

# Calgary Claver

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



"The Calgary Burns Club holds the memory of Robert Burns and the fellowship arising out of that memory to be one of the most important aspects of being Scottish Calgarians. The Calgary Burns Club fosters an interest in Scottish literature, art and music by sharing its talents with the community and through support of events involving Scottish cultural activities." Those words, off the Calgary Burns Club website, were certainly true for this last quarter.

The 42<sup>nd</sup> Annual Robert Burns Banquet went very smoothly. I would like to acknowledge the great job by Jim Hutchens, Calgary Burns Club 1<sup>st</sup> VP, and the efforts of the numerous Calgary Burns Club Members who made the evening a success.

We welcomed some special guests at the Dinner. First, Jane Brown, Honorary President of the Robert Burns World Federation, who delivered a tremendous Immortal Memory. We, also had for the first time in Club history, a reply to the "Toast to the Lasses" by a lass Jane, which provided for some entertainment. In addition to Jane Brown, from across the pond, the head table enjoyed the company of RBANA President Colin Harris, Edmonton Burns Club President Cam Macdonell, and Medicine Hat Burns Club President Bill Cocks. An evening enjoyed by everyone.

The Edmonton Burns Club reciprocated and invited the Calgary Burns Club to their dinner on the subsequent Friday. Henry Cairney and I attended, enjoying a great evening and the fellowship of our Northern Burnsians.

December and January were particularly busy months for the Calgary Burns Club singers. Ron Pratt and a core group of Club Singers attended numerous senior homes, along with other venues, sharing their talents with the community. I thank them for their dedication and contribution. Such great ambassadors of the Calgary Burns Club.

I am pleased to acknowledge that there are Calgary Burns Club members serving on the Robert Burns of North America Executive Committee. We look to be well represented at the RBANA AGM & Conference to be held in Philadelphia, April 20-22, 2018.

In support of Scottish cultural activities, the Calgary Burns Club is a sponsor of the upcoming ScotDance Canada Championship Series (SDCCS) to be held in our city. The SDCCS is one of the premier highland dance events, with up to 1200 dancers from across Canada and around the world attending each year. The premier event is the Canadian Highland Dance Championship which will be held on July 2<sup>nd</sup>.

This past year has gone quickly, and I now turn my attention to the upcoming AGM in May, and the transition to the new slate of Directors who will continue to look after the Calgary Burns Club interests.

Trekker Armstrong



1. Club Members and Jane Brown at the 2018 Burns Supper
2. Gift to Jane Brown presented by Trekker Armstrong and Bill Laing
3. Trekker Armstrong presenting a cheque to Steve MacDonnell in support of ScotDance Canada

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Spring In Calgary  
(Henry Cairney)

## BURNS POEM MY BONIE BELL (1791)

The smiling Spring comes in rejoicing,  
And surly Winter grimly flies;  
Now crystal clear are the falling waters,  
And bonie blue are the sunny skies.  
Fresh o'er the mountains breaks forth the morning,  
The ev'ning gilds the ocean's swell;  
All creatures joy in the sun's returning,  
And I rejoice in my bonie Bell.

The flowery Spring leads sunny Summer,  
The yellow Autumn presses near;  
Then in his turn comes gloomy Winter,  
Till smiling Spring again appear:  
Thus seasons dancing, life advancing,  
Old Time and Nature their changes tell;  
But never ranging, still unchanging,  
I adore my bonie Bell.

## FUTURE SPEAKERS

2019 Peter Hughes Past President RBWF  
2020 Andy Harrower Director RBANA

## 42<sup>ND</sup> BURNS SUPPER (JIM HUTCHENS)

Our annual celebration of the birth of the Bard was held at the Calgary Telus Convention Centre on Friday January 19, 2018 with 534 well-dressed gentlemen in attendance. The evening opened with the Calgary Burns Club Singers who lead the company in the singing of the National Anthems, "O Canada" and "Scots Wha Hae".

This year we had the pleasure of hosting Ms Jane Brown Past President of the RWFF as our guest speaker.

The Master of Ceremonies was the Club's 1<sup>st</sup> V.P., Jim Hutchens who kept the evening moving on time while entertaining members and their guests.

Grace was given by Paul Armstrong while the introduction of the removes (dinner courses, and unique to our Annual Dinner) were presented by John Young (Smoked Salmon and The Haggis) and Jim Hope-Ross (Cock-a-leekie Soup and Trifle). It must be noted that the soup and trifle recipes were based on those of Jim's granny from years gone by.

We were entertained by the Calgary Burns Club Singers who performed notable Burns songs, "Killiecrankie" and "I Hae a Wife o' My Ain".

The Haggis was carried by long time member Bill Spiers who was escorted by new members Don Humphries and Brian Cumming. The pipers were Dale and Stephany West of the Calgary Police Service Pipe Band. The haggis was then addressed by Paul Kane, and it will forever be remembered for the bloodletting by slicing of his own finger. He bravely carried on, wounded and all.

"The Loyal Toast" was offered by Vlad Dhillon, then followed by the Calgary Police Service Pipe Band who entertained us through our main course.

Derek Larg recited "Sic a Wife as Willie Had" (Willie Wastle)' in his own indelible fashion. To conclude the informal part of the evening, the Singers sang ever so proudly "The Tartan".

Following the piping in of the Head table by Club Piper Kyle Scott, the formal part of the evening commenced with the singing of "The Star o' Rabbie Burns" followed by the introduction of the head table, CBC President Trekker Armstrong, Jane Brown (guest speaker), Henry Cairney (Toast tae the Lassies), Joe Dundas, Cam Macdonnell (Edmonton Burns Club President) Bill Cocks (Medicine Hat Burns Club President), Colin Harris (RBANA President) and Brian Cumming our newest member.

Jim Hutchens then handed over the MC duties to President Trekker Armstrong.

Jane presented an unforgettable Immortal Memory, the first by a female presenter in the history of our Club. Jane said she was attending "Not as a woman but as a true Burnsian". Her poise and delivery were of the highest standards, and we as a Club were so pleased she could make room in her very busy schedule to accommodate us.

Her presentation was humorous and entertaining while simultaneously poignant. When she reverted to the life of Robert Burns, she transformed herself into the character of Jean Armour, and gave us an insight to what life may have been like as the wife of the Poet, expressing Jean's thoughts on Robert's accomplishments and failures, his highs and his lows, his love of family, his dalliances and his loyalty to those he cherished and how Jean herself coped with being married to a very complex individual.

Jim Osborne wooed Jane with a passionate recital of "Parnassus Hill".

Henry Cairney gave us an entertainingly humorous "Toast tae the Lassies" following which Jane's was the first Reply ever at our event and did not disappoint with her unique style!

Joe Dundas proposed "The Toast to Absent Friends".

The evening concluded with President Trekker Armstrong giving his closing remarks and by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne".

What a great night. Already looking forward to January 25, 2019.

I cannot close without thanking our many Club volunteers, speakers, Jane Brown for such a professional Immortal Memory and our sponsors; Gerry Wood and Woodridge Ford Lincoln, Bill MacLachlan, Henry Cairney and Jim Osborne and the Scottish Shoppe. All contributed to a most successful and enjoyable evening.

Also, thanks go to Dark Matter (Sound), Evolution (Video) and CTCC (event Host).

## EDMONTON BURNS SUPPER 2018 (HENRY CAIRNEY)

Trekker Armstrong and I travelled to Edmonton in a reciprocation of our Burns Suppers. We were warmly received and had a harmonious time with the Edmonton Club. Needless to say a great time was had by all and we did not let our side down. Trekker was seated at the top table attended by their patron the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta Lois Mitchell. I was a guest of Past President Scott Montgomery.

It was an excellent evening of varied entertainment and concluded with our invite to their members lounge, need I say more!



Club President Trekker Armstrong at Edmonton top table.

## CALGARY BURNS SUPPER 2018 (PHOTOGRAPHS)



Jane Brown receiving "White Hat"



Jim Osborne reciting Parnassus Hill to Jane Brown



The Four Presidents from Winnipeg, Medicine Hat, (Jane Brown Speaker), Calgary and Edmonton with Ken Montgomery



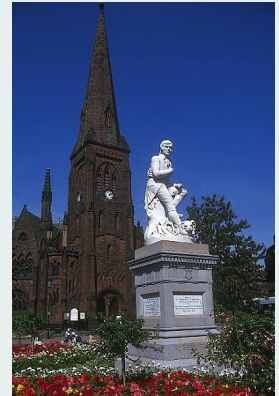
Jim Hutchens presenting "A Red Red Rose" to Jane Brown

## BURNS SONG

### O WERE MY LOVE YON LILAC FAIR (1793)

O were my love yon Lilac fair,  
Wi' purple blossoms to the Spring,  
And I, a bird to shelter there,  
When wearied on my little wing!  
How I wad mourn when it was torn  
By Autumn wild, and Winter rude!  
But I wad sing on wanton wing,  
When youthfu' May its bloom renew'd.

O gin my love were yon red rose,  
That grows upon the castle wa';  
And I myself a drap o' dew,  
Into her bonie breast to fa'!  
O there, beyond expression blest,  
I'd feast on beauty a' the night;  
Seal'd on her silk-saft faulds to rest,  
Till fley'd awa by Phoebus' light!



## BONNY SCOTLAND!

When in Scotland, visit bonnie Dumfries which is steeped in Burns history. The main statue in the town was carved in Carrara by Italian craftsmen working to Amelia Hill's model. It was unveiled by the Earl of Rosebery on 6th April 1882. In the century since it has been moved on several occasions due to road improvements in the vicinity.



## THE CARNIE GROUP (TONY GRACE)

### FAMOUS QUOTE

"Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted."

Albert Einstein (1879-1955)



### BONNY SCOTLAND!

#### St Andrews

When in Scotland, visit St. Andrews town northeast of Edinburgh, on Scotland's east coast. It's known for its many golf courses, including the Old Course, with the landmark Swilcan Bridge at the 18th hole. The British Golf Museum chronicles the history of U.K. golf.

Our own Tony Grace and Ron Budd graduated at St Andrews University.

#### THE BONIE LASS OF ALBANIE

Whether or not Robert Burns was a true Jacobite may be open for debate, but one thing is known for sure is that he did write a number of works celebrating the tragic romanticism about them and their cause. Charlotte Stuart was born out of wedlock to Charles Edward Stuart – better known as Bonnie Prince Charlie or The Young Pretender, and his mistress Clementina Walkinshaw in October 1753, some seven years after his defeat at Culloden. But who was this Charlotte Stuart whom Burns refers to as The Bonie Lass of Albanie?

To understand Charlotte's story and where she fits in the Stuart hierarchy we need to go back to the time when James 11 and V11 was on the throne and the Stuart line had become the ruling House of England, Scotland and Ireland. Charlotte's father, Bonnie Prince Charlie was born on December 31<sup>st</sup>, 1720, being the eldest son of James Francis Edward Stuart, who in turn was the son of King James 11 and V11 who ruled over the three kingdoms from April 1685 until he exiled himself in December 1688. With the resignation of Richard Cromwell as Lord Protector of the Commonwealth in 1659, the future King James 11 had returned to England from his exile in France, and promptly announced his engagement to the commoner Anne Hyde, the daughter of his father's chief minister, Edward Hyde. Although the union was strongly opposed by the powers that were, including Anne's own father, the two were secretly married in September 1660 prior to James being appointed the Duke of Albany in Scotland. The pair had eight children, all but two of whom died in infancy, with the first-born arriving just two months after the marriage. The surviving progeny were the daughters Mary and Anne, who were both brought up as Protestants at the order of the then monarch King Charles 11, and both of whom would eventually ascend to the throne in their own right. Unfortunately James' wife Anne died in 1671, after they had secretly converted to Catholicism in 1668, but James had in fact continued attending Anglican Services until 1673 when his conversion became public knowledge. That same year James married by proxy the fifteen year old Italian Princess, Mary of Modena, herself a practising Catholic.

It is probably appropriate here to explain the Dukedom of Albany. In essence it was a peerage title with no associated lands or income, bestowed occasionally on the younger sons in the Scottish, and later British, royal families, being especially used by both the Stuarts and later the Windsors. It was first used in 1398 and Albany roughly equates to what we know were the territories occupied by the Picts. It was one of the first two Dukedoms created in Scotland, the other being Rothesay, - the latter also being referred to in Burns' poem. James 11 & V11 was granted the title by his older brother Charles 11, so the use of the title by either Pretender whilst being understandable was never officially sanctioned.

Following the death of his brother Charles 11, James succeeded to the throne in early 1685 as King James 11 and V11, and initially was well received by Parliament and the people. But his actions shortly started to favour Catholics, as James repealed or tried to repeal, several laws that restricted their place in society. He continually struggled with the English Parliament as he attempted to create religious liberty for English Roman Catholics against the wishes of the Anglican establishment. In 1677 he issued the Declaration of Indulgence which negated the effect of laws punishing Catholics. The following year he decreed that the Declaration should be read from the pulpit of every Anglican Church in the land. Continuing down this path, James purged many Institutions and Companies in his attempts to bring the country around to the way he wished to rule by appointing Catholics to positions of power and authority; and then in June of 1688 his wife Mary gave birth to a son to be called James Francis Edward Stuart, raising the spectre of a possible Catholic dynasty returning to rule the countries, potentially reversing much that had been achieved under the Reformation, as this son was a Catholic and was first in line to succeed his father, ahead of his two older sisters, who were of course Protestants.

Weeks after the birth of James Francis Edward Stuart, a group of Protestant nobles invited William, Prince of Orange to come to England with an army. William was married to Mary, the elder daughter of James 11 and was a staunch Protestant. James refused to give battle and eventually he escaped to France, whereupon Parliament decided he had abdicated and declared Mary Queen, to rule jointly with her husband as King William 111 and Queen Mary 11. This transition was later referred to as The Glorious Revolution, as no one had been killed and Protestantism was finally confirmed as the state religion in England by Parliament which also banned any Catholics ascending the throne in the future. I would suggest that the unpopularity of the Stuart monarchs following the Restoration and culminating with the Glorious Revolution, can be blamed on the spectre of Catholicism that perpetually lurked in the background as well as their insistence on the Divine Right of Kings – accountable only to God and with authority over all things both secular and religious,

The new-born baby James Francis Edward Stuart escaped to France with his mother in the middle of the Glorious Revolution. With the death of his father James 11 in 1701, young James became fixated with the idea he was the lawful Monarch of all of Britain and spent his life attempting to reclaim the throne. These attempts for him culminated with the 1715 uprising when James, nicknamed The Old Pretender, arrived in Scotland after the Jacobites had already been defeated at the Battle of Sheriffmuir and again at Preston. He then sailed back to France before there were any further battles, and never set foot in any of the three countries again.

## THE CARNIE GROUP (TONY GRACE CONTINUED)

Spending time in France and Spain, The Old Pretender eventually settled in Italy where he lived for the rest of his life. In September of 1719 James married Maria Clementina Sobieska, a granddaughter of the famous King John 111 of Poland. They had two sons, the elder christened Charles Edward Stuart, to be known later as Bonnie Prince Charlie; and Henry Benedict Stuart who became a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church. Following the failure of the uprising of 1715, the torch was picked up by Bonnie Prince Charlie, dubbed The Young Pretender as well as The Young Chevalier, and was made Prince Regent by his father in 1743 with authority to act in his name. He led a French-backed rebellion to Scotland in 1745, which after some notable successes, died out with defeat at the Battle of Culloden in April 1746. Chased by Royalist forces for some five months across Scotland, the young Prince finally escaped back to France and spent the rest of his life on the continent, with the exception of a single brief secret visit to London. In exile Charles had numerous affairs which included an eight year one with a Clementina Walkinshaw, during which time she gave birth in 1753 to a daughter Charlotte Stuart. Clementina was a commoner, the daughter of a wealthy Glasgow merchant who was largely educated on the continent and who later converted to Catholicism. A tangent - for the benefit of Jim - indicates she was living with an uncle at Bannockburn in January of 1746 when the Prince, on his retreat towards Culloden, came to visit and later to stay briefly while Clementina nursed him when he had a cold. It is not known whether they became lovers at that time, although it is thought unlikely.

In 1760 Clementina and her seven year old daughter fled from the Prince, who had become violent towards and insanely possessive of Clementina. Living secretly in a series of convents for the next twelve years, she was supported initially by the Old Pretender and later by her uncle Cardinal Henry Stuart, her location unknown to the Prince her father, who provided no support to Charlotte or Clementina, as he never forgave the latter for deserting him. The Prince later married the impoverished but well-born Princess Louise of Stolberg-Gedern. To annoy the Hanoverians in Britain the French Government provided a substantial dowry. The pair had no issue and the Prince was subsequently abandoned by his wife in 1780, for reasons similar to those that caused the split with Clementina. It was about this time that the Prince started styling himself as the Duke of Albany as an alias. In yet another aside, I find it interesting to note that in much of the travels and accommodation for both Pretenders as well as the high-level contacts they made, they were assisted through the network of Freemasonry. It seems remarkable as to how many brothers of the mystic cloth there were able to help set up and support the exiled courts of both men. Perhaps that is one of the reasons that Burns was able to keep up to date with the happenings of the cause?

Charlotte meanwhile was penniless and had written repeatedly to her father asking him to legitimize her, provide support and bring her to Rome, all to no avail. An attempted visit to the Prince by Charlotte and her mother led nowhere as the Prince refused to see them. He later refused her permission to marry, and she felt that the only option open to her for her survival was to find a protector and provider, and accordingly she became the mistress of Ferdinand de Rohan, the Archbishop of Bordeaux and Cambrai, who was, incidentally related by blood to the House of Stuart. By him she had three children – two daughters and finally a son. The existence of these children was kept a secret even from her own father, and they were brought up as Catholics by her and later by her mother Clementina when Charlotte eventually reconciled with her father and went to care for him in his last years. Incredibly their existence remained largely unknown for a long time and was only finally revealed and accepted in the 1950's after research by the historians Alasdair and Hetty Taylor.

Following the end of his childless marriage, Charles fell ill. In 1783 he altered his will to make Charlotte his heir and then signed an act of legitimization. The following year he summoned Charlotte to Florence calling her the Duchess of Albany, styling her "Her Royal Highness" and later appointing her to the Order of the Thistle. He was not well – either physically or mentally, but he did introduce her into society. She remained her father's companion and carer for the rest of his life, until he died of a stroke in January 1788. She survived her father by only twenty two months, before dying of liver cancer – liver ailments apparently were a weakness of the Stuarts and she had suffered from it for a long time.

Before her children were born, Charlotte had been the last surviving member of the Stuart line, although born illegitimately, with direct descent from Mary Queen of Scots. Although she herself had been born out of wedlock she had been later legitimized by her father (is this possible?). It is only through her middle child Marie-Victoire, also incidentally born out of wedlock, that the Stuart line continued through Marie-Victoire's only son Antime and his daughter Julia Therese, to the present day where there are descendants living in Poland. From the time of his marriage Charles seems to have accepted that there was no realistic chance for his ever claiming the throne. On his death Charlotte inherited her father's properties in France but freely acknowledged Charles' brother the Cardinal Henry, as the rightful successor to all his British rights (possibly including any claim to the throne?). She herself never visited or lived in Britain or made any claim to the throne.

Robert Burns must have been familiar with some details of what was happening in Italy with Bonnie Prince Charlie as well as his daughter Charlotte – note the dates of the reconciliation, and the two deaths – all in the 1780's. It is unclear when he wrote the words to "The Bonnie Lass of Albanie" but it is suggested that it was either when she was legitimized in December 1787 or on her death in November 1789. In his poem Burns bemoans the life that Charlotte has been forced to live with all its misfortunes. By rights she should be occupying the position currently held by the Hanoverian Prince Regent – *a witless youth*; he goes on to suggest that the day will come when Scotland will welcome her and the Stuarts back home.

### THE BONIE LASS OF ALBANIE

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

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

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

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

Alas the day, and woe the day!  
A false usurper wan the gree,  
Who now commands the towers and lands,  
The royal right of Albanie.

We'll daily pray, we'll nightly pray,  
On bended knees most fervently,  
The time may come, with pipe and drum,  
We'll welcome hame fair Albanie.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President: Trekker Armstrong  
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## BONNY SCOTLAND!

When in Scotland, visit the National Wallace Monument which is a tower standing on the shoulder of the Abbey Craig, a hilltop overlooking Stirling in Scotland. It commemorates Sir William Wallace, our 13th-century Scottish hero.

## BRIEF NEWS

The “Quill” poetry competition for 2018 is open until Saturday April 14th.

Videos and double CD’s of the 2018 Annual Dinner will be available from Maurice McAtamney at the AGM.

The CBC Singers are recording a Christmas Album to be released in October 2018

## BURNS CONTRIBUTION TO SCOTTISH MUSICAL HERITAGE (IAN DENNESS)

In addition to his talent for writing poetry and satire, Robert Burns was also an accomplished songwriter. This talent is well illustrated by his huge contributions to the *Scots Musical Museum* and *Select Collection of Original Scottish Airs*.

The *Scots Musical Museum* was a major publication that had a pivotal role in the collection and tradition of the music of Scotland and was initiated, printed and published by James Johnson between 1787 and 1803. Johnson was on the point of publishing a collection of Scots, English, and Irish songs when he met Robert Burns, and was encouraged by Burns’ skill and energy to develop it into a purely Scottish collection. Johnson’s role as an editor allowed Burns a free hand in the selection and writing for the inclusion of such important works as ‘A Red, Red Rose’ and ‘Auld Lang Syne’.

The first volume was published in 1787 and the sixth and final volume in 1803. It was by no means the first collection of Scottish folk songs and music, but was perhaps the most comprehensive as the six volumes consisted of 100 songs each, joined with classical music and Church to consolidate Scottish musical roots.

It is interesting to note that the *Scots Musical Museum* became a very convenient vehicle for Burns to exercise the musical aspect of his literary talents, given that the 1787 Edinburgh edition of “Poems Chiefly in a Scottish Dialect” only contained four songs amongst the many poems, epistles and narrative tales.

The project started with James Johnson, (1750-1811) who was a music-seller and engraver in Edinburgh and who had a love of old Lowland Scots songs matched by a determination to preserve them. In the winter of 1786 he met Robert Burns, who was visiting Edinburgh and found in him a kindred spirit to share his knowledge and interest of Scottish folk music. It is likely that Burns’ love and knowledge of the folk music came from his mother, Agnes Brown, who although she could not write, had a good knowledge of ballads and songs, originating from her extended family in which such lore was valued.

It didn’t take long for Burns to put his interest into action and he became an enthusiastic contributor, with the first volume which included three of his songs, one of them being about his first love, ‘Handsome Nell’

In addition to ‘Handsome Nell’ one of the other well known songs in the first volume is Burns’ “respectable” version of ‘Green Grow the Rashes – O’ adapted from the older more bawdy version.

Three more volumes of Johnson’s *Musical Museum* were published during the poet’s lifetime, with the text for Volume 5 ready for the press just before the poet died. However Volume 6, without the impetus of Burns’ knowledge and energy, did not appear until 1803. Burns contributed 40 songs to volume 2, and by 1792 when the fourth volume was published the scale of his song-collecting activities was obvious, as Burns composed or at least revised some sixty of the one hundred songs in the book. In total, he would end up being responsible for about a third of the 600 songs in the whole collection.

Burns was able to provide multiple contributions to the book from his ability to collect old songs, write new words to old tunes, and write his own songs, such as *Scots Wha Hae*, *Flow Gently Sweet Afton*, *Ye Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon*, *Ae Fond Kiss*, *Comin’ Thro the Rye* and *John Anderson, My Jo*. It is also known that many of the songs now attributed to Burns have older roots such as *Auld Lang Syne*, and *My love is like a Red, Red Rose*. The first three stanzas of the latter song appeared in the *Museum*, 1797, to the Gow tune, ‘Major Graham’, the melody Burns himself specified. These verses, with the addition of the fourth stanza, also appeared in Thomson’s *Original Scottish Airs*, 1799, ‘improved’ by the insensitive editor to fit Marshall’s ‘Wishaw’s Favourite’, a tune of double measure (i.e. ‘And fair thee weel awhile’ became ‘And fair thee weel a little while!’)

But let it not be said that the *Musical Museum* volumes were all the work of Burns. In fact, the thin first volume of *The Scots Musical Museum*, containing 100 airs, was almost ready for publication before the fortuitous 1786 meeting with Burns. James Johnson was a simple, hard-working, almost illiterate man, but he soon recognized Burns’ superior knowledge and musical taste, and accepted without question the editorial advice that Burns gave him. In the Preface to the first volume Johnson, writes this brief eulogy of Burns by saying, ‘*He has not only enriched it with a variety of beautiful and original songs composed by himself, but his zeal for the success of the Scots Musical Museum prompted him to collect and write out accurate copies of many others in their genuine simplicity*’. Burns for his part described Johnson as someone whose ‘*sentiments are so congenial to my own*’.

But what about the music in the volumes? Where did it come from? Well most of it, but not all, was traditional Scottish folk music. In addition to contributions from Burns, Johnson’ also had help from Stephen Clarke (1735-97) and his son William Clarke (1755-1820) as musical editors. When Burns first met Stephen Clarke in 1787, he was the organist of the Episcopal Chapel in Edinburgh, and a teacher of music. It was Clarke, and later his son William for the 1803 sixth Volume, who harmonized the airs for *Scots Musical Museum*. Johnson died in 1811, and although his *Musical Museum* was his main claim to fame, Johnson was quite an inventor and devised a process to strike words, musical staves and notes on pewter, which was supposed to result in a considerable saving in production costs, but neither his invention nor his publication, brought him much wealth and he was nearly penniless when he died 15 years after Burns.



## BURNS CONTRIBUTION TO SCOTTISH MUSICAL HERITAGE (CONTINUED)

In addition to Burns' contribution to the '*Musical Museum*' Burns somehow also found time to contribute to *A Select Collection of Original Scottish Airs* being planned by the Edinburgh amateur musician, George Thomson (1757 to 1851). In 1792, Thomson took the lead among a group of musical amateurs in Edinburgh who were projecting this collection. Thomson's background and upbringing was entirely different from Johnson. He was the son of a schoolmaster, had trained as a lawyer's clerk and had become a junior clerk to the Board of Trustees in Edinburgh, for which he subsequently became the chief civil servant to that Board.

*A Select Collection of Original Scottish Airs* was intended to be in every way a much more elegant work than Johnson's *Musical Museum*. In his correspondence with Burns, right from the start, Thomson tried to lay down the law to his famous collaborator. Thomson stressed two details: that there must be no indelicacy in the songs in his collection, and that English words were (in opinion) preferable to Scottish words. Thomson was very conventionally-minded and he regarded himself as a keen judge of both poetry and music, and he meddled constantly both with Burns' words and with the tunes to which they were written. For example, he tried very hard to change the choice of tune for 'Scots Wha Hae', insisting on a tune called "Lewis Gordon" as opposed to the tune to which the song is always sung, "Hey Tuttie Taitie". Burns to his credit refused to be moved from his original tune.

Between 1792 and his death in 1796, Burns contributed over 100 songs to the work, including such notable compositions as *My Luvie is like a Red Red Rose* and *A Man's a Man for a' that*. Although Burns collaborated with Thomson and contributed many songs, it was Thomson's idea to take Scottish folk songs and adapt them with "classical" arrangements. George Thomson continued to develop further editions of *Scottish Airs* throughout his life and, following its success, extended the principles he established to make similar gatherings of other national airs. Thomson ultimately issued three separate folio collections: *Scottish* (6 volumes, 1793-1841), *Welsh* (3 volumes, 1809-1814), and *Irish* (2 volumes, 1814-1816). The collection became popular internationally, and songs and tunes were arranged by composers such as and Beethoven, Haydn, Hummel and Weber. An interesting anecdote concerns Beethoven, who was recruited to harmonize the airs for the *Select Collection* and was requested by Thomson to make changes in his music, and Ludwig replied angrily (in French), "I am not accustomed to re-touching my compositions: I have never done it."

As another example of where Thomson had his thoughts around what and how the songs should be written for the *Select Collection*, after Burns died he went ahead, willfully altering or rejecting the songs which the poet had already sent him, and in many cases simply disregarding the poet's explicit instructions as to the airs to which the songs were to be set. He also took it upon himself to prepare a selection of his correspondence with Burns for Currie's famous four-volume first collected edition of *The Works of Robert Burns*. He also went so far as to go through the manuscripts of Burns' letters in his possession, and delete a whole series of passages, which reflected unfavourably upon himself, or spoke well of his major rival as an editor of that other Scottish album, James Johnson.

That is not to say George Thomson was an evil man, and working on the songs for Thomson gave Burns a good deal of pleasure in the last years of his life, but one cannot help contrasting poor Johnson, dying neglected in every way, and Thomson's admiration of himself and his arrogance in dealing with Burns.

One more interesting footnote about the Thomson family: Charles Dickens' wife Katherine Thomson Hogarth, was the granddaughter of George Thomson.

So what do we make of Burns' contribution to our musical heritage? To me it's difficult to separate poems, narratives and songs, but the latter because of their wider public appeal I would place slightly ahead of the other two, but all his works rightly justify his title as Scotland's greatest Bard.

**Sources of reference for this paper include:**

***Scots Musical Museum - From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia***

***Robert Burns, Writer of Songs – Bob Carnie, Past Bard of the Calgary Burns Club***



## BONNY SCOTLAND!

When in Scotland, visit Skara Brae which is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skaill on the west coast of Mainland, the largest island in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland. There are numerous other newer archaeological dig sites on the island since this was discovered. Club member Henry Cairney lived there for almost 10 years.

## FAMOUS QUOTE

"Never interrupt your enemy when he is making a mistake."

Napoleon Bonaparte  
(1769-1821)



## BONNY SCOTLAND!

### The 'Kelpies'

When in Scotland, visit The Kelpies which are 30-metre-high horse-head sculptures, standing next to a new extension to the Forth and Clyde Canal, and near River Carron,



## BONNY SCOTLAND!

### The 'Falkirk Wheel'

When in Scotland, visit the Falkirk Wheel which is a rotating boat lift in Scotland, connecting the Forth and Clyde Canal with the Union Canal. The lift is named after the town it resides in, Falkirk in central Scotland.

## FAMOUS QUOTE

"But at my back I always hear  
Time's winged chariot hurrying  
near."

Andrew Marvell (1621-1678)

## BURNS WORLD NEWS (TONY GRACE)

As we head towards our own AGM on May 8<sup>th</sup> 2018, both RBANA and the RBWF are preparing for their annual meetings and Conferences.

### Robert Burns World Federation

The Robert Burns World Federation has just released details of its upcoming Conference on September 7<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> at Irvine in Scotland. Irvine as the locals will tell you was where "Robert Burns became a Poet". The Irvine Burns Club is a very old and active Club which owns its own building which contains a most interesting collection of Burns memorabilia including several original manuscripts and a copy of the Kilmarnock Edition some of which will no doubt be on display. On the Saturday afternoon Professor Kirsten McCue will be making a presentation. Kirsten is the Professor of Scottish Literature and Song Culture at Glasgow University, and with Gerard Carruthers is the co-director of the University's Centre for Robert Burns Studies where she is on the editorial for the new Oxford University Press edition of the Works of Robert Burns. She will edit Burns' songs for George Thompson, the project due for publication this year. Irvine is a lovely place to visit with much to interest even the casual Burnsian. The information package for this conference has been issued to all our Club Members by Jamie Osborne.

### Robert Burns Association of North America

The Robert Burns Association of North America is holding its AGM in Philadelphia on April 20<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> and it is still not too late to register. Philadelphia has been chosen as it is a true destination with lots of history. The Conference is being organized by Les Strachan who delivered the Immortal Memory at our dinner in January 2015, and by Bill Fulton. The hotel for the event is Courtyard Marriott City Center, right downtown and within easy walking distance of many of the tourist attractions. The Calgary Burns Club has a special interest this year as Henry Cairney is standing as Vice President and Tony Grace as a Canadian Director. Application forms and details are available on the RBANA website [www.rbana.com](http://www.rbana.com), as well as in the last edition of the Tattler.

Mention of the Oxford University Press edition of the Works of Robert Burns reminds me that volumes 2 and 3 have just been released. These volumes cover the entire spectrum of the Scots Musical Museum originally edited by John Johnson, and published in six volumes. Burns contributed well over 100 songs and essentially became the editor of several volumes before his death.

## THE CBC SINGERS (RON PRATT)

December saw us entertaining at three concerts where a large part of our program was devoted to Christmas themed numbers. The concerts were very well received and it was gratifying to see some of the audiences up and dancing to our songs.

Good feedback was received, and we continue to receive questions similar to the previous couple of years, as to when are we going to produce a Christmas CD?? To this end, we will work on producing a Christmas CD this Spring-Summer period.

January again proved to be a very busy and enjoyable month for the singers. In addition to our Club Dinner, entertainment was provided at 18 venues, mostly seniors residences including three in Airdrie and one in Didsbury.

We continue to be invited to entertain at various communities and seniors facilities and have bookings for the next few months.

Respectfully.....Ron Pratt



## MEMBERSHIP NEWS (HENRY CAIRNEY)

Firstly I would extend our condolences to Ron and his family for the passing of his beloved wife May on 22nd March 2018.

We were also advised of the passing of a former member Geoff Martin on 14th March 2018, again our thoughts are with the family..

Our membership to date is 13 Life members, 37 Ordinary members and 11 Associate members. Since the last edition, membership shields were presented by our President Trekker Armstrong to Keith Day and Brian Cumming at club meetings.



Shield Presentation to Keith Day on the left, and Brian Cumming to the right.

## CLUB MEMBER SAFETY AWARD (JAMIE OSBORNE)



On March 12, 2018 Allan MacRae received an award from The Society of Petroleum Engineers for preventing a potential major sour gas disaster in Calgary. Alan investigate and reported a serious situation which resulted in AER (Alberta Energy Regulator) taking action to prevent a potentially dangerous situation.

Congratulations to our fellow club member on his diligence and subsequent award.



MAY BUDD



GEOFF AND CLAIRE MARTIN

## FUTURE EVENTS

(JAMIE OSBORNE)

April 7<sup>th</sup> – CPSPD Tartan Night  
April 7<sup>th</sup> – Canmore Highland Games  
Tartan Night  
April 10<sup>th</sup> - Members Meeting  
April 14<sup>th</sup> – Tartan Night with our Ladies  
May 8<sup>th</sup> – AGM and Members Meeting  
May 19<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> – Victoria Highland Games  
June 16<sup>th</sup> – BC Highland Games  
June 23<sup>rd</sup> – Red Deer Highland Games  
June 24<sup>th</sup> – Ellerslie Highland Games  
June 30<sup>th</sup>-July 4<sup>th</sup> – ScotDance Canada  
Championships  
July 7<sup>th</sup> – Penticton Highland Games  
July 14<sup>th</sup> – Fort Edmonton Highland  
Games  
July 22<sup>nd</sup> – Calgary Burns Club Golf  
Tournament  
Woodside Golf Course \$79.00 for Golf,  
\$19.00 for Cart  
July 28<sup>th</sup> – Okotoks Highland Games  
September 1<sup>st</sup> – Calgary Highland Games  
September 2<sup>nd</sup> – Canmore Highland  
Games  
September 11<sup>th</sup> – Members Meeting

## RAGMAN ROLLS (JIM HOPE-ROSS)



JOHN BALLIOL



ROBERT THE  
BRUCE



EDWARD THE 1ST

The background scenario to the first so-called 'Ragman's Roll' was the indeterminate situation prevailing in Scotland after the death of Alexander III. The Scottish King left no direct heir when he died in 1286. He did have a wee granddaughter who was the offspring of his daughter Margaret, who had died giving birth to the child, who was also called Margaret. After Alexander's death, Scotland's nobility gathered in Scone and prepared to welcome their infant Queen with pledges of loyalty. They formed a six-man Guardianship to rule on her behalf, but significantly, the composition of the Guardians excluded two men. Those were Robert Bruce, the 6th Lord of Annandale, and John Balliol; both were men who would be King.

When it became obvious that Scotland couldn't make the decision without all-out clan wars, King Edward I of England graciously offered to hear their cases and decide who had the most valid claim.

When the noblemen who were involved met with Edward at Norham-on-Tweed in 1291, Edward was not so gracious and insisted on having them sign oaths of allegiance to him, partly because he was afraid of making an unpopular choice and causing a riot among the Scots, but, as it would later turn out, to help facilitate his own subsequent nefarious behavior. This oath of allegiance document, signed by most of the noblemen present, is called the first and smaller of the Ragman Rolls.

King Edward recognized John Balliol as King of Scotland as he was the male primogeniture heir to the Crown of Scotland. This shocked many Scots because Robert the Bruce was one of King Edward's kinsmen.

The inauguration of John Balliol in 1292, over whom Edward I had great influence, led to a great deal of unrest. The newly enthroned king acknowledged King Edward of England as his feudal superior and thus sowed the seeds of his own demise. King Edward repeatedly humiliated the new king of Scotland at every opportunity.

Edward had a set of standing orders drawn up to be used for the hearing of Scottish complaints against the Scots' monarch. Under those orders, the King of Scotland was required to attend the hearings of every appeal against him, in person, before the English courts. If the English court adjudged a miscarriage of justice, then King John was to be held *personally* liable for damages, both to the appellant and to his lord superior, King Edward himself!

This harassment came to a head in October 1293 when King John was summoned to appear in person in London to hear an appeal against him by John Macduff, younger son of Malcolm, Earl of Fife. When King John presented himself as requested, he was treated with deliberate discourtesy and made to stand at the bar like a private malefactor. After refusing to testify on the basis that he was King of Scotland and that the court had no jurisdiction in Scottish affairs, the court declared him guilty of extreme contempt, and ordered that he should not only pay all damages to claimant MacDuff, but also to hand over to King Edward I three principal castles in his Scottish realm together with their neighbourhood towns until he had purged his contempt.

In a twist of irony, King Philip the Fair of France, who had observed the arbitrary manner by which Edward had treated the Scot's King, decided to pull the same tactic, but against King Edward.

Edward, in his capacity as Duke of Aquitaine in France, owed fealty to Philip. Claiming that the English navy had attacked French ships without provocation, Philip cited Edward I to appear in person before the parliament in Paris and to there submit to the judgment of *his* lord superior, King Philip. When Edward failed to attend, King Philip seized Edward I's lands in Gascony, France as forfeit. On 24 June, 1293, Edward I of England retaliated by renouncing his homage as duke and dispatched a formal declaration of war against France.

Then Edward, in turn, in 1294 demanded that King John Balliol send Scottish troops into his war with France. Shortly thereafter, Edward summoned King John *himself* to fight. The King of Scots to do military service for the King of England? Unthinkable!

King John Balliol of Scotland rebelled, not only by refusing to supply military service to Edward, but also by making a treaty with France: should England attack France, Scotland would march on England. In return, the French promised support should Scotland be attacked.

When King Edward learned of this, he decided that the conquest of Scotland took priority over that of Gascony in France and he prepared to take on the Scots.

King John issued a national call to arms in Scotland. When Edward went to War with France in 1296, the Scots duly marched into England.

On March 30, 1296, King Edward sent an army of 30 *thousand* men north into Scotland. The first stop was Berwick-Upon-Tweed where they quickly overwhelmed the Scots and over the next two days streams of blood from the massacre flowed into the River Tweed. Even though the local garrison had quickly surrendered, men, women and children were slain ... 7,500 souls in all. English forces then took on the Scots at the Battle of Dunbar (1296). Contrary to Hollywood, William Wallace and Andrew Moray were not supporters of Robert the Bruce, but instead were ardent supporters of King John Balliol's claim to the Throne of Scotland. Wallace and Moray led the Scots forces at Dunbar, but the Scots were quickly overwhelmed and capitulated.

## RAGMAN ROLLS (CONTINUED)

Thereafter resistance buckled, and many castles fell. Most of the Scots' nobility were captured and imprisoned. After Edward had defeated the Scots' forces, he then turned his attention to Balliol where he deposed him at Montrose Castle.

The broken and humiliated Balliol was dispatched to the Tower of London, then eventually to exile in France.

Not content to humiliate the man, King Edward plundered the country and systematically stripped Scotland of all its important artifacts of Scottish sovereignty and independence, including:

- the Stone of Destiny, where Scottish Kings had been inaugurated from the earliest times;
- the Scottish Crown;
- the archives of Scottish Records;
- and the Black Rood of St. Margaret. (St. Margaret (c 1045-1093), was a Saxon Princess of England, born in Hungary. She fled Hungary for Scotland, where she married Malcolm III of Canmore, King of Scotland. She is said to have brought the "Holy Rood", a fragment of Christ's cross, from Hungary to Scotland with her. It was known as the Black Rood of Scotland, likely for the black case in which it was kept.) It is interesting that the residence of the monarch in Edinburgh is Holyroodhouse, which is in the district of Holyrood, where the Scottish Parliament is also located.

Edward I of England, and now as King of Scotland, on August 28, 1296, again called together the Scots nobility, clergy, and military and asked them to swear allegiance to him as King, Lord, and Master of Scotland - and to sign another Ragman Roll.

As the noblemen signed, they affixed their wax seals to the parchment and they often attached their own ribbon to the wax. It is popularly believed that the name "Ragman Roll" came from the colourful bits of cloth and ribbons of all widths and lengths that were attached by the signatories' seals, but the name may also have been derived from an earlier record compiled for the purposes of Papal taxation by a man called Ragimunde, whose name was corrupted to Ragman. The name "ragman roll" survives in the colloquial word "rigmarole"; often meaning bureaucratic red tape.

It was signed by most of the leading Scots of the day including Robert Bruce, the sixth Lord of Annandale, his son, the 2nd Earl of Carrick and William Wallace's uncle, Sir Reginald de Crauford, and, perhaps most notably, the recalcitrant John Balioil. The 1296 'Ragman Roll' was originally four great rolls, comprising thirty-five pieces of parchment sewn together, and containing almost 2000 signatures, making it one of the most valuable Scottish historical statistical documents, and a boon to future researchers. That original has long since disappeared, but faithful copies of both 'Ragman Rolls' are preserved in the Records Office in London.

The Ragman Roll, heavy taxes, and the forcing of Scotland to send her troops to support Edward's war with France, would lay the seeds of rebellion in the years to come. In Edward's efforts to claim the Kingdom and Crown of Scotland, he grossly underestimated the people of Scotland and their resolve.

One of the most interesting players of the time was John III 'Red' Comyn, Lord of Badenoch and Lord of Lochaber, also known simply as the Red Comyn. He was Guardian of Scotland during the Second Interregnum 1296-1306.

The Red Comyn was among the Scots captured in the English victory at the Battle of Dunbar, and he was subsequently imprisoned in the Tower of London. Later in 1296, after all resistance in Scotland had been overcome by Edward, the Red Comyn was released, on condition that he fight with the English army in Flanders against the French. He was among a number of Scots who deserted the English after the 1297 uprisings of William Wallace and the defeat of the English at the Battle of Stirling Bridge.

After William Wallace resigned the Guardianship of Scotland, the Red Comyn was appointed in his place, albeit as joint Guardian with Robert Bruce the younger. At a meeting of prominent Scots at Peebles in August 1299 an argument erupted, during which the Red Comyn is said by an English spy to have seized Bruce by the throat. In order to act as a mediator, William Lamberton, the Bishop of St. Andrews, was appointed as a third Guardian.

By 1306, there were only two credible candidates to become King of Scotland, Robert Bruce himself, and John III 'Red' Comyn. On 10 February 1306 the two met to discuss their differences in the safe and neutral Church of the Grey Friars in Dumfries. It seems they disagreed, either because both wanted the Scottish crown for themselves, or because Comyn refused to lend his support to Bruce's planned uprising against the English. Robert Bruce drew a dagger and stabbed Comyn, right in front of the high altar of the church.

In 1788, Robert Burns acquired Ellisland, which had once belonged to the family of John "Red" Comyn. On the estate, there were several farms, two of which were rich high ground suited to growing wheat, and the third, Ellisland, not nearly so rich. Burns made a poet's choice, not a farmer's. It is clearly the most beautifully situated, with the river Nith flowing through its banks which are crowned by the richest woodland. Dalswinton with its deep groves stands on the other side of the stream. Friars Carse is just a little way to the north-west. The farmhouse now, as it did then, overlooks the river. Arguably, this location is the prettiest, most romantic, and striking piece of scenery, which has any permanent connection with the history of Burns.

## JOHNIE LAD COCK UP YOUR BEAVER

A poem that Burns wrote to recognize this age of Scottish history and to rally behind his predecessor in title to Ellisland. The song is a call to arms and plays up not only the monarchical disputes behind the conflicts, but also the divisions between Scotland and England.

When first my brave Johnie lad  
came to this town,

He had a blue bonnet that wanted  
the crown,

But now he has gotten a hat and a  
feather -

Hey, brave Johnie lad, cock up  
your beaver!

Cock up your beaver, and cock it  
fu' sprush!

We'll over the border and gie them  
a brush:

There's somebody there we'll teach  
better behavior -

Hey, brave Johnie lad, cock up  
your beaver!



## BONNY SCOTLAND!

### Glasgow Science Centre

When in Scotland, visit The Glasgow Science Centre. Here you're guaranteed to have a fabulous time exploring 300 hands-on exhibits, interactive workshops and live science shows.

The science and technology museum, was awarded a five- star rating in the attraction category by the Scottish Tourist Board. This is a fabulous day out for the family.



## ENTERTAINMENT (STEPHEN NICHOL)

### FAMOUS QUOTE

"Nothing in the world is more dangerous than sincere ignorance and conscientious stupidity."

Martin Luther King Jr.  
(1929-1968)



### BONNY SCOTLAND!

When in Scotland, visit the spectacular waterfall known variously as An Steall Bàn, Steall Waterfall or Steall Falls is situated in Glen Nevis near Fort William, Highland, Scotland. It is Scotland's second highest waterfall with a single drop of 120 metres.

The entertainment part of our members meeting continues to focus on items of Scotland's history.

December:

- The Calgary Burns Singers started the evening's entertainment by singing: Grandma Got Run Over By A Reindeer and Silent Night
- Tony Grace (Carnie Group) presented part 2 on the real Jean Armour: Rabbie's "Bonnie Jean"
- This being the December members' meeting, the annual QUIZ was conducted. Jim Hope-Ross baffled the members with a range of questions on subjects covering Burns, Scotland, Canada as well as a catch-all miscellaneous category.
- The winning team scored 24/33 and consisted of Bill Lawson, Kyle Scott, Jamie Osborne, Derek Larg, Joe Dundas and Paul Kane.

January, 2018:

- Stephen Nichol presented a book called "Dead Can Learn" written by a Scottish-Canadian author, Tom Griffin. The book is based on Tom's family, and other Scottish military history.
- The CBC singers presented "I Hae a Wife, O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast" and "Killiecrankie"
- Colin Pinkerton presented an illustrated trip down the Crinan Canal. Colin compared the Crinan Canal with the Forth and Clyde Canal (35 miles), the Union Canal (31 miles) and the Caledonian Canal (60 miles). The Crinan Canal is only nine miles in length and cuts across the Kintyre Peninsula and avoids a 100 mile boat journey. Today it is used by tourists with some 3000/4000 vessels passing through this canal system each year. Colin concluded with the recording of the song "Crinan Canal" by John Grieve.
- Jim McLaughlin (Carnie Group) presented "Some Highlights of the Life of Robert Burns".
- Gordon McCulloch discussed "The Black Spot" and managed to link it to the original reference in Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island", Thesus and the minotaur, border reiving, the Kings Own Scottish Borderers, his grandfather's flatulence and to being blackballed by a Club in Edmonton.
- The Calgary Burns singers returned and presented "Willie Brewed a Peck O Malt"
- Ron Budd presented "Lochinvar" a poem by Sir Walter Scott included in his novel "Marmion".
- Derek Larg concluded the entertainment with a recital of Burns poem "To a Mouse"

February, 2018:

- Stephen Nichol presented his family's relationship with Clan MacNicol and his brother's DNA results.
- Paul Armstrong lead the singers with "Ae Fond Kiss" and "Jeanie MacColl".
- Jim Hope-Ross gave a very well received talk on the Ragman Roll. This item resulted in many members requesting a copy of Jim's presentation to read over again. (Included in this edition of the Claver)
- Jim Hope-Ross followed on with the Burns poem "Johnnie Lad, Cock up your Beaver"
- Jim Hope-Ross (Carnie Group) presented a talk on "Scottish Law: A Garbled History".
- Ken McTavish presented "The Knights Templar in Scotland and their Influence on Scotland's people". Ken passed around a photo album with pictures connecting his talk on a trip he made back to Scotland.
- The Calgary Burns Club Singers made a last appearance and presented "O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast"
- Derek Larg concluded the entertainment with his thoughts on how Rabbie Burns "Such a Parcel of Rogues in a Nation" should be read.

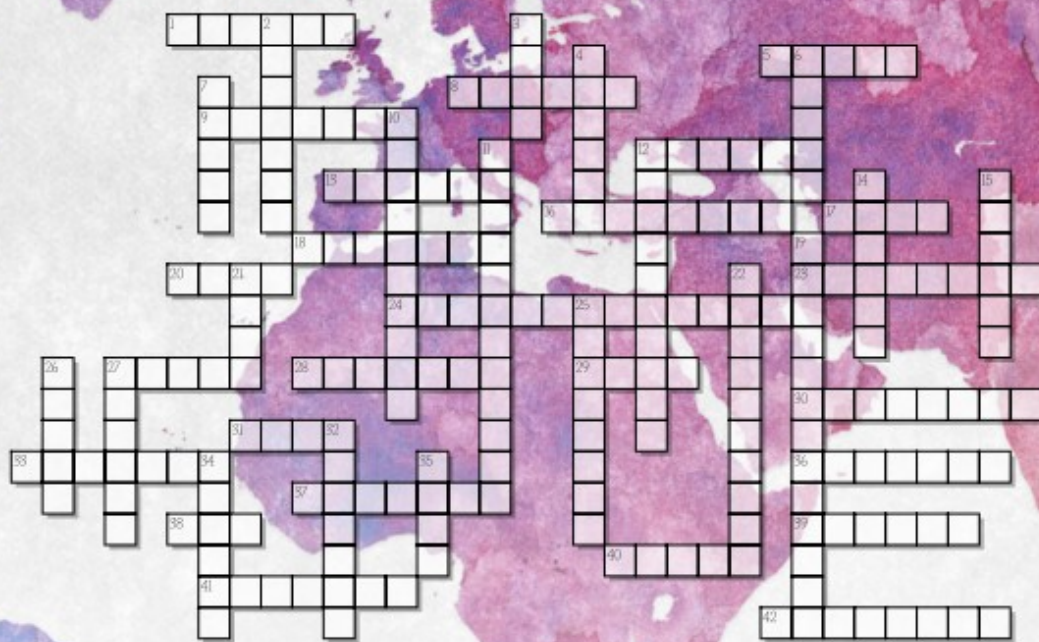
March, 2018:

- Ron Pratt led the Singers in "Hail Caledonia", "The Banks of Newfoundland" and "The Wild Rover".
- Stephen Nichol presented his family's relationship with Clan MacNicol and his brother's DNA results.
- Bill Gardner, and his son, Peter Gardner, gave a personal account of the bombing of Clydebank in March, 1941. The aim was to destroy the shipyards but the result was the destruction of 13000 buildings with a further 4000 being badly damaged; including 9 schools and 5 churches. Over 500 people lost their lives and 35000 were evacuated. All normal communications gone, some 92 teenage boys using bikes were used as messengers. This presentation was followed by Bill, Bill Spiers and Ron Budd providing details of their connections.
- Ian Denness (Carnie Group), presented "The Rights of Women". Ian's claim was around abuses and harassments and to consider Burns record against the current thinking visa-visa women's' rights. Ian noted that in this poem Burns thought men should show respect for women in three ways: protection, decorum and admiration. We have his love poems and songs set against the apparent contradictions as displayed in his "Slave's Lament" and in his letter to Robert Ainslie describing his reunion with Jean just before their marriage.
- New Member, Brian Cumming, gave his introduction to the members. With his Scottish ancestry, he can connect with the Comyns and the "Ragman Roll"; Brian grew up in Ottawa and moved to Calgary to pursue his working career and get married. His career has centred around the Oil and Gas Industry as a Geological Engineer. Brian concluded by reading the Burns poem "The Banks of Nith" which makes a reference to his family.
- Derek Larg had the last say for the evening's entertainment program portion and spoke of the importance of not losing sight of all of Burns work by focusing only on the better known and popular ones. He read the poem "Yon Wild Mossy Mountains" (1787) about an unknown lassie, and commented by Burns as "the song alludes to a part of my personal history and it is of no consequence to the world to know".

## BURNS CROSSWORD 3 (HENRY CAIRNEY)

All the answers are found in the poem "Tam o' Shanter"

# Robert Burns Crossword 3



### ACROSS

- 1 Milling
- 5 Pass the 'Cloth'
- 8 Scottish Witch
- 9 Owls
- 12 The penny was its partner in an old bike!
- 13 Have a 'Jolly' time!
- 16 Her hair is all 'Greasy'
- 17 Ye made it ring
- 18 Boaster
- 20 A gowf club has a 'Shaft'
- 23 Every Gap

- 24 Scottish Whisky nickname

- 27 Its in the 'Blood'
- 28 Your rear end!

- 29 Devil

- 30 Another word for 'Magic'

- 31 Makes

- 33 Waster

- 36 Having fun with drink

- 37 Another word for 'Hags'

- 38 Such

- 39 use your 'Head'

- 40 Fireplace

- 41 I saw her 'Leaping' the stream!

- 42 Hiking 'Stick'

### DOWN

- 2 Thirsty
- 3 its oan the 'Floor'

- 4 Money

- 6 Loads

- 7 Prickly Thorns

- 10 'Supple Youth'

- 11 Creamy Ales

- 12 Rambling

- 14 Trip the light fandango!

- 15 You will get 'What's Coming!'

- 19 Sit at your 'Window Alcove'

- 21 Scottish word for anger or 'Wrath'

- 22 it's a 'Shaggy dug'

- 25 Not from this earth!

- 26 A species of tree used for corporal punishment

- 27 Ghosts

- 32 Raced

- 34 Another word for much

- 35 This finds oor Rabbie in a situation

## FAMOUS QUOTES

1) "If you are going through hell, keep going."

2) "I am ready to meet my Maker. Whether my Maker is prepared for the great ordeal of meeting me is another matter."

Sir Winston Churchill  
(1874-1965)



## BONNY SCOTLAND!

When in Scotland, visit the Storr which is a rocky hill on the Trotternish peninsula of the Isle of Skye in Scotland. The hill presents a steep rocky eastern face overlooking the Sound of Raasay, contrasting with gentler grassy slopes to the west. Take your rainwear!!



## BURNS CROSSWORD (SOLUTION)

### CALGARY CLAVER

Thank you to all contributors.

If you have anything with a Robert Burns, or Scottish cultural interest you would like included in the August newsletter, please e-mail the compiler and editor, Henry Cairney at:

henry.cairney7@shaw.ca

#### Calgary Claver

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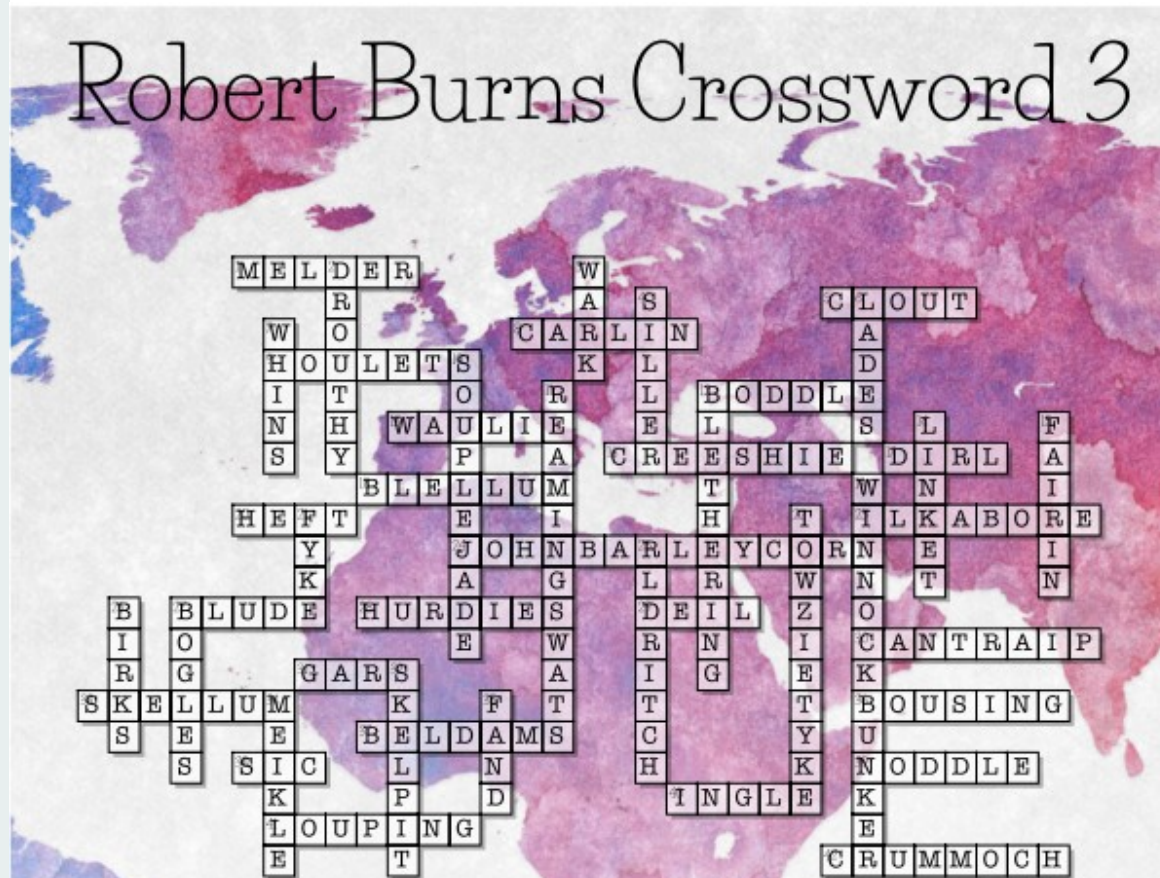
E-mail: calgaryburnsclub.com

Deadline for the August edition  
of the Calgary Claver is:

**\*\*JULY 21ST 2018\*\***

#### Editor's Note

The views expressed in the articles are not necessarily those of the Editor, BOD or the Calgary Burns Club at large. Feel free to contact the authors directly for any clarification.



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