty-five Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1906 1911</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Thomas Vickers</td>
<td>John T. Scott, 45 Newbyres Crescent, Gorebridge</td>
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<td>199</td>
<td>Newbattle and District Burns Club</td>
<td>1910 1911</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Robert Knight</td>
<td>John Campbell, 4 Leighton Crescent, Easthouses, Dalkeith</td>
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<td>207</td>
<td>Cambuslang Wingate Burns Club</td>
<td>1908 1912</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Adam Humphries</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Clark, 30 Burn Terrace, Eastfield, Cambuslang</td>
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<td>209</td>
<td>Greenock St. John's Burns Club</td>
<td>1909 1912</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Robert Winter</td>
<td>R. S. Paul, 28 Iona Crescent, Gourock</td>
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<td>212</td>
<td>Portobello Burns Club</td>
<td>1892 1913</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Alexander MacFarlane, M.A.</td>
<td>William H. Garvie, 7 Straiton Place, Portobello</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>Eskdale Burns Club</td>
<td>1886 1913</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>George Jeffrey</td>
<td>Mrs. J. S. Pool, 28 High Street, Langholm</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>Bannockburn Empire Burns Club</td>
<td>1912 1913</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>T. Hood</td>
<td>H. Mulraney, 9 Wallace Row, Cowie, Stirlingshire</td>
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<td>220</td>
<td>Burns Club of St. Louis</td>
<td>1904 1913</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>L. M. Stewart</td>
<td>Irvin Mattick, 1010 Pine Street, St. Louis, M.O., U.S.A.</td>
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<td>226</td>
<td>Dumfries Burns Club</td>
<td>1820 1913</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>James Reid, M.B.E.</td>
<td>H. G. McKerrow, 43 Buccleuch Street, Dumfries</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Whitehaven Burns Club</td>
<td>1913 1914</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>William Beedie</td>
<td>John Davidson, 9 Edgehill Terrace, Whitehaven</td>
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<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>Uddingston Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>1914 1914</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Robert Paton</td>
<td>Arthur Downie, 89 Woodlands Crescent, Bothwell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
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<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>Burns Club of Atlanta</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Robert Macdonald</td>
<td>Dr. Robert E. Latta, 905 Medical Arts Buildings, Atlanta, 3, Ga., U.S.A.</td>
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<td>239</td>
<td>Hawick Burns Club</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>David C. Scott</td>
<td>Robert Scott, Albert Bridge, Hawick</td>
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<td>242</td>
<td>Montrose Burns Club</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Provost J. Butchart</td>
<td>R. V. Fairweather, Jun., 47a John Street, Montrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td>Dalnuir and Clydebank Burns Club</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td>James Johnstone</td>
<td>John R. S. Lockhart, 41 East Thomson Street, Clydebank</td>
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<td>252</td>
<td>Alloway Burns Club</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Rev. H. C. Donaldson</td>
<td>Francis P. Welsh, Schoolhouse, Alloway, Ayr</td>
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<td>254</td>
<td>Greenock Victoria Burns Club</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Alexander Burns</td>
<td>Archibald MacLeod, 58 Belville Street, Greenock</td>
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<td>262</td>
<td>Fifeshire Burns Association</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>18 Clubs</td>
<td>M. R. M. Fleming</td>
<td>Thomas C. Anderson, Rowan Cottage, 194 Main Street, Kelty, Fife</td>
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<td>263</td>
<td>Glasgow Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>Norman A. Gray</td>
<td>William E. Thomas, 1298 Argyle Street, Glasgow, C.3</td>
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<td>269</td>
<td>Johnstone Tam o' Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Izatt</td>
<td>Archibald H. Caldwell, 12 Macdowall Street, Johnstone</td>
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<td>271</td>
<td>Trenton Burns Club</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Rev. R. H. G. Budge</td>
<td>Neil A. Waugh, 235 Park Lane, Trenton, 9, New Jersey, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>275</td>
<td>Ayr Burns Club</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>T. C. McNab</td>
<td>John Gray, 135 Whitletts Road, Ayr</td>
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<td>283</td>
<td>Sinclairstown Burns Club</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>John Shaw</td>
<td>John D. Bease, 1 Dysart Road, Kirkcaldy</td>
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<td>284</td>
<td>Philadelphia North-Eastern Burns Club</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td></td>
<td>52</td>
<td>George Kay</td>
<td>Alex. Macdonald, 4203 E. Barnett Street, Philadelphia, 35, Pa., U.S.A.</td>
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<td>288</td>
<td>Beith Caledonia Burns Club</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>B. Doyle</td>
<td>John Blue, 6 Muirpark Terrace, Beith, Ayrshire</td>
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<td>Members</td>
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<td>Secretary</td>
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<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>
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<td>293</td>
<td>Newcraighall District Poosie</td>
<td>1921 1921</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Robert Porteous</td>
<td>Wm. Blair, 56 Niddrie Marischal Crescent, Edinburgh</td>
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<td>295</td>
<td>The Burns House Club Limited</td>
<td>1920 1921</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>William C. Fletcher</td>
<td>John Grant, C.A., 65 Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.2</td>
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<td>296</td>
<td>Walsall Burns Club</td>
<td>1900 1922</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>J. H. S. Addison</td>
<td>Dr. D. M. Macmillan, 5 Queen's Road, Walsall</td>
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<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>
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<td>307</td>
<td>Edinburgh Ayrshire Association</td>
<td>1914 1922</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>Mrs. Jane Burgoyne, M.A.</td>
<td>Miss E. A. Manson, 17 Drummond Place, Edinburgh</td>
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<td>309</td>
<td>Annan Burns Club</td>
<td>1910 1923</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Captain G. S. Pringle, M.C.</td>
<td>K. G. Sutherland, Solicitor, Royal Bank Buildings, Annan</td>
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<td>310</td>
<td>Mauchline Burns Club</td>
<td>1923 1923</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>William Macfarlane</td>
<td>William Bee, M.P.S., 5 Loudoun Street, Mauchline</td>
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<td>314</td>
<td>Scottish Burns Club, Edinburgh</td>
<td>1920 1923</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>John F. Rattray</td>
<td>Douglas A. Wilson, 7 Middleby Street, Edinburgh</td>
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<td>320</td>
<td>Troy Burns Club</td>
<td>1903 1924</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>Albert E. Stanley</td>
<td>Howard D. Whinnery, 560 Fourth Avenue, North, Troy, New York, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>323</td>
<td>Kirkcudbright Burns Club</td>
<td>1918 1924</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>John Graham</td>
<td>J. Graham, Fernlea, Kirkcudbright</td>
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<td>326</td>
<td>Bingsy 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>
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<td>329</td>
<td>Newark and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1923 1924</td>
<td>170</td>
<td></td>
<td>J. R. Henderson, 14 Winchilsea Avenue, Newark</td>
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<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>
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<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>
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<td>341</td>
<td>Leith Burns Club</td>
<td>1826 1825</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>A. J. Harper</td>
<td>George Pow, 6 Hope Street, Leith, Edinburgh, 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
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<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>344</td>
<td>Ladysmith (B.C.) Burns Club</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>W. M. Hallinan</td>
<td>Roger C. Wright, Box 337 Ladysmith, British Columbia, Canada</td>
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<td>345</td>
<td>Denbeath and District Burns Club</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>James Bennett</td>
<td>T. Ballantyne, 7 Donaldson Road, Methilhill, Leven</td>
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<td>346</td>
<td>Oakbank Mossgiel Burns Club</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Robert M. Jamieson</td>
<td>Mrs. James Samson, 84 Oakbank, Midcalder, Midlothian</td>
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<td>348</td>
<td>Newton Jean Armour Burns Club</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Davie</td>
<td>Mrs. J. McGeoch, 5 Graham Avenue, Halfway, Cambuslang</td>
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<td>349</td>
<td>Markinch Burns Club</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>William Scott</td>
<td>T. M. Armstrong, 7 Hill Terrace, Markinch, Fife</td>
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<td>354</td>
<td>Royal Clan, Order of Scottish Clans</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>18,689</td>
<td>William Reid</td>
<td>William Slater, 899 Boylston Street, Boston, 15, Massachusetts, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>356</td>
<td>Burnbank and District Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>1926</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>Hamilton Jamieson</td>
<td>Joseph Stannage, 20 High Blantyre Road, Burnbank, Hamilton</td>
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<td>363</td>
<td>Barrow St. Andrew's Society</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1926</td>
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<td>W. J. Liddle, F.R.C.S.(Edin.), Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness</td>
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<td>365</td>
<td>Catrine Burns Club</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Alex. Steele</td>
<td>James Y. Roxburgh, 28 John Street, Catrine, Mauchline, Ayrshire</td>
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<td>366</td>
<td>Liverpool Burns Club</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>Hamish H. Rae</td>
<td>Hamish H. Rae, 9 Park View, Waterloo, Liverpool, 22</td>
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<td>372</td>
<td>Baillieston Jean Armour Burns Club</td>
<td>1926</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>Mrs. Williamson</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Watson, 13 Gartlestone Terrace, Bargeddie, Glasgow</td>
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<td>373</td>
<td>Red Hill Burns Club</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1927</td>
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<td>Harry Elliott, 50 Clyde Road, Red Hill, Natal, South Africa</td>
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<td>377</td>
<td>Kilbirnie Rosebery Burns Club</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Archd. Robinson</td>
<td>James E. Shaw, 1 Central Avenue, Kilbirnie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>379</td>
<td>The Hartlepool Burns Club</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Fred Cross</td>
<td>Wm. S. Allen, 24 Oakland Avenue, West Hartlepool</td>
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<td>380</td>
<td>Falkirk Cross Keys Burns Club</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>John Orman</td>
<td>Thomas Wilson, The Bungalow, Kerse Lane, Falkirk</td>
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<td>381</td>
<td>Greater New York Robert Burns Club</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Wm. Donaldson</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary McAlpine, 275, 87th Street, Brooklyn, 9, New York, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>382</td>
<td>Greenock R.N.T.F. Heather Burns Club</td>
<td>1927</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Arthur C. E. Lewis</td>
<td>Mrs. J. E. Lewis, Vallorbe, 16 Rodney Road, Gourock</td>
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<td>383</td>
<td>Mary Campbell Burns Club</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Thomson</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Rennie, 21 Gilbertfield Road, Halfway, Cambuslang</td>
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<td>384</td>
<td>Kyle Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Thomson</td>
<td>Mrs. Jeanie Anderson, 200 Springhill Road, Shotts, Lanarkshire</td>
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<td>385</td>
<td>Meikle Earnock Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>John Happle</td>
<td>Joseph Hillis, 189 Almada Street, Hamilton</td>
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<td>Whifflet Burns Club</td>
<td>1926</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>J. MacPhail Cant</td>
<td>William Webber Lees, 58 Lavelle Drive, Coatbridge</td>
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<td>387</td>
<td>Annan Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Mrs. George James</td>
<td>Mrs. J. M. Lindsay, Woodville, St. John's Road, Annan</td>
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<td>Fraserburgh Burns Club</td>
<td>1928</td>
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<td>A. J. Hamilton</td>
<td>A. S. Kelman, Saltoun Chambers, Fraserburgh</td>
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<td>390</td>
<td>Caledonian Society of Sheffield</td>
<td>1822</td>
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<td>1000</td>
<td>J. C. Anderson</td>
<td>W. Campbell Heselwood, 4 Whiteley Wood Road, Sheffield, 11</td>
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<td>391</td>
<td>Dublin Benevolent Society of St. Andrew</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>George Martin</td>
<td>Wm. Gray, 84 Furry Park, Raheny, Dublin</td>
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<td>392</td>
<td>Stenhousemuir and District Plough Burns Club</td>
<td>1929</td>
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<td>John McMahon, 18 Sutton's Park Crescent, Stenhousemuir</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>Inst. Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>St. Andrew Society of San Francisco</td>
<td>1863 1929</td>
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<td>Meader Fletcher</td>
<td>Wm. R. Carswell, 333 Kearny Street, San Francisco, 8, California, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>Burnley and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1924 1929</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Jasper Kerr</td>
<td>Mrs. Freda M. Ker, 163a Manchester Road, Burnley</td>
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<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>
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<td>Gorebridge Glencairn Burns Club</td>
<td>1928 1929</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Joseph French</td>
<td>Alex. Duncan, 52 Barley Knowe Crescent, Arniston, Midlothian</td>
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<td>Gourock Burns Club</td>
<td>1887 1929</td>
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<td>Hamilton Lyons, 124 Albert Road, Gourock</td>
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<td>Winchburgh Lea Rig Burns Club</td>
<td>1928 1930</td>
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<td>John Black</td>
<td>Adam Paterson, 165 Millgate, Winchburgh, West Lothian</td>
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<td>Ayr Tam o' Shanter Burns Club</td>
<td>1906 1930</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Henry Baxter</td>
<td>W. G. Thomson, t Kirkport, Ayr</td>
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<td>436</td>
<td>Walney Jolly Beggars Ladies' Club</td>
<td>1929 1930</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>Mrs. Lilian Kershaw</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Warriner, 66 Bristol Street, Walney Island, Barrow-in-Furness</td>
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<td>437</td>
<td>Dumfries Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1930 1930</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Mrs. Austin</td>
<td>Mrs. Margt. Bell, 52 Aldermanhill Road, Dumfries</td>
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<td>439</td>
<td>Barnsley and District Scottish Society</td>
<td>1930 1930</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Miss M. McNeill</td>
<td>C. L. Sutherland, Woodleigh, Alverthorpe, Wakefield</td>
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<td>444</td>
<td>Swansea and West Wales Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1921 1931</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>D. A. Sutherland</td>
<td>Alexr. K. Miller, &quot;Highfield,&quot; 14 Eversley Road, Sketty, Swansea</td>
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<td>446</td>
<td>Herefordshire Burns Club</td>
<td>1910 1931</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Dr. J. R. Bulman</td>
<td>George Laing, 104 Three Elms Road, Hereford</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst. Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>Auchterderran Bonnie Jean Burns Club</td>
<td>1929 1931</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Mrs. James Herd</td>
<td>Mrs. John Herd, 278 Carden Castle Park, Cardenden, Fife</td>
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<td>454</td>
<td>Rotherham and District Scottish Association</td>
<td>1924 1931</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>James Norval</td>
<td>William McC. Hamilton, 37 Beechwood Road, Rotherham</td>
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<td>458</td>
<td>Stonehaven (Fatherland) Burns Club</td>
<td>1926 1932</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>A. Scrimgeour</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Edmonston, 25 High Street, Stonehaven</td>
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<td>461</td>
<td>Leicester Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1877 1932</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>P. J. T. Grant</td>
<td>Donald Cumming, 41 Westcotes Drive, Leicester</td>
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<td>462</td>
<td>Cheltenham Scottish Society</td>
<td>1930 1932</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>Mrs. Margaret Anderson</td>
<td>James Graham, 337 High Street, Cheltenham</td>
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<td>467</td>
<td>Gilbertfield Highland Mary Ladies Burns Club</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A. Scrimgeour</td>
<td>Mrs. Janet Porte, 6 Mill Road, Halfway, Cambuslang</td>
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<td>469</td>
<td>Denny Cross Burns Club</td>
<td>1932 1932</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Thomas Bryson</td>
<td>Thomas Fergus, 39 Allan Crescent, Dunipace, by Denny</td>
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<td>471</td>
<td>Rose of Grange Burns Club</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>James Sinclair, 1 Douglas Place, Maidenpark, Bo'ness</td>
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<td>Renfrewshire Association of Burns Clubs</td>
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<td>William Telfer</td>
<td>Arthur C. E. Lewis, Vallorbe, 16 Rodney Road, Gourock</td>
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<td>476</td>
<td>Border Cities Burns Club</td>
<td>1930 1933</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>William Dunlop</td>
<td>John G. Saunders, 819 Argyle Road, Windsor, Ontario, Canada</td>
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<td>Mrs. P. H. Crawford</td>
<td>Mrs. J. McComish, 38 Kenmure Street, Glasgow, S.1</td>
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<td>Mrs. Ramage</td>
<td>Mrs. Thomas Penman, 80 Station Road, Kelty, Fife</td>
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<td>Mrs. M. Coulson, 52 Friars Vennel, Dumfries</td>
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<td>London Ayrshire Society</td>
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<td>J. O. Cumming</td>
<td>G. C. Wishart, Romney House, Tufton Street, London, S.W.1</td>
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<td>Mrs. Anne Westie, 10 Wilson Avenue, Deal, Kent</td>
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<td>James Mason, 83 Dorchester Way, Kenton, Harrow</td>
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<td>A. E. Milne</td>
<td>Miss B. Clark, P.O. Box 1049, Wellington, New Zealand</td>
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<td>James Robertson</td>
<td>Jos. M. Graham, 2617 Sloan Street, Flint, 4, Michigan, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>Mrs. J. H. Christian, 846 Penn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, 6, Georgia, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>John Donaldson, J.P., 14 St. Ninian's Road, Cambusbarron, Stirling</td>
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<td>T. P. Seggie, J.P.</td>
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<td>Harry A. P. Haugh</td>
<td>H. A. P. Haugh, 11 Ernespie Road, Castle Douglas</td>
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<td>Alex. Johnstone</td>
<td>Miss E. L. Hunter, 225 Pittwater Road, Manly, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia</td>
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<td>1898</td>
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<td>Donald S. MacPhee</td>
<td>D. Campbell Thomson, Benachie, 35 Medway Gardens, Wembley, Middlesex</td>
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<td>Mrs. Bella Tough, 2437 Arthur Road, Windsor, Ontario, Canada</td>
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**Secretary**

- Mrs. Christine D. MacIntosh, 134 Kylepark Drive, Uddingston
- James Logan, 25 Paulville, Bathgate, West Lothian
- C. Kerr, 21 Stuart Street, Millport
- Daniel Millar, 15 Baronhill, Cumbernauld
- William Simpson, 50 Longdyke, Falkirk
- Charles Gibson, 5 Norton Road, Corby, Northants
- J. G. Bowman, 42 Clincast Road, Glasgow, S.2
- John Seymour, 61 Springboig Avenue, Glasgow, E.2
- Robert Brown, 17 Dalceirney Road, Dalmellington, Ayr
- Robert R. Fairley, M.A., B.Sc., Spier’s School, Beith, Ayrshire
- Archibald W. Dow, 1212 Argonne Road, South Euclid, Cleveland, 21, Ohio, U.S.A.
- James McKechnie, 34 Cairn Road, Cumnock
- A. Wallace, 9 Bruce Crescent, Riccarton, Kilmarnock
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<td>Tom Travers, 12 Hawthorn Street, Torrance of Campsie</td>
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<td>William Dickson, 12 Sykehead Avenue, Dean Street, Bellshill</td>
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<td>William McClanachan, 3 Glenaylmer Road, Kelloholm, Kirkconnel</td>
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<td>George B. Bisset, B.Sc.(Agric.)</td>
<td>Miss Kennethina Matheson, B.Sc.(Agric.), St. Andrew's Hall, Reading</td>
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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. Cuotts, Rosebank, 1 Bradbury Street, Downfield, Dundee
Mrs. R. W. Irving, Warbla Cottage, Langholm
A. Kellass, “Rosethene,” 119 Leam Terrace, Leamington Spa
T. P. Sauderson, 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 Whifflet Street, Coatbridge
M. E. R. Soper, The Pier, Kyleakin, Skye, Kyle, Ross-shire
John R. Milligan, 12 Kilrig Ave., Kilwinning
Mrs. M. Mathieson, 19, 11th Street, Cardenden, Fife
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<td>Sam R. Dickey, 605 Ford Building, Detroit, 26, Michigan, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>607</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>689</td>
<td>Prince Rupert (B.C.)</td>
<td>740</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLUBS

No.

710 Toronto
737 Torquay
612 Torrance Masonic
635 Trongate Jean Armour
613 —— No. 1
747 —— "49"
271 Trenton
274 Troon
320 Troy
679 Tullibody and Cambus
698 Turriff
273 Uddingston Masonic
666 Valley of Doon Ladies
303 Victoria St. Andrew's Soc.
711 Victorian Scottish Union
763 Wakefield
165 Wallsend
436 Walney Ladies
296 Walsall
521 Waratah-Mayfield
497 Wellington St. Andrew

No.

664 West Kilbride
615 West Lothian Assoc.
753 Westmorland St. Andrew's
392 Whifflet
236 Whitehaven
526 Whithorn
696 Whitley Bay and District
739 Whyalla
730 Wigtown
529 William Mitchell
432 Winchburgh
575 Windsor (Ont.) Jean Armour
197 Winnipeg
564 Winsome Willie, Ochiltree
86 —— Old Cumnock
505 Wishaw Masonic
553 Wolverhampton
751 Worcester
518 Ye Auld Cronies
654 Yew Tree, Ormiston
718 York St. Andrew Society

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