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ROBERT BURNS CHRONICLE

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'Tam o'Shanter' (loit.

When chapmen takles leave the street,
And jaftly neboos, neboos met,
On market-days are wearing late,
And folk begin to take the gate.
While we sit looning at the masy.
"Aye getting you, rune, flichty,
We think on the lang cold mile.
The moylins watery, steep and slie.
That is between us and our man.
These side our watry green dame.
Gathering her blood like gathering storm,
Knowing her wrath to keest it warm.

'Tis truth tane honest 'Tam o'Shanter',
To be true scheir, or right in order;
Auld Jup (from nea a town worship;
For honest Men, I bannie (wicked)
'Tam' hated then but been the worse,
To take the way with Rhub's advice.
The build thee wed, thou was a scullum,
A stutter, bluddern, drunken scullum.
That frae November till October,
The mairst day then was na sober.
That ill the maiter, we the Miller,
Trow eat no canger, as thou had said.
That every man was out a sheer o'm.
The dook's this gat roosein you anf.
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# LIST OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An Unpublished Critique of Burns's Poetry, 1796 by Donald A. Low</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns House Museum</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Tale of John Lapraik by Alex MacMillan</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gavin Hamilton and Kirk Session of Mauchline by Rev. J. C. Glennie</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Arnot of Dalquhatswood by Maurice Lindsay</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Peterkin, G. Burns, W. Wordsworth, <em>et al</em> by Robert D. Thornton</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enjoying Old Age Free of Worries—thanks to Robert Burns by Moira Burgess</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auguste Angellier, Second Translated Passage by Jane Burgoyne</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss A. V. Stuart’s Poems Recorded</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Reviews</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Burns Dinner in 1913</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior <em>Burns Chronicle</em></td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Burns Federation—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) List of Hon. Presidents, Hon Vice-Presidents, Executive Committee, Office-bearers and District Representatives, Sub-committees, Auditors and Associate Members</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) List of Past Presidents</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Places at which the Annual Conferences of the Council have been held</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) Constitution and Rules .......................... 84
(d) List of Districts ................................... 89
(e) Minutes of the Annual Conference, 1969, incorporating the Hon. Secretary’s Report, Financial Statement, Burns Chronicle and Schools Competitions reports ........................................ 97
(f) Club Reports ....................................... 116
(g) Numerical List of Clubs on the Roll .......... 149
(h) Alphabetical List of Clubs on the Roll ....... 178
ILLUSTRATIONS

Daniel J. McIldowie, J.P., President, Burns Federation

John F. T. Thomson, M.A., F.L.A., Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Burns Federation

Opening Ceremony at Burns House Museum, Mauchline

Downstairs Section of Burns House Museum, Mauchline

frontispiece

facing page 1

facing page 14

facing page 15
EDITORIAL NOTE

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JAMES VEITCH.

NEWBIGGING,
TWEEDSMUIR,
BIGGAR,
LANARKSHIRE.
AN UNPUBLISHED CRITIQUE OF BURNS'S POETRY,
1796
By DONALD A. LOW

While there is no scarcity of anecdotes about Burns by his contemporaries, and pen-portraits by those who knew him can be studied in W. L. Renwick’s Saltire Society pamphlet Burns As Others Saw Him (1959), the record of detailed criticism of his poems by early readers is meagre. This is partly because general estimates of literature were more frequent in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries than sustained discussions of particular works, and partly because the life and personality of Burns were quickly recognised as being of extraordinary interest. Generalised praise of the poetry is common in the writings of the professional reviewers, who established the habit of analysing Burns the man at greater length than any of his poems. Henry Mackenzie’s famous account in the Lounger in December, 1786, had made the point that Burns’s poetry, ‘considered abstractedly, and without the apologies arising from his situation, seems to me fully to command our feelings, and to obtain our applause’; but few wanted to consider the poetry ‘abstractedly’. As a rule, those who wrote about Burns gave most of their attention to aspects of his life which illustrated contemporary ideas of genius or flouted conventions of society. It was unusual to criticise specific poems closely. Within Burns’s lifetime the foundations were laid for a tradition which has been and often still is three parts biography to one part criticism.

For this reason, the handful of early reviews and critical essays which actually focus on particular poems has considerable value; and interest belongs to all the contemporary or near-contemporary estimates which depart from social and biographical topics to deal with Burns’s literary achievement. The purpose of this article is to present extracts from a hitherto unpublished letter about Burns’s poems, written a few months after his death, and now forming part of the Cowie Bequest in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow.¹

The letter is headed ‘Ince—October 10th, 1796’. The last page of the 28 surviving is badly torn, and lacks both the author’s signature and the name of his correspondent, though it is likely that these

¹I wish to thank Mr. Joseph Fisher, Keeper of Special Collections in the Mitchell Library, for drawing my attention to the manuscript, and Mr. C. W. Black, the City Librarian of Glasgow, for permission to quote from it.
CRITIQUE OF BURNS'S POETRY

appeared on a further page which is lost. Fortunately the recipient of the letter, or a contemporary, has written 'Mr. T. Duncan's Criticism on Burns' across the words 'Dear Sir' on the first page. Taken in conjunction with the place-name, Ince, this note allows the letter to be attributed to Thomas Tudor Duncan, 1776-1858, a friend and protégé of James Currie, the Scots doctor resident in Liverpool who in 1800 produced the first collected edition of Burns.

A son of the Manse of Lochrutton, Kirkcudbrightshire, Duncan belonged to a talented family, whose close ties with James Currie have been demonstrated by R. D. Thornton in James Currie The Entire Stranger & Robert Burns (1963). It is tempting to suppose that this letter was addressed to Currie, for in the late summer of 1796 Currie was already seeking out views on Burns's character, genius and writings from many of his acquaintances, and he was in a position to make the request for Duncan's opinion seem both a challenge and an honour to his young kinsman. In the absence of more positive signs of the identity of the person to whom the letter was addressed, he can be named as Currie only conjecturally. The features which point in his direction are: emphasis on Burns's 'genius and writings'; avoidance of topics which an older fellow-Scot from Dumfriesshire was likely to know well already; and indications that the writer did indeed treat the request for his views as virtually that of a patron, which was the relationship in which Currie stood to Duncan.

Thomas Duncan went on to qualify in medicine at Edinburgh University (like Currie) before deciding that he would enter the ministry. In 1806 he became minister at St. Michael's Church, Dumfries, where he remained all his life. He was the author of a textbook, Lessons from the Bible, for the Use of Schools, and contributed articles on Dumfries, Liverpool, and John Paul Jones to Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopaedia. His brother Henry, minister of Ruthwell, was similarly versatile, including among his achievements a claim to be considered as one of the founders of Savings Banks.2

Thomas Duncan's critique of Burns's poetry bypasses biography, but he did have personal connections with the poet. Charles Rogers describes one episode, slightly altered by memory perhaps, in The Book of Robert Burns (1890):

When in December, 1791, the Poet left Ellisland for Dumfries,

Mr. M'Murdo opened the way to his social comforts by preceding his advent with some friendly letters. Among those addressed by him was his relative Anne M'Murdo's husband, the Rev. George Duncan of Lochrutton. From this reverend gentleman, whose manse was situated about six miles to the south-west of Dumfries, the Poet experienced much kindness and hospitality. About thirty years ago [c. 1857] the present writer was informed by the late Dr. Thomas Tudor Duncan of Dumfries, a younger son of the minister of Lochrutton, as to the interest excited in his early home by the Poet's visits. Our informant was sixteen, and his brother Henry two years older, when, in 1793, Burns paid his first visit to their father's manse. And he remembered his father's words to them. 'Look well, boys, at Mr. Burns, for you'll never again see so great a genius.' Obeying the paternal counsel, they gazed earnestly at their visitor, till from the survey of his features they were diverted by the power and brilliancy of his conversation.  

Also, a letter written by John Syme in Dumfries to Alexander Cunningham in Edinburgh on 8 November, 1797, probably refers to Thomas, indicating another source of his interest in Burns in the person of 'Mrs. Hodgson of Ince'. Syme writes:

Will you look into the inclosures, make your remarks, and return them to by [the Bearer of this]? He is Mr. Duncan (James, I believe), brother to the husband of Dr. Currie's Sister. He is a young gentleman of considerable literary attainments, Instructs the children of Mrs. Hodgson of Ince, a handsome widow Lady of great fortune residing in Liverpool and a great friend of our Bard's. I am only acquainted with him through Dr. Currie and having seen him at Liverpool and here once or twice, and think him a fine young man.  

Professor Thornton's researches confirm that there was not a James among the Duncan brothers: in addition to Henry, Thomas and George, who married Currie's sister, only William and Robert are known. In view of what is known about the employment of his brothers, it is reasonable to assume that Thomas Duncan lived in the household of Mrs. Hodgson at the time when he wrote his critique at Ince, and that he was respected as an individual of a studious

---


4J. C. Ewing, 'Correspondence of John Syme and Alexander Cunningham, 1789-1811. VI', *Burns Chronicle* n.s.XV (1940), pp. 18-19.
CRITIQUE OF BURNS'S POETRY

cast of mind. He had, incidentally, already spent some time as a student of Arts in the University of St. Andrews.5

Duncan's letter opens with an apology:

Much time has elapsed since I received your letter expressing a desire to see my sentiments on the genius & writings of Burns. You should have had them before now had I been able sooner to procure access to the volumes which were to be the subject of my remarks. I have sufficient confidence in your goodness to hope that you will not impute to indolence on my part any share of the delay which has taken place. I, at length, have it in my power to comply with your request—and I claim your indulgence for the remarks which, in consequence of that, I am about to offer.6

There follows a three-page discussion of the nature of genius, and of the part played in its nurture by education and social opportunity. Beginning in the sober language of current sociological theory, this becomes an enthusiastic apostrophe to genius as 'the one thing needful to form the bard':

Even in objects the most common in occurrence, thy magic wand can point out a charm which without thy aid had been past unheeded by. Happy the man who is blest with thy favour!

Happy he whom gratitude engages to proclaim thy praise!

Burns, he declares, stood out from his fellow-men by his readiness to explore an environment which they were content to accept unthinkingly. This difference signalised the poet:

his active mind & penetrating eye were busily employed in searching out the secret springs of Nature—his lively fancy was occupied in rapturously contemplating her beauties.

Yet he is unwilling to accept Burns's contention that only poets are fit to judge the work of poets, and confidently asserts that 'every reader has a right to give his verdict on their merits'. Thus he passes

5Memoir of the Rev. Henry Duncan, D.D., pp. 7-9. The Lee Collection in the National Library of Scotland contains a letter of 1 July, 1823, by Thomas Duncan outlining a scheme for 'transplanting' the University of St. Andrews to Dumfries: '... Do you, then, think, that, if a Structure of adequate dimensions, accommodation & splendour were elevated in this town, the Professors would gladly transmigrate from the decayed buildings at St. Andrews to the more commodious fabric at Dumfries?' (Nat. Lib. Scot. MS 3435 f. 105).

6Duncan refers to poems first collected in the 1793 Edinburgh edition of Poems, Chiefly In the Scottish Dialect, but he may have used another edition containing the same material (J. W. Egerer, A Bibliography of Robert Burns, 1964, no. 25, 26 or 29).
to ‘a critical examination of the poems of my countryman’.

Duncan’s critical examination of the poems does not contain brilliant observations, but is important on the one hand for its unusual strictness in dealing for the most part with literary matters—which is almost explained by the terms of his correspondent’s request—and on the other for its representative quality. Here for once is the voice of ‘the common reader’ rather than the reviewer. The order in which various topics are treated, and the conclusions reached, together illuminate the way in which Burns’s poetry was read in the late eighteenth century. For instance, it seems certain that Duncan’s opening admission, to the effect that close reading of the poems radically changed his views about Burns, expresses a reaction which was common, especially in the period following the poet’s death:

I have to offer you a thousand thanks, Sir, in return for the pleasure you have been the means of procuring me. An attentive perusal of the works of our bard has convinced me of the wrong I had formerly done to his character, not only as a Poet, but also as a Man—I have now discovered what I had long suspected, that I had been accustomed to view him with the jaundiced eye of prejudice—yet, even thro’ this dim medium, tho’ the finer & more delicate touches of the pencil were obscured from my view, the striking beauty of the outline was too conspicuous to escape unnoticed, & did not fail to extort admiration. How often, since the death of my countryman, have I lamented that that melancholy event should have been the first which awakened my sympathy for his sufferings—which opened my eyes to his merits!

Similarly, Duncan is typical of his time in approaching Burns’s achievement as an expressive (or ‘romantic’) poet by means of a long analysis of his descriptive writing. Readers might feel that emotion was overwhelmingly important, but they naturally began by assessing the degree of correspondence between poems and external reality: *ut pictura poesis* was a time-honoured doctrine, and Duncan deliberately assessed Burns’s ability in description first of all, commenting:

The effect of Poetry is heightened or diminished in a great measure according to the success with which the poet paints the objects which he presents to our notice. The uncommon penetration of Burns, & the delicate vivacity of his conception secured to him peculiar excellence in this fundamental department of his duty. His lively, but judicious fancy possesses the
CRITIQUE OF BURNS'S POETRY

enviable faculty of seizing the most pleasing features of the landscape which she has formed, & of placing them, as it were, directly before the eyes of his reader. It is the great art of this refinement of taste to conceal that it is an art. It discovers itself in a thousand minutiae which, without our well knowing why, contribute greatly to enforce the effect of the piece. If the picture is held up to our view from an indistinct distance, we feel dissatisfied at the obscurity. It is the business of the Poet to remove that obscurity, & with it, our dissatisfaction. It is his so far to diminish the distance that we may [be] enabled to advert to the most striking characters of the piece, & from them, to figure to ourselves the rest without any painful stretch of imagination. For an illustration of my meaning I have not far to look. There is one sufficiently apposite in the very first poem, 'The twa dogs'. One of the latter is here introduced to our notice as

a ploughman's collie
A rhyming, ranting, raving billie
Wha for his friend & comrade had him
And, in his freaks, had Luath ca'd him.

But this is not enough—We are not to be satisfied without a more minute description—Our imagination requires more materials to work upon—She requires such farther aid as may save her the labour of forming a creature by her own exertion alone. This desideratum is abundantly supplied in the paragraph which follows. It begins with

He was a gash & faithfu' tyke
As ever lap a sheugh or dyke—
& every succeeding line brings the creature more & more distinctly to view.

Duncan points out than in 'Hallowe'en' (stanza XXV) the effect of describing the burn as clearly as Burns does is to assist the reader's imagination in picturing the fate of the wanton widow. Other examples to which he alludes are 'The Auld Farmer's New-year-morning Salutation (lines 67-72), 'A Winter Night' (especially the image of Chanticleer shaking off the powdery snow), the beginning and end of 'The Brigs of Ayr', and the beginning of the 'Lament of Mary Queen of Scots' ('highly picturesque, altho' tinctured with a sombre melancholy admirably suited to the occasion'). Onomato-poeia is listed among Burns's descriptive gifts because it gives 'colour & animation' to the object represented. Duncan praises his
choice of adjectives, also, which leads him to another branch of
description, the poet's 'accurate discrimination of character'.
Quoting at length from 'The Holy Fair', he observes in that poem
and in 'Hallowe'en' (stanza XIV) 'the true style of dramatic poetry'.
In this connection he confesses to a feeling of disappointment, for
Burns was well qualified for a dramatic writer, & I cannot help
wishing that he had left behind him some attempt . . . He
could not have failed to succeed in pleasing the reader, tho',
from the fate of the 'Gentle Shepherd', it seems but too pro­
bable that there is something in the genius of the Scottish dia­
lect hostile to successful representation on the stage.
Evidently Duncan was unaware of the extent of Burns's work as a
song-writer, which is scarcely mentioned. Even if he had known it
well, however, it is doubtful if he would have seen that achievement
as compensating for unwritten plays. Burns's songs were im­
mediately popular, but few people thought that songs (especially
those with words which were not completely original) could rank in
value with plays. Scott was to articulate a general feeling when he
reviewed Cromek's Reliques of Robert Burns in the Quarterly
Review in 1809:

the writing of a series of songs for large musical collections,
degenerated into a slavish labour, which no talents could
support, led to negligence, and above all, diverted the poet from
his grand plan of dramatic composition . . . Deeply must we
then regret those avocations which diverted a fancy so varied
and so vigorous, joined with language and expression suited
to all its changes, from leaving a more substantial monument
to his own fame and to the honour of his country.
It was the fate of Burns's poems and songs to be measured against
critical preconceptions which could only make for an inadequate
response.
But the humour of his poetry communicated itself directly, as the
next part of Duncan's letter confirms:
From the address to R. G. of F. Esqr. I shall select a ludicrous
combination of ideas which forced from me a smile when I read
them, altho' the affecting poem which precedes it, is far from
being calculated to provoke mirth.

Foxes & Statesmen, subtle wiles ensure;
The Cit & Polecat stink, & are Secure;
Toads with their poison—Doctors with their drug—
The Priest & Hedgehog, in their robes—are snug.
8

CRITIQUE OF BURNS'S POETRY

With almost every one of the lighter pieces, some pleasing stroke of humour is blended. Were I to refer you to the most remarkable, I should name, among others, The Holy Fair—Death & Dr. Hornbook—The Ordination—Hallowe'en—The Address to the Deil—To the Unco Guid—To a Louse.

He adds, a trifle pompously, ‘Nor should the pieces in praise of the Haggis, & of Scotch Drink be omitted from the enumeration’, then draws attention to the similarity between

But mark the Rustic, haggis-fed . . .
An' legs, an' arms, an' heads will sned,
Like taps o' thistles

and an image ‘introduced in a very different manner in the poems of Ossian’ [a comparison mentioned in Kinsley’s edition of Burns7], which leads to a fresh point:

And here I may remark in general that few poets are less indebted to their brethren for ideas than Burns. So strong was his love of independence that he suffered it to influence his conduct even in matters of trivial concern. He even disdained the assistance of his neighbours when his own exertions would suffice. Where he does adopt a sentiment or a figure that has been suggested by another, he generally contrives to characterise it by some peculiar trait which marks it for his own. This criticism is illustrated from ‘The Cotter’s Saturday Night’ (stanza III), about which he writes, ‘I know not in what poet to look for a description to cope with this—and yet the imagery is not originally his own’. If he surprisingly fails to mention in connection with this stanza passages well-known in his age by Dryden, Thomson and Gray (or Fergusson’s ‘The Farmer’s Ingle’), he does track to its source in Isaiah a borrowing in ‘The Lament for the Earl of Glencairn’ which would elude many modern readers:

The Mother may forget the babe
That smiles so sweetly on her knee.8

From examples of creative imitation in Burns’s poetry, Duncan turns his attention to ‘the melting tenderness of feeling which blends itself with his sentiments’, which he takes to be one of his most important attributes:

It was this exquisite feeling which fitted the heart of the Bard for all the extatic delights of the lover—It was this sympa-

8Ibid, pp. 1114, 1374.
thetie feeling which enabled him to participate in the pleasures of the happy & to share in the woes of the afflicted—It was this delicate susceptibility which adapted his mind to the rapturous enjoyment of the beauties of Nature—It is to this that we are indebted for all those pleasing passages which meliorate the heart & exalt the soul.

Singling out ‘On the birth of a posthumous child’ as a poem which, without having intrinsic excellence, is distinguished by Burns’s tender feeling, he records by contrast the degree of uneasiness with which he read ‘The Lament. Occasioned by the Unfortunate Issue of a Friend’s Amour’:

the cause of my displeasure was the very success with which he has painted the despair of a hopeless lover—It was because those strong feelings were described in the character of another—It was because he thereby awakened a suspicion that, since he knew so well how to counterfeit the passions, he had, perhaps, abused my good-nature by calling forth my sympathy for sorrows which [he] himself had never experienced. I felt so much hurt at this imaginary offence that it was some time before I could be reconciled with our Poet—not, indeed, until I had discovered, as I thought, sufficient internal proof that in the person of a friend he had described what he himself had felt.

Here the criterion applied is personal sincerity (which was to become a touchstone in romantic criticism), whereas earlier in the letter it has been descriptive accuracy, less intimately defined. Yet Duncan finds ‘beautiful and affecting evidence’ that ‘the benevolent tender­ness of Burns is not limited to his own species’ in such poems as ‘Poor Mailie’s Elegy’, ‘On scaring some Water-fowl in Loch-Turrit’ and ‘To a Mouse’. And closely related is the ardent patriotism of Burns, a subject which induces Duncan to make these stirring remarks:

How does the patriotic blood of Burns boil at the recollection of the ancient heroes of Caledonia whose valorous achieve­ments, & whose undaunted perseverance were finally successful in baffling the ambitious projects of haughty & tyrannical oppressors, & in confirming the independence of their beloved country! The ‘speech of Bruce before the battle of Bannock­burn’, a manuscript poem, a copy of which I once gave you, is a fine specimen of patriotic eloquence.9

9‘Scots Wha Hae’ had been sent by Burns to several of his friends in 1793-4 (Letters of Robert Burns, ed. J. D. Ferguson, Oxford 1931, vol. 2, letters 597, 600, 605, 612), and had appeared in the Morning Chronicle, 8 May, 1794.
CRITIQUE OF BURNS'S POETRY

At this point he summarises one section of his appraisal, noticing particularly the consistency of Burns's imagery; and goes on to consider the moral qualities of the poems:

He was endowed with Horace's happy talent of blending instructive reflections with the most amusing productions of his fancy. Even from subjects of the most ludicrous nature, he often contrives to deduce a lesson of the most useful tendency. Thus in the close of the address to a Louse . . . See also the address 'to a Mouse'— & 'to a Mountain Daisy', & above all the humorous piece entitled Tam o' Shanter. There is much elegance of conception in the metaphorical train of sentiment which begins with 'But pleasures are like poppies spread'—The whole of the poem is truly worthy of its author. By the paragraph beginning 'By this time Tam was past the ford—Whare in the snow, the chapman smoor'd', how artfully does the poet prepare us for the hellish scene he is about to represent.

It is a sign of a change in taste that Duncan chooses to illustrate Burns's habit of enforcing 'the precepts of pure morality with peculiar earnestness & animation' by a stanza in 'The Cotter's Saturday Night' which has been condemned by most twentieth-century critics as a flaw in the poem:

Is there in human form that bears a heart . . .

Duncan's aim, however, is simply to suggest that the sentiments contained in the works of our 'whim-inspired bard', licentious tho' he be named, are infinitely better calculated to forward the interests of pure religion than the most zealous cant of the most 'rigidly righteous'.

He is well aware that Burns's practice in modulating from Scots to English depended in part on his wish to attain 'the sublime'. But on this matter Duncan clearly has reservations:

In treating subjects of elevated sentiment our bard is truly great, altho' I own that I do not consider this branch of poetry as his forte. The use of the pure Scottish dialect is now almost exclusively confined to the lower classes—a set of men who are not thought to be capable of exalted conception. It is in familiar observations that the Scotch is vulgarly used: it is therefore in the discussion of such subjects alone that it would appear natural. We accordingly find that Burns, & indeed all the Scottish poets, insensibly drop their native dialect as their subject approaches the sublime, & assume the language of the more polished clan of their countrymen. There is a pleasing
CRITIQUE OF BURNS'S POETRY

illustration of this remark in the Winter-night of Burns.

Notwithstanding what I have said, the Scottish dialect cer­
tainly stands upon a much more respectable footing than any
provincial dialect of England. It has now in some measure
established a classical character from its having been used as the
vehicle of many pleasing productions of genius. This has been
more peculiarly the case of late years that Scotch songs have
been in fashion in England. The Scotch is considered by the
English more as national language than as a vulgar dialect.

Poems which strike Duncan as ‘distinguished by the sublime con­
ception they exhibit’ include ‘Despondency’, ‘Winter’, ‘To Ruin’,
‘Lament of Mary Queen of Scots’, ‘Bedesman of Nidside’, and
‘Lament for the Earl of Glencairn’. This list is another useful guide
to an aspect of taste which has long since changed.

His survey almost completed, Duncan describes the purpose with
which he has carried it out:

I have been more willing to discuss the subject of his beauties
than to point out his faults—partly, I believe, from a con­
sciousness that I had formerly wronged him in my opinion, &
from a wish to make him even an ideal reparation. Hence this
letter has more the appearance of elaborate eulogium than of
impartial strictures. For the sake of form, then, I shall make a
few observations on what appears to me censurable in the
writings of our poet.

The adverse criticisms are no less interesting than his praise. He
would be ready to sacrifice Burns’s epitaphs and epigrams. ‘Some of
the latter are bitterly severe—others—to me, at least, they appear so
—extremely insipid’. Another fault is occasional carelessness in
choice of metre:

The elegy on Capt. M.H. for instance, is composed in a metre
which custom has appropriated to humour & which is therefore
perfectly incongruous with the gravity of the language. Its
effect was, to me, extremely unpleasant. For the same or a
similar reason I feel dissatisfied with some of the religious pieces
—We know but too well that our vulgar Scotch version of the
psalms is any thing but elegant or sublime—& yet Burns has
been so injudicious as to adopt the same metre for his imitations
of them. To the unprejudiced stranger these poems may appear
in their true colours—& I believe their intrinsic merit entitles
them to admiration—but, to a Scotch presbyterian (if I may be
allowed to judge of others by myself)
'The man in life wherever placed,  
Hath happiness in store'—  
will ever recal the remembrance of  
'That man hath perfect blessedness  
Who walketh not astray.'

This unhappy association, if it, indeed, exists, is certainly unfavourable to the bard. The nobleness of his sentiments is concealed under the meanness of their dress.

Duncan thinks that 'the indelicacy of our poet's humour' must give some offence to women, although he admits that there are few objectionable passages in the later editions of his poems. Untypically for his period, he finds more to complain of in Burns's unsatisfactory rhymes than in his sexual boldness:

Thus we find *legs, rigs, & naigs* coupled together in the same stanza—& *blame* with *limb* in another. So little scrupulous is Burns in this respect that even when the accent lies on the penultimate of a word, he seems perfectly satisfied if he couples it with another which coincides with it only in the sound of the *last* syllable—as *bother, tether; collie, billie; sconner, dinner.*

It is true that he was more fettered in the choice of his rhymes than most poets, as he frequently employs a species of versification which requires four lines with the same termination in the same stanza.

This brief catalogue of shortcomings finishes with the remark that 'the blemishes here enumerated are but as specks in the disk of the sun'. So strong is his enthusiasm for Burns that he hopes the poet's language and patriotism will not form a barrier for English readers. The manuscript is torn at the end, but two sentences which remain demonstrate Duncan's tenacity in considering Burns's achievement:

The marked partiality, too, which our countryman discovers for his native land will tend to prejudice *weak & bigotted* minds against his works, tho' with the generous & enlightened of every country it must rather militate in his favour . . . Poetry pleases in proportion as it presents an accurate picture of what we have seen or experienced—or, in short, of what we are able with ease to figure to our imaginations.

It would be hard to name another early document in Burns criticism which more convincingly illustrates the 'shock of recognition' Scotsmen felt in reading the poems.
BURNS HOUSE MUSEUM  
OPENING CEREMONY AT MAUCHLINE

The Burns House Museum in Castle Street, Mauchline, was officially opened on 6th June, 1969, by Sir Claud Hagart-Alexander of Ballochmyle.

At the ceremony, the Burns Federation was represented by Mr. Robert Donaldson, President, Mr. Daniel M'Ildowie, Senior Vice-President, Mr. George Vallance, Past President, and Mr. Thomas W. Dalgleish, retiring Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. William Bee, Past President of Mauchline Burns Club, and a member of the Steering Committee, which co-ordinated the fund-raising effort, welcomed the guests to Mauchline and then introduced and invited Sir Claud to carry out the opening ceremony.

Sir Claud spoke of his delight at the most encouraging turnout, which, he said, displayed the great interest which already existed in the Museum throughout the Burns Movement. The opening marked the happy culmination of a spell of extremely hard work on the part of four independent organisations: The Burns Federation, the Glasgow Association of Burns Clubs, the National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes, and Mauchline Burns Clubs. It had taken two and a half years to complete the work of restoration and, during that time, the Burns Federation and, particularly, Mr. Tom Dalgleish, had been most helpful in the raising of money to finance the project.

The work, said Sir Claud, had started with the building opposite, Auld Nanse Tinnock's, which had been converted and modernised to serve as a meeting place and club for elderly men in Mauchline. With the support of the Burns Federation and the very active support of the local Burns Club in Mauchline, the different organisations got to work on the Burns House, which was two houses before, and made it into a museum and a caretaker’s house.

Sir Claud inserted the key in the lock, opened the door, and said, ‘I have much pleasure in declaring this Museum open.’

The Rev. J. C. Glennie, Mauchline Parish Church, recalled that it was eleven years ago that the elderly ladies who lived in the Burns House had moved to their much more pleasant quarters at Mossgiel.

‘It was my privilege to be associated with Glasgow and District Association of Burns Clubs in dedicating those houses and taking part in the official opening in 1959’.

The Rev. Mr. Glennie also referred to the fact that national
coverage had been given, three years ago, to the state of the building
which they were opening that day. He was sorry that the television
cameras were not present on this occasion so that the whole of
Scotland could see the wonderful work of restoration which had
been carried out. To all of the organisations which had made this
possible, he extended his warmest thanks and, in doing so, he made
reference to the most creditable effort of the local Burns Club and
all who took part in the highly successful White Elephant Shop last
month, which had raised the sum of £427. Another successful
avenue of funds had been collections which had been organised at
any district gatherings which had taken place on January 25. These
usually went to the National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes or
the Jean Armour Burns Houses at Mossgiel, but on this occasion
these were donated in aid of the Burns House Museum.

Mr. David Ian Lyell, Secretary of Mauchline Burns Club, pre­
sented a bouquet to Lady Hagart-Alexander and Mr. Hugh Rowe,
President of Mauchline Burns Club, handed over to Sir Claud a
cheque for £427 on behalf of the Club. Mr. Rowe thanked all who
had helped with the White Elephant venture, with an especial word
of praise for the generous response of the people of Mauchline and
district.

In closing the proceedings, Mr. William Bee made an appeal for
items for display in the Museum.

The upstairs section is devoted entirely to Burns relics, but the
downstairs part of the building will be more in the nature of a
‘Folk Museum’, illustrating Mauchline life, and, it is hoped, varying
its displays from time to time.

During the ceremony, congratulations were extended to Messrs.
Thomas Findlay & Sons, builders, Harwood Place, Mauchline,
on the excellence of their restoration and construction work at the
old building.

After the opening ceremony, guests were entertained to tea at the
church hall.

The Museum, as most readers know, originally consisted of the
house in which Burns and Jean Armour began their married life
and the adjoining house of Dr. M’Kenzie, their family doctor. The
latter has been refurbished as a dwelling-house for the caretaker,
Mrs. Kathie Kyle.

Despite reconstruction to the interior over the years, Burns’s
room was always preserved intact and it has now been furnished in
the style of the period.
The opening of the Burns House Museum, Mauchline. Members of the official party, standing at the doorway, are (from left to right): the Rev. J. C. Glennie, Lady Hagart-Alexander, Sir Claud Hagart-Alexander who performed the opening ceremony, and Mr. William Bee. (See report in this issue.)
The downstairs section of the Burns House Museum, Mauchline. (See report in this issue.)
Among the many interesting items in the Museum, the most precious exhibit of all is the Armour Family Bible which contains, in its register, an entry, 'a daughter called Jean', the second of the eleven children born to James Armour and Mary Smith. Jean was born in Mauchline on 26th February, 1765.

Without doubt, many Club outings will now take place to Mauchline and this important new Museum, and such visits, we are certain, will be remembered with pleasure for many years to come.
THE TALE OF JOHN LAPRAIK

The history of the Lapraik family, and in particular John Lapraik's association with Robert Burns, was expounded by C. P. Bell, in a well-written article in the Burns Chronicle of 1915. Lately, however, a copy of Lapraik's poems (now very scarce) came into the possession of Past-President George Vallance. The copy was, in fact, once possessed by James Lapraik, John's son. An examination of this volume sparked off this appraisal of Lapraik's poems, and Burns's attitude to him.

John Lapraik was descended from a Frenchman—Laprivick—who served Mary Queen of Scots, and left her services after the defeat at Langside. He settled in Dalfram, a farm about three miles from Muirkirk. Here John Lapraik was born in 1727. He was therefore no contemporary of Robert Burns, but the poet knew him through Lapraik's first wife Margaret. She was a sister of 'rough, rude, ready-witted' Rankin. John Lapraik, a successful farmer, was somehow involved in the failure of the Ayr Bank in 1773, and had to sell Dalfram, and worked Muirmill, of which he had a lease. Finally, however, he was imprisoned in Ayr for debt in 1785. According to his own story, it was while he was in jail that 'in order to support his solitude, he set himself to compose the following pieces'. (Preface 1789).

There is evidence, however, that he was at the rhyming before that. He claims in the Preface that he 'was denied that share of education which is necessary to form the gentleman and poet and, what is more against him still, he has never had leisure to read'. Yet, the Preface is written in a flowing style, and shows little sign of a lack of education. In an early poem in the book, he apologises for rhyming—

'I as a wit yet ne'er appear'd
Upon the stage of time
From business I'm now debarr'd,
Tis now my ploy to rhyme.
No satire keen shall make me rage,
Ev'n though my fate were worse,
My head's grown empty by old age,
But not so toom's my purse'.

The subject matter of his poems are predictable—the seasons, on a bad lambing-time, reflections on 'Hogmanai', and a string of moralising poems with the well-trodden subjects of melancholy,
solitude, emulation, ridicule, back-biting and false-hood. There are also verses on what would appear to be subjects not particularly suited to the poetic vein, e.g. 'lines put upon a post leading to the Tar-Work at Muirkirk, 1786'.

'Halt passengers, come here and see,
What fortune has bestowed on me,
A field run o'er with moss and glaur,
Yet in its bowels is coal-pit tar;
Not only Tar, but Paint and Oil,
And salts to make one spout a mile,
Magnesia, and God knows what,
Are all extract from my coal-pit'.

The odd thing is that Lapraik's verse is mostly in English, but his best work is written in Scots, e.g. his Epistle to Robert Burns; The Herd and Dog; (to which there is a note saying that in old times, once the harvest was over, they put away the herd and hanged the dog) and the Devil's answer to the Poet's Address:—

'I know thou hast a wanton turn,
Wi' passions stout as e'er were born;
Thou lik't the maid wi' hainches roun'
An waist genteel
Wi' een jet black, an' hair nut brown,
Thy hert she'll steal;
Wha walks so neat, throws out her toes,
An' minches as she past thee goes,
By such thou't hooked by the nose,
For a' thy skill;
Thou'lt ne'er me blame, I'm so obstruse,
Thou'lt take thy will'.

Poor Robert Burns! His ways with the lasses were kent as far into the countryside as Muirkirk. Although the verse is far from thrilling, there is an ease in the manipulation of the Burns stanza. Whatever education Lapraik had, he had made very good use of it. But there would have been no connection established between the young poet and the Muirkirk rhymer, had it not been for Lapraik's songs. In Lapraik's 'Poems on several occasions' there are twenty-one songs, one of which Burns heard sung at a 'rocking' where there was 'sang about'. There was 'ae sang' he said . . .

'When I upon thy bosom lean,
Enraptured I call thee mine . . .'

The first two stanzas are much better than the third. This 'ae sang'
sparked off the first of Burns’s epistles to this ‘very worthy facetious fellow, John Lapraik’. Some doubt has been cast on whether the song was original or not, as one very like it appeared in the Weekly Magazine of 1773, but Kinsley suggests that Lapraik might have well written both! Burns amended the song later and sent it to Johnson for his ‘Scottish Musical Museum’. It is the only song which merits a second look. The others are pedestrian and this is the standard...

‘Tis now my rural pipe I’ll tune,
With feeble strains I’ll swains amuse,
Tho it be Ayrshire’s afternoon,
She’ll by her Bardies mirth diffuse’.

What then provoked the poet Burns into writing three verse epistles to John Lapraik? All are written in 1785, and Lapraik’s verses did not appear till 1788. The first is the most spontaneous, and is the only one to contain memorable verses. Hans Hecht offers one very good reason, namely, that Burns felt that any versifier who was in the Scottish tradition was worthy of note.

Although lots of his verse is in English, Lapraik used many of the Scottish forms of writing, especially the Burns stanza. Burns must have been well aware of the weaknesses of the ‘local poet’, but he does not criticise: indeed his theories about untaught genius may well have encouraged the indifferent versifier to offer his wares. After Burns, there was a perfect spate of such ‘whistlebirkies’ and they are not finished even yet.

‘Your critic folk may cock your nose,
And say ‘How can you e’er propose—
You wha ken hardly verse frae prose—
To mak a sang?’
But by yair leaves, my learned faes,
Ye’re maybe wrang.’

Burns goes on to say that he is content with ‘ae spark o’ Nature’s fire’, and very generously, on the hearing of one song, links Lapraik’s name with Robert Ferguson and Allan Ramsay.

John Lapraik died in 1807 ‘esteemed and much respected by all’. By that time all adversity was behind him. He had the management of the Post Office in Muirkirk. He had been a friend of Scotland’s great poet, and he had published a book of poems. But the truth is that he, and many other guid folk in the Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire countryside, owe their immortality to their having been associated with Robert Burns at some time in his short life.
‘The social friendly honest man,
Whate’er he be,
Tis he fulfils great Nature’s plan,
And none but he.’

So says Burns in his Second Epistle to John Lapraik, and we are minded of the thought that Burns, too, derived some benefit from such acquaintance. For had he not met such men as Lapraik, which kittled up his muse, Scotland would have been the poorer.

ALEX. MACMILLAN
The main purpose of this article is to add to the information given in the volumes by Snyder, Hecht and Henley-Henderson about the long and bitter quarrel between Gavin Hamilton and the Mauchline Kirk Session. It is to be noted that both Snyder and Hecht refer to Dr. Gairdner's book, 'Robert Burns and the Ayrshire Moderates', in which, according to Snyder, 'all the more important documents relating to the famous case may be found'. I have not had the opportunity of comparing this book with the Kirk Session Minutes so that I cannot comment on its accuracy. Another source-book mentioned by both biographers is 'Old Church Life in Scotland' by Dr. Andrew Edgar, Minister in Mauchline from 1874 to 1890, but neither seems to have made much use of Dr. Edgar's references to Gavin Hamilton's work as collector of the stent for the poor of the parish. I can also find no indication that either author had ever read the Kirk Session Minutes at first hand.

It does not seem to be generally known that during the period 1777 to 1787 Gavin Hamilton was three times in dispute with the Mauchline Kirk Session. Henley-Henderson cite Cromek as authority for the statement that 'Daddy' Auld had quarrelled with Hamilton's father, and this averment is repeated by Hecht who also borrows the further surmise that 'the true cause of both the quarrel with the father and the Sessional prosecution of the son was the hereditary Episcopacy of the Hamiltons'. But, as I hope to show from the Kirk Session Minutes, the dispute stemmed from the Kirk Session's determination to see that the sum of £19 10s. 2d. per annum, which the Heritors had agreed in 1771 to raise according to their valued rent, should be added to the Session's own funds to maintain the poor of the parish. Snyder, apart from describing Gavin Hamilton as 'collector of the civil poor fund' makes no mention of this first dispute at all. Hecht refers to it but adds, 'We have no information as to how this strange controversy developed' and then proceeds to discuss the second, and major, dispute of 1784-85. Henley-Henderson in their notes on Burns's dedicatory poem make no mention of this first dispute, but the Kirk Session Minutes reveal, as the following quotations make clear, that the description of Gavin Hamilton as 'The poor man's friend in need' might well be challen-
Dr. Edgar gives as the reason for Hamilton’s intransigence that he considered himself to be accountable to the Heritors and not to the Session, but support for the Kirk Session’s position comes from a meeting of the Heritors and their families in January, 1783, when it was minuted that ‘Whereas there are some arrears in Mr. Hamilton’s hands, or in the Heritors’ hands, during the three years in which he was collector, Mr. Hamilton is desired and appointed anew to uplift the arrears of these years, or give a list of those that are deficient’ (Dr. Edgar, op. cit. p. 12). But let the Kirk Session Minutes tell their own story:

Feb. 5, 1777—‘Their Clerk informs them that there are several years Rent due out of Braefoot unpaid. The Session therefore appoint Jas Lamie and their Clerk to bring in a report how many years are due and likewise to uplift the money from Friendlesshead and other debtors.’

March 6, 1777—‘Appointment with respect to Braefoot continued.’

Apr. 3, 1777—‘The Clerk reports as to Braefoot that there remains due the rent for grass crops 1774, 1775 and 1776 being 5 sh. str. yearly by John Mitchell of Friendlesshead who possessed the same. The Session appoint the Minister, Jas Paton, Jas Lamie, Robert Howie or any two of them to settle matters with John Mitchell and to take some steps in order to get a house built there.’

June 5, 1777—‘Appoint Jas Lamie, John Siller, Wm. Fisher and the Clerk to settle accounts with John Mitchell anent Braefoot.’

June 12, 1777—(With Mr. Mitchell present) ‘They amicably agree that 15 shgs. remains due for 1774, 1775 and 1776, Wm. Auld, Moderator.’

Dec. 3, 1778—‘The Session also appoint the same committee, Jas. Lamie, Wm. Fisher and John Sillar, to represent to Mr. Hamilton, late collector of the poors stint, the hardship the poor are in for want of monthly supply, and to insist that some part at least of the said money due at Whit. last shall be paid to the Session before their next monthly meeting in January next.’

March 4, 1779—‘This day the Session were obliged to stop any further disbursements until Mr. Hamilton, collector of the stint, shall pay up the arrears in his hand. The former Committee are appointed anew to apply to him immediately for the above purpose.’
May 7, 1779—'John Sillar reports that Mr. Hamilton told him that he would give papers and money in a little time. The Session appoint Jas. Lamie, John Sillar and their Clerk to receive his accounts against next monthly meeting.'

Feb. 24, 1780—'Jas. Lamie is ordered to speak to Mr. Hamilton and to get accounts settled for stent 1776, 1777 and 1778. The Clerk is ordered to write to Friendlesshead to get his affair settled.'

June 12, 1781—'Mr. Lamie and Wm. Fisher appointed to settle the stint with Mr. Hamilton for 1776, 1777 and 1778, the Clerk to give them an account of what's due.'

Oct. 18, 1781—'The former appointment with respect to the outstanding stent in Mr. Hamilton's hand is reviewed.'

Dec. 27, 1781—'The Session appoint a Committee of their number to get a settlement and clearance in affairs belonging to the Session before the end of January, 1782.'

June 19, 1783—'Mr. Lamie and John Sillar report that having spoke to Mr. Hamilton anent the arrears of poors rent for the years in which he was collector he replied that he has none of the poors money in his hand. The Session having considered the report appoint their Clerk to write a letter containing the extract of the Session minutes and signifying their desire to have an account from him of the said stint outstanding ... and beg his answer in the space of two weeks as they wish much to end the matter amicably but if that is not done their duty as administrators for the poor will oblige them to apply to Law for justice.'

July 20, 1784—'The Session observe that Mr. Hamilton still refuses to settle his accounts with the Session as Collector of poors rent for the years 1776, 1777, 1778 when he was not only spoke to by several committees appointed by the Session to pay in the arrears of these years amounting to betwixt 6 and 7 pds. sterl., but also was summoned before the Justices at Kilmarnock and before a Committee at Machlin. Nevertheless he still delays or refuses to settle said accounts. Likewise he has delayed for 5 or 6 years to make out a disposition to John Mitchell of Friendlesshead of the lands of Braefoot sold to the said Mitchell by the Session for behoof of the poor whereby the poor shall want the principal and interest of said purchase amounting to about £8 stg. The Session appoint James Lamie and the Clerk to deal with Mr.
Hamilton to get these affairs settled.'

So far this long dispute referred merely to Mr. Hamilton's accountability for monies received by him as Collector for the poor, but a letter sent by Mr. Hamilton to the Session on Nov. 13, 1784, broadened the quarrel until it reached both the Presbytery of Ayr and the Synod of Glasgow. This is what I call the second dispute between Gavin Hamilton and the Kirk Session. It is fairly reported by both Snyder and Hecht who refer to 'the vexatious interference and tyrannical aspersions' (Hecht) and 'the tyrannical system of Church administration' (Snyder). In his satires Burns has given the dispute an immortal setting but the following extracts from the Minutes should make the Session's contentions more widely known.

Part of Mr. Hamilton's letter is transcribed in the Minutes of Nov. 18, 1784. 'You must be conscious to yourselves that the manner in which you have recorded my character in your minutes of the 22nd July and 3rd August did not proceed from any good cause or foundation but from some private pique and ill nature.' These last words stung the Session and they term them 'highly calumnious and injurious to their character'. So they resolved to cite him before them 'to verify his libel or to acknowledge the injury, reserving the right to bring their complaint against him before the Rev. Presbytery and Commissary of Glasgow.'

The next development in the case was the censure on Dec. 3, 1784, of the Session Clerk by the Session for showing his scroll minutes of August 3, which had reference to names of some persons to be admonished for non-attendance, to Mr. Hamilton. This minute was dashed out and erased. The Session then asked Mr. Auld to intimate to Mr. Hamilton that he should choose one gentleman and the Session another 'to be final determinators and amicable compositors in all questions and differences' between the two parties. On Dec. 23 the Session having heard the terms proposed by Mr. Hamilton agreed that they were unacceptable and sent them back to him.

The next important date in this case is Jan. 20, 1785, when the Session heard that at the Presbytery meeting on Nov. 24 Gavin Hamilton tabled 'a long complaint consisting of over 20 pages in folio' against them when absent, when 'they were not only unprepared, but unwarned, uncited and uncalled'. The complaint referred to the minute of Aug. 3 re the private admonitions to be administered to some persons before giving them Tokens. The Session's case was that such admonition was executed and no protest or appeal was entered, and so the matter ended there. They write
of their surprise that 'one of the persons had stole a march on them and had entered a complaint to the Prebty in their absence'. 'The Kirk Session think themselves grossly injured by the complainer and aggrieved also by the procedure of the Rev. Pby. when not only the Session in general is abused but the names of many respectable characters in a clandestine way are slandered behind their backs'. So Mr. Auld as Moderator was authorised to complain in their name and crave justice and redress, and if need be to appeal and complain to the Synod, espec. because of the processes against the complainee, particularly his continued neglect of divine ordinances. The Session then go on to attack Mr. Hamilton on these lines; that he 'has been absent from Church 2 Sabbath days in Dec. and 3 Sabbath days in January together; that on the third Sabbath of January he set out in his journey to Carrick tho' advised and admonished against it by the Minister'; that he 'habitually if not totally neglects the worship of God in his family'. So Mr. Hamilton was cited again to appear before the Session on Jan. 30 to answer for 'his neglect of divine ordinances' and also for the 'offensive and injurious letter of Nov. 13'. The Four charges (all cited by Snyder and Hecht) are thus: unnecessary absence from Church; setting out on a journey; habitual neglect of family worship; abusive letter. Past and present servants, 8 in number, were cited as witnesses.

On Jan. 30 Mr. Hamilton appeared and, says the record, 'does not refuse but the charges may be just, but does not consider any of these charges to be crimes of such a nature as to entitle the Session to summon him before them but since they have done so he now desires they will proceed to determine in his presence'. The Session said they would delay till Thursday next but Mr. Hamilton wanted decision pronounced in his presence as he would be away on the Thursday. The Session proposed any day after Thursday named by Mr. Hamilton. He then showed the decision of Pby. of Jan 26, the victory of glib-tongued Aitken, ordering minutes of 22 July and 3rd August to be erased from Session records and asked for such to be shown. The Session asserted that they were not bound by that decision and decided to appeal.

On Feb. 3 the Session passed their reasons for appealing against the decision of Ayr Presbytery to the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr. These reasons cover eleven pages of the Minute Book and are on the same lines as given to the Presbytery. They speak of 'the despotic procedure', 'the cruel piece of injustice', that such a decision 'opened a door to all sorts of illegal and litigious complaints from disaffected
parishioners' and was 'altogether illegal and unconstitutional'. The main grounds of the appeal were as under:—(1) The decision was against the constitution because 'no protest or appeal had been entered within ten days after the admonition had been given'; (2) the Presbytery had 'omitted sisting and calling one of the parties'; (3) the Presbytery had proceeded 'to judge and condemn the Kirk Session absent and not heard in their own defence and that too in the face of a protest and appeal'. The order for erasure was contrary to the 1697 Act of Assembly which instructed Kirk Sessions 'not only to take notice of them that neglect ordinances but also to record their diligence against them in their Session books'.

The next development in this long case was a letter from Gavin Hamilton dated March 3, 1785, asking them to give judgment and transmit him an extract of their sentence. 'I am determined to have an end and a check put to the disgraceful manner you have for some time past treated me'. The Session at its meeting the same day gave the following judgment and allowed an extract when craved; 'That the said Mr. Hamilton shall be rebuked before the Session and admonished for his frequent and habitual neglect of public ordinances; for setting out on a journey on the Lord’s day; and for his habitual or rather total neglect of family worship. With respect to the abusive letter mentioned in the charge, unless some satisfying acknowledgement shall be made, the Session reserve to themselves liberty to complain and seek proper redress afterwards'.

Then on March 13 Mr. Hamilton was present at a meeting when sentence was read over and asked members if they were present on 3rd March and if they now adhered to the said sentence. The Moderator told him he had no right to dictate to Session or put such questions. But Lamie and Sillar adhered, Aird and Guthrie were absent. Mr. Hamilton then craved the Session to 'eraze the charges so wantonly and groundlessly brought against him and to show him that such are erazed and at an end'. The Session refused to eraze minutes or alter sentence, whereupon Mr. Hamilton protested and appealed to Pbty., took instruments and craved extracts. He also read a long paper to the Session which he took away. Session adjourned to 23rd March when the paper was put in their hands. They refused to insert the paper in their minutes but appointed the Modr. and Wm. Fisher and James Lamie to make replies to the paper.

Then the Session appointed Mr. Auld on April 3 to act for them at a meeting of a Presbytery Committee 'upon Monday first' to settle
matters betwixt the Session and Mr. Hamilton, 'as the labour and season forbid their attendance'.

Thereafter Mr. Hamilton appears several times in the Minute book for his delay in giving up the papers and expediting the writs to Braefoot, and on July 15 the Session decided that a petition must be presented to the Sheriff and intimation given to Mr. Hamilton that 'he may not pretend ignorance'.

But on July 17 the Kirk Session acknowledged defeat and gave this certificate to Gavin Hamilton's demand—'That Mr. Gavin Hamilton bearer hereof is at present free from public scandal or ground of church censure known to us is by appointment of our Session attested and extracted by (the Clerk).’ A note is added, 'The poor have already suffered in your retaining 5 shillings for 2 private baptisms of your children formerly; due both by act and practise. It is therefore hoped that you will pay 7/6 along with the other dues'.

Though nothing is recorded in the Minute book to explain this capitulation of the Session, it may be inferred that the Presbytery Committee had brought about some settlement in words, if not in deeds. Yet the Session still refused to yield entirely, and at a meeting on Oct. 27, 1785, they discussed again the report of the Committee re the erazement of Minutes and decided that 'such would be absurd and inconsistent particularly on this account that the said Mr. Hamilton continues to give more and more offence to the Session by a total neglect of public ordinances and that in disobedience to the recommendation and advice of the Rev. Presbytery'. This is the last entry in connection with the second dispute, but the first dispute had not been forgotten by the Session for on Dec. 29, 1785, they discussed the question of Braefoot once again and minuted the fact that Mr. Hamilton was owing them the sum of £6 8s. 3d. They decided to lay the matter before the Heritors, 'hoping they will order payment with interest'. Reflection upon these two long and bitter quarrels leads one to see the aptness of Burns's description of the Session as 'the holy beagles'.

The third dispute is ignored entirely by Snyder and is only hinted at by Hecht, 'The peace thus unwillingly established was not of long duration, but the resumption of the conflict is of no great importance to us' (Hecht, op. cit. p. 51). Henley-Henderson make mention of this third dispute in the words, 'He was again prosecuted by the Session for causing his servants to dig new potatoes in his garden on “the last Lord’s day” of July, 1787' (op. cit. 379). This dispute lasted for more than five months and reveals most clearly the
ultra Sabbatarianism of Mr. Auld and his Session. But let the Minutes tell their own story. On August 2, 1787, Robert Bryan is ordered to be summoned ‘for digging potatoes in Mr. Hamilton’s garden upon the last Lord’s day by order of Mr. Gavin Hamilton’. On Aug. 5 Bryan appeared and acknowledged that ‘according to the desire of his master he did digg two rows and a half of potatoes in Mr. Hamilton’s garden last Lord’s day and that the young girl Mr. Hamilton’s daughter gathered them. The said Robert Bryan answered that it was not a sin but necessary to please the children’. He again appeared on Aug. 9 ‘of his own accord, acknowledges his sin in digging potatoes on the Lord’s day: and likewise his fault in the vindication he essayed to make of his breach of the sabbath; and said it was by bad advice he had got.’ But, the minute continues, ‘the fama of this breach of the Sabbath being so flagrant in the parish, the Session order their officer to give a citation to Mr. Hamilton to appear before the Session upon Sabbath come 8 days, to answer, as being alledged by Robert Bryan and others to be art and part in the said sin of sabbath breaking’.

At the meeting on Aug. 19 Mr. Hamilton did not appear so he was summoned for a second time to appear a fortnight hence. A letter from him was read signifying that the charge against him was not mentioned in the summons, so Session bade their officer be ‘more exact in time coming’. Again on Sept. 2 Mr. Hamilton failed to turn up before the Session and was ordered to be summoned for the third time to attend on the next Sabbath, on which date, Sept. 9, he again was absent but a letter was produced which the Session considered on Sept. 11. The letter gives his side of the potato incident—‘Upon the day mentioned I was walking with my children in the forenoon in the garden when some of them petitioned for a few new potatoes, having got none that season. I considered this request as so very reasonable particularly from those who made it, that I did not scruple to listen to their demands, nor had I an idea that raising a few potatoes in a private garden, would here given offence to any person more than pulling any other garden stuff. I called Robert Bryan who was assisting in my house in the absence of my servant to raise a few shaws of potatoes and gave him a spade. He did so, without the least seeming reluctance or objections. I suppose this explanation of the story will give the satisfaction necessary.’ On which letter the Session comment—‘he acknowledges the fact that he gave a spade to Robert Bryan with orders to digg potatoes, but makes no acknowledgment of anything sinful or wrong in so doing
on the Sabbath day. The Session have reason to doubt the truth of
this allegeance (no new potatoes), being informed that there were
new potatoes in his house some days before that Sabbath, for
proving whereof witnesses are named, viz. Jean Jamieson (wife of
Robert Bryan), Ann Shankland, Agnes Aird, Servants to the Defen­
der. They observe the fact acknowledged in said letter was done in
the forenoon of that Sabbath, in time of publick worship, when
the Defender ought to have been in some neighbouring church,
seeing he has quite forsaken his parish church. And to add no more
the Session observe in said letter that instead of being sorry for his
offence, he seems to vindicate the lawfulness of it by comparing and
equaling it to other servile labours in gardens on the sabbath day.
The Session order their officer to summond him to appear before the
Revd. Pbty., to meet at Ayr on Wed. 8 days the 19th curt to answer
for the guilt of contumacy. The Minr. desired the Clerk to give
him a memorandum of the several citations extracted from the
minutes, for proving the point of contumacy, which is the only
question at present to come before the Presbytery’.

On Sept. 23 ‘the Minr. reports that the affair of Gavin Hamilton’s
contumacy before last meeting of Pbty. was dismissed by them par­
ticularly for this reason, that the summons given him by the officer
did not bear the cause of citation, and further that he the Minr. did
enter his protest and appeal for the Kirk Session of Machlin to the
next Synod against said sentence of Pbty. Which report being laid
before the Session they were unanimously of the opinion that ‘it is
more advisable to begin the citations de novo than to prosecute said
appeal before Synod. Accordingly they order their officer to give
a new citation to the said Gavin Hamilton to appear before the Kirk
Session on Sabbath the 30th of Sept. to answer for the sin of pro­
faning the Lord’s day, particularly by ordering and employing his
servant to digg potatoes on said day as formerly mentioned. The
Session likewise think it necessary to observe his habitual or total
desertion of public ordinances and order him likewise to be sum­
moned to answer for said neglect’.

On Sept. 30 Gavin Hamilton did appear and reminded Session of
his side of the case, referring to his letter of the 8th, to his appearance
before the Pbty. on the 19th and their dismissal of the cause, and to
the Session’s appeal to the Synod. ‘The Defender therefore de­
clines to give any further answer than what is contained in the
forsaid letter, and that it is not competent for the Kirk Session to
determine on this part of the summons, it being a cause in depend-
ence before a superior court. The Defender proceeded to dictate answers to the other part of the accusation but was refused to dictate such answers or enter them upon the records of the Session. He therefore repeated over his answers in presence of the Session and two witnesses, viz. Wm. Duncan, his clerk, and John Blair, his servant. The Session insisted that they would not insert his papers in the minutes until they judged of the propriety of inserting the same. Then Mr. Hamilton insisted 'that he came to answer the complaint viva voce and craved and insisted that the Session would hear his answers and mark them down and therefore insists that the Session would dismiss the cause for the reasons assigned in the foregoing minute with respect to the first accusation, and for the reasons now given by him to the Session with respect to the 2nd accusation.' Session wished to delay until the next Thursday at 4 o'clock but Gavin Hamilton wanted an immediate decision as he could not attend. So they argued re time but he refused delay, tho' the Kirk Session offered to meet any day convenient to him. Finally Mr. Hamilton protested and appealed to the first Synod and craved extracts. This was given him at a pro re nata meeting on Oct. 1. But on Oct. 14 the Minr. informed the Session that Gavin Hamilton had withdrawn his appeal to the Synod and promised to attend the meetings of the Session. This paper, signed by Gavin Hamilton and Anthony McLarg, was ordered to be engrossed in the minutes. The Session allowed him to appear any Lord’s day evening he pleased immediately after dismissing congregation to make his defence and answer questions, provided he gave one or two days’ notice of his intention to appear.

On Nov. 22 Kirk Session observe that Mr. Hamilton has 'obstinately refused to attend upon the Session. They find that instead of appearing personally as he ought, he has wrote several letters very improperly addressed, not to the Kirk Session of Machlin as a court, but to the members of that Session, as for their own private use; and although the members of the Session are of opinion that it is below the dignity of a court to hold a literary correspondence with any delinquent, yet they condescend so far as to take notice of the last, and to record it.' Mr. Hamilton had written on 17th Nov. to the Session and stated that he had no further answers to make and so asked for the business to be determined on the 18th, finishing with the threat ‘I shall consider myself forced by your refusal to seek redress elsewhere’. The Session then came to the decision that Mr. Hamilton was ‘guilty of profaning the sabbath, by digging or
causing his servant Robert Bryan to dig two and one half rows of potatoes with a spade on the Lord’s day mentioned, and at the same time employing his daughter to gather them; and likewise find that the said Gavin Hamilton is guilty of an habitual or total neglect and desertion of God’s public ordinances’. The sentence was then pronounced that ‘the said Gavin Hamilton defender shall appear before the Kirk Session of Mauchline to profess his repentance for his said offences and shall promise amendment and good behaviour in both respects for the future, after which he shall submit to a rebuke from the Chair, and shall then be absolved from the foresaid scandal. And further they ordain that the forsaid sentence shall be executed on sabbath sevennight immediately after dismissing the congregation. In the meantime the Clerk is ordered to send an extract of the above sentence to the party concerned’.

But still the wrangle went on. On Dec. 2 the Clerk reported that Gavin Hamilton had sent for him to the house of John Dove when he had protested against the Session’s sentence and appealed to Bpty. to meet at Ayr on the 28th. The Session ordered Robert Bryan to attend the Session on Sabbath the 6th of Jan. 1788. The latter did so and offered to submit to the Session’s rebuke which was given him on Jan. 13 and he was absolved.

Apart from a mention of him representing Professor Stewart I can find no other reference to Gavin Hamilton in the Kirk Session Minutes. It is obvious from the long, sad story that Gavin Hamilton was a match for the Kirk Session in the minutiae of the law, but it is also obvious that the Kirk Session’s charges about his neglect of public ordinances were justified. Let Burns have the last word on his patron,

‘Ye’ll catechise him every quirk,
An’ shore him weel wi’ ‘Hell’:
An’ gar him follow to the Kirk—
Ay when ye gang yoursel’!’
JOHN ARNOT OF DALQUHATSWOOD
by MAURICE LINDSAY

It is probable that the subject of this article is the John Arnot who also subscribed to the Kilmarnock Edition—Editor, **Burns Chronicle**.

In his definitive edition of the *Letters of Robert Burns*, Professor J. Delancy Ferguson refers to a single surviving letter which Burns wrote to John Arnot, confessing himself unable to find out anything about Arnot other than what Burns himself revealed in his letter and a subsequent comment.

Due to the kindness of Sir James Fergusson, C.B.E., Keeper of Records, Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh, and Miss Catherine Armet, Archivist to the Marquess of Bute, in whose custody the Loudoun papers now repose, I have been able to find out a little more about this minor, but tantalisingly interesting, character.

John Arnot was a subscriber to the first Edinburgh edition of Burns’s poems, and the recipient of at least one of Burns’s letters.

When Burns transcribed that letter into the Glenriddell Manuscript, he called him John Arnot of Dalquhatswood in Ayrshire, ‘One of the most accomplished of the sons of men that I ever met with—alas! had he been equally prudent!’

The Arnotts of Dalquhatswood, in the parish of Loudoun, near Galston, Ayrshire, were a family who might well have been engulfed in obscurity but for Burns’s friendship with John, and the connections of John’s father and grandfather with the Loudoun family. William Arnot apparently lent money to the Earl of Loudoun on the strength of land securities. James, his son, who became factor to John, 4th Earl of Loudoun, had seven children: Margaret, Elizabeth, Hugh (born 1732: he joined the Army but became insane), James junior (died 1763), Thomas, John and William. Thomas became a surgeon with the East India Company in Canton, China, but died on 26th June, 1767, aboard the ship ‘Duke of Kingston’ off the Western Isles, on his way home, predeceasing his father, and apparently leaving a movable estate which was shared between his father and his brothers and sisters. James, the father, also lent considerable sums of money to the Earl of Loudoun—£4,314 on one occasion and £1,600 on another (the documents relating to these transactions are in Register House, Edinburgh).

In a letter dated 20th February, 1760, from James Arnot to Lord Loudoun, which seems to refer to John, Arnot writes: ‘I acknowledge I have been too precipitous in sending him to London, was
told there would be no difficulty in getting him to the East Indies and thought if he could get to his brother he might put him in a way of earning a bitt of bread. Poor man he has lost some years of his youth. God grant he may see the folly of it'.

John was certainly in Macao, the Portuguese colony in China, in January, 1766, for both he and Thomas wrote to Lord Loudoun, Thomas asking His Lordship to intercede with 'the court of Portugal . . . so as to procure liberty for him (John) to reside there as long as he pleases, and be more indulged in Trade'. John, however, seems to have remained in Canton, sending Lord Loudoun numerous packets of seeds of Chinese plants. In October, 1769, he sent from Dalquhatswood 'a pott containing the stones of the fruit called Leechee' and 'a book of Chinese paintings'. John explained that 'the top of the pott was broke in coming down from London', suggesting that he had brought these gifts with him on his homecoming.

In 1770, John appears to have married, and in a letter to Lord Loudoun dated 28th February, 1771, referring to John's affairs, James says: 'Poor Mrs. Arnot is in a bad state of health at present from a miscarriage'.

In 1783, John took out an overdraft from the Ayrshire Bank of Hunter and Company on the security of three other people, the year after he had borrowed £300, in conjunction with another man, from Mrs. Rachel Hamilton, the widow of an Edinburgh wine merchant.

John Arnot's exact dates of birth, marriage and death have not yet been discovered. The name of Arnot does not appear in the Newmilns or Galston Parish Registers, except for an entry dated May, 1760, in the Newmilns Register, which records the church baptism of an illegitimate daughter to John Arnot and Janet Little. There is nothing to connect Burns's John Arnot with the Arnot who fathered this little girl. And yet Burns's letter to Arnot, postdated by Burns 'about the latter end of 1785' (and dated by Ferguson about 1786) describes in amusing but bawdy literary terms, full of sexual boastfulness, how the poet had successfully besieged and captured Jean Armour, and subsequently was prevented from making her his wife by Jean's father. In it, Burns also called himself, 'One of the rueful-looking, long-visaged sons of Disappointment . . . I rarely hit where I aim, and if I want anything, I am almost sure never to find it where I seek it'.

By April, 1791, when Burns completed the copying out of the Glenriddell Manuscript, and the introductory note to this letter, he wrote of Arnot as if he were already dead—'Alas! had he been
equally prudent!”—and furthermore had died in dishonour, his death making Burns reflect:

‘It is a damning circumstance in human-life, that Prudence, insular and alone, without earthly virtue, will conduct a man to the most envied eminences in life, while having every other good quality and wanting that one, which at best is itself but a half virtue, will not save a man from the world’s contempt, and real misery, perhaps perdition’.

Arnot’s fate is of little enough account to us now. And yet I confess to a curious desire to know what fearful folly Burns’s friend, this ‘accomplished’ man, committed to earn ‘the world’s contempt!’ What is here set forth is at least an advance on Ferguson’s comment that ‘no facts about Arnot are recorded beyond what Burns himself tells’.
Anticipating expiration of copyright in Currie’s *Life and Works of Robert Burns*, Alexander Peterkin, a Scots ecclesiastical lawyer and editor of Fergusson, cast about for a strike that would warrant advertising still another edition of Burns as *new*. What he beached was an idea of how the poet’s character had deteriorated consistently since Currie had ‘drawn the veil’: scandalous stories had been circulated, anecdotes had been elaborated, private letters and bawdy songs had been published without authorisation, reviewers had condemned without evidence. Peterkin determined to oppose this tide, not with facts, but with character references, ironically negated by his reprinting Currie’s *Life and Works* in their entirety, just as the doctor had left them. Gilbert lent Peterkin his name; so did James Gray, Alexander Findlater, and George Thomson. All of these men deplored what they considered to be exaggerations and misrepresentations stemming ultimately from Currie’s circumspect admission of failures; yet none of these men had the least intent to withdraw the veil. Far from sharing Cromek’s conviction that Currie had shown no more than half of Burns’s masculinity, each of these men sought to repudiate something of that half exposed by asserting that Currie had offered no proof that a corresponding half did lie, in fact, behind the drawn veil. Gilbert’s letter to Peterkin naively attempted to deny that his brother had ever erred by pleading for charity and damagingly admitting that the greatest part of his brother’s writings which represented irregularity of conduct was never intended for publication. Gray’s letter lamented an overwhelming storm blowing about Burns during the Dumfries years, but did not explain what the storm or why the hands, including his own, had not been stretched forth to succour the distressed. In conveying sentiments on the official conduct of Burns without daring to produce such records of misconduct as the official censure by the Excise Board, Findlater managed to deny charges of habitual drunkenness with an admission that the poet was ‘apt to prolong the social hour’. Thomson spurned Cromek and rebuked reviewers because they had made not ‘the least allowance for the letters being all *posthumous!*’

Neither Peterkin nor his witnesses seek to make James Currie their goat. Findlater regrets Currie’s ‘iron-justice’; the others

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probably did. Peterkin applauds Currie’s life and edition as, on the whole, uncommonly faithful, circumspect, and delicate; the others seem to have. All find the doctor’s account of Burns’s early life abundantly proved and satisfactory; all discover little or no proof in his account of the later life, whereby each feels safe to question every derogatory statement about Burns as opinion, insinuation, or error. Nothing could be more intolerably ironic! Currie had the facts—in the cloacal verses, the snytrie of bastards, the apologies to William Robertson and McMurdo for drunken disorders, and in the boorish letter to Ainslie about Jean—but Currie had not produced such facts in order to protect Burns’s reputation. To protect Burns’s reputation, Peterkin, Gilbert, Findlater, Gray, and, much less, Thomson challenged Currie’s reputation by dwelling upon his failure to furnish the same facts, the very same facts which each of these men privately hoarded in small or large store, the very same facts which, they could be absolutely confident, gentlemen of such impeccable reputation as Currie, Roscoe, and Cadell & Davies would continue to suppress. So they cried out for facts as they secretly itched from sitting upon the very facts for which they clamoured.

We may concede brotherly affection and family pride to Gilbert Burns: also, ingratitude, spinelessness, and hypocrisy. A wax tool of Peterkin, he became a wax tool of Gray and Wordsworth, each of whom already owned several axes to grind. Gilbert didn’t know much; Wordsworth should have known better; for he, too, nestled facts.

Coleridge, Hazlitt, DeQuincey, and Lamb as well as William Wordsworth were not particularly happy with Currie’s Burns. All of them shared an idea of Burns as poet different from that of Currie, all of them in their own work were out of step with the generally accepted traditions of which Currie’s book had been greeted as an elegant example, all of them suffered at the hands of those reviewers who complimented Currie, and all of them opposed recognition of personal failings in the biography of a poet. Each would have been more comfortable if Currie had written nothing about Burns’s drunkenness, about liquor as a narcotic, about high susceptibility, and about illegitimate children.

In early June, 1800, Charles Lamb wrote Robert Lloyd:

Pray have you seen the New Edition of Burns, including his

posthumous works? I want very much to get a sight of it, but cannot afford to buy it, my Oxford journey, though very moderate, having pared away all superfluities.

Within a month Lamb read Currie's biography of Burns, who had been the God of Lamb's idolatry in youth, and reported to Coleridge:

Have you seen the new edition of Burns? his posthumous works and letters? I have only been able to procure the first volume, which contains his life—very confusedly and badly written, and interspersed with dull pathological and medical discussion. It is written by a Dr. Currie. Do you know the well-meaning doctor? Alas, ne sutor ultra crepidam!

Given drink, Lamb was for drinking, not 'dull medical discussion': with Burns, not with Currie. Another letter to Coleridge, written all but simultaneously with the above criticism, speaks of sharing Burns's weakness in the poet's own terms:

My head is playing all the tunes in the world, ringing such peals! It has just finished the 'Merry Christ Church Bells,' and absolutely is beginning 'Turn again, Whittington,' Buzz, buzz, bum, bum, bum, wheeze, wheeze, wheeze, fen, fen, fen, tinky, tinky, cr'annch. I shall certainly come to be condemned at last. I have been drinking too much for two days running. I find my moral sense in the last stage of a consumption, and my religion getting faint. This is disheartening; but I trust the devil will not overpower me. In the midst of this infernal larum, Conscience is barking and yelping as loud as any of them.

How far either Lamb's opinion or Currie's commentary upon narcotics may be said to have influenced Samuel Taylor Coleridge in his volte-face is impossible to determine. But it is true that Coleridge changed his mind, at least once, about Currie's Burns. Within a year of his having told Poole that the Life of Burns was 'a masterly specimen of philosophical Biography,' Coleridge wrote Robert Southey to ask that they meet in Liverpool 'where, if you are jaded with the journey, we can stay a day or two at Dr. Crompton's, and chat a bit with Roscoe and Curry, whom you will like as men far, far better than as writers.' Hazlitt and DeQuincey accepted somewhat the same view and, just as freely, the same hospitality.

3Ibid, p. 668; dated '[Early in August] 1800'.
The principal figure amongst the Lakers to speak publicly of the calumny against Burns and of Currie's responsibility for its rise was, of course, William Wordsworth. Wordsworth's poetry testifies to a durable sympathy with Burns ('At the Grave of Burns') and a durable admission of his brother poet's failings:

Sweet Mercy! to the gates of Heaven
This Minstrel lead, his sins forgiven ('Thoughts')

and

Strong-bodied, if ye be to bear
*Intemperance with less harm*, beware!
But if your father's wit ye share,

Then, then, indeed!

Ye sons of Burns, of watchful care
That will no need.

('To the Sons of Burns').

Sympathy and altruism, however, were not the only motives which persuaded Wordsworth to listen to Gray in composing an apology for Robert Burns. Wordsworth must have shuddered to imagine that after his death Annette and Caroline might be finger-printed as Anne Park and 'dear bought Bess' had been, and he must have raged that the readers who approved of Currie were the readers like George Eliot's Captain Donnithorne who regarded his *Lyrical Ballads* as 'twaddling stuff' and that the reviewers who commended Currie were the reviewers who greeted *The Excursion* with 'This will never do!'

Carrying on from Alexander Peterkin in 1814, Wordsworth attempted to rehabilitate Burns's reputation in order to safeguard his own. In May, 1816, he published his pamphlet addressed to James Gray and titled *A Letter to a Friend of Robert Burns*; Charles Lamb had corrected the proofs. Wordsworth could not refute Currie without refuting his own poetry. What he could do was to allege that Burns's errors had been misrepresented, to plead that Gilbert Burns revised Currie, and to announce passionately the theme *'De mortuis nil nisi bonum'*. He doesn't write on the record of Burns's life, but off it; he cancels Currie as one of 'your remorseless hunters after matter of fact' and Currie's biography as 'useless, irksome, and painful details' so that he may substitute the Johnny-come-lately assertions of Gray, Findlater, and Gilbert. He casts

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6No writer on Wordsworth has written fully or acceptably on the subject of how much of Robert Burns Wordsworth must have seen in himself: not Harper, Legouis, Noyes, or, most lately Mrs. Moorman.
suspicion by maintaining that truth is not discoverable by the biographer as it is by the scientist: ‘If, said I, it were in the power of the biographer to relate the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, the friends and surviving kindred of the deceased, for the sake of general benefit to mankind, might endure that such heart-rending communications should be made to the world. But in no case is this possible . . .'

Peterkin had damaged his argument by seeing fit to reprint Currie’s life of Burns immediately after his attempt to invalidate part of it; Wordsworth further weakens an already flimsy case to the extent to which he uses the occasion to subserve his fierce desire to strike back at his critics. Here the ‘Pilgrim resolute’ was beaten back.

One critic of Wordsworth’s Letter asks, ‘. . . what peculiarly fits Mr. Wordsworth to give advice on this subject?’ His ‘portentous ignorance?’ His ‘manifest disqualifications?’ His ‘effrontery?’ In answering for Wordsworth, ‘N’ repeats that Currie had laid open to the public more of Burns’s private life than was consistent with justice due the dead and delicacy due the living, only to water down his point with the following defence of the doctor’s work: ‘I am strongly inclined to think, that from the letters of Burns, &c., all arranged chronologically, as they are in that Edition, a candid and thoughtful reader may perceive the steps by which Burns was led to form habits of life not altogether defensible, and may trace his sorrows, anxieties, temptations, and resistance, as far as it is possible for one man to judge of the feelings and conduct of another.’ Another critic answers ‘N’ with further attacks upon Wordsworth, ‘who has, as I and not a few of Burns’s friends in this neighbourhood conceive, thrust himself into an affair of which he knows nothing, and with regard to which he has offered, and indeed can offer, no advice which is worthy of the smallest attention, either for Mr. Gilbert Burns or any other sensible man.’ What could Wordsworth know of Burns ‘who spent his evenings in drinking whisky punch at mason lodges with Mathew Henderson and David Lapraik?’ Is not Wordsworth an ‘egotistical collector of stamps,’ a man ‘overflowing with a thousand bad passions,’ a ‘half parson, who lives in a small circle of old maids and sonneteers?’ Why does he ‘stand howling on the highway?’

7See in Blackwood’s Edinburgh Magazine for 1817 ‘Observation on Mr. Wordsworth’s Letter’ (June), ‘Vindication of Mr. Wordsworth’s Letter’ (October), and ‘Letter occasioned by N’s Vindication of Mr. Wordsworth’ (November).
The intervention of William Wordsworth did little, if anything, to undermine confidence of the general public in Currie’s *Works of Robert Burns*. His interference continued to draw attacks, such as James Hogg’s description of the meddling as ‘the most uncalled-for ebullition of pompous absurdity that ever was penned’ and William Hazlitt’s remark that ‘poor Burns remains just where he was, and nobody gains anything by the cause but Mr. Wordsworth in an increasing opinion of his wisdom and purity’.

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ENJOYING AN OLD AGE FREE OF WORRIES—THANKS TO ROBERT BURNS

By MOIRA BURGESS

'It's wonderful,' said Mrs. A, and she meant it. 'I can go down the village whenever I like and buy a pair of stockings, or even a cardigan.'

Mrs. B looked critically at her newly papered kitchen. 'That wall's not very grand,' she said. 'Come the spring I'll maybe do it over again.'

Simple enough projects, of course, even for two 80-year-olds; but for Mrs. A it's the very first time, in a long life of caring for invalid relatives, that she has had either time or money to spare for such modest shopping sprees.

Mrs. B, widowed these 30 years, had begun to worry whether the future would mean living with grandchildren or 'going into a home'; but now she knows that whatever winter may bring in the way of frost or 'flu her little house, come the spring, will still be warm, dry, and hers.

Both women, with eight others, live free of rent and rates in their own homes, surrounded by their own furniture and possessions; and the person they have to thank, in the long run, is Robert Burns. The Jean Armour Burns houses at Mauchline were opened in their present form to mark the bicentenary of that Januar' win' that blew hansel in on Robin. For some 30 years, indeed, the Glasgow and District Burns Association had administered (through their Secretary, Mr. Andrew Stenhouse, 82 West Nile Street, Glasgow) such houses for elderly women; but when the original buildings were declared sub-standard and impossible to renovate the Association launched a campaign to build more modern houses with greater amenities. The first 10 of the proposed 20 cottages were opened by Mrs. Myer Galpern, then Lady Provost of Glasgow, in June, 1959.

Now, 10 years later, the little houses fit as snugly into the Ayrshire countryside as does the farm of Mossgiel a few hundred yards away. The building makes a slightly wide-angled L-shape, five houses on either side of a common-room, all linked by a covered verandah.

Even in wind and rain the women can visit each other dry-shod, yet each house is completely self-contained, with its own door and its own key. In other words, there is always company if one wants it; but one retains the precious right, which even the homeliest 'Home'
cannot provide, of going into one's own house and closing the front door.

The houses are identical in plan. The one big room, with its wide window and coal fire, serves comfortably as a bed-sitting room, and the modern kitchenette and bathroom, generous fitted cupboards, and indoor coalhouse make light of the housekeeping problem. Coal and electricity are supplied, groceries are delivered, and a resident caretaker attends to gardening and repairs.

Medical advice is readily available; a day in bed is nothing to be dreaded, with so many friendly hands to build up the fire and bring hot soup; and if real illness strikes one major worry at least is non-existent. If one of the women goes into hospital—even for an indefinite period—there is no question of re-letting her house. It is kept warm and in good repair for her; a positive incentive, one would say, to get better and come home.

The Glasgow and District Burns Association, apart from administering the houses (which costs more than £1,000 a year), take a warm and friendly interest in all that goes on. Some clubs make a day's outing of a visit to the houses and have a meal in the common-room, at which the residents are honoured guests. There are splendid Christmas parcels—an original and very popular 'Christmas box' this year was a gift of hair-do's all round. And the summer bus run and tea is the year's red-letter day. (Did you think, like me, that Burns clubs were constituted solely to eat haggis in January?)

Though the 10 residents of Mauchline live so comfortably, free of worries for perhaps the first time in their lives, they are far from sitting back and letting time tick by. What strikes the visitor is not the similarity of the houses but their variety, for each resident, with her own bits and pieces around her, has made the house very much her own home.

It is equally impossible to think of them as old folk (or even 'senior citizens') en masse, for each is such an individual personality, busy with her own interests. Television is piped to every house, and much enjoyed; but the residents also take a full part in the life of nearby Mauchline, with talks, guilds, and whist drives figuring largely in their conversation.

You might expect knitting to be a popular hobby, as it is; but would you expect to find a bed-sitter full of paintings, framed and unframed, finished and unfinished, as its owner exercises a gift which she never had time to develop before? You might expect a white-haired, gentle lady to make her own jam, but not, perhaps, to
march out over the countryside gathering her own brambles. Age is almost an irrelevance in connection with these lively women, but it is no great secret that they range from the seventies to the nineties. The only specific qualification asked for, when a vacancy occurs, is a recommendation from a Burns club which is a member of the Glasgow and District Association, or otherwise contributes to the upkeep of the houses. It is obvious to anyone that the clubs have chosen well, and equally obvious that the 10 women love, enjoy, and thoroughly appreciate the homes they have so well deserved.

There is one thing wrong with the situation, as the Glasgow and District Burns Association see it; there are still only 10 houses, instead of the 20 originally planned. To build the 10 others at present-day prices would cost at least £25,000, not to mention the additional £1,000 annual income which would be needed to run them.

But the Association think it is time they were built, and a new appeal is now being launched. Knowing Burns lovers there seems a good chance that the scheme will be completed, and that the Jean Armour Burns houses, as originally proposed, will offer 20 elderly women a comfort and security they may never have known before.

Burns, whose generous spirit looked as tenderly on careworn age as on carefree youth, would surely have approved; and so, I think, would Bonnie Jean.

With acknowledgements and thanks to the Editor of The Glasgow Herald.
THE OLD SONGS

If it has been justly said that Scotland had as many ballads as Spain, one might say with equal truth that as many songs are sung in Scotland as in Italy. Scotland seems to have been at all times a musical nation. The mainstay of the songs, music, plays its part everywhere in the life of the people. It accompanies all their activities. At baptisms, at marriages, at all happy social gatherings, the pipes strike up the failte (that is, the welcoming greeting), or the pibroch, the martial tune that summons the clans. At funerals, the coronach wails the lament, so sad and despairing that Tennyson could find no other word to express the last sobs of the dying swan. At one time music even inserted itself into the intervals between those outstanding events where it plays its part in every nation. The towns had bagpipers who perambulated the streets in the morning and in the evening. It was not unusual for the farmers to stimulate the efforts of their harvesters by adding to their number a piper who played while the scythes were busy cutting the corn and who was paid as a harvester. The crops were brought in to the sound of the fiddles. Piping contests were often held. Strolling musicians travelled the roads. Even today it is impossible to visit Scotland without bringing back a vivid impression of music. Among the memories we retain of such a visit two of the most striking are of a summer evening when in Ayr High street two pipers played old tunes as they marched quickly up and down; and of a few hours which we spent alone on the top of the Calton Hill, watching the dusk come down over the smoke from the Edinburgh chimneys, while the pibroch rose up from below, piercing all the confused noises of the city, like the sound of the cricket in the all-embracing darkness.

On this musical vegetation there has settled a very much greater quantity of songs, for often they have lighted in fours and fives upon a single air, like birds upon a branch. Thus they have multiplied endlessly. The whole country rings with them. Everybody sings. Principal Shairp, who himself left some sweet melodies and who above all lent a very sympathetic ear to the melodies of his country, has given a happy description of how universal these songs were: 'Till a very recent time the whole air of Scotland, among the
country people, was redolent of song. You heard the milkmaid singing some old chant, as she milked the cows in field or byre; the housewife went about her work, or spun at her wheel, with a lilt upon her lips. You might hear in the Highland glen some solitary reaper, singing like her whom Wordsworth has immortalised; in the Lowland harvest field now one, now another, of the reapers taking up an old-world melody, till the whole band break out into some well-known chorus. The ploughman too in winter, as he turned over the green lea, beguiled the time by humming or whistling a tune; even the weaver, as he clashed his shuttle between the threads, mellowed the harsh sound with a song. In former days song was the greatest amusement of the peasantry, as they of a winter night met for a hamlet-gathering by each other’s fire-sides. This was the usage in Scotland for centuries.’

That is only an elegant and rather academic summary of this hum of songs throughout the country. Do you want a particular example, which is penetrating in a different way, of what the influence and the benefits of song could be in Scotland even in times closer to our own? It is a passage taken from a harrowing book, the recollections of William Thom of Inverurie, a poor weaver who was himself a poet, and who died of poverty in 1850, after a terrible life of hard work and starvation, the story of which brings tears to the eyes. He speaks of popular songs, of those of Burns, the Ettrick Shepherd, that is James Hogg, then at the height of his literary production, and Tannahill, who had been a weaver. He shows us these songs flitting over the looms. In these lines there is a picture of wretchedness and a grateful homage which are of great eloquence. It is a page to be read with care, for it teaches us much about the moral life of the poorest classes in Scotland. ‘Oh, how they did ring, he exclaims, above the rattle of a thousand shuttles! Let me again proclaim the debt we owe to those song spirits, as they walked in melody from loom to loom, ministering to the low-hearted; and when the breast was filled with anything but hope and happiness, let only break out the healthy and vigorous chorus, “A man’s a man for a’ that”, and the fagged weaver brightens up . . . Who dare measure the restraining influence of these very songs? To us they were all instead of sermons. Had one of us been bold enough to enter a church, he must have been ejected for the sake of decency. His forlorn and curiously patched habiliments would have contested the point of attraction with the ordinary eloquence of that period. Church bells were not for us. Poets were indeed our priests: but
for those, the last relics of moral existence would have passed away.

Song was the dewdrop which gathered during the long night of despondency, and was sure to glitter in the very first blink of the sun. You might have seen *Auld Robin Gray* wet the eyes that could be tearless amid cold and hunger and weariness and pain.

Not only does everybody sing songs, everybody writes them. Song has become a common way of expressing one's feelings. Each person makes use of them. From the kings like James V and the high-ranking nobles like Montrose, down to the peasants and cobblers, and, to use a metaphor by Burns, from those who are the feather in the cap of society to those who are the very hobnails in its shoes, all write their song.

As far as the doctors, ministers, lawyers and schoolmasters are concerned, that is not surprising, after all, these are cultured professions. But it is incredible to what lowly trades one must descend in order to exhaust or I mean rather to draw up the list of those who have contributed to the Scottish anthology. A sailor like Falconer, a shoemaker like Andrew Sharpe, a beadle like Andrew Scott, a bell-ringer like Dugald Graham have written songs as delicate as those of the most learned poets. Even a freebooter like Macpherson on the eve of being hanged put his farewell into a song whose refrains were taken up by Burns. And what is more remarkable is that the most illustrious song-writers of Scotland are, I don't say 'the outcome of the humblest ranks' but people who live in them. Putting aside Burns who eclipses the others, one meets in the history of Scottish song names like those of Ramsay who was a wig-maker; Fergusson who was a poor clerk; Tannahill, who was a weaver; and James Hogg, who was a shepherd. It is this popular origin which distinguishes the collection of Scottish songs from that of the English songs: the latter are almost all due to genuine men of letters. Women themselves took a hand: we owe some of the most famous and most touching songs to them. *The Flowers of the Forest* is by Miss Jane Elliot; *Auld Robin Gray*, which Thom of Inverurie mentioned a short while ago, is by Lady Anne Barnard; the sad lines which Burns recited to himself at Dumfries are by Lady Grizzel Baillie; not to speak of the songs of Miss Jenny Graham, Miss Christina Edwards, Miss Cockburn, Miss Ann Home, Miss Cranstoun, Lady Nairn and many others. In order to understand the full significance of this fact we must notice that none of these women is a literary woman, like Mrs. Felicia Hemans, Laetitia Landon or Elizabeth Barrett Browning. They wrote
songs by chance, just as it happened in the case of workmen and peasants, because everybody was writing them; and some of these songs have found themselves immortal.

If we wish to have a particular proof of this fact, let us glance at Burns's life. Do we not find there in all classes and at all times a succession of song-writers? At Mauchline there are nothing but humble poets everywhere: David Sillar, the Irvine schoolmaster; William Simpson, another schoolmaster, at Ochiltree; and worthy Lapraik, the farmer whose songs were sung at the winter 'rockings'. Was it not because he had heard an attractive song of conjugal affection that Burns, without knowing him, wrote him his first epistle? And do not the stanzas in which he relates to him on what occasion he heard him mentioned tell us a great deal about the habits of the Scottish peasants, and do not they fully confirm Principal Shairp's passage?

On Fasten-e'en we had a rockin,
   To ca' the crack and weave our stockin;
   And there was muckle fun and jokin,
       Ye need na doubt;
   At length we had a hearty yokin
    At sang about.

There was ae sang, amang the rest,
   Aboon them a' it pleas'd me best,
   That some kind husband had addrest
       To some sweet wife;
   It thirl'd the heart-strings thro' the breast,
    A' to the life.

I've scarce heard ought describ'd sae weil,
   What gen'r'ous, manly bosoms feel;
   Thought I, 'Can this be Pope or Steele,
       Or Beattie's wark?'
   They tauld me 'twas an odd kind chiel
   About Muirkirk.

It pat me fidgin-fain to hear't,
   An' sae about him there I speir't;
   Then a' that kent him round declar'd
       He had ingine;
   That few excell'd it, few cam' near't,
    It was sae fine.
In Edinburgh it is impossible to compute the number of songwriters in the literary world. The greatest people compose them: Dr. Blacklock, Dr. Beattie, Dr. Blair. Lower down we have James Tytler and John Masterton. Creech the bookseller, little wizened Creech, himself tried his hand. In Burns’s tours we see him paying homage to the Rev. John Skinner, one of the glories of Scottish song, the celebrated author of *Tullochgorum*, in which Burns delighted. The Duke of Gordon also writes songs. At Dumfries it is a country gentleman like Robert Riddell, it is Turnbull, a strolling player.

The women are more surprising still. In Edinburgh’s high society we find Mrs. Cockburn, author of the *Flowers of the Forest*, which Burns made Thomson include in his collection: ‘*The Flowers of the Forest* is charming as a poem; & should be and must be, set to the notes; but though out of your rule, the three stanzas, beginning, ‘I hae seen the smiling o’ Fortune beguiling’—are worthy of a place, were it but to immortalise the Author of them, who is an old Lady of my acquaintance, & at this moment living in Edinr.’

Beside her is Miss Cranston who was to become the second wife of Dugald Stewart. In the middle classes we find Clarinda; in the provinces, ladies like Maria Riddell. A dairymaid sends verses to Burns. That is not all. In Scottish anthologies there is a sweet and charming song beginning thus:

Comin thro’ the craigs o’ Kyle,
Amang the bonie blooming heather,
There I met a bonie lassie
Keeping a’ her yowes the-gether.

Burns takes it upon himself to tell us who the author is. ‘This song is the composition of a Jean Glover, a girl who was not only a whore, but also a thief; and in one or other character has visited most of the Correction Houses in the West. She was born, I believe, in Kilmarnock. I took down the song from her singing as she was strolling through the country, with a slight-of-hand blackguard.’ And all these people are only those who crop up in the incomplete correspondence of one short-lived man!

Could Burns possibly have grown up and lived in this atmosphere which was saturated with songs, without profiting by it? Could he possibly (as in the case of the ballads) have heard them without appreciating them, have known them without imitating them, or have failed to find a green leaf to pluck on this luxuriant branch of the popular literature?
One could state in advance that his position with regard to the songs was bound to be different. Here we are no longer dealing with retrospective, exceptional adventures. Songs being the explosion of emotion, which is constantly the same, are always contemporary, especially the popular songs, which generally express a simple sentiment. Except for the spelling, a 16th century love song may suit a lover of today. With his strength of mind that always brought his poetry to bear on essentials Wordsworth noted the distinct difference between the two kinds of popular poetry. When he saw the solitary Highland girl in a field, cutting the corn and binding it into sheaves, and singing to herself a melancholy song whose melody filled the deep vale, he clearly marked the character of the ballads and the songs:

Will no one tell me what she sings?  
Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow  
For old, unhappy, far-off things  
And battles long ago:  
Or is it some more humble lay,  
Familiar matter of today?  
Some natural sorrow, loss or pain,  
That has been and may be again?

With the songs Burns was on his own ground. They spoke to him of things which he had felt or which he had seen going on around him. He was bound to find in them something of the actual, real, contemporary life such as he loved, saw and portrayed it. He was bound to love them, as a result of the same mental tendencies which rendered him indifferent to the ballads.

But those are mere hypotheses. The facts are of more value: here they are. For Burns the songs of the people were a life-long passion. As a child he had heard them sung by his mother, he had been brought up in them from his cradle. His first love was partly inspired by them, for he loved his first lassie—the little harvester—because she was a sweet singer. His first poetic composition was a song which he composed to her favourite reel tune. Later on, it was with a collection of songs that he began to form his literary taste:

'The collection of songs was my vade medum.—I pored over them, driving my cart or walking to labors, song by song, verse by verse; carefully noting the true tender or sublime from affectation or fustian.—I am convinced I owe much to this for my critic-craft such as it is.'
His first literary ambition was to write a song in honour of his country:

E’en then a wish (I mind its pow’r),
A wish that to my latest hour
Shall strongly heave my breast,
That I for poor auld Scotland’s sake
Some usefu’ plan or book could make,
Or sing a sang at least.

His first love affairs found a natural outlet in songs. They were also a handy way for him to express his feelings. ‘You must know that all my earlier love-songs were the breathings of ardent Passion.’ Although he wrote relatively few songs during the first part of his life, all the important events which took place in it are represented in them, so much were they the inevitable expression of his emotions.

He never ceased being interested in this form of the popular literature. When he toured Scotland, he made it a duty to go and visit each of the places made famous by the old poems and songs. The latter, being the work of the people and consequently of a very special and often quite local inspiration, contain a great number of names of localities. They spread over the whole country the charm which the human passions give, in the eyes of men, to the forgetful stones and the inanimate scenes amid which they have vibrated. In Whitelaw’s collection, which contains about twelve hundred songs, not less than a tenth have the names of places as titles: On the winding banks of Nith; The birks of Invermay; Culloden Moor; Helen of Kirkconnel; Roslin Castle; The Rose of Annandale; The bush abune Traquair; The dowie denes o’ Yarrow; Where Quair rins sweet; On the wild braes of Calder; Glendochart Vale, etc.,—without counting the songs in which places not mentioned in the title are contained in the text. All the rivers and all the streams of Scotland are to be found in them, and also mountains, hills, lochs, and gorges. One could take from this anthology a complete geography of Scotland, it is so thickly strewn with famous places. These were the ones that Burns went and visited.

‘I am such an enthusiast, that in the course of my several peregrinations through Scotland, I made a pilgrimage to the individual spot from which the song took its rise.—Lochaber & the braes of Ballenden, excepted, so far as the locality, either from the title of the air, or the tenor of the Song, could be ascertained, I have paid my devotions at the particular shrine of every Scots Muse.’
He himself was to augment the list of these pilgrimages. It is impossible now to pass the braes of Ballochmyle; the spot where the Afton still flows sweetly, as if it remembered the poet's plea; the banks where the Ayr kisses its gravelly shore; the falls of Aberfeldy or Craigieburn woods, without going as he did and paying homage to these sanctuaries of Scottish song. He knew almost everything that had been published on this subject. 'I say, the first line of the verses, because if they are verses that have appeared in any of our Collections of songs, I know them and can have recourse to them.' He was not exaggerating when he said: 'I have paid more attention to every description of Scots songs than perhaps anybody living has done.'

Mingled with this passion for the old songs, as one of the elements which formed it, was a very keen feeling for Scottish music; a music difficult to define and difficult even to appreciate at the first approach. By the number of keys, the constant changes in modulation, the quantity and variety of the cadences, it produces an almost barbaric effect of singularity and irregularity, which confuses the ear and leaves it baffled. But when one overcomes this discomfort, the charm appears and increases as one gets to know it better. There is in these strange melodies a union of harshness and inexpressible reverie, something wild and impetuous and at the same time plaintive and very caressing. These expressions appear and disappear in sudden notes, in which the melody glides with infinite flexibility, at one moment jerky and raucous, then all of a sudden flowing smoothly and limpidly. The gayest tunes have a touch of sadness, and Logan is right when he remarks that these old airs, however slow and plaintive they may be, can generally be converted with excellent effect into a rapid, dancing measure, and vice versa, to such an extent does the essence of this music consist of an ardent melancholy. And this penetrating charm is always enhanced by its disquieting, intangible quality. For the Scots, these melodies are wedded to the scenery and bring to their minds all the poetry of their native land.

Burns had a very deep understanding of these airs and you will see that he had grasped that double character of sadness and vivacity which allows either expression, by a simple change in the tempo. 'Let our National Music preserve its native features. They are, I own, frequently wild, and unreduceable to the modern rules; but on that very eccentricity, perhaps, depends a great part of their effect.'
Elsewhere he spoke of them as a man whom they had thrilled to the core: 'These old Scottish airs are so nobly sentimental that when one would compose to them; to south the tune, as our Scotch phrase is, over & over, is the way to catch the inspiration and raise the Bard into that glorious enthusiasm so strongly characteristic of our old Scotch poetry.'

Although in the first part of his literary life Burns composed few songs, one may say that he had never stopped preparing to write some.

Thus when first Johnson and a little later Thomson each formed the plan of publishing a collection of national songs and proposed that he should collaborate in it, he accepted both suggestions with enthusiasm. Concerning Johnson's enterprise he wrote: 'There is a work going on in Edinburgh, just now, which claims your best assistance. An engraver in this town has set about collecting and publishing all the Scotch songs, with the music, that can be found. Songs in the English language, if by Scotchmen, are admitted, but the music must be Scotch. Drs. Beattie and Blacklock are lending a hand, and the first musician in town presides over that department. I have been absolutely crazed about it, collecting old stanzas, and every information remaining respecting their origin, authors, etc.'

To Thomson's proposal he replied that he was 'inferior to none in enthusiastic attachment to the Poetry and Music of old Caledonia', and promised his assistance. But it was, you remember, assistance for which he wished no remuneration. 'In the honest enthusiasm with which I embark in your undertaking, to talk of money, wages, fee, hire, &. would be downright Sodomy of Soul!' He said proudly that his songs would be either above or below price. They were to be, indeed, 'above rubies'. From that moment, he was to devote his genius almost entirely to song-writing.

With regard to his collaboration he made one condition which does honour to his literary foresight and to his taste: it was that he should write his contributions in Scots. 'Apropos, if you are for English verses, there is, on my part, an end of the matter. Whether in the simplicity of the Ballad, or the pathos of the Song, I can only hope to please myself in being allowed at least a sprinkling of our native tongue.'

He felt more at ease in that dialect which he had handled since childhood and in which he had already written a great part of his work. He felt out of his element when he tried to write in English. In his prose he used strong, vigorous English, but in poetry he had
to force himself to keep out his native accent, and this constraint paralysed him. ‘These English songs gravel me to death. I have not that command of the language that I have of my native tongue. In fact, I think my ideas are more barren in English than in Scottish. I have been at Robin Gray, to dress it in English but all that I can do is deplorably stupid.’

Apart from this question of personal convenience, there was a cause for this choice which went deeper into the heart of the matter. Burns had clearly understood that Scots music, which was pastoral, having come from a nation of shepherds, was better suited to a rustic language akin to itself. He was conscious of a kind of affinity between this doric dialect, as he called it, and these mountain melodies.

‘Let me remark to you, in the sentiment & style of our Scotish airs, there is a pastoral simplicity, a something that one may call, the Doric style & dialect of vocal music, to which a dash of our native tongue & manners is particularly, nay peculiarly apposite.’

It was an idea to which he constantly returned, always stating it with great precision: ‘There is a naïveté, a pastoral simplicity, in a slight ad-mixture of Scots words & phraseology, which is more in unison (at least to my taste, & I will add, to every genuine Caledonian taste,) with the simple pathos, or rustic sprightliness, of our native music, than any English verses whatever.’

This sentence showed a very subtle artistic understanding of the connections between the words and the music. Burns’s work certainly profited by it. It is fitting to add that the accuracy of this view was of supreme importance for the literary history of Scotland. Had Burns not been so firm on this point, and had he written English words for Scottish tunes, such as his collaborator Peter Pindar was able to supply, Thomson’s work would, whatever other difference there might be, have become something mixed and colourless.

A whole treasury of Scottish songs which Burns took up, rejuvenated, revived, let us say the word, saved, would have been lost. All these particles of gold would have been carried away into oblivion. Scotland would have lost in them one of the claims to her literary glory.

Once he had made up his mind, he set to work with genuine passion, collecting old songs and especially, old tunes, on all sides. He was indefatigable in this search, and it is interesting to see where he went to garner the smallest fragment of popular melody. Sometimes he got his wife to sing the songs she knew: ‘The air was taken
At other times he gathered his harvest in the country places: 'I have still several M.S.S. Scots airs by me, which I have picked up, mostly from the singing of country lasses.' In his enthusiasm he questioned everybody around him: 'I have met with a musical Highlander in Breadalbane's Fencibles which are quartered here, who assures me that he well remembers his mother's singing Gaelic songs to both, *Robin Adair & Gramachree.*' The Scottish airs were not enough for him. He collected Irish ones which might serve as groundwork for a song. He went further: he found a Hindu air. 'I enclose you a Musical curiosity—an East Indian air, which you would swear was a Scotch one. I know the authenticity of it, as the gentleman who brought it over is a particular acquaintance of mine.'

He put no less ingenuity into adapting the airs than he had activity into discovering them. Sometimes it was one of the old hymns which the Reformers had dressed up in coarse words in order to ridicule them: 'Do you know a droll Scots song, more famous for its humor than delicacy, called *The grey goose and the gled?—*Mr. Clarke took down the notes, such as they are, at my request, which I shall give with some decenter verses to Johnson. Mr. Clarke says that the tune is positively an old Chant of the ROMISH CHURCH; which corroborates the old tradition, that at the Reformation, the Reformers burlesqued much of the old Church Music with setting them to bawdy verses.'

Sometimes it was a dance tune, a reel, which could be transformed by playing it differently. 'You know Fraser, the Hautbois player in Edinr? He is here, instructing a band of Music for a Fencible Corps quartered in this country. Among many of his airs that please me, there is one, well known as a Reel by the name of, "The quaker's wife"; & which I remember a grand Aunt of mine used to sing, by the name of "Liggeram cosh, my bonie wee lass". Mr. Fraser plays it slow, & with an expression that quite charms me. I have got such an enthusiast in it, that I made a Song for it, which I here subjoin; & inclose Fraser's set of the tune.'

Sometimes it is a comic song that would only need to be slowed down to change it into a sentimental tune. 'When she cam ben she bobbit' is a more beautiful air by much than either of them (referring to two other songs); & in the andante way, would make a charming sentimental ballad.'

In any case it is not an easy task to adapt words to music. For Burns it was doubly difficult. He was dealing with these Scottish
airs which are so peculiar and so disconcerting that it is a real
achievement to make the words fit into their meanderings, their
unexpected spurs, their abrupt leaps, that wild, elusive something
that is their charm. They possess to an extreme degree the strange-
ness natural to tunes born in the mountains, airs into which the
modulations of the wind seem to have slipped. As M. Fetis puts it,
speaking of the tempo: ‘Certain popular melodies of the moun-
tainous countries such as Switzerland, Auvergne and Scotland, are
stamped with numerous irregularities of this kind, and are no less
agreeable because of them. Indeed the irregularity is what is most
pleasing in these kinds of melody, because it helps to give them that
peculiar, strange, wild if you like, character which whets our
curiosity by drawing us out of our rut’. Here the difficulty was still
greater. Probably there is a connection, not yet noted, between the
speech of a people and its music. These airs, for the most part of
Celtic origin, elude a language of another origin or shy at it: their
rhythm jolts and dislocates its accent. All the same these obstacles
are reduced by writers whose language is soft, and stretches and
gives like clay. But Burns’s style is compact and terse: it is wholly
made up of solid words. How reduce them to accompany these
undulating turns and twists? How many attempts must be made!
In how many ways one must place them, displace them, replace
them, and try them in order to wrest from them the desired song!
It is such a difficult job that a man with a very skilful hand, the
celebrated Peter Pindar, who had promised songs to Thomson,
was not long in giving it up. ‘That eccentric bard, Peter Pindar’,
wrote Thomson to Burns, ‘has started I know not how many
difficulties about writing for the airs I sent to him, because of the
peculiarity of their measure, & the trammels they impose on his
flying Pegasus.’

Burns himself felt how difficult this task was and frankly con-
fessed: ‘There is a peculiar rhythmus in many of our airs, and a
necessity of adapting syllables to the emphasis, or what I would call,
the feature notes, of the tune, that cramps the Poet, & lays him under
almost insuperable difficulties.’

Nevertheless, he did not want at any price to alter anything about
these old airs, and insisted that any change should come from him:
‘In the first part of both tunes, the rhythm is so peculiar & irregular
& on that irregularity depends so much of their beauty, that we must
e’en take them with all their wildness, & humour the verse accord-
ingly’. He also continually lets escape outbursts of chagrin in this
battle in which he often thought himself defeated but which he
later resumed until he won. ‘I likewise tried my hand on, “Robin
Adair”, & you will probably think, with little success; but it is such
a d-mned, cramp, out-of-the-way measure, that I despair of doing
anything better to it.’

A subsequent letter shows us that during a morning walk he took
up this tune again and made another song, one of his most touching
ones. Almost always he achieved this feat, often after several
attempts. Sometimes a chance happy inspiration made it easy for him.

In whatever way he obtained it, the harmony of words and music
was perfect. The fact is that Burns was a true song-writer, and not a
poet who writes shorter poems on which a musician will come and
put a tune. In his case, the poetry gushed forth already modulated
because at the very beginning the words took shape on a pattern of
notes. The music preceded the words, preparing and inspiring
them, or rather, they seemed to be born together, joining deep down
in his mind, and coming up united in a form that could be expressed
both in music and in speech: the words giving the melody its
meaning, the melody giving the words their emotion. One may say
that each of his songs was born in a tune. He himself has traced
the delicate birth, in a passage that clearly shows this inward
labour: the tune, he says, must lie by him, for some time. ‘I do not
know the air; & until I am compleat master of a tune, in my own
singing, such as it is, I never can compose for it. My way is: I
consider the poetic Sentiment, correspondent to my idea of the
musical expression; then chuse my theme; begin one stanza;
when this is composed, which is generally the most difficult part of
the business, I walk out, sit down now & then, look out for objects in
Nature around me that are in unison or harmony with the cogi­
tations of my fancy & workings of my bosom; humming every now
& then the air with the verses I have framed: when I feel the Muse
beginning to jade, I retire to the solitary fireside of my study, &
there commit my effusions to paper; swinging, at intervals, on the
hind-legs of my elbow-chair, by way of calling forth my own
strictures, as my pen goes on. Seriously, this, at home, is almost
invariably my way.’

This preoccupation with the time and the tune reappears at every
moment and at every turn. ‘I am just now making verses for
Rothemurche’s Rant, an air which puts me in raptures: & in fact,
unless I be pleased with the tune, I never can make verses to it.’

‘I walked out, yesterday evening, with a volume of the Museum
in my hand, when turning up "Allan Water," "What numbers shall the Muse repeat" &c. it appeared to me rather unworthy of so fine an air; & recollecting that it is on your list, I sat, & raved, under the shade of an old thorn, till I wrote one to suit the measure. I may be wrong; but I think it is not in my worst style.'

During this mental process, the poetry and the music exercised a mutual suggestion on one another. Sometimes a series of thoughts would evoke an air: 'Have you ever felt your bosom ready to burst with indignation on reading of, or seeing, how these mighty villains who divide kingdom against kingdom, desolate provinces, & lay nations waste out of the wantonness of Ambition, or often from still more ignoble passions? In a mood of this kind today I recollected the air of Logan Water, & it occurred to me that its querulous melody probably had its origin from the plaintive indignation of some swelling, suffering heart, fired at the tyrannic strides of some Public Destroyer; & overwhelmed with private distresses, the consequence of a Country's ruin. If I have done anything at all like justice to my feelings, the following song, composed in three-quarters of an hour's lucubrations in my elbow-chair, ought to have some merit.'

Sometimes, on the contrary, and doubtless more often, it was the tune that produced a series of thoughts which ended in a song. That is how the famous Scots wha hae was composed. 'I am delighted with many little melodies, which the learned Musicians despises as silly & insipid. I do not know whether the old air, 'Hey tutti taitie', may rank among this number; but well I know that, with Fraser's Hautboy, it has often filled my eyes with tears.—There is a tradition, which I have often met with in many places of Scotland, that it was Robert Bruce's March at the battle of Bannockburn. This thought, in my yesternight's evening walk, warmed me to a pitch of enthusiasm on the theme of Liberty & Independance, which I threw into a kind of Scots Ode, fitted to the air, that one might suppose to be the gallant Royal Scot's address to his heroic followers on that eventful morning.'

It was impossible that poems conceived in this way should not be impregnated with music. All these songs based upon a tune, which are, so to speak, only melodies that have become words, are made to be sung. The literary form reveals only half of what they contain. They are in reality something more complete, something deeper: light and perfect examples of the inexpressible and incomprehensible union of thought and music.
During the last years of his life he walked in a veritable atmosphere of songs. His brain was never without several tunes singing together. At the slightest opportunity a sudden contact would be established between one of those tunes and an idea, from which a song would emerge. He had generally several songs which he took up and left and kept going at one and the same time. 'I take up one or the other just as the Bee of the moment buzzes in my bonnet-lug.' It is a pretty, accurate metaphor. In fact there was a continual humming around his head, like that from a bee-hive. At every moment a golden bee would take its flight vibrating and laden with immortal honey. Thus there escaped from those dark and desperate years a whole joyful, brilliant swarm which will never cease to flit about in the memory of mankind.

His last productions, when ill-health was laying him low and Death had already taken him by the hand, were songs. The last lines which he wrote are dated 12th July, 1796, nine days before he passed away:

Fairest maid on Devon banks,
Crystal Devon, winding Devon,
Wilt thou lay that frown aside,
And smile as thou were wont to do?

His literary life ends as it had begun, with a love-song.

He was both personally and by his own invention a great song-poet. His emotions and his imagination furnished him with his most perfect pieces. The song about Mary Morison, those about Mary Campbell and Jane Lorimer, and in a different category his Bruce's Ode, are among the most passionate and loftiest accents that ever quivered upon a poet's lips. They are among the pearls of his genius. But in addition to this personal work, he accomplished what was to some extent a national task. Putting aside and leaving untouched those of the old songs which deserved to live, he gathered up the remainder, making a heap of poetic debris, fragments of songs, isolated choruses, odd stanzas, titles without songs, tunes without words and melodies sullied by inept or indecent verses. From this collection he took what he wanted, wherever he found it. With these fragments he carried out a work half of restoration, half of creation. Preserving everything that had any value, collecting the smallest particle of gold, he drew from the slightest evidence an inspiration based upon it, and with extraordinary skill developed it, completed it and framed it. At other times it was a whole song that he altered. It was too coarse, or too banal, so he purified it, kept a
few lines, here a stanza, there a chorus, gave it some brilliant
touches, enlivened it with a sincere accent and gave it back trans­
formed and embellished. He was like a great painter through whose
hands there might pass a series of half-effaced, worn old pictures:
sometimes he might keep only the subject and re-paint the whole
canvas; sometimes he might draw in new heads; sometimes he
might touch up the whole lot, making them all live again with a
new life, more splendid than the one they had known. Thus he
would hand back a whole gallery, marked everywhere by the
brilliant traces of his brush on the vital spots. That is what Burns
did. Whatever old poetic fragments he preserved became his own.
In this way he composed or re-wrote a considerable number of
songs, of every kind, reflective, joyful, sad, light, humorous and
passionate. They range from the martial or social ode to the
bawdy refrain, and from lofty poetry to realistic observation.
Some of his critics have considered that it is they which will most
surely make him immortal. Carlyle said: 'By far the most finished,
complete and truly inspired pieces of Burns are, without dispute,
to be found among his Songs. It is here that, although through a
small aperture, his light shines with least obstruction; in its highest
beauty and pure sunny clearness.'

One can now measure how much the ballads and the songs
influenced Burns in opposite fashion. The former left him in­
different: he spoke disparagingly of them and left only a few inferior
imitations of them. The latter roused in him an enthusiasm which
we find expressed at all periods in his life: he studied them, com­
mented on them, imitated them and surpassed them. He wrote
more than three hundred songs and five or six ballads. While one
could establish the credit side of his genius without speaking of his
ballads, and write the history of the ballad in Scotland without even
mentioning his name, one could not possibly omit his songs without
ignoring half of his work, nor write the history of Song without
putting him in the front rank.

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MISS A. V. STUART'S POEMS RECORDED

Since the appearance of her first book of poetry, *The Far Calling*, in 1941, Miss A. V. Stuart, who lives in Edinburgh, has established her reputation with two further volumes, *The Dark Tarn* (1953) and *The Door Between* (1963). Dare we hope for another collection of her poems in 1973?

From time to time, examples of her work appear in the *Burns Chronicle*. Last year, she contributed 'The Quiet Gentleman', whilst an earlier poem, the very moving 'Lintie in a Cage', was later included in that fine anthology, *The Oxford Book of Scottish Verse*.

Recently, she gained the distinction of being the first Scottish poet to have a selection of her work recorded, both as an LP and on tape, by Plantagenet Productions.

On one side of the LP, the poems are:

Celestial Lark, The Challenge, Farewell to France. Hans Andersen Land: a Conversation, A Daunder wi' Honest Allan (*Him that was the makar, no the penter chief*), Egotist and Egoist (*a Causerie on Cat and Dog*), Snowfall in May, Goethe’s Nightfall Song, The Dark Tarn.

On the other side:


The poems are beautifully spoken by Katherine Page and Dorothy Rose Gribble, the development of mood and theme being delicately followed throughout.

Prices (plus postage) are: Tapes 35/-; LPs 42/-.

These are obtainable from Plantagenet Productions Recording Library, Westridge, Highclare, Newbury, Berks.

It is interesting to note, too, that Plantagenet Productions consist of a small group of actors and actresses who reach an important minority of listeners, whom, for practical reasons, commercial companies cannot fully serve. The market now extends beyond Britain into several Commonwealth countries, the Continent, and, increasingly, the United States of America.
BOOK REVIEWS

THE EDITOR'S CHOICE


SCOTT. By Angus and Jenni Calder. (Evans.) 8s. 6d.

SIR WALTER SCOTT: THE FORMATIVE YEARS, by Arthur Melville Clark. (Blackwood.) 50s.

THE RUIN OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. By Eric Quayle. (Rupert Hart-Davis.) £2 10s.

LETTERS ON DEMONOLOGY AND WITCHCRAFT. By Sir Walter Scott. (S.R. Publishers Limited.) £2 2s.

Good news for those who find that the price of *The Poems and Songs of Robert Burns*, edited by James Kinsley is beyond their means.

The text of Professor Kinsley's latest book, *Burns. Poems and Songs*, has been set from the corrected proofs of that tremendous three-volume edition which was reviewed in last year's issue of the *Burns Chronicle*.

The essential thing here is that you have, as Professor Kinsley points out in his Preface, 'a complete text of Burns's acknowledged work—and of poems reasonably attributed to him—based on a critical review of all the accessible manuscripts and early printings'.

The identifiable airs for the songs have been included in their eighteen-century form. Professor Kinsley goes on to explain that, as far as possible, he has copied those versions which Burns specifically recommended to his editors, James Johnson and George Thomson. 'But,' he continues, 'the versions in all the main song-books and music-books have been collated, and (where we have no directions from Burns) selected on two principles: melodic simplicity, and close correspondence with the poetic texts.'

Although the Chronology, Bibliography, and Glossary have been reduced, they remain adequate for elementary study; but for those students and readers who wish to refer to the Commentary, it will be necessary to consult Volume III of *The Poems and Songs of Robert Burns*.

As one expects from the Oxford University Press, this is a beautifully produced book, with a simple, yet most attractive cover, and it is a joy to handle.
In short, for the many readers who have always longed to own a complete and authentic edition of Burns’s work, this is *the* book. It replaces the Logie Robertson edition, and it is not likely to be superseded for a very long time to come.

It is interesting to recall that Scott’s *Poetical Works* are also included in the series of Oxford Standard Authors. Yet we have to face the fact that, as a novelist, Scott is out of fashion. In the *Daily Telegraph* some months ago, a critic, Walter Allen, went so far as to say that nobody reads Scott now. Nobody? This was surely a sweeping generalisation, and it was disappointing that, to the best of my knowledge, no member of the Sir Walter Scott Society replied to it.

Interest in his novels may be rekindled by the bicentenary of his birth, even though Scotland does not appear to mind that it is to be celebrated in 1771—the wrong year! It will all be worth while if Meg Merrilies, Diana Vernon, Andrew Fairservice, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, Eddie Ochiltree and the rest of his great characters come into their own again.

Books about Scott are already beginning to appear, and, undoubtly, there will be many more in the coming months.

Angus and Jenni Calder are stout champions of Sir Walter, and their book is the latest addition to the ‘Literature in Perspective’ series. It is a first-class introduction to Scott.

He had a tremendous understanding of the past and his gift was to bring it alive. The Calders explain Scott as a historian who wrote novels, but he had a knack of story-telling from his early days. John Buchan summed him up when he said that few men have been better equipped than Scott for the task of novelist. ‘With his huge antiquarian reading,’ Buchan wrote, ‘he was perfectly equipped for the reproduction of historical scenes and an older life.’

Destructive criticism is so easy that it is refreshing to find two writers who prefer to recognise the best in their subject.

The Calders are out quite frankly to show the greatness of Scott, and they succeed admirably in this book.

Scott’s early life was uneventful and undistinguished. He was one of a large family—six died in infancy—and an illness at eighteen months of age left him with a permanent limp in his right leg. If it had not been for that disability, he would probably have become a soldier. When he was seven, he went to the High School of Edinburgh and then, later, to Edinburgh College. He was an idle scholar, perhaps because (so he always said) there was a deep vein of
laziness in his family. Like his father before him, he entered upon the profession of the law, but it can scarcely be claimed that he became a great lawyer. Arthur Melville Clark’s excellent book takes us through those formative years in detail and, for serious students and potential biographers, it is highly important. Mr. Clark has good reason to be satisfied with the absorbing result of his researches.

From the early years, we leap forward in Eric Quayle’s book to the period of financial disaster. The author, whose sympathies are entirely with the Ballantynes, James, John and Sandy, appears to be under the impression that he is breaking fresh ground, that he is telling us something that has not been told before. Lockhart took Sir Walter’s side, but I can think of several distinguished Scots who later made it plain that the root cause of the crash was Scott himself. He never hesitated to borrow from the Ballantynes and, for all the huge profits that he made from his writings, he never offered to help them in their difficulties.

Nevertheless, Mr. Quayle has made an intensive study of the whole unhappy business. This is the sort of book that could have been gey dreich. As it is, it is very readable indeed. How much Mr. Quayle knows about Scott’s qualities as a novelist is, I am bound to add, another matter.

Finally to one of Scott’s lesser known works: Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft. In February, 1830, he suffered his first stroke. In a few weeks, he appeared to have made a full recovery, but it was, of course, the beginning of the end. For all that, he had undertaken his Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft for Murray’s Family Library and he continued work upon it. It appeared, to be sure, by the end of that same year.

At the outset, Scott acknowledges that he is dealing with ‘the history of a dark chapter in human nature’ and that he had ‘travelled a good deal in the twilight regions of superstitious disquisitions’. The book is really the harvest of his vast amount of research on the subject, particularly in his early days. Here and there, his style and thought show traces of confusion, but in dealing with anecdotes and actual cases, his delight in story-telling is undiminished.

His wide canvas includes, for example, the Salem witch trials of New England, but, for us, it is the history of witchcraft throughout Scotland that makes us sit up. To be accused of witchcraft meant persecution, torture and death at the stake. For example, one horrifying story—that of the so-called Irvine witches, Margaret
Barclay and Isobel Cameron—is typical of many such outrages in those grim times. Scott remarks, in fact, that 'many hundreds, nay perhaps thousands, lost their lives on such charges and such evidence as proved the death of those persons in the trial of the Irvine witches'. This is no exaggeration. About 1515, 500 'Protestant witches' were put to death at Geneva, and other parts of Europe had an even worse record. In Scotland, sad to relate, the clergymen were often as superstitious as the rest.

All this is, however, part of our history and is well worth reading. The book is a facsimile reprint of the 1884 edition by George Routledge and Sons, and Mr. Raymond Lamont Brown, who contributes the introduction, has also compiled a much-needed index.


This book is instantly attractive to the eye by reason of the Nasmyth portrait of the poet on the cover and inside as a frontispiece. It is further embellished by portraits of his sister Isabella and his two sons, Colonel William Nicol Burns and Lt.-Colonel James Glencairn Burns. The whole format is pleasing, only the price (63s.) being rather high for the average reader.

In his efforts to produce a definitive study of his subject, Mr. Angus-Butterworth has left no source unexplored. The text abounds in relevant and often very impressive quotations from recognised authorities, the author giving chapter and verse for every reference (one reason for the high cost of production). This adds strength to the volume and also acts as a safeguard to the writer. The general tone is laudatory and the accumulative effect is calculated to add dignity and prestige to the poet's reputation.

The contents range from the beginnings of Scottish poetry through Ramsay and Fergusson to Burns, and beyond him to his influence on his successors. Much of this material will already be familiar to the student of the Scottish vernacular tradition and particularly of the Burns story, but it is useful to have it freshly presented and to find so many valuable points of view brought together in one volume. What is particularly interesting is the chapter on Burns's ancestry with the genealogical tables showing the family's relationship with the Keiths of Craig, the Falconers (who got their name
from the falconer of William the Lion), the farming stock of Glenbervie and the Covenanting Brouns of Kirkoswald. In these hereditary strains the author finds the explanation of much of Burns's complex personality, particularly the contrast between his earthiness and his 'patrician' attitudes and utterances.

There are of course various small points in the narrative which will be questioned by some readers. How musically expert was he, for instance? Did he really play the flute? Could he write down the notes of a tune and then run over the notes on his fiddle? Last year's Burns Chronicle printed a letter accepted as being in Jean Armour's own hand, thus refuting the charge that she was illiterate.

How well did the poet cope with the French language? He certainly ordered sets of French books for his library, and Cauvin said that he was a most apt pupil, but still . . .

These are niggling criticisms of small points in a work which is a valuable addition to the literature centred on our national poet.

JANE BURGOYNE.

A HEBRIDEAN IN GOETHE'S WEIMAR. By Alexander Gillies.
(Basil Blackwell, Oxford.) 40s. net.

The Hebridean is the Reverend James Macdonald and the subject of the book is the part he played in the cultural relations between Scotland and Germany.

The eldest son of Hugh Macdonald of Clan Godfrey or Clan Gorrie, James Macdonald was born in North Uist in 1771 or 1772 and died in Edinburgh in 1810. During his earliest years he spoke only Gaelic and grew up with the sound of Gaelic music and poetry in his ears. In 1786 he entered King's College, Aberdeen, graduating in 1789 with the degree of Master of Arts. In 1795 he was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh and four years later became minister of Anstruther Wester, a charge he held until 1804, when he left to accompany the young chief of Clanranald to the Continent. During his short life he travelled a great deal and seemed to absorb foreign languages with remarkable ease.

While still an undergraduate he had been appointed tutor to the son of William Macdonald, W.S. (1732-1814), 'a life-long friend and one-time guardian of John of Moidart; he was also the life and soul of the Highland Society, of which he was Secretary, and after 1807, Treasurer, and was thus in close and frequent touch with numerous important personalities of the day'. These valuable contacts were
bound to affect the young tutor too at times. We are told that he was favourably regarded by men like Hugh Blair and Professor Robertson, and in his correspondence he refers ‘to such figures as Lord Braxfield, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Monboddo, Sir John Sinclair, the Earl of Kellie, Henry Mackenzie and others in terms indicating at least personal acquaintance and on them he could, if necessary, call for patronage’. He also claimed to know personally most of the persons condemned for sedition, and he visited Muir, Palmer and Skirving in prison, in Edinburgh, in 1793.

In 1796 James Macdonald and his charge, William Macdonald, arrived in Weimar, to pursue the study of German. They lodged in the house of Franz Krims, Goethe’s right-hand man in the management of the Court Theatre, and dined with Karl August Böttiger (1760-1835), headmaster of the Weimar Gymnasium, an erudite scholar with wide connections. He and James soon became fast friends. Böttiger was able to introduce Macdonald to the leading literary figures in Weimar.

At that time Germany was made up of little states, each with its own ruler, and its own little court. In 1775 Duke Karl August had invited the poet Goethe to come and live at Weimar. Goethe had accepted, and was destined to spend most of his remaining life there, first in government posts of increasing importance and then as manager of the Court Theatre. It was there that he acquired the ‘von’ in his name. He was a man of many interests (we might call him the first of the Weltgeists) and his personality and prestige drew many scholars to the little town. In 1794 his famous friendship with Schiller had begun. Later Carlyle was to regret that Burns had no such man to guide him: he considered Burns to have an equal talent with Schiller. When the two Scots arrived Weimar was at the beginning of its fame as the centre of the great intellectual, literary and philosophical upsurge that marked this epoch. Archaeology and antiquarianism were in the ascendant: ‘the natural man’ and primitive culture were the subjects of endless discussion. Macpherson’s translations of the poems of Ossian had created a sensation at home and abroad. To this literary circle James Macdonald’s arrival was a godsend. The Hebrides were still a land of mystery, Ossian a magic name: here was one who had heard the old folk-lore and the old poems in the original Gaelic, and who could actually read and speak them in that tongue! Goethe, Herder and Wieland found him a congenial companion, only too eager to explain and annotate their difficulties. But he also talked of Scot-
land generally. ‘The favourite topic of our conversation’, wrote Böttiger to a friend in Edinburgh, ‘is Caledonia and our common table and tea-table talk runs about old Gaelic antiquities, Ossian’s songs, the Western Islands, the picturesque beauties of the Highlands, the smiling farms and busy throngs of the Lowlands, and such other things as we want very vastly to hear related by eye witnesses, as we want very much a true statement of all these cases, in order to be undeceived and weaned from the prejudices we have sucked from English authors.—Thus, for instance, I had never heard of that true poetical genius the late Mr. Burns.’ (Böttiger adds that James had made himself complete master of French and English and also understood Italian and Spanish, and was trying to learn Danish. He started Swedish and at one time asked for a Russian grammar).

It has always been assumed that it was Carlyle who introduced Burns into Germany, but here we see Macdonald acting as a pioneer. The author entitles one chapter ‘The Ardent Interpreter’, and indeed Macdonald’s constant endeavour seems to have been to reveal and interpret the two cultures to each other. He had a very high regard for Burns’s work. It is interesting to note that his preference was for the more radical poems. A letter dated 26th October, 1796, assumed to have been written or at least inspired by him appeared in the December issue of the Teutscher Merkur, announcing Burns’s death in Dumfries and describing him as ‘the most original of living (sic) British poets, who, however, because of his dialect counted for little south of the Border’. Reference was made to Burns’s Jacobite, anti-Hanoverian leanings, and the lines ‘On seeing the royal palace at Stirlins in ruins’ given in a German blank verse translation. ‘The Cottar’s Saturday Night’ and ‘The Mountain Daisy’ drew favourable comment. Macdonald explained the vocabulary of ‘The Twa Dogs’ to his friend Böttiger and from this visit onwards by sending parcels of books and maintaining a lively correspondence with his German friends kept the flag of Scotland flying. In return, he did much to foster interest in German in Edinburgh. We learn in passing that Lord Monboddo had a good German library, and we know how greatly Walter Scott was attracted to the Romantic side of Goethe’s work.

Much as Macdonald did for Burns, however, his poetess friend Emilie von Berlepsch did even more. It was through her writings, says the author, that ‘knowledge of Burns was publicly spread in Germany’. Her romantic attachment to Macdonald is a story in itself.
The Burnsian will naturally be most interested in the references to Burns, but to anyone who has studied 18th century life and letters there are fascinating glimpses of many aspects of that period. Twice Macdonald took a young man on the ‘grand tour’, to ‘learn bon ton and see the world’. (His second charge, young Clan Ranald, revealed the arrogance of the proud Highlander, who resented his tutor of the same name claiming equal status.) We are privileged to look in on the charmed circle at Weimar and see its leader favouring the Hebridean with a reading of his poem, ‘Hermann and Dorothea’. We learn of the anger of the Macdonald Clan when Schiller named one of Wallenstein’s assassins Macdonald: Schiller defended himself by pleading historical accuracy. In a description strangely reminiscent of Britain preparing for invasion in the Second World War, we hear of the determination of the British to resist Napoleon: ‘We are prepared to give Buonaparte a very warm reception in any quarter of a coast of 1800 miles whereon he may land . . . All our forces will fight like tigers on their own ground . . . You may conceive what a military spirit pervades us, when I assure you that old men past 60 and even 70 have falsified their baptism registers, and called themselves ten years younger, in order to be permitted to carry arms; and many of our clergymen are officers of volunteers and upon actual service every day but Sunday.’

The war is always there, the background to the intellectual ferment and the new philosophies: Macdonald did not like Kant’s ideas and said so. His comments on his contemporaries are always interesting.

The author’s sources, most of which are outwith the reach of the average reader, have been most carefully annotated. The subject-matter throws fresh light on the cultural relations between Scotland and Germany at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, while paying a deserved tribute to the Hebridean of the title: the Reverend James Macdonald, born in North Uist and buried in St. Cuthbert’s Cemetery, Edinburgh—a Scot of whom we may be proud. To the right reader, this little book will prove both pleasurable and stimulating.

Mention should be made of the cover, a 17th century engraving of Weimar.

JANE BURGOYNE
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. By Antonia Fraser. (Weidenfeld & Nicolson.) 84s.

The author has spent four years writing this biography, and it arises out of her lifelong 'passion for the subject' and her hope 'to set Mary anew in the context of the age in which she lived'. The result is admirable, since the meticulous scholarship balances the partiality, and the partiality gives warmth of feeling to the narrative, so that this is an exhaustive but never an exhausting book. Lady Antonia has availed herself of this century's research into various perplexing episodes of the queen's life (for example the curious attendant circumstances of Darnley's murder), and the list of her sources and authorities is impressively extensive, nevertheless the proportion of the parts to the whole is finely adjusted. In consequence this very long book (555 pages plus an appendix) moves from Part One, The Young Queen to the conclusion of Part Three, The Captivity, with all the architectonic balance of a three-act tragedy.

The book is enriched by forty-six illustrations, and a number of these are refreshingly unfamiliar, notably the miniature of Mary by Nicholas Hilliard, 'painted, probably from life, during her English captivity, about 1578'. The author argues convincingly that 'it would have been quite possible for Bess [of Hardwick] to have allowed Hilliard the privilege of painting her royal person', and analyses the changes that time had wrought on the queen's countenance with the same insight and compassionate attention to detail with which she traces the change in the queen's character from the gay impulsive creature of her early years in her Scottish kingdom to the mature human being of the long period of imprisonment, gradually schooled in the uses of adversity and leaning more and more on the consolations of her religion.

Opinions inevitably vary about the queen's emotional life, and this reviewer is among those who believe that she was briefly but passionately attracted to Bothwell, who in his vigour and virility must have seemed a welcome contrast to the weakly child who was her first husband and the selfish and unstable Darnley. To believe this is not, of course, to believe in the authenticity of the Casket Letters, which are examined in detail in Chapter 20, and exposed as the botched-up contrivances they surely were. But Lady Antonia presents Bothwell in an unsympathetic light, 'certainly not in love with Mary' but ambitious for the Crown, and 'unmarked by any
trace of sentiment or sensitivity', and affirms that Mary was 'far from feeling any personal love for him', the interpretation of her actions at that time being that she was passive through ill-health and hurried along by force of circumstances.

'The daughter of debate' (as Queen Elizabeth called her) will continue to provoke such differences of opinion for many years to come, and this is part of the perennial fascination of her story. It will be long, however, before we have another biography to equal this one, conceived on such a scale, so scrupulously documented, and spreading before us the whole huge canvas painted with such colour and vitality.

ALICE V. STUART


The poetry of Burns abounds with local references, either to characters, places or customs, and it seems fitting that a full length coverage of the Burns Country should once again be available.

The author is the son of an Ayrshire farmer, and in spite of a technological revolution since the days of the 'toil worn cotter', he, like the poet he celebrates, shares an affinity and respect for the soil. Like all good books, one feels after putting it down that there is little more to be said on the subject, for it is written with a sense of completeness; equally important, it starts with the assumption that the reader has no previous knowledge of the area. It is, at one and the same time, a study of South-west Scotland's contemporary problems, a survey of its social and political history, its geological formation and of course its literary achievement.

The three dozen or so black and white photographs contain some refreshing views that are lively and honest; making a welcome change from the picture post-cards of indeterminate age that one so often sees. The Burns Country probably now has more visitors than ever, but readers should be warned that the 'Portrait' series are not motorist's guides. There are no pull-out road maps, details of filling stations, hours of opening or prices of admission to various museums, and no grading of hotels.

These books are written for the unhurried visitor or resident with time for reflection, and who is at pains to capture the essential atmosphere of a particular area.

R. PEEL
A BURNS DINNER IN 1913

How Kinross Jolly Beggars Celebrated

Going through some family possessions, Mrs. George Pirie, wife of the superintendent of Talla Waterworks, Tweedsmuir, recently came upon a menu and toast list of the Kinross Jolly Beggars Burns Club for 24th January, 1913.

On the glossy front cover are reproductions of paintings of Burns himself, Burns and Highland Mary, and photographic reproductions of the Burns Walk and Burns’s Mausoleum. On the back cover are reproductions of the following paintings: Tam o’ Shanter, the Lea Rig and a convivial Auld Lang Syne. There are also photographic reproductions of Ellisland Farm and Lochleven from the Fountain.

Inside, the menu ranges from cod and oyster sauce, haggis, sheep head and trotters, tripe and bluidy puddin’s, roast turkey and sausages, chicken and ham, saut beef and greens, to plum puddings, rhubarb and apple tart, trifles and compote of prunes. Apart from oat cakes and cheese, there is an additional course, added almost as an afterthought, ‘Reekit herrin’ an’ roastit tatties’.

The toast list, as formidable as the menu, included the King, followed by the singing of the National Anthem; the Queen and Other Members of the Royal Family; Imperial Forces; the ‘Immortal Memory’, proposed by one C. S. Dougal; the Memory of Robert Burns-Begg; Town and Trade of Kinross, Agricultural Interests; and so on to a grand total of sixteen toasts!

From this, you will realise that our Burns Dinners and Suppers today are gey tame affairs.

If the present members of Kinross Jolly Beggars, No. 627, would like to have this old menu and toast list as a souvenir, will their secretary, please, contact Mrs. G. Pirie, Victoria Lodge, Tweedsmuir, by Biggar, Lanarkshire, as she feels that its rightful place is now with the Club.
Few readers had a go at last year’s competition for the Best Short Story in Scots. Perhaps they found that it was not so easy.

Even in a larger entry, however, the short story by 16-year-old Ian Crawford, Cranhill Secondary School, 40 Startpoint Street, Glasgow, would have claimed attention. Here and there, he uses English where a guid Scots word would have been more expressive. Even so, he has a good knowledge of his mither tongue and he knows what a short story is all about. He therefore wins the A. D. Griffen Award of £10 for 1969.

WINNING SHORT STORY

BETSY

By IAN CRAWFORD

Betsy pulled hersel’ nearer the blazin’ ingle. ’Twas the only comfort left in her dismal life. Through every hole, an’ they were gey many, the sugh o’ the angry wind blew. As the storm grew violent, Betsy grew fear’t. She didna’ like the flash o’ licht nor the fearsome rair o’ thunder but the Ayrshire fairmhouse stood stout agin the wind an’ rain.

Though Betsy wasna bricht nor clever, she had the gift o’ transportin hersel’ intae the past in the twinklin’ o’ an e’e. In her misery this wild nicht, Betsy took advantage o’ her gift.

How she wish’t the auld laird was still the owner o’ the mailin. There were times when happy if
humble folk cam' tae the hoose wi' warm smilin' faces. E'en Betsy, in her lowly position, was gi'en room an' welcome. Gone lang syne were days o' clatter an' lachter, when sangs were sung, ale was drunk. The only angry voice tae be raised was that o' faithers' when the younkers disobeyed him. The air aye filled wi' the scent o' girdie scones fresh baked by Mrs. Burnis hersel'. Monie a nicht Mr. Burnis didna return till heavy dusk, toil-worn wi' his weekly moil. He wis a weel-respectit' honest man amang his neebors. The deil himsel' it must hae been that drave thon honest family awa. Wi' sae mony o' the cattle deid, widow Murphy's cottage burn't tae naethin, the hairst burn't as weel it wasna' any place for younkers tae be bred. Sae ended days o' joy for Betsy.

Since the Flemins had taen o'er, the fairm haed gaun tae ru', the new maister wis gey lazy his temper unco fierce. He couldna' thole Betsy, he wisna' o'er fain o' his ain wife. Seldom did he spend his labour at the pleugh. Too aften he wis tae be found in yon village inn. Betsy haed af'en felt his heavy haun oan her lug. If she could find anither hame, she'd hae left lang ago but her kind were mony wi' jobs sae few.

The mistress tae haed skelpit Betsy mony times but it wis thon fiercesome man she feared. Whaur Mrs. Flemin' went efter dark wis something her ain man didna' ken nor e'en care fur drink haed o'ertaen his muckle frame.

Their ane bairn wis Betsy's only companion, a situation no sae uncommon durin' these dark nights. Lang ago the maister wis seated stubbornly in the village inn. As for mistress, she wis awa helpin' some neebor tae prepare for a weddin'.

Stories o' ghaists, warlocks an' witches ne'er gie'd Betsy a fricht, aften folk e'en suspected Betsy hersel' o' bein' part o' the deil's dark an' murky
plans. A hiss an’ then a spark frae the ingle brought Betsy oot o’ her dream. She wis mair than warm by now, sae warm indeed the she had tae move frae the fire. Slowly, lazily Betsy’s eyes fell upon the sleepin’ bairn. There slept the on’y joy thon wretched couple shar’d.

Betsy remembered her ain younker. At first the pain an’ then the pleasure o’ the birth. At least they couldna’ tak’ awa her much cherished memories. Yon dancin’ flames had whiles reflected her off-spring’s flashin’ eyes. Then her bairn had died o’ fever an’ Betsy near died wi’ broken heart. She grew thin an’ wasted. Whaur, she won’erd wis her roguish lover noo? Still wooing some other love? Gone wis her tinker love. She could see his black shiny hair an’ bonnie een an’ ev’n his fine ears. Ne’er would he ken he wis faither o’ a bairn. Would he hae cared onyway? Time an’ time again the Flemins haed threatened tae rid themsel’s o’ a double burden. They scorted an’ jested o’er her ain immorality. Glad thae must hae been tae see ane less mouth tae feed.

The wind blew fierce an’ fiercer still, the voice o’ nature gave a michty rair. Inside, the room grew somehow darker, colder though the fire wis just as bricht. The stoun’ o’ life wis just ower much for Betsy. Na’, na’, she must’ na think the deils thocht. Her een narrowed wi heid sae tense. Alas she couldna’ stoap her wicked thocht. As the nicht grew wild, Betsy grew scaur’d. Why should her ain sweet bairn die an’ yonder wean live? Haed she done sae much wrang? Maun she alone suffer? Sic a cruel, cruel war’l. The thocht wis there, but daur she dae it? Wha’d e’er ken? Mony a death haed been blamed oan the deil, ane mair widna be sae queer. Tae smoor yon bairn wid be sae easy, ane minute or twa wid see it done. Then she wid see thon wicked laird suffer.
She maun decide, the laird wid soon be hame. Her bosom heaved, her breath grew shorter and quicker. Frantically Betsy leapt towards the sleepin’ bairn. She wis there just a moment when in cam’ the farmer. Ae glance tae whaur his bairn lay sleepin’ showed Betsy in her dreadful act. In ae blink, his ain neglect flashed intae his drunken mind. Wi’ stick in haun’ he lurched towards Betsy. Wi’ ane grip o’ his muckle fist he grabbed her aff his sleepin’ bairn, lifted the heavy stick an’ struck again an’ again, anger mixed wi’ fear, lendin’ terrible power tae his blows. A deathly quiet fell ower the hoose. The wind haed drapped! The storm haed ceased! The bairn wis safe. The pantin’ faither reel’d, gazin’ loon at the cat lyin’ deid at his feet.

A. D. GRIFFEN AWARD, 1970

This year, the prize of £10 is offered for the Best Essay in Scots on the subject: ‘Winter’. This ought to give scope for those descriptive powers which so many of you have shown in past competitions of this sort. Essays will be judged solely on how well you know the Scots language. Age limit is 18 and all essays must be the competitors’ own unaided work. If no essay reaches the required standard, the Editor reserves the right to withhold the Award until the following year. Send your essays, please, to the Editor, Junior Burns Chronicle, Newbigging, Tweedsmuir, Biggar, Lanarkshire, on or before April 30, 1970.

RESULTS OF PAINTING COMPETITIONS, 1969

SENIOR SECTION
We invited paintings of any scene from ‘Willie
Wastle’ and some excellent work was sent in. The first, second and third all showed a vivid understanding of the song. Those young artists depicted Willie’s wife with gusto and humour whilst, at the same time, following Burns’s description to the letter. It was a clean sweep for the Royal Academy Irvine.

1. Julie, Clark.
2. Linda Craig.

JUNIOR SECTION

‘The View frae ma Windae’ resulted in a very large number of entries and all of them were of an exceptionally high standard. This made the task of judging extremely difficult and I invited several other opinions before reaching a final decision.

1st: David Boyle, aged 11, Brediland Primary School, Foxbar, Paisley. Equal 2nd: May Stenhouse, aged 12, Kinneil School, Bo’ness and Douglas Gray, aged 11, Mill of Durno, Pitcaple, Inverurie. Equal 3rd: Thomas Gilmour, aged 10, 2 Barrack Street, Hamilton and James Dougal, P VI, Burnmouth Primary School, Berwickshire.

Our thanks to all competitors for supporting this competition so enthusiastically. To those who did not win, we wish you all better luck next time!

PAINTING COMPETITIONS, 1970

SENIOR SECTION

For young artists over 14, paintings are invited on any scene you wish from ‘Death and Doctor Hornbook’. Book tokens will be awarded to the winners.

As before, please send your paintings to the Editor Junior Burns Chronicle, Newbigging,
Tweedsmuir, Biggar, Lanarkshire. Do not forget your name, age and address. Closing date is 30th April, 1970.

**JUNIOR SECTION**

Artists under 14 years of age are invited to send paintings of 'Summer at the Seaside'. Book tokens will be awarded to the winners.

Rules are the same as in the Senior Section and, if you want your paintings returned, please enclose stamps to cover postage.
MOTTO—"A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT"

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Robert Alexander Williamson, 97 Mellons Bay Road, Howick, Auckland, New Zealand.

F. Magyar, Budapest House, 232 Oxford Road, Calne, Wilts.

Mrs. Isabel Anderson, 263 Millhouses Lane, Sheffield 11.

Mrs. M. D. Morley, 29 Renshaw Road, Elderslie, Renfrewshire.

David Clarke, 85 Drumlanrig Street, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.

Mrs. Margaret McKeelar, 50 Douglas Street, Viewpark, Uddingston, Lanarkshire.

Mrs. M. McDougall, 6 Fairfield Avenue, Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire.

Murdo McDougall, 6 Fairfield Avenue, Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire.

Robert Burns, 35 Bush Court, Priors Road, Cheltenham, Glos.

Mrs. D. Biggar, 18 Brook Street, Dumfries.

Mrs. McWilliams, 6 Briarbank, Dumfries.

J. D. Lamb, Qatar National Cement Co., (S.A.Q.), Doha-Qatar, P.O. Box No. 1333, Arabian Gulf.

William Muirhead, 9 Seaforth Road, Bainsford, Falkirk.

B. M. Stowe, 5554 Waterman, St. Louis, Mo. 63112, U.S.A.

Mrs. Chloe Sue Woods, 1751 N. Woodlawn Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63124, U.S.A.

Thos. Newall, 92 Robson Road, Keiraville, Via Wollongong, N.S.W., Australia.

Archibald N. C. Paton, 63 St. John’s Avenue, Mangerton, Via Wollongong, N.S.W., Australia.

Dr. A. Bruce Wallace, Hunterston, Leckhampton Hill, Cheltenham.

William A. Allan, 67 Bonet Lane, Brinsworth, Rotherham.

Mrs. Austin, Oakvale, 142 Annan Road, Dumfries.

Frederick Allwood, M.Inst.R., 73 Church Street, Leigh, Lancs.

R. L. Brown, Leylands, 21 Oxford Road, Dewsbury, Yorks.

G. K. Murray, 25 West Chapelton Drive, Bearsden, Glasgow.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ellis, 9 Balmoral Road, Kirk Hallam, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.

Miss N. J. Symons, “Edina”, 15 Cross Lane, Bebington, Cheshire.

Barrie Tiernan, P.O. Box 795, Darwin NT 5794, Australia.

G. K. Murray, 25 West Chapelton Drive, Bearsden, Glasgow.
LIST OF PAST PRESIDENTS

1885-1899: Provost Peter Sturrock, Kilmarnock.
1899-1906: Provost David Mackay, Kilmarnock.
1906-1907: David Murray, M.A., B.Sc., Kilmarnock.
1909-1910: Captain David Sneddon, V.D., Kilmarnock.
1910-1923: Duncan McNaught, LL.D., Kilmarnock.
1965-1966: Dr. James S. Montgomerie, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M.&H.,
            F.S.A.Scot., Sunderland.
List of places at which the Annual Conference of the Council has been held.

1885-93 Kilmarnock 1931 Hawick
1894 Glasgow 1932 Stirling
1895 Dundee 1933 London
1896 Kilmarnock 1934 Glasgow
1897 Greenock 1935 Ayr and Kilmarnock
1898 Mauchline 1936 Elgin
1899 Dumfries 1937 Newcastle-upon-Tyne
1900 Kilmarnock 1938 Dumfries
1901 Glasgow 1940-46 Glasgow
1902 Greenock 1947 Dunoon
1903 Edinburgh 1948 Stirling
1904 Stirling 1949 Mauchline
1905 Hamilton 1950 Bristol
1906 Kilmarnock 1951 Montrose
1907 Sunderland 1952 Norwich
1908 St. Andrews 1953 Paisley
1909 Dunfermline 1954 Sheffield
1910 Lanark 1955 Edinburgh
1911 Glasgow 1956 Cheltenham
1912 Carlisle 1957 Aberdeen
1913 Galashiels 1958 Harrogate
1915-19 Glasgow 1959 Ayr
1920 London 1960 Glasgow
1921 Dunfermline 1961 Dumfries
1922 Birmingham 1962 Durham
1923 Ayr 1963 Stirling
1924 Dumfries 1964 London
1925 Edinburgh 1965 Hamilton
1926 Perth 1966 Troon
1927 Derby 1967 Sheffield
1928 Aberdeen 1968 Falkirk
1929 Troon 1969 Southport
1930 Greenock

The Council did not meet in 1914 and in 1939.
Name.

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

Objects.

2. The objects of the Federation shall be—

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

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

(c) To keep alive the old Scottish Tongue.

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

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

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

Membership.

3. (a) The Federation shall consist of—

(1) Federated Clubs and kindred Societies.

(2) Associate members.

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

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

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

Council.

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

Conference of the Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meetings of the Executive Committee.

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

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

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

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

(e) Ten shall form a quorum at meetings.

Standing Sub-Committees.

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

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

(c) Five shall form a quorum at meetings.

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

Subscriptions.

9. (a) Each Club, or Society, on admission to the Federation, shall pay a registration fee of Three Pounds.

(b) The Annual Subscription shall be Three Pounds.

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

(e) The annual subscription for the Associate Members shall be One Pound, which shall include the cost of a copy of the Burns Chronicle.

Finance.

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

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

Honorary Secretary.

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

Honorary Treasurer.

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

Publications.

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

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

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

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

School Children’s Competitions

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

Benefits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I. Ayrshire.
II. Edinburgh.
III. Glasgow.
IV. Dunbarton, Argyll, and Bute Shires.
V. Fife.
VI. Lanarkshire.
VII. Lothians (Mid and East) and Borders.
VIII. Lothian (West).
IX. Renfrewshire.
X. Stirling, Clackmannan, and West Perth Shires.
XI. East Perthshire, Angus and Kinross.
XII. Northern Scottish Counties.
XIII. Southern Scottish Counties.
XIV. London and South-Eastern England.
     Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, Berks., Buckingham, 
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. Europe.
LIST OF DISTRICTS

I. Ayrshire—33 Clubs: 3 Members

0 Kilmarnock
35 Dalry
45 Cumnock
173 Irvine
179 Dailly Jolly Beggars
192 Ayrshire B.C. Assoc.
252 Alloway
274 Troon
275 Ayr
288 Beith Caledonia
310 Mauchline
349 “Howff,” Kilmarnock
365 Catrine
370 Dunedin
377 Kilbirnie Rosebery
500 New Cumnock
564 Ochiltree Winsome Willie
568 Darvel
592 Benwhat
593 Barrmill Jolly Beggars
632 Symington
664 West Kilbride
671 St. Andrew’s Crories (Irvine)
681 Cronies, Kilmarnock
728 Bachelors’ Club, Tarbolton
772 Prestwick
773 Cumnock Crories
811 Logangate, Cumnock
815 B.M.K. (Netherton), Kilmarnock
821 Ayr Masonic
859 Irvine Eglinton Burns Club
879 Dreghorn Burns Club
892 Ayrshire Metal Products

Secretary: Thos. Anderson, 36 Linfern Avenue East, Kilmarnock.

II. Edinburgh—14 Clubs: 1 Member

22 Edinburgh
124 Ninety
212 Portobello
198 Gorebridge
293 Newcraighall
307 Edinburgh Ayrshire Association
314 Edinburgh Scottish
340 Balerno Burns Club
341 Leith
346 Oakbank Mossiel
378 Edinburgh B.C. Assoc.
398 Colinton
516 The Airts Burns Club
825 Clarinda Ladies

Secretary: R. A. B. McLaren, 11 South Lauder Road, Edinburgh, 9

III. Glasgow—16 Clubs: 2 Members

7 Thistle
9 Royalty
33 Haggis
36 Rosebery
49 Bridgeton
68 Sandyford
72 Partick
74 National Burns Memorial Cottage Homes
153 Scottish
169 Glasgow Burns Club Association
263 Masonic
282 Burns Bowling Association
581 Cumbernauld
585 Queen’s Park Clarinda
612 Torrance Masonic
778 Glasgow Highland

Secretary: Andrew Stenhouse, M.A., LL.B., 82 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.1.
LIST OF DISTRICTS

IV. Dunbarton, Argyll and Bute Shires—6 Clubs: 1 Member

2 Alexandria .......................... 580 Cumbrae
10 Dumbarton .......................... 695 Kilmaronock (Dunbarton-shire)
766 Glencoe and District ........................ 831 Lochgoilhead

Secretary: Donald Ferguson, Cardean, Gartocharn, by Alexandria

V. Fife—12 Clubs: 1 Member

62 Cupar .................................. 688 Poosie Nansie Ladies, Kirkcaldy
85 Dunfermline .......................... 768 Auchterderran Jolly Beggars
283 Sinclairstown ........................ 803 Bowhill People’s Club
326 Bingry Jolly Beggars Ladies ............ 832 Lochore “Lea Rig”
350 Markinch ............................. 350 Markinch
452 Auchterderran Bonnie Jean .............. 452 Auchterderran Bonnie Jean
656 Dundonald “Jean Armour” Ladies .......... 656 Dundonald “Jean Armour” Ladies

Secretary: Poosie Nansie Ladies, Kirkcaldy

VI. Lanarkshire—22 Clubs: 2 Members

20 Airdrie ................................. 520 Uddingston Lochlie Ladies
121 Hamilton Junior Burns Club .......... 547 Coalburn Jolly Beggars
133 Newarthill .......................... 549 Bothwell Bonnie Lesley Ladies
152 Hamilton ............................ 577 Dalserf and Clydesdale
237 Uddingston Masonic ................. 578 Lanarkshire B.C.A.
348 Newton Bonnie Jean .................. 637 Larkhall Applebank
356 Burnbank Masonic .................... 761 Kirkton Bonnie Jean, Carluke
387 Cambuslang Mary Campbell ............ 809 Allanton Jolly Beggars
388 Kyle (Shotts) Ladies .................. 885 Motherwell and Wishaw
392 Whifflet .............................. 886 Dalserf and District
494 Motherwell United Services .......... 889 G.E.C./A.E.I. Motherwell

Secretary: Abe Train, 71 Woodside Cres., Newmains, Lanarkshire

VII. Mid and East Lothian and Borders—9 Clubs: 1 Member

5 Ercildounie ............................ 740 Thorntree Mystic
96 Jedburgh .............................. 784 Kelso
187 Galashiels Burns Club ................ 813 Tranent “25”
199 Newbattle and District ............... 839 Coldstream
239 Hawick .............................. 839 Coldstream

Secretary:
LIST OF DISTRICTS

VIII. West Lothian—

Secretary:

IX. Renfrewshire—10 Clubs: 1 Member

21 Greenock 209 Greenock St. John’s
48 Paisley 430 Gourock
59 Gourock Jolly Beggars 472 Renfrewshire, B.C.A.
176 Renfrew Burns Club 576 Fort Matilda
190 Port-Glasgow 748 Ouplaymuir

Secretary: Robert Miller, F.S.A.(Scot.), 11 Murdieston Street Greenock.

X. Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perthshire—33 Clubs: 3 Members

4 Callander 725 Ben Cleuch, Tillicoultry
37 Dollar 741 Plean
50 Stirling 769 Robert Bruce
116 Greenloaning 781 Ochil View
126 Falkirk 795 Longcroft, Bonnybridge and District
426 Sauchie 824 Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perthshire
469 Denny Cross 827 Zetland Ward Community, Grangemouth
503 Dunblane 833 Alloa “Crown”
510 I.C.I., Grangemouth 849 Jean Armour, Sauchie
543 Abbey Craig 852 Fishcross Jolly Beggars
582 Higginsteuk 865 Foresters Arms
620 Muirhead 876 Tullibody Working Men’s Burns Club
630 Coalsnaughton 891 Fallin Miners Welfare
646 Clear Winding Devon, Alva 895 Westerton Arms Burns Club
648 Carron Bridge, Kilsyth 859 Dundee Burns Society
657 Fallin Burns Club 868 B.C.A.
665 Gartmorn Ladies 882 Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perthshire
679 Tullibody and Cambus 827 Zetland Ward Community, Grangemouth
690 Pinn Hall

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

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

14 Dundee 242 Montrose
42 Strathearn 360 Lochee, Dundee
76 Brechin 627 Kinross
82 Arbroath 659 Dundee Burns Society

Secretary: R. V. Fairweather, 5 St. Mary’s Road, Montrose.
### XII. Northern Scottish Counties—11 Clubs: 1 Member

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club</th>
<th>Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
<td>686 Banchory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgin</td>
<td>691 Inverness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peterhead</td>
<td>698 Turriff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraserburgh</td>
<td>723 Strathpeffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonehaven</td>
<td>835 Lochaber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Giles (Elgin)</td>
<td>897 Glenbervie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### XIII. Southern Scottish Counties—18 Clubs: 2 Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club</th>
<th>Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dumfries Howff</td>
<td>530 Southern Scottish Counties B.C.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eskdale</td>
<td>536 Whithorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumfries</td>
<td>562 Castle Douglas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annan</td>
<td>626 Moffat and District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkcudbright</td>
<td>629 Sanquhar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annan Ladies</td>
<td>660 The Langholm Ladies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brig-En’ (Waverley)</td>
<td>693 Masonic, Kirkcudbright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumfries Ladies</td>
<td>730 Wigtown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen of the South Ladies</td>
<td>818 Dalbeattie and District</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club</th>
<th>Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burns Club of London</td>
<td>663 Bournemouth and District Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrow Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>719 Chelmsford and District Scottish Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Clans Assoc. of</td>
<td>743 Romford Scottish Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading and District Cal. Assoc.</td>
<td>791 Swindon and Dist. Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secretary:** A. F. Robertson, 30 Dorset Court, 211-213 Kingsway, Hove, Sussex B.N.3.4.F.D.

### XV. North-Eastern England—12 Clubs: 1 Member

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club</th>
<th>Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunderland</td>
<td>745 Northumberland and Durham Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darlington</td>
<td>759 Sunderland and District Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartlepools Burns Club</td>
<td>775 Hartlepoools Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedlington and District</td>
<td>796 Gateshead and District St. Andrew’s Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitley Bay</td>
<td>898 Peterlee and District Cal. Soc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choppington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham and District Cal. Soc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Secretary:** John D. McBain, 33 Humbledon Park, Sunderland.
XVI. North-Western England—14 Clubs: 1 Member

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

Secretary: Miss M. J. Brownlie, 452 Queen’s Drive, Liverpool, 4.

XVII. Yorkshire—10 Clubs: 1 Member

548 Leeds Cal. Soc.
551 Scarborough Cal. Soc.
555 Harrogate St. Andrew’s Soc.
718 St. Andrew Society of York
722 Bridlington Cal. Society
763 Wakefield Cal. Soc.
808 Pontefract and Dist. Cal. Soc.
812 The St. Andrew’s Society of Bradford
836 Hornsea and District
880 Otley and District

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

XVIII. North and East Midlands of England—23 Clubs: 2 Members

11 Chesterfield Cal. Soc.
17 Nottingham
55 Derby
329 Newark and District
405 Sheffield Cal. Soc.
439 Barnsley Scottish Soc.
454 Rotherham
461 Leicester Cal. Soc.
556 Doncaster Cal. Soc.
563 Norfolk Cal. Soc.
606 Corby
706 North Lindsey Scots Society
720 Retford Cal. Soc.
746 Grimsby and District Cal. Soc.
822 Mansfield Dist. Cal. Soc.
854 North-East Midlands Assoc. of Scottish Societies
861 Cal. Soc. of Lincoln
862 Market Rasen and District Scottish Association
866 Hearnor and Dist. Cal. Soc.
872 East Midlands Scottish Soc.
878 Worksop Burns and Cal. Club
887 Gainsborough District
894 Beverley & Dist. Cal. Soc.

Secretary:
LIST OF DISTRICTS

XIX. WEST Midlands of England—11 Clubs: 1 Member

167 Birmingham  
296 Walsall  
553 Wolverhampton  
559 Coventry Cal. Soc.  
661 Leamington and Warwick Cal. Soc.  
683 Stratford upon Avon and District Cal. Soc.  
707 Malvern Scots Club  
751 Worcester Scots Society  
777 Nuneaton Scottish Society  
845 Tam o’ Shanter, Coventry  
881 Rugeley and District Cal. Soc.

Secretary:

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

120 Bristol  
446 Herefordshire  
462 Cheltenham Scottish Soc.  
535 Plymouth and District Cal. Soc.  
721 Plymouth Burns Club  
758 Bath and District Cal. Soc.  
774 Gloucester Scottish Soc.

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

XXI. Wales—1 Club: 1 Member

444 Swansea and West Wales

Secretary:

XXII. Ireland—2 Clubs: 1 Member

15 Belfast  
183 Londonderry

Secretary:

XXIII. Africa—2 Clubs: 1 Member

873 Ndola Tam o’ Shanter  
896 Sierra Leone

Secretary:

XXIV. Australia—11 Clubs: 1 Member

511 Perth  
523 Highland Society of N.S.W.  
566 Scottish Soc. and Burns Club of Australia  
711 Victorian Scottish Union  
716 Royal Caledonian Society of Melbourne  
726 Melbourne  
863 Ballarat and Dist. Cal. Soc.  
869 Port Adelaide Men’s Club  
874 Melbourne Masonic  
882 Canberra Highland Soc.  
890 Wollongong Burns Society

Secretary:

XXV. New Zealand—3 Clubs: 1 Member

69 Dunedin  
497 St. Andrew (Wellington)  
860 Southland Burns Club
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada-XXVI</td>
<td>14 Clubs: 1 Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197 Winnipeg</td>
<td>710 The Burns Literary Society of Toronto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303 Victoria (B.C.) St. Andrew’s Soc.</td>
<td>741 Robert Burns Association of Montreal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344 Ladysmith (B.C.)</td>
<td>433 Burns Club of Victoria (B.C.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>476 Border Cities (Ont.)</td>
<td>501 Galt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>561 London (Ontario)</td>
<td>742 Ye Bonny Doon, Hamilton, Ontario</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>575 Windsor (Ont.) Jean Armour</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXVII. India—1 Club: 1 Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>355 Calcutta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXVIII. U.S.A.—15 Clubs: 2 Members</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220 St. Louis</td>
<td>453 Philadelphia Ladies’ Auxiliary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238 Atlanta</td>
<td>518 Ye Auld Cronies, Ohio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271 Trenton</td>
<td>557 Atlanta Ladies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284 Philadelphia</td>
<td>594 Cuyahoga County B.C.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>320 Troy</td>
<td>597 The Burns Society of the City of New York</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354 Royal Order of Scottish Clans</td>
<td>413 San Francisco St. Andrew’s Soc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413 San Francisco St. Andrew’s Soc.</td>
<td>701 Detroit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>826 North Carolina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>870 Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary: Howard D. Whinnery, 560 Fourth Avenue, North Troy, New York, U.S.A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>XXIX. Europe—1 Club: 1 Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>727 The St. Andrew Society of Denmark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL

CAMBRIDGE HALL,
Lord Street,
Southport.
13th September, 1969.

The Annual Conference of the Burns Federation was held here today at 9.30 a.m.
The President, Mr. Robert Donalson, occupied the chair and was accompanied by Mr. D. J. McIlwodie, J.P., Dunblane, and Mrs. Jane Burgoyne, M.A., Edinburgh, and the officials.

CLUBS REPRESENTED

The number of delegates precedes the name of the club:—3 Kilmarnock Burns Club No. 0; 3 London Burns Club No. 1; 1 Chesterfield and District Caledonian Society No. 11; 1 Dundee Burns Club No. 14; 3 Rosebery Burns Club No. 36; 2 Aberdeen Burns Club No. 40; 1 Bridgeton Burns Club No. 49; 1 Derby Scottish Association No. 55; 1 Carlisle Burns Club No. 71; 2 Arbroath Burns Club No. 82; 1 Sunderland Burns Club No. 89; 3 Bolton Burns Club No. 95; 3 Dumfries Burns Howff Club No. 112; 2 Greenloaving Burns Club No. 116; 1 Edinburgh Ninety Burns Club No. 124; 1 Newarshall Burns Club No. 133; 1 Glasgow Scottish Burns Club No. 153; 3 Darlington Association No. 158; 3 Glasgow and District Burns Association No. 169; 1 Irvine Burns Club No. 173; 3 Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs No. 192; 3 Gorebridge Burns Club No. 198; 3 Newbattle and District Burns Club No. 199; 3 Eskdale Burns Club No. 217; 3 Dumfries Burns Club No. 226; 2 Alloway Burns Club No. 252; 1 Glasgow Masonic Burns Club No. 263; 1 Troon Burns Club No. 274; 3 Ayr Burns Club No. 275; 3 Edinburgh Ayrshire Association No. 307; 3 Scottish Burns Club, Edinburgh No. 314; 2 Kirkcudbright Burns Club No. 323; 2 Kilmarnock Howff Burns Club No. 349; 2 Lochee Burns Club No. 360; 3 Liverpool Burns Club No. 366; 2 Edinburgh and District Association No. 378; 1 Cambuslang Mary Campbell Burns Club No. 387; 3 Annan Ladies’ Burns Club No. 393; 2 Brig’ En’ (Waverly) Burns Club Dumfries No. 401; 3 Caledonian Society of Sheffield No. 405; 1 Walney Jolly Beggars Ladies’ Club No. 436; 3 Dumfries Ladies’ Burns Club No. 437; 3 Leicester Caledonian Society No. 461; 1 Cheltenham Scottish Society No. 462; 1 Harrow and District Caledonian Society No. 492; 2 Dunblane Burns Club No. 503; 3 Scottish Southern Counties Burns Association No. 530; 2 Leeds Caledonian Society No. 548; 1 Scarborough Caledonian Society No. 551; 2 Coventry and District Caledonian Society No. 559; 1 Lanarkshire Association of Burns Clubs No. 578; 3 Coalsnaughton Burns Club No. 630; 3 Symington Burns Club No. 632; 2 Clear Winding Devon Alva Burns Club No. 646; 2 Langholm Ladies’ Burns Club No. 660; 3 Tollibody and Cambus Burns Club No. 679; 3 Cronies’ Burns Club, Kilmarnock No. 681; 1 Retford and District Caledonian Society No. 720; 3 Plymouth Burns Club No. 721; 1 Romford Scottish Association No. 743; 2 Durham and District Caledonian Society No. 744; 2 Sunderland and District Caledonian Society No. 759; 1 Longcroft, Bonnybridge and District Burns Club No. 795; 2 Gateshead and District St. Andrews Society No. 796; 3 Pontefract and District Caledonian Society No. 808.

The President greeted delegates officially and intimated that a telegram had
been sent to H.M. the Queen with the loyal greetings of the Conference.
Good wishes and greetings had been received from Melbourne Burns Club,
Scottish Society and Burns Club of Australia, Wollongong Burns Club, Australia
and the Burns Club of Victoria B.C.
Apologies were intimated from Mr. W. J. King-Gillies, Mr. and Mrs. R. C.
Henderson, Wollongong, Mr. Fred J. Belford and Mr. A. MacMillan.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

The adoption of the Minutes of the previous meeting was moved by Mr.
David Dunlop (Executive Committee) and seconded by Mr. D. J. Melldowie.

INTERIM SECRETARY'S REPORT

In asking the Interim Secretary to make his report, the President paid tribute
to Mr. Dalgleish, who had had to resign as Secretary and Treasurer because of
ill-health, for the tremendous amount of work he had done for the Federation.
Mr. Donaldson stated that the Federation had been very fortunate in getting
Mr. John F. T. Thomson, M.A., F.L.A., to act as Interim Secretary.
Mr. Thomson then submitted his report.
This report ought really to be the tenth from the pen of Mr. Thomas W.
Dalgleish but, due to ill-health, our worthy Honorary Secretary was forced to
relinquish his duties at the March meeting. Whilst he has always assumed
proportions of a fatherly figure to me, 'Big Tam' by his pleasant nature and
forthright manner has at the same time appeared age-less to all of his vast array
of Burns's Cronies. In addition to his many years of interest in the Burns move­
ment, Mr. Dalgleish has guided the Federation through a decade of unsurpassing
wealth. Apart from his service as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, he is an
Honorary President of the Burns Federation and, at the recent A.G.M. of the
Kilmarnock No. 0 Club, he was made an honorary member of the mother
club. Modesty and space temper further praise but Mr. Dalgleish's worth and
influence has been evidenced in the many personal tributes paid him and in the
national press coverage of his retirement from office. Many more honours
will surely come his way and it is our most fervent and sincere wish that he
will long relish the warmth and friendship with which all Burnsians regard
him. Southport, surely, will belong to Mr. Thomas Dalgleish, O.B.E., F.S.F., and it
is to be hoped that this opportunity will be taken to express in person the gratitude we owe him.

It is with regret indeed that we report the death of two well-known and
hard-working Burnsians—Mt'. Bill Phillips of Irvine Burns Club who served
as Joint-Convener of the Schools Competitions Sub-Committee; and Mr. D.
McCallum Hay, a member of the Executive Committee, whose most recent work
in contributing to John McVie's book will be seen in the immediate future.
We mark in sorrow their passing and, thankful for the privilege of having known
them, offer our deepest sympathy to their families.
Whilst we welcome Mr. Robert Donaldson to our highest office of President
of the Association, we would remark our sympathy for Mr. Edgar Young,
last year's Junior Vice-President. The President-elect, Mr. James McDougall,
had died and Mr. Young's health had caused him to withdraw from office; in
the circumstances, Mr. Donaldson was elevated to the office, with Mr. D. J.
McIlldowie assuming office as Senior Vice-President and Mrs. Jane Burgoyne,
M.A., as Junior Vice-President. Our immediate future is in good hands and
our hope is that future generations of Burnsians will emulate the quality and
sincerity of the present outstanding Executive.

Taking a last look back to the old year, the Pilgrimage must surely be the
most rewarding event when descendants of the family of Robert Burns from all over the world gathered in Kincardineshire to witness the re-dedication of the restored tombstones of the poet's great-grandfather and of his grand-uncle. At Clochnahill a seven-foot cairn was unveiled whence the pilgrimage proceeded to trace the steps of the poet in Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire. The inspiration for the Pilgrimage was Mr. William Coull Anderson of St. Petersburg, Florida, our newest Honorary President, to whom we express our thanks and best wishes.

Membership
The membership figures may require to be adjusted later but the position at the moment is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Clubs on the roll of the Federation as at October, 1968</th>
<th>332</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lapsed</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

321

Affiliated During Year

| 895  | Westerton Arms Burns Club |
| 896  | Sierra Leone Caledonian Society |
| 897  | Glenbervie Burns Memorials Association |
| 898  | Peterlee & District Caledonian Society |
|      |                               |

325
## Clubs in Arrears

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Club No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years in Arrears</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Hamilton Junior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>Renfrew Burns Club</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>Londonderry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>Uddingston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288</td>
<td>Beith</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>Victoria St. Andrews</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>309</td>
<td>Annan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>Troy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>Binry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354</td>
<td>Royal Clans Boston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Brig En’ Waverly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>497</td>
<td>Wellington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520</td>
<td>Uddingston Ladies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>547</td>
<td>Coalburn Jolly Beggars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>549</td>
<td>Bothwell Bonnie Leslie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556</td>
<td>Doncaster</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>617</td>
<td>Reading</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>648</td>
<td>Carronbridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>690</td>
<td>Pirnhall</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>742</td>
<td>St. Andrew Society of Norwich</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>758</td>
<td>Bath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>769</td>
<td>Robert Bruce, Clackmannan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>772</td>
<td>Prestwick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>774</td>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>778</td>
<td>Glasgow Highland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>795</td>
<td>Longcroft, Bonnybridge &amp; District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812</td>
<td>Bradford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815</td>
<td>B.M.K. (Netherton)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>827</td>
<td>Zetland Ward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>835</td>
<td>Lochaber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>841</td>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>861</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
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<tr>
<td>863</td>
<td>Ballarat &amp; District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>873</td>
<td>Ndola Tam O’Shanter</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>879</td>
<td>Drehorn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>885</td>
<td>Motherwell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>891</td>
<td>Fallin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 25, 12, 1
**Scottish National Dictionary**

The appeal continues for this most worthy cause and the sum contributed by the Federation, Clubs and individuals stands at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward from last Report</td>
<td>£2,467 18 4</td>
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Monies sent to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Burns Federation:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burns Howff, Dumfries</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denny Cross</td>
<td>2 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inverness</td>
<td>2 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coldstream</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leicester Caledonian Society</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumfries Howff</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns Federation</td>
<td>250 0 0</td>
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</table>

**£2,757 2 4**

Donations sent direct to the Scottish National Dictionary:

<table>
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<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dumfries Burns Club</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunderland Burns Club</td>
<td>2 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns Society of the City of New York</td>
<td>8 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton Burns Club</td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northumberland &amp; Durham Caledonian Society</td>
<td>3 3 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paisley Burns Club</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraserburgh Burns Club</td>
<td>6 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durham and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>5 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledonian Society of Sheffield</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh and District Burns Clubs Assoc.</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Burns Club</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumbarton Burns Club</td>
<td>25 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belfast Burns Association</td>
<td>1 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenock Burns Club</td>
<td>25 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen Burns Club</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**£2,891 4 10**

To date, seven volumes of the Dictionary have been published and it is worthy of note for those individuals and libraries wishing to bind the separate issues that binding cases, of a standard pattern, can be had at 18s per case through the Scottish National Dictionary Association Ltd., 27 George Square, Edinburgh, 8.
Quarterly Meetings

During the year the following Quarterly Meetings were held: October in Darlings Hotel, Edinburgh; December and June, in the Highlanders' Institute, Glasgow; and the March meeting in the Dick Institute, Kilmarnock.

The Dick Institute acts as headquarters and one improvement to date has been the gathering together in one place of the total outstanding stock of the *Burns Chronicles*. This will lead to personal supervision and to speedier despatch of back numbers.

Memorials Committee

The Memorials Committee Report follows in greater detail but pride of place must surely be given to the encouraging response for money to restore and equip as a museum the Burns-Armour and Dr. McKenzie houses in Castle Street, Mauchline. The restoration work has now been completed, furniture and display material installed, a caretaker appointed and the whole to be opened on 6th June by Sir Claude Alexander of Ballochmyle. The restoration fund to date amounts to £9,000.

Jean Armour Burns Houses

Our warm expression of thanks to the Glasgow and District Burns Association for their work in the continued provision of these houses. It is indeed a most rewarding and humanitarian work of love and our best wishes for success in its extension goes to the Committee. Donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Honorary Treasurer A. Neil Campbell, F.C.C.S., 141 Craiglea Drive, Edinburgh 10.

Burns Chronicle

It may be of interest to fellow Burnsians, to libraries and to individual collectors that the following stock of back numbers are available for sale:

Indexes:
- 1892-1925 (1 paper)
- 1926-1945 (1 paper)
- 1982-1921 (20 bound)

Chronicles:
- 1894 (2 paper)
- 1896 (5 paper)
- 1898 (1 paper)
- 1899 (1 paper)
- 1903 (1 paper)
- 1908 (1 paper)
- 1910 (2 paper)
- 1912 (1 paper)
- 1912 (1 board)
- 1921 (1 paper)
- 1925 (1 board)
- 1925 (2 paper)
- 1926 (2 paper)
- 1927 (1 cloth)
- 1928 (2 paper)
- 1928 (1 cloth)
- 1931 (5 paper; 1 cloth)
- 1932 (10 paper; 2 cloth)
- 1933 (1 paper)
- 1935 (4 paper; 1 cloth)
- 1936 (1 paper)
- 1937 (12 paper; 1 board; 5 cloth)
- 1938 (23 paper; 1 board; 2 cloth)
- 1939 (22 paper; 1 board; 10 cloth)
- 1940 (29 paper; 1 board; 6 cloth)
- 1941 (29 paper; 1 board; 10 cloth)
- 1942 (26 paper; 12 cloth)
- 1943 (17 paper; 18 cloth)
- 1944 (2 paper)
- 1945 (1 paper)
- 1946 (1 paper)
- 1947 (1 paper)
- 1948 (134 paper)
- 1949 (35 paper; 32 cloth)
- 1950 (13 paper; 1 cloth)
- 1951 (4 Scots Chronicles; 2 Burns Federation Year Books.)
- 1952 (1 paper)
- 1956 (1 paper)
- 1959 (7 paper)
- 1960 (13 papers; 5 cloth)
- 1961 (3 paper)
- 1962 (3 paper; 1 cloth)
- 1963 (12 paper; 2 cloth)
- 1964 (39 paper; 31 cloth)
- 1965 (1 paper; 1 cloth)
- 1966 (9 paper; 41 cloth)
- 1967 (160 paper; 3 cloth)
- 1968 (147 paper; 20 cloth)
- 1969 (82 paper; 35 cloth)
There can be little doubt that the Chronicle is a wealth of accumulated knowledge in the study of Burns. Recently, a complete set of Chronicles from 1892-1960 were despatched to London but we were unable to make a second set complete. Unwanted back numbers would be welcomed, especially from 1892-1930. It is appreciated that shelving space is a problem and Clubs faced with this are requested to forward back numbers to headquarters to augment our own reserves. The Scots Chronicle and Federation Year Book of 1951 are in short supply and especially wanted.

Schools Competitions
Messrs. F. J. Belford and A. W. Finlayson, the new joint-convener, continue to stimulate interest and participation in this most important venture. Whilst Mr. Finlayson settles into his new duties, Fred Belford just keeps on growing younger and younger. May success continue to be theirs in the endeavours of keeping the work and worth of Robert Burns foremost in the minds of our young people.

Tam O’Shanter Museum
In growing younger, Mr. Belford has a twin in John Gray whose work in Ayr, and now in Mauchline, is to be marked with our appreciation. One notable occasion was the donation of a wood plane by Mr. John Begg of Australia.

Conclusion
Our expression of thanks is due to the President, to Mr. Andrew Stenhouse, and to all Conveners of Committees. With the transfer of duties between the Honorary Secretaries, the status of Mrs. M. Turner changed somewhat. Originally employed by Mr. Dalgleish in his business, Mrs. Turner was seconded to Federation work; now, with the change-over Mrs. Turner has become an employee of the Federation. I well know how much Mr. Dalgleish appreciated her services over the years and it is certain that, with Mrs. Turner now installed in the Dick Institute, there will be a welcome and much appreciated continuity in our work.

For the successful Conference at Falkirk last year, our thanks are due especially to Mr. D. J. McIlidowie and Mrs. W. G. Stewart. If the hospitality of the Town Councils of Falkirk and Grangemouth and the County Council of Stirling was overwhelming, its warmth was equalled only by the exuberant and large delegation from Australia—among whom was numbered Mr. John Begg of Sydney the great-great-great grandson of Isobel Burns, sister of the poet.

This year we cross the Border once more for our Annual Conference when we journey to Southport. A civic reception has been arranged for the evening of Friday, 12th September; the Conference itself will be on the 13th, followed by a ceilidh during the evening; and the occasion will terminate with a Church Service on the Sunday morning.

In 1970 the Conference will be held in a most appropriate town—Arbroath, where the 650th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will be celebrated. Colour facsimiles of this historic document have been published by the Burns Federation. All directors of education in Scotland will be contacted regarding purchase of this historic document, together with a translation in English, to mark the anniversary but copies can be forwarded, price 21s, to interested Clubs or individuals.

Looking further ahead, we are assured by Mr. Charles Easton that the energetic members in the north-east have already started their fund-raising efforts for the Aberdeen Conference of 1972! Had Robert Burns been spared to welcome home his two sons as colonels in the East India Co., he may well have learned the congratulatory word applicable to Aberdeen and all our other enthusiasts—"Shabash".
BRIDGE REPORTS

**New Bridge**
The bridge is structurally sound and in good condition.

**Auld Brig**
This bridge remains in good condition although there is some slight spalling on the south side of pier No. 2. This has not deteriorated recently and no remedial work is called for meantime.

**Alloway Bridge**
Extensive repairs were carried out on this bridge during the year. Scaffolding was erected and an inspection made of the soffit of the bridge and of the down-stream spandrels. The spalling stonework was cut out and replaced by a coloured cement sand mortar. This is weathering satisfactorily and in time should blend in with the original colour of the stonework. In order to obviate the percolating of water from the roadway, two layers of asphalt were laid on the road surface. While it is too early yet to judge the effectiveness of this remedial work, first indications are that they have been a success and should extend the life of the bridge for a further period.

**Auld Brig o’ Doon**
During the year the northern bank downstream abutments and approach retaining walls were extensively repaired. Continuation of the repair work will be necessary for another year or two in order to preserve the condition of this old bridge.

(The report was adopted on a motion by Mr. C. Easton (Aberdeen 10) and seconded by Mr. E. Young (Cheltenham 462).

TREASURER’S REPORT

Mr. Thomson thanked Mr. Dalgleish and Mr. McKerrow for their assistance in the transitional period.

Mr. Thomson then submitted the following reports.

While the writing of an Annual Report can be adequately tackled by an experienced secretary, that part dealing with Finance is more difficult. I have not been in office sufficiently long to be completely au fait with your financial activities in the last year and would prefer, for this report, to leave analysis more to competent questions by the membership than to hurried writing. I shall therefore lean heavily this year on Messrs. H. George McKerrow and Thos. W. Dalgleish for interpretation but even after less than a few weeks in office, it is clear that some items of the Financial Report require emphasis. Apart from those itemised below I would draw attention to the lower figure realised this year under General Appeals—£57 against £288—but would suggest that this reduction may well be influenced by our concentration this year in raising monies for the Burns Armour Museum in Mauchline. In general expenditure might I make mention of the increased expenditure in postages, the bulk of which is due to the 33½% rise in mail costs at government level; and explain that the figure for clerical staff covers a period of 18 months; the fiscal years of the Burns Federation and of Messrs. T. W. Dalgleish & Son terminate at different times of the year and, with Mr. Dalgleish’s resignation, all such outstanding dues have been paid to 30th April, 1969.
Annual Subscriptions

I would draw attention to this matter in that the adverse figure reads £796 for 1968-69 against £863 for the preceding year. This is partly explained to the arrival of some subscriptions too late for inclusion in this financial report. Still, a decrease in membership is apparent and I cannot but recall the words of Past-President George Vallance that at a time when more and more anniversary dinners are being held, our federated membership continues to drop. Several points of discussion arise: are we increasingly becoming an aged membership—are we failing to interest the younger age group into membership? Are we too remote and, in the sense of recruitment, inactive? Ought we to be in more active contact with those loyal clubs in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand? Are we in ignorance of Burns’s influence in Europe and are we failing to recruit membership there—and in doing so losing a vast source of stimulating scholarship? Do we live in 19th century concepts and leave recruitment to the individual rather than recognise the recreational facilities offered by employers in these more enlightened days of leisure? The Federation will celebrate its centenary in the not too distant future and, with foresight and industry, we can set new and different targets for the furthering of our aims.

Burns Chronicle

Whilst the figures here are self-evident, might I, both as a newcomer to your prime executive office and as a bibliographer and librarian, be allowed further comment? As a reference tool and study aid to the work, biography and interpretation of Robert Burns, the Chronicle is of supreme importance. But, as with membership, are we adopting out-of-date techniques to our selling and marketing of the Chronicle? As a librarian I have never been offered the Burns Chronicle by any book representative and the library field is surely an obvious field for selling. The future, then, offers a challenge in widening our area and number of sales; in selling back numbers; and, ultimately, the consideration of organising a reprint of all our editions since 1892.

Literature Fund

One item here is that the royalties for the Scots Readers, amounting to £148 arrived too late for inclusion in the financial statement, whilst it is to be noted that the sum of £375 has been paid in advance against the publication of the book by the late John McVie on Burns and Edinburgh.

General

With these remarks the Annual Report and the Financial Statement is offered for your consideration and approval. I can only conclude by saying that the Burns Federation has a past to be proud of—and a future which is at once stimulating and challenging.

J. F. T. THOMSON,
Interim Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. McKerrow said it had been a sad blow to the Federation when Mr. Dalgleish had had to resign but that in the short time he had known Mr. Thompson he had come to realise that the Federation could not get a more energetic person to take over.

Dr. J. S. Montgomerie, Sunderland 40, seconded.
## FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 30th APRIL, 1969

### ORDINARY FUND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>PAYMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1967/68</strong></td>
<td><strong>1968/69</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To Balance as at 1st May, 1968:</strong></td>
<td><strong>By Overdrawn on Current Account</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£204</td>
<td>£7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Account</td>
<td>Stationery, Postages, Telephones, Printing, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>783</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>Bank Charges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% Defence Bonds</td>
<td>Expenses of Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£1,287</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1967/68</strong></td>
<td><strong>1968/69</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Subscriptions:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1,183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1968/69</strong></td>
<td><strong>By Overdrawn on Current Account</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£1,183</strong></td>
<td><strong>£7</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ordinary Fund</strong></td>
<td><strong>Stationery, Postages, Telephones, Printing, etc.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bank Charges</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payments</strong></td>
<td><strong>£2,943</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interest:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Expenses of Meetings</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£3,093</td>
<td><strong>Secretary and Treasurer's Allowance for Staff from 1st October, 1967 to 30th April, 1969:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1968/69</strong></td>
<td><strong>£849</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£264</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hotel Expenses—Pakistani Young Folks':</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stationery, Postages, Telephones, Printing, etc.:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conference Expenses, 1968:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£1,183</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conference Expenses, 1969:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bank Charges:</strong></td>
<td><strong>£47</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£2,943</strong></td>
<td><strong>Scottish Council of Social Service:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 30th April, 1969:</strong></td>
<td><strong>General Appeals—per contra:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£2,943</strong></td>
<td><strong>36</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Due by Advertisers—Burns Chronicle, 1969:</strong></td>
<td><strong>£245</strong></td>
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<td><strong>£343</strong></td>
<td><strong>£36</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Balance on Hand for Pakistani Young Folks':</strong></td>
<td><strong>£248</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Association</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conference Expenses, 1969:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>£343</strong></td>
<td><strong>£47</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Overdrawn on Current Account:</strong></td>
<td><strong>General Appeals—per contra:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>£49</strong></td>
<td><strong>36</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Hotel Expenses—Pakistani Young Folks':</strong></td>
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<td><strong>£49</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conference Expenses, 1968:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Overdrawn on Current Account:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conference Expenses, 1969:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>£49</strong></td>
<td><strong>£47</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Appeals:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Scottish Council of Social Service:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1,183</td>
<td><strong>General Appeals—per contra:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 30th April, 1969:</strong></td>
<td><strong>36</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£2,943</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hotel Expenses—Pakistani Young Folks':</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£343</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conference Expenses, 1968:</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Conference Expenses, 1969:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>£343</strong></td>
<td><strong>£47</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Associate Members:</strong></td>
<td><strong>General Appeals—per contra:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£54</td>
<td><strong>Hotel Expenses—Pakistani Young Folks':</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Balance as at 30th April, 1969:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conference Expenses, 1968:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£3,093</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conference Expenses, 1969:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£343</strong></td>
<td><strong>£47</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Account:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Secretary and Treasurer's Allowance for Staff from 1st October, 1967 to 30th April, 1969:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>£343</strong></td>
<td><strong>£849</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overdrawn on Current Account:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hotel Expenses—Pakistani Young Folks':</strong></td>
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<td><strong>£49</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conference Expenses, 1968:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>General Appeals:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conference Expenses, 1969:</strong></td>
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<td>£188</td>
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<td><strong>Balance as at 30th April, 1969:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Secretary and Treasurer's Allowance for Staff from 1st October, 1967 to 30th April, 1969:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£3,093</strong></td>
<td><strong>£849</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Due by Advertisers—Burns Chronicle, 1969:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hotel Expenses—Pakistani Young Folks':</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£343</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conference Expenses, 1968:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£2,943</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conference Expenses, 1969:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£343</strong></td>
<td><strong>£47</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Associate Members:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Secretary and Treasurer's Allowance for Staff from 1st October, 1967 to 30th April, 1969:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£54</td>
<td><strong>£849</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 30th April, 1969:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hotel Expenses—Pakistani Young Folks':</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>£3,093</strong></td>
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<td><strong>£343</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£343</strong></td>
<td><strong>£47</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Associate Members:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Secretary and Treasurer's Allowance for Staff from 1st October, 1967 to 30th April, 1969:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£54</td>
<td><strong>£849</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance as at 30th April, 1969:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hotel Expenses—Pakistani Young Folks':</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£3,093</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conference Expenses, 1968:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£343</strong></td>
<td><strong>Conference Expenses, 1969:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£343</strong></td>
<td><strong>£47</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## RECIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Sales to Clubs</td>
<td>£463 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales to Trade and Individuals</td>
<td>8 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of Back Numbers</td>
<td>1 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sold for Irvine Burns Club and Mr. Flannigan</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>336 276 375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred from Literature Fund</td>
<td>300</td>
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</table>

**Total:** £1,187

## PAYMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Printing, etc.</td>
<td>£851 1,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishers' Commission on Adverts and Post and Packing</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor's Allowance</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor's Expenses</td>
<td>18 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributors' Fees</td>
<td>32 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid to Irvine Burns Club and Mr. Flannigan</td>
<td>1 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Ordinary Fund</td>
<td>2 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** £1,291

## SCOTTISH LITERATURE FUND

**Receipts 1967/68**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>£179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22,300 5% Treasury Stock (at cost)</td>
<td>639 18,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>18,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on Burns Check</td>
<td>4 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Affiliation Fees</td>
<td>12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on Burns Federation Song Book</td>
<td>29 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royalties on Sale of Scots Readers</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of Declaration of Arbroath</td>
<td>13 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Receipt</td>
<td>16 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Stock</td>
<td>1,057 1,115</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Total:** £20,751

**Payments 1967/68**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Allowances and Expenses:</td>
<td>£112 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools Competitions Conveners</td>
<td>£112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Literature Convener</td>
<td>20 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorarium—Mrs. McVie</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of Professor Kinsley's Books</td>
<td>106 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing Examination Papers, etc.</td>
<td>104 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing Certificates</td>
<td>104 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scots Readers</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prizes—'Burns Chronicle' Competitions</td>
<td>9 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Charges</td>
<td>2 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illustrations</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. D. Griffen Prize</td>
<td>994 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to Central Fund and Laing Waugh Fund</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donation to Scottish National Dictionary</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Scottish Counties Burns Association— Book Prizes</td>
<td>300 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to 'Burns Chronicle' Account</td>
<td>300 375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment towards J. McVie's Book</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration of Account</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at 30th April, 1969:</td>
<td>£1,217 18,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>365 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£22,300 5% Treasury Stock</td>
<td>18,127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** £19,685
1967/68 RECEIPTS
To Balance as at 1st May, 1968:
- £500 Deposit Account
- 300 Transferred from Ordinary Fund
- 17 Balance from 1968 Conference
- 17 Interest on Deposit Account

Total: £817

1968/69 RESERVE FUND
By Balance as at 30th April, 1969:
- £817 Deposit Account

Total: £817

PAYMENTS
By Balance as at 30th April, 1969:
- £1,002

Total: £1,002

KILMARNOCK, 15th May, 1969.—We have examined the Books and Accounts of The Burns Federation for the year ended 30th April, 1969, and have obtained all the information and explanations required. We certify that the foregoing Financial Statement is in accordance with the Books, and we have verified that the Funds and Securities at 30th April, 1969, as shown in the Statement are correct.

HENRY BROWN & CO., Chartered Accountants.
### CENTRAL FUND

**1967/68 TO BALANCE AS AT 1ST MAY, 1968:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1967/68</th>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1968/69</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
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<td>Payments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>£260</td>
<td></td>
<td>By Maintenance of Memorials:</td>
<td>£2</td>
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<tr>
<td>£15,200 5% Treasury Stock</td>
<td>1,415</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cairn, Ayr</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred from Literature Fund</td>
<td>9,857</td>
<td></td>
<td>Failford</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission on Burns Check</td>
<td>944</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brow Well</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest:</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Leglen Wood</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dumfries Seat</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treasury Stock</td>
<td>730</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stair Churchyard</td>
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</table>

**Total Receipts:** £13,216

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**1968/69 TO BALANCE AS AT 30TH APRIL, 1969:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1968/69</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>Payments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>12,404</td>
<td></td>
<td>By School Children's Competition Prizes</td>
<td>£57</td>
<td>£17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£15,200 5% Treasury Stock</td>
<td>19,304</td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance as at 30th April, 1969:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£300 4% Consolidated Stock</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>207</td>
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**Total Payments:** £13,422

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### JOSEPH LAING WAUGH MEMORIAL FUND

**1967/68 TO BALANCE AS AT 1ST MAY, 1968:**

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<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1968/68</th>
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<td>Payments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>£6</td>
<td></td>
<td>By School Children's Competition Prizes</td>
<td>£57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£300 4% Consolidated Stock</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance as at 30th April, 1969:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred from Literature Fund</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest:</td>
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<td>£300 4% Consolidated Stock</td>
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<td>Consolidated Stock</td>
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</table>

**Total Receipts:** £270

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**1968/68 TO BALANCE AS AT 30TH APRIL, 1969:**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>1968/68</th>
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<tr>
<td>Deposit Account</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
<td>By School Children's Competition Prizes</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£300 4% Consolidated Stock</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
<td>Balance as at 30th April, 1969:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total Payments:** £230
Mr. James Veitch, Editor of the *Burns Chronicle*, submitted the following report.

The 1969 *Burns Chronicle* recorded the outstanding events of the year: the appearance of *The Poems and Songs of Robert Burns* by James Kinsley; the first publication in Britain of *The Life of Robert Burns* by Franklyn Bliss Snyder; and the Burns Pilgrimage. We also began a series of translations from the second volume of *Robert Burns. La Vie. Les Oeuvres*, by Auguste Angellier, this work being in the capable hands of Mrs. Jane Burgoyne, who translated Professor Hans Hecht’s well-known biography of Burns.

Mr. George A. Young, Huntly House Museum, Edinburgh, contributed an illustrated article on a Burns portrait, and Mr. Alex. MacMillan continued his research into the Letters of Jean Armour with another illustrated article. Apart from other items, the *Junior Burns Chronicle* has again attracted an ever-increasing number of entries in the competitions. We would stress once more, however, that this response is due entirely to the interest shown by headmasters and members of their staffs. Delegates must realise that the young competitors, except in isolated instances, do not come into touch with the *Junior Burns Chronicle*. For this reason, it fails to fulfil its purpose.

Mr. Durward, Dundee 14, seconded by Mr. B. McGuff, Gorebridge 198.

The President remarked on how unusual it was not to have Mr. Fred J. Belford (Convener of the Schools Competitions Committee), present at the Conference. This was due to his being unfit to travel through illness, and the Secretary was instructed to send Mr. Belford the Conference’s good wishes for a speedy recovery.

### Clubs which purchased 20 or more copies:

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<th>Club Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Burns Society of the City of New York</td>
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<td>Dumfries Burns Club</td>
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<td>Border Cities Burns Club, Ontario</td>
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<td>Ayr Burns Club</td>
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<td>Dalry Burns Club</td>
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<td>The Detroit Burns Club</td>
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After a brief discussion on the *Junior Burns Chronicle*, the Editor’s report was adopted on the motion of Mr. Durward, Dundee 14, seconded by Mr. B. McGuff, Gorebridge 198.

### SCHOOL COMPETITIONS REPORT

The President remarked on how unusual it was not to have Mr. Fred J. Belford (Convener of the Schools Competitions Committee), present at the Conference. This was due to his being unfit to travel through illness, and the Secretary was instructed to send Mr. Belford the Conference’s good wishes for a speedy recovery.
The President then asked Mr. Albert W. Finlayson, who had taken over as Mr. Belford’s assistant after the sudden death of Mr. William Phillips, to give the Schools Competitions report.

Mr. Finlayson submitted the report.

The 1969 Competition in the schools has maintained the high level of previous years. Reference to the subjoined table will give some idea of how the numbers of schools and competitors in these annual competitions show little change year after year.

As this report is drafted in early May it is impossible to include the returns from Secretaries of Burns Clubs who submit their information in June and July. This matter will be dealt with at the Annual Conference in September.

It is interesting to learn that quite a number of districts in Scotland and England hold children’s competitions in public in Scottish verse and song. In Edinburgh the best reciter and the best singer from each of sixteen schools competed last March for trophies and book tokens, and this type of competition was greatly enjoyed by the audience of 500 who were also entertained to the rendering of Scottish songs by a choir of 20 to 30 primary pupils. It would be helpful if the Schools Committee were informed of similar functions in other areas.

Several requests from both sides of the Border have been made for assistance in carrying out Projects relative to Robert Burns and the Convener has been able to comply with these requests from a grant given for this purpose.

It is hoped the new Scots Reader which will replace in one volume the three volumes that have been used for over 30 years will be available shortly for the schools.

On behalf of the Burns Federation the Convener extends most grateful thanks to Dr. James Craigie, Musselburgh, who compiled all the examination questions for the 1969 competition. From many schools most favourable comments on the excellence of the questions have been received.

The Schools Committee is indeed fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Albert W. Finlayson, M.A., Dumfries, as joint-convener of Schools Competitions, which became vacant last year owing to the lamented death of Mr. William Phillips whose contribution to the fostering of the love of Scottish Literature, Language and Music amongst the young was beyond praise.

Thanks are due to all who are responsible for the successful carrying out of this important part of the Burns Federation’s activities, the printers, the Directors of Education, the Headmasters and their staffs, members of Burns Clubs who make contact with the schools and the many Burns Clubs who present prizes to the schools. By the co-operation of all these people we are left in no doubt that the study of Scottish Literature and Music is kept well in the forefront among our young folks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Literature</th>
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<td>110,842</td>
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<td>5,008</td>
<td>4,869</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>1,932</td>
<td>1,872</td>
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Total Competitors from schools 147,782

FRED J. BELFORD,
Joint Convener.
In submitting the report, Mr. Finlayson asked if Secretaries of Burns Clubs which ran competitions could submit the number of children who entered before June if possible so that these figures could be included in the annual report.

He also drew attention to the fact that projects were becoming popular in Scottish schools now and that Mr. Belford had been assisting competitors by sending booklets and information to them on request.

Mr. Finlayson also expressed the appreciation of the Federation to the Directors of Education, Headmasters and Teachers for supporting the competitions and reported that the 1970 competition arrangements were now well on their way.

Mr. John Gray, Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs, moved the adoption of the report, and Mr. L. W. Reid, Gainsborough 887, seconded.

SCOTTISH LITERATURE REPORT

In the absence of Mr. Alex. MacMillan, Convener of the Scottish Literature Committee, Mr. Thomson submitted the report, as printed, on his behalf.

The book concerned with Burns in Edinburgh, which is the Federation’s memorial to John McVie, will soon be in print. The Literature Committee hopes that the book will have a good sale, both for its intrinsic worth and as a reminder of a man who was one of the great ones in the Burns movement.

The new Scots Reader, with additions (and subtractions) will be well under way by the autumn of 1969, and could be ready for spring 1970, if required by that date. It will include an extract from ‘The Bible in Scots’ and from Robert McLellan’s ‘Jamie the Saxe’.

The Literature Committee and its Convener have been concerned with a new competition for a short story with Scots dialogue, and another competition for a poem in Scots. The prizes are substantial. The age limit is forty-five years. The judges are—Mr. George Bruce, poet and critic, Mrs. Jane Burgoyne, biographer, and Mr. David Murison, Editor of the Scottish National Dictionary.

Mr. Alex. MacMillan, of the Federation, will act as judge should there be a dispute.

Finally, it should be recorded that the Literature Committee are very pleased that a scholar in the person of Mr. J. F. T. Thomson, Librarian, should succeed Tom Dalgleish. It needed a man of great character and integrity to follow Tom, and Tom says we have such a man ‘haun-pickit’. We agree.

ALEX. MacMILLAN, Convener.

Mr. Thomson referred to the interest of the Burns Federation in the Scottish National Dictionary and complimented the Clubs which had subscribed to the Dictionary on their foresight. When the final part had been completed, they would have in their possession a first class investment. He intimated that binders for the Scottish National Dictionary could be had from the Editor in Edinburgh.

The President read a letter from Mrs. Jessie G. McVie, widow of the late Mr. John McVie, in which she expressed her sincere thanks to the Burns Federation for publishing, in his memory, his book ‘Robert Burns and Edinburgh’.

Mr. G. H. Laing, Edinburgh Ayrshire Association 307, proposed that the very good wishes of the Conference be taken back to Mrs. McVie and that she be told they were delighted to hear she was still taking an interest in Burns. This was unanimously agreed.

The Scottish Literature report was adopted on a motion by Mr. J. E. Inglis, North East Midlands, and Mrs. M. Irvine, North East Midlands.
MEMORIALS COMMITTEE REPORT

I would refer the attention of members and clubs to my report of last year, especially with regard to the necessity of club's continuing to inspect local memorials and gravestones against deterioration; also to mark the sites when Burns-associated buildings are removed. The Committee is continually discussing memorials in need of repair or relettering: it now has funds available to assist local districts in this work, but obviously it is the duty of local clubs to initiate restoration.

The most important project this year—and for many years—was the appeal for the restoration of Burns House in Mauchline. The appeal for £10,000 has reached £8,000 to which the Memorials Committee has donated £1,000 over the past two years. It is not too late for clubs to make donations and with a few exceptions this source has been most disappointing.

The Glenbervie Pilgrimage was most successful and the Committee is gratified that it was able to be of help in attaining the excellent results of marking clearly the Burns farms and restoring the Glenbervie tombstones. The Southern District is to be congratulated on its work at the Brow Well and for signposting it, towards which we donated £70.

In the Kirk Lane Burial Ground, Glasgow, we are expecting to have a Plaque erected to mark the grave of Betty Thomson.

The Committee made the following donations:—

- £600 to Burns House Museum (second donation making a total of £1,000).
- £100 to Jean Armour Houses.
- £100 to National Burns Memorial Cottage Homes.

The Committee records its indebtedness and gratitude to Mr. Tom Dalgleish who has been a tower of strength, always keen and alert to the Committee’s duty and most especially a source of sound guidance to the Convener. May he enjoy good health now that he has relinquished the very exacting offices of Secretary and Treasurer. It is proper and a pleasure to record my sincere thanks to the Committee and I wish members to know that the Committee is most conscientious in its work for the Federation and indeed for Scottish and tourist interests.

W. J. KING-GILLIES, Convener.

The President asked Mr. George Vallance to submit the Memorials report in the absence of Mr. W. J. King-Gillies, the Convener, who had sent in his resignation as Convener as he was retiring and felt unable to carry on.

Mr. Vallance paid tribute to the good work Mr. King-Gillies had done on the Memorials Committee, tempering his enthusiasm for the restoration, preservation and erection of memorials to Robert Burns and his contemporaries with shrewd financial judgement. He submitted Mr. King-Gillies's report as printed, adding that souvenir hunters had taken a piece of the restored gravestones which had been re-dedicated last year in Glenbervie Churchyard and that the Glenbervie Memorials Association were considering what steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of this.

Mr. Easton, on behalf of the Glenbervie Memorials Association 897, intimated they were considering two alternatives—either erecting a metal grill in front of the gravestones or having the originals removed to the Museum at Stonehaven.

It was unanimously agreed that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. King-Gillies wishing him a long and happy retirement.

Mr. Dalgleish, Treasurer of the Burns House Museum, Mauchline, reported that his appeal for £10,000 for the restoration work had produced the fine amount of £9,107 14s. 8d.

Mr. Dinwiddie, Dumfries 226, complimented the Southern Scottish Counties Burns Association on having the Brow Well signposted and the site improved.
HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Mr. William Coull Anderson, Florida, U.S.A., and Mr. George W. Burnett, Rotherham, were each made an Honorary President of the Burns Federation. Mr. Anderson, who is over 80, hopes to attend the Conference next year. Mr. Burnett was presented with his Honorary President’s badge and expressed his thanks for the honour.

NEW PRESIDENT INSTALLED

Mr. Donaldson then formally announced the election of Mr. D. J. McIldowie, J.P., as the new President. He invested him with the chain of office, and Mr. McIldowie suitably replied. The new President pinned a past president’s badge on Mr. Donaldson’s lapel and congratulated him on his year of office.

OTHER OFFICE-BEARERS

Mrs. Jane Burgoyne, M.A., Edinburgh, was appointed Senior Vice-President, and Mr. Matthew McLauchlan, Knottingley, was appointed Junior Vice-President. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. F. T. Thomson, M.A., F.L.A., Kilmarnock.

The President presented Mr. Thomson with the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer’s badge.

Hon. Editor of the Burns Chronicle, Mr. James Veitch, Tweedsmuir; Schools Competitions Joint-Conveners, Mr. Fred J. Belford, M.A., F.E.I.S., Edinburgh and Mr. Albert W. Finlayson, M.A., F.E.I.S., Dumfries; Assistant Honorary Secretary, Mr. Andrew Stenhouse, M.A., LL.B., Glasgow; Auditors, Messrs. Henry Brown & Co., Kilmarnock.

TRIBUTES TO MR. T. W. DALGLEISH

The Executive were given authority to consider some form of recognition to Mr. Dalgleish for the work he had done for the Burns Federation.

Mr. McCall, Ayrshire Association 192, thanked Mr. Dalgleish on behalf of the Ayrshire Association for all his wonderful work both in launching and bringing to fruition many successful schemes in Ayrshire as well as the tremendous job he had done as Secretary and Treasurer.

VENUE OF NEXT CONFERENCE

Mr. Robertson on behalf of Arbroath Burns Club No. 82 and also as Town Clerk of Arbroath on behalf of the Provost, Magistrates and Councillors extended a warm invitation to hold the next Conference at Arbroath in 1970. The invitation was unanimously accepted.

OTHER BUSINESS

The Secretary read a letter from the Scottish Society and Burns Club of Australia making the following motion:—

'It is proposed that the Federation submit at its Annual Conference to be held in 1969, a suggestion that affiliated Societies of the Federation be asked to consider meeting a small per capita levy of say: 10 cents (Australian) or its equivalent, for the purpose of having a representative of the Federation visit overseas Clubs periodically.'

It was unanimously agreed that this be remitted to the Executive Committee for consideration.

Mr. Thomson intimated that the Burns Federation was running a Poetry and Story Competition with a first prize of £50. The maximum age limit is 45 and if no worthy entry were received the first prize would not be awarded. Closing day for entries is 1st November, 1969.
The adjudicators are George Bruce, poet and critic, David Murison, Editor of the Scottish National Dictionary and Mrs. Jane Burgoyne, translator.

Dr. J. S. Montgomerie raised the question of the fee of £50 paid to the President and £25 each to the Vice-Presidents. He felt the honour of being President was quite sufficient and that no fee should be paid. Dr. Montgomerie asked that this be remitted back to the Federation Committee for further discussion and this was seconded by Mr. Allan, Mansfield District Caledonian Society 822.

Mr. Gaw, Irvine Burns Club 173, asked if the Executive Committee might consider a national sign which would be instantly recognisable as pointing out a Burns Monument and it was agreed this be remitted to the Executive Committee for consideration.

Mr. McCall, Ayrshire Association, asked the Memorials Committee to make enquiries regarding Ballochmyle House, which was owned by the Southern Hospitals Board, and to find out what is to happen to this building.

Mr. McWalter, on behalf of Lochee Burns Club 260, offered assistance to Arbroath and asked the Arbroath delegate to contact them regarding next year’s Conference. Mr. Robertson of Arbroath accepted the offer of help and thanked Lochee Burns Club.

Mr. McWalter, on behalf of Lochee Burns Club 260, offered assistance to Arbroath and asked the Arbroath delegate to contact them regarding next year’s Conference. Mr. Robertson of Arbroath accepted the offer of help and thanked Lochee Burns Club.

Mr. Vallance intimated that Mr. and Mrs. McIlidowie hoped to travel to Australia next January, and the Conference asked them to convey to the friends they would meet and clubs they would visit there the best wishes of the 1969 Conference at Southport.

The meeting concluded with a joint vote of thanks to the Chairmen, Mr. Donaldson and Mr. McIlidowie.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

On Friday evening a civic reception was given by the Mayor and Mayoress of the Borough of Southport. This was held in the Cambridge Hall and the Mayor, Alderman Walter Prescott, extended a warm welcome to the Burns Federation, this being acknowledged by the President, Mr. Robert Donaldson. Dancing thereafter followed.

After the business meeting on Saturday, the Conference luncheon was held in the Prince of Wales Hotel, the function being presided over by Mr. Daniel J. McIlidowie, the newly elected President. The toast of the ‘Burns Federation’ was proposed by Mr. Robert Anderson, Chieftain, Lancashire-Cheshire Federation, and was responded to by the President. The toast to the Mayor and the town of Southport was made by the newly elected Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Jane Burgoyne, and replied to by the Mayor.

A collection taken during the luncheon for the Jean Armour Burns Houses in Mauchline realised £43.

On Saturday evening a ceilidh and buffet supper was held in the Prince of Wales Hotel at the invitation of the North West England Area of the Burns Federation.

On Sunday morning delegates and friends attended divine service in St. George’s Presbyterian Church, Southport, and this was followed by light refreshments in the Church Hall provided by members of St. George’s Church.

On Saturday morning ladies who did not attend the business meeting were invited to the Floral Hall, Promenade, for morning coffee.

The members of the Conference Committee were Mr. Keith Cleary, Convener, Mr. Peter Gabriel, Treasurer, Miss F. M. Scott, Secretary, and Mrs. J. Currie, Convener of the Ladies’ Committee.
BURNS CLUB NOTES

0: KILMARNOCK BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 21st January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Mr. Frank J. Jones.
Other events: St. Andrew's Night Dinner. Illustrated lecture on 'Burns and Kilmarnock'.

A. REID HAMILTON,
Secretary.

2: ALEXANDRIA BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by James Archibald.

JOHN BARTON,
Secretary.

5: ERCILDOUNE BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the 'Principal Toast' was proposed by Mr. J. Stafford.
Other events: Our March meeting in 1969 consisted of a visit from Hawick, Kelso and Coldstream.
June 22, 1969, saw us on our way to Dumfries, for our annual trip; a visit was paid to Ellisland and proved very interesting.

A. V. SMAIL,
Secretary.

7: THISTLE BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 30th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by John D. Stewart.
Collections for benevolences, £36.
Other events: Prizes were awarded to pupils of Adelphi Terrace School for Burns Competition.

WILLIAM JAMIESON,
Secretary.

14: DUNDEE BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was given by the President, Mr. E. Durward.
Other events: Annual Club Dinner, June, 1969.
St. Andrew's Festival.
Lectures and Film Shows on the Burns Country were given at our monthly meetings.

SANDY MCKENZIE,
Secretary.
15: BELFAST BURNS ASSOCIATION

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. Ian M. Scott of Newbridge.

Other events: Annual Dinner Dance, Annual Whist Drive and a visit to Alloway on 17th May. (Miss) MAY WHITE, Secretary.

20: AIRDRIE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by W. H. Brown.

Other events: St. Andrew’s Night Dinner. T. J. DUNLOP, Secretary.

21: GREENOCK BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, Dr. Hugh Gillies, C.B.E., Ph.D., J.P., was made an Honorary President of the Club and proposed the ‘Immortal Memory’.

Other events: St. Andrew’s Night celebration.

Monthly meetings at which addresses were given on a variety of subjects.

An evening visit to the Irvine Club and Museum.

Renovation of Highland Mary’s Memorial and grave in Greenock Cemetery.

The following donations have been made:—

Jean Armour Burns Homes . . . . £33 0 0
Scottish National Dictionary . . £25 0 0

R. SMITH MACFARLAN, Secretary.

22: EDINBURGH BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by W. J. King-Gillies, Esq.

Other events: Monthly meetings during winter session.

(Mrs.) AMELIA ST. C. MUIR, Secretary.

35: DALRY BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. James Fitzsimmons, Chairman of the Club.

Other events: The Annual Schools Competition was held as usual this year when prizes donated by the Club were presented to the winners. JAMES G. RENNIE, Secretary.
36: ROSEBERY BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. J. L. McLeod, B.L., Langbank.

Other events: During the past session two of our members passed away, Mrs. A. Forrest and Mr. A. Downie. Mrs. Forrest was a grand lady and celebrated her 100th birthday last September. Arthur Downie, a Past President and Hon. President, was a true Burnsian and gentleman. Both will be missed by Club members.

The Club presented usual prizes for Burns Competition to Knightswood, Scotland Street and Oakbank Schools.

Visit to Kilbirnie inter-Club Burns Quiz.

Usual social events.

JOHN MELVILLE,
Secretary.

EDITOR’S NOTE: Readers will recall that Mrs. Forrest’s 100th birthday was noted in last year’s Burns Chronicle. We extend our sympathy to her daughter, Mrs. Alex. Jackson, and family.

37: DOLLAR BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, Mr. Scott Macrae, Edinburgh, proposed the ‘Immortal Memory’.

ALEX. B. MCLVER,
Secretary.

42: STRATEARN BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The toast to the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Rev. Duncan McConkey, St. Serf’s Parish Church, Fossoway.

Other events: Jumble Sale, in aid of Club funds, raised the sum of £45.

GEORGINA B. LOWE,
Secretary.

49: BRIDGETON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the toast to the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Rev. S. M. Aitkenhead.

Other events: Hallowe’en Supper was held on 26th October, 1969. Over 420 pupils took part in the Children’s Competition which was held in Dalmarnock School.

Concert in Shettleston Public on 10th January, 1969, when the prizes and awards were presented to winning pupils. The President
of the Burns Federation was invited to take the Chair at this concert. Collections uplifted at those functions for the competitions amounted to £457 11s.

ROBERT DONALDSON,  
Secretary.

55: DERBY SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION AND BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by the Rev. Leslie Paxton of Derby.

JOHN D. CLARKE,  
Secretary.

59: GOROCK JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 31st January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Rev. John Innes, Greenock. Collection taken for Jean Armour Burns Houses, £7 7s.
Other events: Twelve book prizes were gifted to Gourock Primary School for Burns Competition; over 60 pupils attended.

ROBERT SMITH,  
Secretary.

68: SANDYFORD BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. James Veitch, Editor of the Burns Chronicle.
Other events: Hallowe’en Dinner Dance, the Presentation Dinner, Annual Outing to Perthshire and a Theatre Night.

W. J. W. GRAHAM  
Secretary.

69: DUNEDIN BURNS CLUB (INC.)
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, Professor H. A. Morton of the University of Otago proposed the toast to the ‘Immortal Memory’.
Prior to the Dinner, members of the Club attended at the Burns Statue in the Octagon where a wreath was laid by the Mayor of Dunedin, Mr. J. G. Barnes.
On 27th January, 1969, a Burns Anniversary Concert was organised by our Club, and the Hon. B. E. Talboys, Minister of Agriculture, gave an address on Robert Burns.
Other events: Our Club was represented at the Annual Conference of the Burns Federation at Falkirk in September, 1968, by
Mr. W. J. Oliver, who is an Honorary President of the Federation and a Past President and Life Member of our Club.

In an endeavour to publicise the province of Otago and to encourage young artists we organised a contest for a ballad type of song featuring Otago. 44 entries were received from throughout New Zealand and prize money totalling $300.00 was paid.

Three church parades were held during the year and concerts with a Burns and Scottish flavour are held on the third Wednesday of every month.

During the winter months talks are given and slides and films shown. We were visited by members of the Southland Burns Club during the year and we paid them a return visit.

J. D. McDonald,
Secretary.

74: THE NATIONAL BURNS MEMORIAL AND COTTAGE HOMES, MAUCHLINE

The new Pavilion at the Homes has now been in operation for over a year and is proving to be a most welcome addition to the amenities of the cottages.

In co-operation with the Glasgow and District Burns Association, Mauchline Burns Club and the Federation, this Society has been instrumental in the formation of the Burns House Museum, Mauchline, and has assisted in the reconstruction of the old house in Castle Street to form a Museum and the adjoining Caretaker’s house.

John Findlay,
Hon. Secretary.

82: ARBROATH BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. Jameson Clark.

Other events: The Club was represented in the arrangements for the unveiling of the Glenbervie Memorials and the commemorative cairn at Dunnottar. During the Glenbervie Memorials Pilgrimage the opportunity was taken of joining Arbroath Town Council in extending greetings to the visitors led by the Federation President and presenting them with mementoes from the Club of their visit to Arbroath.

James Ewart,
Secretary.
85: DUNFERMLINE UNITED BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: Due to the indisposition of Lord Elgin, his wife Lady Elgin presided at the Annual Dinner, the first time a lady member has done so.


T. SPOWART, M.A.,
Secretary.

89: SUNDERLAND BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by the Rev. J. Strachan Hughes, B.D., of Houghton-le-Spring.

Other events: On the morning of 25th January, 1969, the President, Mr. R. L. Wight, gave the annual oration and laid a wreath at the bust of the Poet in Sunderland Museum and Art Gallery. A selection of Burns songs was sung by Miss Isobel Moor.

A poem in praise of Burns, written by one of the Sunderland party—a friend of Dr. Montgomerie’s from Holland—was read to the company at the conference lunch at Falkirk. Subsequently the poem was set to music by a member of the Sunderland Club and sung at our opening meeting of the new session.

W. K. DONNAN,
Secretary.

95: BOLTON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. Robert Anderson, Chieftain of Lancashire and Cheshire Federation of Scottish Societies.

Other events: The Club, through the male members, put on a Pantomime.

We also held a Scottish Quiz.

To try to keep to the Burns tradition, a competition was held for the best ‘Burns Scrap Book’ made up by members of the Club.

Our dancers and singers entertained on over 30 occasions members of various ‘over 60’s Clubs’ in the town.

J. IRVING,
Secretary.

112: BURNS HOWFF CLUB, DUMFRIES

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by the Rev. J. W. G. Masterton, M.A.

Other events: On 25th January a number of members attended
a short service in St. Michael’s Church, after which we formed up in procession and proceeded to the Poet’s Tomb where floral tributes were placed on the memorial on behalf of the Club.

David Miller,
Secretary.

120: Bristol Caledonian Society
Anniversary Dinner Report: On January 24th, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by the President, Mr. W. G. McPhie.

Other events: Various functions.
We have a very active country dancing section, including a demonstration team, which is much in demand.

R. Burns King,
Secretary.

126: Falkirk Burns Club
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Professor T. A. Dunn of Stirling University.

Alexander Bennie, C.A.,
Secretary.

149: Elgin Burns Club
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by The Rev. Lewis L. Cameron, O.B.E., Ch.St.J., D.D., B.Sc., retired Director of the Church of Scotland Social Services Committee and sometime Minister of the Parish of Mortlach.

W. D. G. Chalmers,
Secretary.

153: Scottish Burns Club
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 20th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Rev. James Currie, B.D.

Other events: On 3rd May, 1969, our members paid a visit to Jean Armour Burns Houses, Mauchline, Ayrshire.

K. E. Fisher,
Secretary.

158: Darlington Burns Association

Other events: Usual functions.
An innovation was our own Christmas parcels delivered by committee members to people known to be in need of a little
Christmas comfort. Instead of an anonymous donation to a fund.

T. W. CHATER,
Hon. Secretary.

167: THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND SCOTTISH SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: The ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Dr. W. I. Stephen.
Other events: St. Andrew’s Night Dance, Caledonian Ball and other functions.

T. F. C. WALKER,
Secretary.

173: IRVINE BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The Principal Speaker was Mr. Tom Caldwell, President.
Other events: March, 1969, an evening with Wm. McIlvanney, novelist and poet, on ‘Writing a Novel in Scotland’.
August, 1969, children’s festival of recitation and song of Burns, in the Club’s Museum, during Marymass Week.
St. Andrew’s Night function.

A. McNIVEN,
for ANDREW HOOD,
Secretary.

190: PORT GLASGOW BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The toast to the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. S. Davies, B.L., lawyer, of Greenock.
Other events: St. Andrew’s Night function.
Four harmony nights during winter season.
Bus outing to Portobello and Edinburgh districts.
Wylie Orr Bowling Competition during summer.

COLIN McKENZIE,
Secretary.

192: AYRSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BURNS CLUBS
The Annual Church Service of the Association was held in the West High Church, Kilmarnock, on Sunday, 26th January, 1969. The service was conducted by the Rev. Colin R. M. Bell, M.A., and lessons were read by Mr. R. Donaldson, President, Burns Federation and Mr. R. McCall, President, Ayrshire Association.

Resulting from a concert organised by the Association in the Palace Theatre, Kilmarnock, on February 7th, 1969, a donation of £91 was handed over to the Restoration Fund of the Castle Street Houses, Mauchline.
The Ayrshire Association joined with Ayr Burns Club at the wreath-laying ceremony at Burns’ Statue, Ayr, and the Annual Service at Leglen Wood on 20th July, 1969.

We deeply regret the passing of Mr. A. Oliver, President, Kilmarnock Cronies Burns Club, on July 1st, 1969.

THOS. ANDERSON,
Hon. Secretary.

197: WINNIPEG BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: Lt.-Col. A. R. MacIver, C.D., was our guest speaker.

A special centre table setting, with individual presentation of the past-presidents, was a highlight of recognition.

Other events: For the second time in the history of the Winnipeg Club a lady member has been elected President.

Hon. Solicitor A. M. Israels, Q.C., as a Centennial project, is heading a committee in establishing a ‘Burns Library Shelf’ in our University Library and Winnipeg’s main Central Library.

The Annual Church Parade is held at the choice of the President’s church.

W. A. OLSON,
Secretary.

198: GOREBRIDGE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Rev. George Watson, Hawick.

Other events: Men’s Burns Supper and St. Andrew’s Night held in Club Premises.

Children’s Prize-giving for Burns Competition took the form of a Burns Supper with the children proposing the ‘Immortal Memory’ and other items.

Party of 84 schoolchildren visited the Burns Country and were met by Mr. John Grey and Mr. Tom Dalglish.

Cost of the trip was met by the Education Committee and the Club.

W. WARDROP,
Secretary.

209: GREENOCK ST. JOHN’S BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On January 23rd, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. Archd. E. White.

Other events: St. Andrew’s Night was held on 26th November, 1969.

The Annual Wylie Bowling Trophy Competition was held on
1st August, 1969, three rinks from our Club taking part.

J. FERGUSON,
Secretary.

217: ESKDALE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Mr. Ernest Robertson, J.P., Provost of Dumfries.

Other events: St. Andrew's Night function was held on 29th November, 1968.

A Coffee Evening and Sale of Work in aid of the Longhope Disaster Fund was held on 28th May, 1969.

Other social evenings took place during the year.

(MRS.) IRENE ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.

226: DUMFRIES BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Provost Ernest Robertson, J.P.

Other events: On the morning of 25th January, 1969, wreaths were laid at Burns' Statue. In the afternoon a service in St. Michael's Church was followed by the laying of wreaths at the Mausoleum.

J. TAIT,
Secretary.

238: BURNS CLUB OF ATLANTA

Poetry contest open to all college students in Georgia. First, second and third prizes awarded: $100, $50, and $25. Three honorable mentions awarded volumes of Burns's poems.

W. RICHARD METCALFE,
Secretary.

252: ALLOWAY BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by the Rev. Andrew Herron.

Other events: In October, 1968, a talk, illustrated by slides, was given by Mr. Harcus Cutt on the Burns Country in the days of Burns and as it is today.

The Beresford Girls Choir gave a concert on St. Andrew's Night, and the Alloway School Choir gave a concert in February, 1969.

The usual Burns Prizes were presented to winners of Burns Competitions in Alloway School.
Visitors or new residents in the district of Alloway will be made welcome at any or all of the Club’s functions.

GEORGE A. BRYAN,
Secretary.

263: GLASGOW MASONIC BURNS CLUB


Other events: On 26th January, 1969, Divine Service was held in Colston Milton Church, the service being conducted by Rev. John A. Stewart.

The speaker at the St. Andrew’s Night was Rev. J. Stewart Pyper, B.A., Hillington Park.

Our Annual Children’s Verse Speaking Competition was held on 1st March, 1969.

Bro. Andrew T. Gordon has now been elected as S.V.P. after a period of 14 years as Secretary. The Club are indebted to him for his faithful service.

P.P. LESLIE S. McGRGOR,
Secretary.

274: TROON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On the 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by the President, Mr. Robert C. Innes.

T. MONTGOMERY BROWN,
Secretary.

275: AYR BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. William Graham, M.A.

Other events: On 23rd October, 1968, a concert of Scottish entertainment was held in Ayr Town Hall, as a result of which the sum of £70 was donated to the fund for the restoration of the Burns House, Mauchline.

The Commemorative Service was held at Leglen Wood on 20th July, 1969, the oration being given by the Rev. James Currie, B.D.

Bus outing to Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.

Ayr Schools’ Burns Competition: awards were presented and a programme of Scots songs and recitations was given by prize-winners at the March social meeting.

St. Andrew’s Night celebration and monthly meetings.

WILLIAM GRAHAM,
Secretary.
284: NORTH-EASTERN BURNS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Past-President Alexander Rae.
Other events: On April 28th, 1969, the Annual Scottish Service was held at Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church.
ALEX. MACDONALD,
Secretary.

293: NEWCRAIGHALL AND DISTRICT ‘POOSIE NANSIE’ BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, ‘The Oration’ was given by Mr. John Robertson, one of our younger members.
Other events: We held a bowling handicap on 10th August, 1969. The winner was Mr. George Robertson.
We presented seven books to the various schools in the district.
WILLIAM DUNCAN,
Secretary.

296: WALSALL BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1969, the President, Mr. G. H. Henderson, proposed the ‘Immortal Memory’.
Other events: The usual Hallowe’en Party and the St. Andrew’s Day Church Service and Dinner were well attended.
W. F. McKie,
Secretary.

307: EDINBURGH AYRSHIRE ASSOCIATION
Anniversary Dinner Report: The ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by our guest speaker, Mr. Bailie Ruthven, Headmaster, Royal High School, Edinburgh.
Other events: Annual Dance, Whist Drive, Children’s Party, Ladies’ Whist Drive and Social Evening (Memories of Ayrshire).
Summer Outing was to the shores of the River Forth.
G. HENDERSON LAING,
Secretary.

310: MAUCHLINE BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 27th January, 1969, the principal speaker was Mr. J. R. Tosh, Principal of English Department, Craigie College of Education.
£25 was raised for Burns House Museum Restoration Fund.
Other events: Members attended several suppers in January to make appeals on behalf of the Museum Restoration Fund.
DAVID I. LYELL, M.A.,
Secretary.
314: SCOTTISH BURNS CLUB (EDINBURGH)

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' took the form of a showing of coloured slides on the Burns theme by Mr. R. J. Allan, M.A., B.A., B.Sc., the commentary being given by Mrs. R. J. Allan, L.R.A.M., whilst Mrs. Jane Burgoyne, M.A., President, was in the Chair.

Other events: On 24th May, 1969, Parsons Green School Junior Choir, along with several teachers and members, had a special outing to the Burns Country. Mr. John Gray, Curator of the Tam o' Shanter Inn, acted as guide. The cost was met by the Club in conjunction with the Scottish Heritage Association.

On 7th June, 1969, the Annual Outing took place to Mauchline Burns House Museum. This was the first organised party to visit the newly opened Museum. A donation of £10 was handed over by our President.

On 24th August, 1969, in conjunction with the Scottish Heritage Association, a large party followed by coach the route taken by the 'Burns Pilgrimage' last year. Commentary given by Dr. A. Mackie.

(Mrs.) JESSIE A. BRUCE,
Secretary.

360: LOCHEE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the Toast to the 'Immortal Memory' was given by J. L. Ness, M.A.

Other events: The first Church Service of the Club was attended by many of our members, in the Church of St. Columba, Lochee, the service being taken by our Honorary Chaplain, Rev. J. Mackay Nimmo, M.A.

We also attended a Burns Service in St. Andrew's Church with the Dundee Burns Society, and the Dundee Burns Club.

The Club supplied artistes for seven Burns Suppers, including Craigie Home for Old Folk, the old folk in the Rowans Home, Blairgowrie W.R.I., Strathmartine and the Old Folk in the King George VI.

A. J. McWALTER,
Secretary.

366: LIVERPOOL BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Mr. Gordon H. Hunt, M.A., President.

Other events: The usual Club Evenings were held once a month, when a variety of speakers attended.
In the Lancashire and Cheshire Scottish Societies Musical Festival one of our junior members (Miss Helen Bell) was joint Champion in the Junior Singing and Mrs. McLachlan gained 2nd place in the Adult Singing.

MARGARET J. BROWNIE,
Secretary.

370: DUNDONALD BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 29th January, 1969, the Rev. A. M. Beaton proposed the 'Immortal Memory' of Robert Burns. Past-President R. A. Clowes was presented with a tankard, suitably inscribed.
Other events: St. Andrew's Night Dinner and the Annual Dance.
Seven monthly meetings.
The Club continued its practice of providing school prizes and of financing, running and providing the speakers for the Old Folk's Burns Supper.
The Club now has its own Song Book and the nucleus of a Library.

G. DAWES,
Secretary.

377: KILBIRNIE ROSEBERY BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. Wm. Clark, Past President of the Garnock Burns Club, was principal speaker.
Other events: The Rev. Jas. Currie, M.A., of Pollok, was guest speaker at the St. Andrew's Night celebration.
Quiz between Kilbirnie Rosebery and Glasgow Rosebery.

GEORGE DICKIE,
Secretary.

378: EDINBURGH AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUBS ASSOCIATION
The Annual wreath-laying ceremony took place at Regent Road Burns Monument.
Annual Prize Draw and Social Evening.
The third Annual Song and Verse Competition for Primary Schools was held in Brunstane Primary School.

THOMAS D. McILWRAITH,
Secretary.

379: HARTLEPOOL BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The 'Immortal Memory' was given
by Allan R. Ritchie, Esq., a Past-President of Hartlepool Caledonian Society.

WM. S. ALLEN, Secretary.

393: ANNAN LADIES' BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1969, the toast to the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. Peploal.
Other events: The Club entertained visitors from Dumfries Ladies’ Burns Club.

MRS. BLACK, Secretary.

401: BRIG-EN’ (WAVERLEY) BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the toast of the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Bro. David Player.
Mr. J. Rogerson, Past-President of the Club, who proposed the toast to ‘The Lasses’, also gave a tribute to the late David P. Solley, ex Hon. President, who died the previous year.

R. AGNEW, Secretary.

403: FRASERBURGH BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: At our 40th Anniversary Dinner, Mr. Norman A. Halkett, A.I.B.(Scot.), Banker, Thurso, proposed the ‘Immortal Memory’.

JAMES B. KAY, Secretary.

426: SAUCHIE BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. James Wilson, Tillicoultry.
Other events: The Annual Meeting and Tattie and Herring Supper was held.
Annual Dance was held on 9th November, 1968.

DAVID ROBERTSON, Secretary.

436: THE WALNEY JOLLY BEGGARS LADIES’ BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On January 21st, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was given by Mrs. J. Murray.
Other events: On February 27th, 1969, the Club celebrated its 40th birthday with a social evening.
The usual donations were sent to Cancer Research and Scottish Homes for Scottish War-Blinded.
A fund was started for a local heart machine.
Film shows were also given during the session.

N. BETTY,
*Secretary.*

437: DUMFRIES LADIES' BURNS CLUB NO. 1
Anniversary Dinner Report: The toast to the 'Immortal Memory' was given by Mrs. M. McLean, former Librarian of the Dumfries and County Library.
Other events: Monthly meetings and vocal evenings.
A visit to the Annan Ladies' Burns Club.
Summer Outing in May to the Lake District.
Our usual Prize was sent to the Dumfries Musical Festival.
We also gave our usual Christmas donations to the residents in the Rowantree Home and to elderly members of our Club.
The Club along with other clubs gifted a seat to the town to be placed at Robert Burns' Statue.

MARY SHEARER,
*Secretary.*

439: BARNESLEY AND DISTRICT SCOTTISH SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On the 24th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by William A. Allan, Esq., President of the North East Midlands Association of Scottish Societies.
Other events: St. Andrew's Dinner and Dance. Other functions during the session.

CHARLES L. SUTHERLAND,
*Secretary.*

454: ROTHERHAM AND DISTRICT SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Robert Fyfe, Esq., Senior Vice-President, Caledonian Society of Sheffield.
Other events: St. Andrew's Dinner and Dance on 29th November, 1968.
New Year's Ball, on 1st January, 1969.

W. INGRAM,
*Secretary.*

458: STONEHAVEN (FATHERLAND) BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 22nd January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Mrs. M. B. Ogston, Glassel,
the first lady to propose the Toast at our Supper.

Other events: Annual bus run on 1st June, 1969, was to Aviemore.

Marjory Leiper,
Secretary.

462: Cheltenham Scottish Society
Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. Peter Grant of the Leyton and Leytonstone Society proposed the ‘Immortal Memory’.
One feature of the evening was the presentation of some books on the Poet to Mr. Edgar Young in appreciation of his work for the Cheltenham Society and on the occasion of his returning to reside in Scotland.

Major E. C. Fisher,
Secretary.

472: Renfrewshire Association of Burns Clubs
In the Annual Burns Essay Competitions fifteen schools submitted 983 essays.
The Wylie Bowling Trophy Competition was won this year by Fort Matilda Burns Club, and the Prize for the Highest-up Rink by Greenock Burns Club (The Mother Club).
Quarterly meetings were held, and were well attended.

Robert Miller,
Secretary.

476: Border Cities Burns Club
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Past President James Donnelly of the Border Cities Burns Club.
Other events: Ladies’ Night, St. Andrew’s Night, Golf, Tournament, Picnic and Children’s Christmas Party.

P. P. John G. Saunders,
Secretary-Treasurer.

492: Harrow and District Caledonian Society
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Sir Peter Noble, M.A., LL.D., former Principal of King’s College, London.
Other events: Various other functions including monthly dances.
£163 was donated to Scottish and local charities.

R. M. Gowans,
Secretary.
503: DUNBLANE BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Rev. Stanley D. Mair, Netherlee.
Other events: The election of our Hon. President D. J. McIldowie, J.P., as next year’s President of the Burns Federation.
J. C. STURROCK,
Secretary.

511: PERTH (WESTERN AUSTRALIA) BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. Duncan.
Other events: Picnic to King’s Park.
Afternoon visit to Scots Ladies’ Club at Fremantle.
(Mrs.) J. RUSSELL,
Secretary.

516: THE AIRTS BURNS CLUB, PRESTONPANS
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the toast to the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. R. A. B. McLaren, from Edinburgh.
Other events: Joint club Bus Drive with Gorebridge Burns Club, to Bolton Churchyard, Grant’s Bros. and other places of interest.
Club Dances throughout the season.
WALTER M. MUIR,
Secretary.

530: SOUTHERN SCOTTISH COUNTIES BURNS ASSOCIATION
The Annual Service was held in St. Michael’s Church on 25th January. Provost E. Robertson, Councillors and Delegates from member Clubs were in attendance. Thereafter the ceremony of wreath-laying took place at the Mausoleum.
Schools in the Southern Counties have again shown their interest in the literature competition as there is an increase in the number of schools taking part. A large number of books were awarded to the winners. The Association appreciate the co-operation they receive from the schoolmasters.
Eight teak seats have been placed at Burns Statue. These seats were gifted from the local Burns Clubs and friends of the Poet.
The alterations at the Brown-Well and the position of the sign-post have been completed.
(Mrs.) M. COULSON,
Secretary.
548: LEEDS CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, Mr. Andrew Charters, Chief Police Superintendent, Ayr, proposed the 'Immortal Memory'.

Other events: Leeds Highland Ball, St. Andrew's Dinner-Dance, New Year Fancy-Dress Ball.

Runners-up in Yorkshire Scottish Societies' Quiz.

Host society for the A.G.M. and Ceilidh of the Yorkshire District, Burns Federation.

Winners of the Renwick Vickers Bowls Trophy in the annual tournament among clubs in the Burns Federation, Yorkshire District.

Winners of the Annual Golf and Bowls Matches played against Harrogate St. Andrew's Society.

J. PARNHAM,
Secretary.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We thank the Secretary for sending a copy of the Society's monthly magazine, the popular Hoots Mon!

553: WOLVERHAMPTON AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by the President, Mr. L. S. Craigie, M.A., Wolverhampton.

Other events: A Barn Dance, Hallowe'en Party, St. Andrew's Dance, Hogmanay Dance and other functions.

A. S. NEILSON,
Secretary.

555: HARROGATE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by the Rev. J. Cameron Grant, M.A.

Other events: The Society won for the first time the new Yorkshire Scottish Societies' Trophy at the finals of an Inter-Society Quiz competition held at Leeds on 21st February, 1969.

JOHN C. MCFARLANE,
Secretary.

559: COVENTRY AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Mr. David Williamson of the
Land Registry Office in Edinburgh, and Chairman of the Scottish Schoolboys' Club.

Other events: A St. Andrew's Dinner Dance was held on 6th December, 1968. Raffle realised the sum of £20 for Royal Caledonian Schools. American Guest Night: This function was held on 4th August, 1969, in order to entertain some 160 teenagers from Coventry High School, Connecticut.

A. M. McDowall,
Secretary.

562: CASTLE DOUGLAS BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Mr. Watt, New Galloway. Other events: In the annual schools' competition for local High School pupils, prizes were provided by our Club.

John C. Stoddart,
Secretary.

566: THE SCOTTISH SOCIETY AND BURNS CLUB OF AUSTRALIA
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the Guest of Honour was Sir Charles G. McDonald, C.B.E., K.C.S.G., M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P., Chancellor, The University of Sydney. The 'Immortal Memory' was given by Rev. Dr. W. Cumming Thom, the Society's Patron.

Other events: A TV Half Hour was taken at the Burns' Statue in Hyde Park, Sydney, on 25th January, 1969. Regular monthly evenings have been held throughout the year, with lectures, films, etc., of Scotland.

Membership has increased to somewhere around the 200 mark, with many making trips home to Scotland again this year.

(Miss) Grace C. Campbell, J.P.,
Secretary.

572: CHESTER CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: The 'Principal Toast' was proposed by the Reverend J. Rossie. Burns' songs were sung by Dr. Charles Rigg of Auchinleck. Dr. Rigg died suddenly later in the year and will be greatly missed at future anniversaries.

T. S. Lea,
Secretary.
575: JEAN ARMOUR BURNS CLUB, WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA
Anniversary Dinner Report: This event was cancelled on account of the 'flu epidemic.

Other events: A social evening was held every month.
Many hand-made items and quilts were made by members, the proceeds going to various charities and the Hospital Fund.
P.P. (Mrs.) BELLA TOUGH,
Secretary.

578: LANARKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF BURNS CLUBS
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 8th February, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was given by Mr. A. Neilson, Allanton Jolly Beggars, who is also a founder member of the Lanarkshire Association of Burns Clubs.

We had the good fortune to have the President of the Burns’ Federation, Mr. Donaldson, and his good lady on this occasion.
T. PATERSON,
Secretary.

594: BURNS CLUB OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Anniversary Dinner Report: The principal speaker was Mr. James Edmonds and Burns’ lovers from all over Cleveland were present to toast the ‘Immortal Memory’.

(Mrs.) R. F. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

597: THE BURNS SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Anniversary Dinner Report: Dr. John Macquarrie, who was born in Renfrew, delivered the toast to the ‘Immortal Memory’.

Other events: We regretfully advise that Mr. James Lunn, our President, passed away during a holiday trip in Europe. Mr. Lunn, Recording Secretary for the St. Andrew’s Society of the State of New York for many years, retired in 1968.

ROBERT W. MORRISON,
Hon. Secretary.

626: MOFFAT AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. Telfer, Mauchline.

CHARLES J. YOUNG,
Secretary.
630: COALSNAUGHTON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, Mr. Ivan Koulikov, Second Secretary at the Embassy of the U.S.S.R., London, proposed the toast to the 'Immortal Memory'.

This being the 25th occasion the Club had met to celebrate the Birth of the Poet, each member and friends attending received the gift of a decorated tea cloth with Club number and initials printed upon it. Many of these gifts have been sent to friends and relatives overseas. Collection was uplifted on behalf of the Jean Armour Burns Houses.

Other events: Children’s Picnic, Kirkcaldy; Hallowe’en Party, 26th October, 1968; and talks and lectures during winter months. Visits were paid to John Walker’s whisky blending premises, Kay Park Monument, Grangemouth Docks and Sports Stadium, and Police Headquarters, Stirling.

On 20th July, 1969, a party of 39 attended the wreath-laying at Burns’ Statue, Ayr, and the Commemorative Service at Leglen Wood.

We record with regret the passing of Mr. David Scobie, who for some years prior to his sudden death had carried out the duty of Club Treasurer with much acceptance.

ALEX C. COOK,
Secretary.

632: SYMINGTON BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 31st January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mrs. Jane Burgoyne, M.A., Edinburgh.

A collection taken on behalf of the restoration of the Castle Street Burns House, Mauchline, amounted to £14 12s.

Other events: Outing included a sail on Loch Lomond.

St. Andrew’s Night when the speaker was Mr. W. Graham, M.A., Ayr.

Representation at Burns Church Service in January, 1969, in West High Church, Kilmarnock, and also at Commemorative Service at Leglen Wood in July, 1969.

Usual functions during the year.

Prizes awarded to winners of School Burns Competition, who entertained the members at the March meeting.

Donations amounting to £47 12s. made to various charities.

The Club suffered a great loss by the sudden death of two of
our loyal members, the Rev. Thos. Ritchie and Mr. A. Oliver.

(Mrs.) JEAN ANDERSON,
Hon. Secretary.

646: CLEAR WINDING DEVON ALVA BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: The 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Mr. Findlay, Dunblane.
Other events: St. Andrew's Night function.
Monthly socials from September to April.

(Mrs.) DOREEN GILLIS,
Secretary.

659: DUNDEE BURNS SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 20th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by our Hon. President, Rev. Thomas R. S. Campbell, B.D., St. Andrew's Parish Church.
Other events: Burns Evening Service in the above Church.
Annual Outing via Perth, Kinross, Edinburgh and Rosslyn Chapel, also our second outing was to Glenbervie, Montrose.

(Mrs.) L. M. SMALL,
Secretary.

660: LANGHOLM LADIES' BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1969, Mr. S. F. Booth, the Chief Guest, gave the toast to the 'Immortal Memory'.

J. H. EWART,
Secretary.

661: LEAMINGTON AND WARWICK CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was submitted by Mr. A. Smart, a member of the Society.
Other events: Other traditional functions were celebrated throughout the year.

S. HENDERSON,
Secretary.

683: STRATFORD-UPON-AVON AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the toast to the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Lady Fairfax-Lucy, the daughter of John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir).
Other events: President's Evening in September and various other traditional functions.

W. KERR,
Hon. Treasurer.
695: KILMARONOCK BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by the Rev. Wm. Fraser Wills, minister of the Burns Church, Kilsyth.
Other events: St. Andrew’s Dinner and Dance, a whist drive, and a social evening and dance.

MAY CALDWELL, Secretary.

696: WHITLEY BAY AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ST. ANDREW
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Ian D. Copland, Esq., C.A., of Glasgow.
Other events: St. Andrew’s Dinner and Dance, other monthly social evenings and St. Andrew’s Tide Church Service.

(Miss) JESSIE H. COLVILLE, Secretary.

699: CHOPPINGTON BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was given by Past President, Mr. James Pattison.
Other events: Various functions during the session, including a special Ladies’ Night Dinner Dance in March, 1969.

J. E. GODDEN, Secretary.

701: THE DETROIT BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Tom Laird, a Past President of our Club.
Other events: The Detroit Burns Club entertained the Border Cities Burns Club of Windsor, Ontario, Canada, at our May meeting.
It is with regret that we report the deaths of three of our members, who died within three weeks of one another; Tom McConnell, Joe Wright and Tom Munn. They will be sadly missed.

SAMUEL R. DICKEY, Secretary.

706: NORTH LINDSEY SCOTS SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. Peter J. Mitchell of Scarborough.
Other events: St. Andrew’s Dinner and Dance was held on 22nd November, 1968.

**CONSTANCE BROWNBRIDGE,**  
*Secretary.*

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**720: RETFORD AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY**  
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 15th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. J. E. Inglis, Senior Vice-President of our Society, and a Past President of Mansfield Society.  
Other events: Usual functions throughout the year.  
Joint evening with the Welsh Society.

**D. I. WALKER,**  
*Secretary.*

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**721: PLYMOUTH BURNS CLUB**  
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the toast to the ‘Immortal Memory’ was given by the President, James Davie. Presentations were made to Founder Members and the Lady Mayoress. Cheques to charities were also presented.  
Other events: Usual functions were held, and an outing to Long Leat was well attended. Mrs. C. Ross Baxter, a Past President, was unanimously recommended by the members at the A.G.M. to be an Hon. Life President.

**CHARLOTTE ROSS BAXTER,**  
*Secretary.*

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**722: BRIDLINGTON AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY**  
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Dr. Alexander Hutchison, M.O.H. for Hull and District.  
Other events: Usual functions were held throughout the season.

**M. COOKE,**  
*Secretary.*

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**723: STRATHPEFFER BURNS CLUB**  
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by John MacDonald, Esq., Applecross, Ross-shire, Chairman of the County Highways Committee.

**W. S. FAIRHOLM, M.B.E., B.E.M.,**  
*Secretary.*

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**725: BEN CLEUCH BURNS CLUB (TILLOCOULTRY)**  
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the
'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Mr. A. I. Dickie, M.A., Rector of Alloa Academy.

Other events: At the Annual General Meeting on 25th February, 1969, Mr. J. Dawson, a Past-President, who has been Treasurer for the past 16 years, was appointed an Honorary President of the Club.

It is with regret that we record the death of Mr. Robert Murray, who was our only surviving founder member. 'Bob' was a Past Secretary and a very loyal member.

I. Reid,
Secretary.

726: MELBOURNE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: The Annual Dinner was held on 2nd February, 1969.

Other events: Usual three monthly socials.

Stella M. Brown,
Secretary.

727: ST. ANDREW SOCIETY OF DENMARK

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Mr. Johan Kromann, assisted by the famous Danish actor, Kai Holm, who recited Burns in Danish translation.

Other events: Country dancing took place every week. During the summer of 1968 the Society was visited by The Juniper Green Dancers who gave a marvellous performance to the Society. A Scottish Film evening was arranged in October, and on November 30th our 20th Night Ball was held. In March, 1969, we had a Scottish Discotheque with a varied programme of records, and in April a Ceilidh was arranged.

From the 22nd June-3rd July, 1969, The St. Andrew Society of Denmark supported financially a visit by the Danish Radio Boys Choir to Scotland. The boys visited Glasgow, Stonehaven, Montrose, Aberdeen, Inverness, Musselburgh, Edinburgh, Cumnock and Ayr, and the tour was a great success.

Lisbeth Olsen,
for Per Bergenholz,
Secretary.

730: WIGTOWN BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Mr. William Stewart, M.R.C.V.S., of Dunscore.
Other events: St. Andrew’s Dinner.
The usual prizes were donated to the local primary school, and other various donations were made.

R. G. HAMILTON,
Secretary.

740: THORNTREE MYSTIC BURNS CLUB, PRESTONPANS
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 8th February, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Bro. J. Affleck, P.M., Lodge St. John Kilwinning, No. 57.
Other events: St. Andrew’s Night was held on the 30th November, 1968, the toast ‘Caledonia’ being proposed by Bro. W. Allan, P.M.

W. MUIR,
Secretary.

743: THE ROMFORD SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 22nd January, 1969, the toast to the ‘Immortal Memory’ of Robert Burns was proposed by Dr. D. C. Caldwell of the South East Essex Caledonian Society.
Other events: We have been most happy to welcome back to Romford, Mr. Alexander J. Morrison, after his exile in Suffolk, and to have him again take office as our President for 1969/70. His previous term was in 1957/58.
Mr. Morrison is also a Past President of the Burns Club of London, and is well known to Burns Federation members and to delegates to the Federation’s Annual Conferences.

J. M. WALLACE,
Dinner Convener.

744: DURHAM AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by the Rev. J. Stewart Macgill, Edinburgh.
Other events: St. Andrew’s Night Dinner Dance, Hallowe’en Party and Scottish Country Dance.

E. T. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

754: THORNTON CLEVELEYS AND DISTRICT SCOTTISH SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the toast to the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. D. Scott Ireland, the President.
Other events: On 12th March, 1969, the Scottish Societies in the Fylde held a ‘Grand Ceilidh’ in Blackpool. The Thornton Cleveleys and District Scottish Society was well represented. The Ceilidh was in aid of the 1969 Highland Gathering at Blackpool.

ANGUS GEDDES,
Secretary.

763: WAKEFIELD CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 23rd January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. George Irvine of Rotherham.

Other events: Cheese and Wine Dance for St. Andrew’s Day.
Team played in the Yorkshire Burns Federation Annual Bowling Match in Leeds.

E. YOUNG,
Secretary.

766: GLENCOE AND DISTRICT BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: Mr. J. M. Hogg, one of our members, and Procurator-Fiscal at Torr, gave the toast to the ‘Immortal Memory’.

One of the guests included Mr. Wm. Maclatcheon, founder of the Club in 1952 and now resident in Ayrshire.

J. GLENDAY,
President.

768: AUCHTERDERRAN JOLLY BEGGARS BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, Mr. John Burke proposed the ‘Immortal Memory’.

Other events: Hallowe’en Supper.

JAMES PENMAN,
Secretary.

773: CUMNOCK CRONIES BURNS CLUB
Anniversary Dinner Report: On the 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. James Y. Roxburgh.

Other events: Annual Outing, 8th June, 1969, to New Galloway
via Straiton, Loch Trool and Newton Stewart, culminating at Moffat for the evening.
Hallowe'en Party, October, 1968.

JOSEPH STILLIE,
Secretary.

775: HARTLEPOOL CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by E. N. Houlton, Esq.
Other events: Usual functions.
Reel classes and discussion group meetings are held during the session.
Our Society was host to the N.E. District Burns Federation when the A.G.M. and Bowling Match were held in Hartlepool on 7th June, 1969.
The Caledonian Golf Trophy presented to the Society in 1963 by Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Ritchie, was won this year by Mr. Ritchie.

HUGH GORDON,
Secretary.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We thank the Secretary for the Society’s syllabus.

796: GATESHEAD AND DISTRICT ST. ANDREW’S SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Dr. James Grant, now our President.
Other events: St. Andrew’s Night Dinner was held on 30th November, 1968.
The summer evening outing to the New Derwent Valley Reservoir near Blanchland took place on 10th May, 1969, culminating in dinner at Chollerford.
The annual film show was held in October.

MRS. CROZIER,
Secretary.

808: PONTEFRACT AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Mr. Robert Binnie, Past President of N.E. Midland Association of Scottish Societies.
Other events: St. Andrew’s Dinner, President’s Evening,
Hallowe’en Party and various other functions, including being host to the N.E. Midland Association of Scottish Societies on the occasion of their Annual Scottish Country Dancing Festival.

(Miss) VALERIE McLEOD, Secretary.

811: LOGANGATE BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On January 24th, 1969, the toast to the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. John D. Pollock, B.Sc., Rector of Mainholm Academy, Ayr.

Other events: The St. Andrew’s Dinner took place on 28th November, 1968.

The Annual Outing took place on 8th June, 1969, to North Berwick via Dalkeith and Haddington and returning by Edinburgh and Biggar.

The Committee were entertained by distillers, Messrs. John Walker, Kilmarnock, on a Monday in September, 1969.

Anyone interested can have a syllabus of the Club’s Oangauns by request.

WALTER HALL, Senior, Secretary.

821: AYR MASONIC BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Brother John Mochan, Past Master of Lodge No. 230.

Other events: On 26th January, 1969, Brother J. Niven, President, on behalf of our Club, placed a wreath on the Burns’ Statue and thereafter members proceeded to Leglen Wood for the Annual Commemorative Service.

Annual Outing took place to Crieff on 1st June, 1969.

CHARLES P. STROYAN, Secretary.

825: ‘CLARINDA’ EDINBURGH LADIES’ BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 24th January, 1969, the Principal Speaker was The Right Honourable The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, D.L.

Other events: Several well-known personalities gave a talk or demonstration to our members on various themes.

We also held a Dinner at Christmas, a Bus Outing, a Mystery Tour, Beetle Drives and Skittles Matches.

HELEN R. WILSON, Secretary.
839: COLDSTREAM BURNS CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On January 24th, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. David McDowall, M.A., from East Kilbride.

Other events: Mr. H. D. Langmack, J.P., Ex-Provost and Chairman of our Club since 1956, has had three honours conferred on him. He has been made Depute-Lieutenant of the County, and has had the Freedom of the Burgh conferred on him. He is the first individual to have this honour. He has also been made an Associate Member of the Coldstream Guards’ Association.

Our Ladies’ Night was held on 15th February, 1969. The Oration was given by Mr. Fred Belford, M.A., F.E.I.S.

The fourth donation of £10 was sent to Scottish National Dictionary Fund and £5 to the Mauchline Restoration Fund.

WM. JACKSON,
Secretary.

842: YE BONNIE DOON

Anniversary Dinner Report: The ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by John Hayworth, Burlington, Ontario.

Other events: On July 20th, 1969, our Club spent the afternoon at the home of our President, Wm. Lambie.

(Mrs.) J. M. CASSIDY,
Secretary.

845: TAM O’ SHANTER CLUB

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. Thomas McLatchie, who is the Honorary Vice-Chairman of the Club.

Other events: On 25th April, 1969, our new Club premises were officially opened by Alderman Tom Meffen, Honorary President of the Club. The opening was followed by a buffet-concert and dance. Our new premises are a big attraction to Scots living in the Coventry area and our membership has jumped by 600.

A successful trip to America and Canada was run during July when seventy members crossed the Atlantic by jet to visit friends in North America.

Various other functions were run during the year.

JAMES McCAW,
Secretary.

854: NORTH-EAST MIDLANDS ASSOCIATION OF SCOTTISH SOCIETIES

The Annual Scottish Concert was held on 20th April, 1969. The President, Robert Scott, presented the Binnie Rose Bowl and
Anderson Wilson Trophy together with certificates to the winners of the Verse Speaking Competitions.

Weekend School of Scottish Country Dancing was again held at Skegness.

The Annual Scottish Country Dance Festival was held at Pontefract on 21st June, 1969. Pontefract Caledonian Society were our hosts on this occasion.

J. Allan Irvine,
Secretary.

860: Southland Burns Club, Invercargill, N.Z.

Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, we combined with St. Andrew's Scottish Society (Southland). The 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Dr. F. Russell Miller.

Other events: During the summer members held a picnic and bus trip to Lobbs' Aviary at Gorge Road.

Monthly concerts featuring Burns and Scottish entertainment with film slide evenings. Exchange visits have been held between Dunedin Burns Club and our Club during the year with a concert programme.

(Mrs.) J. L. Bone,
Secretary.

866: Heanor and District Caledonian Society

Anniversary Dinner Report: The 'Immortal Memory' was proposed by Mr. John C. Wilson, M.R.C.V.S.

Other events: The Society held 10 social functions during the year, including two Scottish Country Dances.

W. Muir,
Secretary.

878: Worksop Burns and Caledonian Club

Anniversary Dinner Report: The 'Immortal Memory' was proposed for the second year running by Mr. John Muir.

Other events: At President's Reception on 28th June, 1969, the new President, W. Brodie, presented Mr. Pat McHale, founder President, also Past-President for three years, with a scroll recognising his service and devotion to the Club. Mr. McHale was also made a Life Member.

Seven Scottish Social Evenings during the year.
St. Andrew's Day Dance on 30th November, 1968.
T. H. ENGLISH,  
Secretary.

887: GAINSBOROUGH AND DISTRICT CALEDONIAN SOCIETY  
Anniversary Dinner Report: On January 22nd, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. Arthur Allan, Past President of North-East Midlands Association of Scottish Societies.  
Other events: St. Andrew’s Night Supper with films of Scotland by Mrs. C. Massey of Retford Caledonian Society.  
Scottish Country Dance, 30th May, 1969.  
EVA E. REID,  
Secretary.

890: WOLLONGONG BURNS SOCIETY  
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 25th January, 1969, the toast to the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by the Rev. Alan MacLachlan.  
Guests included the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Scottish Society and Burns Club of Australia (Sydney), Mr. A. Johnstone, an Honorary President of the Burns Federation, and Australia’s direct link with the Burns family in the esteemed personage of Mr. John Begg.  
THOMAS NEWALL,  
Secretary.

892: AYRSHIRE METAL PRODUCTS  
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 17th January, 1969, Mr. William Lockhart, Past President and Treasurer of Irvine Burns Club, proposed the ‘Immortal Memory’.  
Other events: St. Andrew’s Night was held on 29th November, 1968.  
The Club also visited the Irvine Burns Club Museum.  
ROBERT CAMPBELL,  
Secretary.

895: WESTERTON ARMS BURNS CLUB  
Anniversary Dinner Report: On 30th January, 1969, the ‘Immortal Memory’ was proposed by Mr. D. Walker of Fishcross (Jolly Beggars).  
Other events: Annual Outing to Dumfries on 8th June, 1969.  
Social Evenings throughout the year.  
The Club was represented by one rink at the Burns Bowling Association McLennan Cup Competition.  
J. NEILL,  
Secretary.
(Corrected to 31st October, 1969)

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<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Inst.</th>
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<th>Members</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
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<td>Kilmarnock Burns Club</td>
<td>1808</td>
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<td>101</td>
<td>George S. Walker</td>
<td>A. Reid Hamilton, 84 John Finnie Street, Kilmarnock</td>
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<td>1868</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Jas. Mason</td>
<td>Alex. A. Pow, 12 Grove Park, Kingsbury, London, N.W.9</td>
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<td>Alexandria Burns Club</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Robert Armstrong</td>
<td>John Barton, Cedar Cottage, 126 Middleton Street, Alexandria, Dunbartonshire</td>
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<td>Callander Burns Club</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>A. R. Thompson</td>
<td>Archu. Whitehead, Woodvale, Lanrannoch, Callander</td>
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<td>1885</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>John Stafford</td>
<td>Alex. V. Smail, 11 Murrayfield, Gordon</td>
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<td>Thistle Burns Club</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>J. W. Neil</td>
<td>William Jamieson, 278 Stonelaw Road, Rutherglen</td>
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<td>Royalty Burns Club</td>
<td>1882</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>Robert Meiklam</td>
<td>Hugh McCrostie, 1 Henderland Road, Bearsden, by Glasgow</td>
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<td>Dumbarton Burns Club</td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>M. D. Brownlie</td>
<td>John McKeen, Clydesdale Bank, Ltd., 51 High Street, Dumbarton</td>
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<td>Chesterfield and District Caledonian Association</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>Bruce H. Garret</td>
<td>Mrs. C. Yeomens, The Manor House, Stanton Woodhouse, Rowsley, Mattock, Derbyshire</td>
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<td>1860</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Edward A. Durward</td>
<td>Alexander D. McKenzie, 1 St. Kilda Terrace, Dundee</td>
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<td>1886</td>
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<td>180</td>
<td>J. B. Bell</td>
<td>Miss M. White, 4 Barnettts Road, Belfast, 5</td>
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<td>Nottingham Scottish Assoc.</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>Mrs. R. L. Logan</td>
<td>R. W. Williamson, &quot;Whitecroft&quot;, Main Street, Gunthorpe, Notts.</td>
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<td>1885</td>
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<td>156</td>
<td>R. A. Cassie</td>
<td>Thomas J. Dunlop, 22 Manor Drive, Airdrie</td>
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<td>Greenock Burns Club</td>
<td>1801</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>David Marshall</td>
<td>R. Smith McFarlan, &quot;Rosherne&quot;, Lochwinnoch Road, Kilmacolm</td>
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<td>Edinburgh Burns Club</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>H. J. Hayhoe</td>
<td>Mrs. A. St.C. Muir, 11 Royston Terrace, Goldenacre, Edinburgh, EH3 5QU</td>
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<td>Glasgow Haggis Club</td>
<td>1872</td>
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<td>D. Murray Kerr</td>
<td>J. Lawrence Grant, C.A., 4 Laggan Road, Glasgow, S.3</td>
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<td>Dalry (Ayrshire) Burns Club</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Robert Burns</td>
<td>James G. Rennie, 11 Lynn Avenue, Dalry</td>
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<td>Rosebery Burns Club</td>
<td>1885</td>
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<td>110</td>
<td>Robert Lindsay</td>
<td>John Melville, 24 Woodlands Road, Glasgow, C.3</td>
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<td>Alex. B. McIver, Gowanlea, 30 Dewar Street, Dollar, Clackmannanshire</td>
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<td>1872</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>Andrew Noble</td>
<td>James C. Anderson, 78 Broomhill Road, Aberdeen (AB 20188).</td>
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<td>Donald Blyth</td>
<td>Mrs. P. M. Lowe, 10 Millar Street, Crieff, Perthshire</td>
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<td>John Turner</td>
<td>K. H. McCall, 51 Richmond Terrace, Cumnock</td>
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<td>1891</td>
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<td>S. S. Stevenson</td>
<td>Daniel Ure, Matherbank, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire</td>
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<td>Robert Donaldson, 42 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2</td>
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<td>1892</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>David Malcolm</td>
<td>Henry Robb, Esq., LL.B., 3 Pitt Terrace, Stirling</td>
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<td>Derby Scottish Association and Burns Club</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>Charles Craig</td>
<td>J. D. Clarke, 210 Broadway, Derby</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>Gourock Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Ian D. Shearer</td>
<td>Robert Smith, 105 Kirn Drive, Gourock</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td>Cupar Burns Club</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>Provost And. M. Scott</td>
<td>F. Small, 4 Hill Street, Cupar, Fife</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>Sandyford (Glasgow) Burns Club</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>T. Gibson, M.B., F.R.C.S.(Edin.), F.R.C.S.(Glas.)</td>
<td>W. J. W. Graham, Provincial Building Society, 42 Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.2</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>Dunedin Burns Club, inc.</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>Stan Forbes</td>
<td>J. D. McDonald, 8 McGeorge Avenue, Dunedin, New Zealand</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td>Carlisle Burns Club</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>R. O. Cowan</td>
<td>S. Sinclair, 3 Holme Close, Scotby, Carlisle</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td>Partick Burns Club</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>T. Murray Niven, T.D., D.L.</td>
<td>Russell A. Sharp, 270 Dumbarton Road, Partick, Glasgow, W.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes, Mauchline</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir Claud Hagart Alexander of Ballochmyle, Bart. Alex. L. Eggo</td>
<td>John Findlay, 202 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2</td>
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<td>76</td>
<td>Brechin Burns Club</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>David Young, “Glenavon,” 19 Eastbank, Brechin</td>
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<td>82</td>
<td>Arbroath Burns Club</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
<td>David Chapel, M.B.E. James Ewart, Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., Brothock Bridge, Arbroath, Angus</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>Sunderland Burns Club</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>L. A. Nicol</td>
<td>W. K. Donnan, 5 Buxton Gardens, Sunderland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>95</td>
<td>Bolton Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Mrs. A. M. Brooks</td>
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<td>96</td>
<td>Jedburgh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Ex-Provost Charles Campbell</td>
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<td>112</td>
<td>Dumfries Burns Howff Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Alex. McCall</td>
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<td>116</td>
<td>Greenloaming Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Daniel J. McIldowie</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>Bristol Caledonian Society</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>George B. Hartley, F.C.I.</td>
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<td>121</td>
<td>Hamilton Junior Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Sam Pollock</td>
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<td>124</td>
<td>The Ninety Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>John Traill, M.A., F.E.I.S.</td>
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<td>126</td>
<td>Falkirk Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Campbell McAulay, J.P.</td>
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<td>133</td>
<td>Newarthill Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Alexander Maxwell</td>
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<td>149</td>
<td>Elgin Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>William Wittet, C.B.E., J.P.</td>
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<td>152</td>
<td>The Hamilton Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>F. Hamilton Leckie, M.C., T.D., Ph.D., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.O.G.</td>
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<td>153</td>
<td>Scottish Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>John C. McNicol</td>
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<td>158</td>
<td>Darlington Burns Association</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Miss M. I. Dickson</td>
<td>T. W. Chater, 26 Langdale Road, Darlington, Co. Durham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>167</td>
<td>Birmingham and Midland Scottish Society</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>Mrs. Anna H. T. Holden</td>
<td>T. F. C. Walker, 68 Ferndown Road, Solihull, Warwickshire</td>
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<td>169</td>
<td>Glasgow and District Burns Association</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>15 Clubs</td>
<td>James M. Deas</td>
<td>Andrew Stenhouse, M.A., LL.B., 82 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.1</td>
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<td>173</td>
<td>Irvine Burns Club</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>Thomas Caldwell</td>
<td>William Alexander, 36 Oxford Road, Renfrew</td>
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<td>176</td>
<td>Renfrew Burns Club</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Archibald McKinstry</td>
<td>John Dorward, 17 Linfern Road, Dailly</td>
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<td>179</td>
<td>Dailly Jolly Beggars Club</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dr. R. McInroy</td>
<td>John Butler, 10 Balmoral Avenue, Londonderry, N.1</td>
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<td>183</td>
<td>Londonderry Burns Club and Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Rev. N. F. Orr, B.A., B.D.</td>
<td>William E. McCrindle, 137 Wood Street, Galashiels</td>
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<td>187</td>
<td>Galashiels Burns Club</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Dean of Guild</td>
<td>Colin McKenzie, 4 Wilson Street, Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire</td>
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<td>190</td>
<td>Port Glasgow Burns Club</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Edward Stewart</td>
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<td>192</td>
<td>Ayrshire Association of Burns Clubs</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>33 Clubs</td>
<td>Robert McCall</td>
<td>T. Anderson, 36 Linfern Avenue East, Kilmarnock</td>
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<td>197</td>
<td>Winnipeg Burns Club</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Walter Olson</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Estabrook, 2 Birch Bay, St. Boneface, Winnipeg 10, Ontario, Canada</td>
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<td>198</td>
<td>Gorebridge Burns Club</td>
<td>1906</td>
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<td>Archibald Lochrie</td>
<td>William Wardrop, Clapperton Villa, Gorebridge, Midlothian</td>
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<td>199</td>
<td>Newbattle and District Burns Club</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>J. Telford</td>
<td>A. Wilson, 103 Sixth Street, Newtonrange</td>
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<td>209</td>
<td>Greenock St. John’s Burns Club</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>John Smillie</td>
<td>Jas. Ferguson, 18 Wellington St., Greenock Renfrewshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>212</td>
<td>Portobello Burns Club</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Hugh C. Brown</td>
<td>J. Stanley Cavaye, 40 Durham Terrace, Portobello, Edinburgh</td>
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<td>217</td>
<td>Eskdale Burns Club</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Mrs. Jean Dickson</td>
<td>Mrs. Irene Armstrong, 13 Church Street, Annan, Dumfriesshire</td>
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<td>220</td>
<td>Burns Club of St. Louis</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Lamar W. McLeod</td>
<td>John H. Culling, Carondelet Foundry Company, 2101 So. Kingshighway, St. Louis, Missouri 63110, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>226</td>
<td>Dumfries Burns Club</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>1913</td>
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<td>Ian F. Booth, M.A.</td>
<td>John Tait, Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., 151 High Street, Dumfries</td>
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<td>236</td>
<td>Whitehaven Burns Club</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Dr. A. S. Smith</td>
<td>G. Young, 9 Whalley Drive, Miagey, Whitehaven</td>
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<td>237</td>
<td>Uddingston Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Joseph Polson</td>
<td>Arthur Downie, 89 Woodlands Crescent, Bothwell, Glasgow</td>
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<td>238</td>
<td>Burns Club of Atlanta</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Paul Webb, Jr.</td>
<td>W. Richard Metcalfe, 112 Church Street, Decatur, Georgia, 30030, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>239</td>
<td>Hawick Burns Club</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>Edward Berridge</td>
<td>Thomas Hunter, Albert Bridge, Hawick</td>
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<td>242</td>
<td>Montrose Burns Club</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>Dr. W. G. Carson</td>
<td>James F. Smeaton, 5 Whinfield Way, Montrose, Angus</td>
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<td>252</td>
<td>Alloway Burns Club</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>William Hepburn</td>
<td>George A. Bryan, 20 Hawkhill Avenue, Ayr</td>
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<td>263</td>
<td>Glasgow Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>John A. Forsyth</td>
<td>Leslie S. McGregor, 120 Moss Heights Avenue, Glasgow, S.W.2</td>
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<td>274</td>
<td>Troon Burns Club</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Robert C. Innes</td>
<td>T. Montgomery Brown, 36 West Portland Street, Troon</td>
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<td>275</td>
<td>Ayr Burns Club</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Chief-Supt. Andrew Charters</td>
<td>William Graham, M.A., 7 Fir Bank, Castlehill Estate, Ayr</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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<td>282</td>
<td>The Burns Bowling Assoc.</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>17 Clubs</td>
<td>Hugh J. Watson</td>
<td>J. A. Scott, c/o 200 Shieldhall Road, Glasgow, S.W.1</td>
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<td>283</td>
<td>Sinclair Town Burns Club</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>J. D. Bease</td>
<td>James Craib, 126 Valley Gardens, Kirkcaldy, Fife</td>
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<td>288</td>
<td>Beith Caledonia Burns Club</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>George Wilson</td>
<td>Robert Dale, 5 Myrtle Bank, Beith</td>
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<td>293</td>
<td>Newcraigall District Poosie Burns Club</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>John Mathieson</td>
<td>William Duncan, 13 Williamfield Square, Edinburgh, E15 1AS</td>
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<td>296</td>
<td>Walsall Burns Club</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>G. H. Henderson</td>
<td>W. F. McKie, 254 Sutton Road, Walsall, Staffs.</td>
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<td>303</td>
<td>Victoria St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>Joseph C. Sutherland</td>
<td>Charles Cameron, 2315 McBride Avenue, Victoria, B.C., Canada</td>
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<td>307</td>
<td>Edinburgh Ayrshire Association</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>T. McIlwraith</td>
<td>G. Henderson Laing, 50 Marrionville Dr., Edinburgh, EH7 6BW</td>
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<td>309</td>
<td>Annan Burns Club</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>W. F. Speirs</td>
<td>K. G. Sutherland, Solicitor, Royal Bank Buildings, Annan</td>
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<td>Mauchline Burns Club</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>Hugh Rowe</td>
<td>D. I. Lyell, M.A., 77 Beechwood Road, Mauchline</td>
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<td>314</td>
<td>Scottish Burns Club, Edinburgh</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Alex. Bruce, A.M.Inst.T.</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Bruce, 9 Victor Park Terr., Corstorphine, Edinburgh, EH12 8BA</td>
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<td>320</td>
<td>Troy Burns Club</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Neil Laird</td>
<td>Robert A. Barron, 124 Oakwood Avenue, Troy, New York, 12180, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>323</td>
<td>Kirkcudbright Burns Club</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>James Anderson</td>
<td>Adam Gray, Jnr., Ingleston, Borgue, Kirkcudbrightshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>326</td>
<td>Bingry Jolly Beggars Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Mrs. W. Letham</td>
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<td>329</td>
<td>Newark and District Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>1923</td>
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<td>97</td>
<td>John Baird</td>
<td>K. Bradshaw, Manthorpe Crescent, Sherwood Vale, Notts.</td>
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<td>336</td>
<td>Peterhead Burns Club</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Dr. Daniel Gordon</td>
<td>J. M. M. Smith, 13 Broad Street, Peterhead</td>
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<td>Balerno Burns Club</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>J. Taylor</td>
<td>George Orr, 10 Deanpark Grove, Balerno, Midlothian</td>
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<td>Leith Burns Club</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>William Brunton</td>
<td>H. Robb, 6 Casselbank Street, Leith, Edinburgh, 6</td>
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<td>344</td>
<td>Ladysmith (B.C.) Burns Club</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Thos. B. Davidson</td>
<td>Stuart R. Irvine, Box 327, Chemainus, B.C., Canada</td>
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<td>346</td>
<td>Oakbank Mossgiel Burns Club</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mrs. Jean Millard</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Walker, 33 Calderhall Avenue, East Calder, Midlothian</td>
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<td>348</td>
<td>Newton Jean Armour Burns Club</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Inglis</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Munro, 60 Craigallan Avenue, Halfway, Cambuslang</td>
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<td>349</td>
<td>The Howff Burns Club</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Alexander Shannon</td>
<td>T. A. Ogilvy, 15 McLelland Dr., Kilmarnock</td>
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<td>Markinch Burns Club</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Robert Muirhead</td>
<td>John Reid, 16 Selkirk Street, 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>15,767</td>
<td>Robert Lochhead</td>
<td>William Slater, 38 Chauncy Street, Boston, 11, Massachusetts, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>355</td>
<td>Calcutta Burns Club</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Rev. John W. Cook</td>
<td>W. G. McIntosh, Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, 1, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>356</td>
<td>Burnbank and Dist. Masonic Burns Club</td>
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<td>1926 48</td>
<td>Adam Russell</td>
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<td>Robert Johnston, 3 Backmuir Crescent, Hamilton</td>
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<td>360</td>
<td>Lochee Burns Club</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>1926</td>
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<td>D. Scott</td>
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<td>Arthur J. McWalter, 36 Campbell Street, Dundee, Angus</td>
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<td>363</td>
<td>Barrow St. Andrew's Society</td>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Dr. W. J. Liddle,</td>
<td>W. Eccles, &quot;Greystead&quot;, 30 Dane Avenue,</td>
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<td>M.B., F.R.C.S., E.D.</td>
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<td>1926 40</td>
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<td>James Y. Roxburgh, 28 John St., Catrine,</td>
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<td>1924</td>
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<td>Miss Margaret J. Brownlie, 452 Queen's Drive,</td>
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<td>Robert Kirk</td>
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<td>Kilbirnie Rosebery Burns Club</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>Robert A. Robertson</td>
<td>George Dickie, 9 Borestone Ave., Kilbirnie</td>
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<td>R. Fletcher</td>
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<td>Wm. S. Allen, 34 Trentbrooke Ave., West</td>
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<td>387</td>
<td>Cambuslang Mary Campbell Burns Club</td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>1965 9</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Rennie</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mrs. M. Easton, 65 Trossachs Road, Cathkin,</td>
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<td>Kyle Ladies' Burns Club</td>
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<td>1927 40</td>
<td>Mrs. M. McPhail</td>
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<td>Mrs. Shaw, 4 Hunter Street, Dykehead, Shotts,</td>
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<td>David Kirk</td>
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<td>J. M. Carnwath, &quot;Beechwood&quot;, Park Street,</td>
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<td>393</td>
<td>Annan Ladies' Burns Club</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>1928 150</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Knight</td>
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<td>Mrs. G. James, 15 Moat Road, Annan</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>398</td>
<td>Colinton Burns Club</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Mrs. K. Y. A. Bone, M.A.</td>
<td>George G. Shedden, 21 Redford Terrace, Colinton, Edinburgh, 13'</td>
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<td>401</td>
<td>Brig-en’ (Waverley) Burns Club, Dumfries</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Dr. W. D. Balfour</td>
<td>R. Agnew, 5 Greystone Ave., Dumfries</td>
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<td>405</td>
<td>Caledonian Soc. of Sheffield</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>Robert Fyfe</td>
<td>David Dewar, 14 Hurlingham Close, Sheffield, S11 9HD</td>
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<td>413</td>
<td>St. Andrew Society of San Francisco</td>
<td>1863</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Donald J. H. Sinclair</td>
<td>Amos W. Wright, Galen Building, 391 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California, 94108, U.S.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>417</td>
<td>Burnley and Dist. Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>Alex Forbes</td>
<td>Mrs. I. A. Fyfe, Melrose, Rudley Drive, Burnley, Lancs.</td>
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<td>426</td>
<td>Sauchie Burns Club</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>David Gow, J.P.</td>
<td>David S. Robertson, 31 Craigbank, Sauchie, By Alloa, Clackmannashire</td>
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<td>430</td>
<td>Gourock Burns Club</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Dugald Robertson, M.P.S.</td>
<td>D. Ferguson, M.A., “Rockside”, 9 Albert Road, Gourock</td>
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<td>436</td>
<td>Walney Jolly Beggars Ladies’ Club</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>Mrs. Joyce Murray</td>
<td>Mrs. N. Betty, 93 Greengate Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.</td>
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<td>437</td>
<td>Dumfries Ladies’ Burns Club</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Schlag</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Shearer, 211 Lochside Road, Lochside, Dumfries</td>
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<td>439</td>
<td>Barnsley and District Scottish Society</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>T. Jeffrey</td>
<td>C. L. Sutherland, “Woodleigh”, Alverthorpe, Wakefield</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>443</td>
<td>Victoria (B.C.) Burns Club</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>John MacAllister</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Ryles, 2393 Eastdowne Road, Victoria, B.C., Canada</td>
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<td>444</td>
<td>Swansea and West Wales Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>A. K. Miller</td>
<td>J. Lightbody, 42 Fairy Grove, Killan, Swansea</td>
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<td>446</td>
<td>Herefordshire Burns Club</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Dr. W. Moir Brown</td>
<td>Norman MacLean, “Duart”, Burghill, Hereford</td>
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<td>452</td>
<td>Auchterderran Bonnie Jean Burns Club</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mrs. James Herd</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Cook, 25 Balgreggie Road, Cardenden, Fife</td>
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<td>454</td>
<td>Rotherham and Dist. Scottish Association</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>George W. Burnett</td>
<td>W. Ingram, 10 Mortain Road, Moorgate, Rotherham</td>
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<td>458</td>
<td>Stonehaven (Fatherland) Burns Club</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>W. R. Murray</td>
<td>Mrs. Marjory Leiper, 5 John Street, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire</td>
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<td>461</td>
<td>Leicester Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Mrs. Janet Cutting</td>
<td>G. P. Robertson, 47 Brixham Drive, Wigston Fields, Leicester</td>
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<td>469</td>
<td>Denny Cross Burns Club</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Thomas Fergus</td>
<td>Thomas Stocks, 64 Beech Crescent, Dunipace, Stirlingshire</td>
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<td>St. Giles’ Burns Club</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>John A. MacArthur</td>
<td>G. E. Wallace, Dunord, Grant Street, Elgin</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>472</td>
<td>Renfrewshire Association of Burns Clubs - - -</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>11 Clubs</td>
<td>Matthew Foulds</td>
<td>Robert Miller, F.S.A.(Scot.), 11 Murdieston Street, Greenock, Renfrewshire</td>
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<td>476</td>
<td>Border Cities Burns Club -</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Jack Skelton</td>
<td>John G. Saunders, Past President, 796 Monmouth Road, Windsor, 15, Ontario, Canada</td>
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<td>479</td>
<td>Queen of the South Ladies’ Burns Club - - -</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Mrs. Sheena Gair</td>
<td>Mrs. Betty L. Paisley, “The Haven”, Brownrigg Loaning, Dumfries</td>
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<td>492</td>
<td>Harrow and Dist. Caledonian Society - - -</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>A. C. Brown</td>
<td>R. M. Gowans, 40 St. Michael’s Crescent, Pinner, Middlesex</td>
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<td>494</td>
<td>Motherwell United Services Burns Club - - -</td>
<td>1934</td>
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<td>85</td>
<td>F. Paterson</td>
<td>Angus Cameron Allan, 322 Watson Street, Motherwell</td>
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<td>St. Andrew Burns Club (Wellington, N.Z.) - - -</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>A. E. Milne</td>
<td>Miss B. Clark, P.O. Box 1049, Wellington, New Zealand</td>
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<td>I.C.I. Grangemouth Burns Club - - -</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>G. J. Richards</td>
<td>I. M. Halkett, c/o I.C.I. Grangemouth Recreation Club, Earl’s Road, Grangemouth, Stirlingshire</td>
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<td>511</td>
<td>Perth (West Australia) Burns Club - - -</td>
<td>1935</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>Mrs. Margaret Nash</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Russell, 56 Carcoola Street, Nollamara, Perth 6061, West Australia</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>Airts Burns Club, Prestonpans</td>
<td>1936</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>William Currie</td>
<td>Walter M. Muir, 89 Gardiner Road, Prestonpans, East Lothian</td>
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<td>518</td>
<td>Ye Auld Cronies Masonic Burns Club (Cleveland, Ohio)</td>
<td>1935</td>
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<td>A. Whitelock</td>
<td>W. G. McColl, 3800 Woodridge Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, 44121, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>Uddingston Lochlie Ladies’ Burns Club</td>
<td>1935</td>
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<td>Mrs. C. D. McIntosh</td>
<td>Mrs. Janet Frew, 1 The Cottage, Bothwell Haugh, Bothwell</td>
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<td>Highland Society of New South Wales</td>
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<td>J. Millar</td>
<td>A. R. McKenzie, Post Office Box C 172, Clarence Street Post Office, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia</td>
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<td>530</td>
<td>Southern Scottish Counties Burns Association</td>
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<td>18 Clubs</td>
<td>Provost Ernest Robertson</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Coulson, 10 Queensberry Court, Dumfries</td>
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<td>Bedlington and District Burns Club</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>Dr. John Brown</td>
<td>R. B. Hamilton, 1 Acorn Avenue, Bedlington, Northumberland</td>
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<td>Plymouth and District Caledonian Society</td>
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<td>Alexander McLean</td>
<td>R. Stanley Scott, 45 Reddington Road, Higher Compton, Plymouth</td>
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<td>Whithorn and District Burns Club</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>Rev. Angus W. Morrison, B.D.</td>
<td>William Rae, B.L., 58 George Street, Whithorn, Newton Stewart</td>
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<td>Abbey Craig Burns Club</td>
<td>1935</td>
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<td>A. J. Gourlay</td>
<td>A. J. Gourlay, “Fedra”, Kier St., Bridge of Allan</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>Leeds Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1894</td>
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<td>402</td>
<td>William Deans</td>
<td>J. Parnham, North Lane Gardens, Roundhay, Leeds, 8</td>
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<td>549</td>
<td>Bothwell Bonnie Lesley Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1938</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary Cain</td>
<td>Mrs. Frew, The Cottage, Bothwellhaugh, Bothwell, Lanarkshire</td>
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<td>Scarborough Caledonian Soc.</td>
<td>1934</td>
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<td>125</td>
<td>Thomas Ferguson</td>
<td>James A. Ruxton, 17 Chantry Road, East Ayton, Nr. Scarborough</td>
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<td>553</td>
<td>Wolverhampton and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>E. M. Selkirk</td>
<td>Dr. A. S. Neilson, “Dunelm”, Oak Drive, off Ebstree Road, Seisdon, Staffs.</td>
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<td>555</td>
<td>Harrogate St. Andrew's Soc.</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>Bruce Guild</td>
<td>John C. McFarlane, 214 Woodfield Road, Harrogate</td>
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<td>Caledonian Soc. of Doncaster</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>F. A. S. Johnstone</td>
<td>Mrs. H. M. Yuile, 8 Ashton Avenue, Scawthorpe, Doncaster, Yorkshire</td>
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<td>557</td>
<td>Ladies' Burns Club of Atlanta, Georgia</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mrs. Logan D. Thomson</td>
<td>Miss Anna Kothe, 1049 Greencove Avenue, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia, 30306, U.S.A.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Coventry and Dist. Cal. Soc.-</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>P. G. Wishart</td>
<td>A. M. McDowall, 15 Greensleeves Close, Whitmore Park, Coventry</td>
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<td>562</td>
<td>Castle Douglas Burns Club</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Dr. T. M. Donald</td>
<td>John C. Stoddart, 9 Ernespie Road, Castle Douglas</td>
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<td>563</td>
<td>Norfolk Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>J. Henderson</td>
<td>R. J. Forbes, 9 Broadhurst Road, Norwich, Norfolk, Nor 75 D</td>
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<td>564</td>
<td>Winsome Willie Burns Club</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>John Reid, M.A.</td>
<td>John Fleming (pro tem), 20 Douglas Brown Avenue, Ochiltree, Ayrshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>566</td>
<td>Scottish Society and Burns Club of Australia</td>
<td>1939</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>Charles Murray</td>
<td>Miss Grace C. Campbell, “Colingra”, 238 King Street, Mascot, 2020, N.S.W., Australia</td>
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<td>568</td>
<td>Darvel Burns Club</td>
<td>1938</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>J. Gilliland</td>
<td>William H. Irvine, 5 Paterson Terrace, Darvel, Ayrshire</td>
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<td>572</td>
<td>Chester Caledonian Assoc.</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1939</td>
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<td>D. H. Burns</td>
<td>T. S. Lea, Kirkton House, Hunter St., Chester</td>
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<td>575</td>
<td>Windsor (Ont.) Jean Armour Burns Club</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Mrs. Marie Auld</td>
<td>Mrs. Bella Tough, 2437 Arthur Road, Sand, Windsor, 19, Ontario, Canada</td>
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<td>576</td>
<td>Fort Matilda Burns Club</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>1940</td>
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<td>Leslie Bacon</td>
<td>A. B. Hawkins, 9 Denholm Street, Greenock</td>
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<td>Dalserf and Clydesdale Burns Club</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>1940</td>
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<td>William Tannahill</td>
<td>William Crawford, 69 Tinto Crescent, Wishaw</td>
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<td>Lanarkshire Assoc. of Burns Clubs</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1942</td>
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<td>Thos. Boslem</td>
<td>Thos. N. Paterson, 32 Etive Street, Pather Wishaw, Lanarkshire</td>
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<td>580</td>
<td>Cumbrae Burns Club</td>
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<td>1942</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>William Hall</td>
<td>Jas. C. Allan, Craigengour, Millport, Isle of Cumbrae</td>
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<td>1943</td>
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<td>John Boyle</td>
<td>Thos. Stewart, 1 Carrick Road, Cumbernauld</td>
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<td>R. Reid</td>
<td>R. Reid, 14 Bellsdyke Road, Larbert, Stirlingshire</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>Queen's Park Bowling Club Clarinda Burns Circle</td>
<td>1930</td>
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<td>180</td>
<td>Walter Scott</td>
<td>G. K. Connie, 19 Keir Street, Glasgow, S.1</td>
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<td>Benwhat Burns Club</td>
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<td>James Hill</td>
<td>Mr. Hodgson, 11 Dalton Avenue, Dalmellington, Ayr</td>
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<td>Barrmill Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<td>James Bryce</td>
<td>Robert R. Fairlie, Gordonhill, Beith, Ayrshire</td>
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<td>Robert F. Campbell</td>
<td>Mrs. R. F. Campbell, 3797 Parkdale Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, 44121, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>The Burns Society of the City of New York</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>Dr. Robert O. Renie</td>
<td>Robert W. Morrison, 1869 Cider Mill Road, Union, N.J. 07083, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>Corby Stewarts &amp; Lloyds' Burns Club</td>
<td>1944</td>
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<td>W. Montgomery, J.P.</td>
<td>R. G. Baldwin, 56a Ribblesdale Ave., Corby, Northamptonshire</td>
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<td>Torrance Masonic Social and Burns Club</td>
<td>1928</td>
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<td>John McDonald</td>
<td>Fred C. Jordan, Past President, Lochfauld Farm, Lambhill, Glasgow, N.W.</td>
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<td>The Muirhead Burns Club</td>
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<td>J. N. Lawson</td>
<td>A. R. Crawford, “Greenan”, High Station, Falkirk</td>
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<td>Wm. McGregor</td>
<td>Charles J. Young, 4 Eastgate, Moffat</td>
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<td>John Arbuckle</td>
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<td>Sanquhar Black Joan Club</td>
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<td>R. Fraser, 14 Castle Avenue, Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire</td>
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<td>Alex. C. Cook, 4 School Terrace, Coalsnaughton, Tillicoultry</td>
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<td>Thomas Anderson</td>
<td>Mrs. Jean Anderson, 36 Linfern Avenue East, Kilmarnock</td>
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<td>D. Banks</td>
<td>John Perrie, 28 Westerton Ave., Strutherhill, Larkhall, Lanarkshire</td>
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<td>Robert Law</td>
<td>Mrs. Doreen Gillis, 24 Parkgate, Alva, Clackmannanshire</td>
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<td>Robert Cook, 29 Donaldson Ave., Kilsyth, Stirlingshire</td>
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<td>Fallin Gothenberg Burns Club</td>
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<td>J. Young</td>
<td>D. Hutchison, 60 Stirling Road, Fallin, Stirling</td>
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<td>Douglas Small</td>
<td>Mrs. L. M. Small, 60 Abernethy Road, Barnhill, Dundee</td>
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<td>Langholm Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>Miss Jean Graham</td>
<td>Mrs. L. Ewart, 31 Henry Street, Langholm, Dumfriesshire</td>
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<td>Leamington and Warwick Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>Dr. E. D. O. Campbell</td>
<td>Miss S. Henderson, 62 Clarendon Avenue, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire</td>
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<td>A. F. Shapley, 5 Berwick Road, Talbot Woods, Bournemouth</td>
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<td>Robert Jack, M.A.</td>
<td>George Meikle, 1 Summerlea Road, Seamill, West Kilbride</td>
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<td>Gartmorn Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>Mrs. C. Fudge</td>
<td>Mrs. Jane Dolan, 88 Gartmorn Road, Sauchie, by Alloa</td>
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<td>St. Andrew's Cronies Burns Club</td>
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<td>William Millar</td>
<td>James Muir, 71 Fleming Crescent, Irvine</td>
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<td>Manchester and Salford Caledonian Association</td>
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<td>L. M. Angus-Butterworth, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.</td>
<td>Mrs. F. S. Wenborn, 8 Firs Avenue, Firswood, Manchester, 16</td>
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<td>679</td>
<td>Tullibody and Cambus Burns Club</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<td>Mrs. M. Hepburn</td>
<td>Mrs. W. G. Stewart, 17 Park Terrace, Tullibody, Clackmannanshire</td>
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<td>The Cronies Burns Club, Kilmarnock</td>
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<td>Dr. J. B. Bramwell</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Sinton, 5 Highfield Road, Stratford-upon-Avon</td>
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<td>Kirkcaldy Poosie Nansie Ladies' Burns Club</td>
<td>1939</td>
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<td>Mrs. A. Smith</td>
<td>Mrs. Edith Mitchell, 66 Lady Nairn Avenue, Kirkcaldy</td>
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<td>George Forshaw</td>
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<td>1905</td>
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<td>A. J. Erskine</td>
<td>F. R. Stewart, 46 Donald Street, Footscray, Victoria, Australia</td>
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<td>716</td>
<td>Royal Caledonian Society of Melbourne</td>
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<td>E. McPhee</td>
<td>H. R. McKenzie, 14 Queen’s Road, Melbourne, Australia</td>
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<td>The St. Andrew Society of York</td>
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<td>A. Forster, M.Sc.</td>
<td>R. R. Ferguson, 34 Ashley Park Road, Stockton Lane, York</td>
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<td>George Clark</td>
<td>M. Cooke, 1a Belgrave Mansions, Bridlington, E. Yorkshire</td>
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<td>Ben Cleuch Burns Club</td>
<td>1936</td>
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<td>I. Cooper</td>
<td>I. Reid, 13 Chapelle Crescent, Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire</td>
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<td>Arnold Woods</td>
<td>Mrs. Stella M. Brown, 10 Elgar Road, Burwood, Victoria, 3125, Australia</td>
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<td>Robert Jack, M.A.</td>
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<td>W. Muir, 101 High Street, Prestonpans, East</td>
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<td>James Paterson, 22 Touchhill Crescent,</td>
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<td>Mrs. P. Lewis, 86 Mill Lane, Chadwell Heath,</td>
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<td>Mrs. E. T. Duncan, Leprechaun, Belmont, Durham</td>
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<td>J. G. Gall, 145 Osborne Road, Jesmond,</td>
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<td>Grimsby and Dist. Caledonian Society</td>
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<td>1906</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>T. Milne</td>
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<td>112</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reg. Horn, 40 Connaugh Avenue, Grimsby, Lincs.</td>
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<td>William Dunlop, &quot;Woodside,&quot; Neilston Road,</td>
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<td>Uplawmoor, Glasgow</td>
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<td>President</td>
<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>751</td>
<td>Worcester Scots Society</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>N. A. Pringle</td>
<td>Mrs. Davina W. Tanner, 15 Silverdale Avenue, Worcester</td>
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<td>753</td>
<td>Westmorland St. Andrew Soc.</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>V. W. N. Forrest</td>
<td>G. M. Miller, 96 Oxenholme Road, Kendal, Westmorland</td>
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<td>754</td>
<td>Thornton Cleveleys and Dist. Scottish Society</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>J. B. Gould</td>
<td>A. A. Geddes, 50 Westmorland Avenue, Cleveleys, Blackpool</td>
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<td>758</td>
<td>Bath and District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Joseph Gourlay</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Brady, 161a Winsley, Bradford-on-Avon</td>
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<td>761</td>
<td>Kirkton Bonnie Jean Burns Club, Carluke</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>James Barr, M.A.</td>
<td>John Stewart, 46 Muir Street, Law, by Carluke, Lanarkshire</td>
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<td>763</td>
<td>Wakefield Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>A. B. Cunningham</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Young, 54 Silcoate Lane, Wrenthorpe, Wakefield</td>
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<td>766</td>
<td>Glencoe and Dist. Burns Club</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>John Glenday</td>
<td>I. W. McColl, 18 Rob Roy Road, Kinlochleven, Argyll</td>
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<td>768</td>
<td>Auchterderran Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Thomas Herd</td>
<td>James Penman, 12 Balderran Drive, Cardenden, Fife</td>
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<td>769</td>
<td>Robert Bruce Burns Club</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>John Russell</td>
<td>Andrew M. Barclay, 17 Bruce Street, Clackmannan, by Alloa</td>
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<td>772</td>
<td>Prestwick Burns Club</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Alex. Purdon</td>
<td>S. M. Smith, 2 Duart Avenue, Prestwick, Ayrshire</td>
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<td>773</td>
<td>Cumnock Cronies Burns Club</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Robert William McTurk</td>
<td>Joseph Stillie, 16 The Square, Cumnock</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
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<td>774</td>
<td>Gloucester and Dist. Scottish Society</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>W. R. Davidson</td>
<td>Mrs. M. Henderson, 83 Lilliesfield Avenue, Barnwood, Gloucester</td>
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<td>775</td>
<td>The Hartlepool Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>Mrs. A. R. Ritchie</td>
<td>Hugh Gordon, The Riggs, Cresswell Road, Hartlepool</td>
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<td>778</td>
<td>Glasgow Highland Burns Club</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td></td>
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<td>A. M. Campbell</td>
<td>R. B. Blair Wilkie, M.A., 4 Clouston Street, Glasgow, N.W.</td>
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<td>781</td>
<td>Ochil View Burns Club</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Henry Hall</td>
<td>Henry Wilson, 8 Bain Street, Devonside, By Tillicoultry</td>
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<td>784</td>
<td>Kelso Burns Club</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Charles Young</td>
<td>R. Donaldson, C.A., 19 The Square, Kelso</td>
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<td>791</td>
<td>Swindon and Dist. Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>William Henderson</td>
<td>Mrs. D. Doyle, 5 Lanac Road, Stratton St. Margaret, Swindon</td>
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<td>795</td>
<td>Longcroft, Bonnybridge and District Burns Club</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>D. H. Mann</td>
<td>David Mann, 31 Mansfield Avenue, Bonnybridge</td>
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<td>796</td>
<td>Gateshead and District St. Andrew's Society</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Dr. James Grant</td>
<td>Mrs. R. L. Miller, 72 Cromer Avenue, Gateshead, Co. Durham NE9 6UL</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>803</td>
<td>Bowhill People's Burns Club</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Jas. Gillies</td>
<td>James Ewan, 39 Kirkburn Drive, Cardenden, Fife</td>
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<td>808</td>
<td>Pontefract &amp; Dist. Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>A. Anderson Kidd</td>
<td>Miss V. McLeod, Cairn-Catto, Carleton Green, Pontefract, Yorkshire</td>
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<td>809</td>
<td>Allanton Jolly Beggars Burns Club</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Abe Train</td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth Train, 71 Woodside Cres., Newmains, Lanarkshire</td>
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<td>811</td>
<td>Logangate Burns Club</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>John Paterson</td>
<td>Walter Hall, Sen., 34 Boswell Crescent Logan, Cumnock, Ayrshire</td>
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<td>812</td>
<td>St. Andrew’s Soc. of Bradford</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>A. J. Adams, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.</td>
<td>Alex. McIntosh, 20 Emm Lane, Bradford, 9, Yorkshire</td>
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<td>818</td>
<td>Dalbeattie &amp; Dist. Burns Club</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>James Campbell</td>
<td>Ewan C. Mair, Briardale, Haugh Road, Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbrightshire</td>
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<td>821</td>
<td>Ayr Masonic Burns Club</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>James Niven</td>
<td>Chas. P. Stroyan, 50 Bentfield Dr., Prestwick</td>
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<td>824</td>
<td>Stirling, Clackmannan and West Perthshire Assoc. of Fed. Clubs</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>36 Clubs</td>
<td>D. McIlwaine</td>
<td>Mrs. W. G. Stewart, 17 Park Terrace, Tullibody</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>Members</td>
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<td>825</td>
<td>The &quot;Clarinda&quot; Ladies Burns Club, Edinburgh</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Mrs. Barbara Hutton</td>
<td>Miss Helen R. Wilson, 56 Leamington Terrace, Edinburgh, EH10 4JL</td>
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<td>826</td>
<td>Burns Society of Charlotte, North Carolina</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>Wm. E. McGregor</td>
<td>Mrs. W. S. Steven, 2417 Bay Street, Charlotte, North Carolina 28205, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>831</td>
<td>Lochgoilhead Burns Club</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Robert Armstrong</td>
<td>Ian Ross, Hillside, Carrick, Lochgoilhead</td>
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<td>832</td>
<td>Lochore Lea Rig Burns Club</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>William Renton</td>
<td>David Drylie, 74 Balbedie Ave., Lochore, Fife</td>
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<td>834</td>
<td>St. Andrew's Soc. (Altrincham, Sale and District)</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1960</td>
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<td>Mrs. S. E. Hazeldine</td>
<td>T. C. Lochead, Devisdale House, St. Margaret's Rd., Bowdon, Altrincham</td>
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<td>Lochaber Burns Club</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1960</td>
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<td>Archd. MacFarlane</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>841</td>
<td>Robert Burns Association of Montreal, Canada</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>Edmund E. Wheeler</td>
<td>James Murray, 5202 Walkley Avenue, Apt. 1, Montreal, 28, Quebec</td>
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<td>842</td>
<td>&quot;Ye Bonnie Doon&quot; Burns Club, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>William Lambie</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Cassiday, 459 Franklin Road, Hamilton, 53, Ontario</td>
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<td>845</td>
<td>Tam o' Shanter, Coventry</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>A Shannon</td>
<td>James McCaw, 204 Sedgemoor Rd., Stonehouse Estate, Coventry, Warwickshire</td>
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<td>852</td>
<td>Fishcross Jolly Beggars</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>George McCaig</td>
<td>Phillip Mullen, 22 Pitcairn Road, Fishcross, Alloa, Clackmannanshire</td>
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<td>859</td>
<td>Eglinton Burns Club, Irvine</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>R. Whyte</td>
<td>J. J. Caldwell, Eglinton Arms Hotel, Irvine</td>
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<td>862</td>
<td>Market Rasen and District Scottish Assoc.</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>E. A. Gass</td>
<td>C. B. Grant, Glebe Farm, Swinhope, Binbrook, Lincoln</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>Members</td>
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<td>863</td>
<td>Ballarat and Dist. Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1907</td>
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<td>106</td>
<td>P. Stevenson</td>
<td>Donald Robinson, 1328 Sturt St., Ballarat, Victoria, Australia</td>
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<td>Foresters Arms Burns Club</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>L. Pope</td>
<td>P. Ward, 63 Gillies Hill, Cambusbarron, Stirling</td>
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<td>866</td>
<td>Heanor and Dist. Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>Mrs. C. Grainger</td>
<td>W. Muir, 9 Repton Drive, Ilkeston, Derby, DE7 5ES</td>
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<td>869</td>
<td>Port Adelaide Men's Burns Club</td>
<td>1963</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>John S. Hynd</td>
<td>Frederick E. Benger, 37 Tapley's Hill Road, Hendon, South Australia</td>
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<td>870</td>
<td>Scottish Burns Association of Massachusetts</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Wilkie</td>
<td>Robert R. Matson, 14 Woods Avenue, W. Somerville, Massachusetts, 02144, U.S.A.</td>
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<td>872</td>
<td>East Midland Scottish Socs.</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>8 Socs.</td>
<td>Dr. Wm. Marshall, O.B.E.</td>
<td>W. A. Campbell, 106 Colchester Road, Leicester, LE5 2DG</td>
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<td>873</td>
<td>Tam o' Shanter Club, Ndola, Zambia</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>A. G. Beveridge</td>
<td>Douglas G. B. Dalling, P.O. Box 886, Ndola, Republic of Zambia</td>
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<td>874</td>
<td>Melbourne Masonic Club</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>F. Lang</td>
<td>J. Brand, 37 Somerville Road, Yarraville, Melbourne, Australia</td>
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<td>876</td>
<td>Tullibody Working Men's Burns Club</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>D. Steel</td>
<td>G. Penman, 42 Stirling Rd., Tullibody</td>
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<td>Dreghorn Burns Club</td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>W. R. F. McMurtrie</td>
<td>J. Young, &quot;Rhoda,&quot; 41 Dundonald Road, Dreghorn, Ayrshire</td>
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<td>880</td>
<td>Otley and Dist. Cal. Society</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>George Ballingall</td>
<td>Mrs. Marion Firth, 22 Thackley View, Thackley, Bradford</td>
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<td>882</td>
<td>Canberra Highland Society &amp; Burns Club</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>Ron V. Kelly</td>
<td>Mrs. Betty Schmidt, P.O. Box 69, Kingston, Canberra A.C.T., 2604, Australia</td>
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<td>884</td>
<td>Fife Burns Assoc.</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>6 Clubs</td>
<td>James Gillies</td>
<td>Hugh Banks, 22 Balgreggie Park, Cardenden, Fife</td>
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<td>885</td>
<td>Motherwell &amp; Wishaw Miners Welfare Burns Club</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>John Milligan</td>
<td>James Pearson, 12 Corrie Drive, Motherwell</td>
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<td>886</td>
<td>Dalserf &amp; District Burns Club</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Robert Smith</td>
<td>Claude Lambie, 16 Rorison Place, Ashgill, Larkhall</td>
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<td>887</td>
<td>Gainsborough &amp; District Caledonian Society</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>L. W. Reid</td>
<td>Mrs. E. E. Reid, Lea Rig, 152 Lea Road, Gainsborough</td>
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<td>888</td>
<td>Vancouver Burns Club</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>George A. McNicol</td>
<td>Mrs. Doris Lawrie, 3284 W. 14th Avenue, Vancouver, 8, B.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
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<td>Inst.</td>
<td>Fed.</td>
<td>Members</td>
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<td>Secretary</td>
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<td>The Wollongong Burns Soc.</td>
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<td>1966</td>
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<td>Wm. C. Scott</td>
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<td>891</td>
<td>Fallin Miners Welfare Burns Club</td>
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<td>1965</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>John Hunter</td>
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<td>892</td>
<td>Ayrshire Metal Products Burns Club</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>John Taylor</td>
<td>Duncan MacFarlane, 17 King Street, Fallin,</td>
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<td>893</td>
<td>North Bay Burns Club, Ont.</td>
<td>1968</td>
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<td>81</td>
<td>Walter McFarlane,</td>
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<td>Sen. Rev. James</td>
<td>Robert Campbell, “Castle View”, 5 Seagate,</td>
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<td>Bruce-Hannah</td>
<td>Irvine, Ayrshire</td>
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<td>894</td>
<td>Beverley &amp; Dist. Cal. Soc.</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>James Johnstone</td>
<td>Bill Boyle, 430 Second Avenue East, North</td>
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<td>895</td>
<td>Westerton Arms Burns Club</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>Beverley, Yorkshire</td>
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<td>896</td>
<td>Sierra Leone Caledonian Soc.</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>D. G. Cameron</td>
<td>John Neill, 7 Cornton Vale Cottages,</td>
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<td>Cornton Road, Stirling</td>
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<td>R. Hondelet, c/o Parnell Fitzpatrick</td>
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