THE POEMS AND SONGS OF ROBERT BURNS
Robert Burns.
THE
POEMS AND SONGS
OF
ROBERT BURNS

EDITED
WITH INTRODUCTION NOTES AND GLOSSARY
BY
ANDREW LANG
ASSISTED BY W. A. CRAIGIE

WITH A PORTRAIT

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## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduction</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>xix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1773-1779.

| Song—Handsome Nell   | 1    |
| Song—O Tibbie, I hae seen the day | 2    |
| Song—I dream'd I lay  | 4    |
| Song—in the Character of a Ruined Farmer | 4    |
| Tragic Fragment—All villain as I am | 6    |
| The Tarbolton Lasses | 6    |
| Ah, woe is me, my Mother dear | 7    |
| Song—Montgomerie's Peggy | 8    |
| The Ploughman's Life  | 8    |

### 1780.

| The Ronalds of the Bennals | 9    |
| Song—Here's to thy health, my bonie lass | 11   |
| Song—The Lass of Cessnock Banks | 12   |
| Song—Bonie Peggy Alison    | 14   |
| Song—Mary Morison          | 15   |

### 1781.

| Winter : A Dirge          | 16   |
| A Prayer under the Pressure of Violent Anguish | 17   |
| Paraphrase of the First Psalm | 18   |
| The First Six Verses of the Ninetieth Psalm versified | 18   |
| A Prayer in the Prospect of Death | 19   |
| Stanzas, on the same Occasion | 20   |

### 1782.

| Fickle Fortune : A Fragment | 21   |
| Song—Raging Fortune : A Fragment | 22   |
| I'll go and be a Sodger     | 22   |
| Song—No Churchman am I      | 23   |
| My Father was a Farmer : A Ballad | 24   |
| John Barleycorn : A Ballad  | 26   |
## CONTENTS

### 1783.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Death and Dying Words of Poor Mailie</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Mailie’s Elegy</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Rigs o’ Barley</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Composed in August</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—My Nanie, O!</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Green Grow the Rashes</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—“Indeed will I,” quo’ Findlay</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1784.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remorse: A Fragment</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph on William Hood, Senior</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph on James Grieve</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph on William Muir</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph on my Ever Honoured Father</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballad on the American War</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply to an Announcement by J. Rankine</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistle to John Rankine</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Poet’s Welcome to his Love-Begotten Daughter</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—O Leave Novels!</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mauchline Lady: A Fragment</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Girl she’s Airy: A Fragment</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Belles of Mauchline</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph on a Noisy Polemic</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph on a Henpecked Squire</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram on the said Occasion has</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another do. do.</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Tam the Chapman</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph on John Rankine</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines on the Author’s Death</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man was made to Mourn: A Dirge</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Twa Herds; or, The Holy Tulyie</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1785.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epistle to Davie, a Brother Poet</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Willie’s Prayer</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph on Holy Willie</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death and Dr Hornbook</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistle to J. Lapraik</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Epistle to J. Lapraik</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistle to William Simson</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Night as I did Wander</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment of Song—“My Jean!”</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Rantin, Rovin Robin</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elegy on the Death of Robert Ruisseaux</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistle to John Goldie, in Kilmarnock</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Holy Fair</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Third Epistle to J. Lapraik</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistle to the Rev. John M'Math</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Epistle to Davie</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Young Peggy Blooms</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Farewell to Ballochmyle</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment—Her Flowing Locks</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halloween</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To a Mouse</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph on John Dove, Innkeeper</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph for James Smith</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Armour's Prayer</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Jolly Beggars: A Cantata</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—For a' that</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Kissing my Katie</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cotter's Saturday Night</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address to the Deil</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch Drink</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Auld Farmer's New-Year-Morning Salutation to his Auld Mare, Maggie</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Tw Dogs</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Author's Earnest Cry and Prayer</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ordination</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistle to James Smith</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Vision</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rantin Dog, the Daddie o't</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here's his Health in Water</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address to the Unco Guid</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Inventory</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Kennedy, Dumfries House</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mr M'Adam, of Craigen-Gillan</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To a Louse</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscribed on a Work of Hannah More's</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Composed in Spring</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To a Mountain Daisy</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Ruin</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lament</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Despondency : An Ode</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Gavin Hamilton, Esq., Mauchline, recommending a Boy</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Versified Reply to an Invitation</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary ?</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Highland Lassie, O</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistle to a Young Friend</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address to Beelzebub</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Dream</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Dedication to Gavin Hamilton, Esq.</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTENTS

Versified Note to Dr Mackenzie, Mauchline ... 234
The Farewell to the Brethren of St James's Lodge, Tarbolton ... 234
On a Scotch Bard, gone to the West Indies ... 236
Song— Farewell to Eliza ... 238
A Bard's Epitaph ... 238
Epitaph for Robert Aiken, Esq. ... 239
Epitaph for Gavin Hamilton, Esq. ... 240
Epitaph on "Wee Johnie" ... 240
The Lass o' Ballochnyle ... 240
Motto prefixed to the Author's first Publication ... 242
Lines to Mr John Kennedy ... 242
Lines to an Old Sweetheart ... 242
Lines written on a Bank-note ... 243
Stanzas on Naething ... 243
The Farewell ... 245
The Calf ... 246
Nature's Law: A Poem ... 247
Song—Willie Chalmers ... 249
Reply to a Trimming Epistle, received from a Tailor ... 250
The Brig's of Ayr ... 253
Fragment of Song—The Night was Still ... 250
Epigram on Rough Roads ... 260
Prayer—O Thou Dread Power ... 261
Song—Farewell to the Banks of Ayr ... 262
Address to the Toothache ... 263
Lines on Meeting with Lord Daer ... 264
Masonic Song—Ye Sons of Old Killie ... 266
Tam Samson's Elegy ... 266
Epistle to Major Logan ... 270
Fragment on Sensibility ... 273
A Winter Night ... 273
Song—Yon Wild Mossy Mountains ... 276
Address to Edinburgh ... 277
Address to a Haggis ... 279

1787.

To Miss Logan, with Beattie's Poems ... 281
Mr William Smellie: A Sketch ... 281
Song—Rattlin, Roarin Willie ... 282
Song—Bonie Dundee: A Fragment ... 282
Extempore in the Court of Session ... 283
Inscription for the Headstone of Fergusson the Poet ... 283
Lines Inscribed under Fergusson's Portrait ... 284
Epistle to Mrs Scott of Wauchope House ... 284
Verses inscribed under a Noble Earl's Picture ... 287
Prologue, spoken by Mr Woods at Edinburgh ... 287
Song—The Bonie Moor-hen ... 289
Song—My Lord a-Hunting he is gane ... 290

viii
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epigram at Roslin Inn</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram Addressed to an Artist</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bookworms</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Elphinstone's Translation of Martial's Epigrams</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—A Bottle and Friend</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines Written under the Picture of Miss Burns</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph for William Nicol, High School, Edinburgh</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph for Mr William Michie, Schoolmaster</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Song—Hey, Ca' Thro'</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address to Wm. Tytler, Esq. of Woodhouselee</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram to Miss Ainslie in Church</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlesque Lament for Wm. Creech's Absence</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note to Mr Renton of Lamerton</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elegy on Stella</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bard at Inverary</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram to Miss Jean Scott</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Death of John M'Leod, Esq.</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elegy on the Death of Sir James Hunter Blair</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Miss Ferrier, enclosing Elegy on Sir J. H. Blair</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impromptu on Carron Iron Works</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written by Somebody on the Window of an Inn at Stirling</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply to the Threat of a Censorious Crit</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Libeller's Self-reproof</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verses Written with a Pencil at the Inn at Kenmore</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Birks of Aberfeldy</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Humble Petition of Bruar Water</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines on the Fall of Fyers</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram on Parting with a kind Host in the Highlands</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Strathallan's Lament</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verses on Castle Gordon</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Lady Onlie, Honest Luckie</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Theniel Menzies' Bonie Mary</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Bonie Lass of Albany</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Scaring some Water-Fowl in Loch Turit</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Blythe was She</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—A Rose-bud by my Early Walk</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph for Mr W. Cruickshank</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Banks of the Devon</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Braving Angry Winter's Storms</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—My Peggy's Charms</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Young Highland Rover</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthday Ode for 31st December 1787</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Death of Robert Dundas, Esq. of Arniston</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylvander to Clarinda</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1788.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Love in the Guise of Friendship</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Go on, Sweet Bird, and Soothe my Care</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTENTS

Song—Clarinda, Mistress of my Soul ......................................................... 328
Song—I'm O'er Young to Marry yet ......................................................... 329
Song—To the Weaver's gin ye go ............................................................ 330
Song—M'Pherson's Farewell .................................................................... 331
Song—Stay my Charmer ........................................................................... 332
Song—My Hoggie ...................................................................................... 332
Song—Raving Winds Around her Blowing ................................................ 333
Song—Up in the Morning Early ............................................................... 333
Song—How Long and Dreary is the Night ................................................ 334
Song—Hey, the Dusty Miller ................................................................. 335
Song—Duncan Davison ........................................................................... 335
Song—The Lad they ca' Jumpin John ....................................................... 336
Song—Talk of him that's Far Awa ............................................................ 336
Song—To Daunton Me ............................................................................. 337
Song—The Winter it is Past ..................................................................... 338
Song—The Bonie Lad that's Far Awa ....................................................... 338
Verses to Clarinda, with Drinking Glasses ............................................... 339
Song—The Chevalier's Lament ................................................................. 340
Epistle to Hugh Parker ............................................................................. 340
Song—Of a' the Airts the Wind can Blaw ............................................... 342
Song—I hae a Wife o' my Ain ................................................................. 342
Verses on Friars' Carse Hermitage (First Version) ................................. 343
To Alex. Cunningham, Esq., Writer, Edinburgh ...................................... 344
Song—Anna, thy Charms ....................................................................... 345
The Fête Champêtre ................................................................................. 345
Epistle to Robert Graham, Esq. of Fintry ............................................... 347
Song—The Day Returns ......................................................................... 350
A Mother's Lament for her Son's Death ............................................... 351
Song—O were I on Parnassus Hill ........................................................... 351
Song—The Fall of the Leaf ..................................................................... 352
Song—I Reign in Jeanie's Bosom ............................................................. 353
Song—It is na, Jean, thy Bonie Face ....................................................... 353
Song—Auld Lang Syne ............................................................................ 354
Song—My Bonie Mary ............................................................................ 355
Verses on a Parting Kiss ........................................................................ 355
Written in Friars' Carse Hermitage (Second Version) ............................ 356
The Poet's Progress ................................................................................. 358
Elegy on the Year 1788 ........................................................................... 361
The Henpecked Husband ....................................................................... 362
Versicles on Sign-Posts ......................................................................... 362

1789.

Song—Robin Shure in Hairst ................................................................. 363
Ode, Sacred to the Memory of Mrs Oswald of Auchencruive .................. 364
Pegasus at Wanlockhead ....................................................................... 365
Sappho Redivivus: A Fragment ............................................................... 365
Song—She's Fair and Fause .................................................................. 367
Impromptu Lines to Captain Riddell ....................................................... 367
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lines to John M'Murdo of Drumlanrig</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhyming Reply to a Note from Captain Riddell</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledonia: A Ballad</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verses to Miss Cruickshank</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Beware o' Bonie Ann</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ode on the Departed Regency Bill</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistle to James Tennant of Glenconner</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A New Psalm for the Chapel of Kilmarnock</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sketch in Verse, inscribed to the Right Hon. C. J. Fox</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Wounded Hare</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delia: An Ode</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Gardener wi' his Paidle</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—On a Bank of Flowers</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Young Jockie was the Blythest Lad</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Banks of Nith</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Jamie, Come Try Me</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—I Love my Love in Secret</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Sweet Tibbie Dunbar</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Captain's Lady</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—John Anderson, My Jo</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—My Love she's but a Lassie yet</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Tam Glen</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Carle, an' the King come</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Laddie's dear sel</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Whistle o'er the lave o't</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—My Eppie Adair</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram on Francis Grose the Antiquary</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the late Captain Grose's Peregrinations</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Kirk of Scotland's Alarm: A Ballad</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonnet to R. Graham, Esq., on Receiving a Favour</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extemporaneous Effusion on being appointed to an Excise Division</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Willie brew'd a Peck o' Maut</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Ca' the Yowes to the Knowes (older set)</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—I Gaed a Waefu' Gate Yestreen</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Highland Harry back again</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Battle of Sherramuir</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Bras o' Killiecrankie</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Awa', Whigs, Awa'</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—A Waukrife Minnie</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Captive Ribband</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Farewell to the Highlands</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Whistle: A Ballad</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—To Mary in Heaven</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistle to Dr Blacklock</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Five Carlins: An Election Ballad</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election Ballad for Westerha'</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prologue spoken at the Theatre of Dumfries</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTENTS

1790.

Sketch—New Year's Day, 1790
Scots Prologue for Mr Sutherland
Lines to a Gentleman who sent a Newspaper
Elegy on Willie Nicol's Mare
Song—The Gowden Locks of Anna
Song—I Murder hate
Song—Gudewife, count the lawin
Election Ballad at close of Contest for representing the Dumfries Burghs, 1790
Elegy on Captain Matthew Henderson
The Epitaph on Captain Matthew Henderson
Verses on Captain Grose
Tam o' Shanter: A Tale
On the Birth of a Posthumous Child
Elegy on the late Miss Burnet of Monboddo

1791.

Lament of Mary, Queen of Scots
Song—There'll never be Peace till Jamie comes hame
Song—Out over the Forth
Song—The Banks o' Doon (First Version)
Do. do. (Second Version)
Do. do. (Third Version)
Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn
Lines to Sir John Whitefoord, Bart.
Song—Craigeburn Wood
Song—The Bonie Wee Thing
Epigram on Miss Davies
Song—The Charms of Lovely Davies
Song—What can a Young Lassie do wi' an Auld Man?
Song—The Posie
On Glenriddell's Fox breaking his chain: A Fragment
Poem on Pastoral Poetry
Verses on the destruction of the Woods near Drumlanrig
Song—The Gallant Weaver
Epigram at Brownhill Inn
Song—You're welcome, Willie Stewart
Song—Lovely Polly Stewart
Song—Fragment—Damon and Sylvia
Song—Fragment—Johnie lad, Cock up your Beaver
Song—My Eppie Macnab
Song—Fragment—Al tho' he has left me
Song—My Tocher's the Jewel
Song—O for ane an' twenty, Tam
Song—Thou Fair Eliza
Song—My Bonie Bell
Song—Sweet Afton
Address to the shade of Thomson
Song—Nithdale's Welcome Hame

xii
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Song</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Song—Frae the friends and land I love</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Such a parcel of Rogues in a Nation</td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Ye Jacobites by Name</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—I hae been at Crookieden</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Kenmure's on and awa, Willie</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistle to John Maxwell, Esq. of Terraughty</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Epistle to Robert Graham, Esq. of Fintry</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Song of Death</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poem on Sensibility</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram—The Toad-eater</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram—Divine Service at Lamington</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram—The Keekin Glass</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Grace before Dinner</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Grace after Dinner</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—O May, thy Morn</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Ae fond Kiss</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Behold the Hour, the Boat, arrive</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Thou Gloomy December</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—My Native Land sae far awa</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1792.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines on Fergusson, the Poet</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—I do confess thou art sae fair</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The weary Pund o' Tow</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—When she cam ben she bobbed</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Scroggam, my dearie</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—My Collier Laddie</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Sic a Wife as Willie had</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Lady Mary Ann</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Kellyburn Braes</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Slave's Lament</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—O can ye Labour Lea ?</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—the Deuks dang o'er my Daddie</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—the Deil's awa wi' the Exciseman</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—the Country Lass</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Bessy and her Spinnin Wheel</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Fragment—No cold approach</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Fragment—Love for love</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Saw ye Bonie Lesley</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—I'll meet thee on the Lea Rig</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—My Wife's a winsome wee thing</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Highland Mary</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rights of Women—Spoken by Miss Fontenelle</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram on Miss Fontenelle</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extempore on some commemorations of Thomson</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Auld Rob Morris</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Duncan Gray</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—A Health to them that's awa</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Tippling Ballad—When Princes and Prelates, &amp;c.</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

xiii
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epigram on Politics</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Poortith cauld and restless love</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Braw Lads o' Gala Water</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonnet on the Author's Birthday</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Gregory: A Ballad</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Wandering Willie</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Wandering Willie <em>(Revised Version)</em></td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Open the door to me, oh</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Lovely young Jessie</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Meg o' the Mill</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Meg o' the Mill <em>(Another Version)</em></td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Soldier's Return: A Ballad</td>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram—The True Loyal Natives</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram—Commissary Goldie's Brains</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines Inscribed in a Lady's Pocket Almanack</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram—Thanks for a National Victory</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commemoration of Rodney's Victory</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram—Kirk and State Excisemen</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram—The Raptures of Folly</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extempore Reply to an Invitation</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Grace after Meat</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace before and after Meat</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impromptu on Dumourier's Desertion of the French Republican Army</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The last time I cam o'er the Moor</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Blythe hae I been on yon hill</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Logan Braes</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—O were my love yon lilac fair</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonie Jean: A Ballad</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines on John M'Murdo, Esq.</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph on a Lap-dog</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigrams against the Earl of Galloway</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram on the Laird of Laggan</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Phillis the Fair</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Had I a cave</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—By Allan Stream</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Whistle and I'll come to you</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Phillis the Queen o' the fair</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Come let me take thee to my breast</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Dainty Davie</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Robert Bruce's March to Bannockburn</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Behold the hour, &amp;c. <em>(Second Version)</em></td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Down the Burn, Davie love</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Thou hast left me ever, Jamie</td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Where are the Joys I have met</td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Deluded swain, the pleasure</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Thine am I, my faithful Fair</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

xiv
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impromptu on Mrs Riddell's Birthday</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Song—My Spouse Nancy</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complimentary Epigram to Mrs Riddell</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1794.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remorseful Apology</th>
<th>543</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Song—Wilt thou be my Dearie</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—A Fiddler in the North</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Minstrel at Lincluden</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Vision</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—A red, red Rose</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Young Jamie, pride of a the plain</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Flowery banks of Cree</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monody on a Lady, famed for her Caprice</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph on the same</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram pinned to Mrs Riddell's carriage</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph for Mr Walter Riddell</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistle from Esopus to Maria</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph on a noted coxcomb</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph on Captain Lascelles</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph on Wm. Graham, Esq., of Mossknowe</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph on John Busby, Esq., Tinwald Downs</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonnet on the Death of Robert Riddell</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Lovely Lass o' Inverness</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Charlie he's my Darling</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Bannocks o' Bear Meal</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Highland Balou</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Highland Widow's Lament</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—It was a' for our rightfu' King</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ode for General Washington's Birthday</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription to Miss Graham of Fintry</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—On the Seas and far away</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Ca' the Yowes to the Knowes</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—She says she loes me best of a'</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram on Jessy Staig's recovery</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the beautiful Miss Eliza J——n, on her principles of</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty and Equality</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Chloris requesting a sprig of blossom'd thorn</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On seeing Mrs Kemble in Yarico</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram on a Country Laird (Cardoness)</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram on the same Laird's Country Seat</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram on Dr Babington's looks</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram on a Suicide</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram on a Swearing Coxcomb</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram on an Innkeeper (&quot;The Marquis&quot;)</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram on Andrew Turner</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Pretty Peg, my dearie</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Esteem for Chloris</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Saw you my dear, my Philly</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—How lang and dreary is the night</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Inconstancy in love</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lover's Morning Salute to his Mistress</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Winter of Life</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Behold, my love, how green the groves</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The charming month of May</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Lassie wi' the Lint-white Locks</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialogue Song—Philly and Willy</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Contented wi' little, and cantie wi' mair</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Farewell thou stream that winding flows</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Canst thou leave me thus, my Katie</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—My Nanie's awa</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Tear-drop—&quot;Wae is my heart&quot;</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—For the sake o' Somebody</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1795.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Song—A Man's a Man for a' that</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Craigieburn Wood (Second Version)</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Solemn League and Covenant</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines to John Syme, Esq., with a dozen of Porter</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription on Mr Syme's crystal goblet</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apology to Mr Syme for not dining with him</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epitaph for Mr Gabriel Richardson, Brewer</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram on Mr James Gracie</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription at Friars' Carse Hermitage</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Bonie Peg-a-Ramsay</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Fragment—There was a Bonie Lass</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Fragment—Wee Willie Gray</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—O aye my wife she dang me</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Guid ale keeps the heart aboon</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Steer her up and haud her gaun</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Lass o' Ecclefechan</td>
<td>587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—O let me in this ae night</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—I'll aye ca' in by yon town</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—O wat ye wha's in yon town</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballad on Mr Heron's Election—No. 1</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballad on Mr Heron's Election—No. 2</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballad on Mr Heron's Election—No. 3</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription for an Altar of Independence</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Cardin o't, the Spinning o't</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Cooper o' Cuddy</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The lass that made the bed to me</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Had I the wyte, she bade me</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—The Dumfries Volunteers</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—Address to the Woodlark</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song—On Chloris being ill</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTENTS

Song—How cruel are the parents .................................................. 606
Song—Yonder pomp of costly fashion ......................................... 607
Song—'Twas na her bonie blue e'e ........................................... 608
Song—Their groves o' sweet myrtle .......................................... 608
Song—Forlorn, my love, no comfort here .................................. 609
Song—Fragment—Why tell the lover ........................................ 610
Song—The Braw Wooer ................................................................ 610
Song—This is no my ain lassie .................................................. 611
Song—O bonie was yon rosy Brier ............................................ 612
Song—Now Spring has clad the grove in green ......................... 613
Song—O that's the lassie o' my heart ........................................ 614
Inscription to Chloris ............................................................... 615
Song—Fragment—Leezie Lindsay ............................................... 616
Song—Fragment—The Wren's Nest ............................................ 616
Song—News, lassies, news ....................................................... 617
Song—Crowdie ever mair .......................................................... 617
Song—Mally's meek, Mally's sweet .......................................... 618
Song—Jockie's taen the parting Kiss ........................................ 618
Verses to Collector Mitchell ..................................................... 619

1796.

The Dean of Faculty: A new Ballad ........................................... 620
Epistle to Colonel de Peyster .................................................... 621
Song—A Lass wi' a Tocher ......................................................... 623
Ballad on Mr Heron's Election—No. 4 ...................................... 624
Complimentary versicles to Jessie Lewars ............................... 625

No. 1. The Toast ...................................................................... 625

" 2. The Menagerie .................................................................. 626

" 3. Jessie's Illness ................................................................. 626

" 4. On her Recovery .............................................................. 626
Song—O lay thy loof in mine, lass ........................................... 626
Song—A Health to ane I loe dear .......................................... 627
Song—O wert thou in the cauld blast ..................................... 628
Inscription to Jessie Lewars ..................................................... 628
Song—Fairest Maid on Devon's Banks ............................... 629

GLOSSARY .......................................................................... 631
INDEX OF FIRST LINES........................................................ 651
INDEX OF NAMES ............................................................... 665

xvii
I have to thank Mr Wallace, Editor of Mr Robert Chambers's Burns, for reading the pages of the following study, and saving me from some errors in fact.

A. L.
THE Life of Robert Burns has been written so often, the history of his career has been so intensely scrutinized, his poetry has passed under the eyes of critics so numerous and so distinguished that to say about him what is both new and true is perhaps impossible. The discovery of fresh letters or other manuscripts may add to our information and our pleasure, but cannot alter our estimate of his character and his genius. Burns has suffered from the good offices of apologists, who absolve him where he very frankly condemns himself. To say anything whatever about him, good or bad, is, and always has been to lay unhallowed hands on the Ark, and to provoke certain Scotch enthusiasts who talk much more about their national poet than they read him. These fanatics nobody can please, nor is it my intention to try to please them.

Robert Burns (as he decided to spell his name) was the son of William Burness (or Burnes), a native of Kincardineshire. His father left his birthplace, and went into southern Scotland, in 1748. The family had dwelt on the estate of the Earl Marischal, forfeited after the Rising of 1715. The Earl then went abroad, and, after many adventures, became the friend of Frederick the Great, renounced the Jacobite cause (not without discontenting his Scotch neighbours) was pardoned by the English Government, and died at Potsdam in extreme old age. Burns loved to believe that his own ancestors fought for the White Rose: "what they could they did, and what they had they lost." Mr Robert Chambers prints a story which makes the Burnses originally Campbells of Burnhouse, who about 1688, fell into disgrace with their chief for their attachment to their King. They settled in Glenbervie (Kincardineshire), adopted the name of Burnhouse, and cor-
ROBERT BURNS

rupted it into Burness. The poet could find no Arms of Burns at the Herald's Office, but a descendant of his own family, in an older branch, obtained a patent for Arms founded on those of Campbell. Mr Chambers points out the weak points in the legend, but maintains that, in 1742, the Duke of Argyll carried on, under the name *Burnus*, a correspondence with the exiled James III. Horace Walpole is the authority for a fable which the Duke would have bitterly resented.* Mr Chambers thinks that, if any of Burns's ancestors were "out," it must have been as tenants bound to follow their lord, the Earl Marischal, in 1715. But Burns liked to think that his ancestors had been "out." "Every Scottishman has a pedigree," says Sir Walter Scott. To Burns the belief that his forbears took their honourable part in a good cause was a pleasure, and, thus moved, he wrote the Last Birthday Ode for the last Royal Stuart who ever buckled on claymore. *Tout finit par des chansons!*

Burns was born on January 25, 1759, in the cottage which he has celebrated, some two miles south of Ayr. His mother's maiden name was Agnes Brown, or Broun, who in her youth had lived with her maternal grandmother. She, again, in her early days, "had sheltered the persecuted Covenanter," being a Carrick woman, where Whigs abounded. Burns had thus, probably, in his family, the two contradictory but, to the Scottish people, almost equally dear traditions of the outlawed Hill Folk, and of the exiled line; of loyalty to Christ's ain kirk and Covenant, or to the king across the sea.

His father, it is thought, may have been of a family originally Episcopalian, and, in place of Calvinism, he leaned to the more humane doctrines of Arminius. He was, indeed, an exemplary man, grave, even severe, but devoted to the intelligent education of his children, not only by procuring for them a master, but by means of conversation. The mother, a valiant, industrious woman, is reported to have been learned in old songs and ballads, to which Burns was always devoted. The piety, honesty, and intelligence of the parents, were of the best old Scottish kind, and Burns was born into a far higher "culture" than many men more favoured by worldly fortune. This was no unusual lot in Scotland, before Educa-

* See Lady Louisa Stuart's Introduction to the *Diary of Lady Mary Coke.*

xx
INTRODUCTION

tion destroyed the traditional culture in religion, and in things ancient, noble, and romantic, supplying their place mainly by the newspaper. Only in Gaelic-speaking parts of the Highlands do we now find the elements of natural hereditary culture.

At the time of Burns’s birth his father was a gardener, and also tilled a few acres in his own interest. In 1766 he moved to the small farm of Mount Oliphant. His landlord died, there was a hard “factor,” and the Burnses had to endure his insolence, while the lads were overworked, physically, before they attained maturity. They remained at Mount Oliphant from 1766 to 1777, and left it for Lochlea, the poorer after all their labour, when Burns was in his nineteenth year. The nature of their education, the tuition of Mr Murdoch, Burns’s delight in books, particularly in patriotic poetry on Wallace wight, are familiar matters. Burns credits himself, as a child, with “an enthusiastic idiot piety,” and the relics of this frame of mind, encountering his early tendencies to license, at a later period inspired some melancholy religious verse. Burns could not take the advice pecca fortiter. He was ever what Tertullian calls one of “Satan’s penitents,” and when on the easy downward slope cast a backward glance at the austere joys of the narrow way. Some of his more audacious verses are a form of whistling to keep his spirits up. The conflict of his divided personalities, of his passions and his principles, may readily be detected in his verse and in his letters. The relentless necessity to toil, at this period of undeveloped strength, the grimness of poverty, under the rich man’s contumely, “a factor’s snash,” probably injured Burns’s health, and also caused the bitterness of his social grudge. This occasionally shews itself in a childish manner, as when he complains of having to keep out of the way of a carriage in the streets of Edinburgh. A Duke, if he is walking, has to show just as much respect to an omnibus or a costermonger’s cart. The enviousness which his brother attributes to him, his jibes at rank and wealth, are undeniably natural, and even pardonable in a man of his powers and his experience in youth. He was embittered. He fiercely resented the lack of attention paid to a dirge which he sent to a man of rank, who, in the distress and confusion of a
father's death, may well have thrown a manuscript elegy into
the fire without looking at the signature. Burns's ode on a
dead woman, whose funeral attendants occupied an inn, and
causèd him to make a long ride in the rain, is the most
unfortunate poetical result of a rancour which, in the interests
of his happiness, we may regret, but cannot affect not to
understand.

Even in the very early years at Mount Oliphant the dark,
powerful lad was committing poetry to memory, was criticis-
ing, imitating, trying his own strength in rustic love-ditties.
Even then his patriotism, a fervent passion of love for an old
and renowned native land, inspired him with the wish "to
sing a sang at least" for his country. In a passage which
anticipates, and possibly suggested, a line of Tennyson's,
he compares his efforts to "the blind gropings of Homer's
Cyclops around the walls of his cave." Keats wondered that
Burns did not write an epic; in this simile of his there is an
epical sublimity.

In Burns's seventeenth year he went, as he chronicles, to a
dancing school, a thing which his father resented, as Davie
Deans would have done. This caused a coldness which
Burns always regretted. His passions were as precociously
ardent as Byron's, yet were for years, he says, entirely innocent.
The period at Lochlea, in Tarbolton parish, lasted from his
nineteenth to his twenty-sixth year, and before the close of
this epoch he was an ardent rural lover, and an adept in the
pastime of "chapping out"—that is, summoning the fair one
to nocturnal interviews. Lockhart takes a favourable sense
of "chapping out" in his Life of Burns; in his earlier work,
Peter's Letters to His Friends (1819), Lockhart is less gracious,
and probably more accurate. Burns was apparently seven-
teen, not nineteen, when he went to the smuggling town of
Kirkoswald to learn mensuration and other things: "to fill
my glass and mix without fear in a drunken squabble." He
read, and loved, and rhymed, but not till his twenty-third
year, when he passed six months at Irvine, were his ideas and
conduct deeply affected by the society of roisterers. He himself
says that he found much matter in the class of men commonly
called blackguards: often fine fellows, only destitute of the
tamer virtues. At Irvine he studied flax-dressing, suffered from
hypocondria and religious melancholy, and lost his flax in a fire caused by a New-Year's revel. He was also disappointed in an honourable love affair; and he tells his father that his "only pleasurable employment is looking backwards and forwards in a moral and religious way." "I foresee that poverty and obscurity probably await me." Now, the consciousness of power and the passion of ambition were, from the first, extremely strong in Burns. He would be distinguished were it not in the colour of his plaid and the dressing of his hair. The Cyclops was not so blind but that he knew himself born for greatness, born to be conspicuous, but how? In poverty, toil, in an unregarded rank, expecting the old age of a "gaberlunzie man" entertained for his talk and his tales, Burns felt, more than youth commonly feels, the darkness of the future and the thwartings of the world. Often, in company, he would be moody and thoughtful—

"Like some bold seer in a trance
Seeing all his own mischance
With a glassy countenance."

But, once roused to talk, his genius, his humour, his knowledge of literature, French and English, made him the king of his society. The eyes that were the finest Scott ever saw would glow, and flax-dressers, smugglers, tapsters, wenches, would, like the Duchess of Gordon, be "carried off their feet." He must have known it, yet the world lay black before him, all the gates were closed, all that force seemed destined to be lost, leaving him poor and obscure. For others the portals opened, for young lairds who splashed the poet as they rode by to a meet; to young collegians, even to young ministers, the paths were clear, but Burns never shewed a vocation for the pulpit. Many a Scot no better born, and no stronger in body, has cut his way to honour in the wars, but Burns did not "fight the foreign loons in their ain countrie." We seem to see him, at Irvine, like Bellerophon, "eating his own heart, shunning the path of men." Happily, at Irvine, he met with the poems of Robert Fergusson, the St Andrews student, who died young, in a mad-house, and this revived his interest in verse. Fergusson he always acknowledged, with equal
ROBERT BURNS

justice and generosity, as his Master. Burns is not one of the poets who fare *quo nulla priorum vestigia*. He almost always climbs by a trodden way, pursuing the track of a predecessor. But his genius, like a forest fire, obliterates the traces of other and earlier footsteps, so that his countrymen have more than half forgotten that true and rare genius, his predecessor, Fergusson. Even Lockhart expresses surprise at Burns's admiration of the lad who, dying at an age when Burns, had he died, would have been unheard of, beckoned him into the field of humorous national song. But, with much of Burns's humour and observation, and even more than his religious melancholy, Fergusson had, or showed, none of Burns's passion.

Burns returned from Irvine to Lochlea, and, on Feb. 13, 1784, he lost his father. Soon after he had to do penance in church for an amour, which was, at best, unchivalrous. Says Keats, writing from Auchencairn, "these kirkmen have done Scotland harm: they have banished puns, and laughing, and kissing, &c., except in cases, where the very danger and crime must make it very gustful." "How sad it is," adds Keats, referring to Burns, "when a luxuriant imagination is obliged, in self-defence, to deaden its delicacy in vulgarity and things attainable, that it may not have leisure to go mad after things that are not . . . We live in a barbarous age—I would sooner be a wild deer than a girl under the dominion of the Kirk; and I would sooner be a wild hog, than be the occasion of a poor creature's penance before these execrable elders."

There is no reason to fancy that Burns, had he possessed Byron's rank, leisure, and luxuries, would have been one whit more continent than "the noble poet." But he would not, in this case, have been goaded into wrath by that inquisitorial system of spying and rebuke, which John Knox exercised on the Lord Treasurer of Scotland, and the Rev. Mr Auld, of Mauchline, on Robert Burns. Hence, namely from the survival of the *Buke of Discipline*, came the undesirable lines in which Burns is the fanfaron of his vices.

The Burnses after their father's death, "flitted" from Lochlea to Mossgiel, in the parish of Mauchline. Burns was full of good resolutions, but two bad seasons broke his courage,
and he observes (1787) that he "returned to his wallowing in the mire." At Mossgiel he lived from 1784 to 1786, after which he was moving about: in 1788 he entered Ellisland, his last farm. At Tarbolton he formed a debating club: he was already a Freemason. He found the country-side "half mad" about "polemical divinity." He made a friend, Gavin Hamilton, a Mauchline attorney, who, for whistling on a Sunday, or some similar transgression, was at odds with the kirk. Burns had no reason to love the discipline of the kirk, and he went into ecclesiastical politics, on Hamilton's side, with a will.

The quarrel of kirkmen was of a double nature. There was the local clerical interference with and censure of Gavin Hamilton, itself a consequence of the "Polecie of the Kirk," as expressed more than two hundred years before in the Book of Discipline. That Book was the result of the Calvinistic scheme of Government as exercised in the religious Utopia of Geneva, and contained elements borrowed from other Protestant sects of the sixteenth century. The times were waxing late for the exercise of authority over individuals, by elders like Holy Willie, and ministers like Mr Auld. A doctrinal war was being waged at the same moment, and in the same district. Since the time of Charles II., there had been two camps in the Scottish Kirk, that of the more moderate men, "The Indulged," and that of the "High Flyers," or extreme Covenanters. Their differences were mainly ecclesiastico-political, but after the Revolution of 1688, and the separation from the Kirk of the Cameronians and other sects, the Kirk was divided as to the degree of adhesion to strict Calvinism, and even to orthodoxy on such points as the Holy Trinity. In the Analecta, or note books of Wodrow, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, we find his expressions of dismay or indignation, at the rise of doctrinal laxnesses, or heresies. The Kirk was sundered into the Moderates, who preached "cauld blashes o' morality," and the stricter Calvinists, or Wild Men, who dwelt on Predestination, Justification, and the essentials of Calvinistic dogma. Occasionally the clergy of opposed tendencies lived together in peace and amity, like the two distinguished ministers of St Giles's in Edinburgh. But this was not the rule. The
Moderates were, on the whole, inclined to leave Patronage in the hands of laymen, the Evangelicals, or straiter sect, were for popular selection of Ministers, which is certainly the aim of the Knoxian Book of Discipline. As we read in Galt's *Annals of the Parish*, "intruded" Ministers, chosen by the patron against the popular will, were treated much like the Curates in the old days of the Covenant. Thus there existed all the elements of fiery dispute, and Burns by taking the Moderate side, became so unfaithful to his natural democracy as to satirize the election of the shepherd by the sheep, of the pastor by the people. Burns, in fact, was in these conflicts on the side of the gentry as against the populace, a singular attitude for him. The first of his pieces, which "saw the light," probably in manuscript, was his "Holy Tuilzie, or Twa Herds," a satire on a squabble between two ministers of the extreme Calvinistic party. He banters them and he praises the Moderates, the friends of "Common Sense." "From this time," says Burns, "I began to be known in the country as a maker of rhymes," a reputation increased by his "Holy Willie's Prayer." Not only the meddlesome Elder, but the Calvinistic doctrine at large is attacked.

"O Thou who in the heavens dost dwell,  
Wha, as it pleases best thyself,  
 Sends ane to heaven, and ten to hell,  
A' for thy glory,  
And no for ony gude or ill  
They've done afore thee!"

Thus, the old long suppressed cry of that party in Scotland which, from 1560 to Burns's time, had been content with muttered prayers that John Knox was "in his ain place," the party of May Day Games and Sunday golf, had found a voice. This voice was raised in the very quarter where the Covenant and whiggery had their stronghold, in Ayrshire. The south-west, which withstood Charles II, was now on the side which would, of the two, have been more congenial to that monarch.

The immediate consequence of the poem was local celebrity for Burns, and his admission into the society of the divines in whose defence he wrote. He "had been bitch-fu' 'mang godly priests," though, doubtless, we should greatly wrong
INTRODUCTION

the clergy of either party, if we thought they were generally intemperate.

Polemics did not wholly absorb Burns. The years 1785-1786, were anni mirabiles, and much the larger portion of his best work, apart from his songs, was then composed, perhaps in the field or the fold. The encounter with other local bards, as Sillar and Lapraik, animated him. He was cheered by success, and by the praises of Gavin Hamilton, and of Aiken, who “read him into” popularity, while his passions were all on flames in a series of amours. Whatever moved him found utterance in verse of great variety, vigour, humour, and pathos, from the Spenserian stanzas of “The Cotter’s Saturday Night,” to the favourite form of Fergusson, or the rural vivacity and veracity of “Halloween.” He who struck at the doctrinal side of Calvinism, was deeply and sincerely moved by the domestic piety of which, in his father, he had a familiar example. The sorrows of man, and the ardour of democracy, expressed in “Man is Made to Mourn,” and in his Epistles to Davy, left room for pity of the homeless mouse, the luckless ewe, and the thrall of the farm, the Auld Mare Maggie, while an ode to “Scottish Drink” was not likely to diminish his popularity in a hard drinking age. Meanwhile “The Belles of Mauchline,” and the rather fatuous warning, “Leave novels, ye Mauchline belles,” indicate the love affairs into which Burns glided, or “battered himself.” Mr Matthew Arnold, in a manner too superfine, has lamented Burns’s restriction to Scottish manners, drink, and presbyterianism. Assuredly there was no beauty about his life, with the insignificant exceptions of beauty in nature, and in women. The Kirk had seen to that long ago. In writing about the martyrred George Wishart, Knox says, in his “History of the Reformation,” “Wishart was requyred to come to the Kirk of Mauchlyne, as that he did. But the Schiref of Ayr caused man the kirk, for preservatioun of a tabernakle that was there, beautyfull to the eie.” The Reformers left nothing in Mauchline, or in Scotland, that was “beautyfull to the eie,” in the way of ecclesiastical art, or refined church music. That Burns could appreciate such things we gather from his note on Linlithgow. “What a poor pimping business is a Presby-
terian place of worship! dirty, narrow, and squalid, stuck in a corner of old Popish grandeur, such as Linlithgow, and much more Melrose,”—where the scars of Presbyteryanism are still visible, though the Presbyterian place of worship is removed. “Ceremony and show, if judiciously thrown in, are absolutely necessary for the bulk of mankind, both in religious and civil matters.” Burns’s passion for the beautiful took the only course left open to it (if open it can be called), by the Kirk. He did not share Keats’s high-hearted horror of exposing “poor creatures” to the inquisition of the “detestable elders.” Their censures had become too common to be very greatly dreaded, and the anni mirabiles of Burns as a poet, are not less remarkable for his successes as “a rural Don Juan,” a Don Juan without the Don’s impassible and ruthless egotism. I am not inclined to be his Leporello, and record the long list of his conquests. Enough has been said on this matter by Mr Robert Louis Stevenson and perhaps too much by Principal Shairp. “Rob Mossgiel,” in the spring of 1786, was involved in an amour of the usual kind with Jean Armour. On hearing that she was about to become a mother, he gave her a writing which, by Scottish law, was equivalent to a marriage. This her father either mutilated, or destroyed, or disowned, compelling his daughter to resign her lover, practically her husband. All parties appear to have thought that there was now no marriage, and in this, it seems, they were mistaken. Burns’s anguish and shame were most poignant. Miss Armour was exiled to Paisley, and Burns by a natural and usual rebound, which astonishes some of his biographers, fixed his volatile heart on Mary Campbell, “Highland Mary.” Her Bible still attests their solemn covenant by the Banks of Ayr, on May 14, 1786. Mary then went to the house of her parents at Campbellton, while it was Burns’s intention to emigrate to the West Indies, and, if he prospered, to make a home for her there. Mary died at Greenock early in October 1786. “The Highland Lassie,” “Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary?” are songs inspired by this passion, which proved to be a mere interlude in the affair with Jean Armour. Leaving Mary on May 14, on June 12 Burns writes to David Brice, “My poor dear, unfortunate Jean, how happy have I been in thy
INTRODUCTION

arms! . . . I have tried often to forget her. I have run into all kinds of dissipation and riots; mason-meetings, drinking-matches, and other mischief, to drive her out of my head, but all in vain. And now for a grand cure: the ship is on her way home that is to take me out to Jamaica: and then farewell, dear old Scotland! And farewell, dear, ungrateful Jean, for never, never will I see you more.

Burns then refers to his Poems; "to-morrow my works go to the press," that of John Wilson in Kilmarnock. Burns was appearing in church to hear his misdeeds, as regards Jean, exposed by Mr Auld. Her family were obdurate, legal steps were taken, or threatened. Burns skulked in Kyle to avoid arrest, and, in early August 1786, "expected orders to repair to Greenock every day" to join his ship. Meanwhile his book came out, published by subscription, and enabled him to pay for the voyage which he was never to make.

It is impossible to imagine a situation more distressing. On one hand was exile, on the other ruin, while Fame was beginning to applaud, while his heart was chained to Scotland by "a thought and feelings that thrill, some with tender pleasure, and some with foreboding anguish, through my soul," feelings caused by "a very fine boy and girl," Jean Armour's children.*

In Burns's Letters one observes no reference to the cross-current in these sorrows, to Mary Campbell, who, in Campbelton or Greenock, must either have been receiving cold letters, or letters of a feigned loyalty, or no letters at all. Burns kept as secret as possible a passion which, later, found words in "To Mary in Heaven":

"Seest thou thy lover lowly laid?
Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?"

(October (?) 1789.) Still later, in 1792, Burns wrote, "Ye banks and braes, and streams around the Castle o' Montgomery."

"Wi' many a vow and locked embrace,
Our parting was fu' tender:
And, pledging aft to meet again,
We tore oursels asunder;"

* Burns to Robert Muir, Sept. (1) 1786.

xxix
ROBERT BURNS

But oh, fell death's untimely frost,
That nipped my flower sae early!
Now green's the sod, and cauld's the clay,
That wraps my Highland Mary!

It does not appear how Burns's case would have stood had "fell death" not nipped his flower. Habit, honour, paternal affection, and probably even the law, bound him to Jean Armour. Honour and an affection which (in elegiac verse) survived the grave, bound him to Mary Campbell:

"His honour rooted in dishonour stood,
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true."

Yet, of this worst of his perplexities in the autumn of 1786, no trace appears in his correspondence, none in his contemporary poetry, none in the way of warning and restraint, in his subsequent conduct towards women. "The wandering stabs of remorse" spoken of in a letter to Aiken, of October 1786, may refer to Mary Campbell, or may refer to Jean Armour, or to both. "Even in the hour of social mirth, my gaiety is the madness of an intoxicated criminal under the hands of the executioner."

"Werena my heart licht, I wad die"

Burns may have murmured, but time and fame consoled him, rather rapidly. Indeed, in the stress of his emotions, he could find time and inclination to celebrate "The Bonny Lass o' Ballochmyle," and another charmer named Eliza. The Bonnie Lass was a Miss Alexander, sister of the local laird. Burns sent his verses to her, with a letter about "the gaiety of the vernal year," "the feathered warblers" (thrushes, probably), the "rudely browsing cattle," "the hoary hawthorn twig," and other rural properties. In the poem he expressed his wish (had he been a swain, and she a country maid), that he might

"Nightly to his bosom strain
The bonny lass o' Ballochmyle."

Miss Alexander took no notice of the vernal gaieties, or the explicit desires, and Robert Chambers actually talks of "the apology now presented by the family for Miss Alexander's"
INTRODUCTION

conduct.” It is not Miss Alexander's conduct that needs an apology, nor was Burns's request to be allowed to publish the piece one which could have been granted by a person of any discretion. As an old woman Miss Alexander took pride in a glory which she shared with a barmaid, the glory of having inspired Burns.

It is highly improbable that any woman, however beautiful, intelligent, and refined, could, as a wife, have made Burns happy and kept him constant. Jean Armour, as he confesses, he admired for charms by no means spiritual; in Highland Mary (at least after she was lost to him) he recognised an Ideal, but ideals can only keep their place after they are lost. Jean Armour was to Burns, in later years, the best and most forgiving of wives, to his child even by a rival the most exemplary of mothers. She could sing his songs, and if she was not his intellectual equal, it is no rare misfortune for a man of genius to marry a woman whose intellect is not on the level of his own. “A wife's head,” he says, “is immaterial compared to her heart.” Others, in considerable numbers, he desired or deplored, but it was Jean Armour who loved him, at intervals inspired him, cherished him, forgave him, nursed him, and, finally, mourned him. A woman can do no more, and, sad as was the wooing, the wedding was as fitted for Burns as any human marriage could be.

In the midst of distresses so complex and so acute, fame, at least, was coming to Burns. The blind Dr Blacklock, whom Dr Johnson knew, had the newly printed poems read aloud to him by Dugald Stewart, the “Professor of Morals” in Edinburgh University. Dr Blacklock introduced the book to Dr Blair, the author of The Grave, and of many admired sermons. He also wrote to the Rev. Mr Laurie expressing his high admiration of the poet's genius, and the letter, reaching Burns as he was thinking of leaving Scotland, determined his fate. He had two reasons for going to Edinburgh—first, to seek an appointment in the Excise; next, to secure the publication of a new (the Edinburgh) edition of his verses. He had not, he says, an acquaintance in Edinburgh, or a letter of introduction, but he had dined (apparently, according to Chambers, three days after Highland Mary's death) with Dugald Stewart, Lord Daer, and others, at Stewart's villa near

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xxxi
ROBERT BURNS

Catrine. But the Professor was probably his one acquaintance in Edinburgh among men of letters. He knew, however, John Richmond, formerly a clerk in Gavin Hamilton's office. With him he lived, in Baxter's Close, in the Lawnmarket; he also knew Mr Dalrymple, of Orangefield, who could introduce him to the Ayrshire gentry in Edinburgh, Lord Glencairn, the Erskines, and many others. Glencairn induced the whole of the Caledonian Hunt to subscribe for the second edition, and Henry Mackenzie, not then the venerable sage of 1817, hailed Burns as "this heaven-taught ploughman." The Duchess of Gordon, Lady Glencairn, Lord Monboddo, Mr Fraser-Tytler (the first of two historians in the family), and all the learned and noble society of Edinburgh welcomed Burns eagerly. He spent his evenings with peeresses and beauties, his nights with his friend Richmond, Ainslie, Nicol (the brutal master in the High School), and other boon companions. He was naturally the delight of any society in which he found himself. Burns's manners were apparently as much a gift of genius as his poetry. Unduly sensitive he might occasionally be, but "the caresses of the great" never turned his head, and it is an extraordinary proof of his tact that they never alienated from him the affection of friends who did not share them. Scott, as a boy of fifteen, knew the literati little; the west country gentry, perhaps, not at all. He therefore hoped to meet Burns at the table of Mr Grierson, one of his father's clerks. Scott was disappointed here, but he saw Burns at Professor Fergusson's, and supplied the name of the author of the famous quotation from Langhorne, which is actually printed on the margin of Bunbury's design. Probably Professor Fergusson's example was "before any letters." Burns rewarded Scott "with a look and a word," and this was the only occasion when words passed between the elder poet and his successor, who "did not think himself worthy to tie his brogues," or rather, to be correct, Shakespeare's brogues.

"Long life to thy fame, and peace to thy soul, Rob. Burns! When I want to express a sentiment which I feel strongly, I find the phrase in Shakespeare,—or thee."* "His conversation expressed perfect self-confidence, without the slightest presumption. . . . His eye was large,

* Scott's Journal, i. 321.
INTRODUCTION

and of a dark cast, and glowed (I say literally glowed) when he spoke with feeling or interest. I never saw such another eye in a human head . . . !" On this very occasion Burns wept over Bunbury's poor design, so ready were his tears, like those of men in the heroic age, in Homer or in the Chanson de Roland. Fitzgerald says that Tennyson, too, wept by the banks of Doone, though unused to the tearful mood.

Burns's reception in Edinburgh was equally creditable to himself and to his hosts. It is not often that genius is recognised at once, it is not often that it passes unscathed (except, in Burns's case, for a general unsettlement) through the incense and the triumph. The highly aristocratic society of old Edinburgh did, assuredly, perceive and appreciate what was best. According to Lockhart, Burns made some errors in tact, but others make them, all but unnoticed, and altogether unchronicled. It is alleged by Heron that he was dictatorial in that wilder society of roysterers which shared his time and his conversation. It is the misfortune of genius to have its trivial blemishes, such as "an affected rusticity," written down, while, in ordinary mortals, they pass nearly unremarked and always unrecorded. It is certain that Burns's lucidity of soul enabled him to see through and past his hour of triumph.

Burns's new edition of April, 1787, put some money in his purse. On May 6th he started, with a Mr Ainslie, for a tour on the Border. Of the country which was so dear to him, he had previously seen but little. Of the tour he kept a slight journal, mostly occupied with notes on pretty women. "My heart is thawed with melting pleasure after being so long frozen up in the Greenland Bay of indifference, amid the noise and nonsense of Edinburgh." In fact Burns fell in and out of love all the way, with the alacrity of Mr Pepys, and the journal ends at Carlisle, where he, being rather drunk, suspected a girl of wanting to marry him at Gretna Green.

Burns returned to Mossgiel, after his Border tour, early in June. The "mean servile spirit" of the Armour family disgusted him. "I cannot settle to my mind," he writes (June 11). Farming was unprosperous, or farms were over-rented. "If I do not fix, I will go for Jamaica. Should I stay in an unsettled state at home, I would only dissipate my little
fortune, and ruin what I intend shall compensate my little ones for the stigma I have brought on their names."

At home, nevertheless, Burns stayed, and "unsettled" he remained. Every conceivable influence contributed to unsettle him. A conflict of passions, of warring loves, of despair, of remorse, of wild gaiety, had rent his heart. Then he had found himself famous, foreseeing, all the while, the end of his social vogue. At Mauchline contempt for the new servility of the Armours was accompanied by a renewal of his physical passion for their daughter. Even his poetical genius was "unsettled." In Edinburgh he had heard criticism enough, listened to literary advice enough, to introduce self-consciousness, and to trammel his old natural inspiration. Cowper, as we know, whether Burns knew it or not, was anxious that he should write in English, and experiments in English verse were to mark the following period. Now, in English, Burns had little but the regular fashionable eighteenth century models before him. He was neither in a position to recapture the Elizabethan lyric measures, nor to strike out novelty in English verse, like Shelley and Coleridge. He was the most imitative of all men of poetic genius. In the old poetry of Scotland he had models admirably adapted to his temperament and his powers, but to his temperament and his powers the rhymed heroic verse of Pope, and the Ode as developed by Gray and Collins, were not adapted. A collection of Burns's poems in English would certainly give but a slender idea of his force, melody, passion, tenderness, humour, and scorn. Yet, in the autumn of this year, and later, his experiments in English testify to his "unsettling." Even in money matters he was unsettled, for Creech, his publisher, for some reason or no reason, would not come to an account with him.

Burns did not know his real financial position, and though he had, on his return from the Border, examined a farm in Dumfriesshire, it would have been unwise for him to attempt to settle there. Had Creech thought of publishing his poems in a cheap popular edition, Burns might possibly have been saved from the need of labour, and might have had the leisure so expedient for the poet. But this idea occurred, apparently, to nobody.

Thus, by a complication of causes, many of them wholly
INTRODUCTION

beyond his control, Burns partially lost the habits of unwearying and absorbed industry, so necessary to the farmer, and had time to brood over his own lot, while his inspiration itself was more or less thwarted and impeded. Only in his songs, and above all in *Tam o' Shanter*, with not many other pieces, was Burns henceforth on the level of his earlier work. But to say "only" in such a case, is to say much.

That Burns felt the bitterness of a situation made by circumstances which human wisdom could not control, appears from a notable letter to Nicol (June 18, 1787): "The stateliness of the patricians in Edinburgh, and the civility of my plebeian brethren (who perhaps formerly eyed me askance), have nearly put me out of conceit altogether with my species." What the patricians had been guilty of does not precisely appear, and (the Armours left out of account) Burns need not have repined at his unusual position as "a prophet in his own country." He fortifies himself by the example of Satan in Milton! He looks (a queer trait in Satan), for "apostolic love" from the savage and spleenful Nicol.

Burns now made a short tour in the West Highlands. It is conjectured that he visited the grave of Highland Mary, and this may have inspired "An Elegy on Stella," his lost star—

"At the last limit of our isle,
Wash'd by the western wave,
Touch'd by thy fate a thoughtful bard
Sits lonely by thy grave.

"Him too the stern impulse of fate
Resistless bears along;
And the same rapid tide shall whelm
The Poet and the song."

Annoyed by the crowd and bad attendance at the Inverary Inn, Burns wrote an angry epigram, and he appears as the man of his century in his remarks on the landscapes of Argyleshire; "a country where savage streams tumble over savage mountains, thinly overspread with savage flocks, which starvingly support as savage inhabitants." Dr
Johnson could not have been more unsympathetic. The nature familiar to Burns was either the upland moor, or the beautiful outlines of the Ayrshire hills, crowned by the sea, and intersected by such fair rivers as the Stinchar, well-wooded, and guarded by as many crumbling castles as the Rhine. In his later Highland tour, he was captivated by the beauty of Killiecrankie and Glen Tilt and the Tay, by fertile straths and notorious waterfalls; in Argyleshire he writes as a conventional critic of his age might have done.

Burns returned to Mossgiel, “this miserable bog of ennui,” and, in early August, went to Edinburgh about his publishing business. Here were love affairs, and “a young woman under a cloud on his account.” He was much in Nicol’s company, and, on August 25, went on a tour with him to the North. He viewed the field of Bannockburn with patriotic pride, and, on a pane of glass in the inn at Stirling, wrote some lines about the fall of the Stuarts, and their supersession by—

"An idiot race, to honour lost,
Who know them best despise them most."

Either Highland scenes and Highland society, or the influence of Nicol (who is said, let us hope untruly, to have favoured the exiled House), awoke Burns’s Jacobite sentiment at this time. On his return he wrote “The Bonny Lass o’ Albany,” a tribute to Charlotte, daughter of Charles Edward by Miss Walkinshaw. Charles had legitimatised the faithful companion of his latest years, and had created her Duchess of Albany, against the protests of his brother, the Cardinal Duke of York. The Cardinal and the Duchess, however, were soon on excellent terms, which continued till the death of this amiable and beautiful woman, spes extrema et exigua. “It cam wi’ a lass, and it went wi’ a lass!” Songs were not frowned upon, but to lampoon the royal family de facto, in a public place, was imprudent, indeed silly in Burns, who always had his eye on the Excise. These performances did not reach the ear of Charles, or Burns might have been made a baronet, or even Laureate, over the water.

At Killiecrankie Burns visited the “gallant Lord Dundee’s
stone," below Urrard House, in the garden of which great Dundee really fell in the arms of victory.* Burns cannot well be claimed as a friend by covenanting sentimentals. By the families of Athol and Gordon, Burns was welcomed, and might have enjoyed himself much, but for the envious spleen of his companion, Nicol. He might have met Dundas, the fountain of patronage, but Nicol hurried him away. He did meet the beautiful Mrs Graham, so well-known by Gainsborough’s portrait.

At Montrose Burns met his cousins, and returned after a tour, which, but for Nicol, might have been to his worldly profit. The verses written by him at this time, were chiefly in English, which, in one case, the Duchess of Gordon regretted. He arrived in Edinburgh on September 16. In October he became interested in Johnson’s Museum, a collection of Scotch words and airs. Song-writing, from this time, was the chief poetical occupation of Burns, and, as he practicably declined all payment for his verses to Scotch airs and on old models, his poetry was henceforth no pecuniary resource to him. Half of the profits of his Edinburgh edition he generously gave to his brother Gilbert. It is not very easy to understand Burns’s attitude about his literary profits. In Edinburgh he (like Keats) had accepted presents from admirers: his “independence” perhaps was more sensitive later. The second of the musical publishers of his songs, Thomson, perhaps did not press him enough to take his own; the question has been much disputed. In its beginnings, a musical collection no doubt involved a large expenditure, and Burns, being aware of this, and really working for love of Scotland and of song, generously declined to sing for money. His example, even if he erred on the nobler side, is especially admirable in an age when we hear far too much about the wages of literature. The labourer is worthy of his hire, but when his work (as in all art) is his highest pleasure, he had better be free in spirit from the haggling of the market. Burns’s indifference to money is an amiable trait, but few traits are less convenient to a practical working farmer.

* The stone, in a field by the road, is said to mark the fall of Haliburton, on the English side. It is probably a much more ancient monument.
In the autumn of 1787, he paid visits to country houses, and at Ochtertyre met Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of Lord Cromarty, and well remembered for the birth-mark of an axe on her neck. Her father, just before her birth, nearly shared the doom of Kilmarnock and the brave Balmerino. In such society Burns could not lose his Jacobitism, and, when two years brought in the French Revolution, his innate democratic instincts, unopposed by any loyalty to the House of Hanover, naturally carried him into the Liberal camp. Long ere this Prince Charles had professed himself a Republican! About this time Mr Ramsay of Auchtertyre, a kind of Baron Bradwardine in his attachment to Latin literature, suggested to Burns as topics, a Scotch idyllic drama, and "Scotch Georgics." But the time was past for any settled literary projects. Burns negotiated concerning farms, but himself hung loose about Edinburgh, much in the society of amiable ladies, whom he immortalised in song. An accident, an injury to his leg, detained him in the town. Here he met his Clarinda, a Mrs Maclehose, whose husband was in the West Indies. A flirtation, an epistolary flirtation set in, theological, literary, amative—the letters are not very agreeable reading. Burns had fallen in, as a lad, with some volume of Polite Letters, and, when he remembers his models, his manner is amazing. And now, in the January of 1788, Jean Armour was again about to be a mother, and was presently turned out of doors by her father. On Feb. 14, 1788, Burns was back at Mossgiel; on March 3, he mentions that Jean Armour is "forlorn, destitute, and friendless." He found a roof for her, but his remarks about her at this time cannot be called worthy of him. He settled his business with Creech, his publisher, he had obtained a post in the Excise, he decided to marry Jean Armour, he took Ellisland, his last farm. In his position, for he could not marry Clarinda—who ought to have been able to take care of herself—his duty, no doubt, was to make Jean openly, as well as legally, his wife.

Chambers says (I believe erroneously) that he had never been "exactly the favourite lover of Jean," though certainly no lover could have been much more favoured. As certainly she was a devoted wife, and in their amoris redintegratio he "battered himself into" a fresh affection, expressed in some
INTRODUCTION

charming songs. His feeling for Clarinda was probably based on vanity, was literary in essence, though with a fine woman he could not avoid being amorous. Man is a polygamous animal, and Burns was extremely human. His innumerable love affairs easily effaced each other, and of constancy he was, or became, constitutionally incapable. It is to his credit that he did not evolve a Shelleyan theory of free love. But Burns had, what Shelley had not, a strong sense of humour. He was as married as a Scot can be, before the end of April, 1788. Honour demanded no less, and he gallantly made the best of it. Mrs Burns thoroughly understood him, and, even if her heart was elsewhere, gallantly made the best of it also. There is no wiser rule of life given mortalibus aegris.

If Burns was not writing Georgics, he was reading Virgil, in Dryden. His criticisms on a Virgil only known through a translation are exactly what might be expected. He prefers (he tells Mrs Dunlop) the Georgics to the Aenid, in which he thinks the Mantuan “a servile copier of Homer.” The two kinds of epic are disparate, and, unfortunately, Burns was shut out from “all the charm of all the Muses flowering often in some lonely word” of the original Latin. As he would only judge between translations he naturally supposed that his criticism was unbiassed by the relative merit of interpreters.

It is superfluous to lament over the gaugership which Burns had obtained, or to ask what could have been done for him. He was far, in Scotland, from the fountains of literary patronage. To be, like Dr Johnson, the pensioner of an usurper, of “an idiot race,” was, and should have been, to a Jacobite, or a Jacobin, impossible, had the offer come in his way. “I look to the Excise scheme as a certainty of maintenance. A maintenance!—luxury to what either Mrs Burns or I was born to.” At Ellisland he had the society of the Riddells, and was not without books. Songs and occasional pieces he wrote; an imitation of Pope’s Epistles, which he began, was not a good imitation. His was not a polished urban muse, her “pinion” had no “strength” in that way. In 1788, while the country was celebrating the centenary of that auspicious event, the Revolution of 1688, Burns, in a letter to a London paper, bade “every man who has a tear for the many miseries incident to humanity, feel for a family
ROBERT BURNS

illustrious as any in Europe, and unfortunate beyond historic precedent.” He expressed no emotion here, which was unfamiliar to either of the two last of the Four Georges. Among their qualities sympathy for their exiled cousins, and for their loyal adherents, was not the least amiable.

Even in 1788, with “a wife o’ his ain,” and a farm, Burns was not contented. He complains (Dec. 17) of the “miry ridges and dirty dunghills” which engross the “best part of the functions of my soul immortal.” He was following his plough, but no longer “in glory and in joy.” He enclosed “Auld Lang Syne,” the most popular of all his pieces, writing of it as if it were traditional. The refrain and movement are old, but that is all.

The year 1789 was mainly remarkable for a variety of poems, from the celebration of the whistle, and “Willie brewed a peck o’ maut” to “Mary in Heaven,” and the excellent lines on Grose, the antiquary. The farm went ill, and the expenses of journeying, as an exciseman, were considerable. In 1790, Burns, in addition to song writing, meditated a Scotch drama on a humorous incident in the adventures of Robert Bruce. Much of the charm of the Waverley novels might have been anticipated had Burns persevered. His chief poem of this year, Tam o’ Shanter, was composed for Captain Grose, the antiquary, and first published in his Antiquities of Scotland. Burns is said to have thought this the best of his works, and he was no poor self-critic. A genius of a different cast might have made that terrible, which Burns has preferred to treat as grotesque. Thus, in Scott’s hands, we might have found the legend becoming a parallel to Wandering Willie’s Story. But Burns was too much a child of the eighteenth century to feel the terrible, in rural legends, and nobody can wish Tam o’ Shanter to be other than it is, though all must regret that it did not become the first in a series of humorous tales. Burns, in fact, had once more “found himself,” and his rich vein, but he left the vein unexplored. By the middle of the following year (1791) Burns’s farm had ceased to be other than a burden to him, and Chambers detects, in his letters, “a chronic exasperation of spirit,” which he attributes to Burns’s usual passions, and the humilations to which they led. Poverty, one might suppose (as Burns himself often
INTRODUCTION

says), was enough to account for “chronic exasperation.” Had Burns been in Byron’s social position, he would probably have been no more contented than Childe Harold, but his want of money, and his ambiguous social position, might have fretted one less sensitive. In November, 1790, Burns quitted his farm for ever. He had established a library among his rural neighbours, and he left, we learn, a putting-stone, most of his little capital, and an immortal tradition. He migrated to Dumfries, which was his home till his death.

Dumfries, even now, seems a rural and rather pretty town to eyes familiar with the endless ugliness of London. The Nith flows very near Dumfries, through a green and placid landscape; there are beautiful remains of ecclesiastical antiquity, such as the ruins of Lincluden Church, and in his rides Burns must have seen many varieties of hill, moor, burn, loch, and river. The change from the free atmosphere of a farm-house to a small tenement in the Wee Vennel, probably dark and dirty, may not have affected either Burns or Mrs Burns so much as poetic souls might expect. In Edinburgh Burns does not grumble at the accommodation of Baxter’s Close. Most women, especially in Mrs Burns’s class, prefer a town, with its movement and its neighbourly gossips, to the loneliness of a country life. Burns, too, was fond of society, and he found plenty of it in or near Dumfries, through which travellers from or to England were wont to pass. Robert Chambers, who came from Peebles, the proverbial capital of “pleasure and deevilment,” draws an unalluring sketch of the conviviality of such towns. “Insipid toasts, petty raillery, empty gabble about trivial occurrences, endless disputes on small questions of fact, where an almanac or a dictionary would have settled all; those, relieved by a song when it was to be had, formed the staple of convivial life, as I remember it, in such places in my own younger days.” But, when Burns was in Dumfries, talk must have been much concerned with the French Revolution, no trivial theme. He, in his black mood, welcomed the stimulus of wine and company, and could unseat Atra Cura for an hour or a night. The local gentry were hospitable, and, unluckily, were very hard drinkers. Burns had a friend in Mrs Riddell, a very young and pleasing matron, who herself wrote and even rhymed.
Society, indeed, there was, and even too much of it. Burns might have applied himself more seriously to literature either in a great town like London, where a man, if he chooses, can avoid conviviality, or in a lonely farm. But, what with his duties as an exciseman, what with convivialities which he could not refuse to share, serious application to literature was out of the question. He kept pouring forth songs to Scotch airs, and what he regarded as epigrams. Among the best of the songs are—“Ye Jacobites by Name,”“Kenmure,”“Saw Ye Bonie Lesley,”“Duncan Gray,”“Auld Rob Morris,”“It was a’ for our Rightfu’ King,”“Scots wha hae,” and, best of all, “Ae fond kiss.”

Had Burns written nothing else, these alone would have sufficed for fame as a national lyrist.

The whole of the Dumfries period may be looked on as unfortunate. Burns had a meeting with Clarinda, who was rejoining her husband in Jamaica, and his fancy for her grew into a passion, expressed in letters, in one of his worst English pieces on “Sensibility,” in his finest love-song, “Ae fond kiss before we sever,” and in other verses. Mrs Riddell also engaged his heart, as “The last time I cam’ o’er the moor” proves, not very agreeably, for Mr Riddell is spoken of as “my rival” in one version. But even in a poet so frankly personal as Burns a song may be no expression of a real emotion, but a dramatic lyric of a situation suggested to his fancy. By no great fault of Burns, but by the barbarous conviviality of the age and district, he was led into an act of rudeness towards Mrs Riddell. His apologies in prose and verse were not accepted, and he had the bad taste to lampoon her and her husband. Scott once “excited indignation in the heart of Mr Alexander Peterkin,” as Lockhart says, by remarking that Burns’s spirit, indignation, and dignity were “those of a high-souled plebeian, untinged with the slightest shade of that spirit of chivalry which, since the feudal times, has pervaded the higher ranks of European society.” If Burns, after offending a Captain Dods by a toast which the captain considered offensive, did not “go out” with that officer, Burns acted like a man of sense. A husband and father, in a non-duelling rank of life, for him to meet his foe “where the muir-cock was bailie” would have been wrong and absurd. But for Burns to pin a spiteful quotation on
INTRODUCTION

Mrs Riddell’s carriage was undeniably not chivalrous, and men in his own social rank would have agreed in condemning the insult. In an equal the offence would have been taken up by the husband, Mr Riddell, in the usual way, but with Burns Mr Riddell could not fight, for Burns would not have fought. So far Scott was right, but he apparently exaggerated, and need never have mentioned, a story of a dramatic folly of Burns's with a sword-cane. With Mrs Riddell he was reconciled before his death. Other men, and better born, have been hurried in celeres iambos, by irritation against women, estranged friends or mistresses; for example, La Rochefoucauld, whose traditions were “chivalrous.” The affair is to be regretted, and doubtless the cackle of a country town caused most of the mischief.

In addition to Clarinda, and Mrs Riddell, amours which are not to the credit of Burns’s heart or taste, vulgar intrigues to which he gave publicity by scratching songs to his mistress on the window of the tavern where she lived, are said to have embittered his life in Dumfries. His political sentiments were reported to his official superiors, and this caused him much anxiety. Similar freedom of speech, in his admired France, if displayed on the unpopular side, would have lost him his head. If his friends among the country gentry now looked coldly on him, nobody can wonder at it. His occasional excesses in wine they were accomplices in; his lampoons, his politics, and the publicity of his last love affairs could not conciliate their prejudices, or confirm their esteem. Early in 1795, Burns joined a volunteer corps, and by his song “The Dumfries Volunteers” probably recovered much of the good will which his Gallophile sentiments had lost. Nor did he abandon his Jacobite tastes. He acquired Balmerino’s dirk, and took pleasure in the interesting relic (1794). He showed all the interest, and took all the pains that were to be expected as to the education of his children. But early in 1795, he was already complaining that he felt “like an old man.” In the January of 1796 he caught a rheumatic fever, his strength was broken, his robust figure was emaciated, a holiday by the Solway failed to restore him, poverty pressed him hard, a tradesman brought a suit against him for a small debt, his wife was about to give birth to a child, and so, in
ROBERT BURNS

distress and confusion, Burns died at home, attended by a girl, Miss Lewars, who had nursed him in his months of decline (July 21, 1796). During his burial, which was conducted with military pomp, his posthumous son was born.

Montaigne, in a well-known phrase, has defined man as _ondoyant et divers_. In Burns, who was so essentially human, these qualities,—fluctuating and changeful, were carried, like all the elements of his nature, to a power almost without precedent. He was, on different occasions, excessive in passion, in remorse; oblivious of his regret, he erred, repented, boasted; again he could be tender with the tenderness of Shakespeare, or hard, till the mood was over; he was proud, and would humble himself, till his letters, in the vehemence and the instability of their emotions remind us of the letters of Coleridge. Through all the vicissitudes of humours, the sorrow, the remorseful or the self-willed despairs, his guiding stars were courage and faith. His creed was not orthodox, indeed, but it was sincere: he never lost sight and touch of the spiritual. When Bloomfield, the rustic English poet, was told to "remember Burns," he said that he did remember him, but that the warning was needless, he had neither Burns's power nor Burns's passions. That mysterious thing which we call genius, has very seldom been associated in modern men at once with force and with balance. Coleridge, Shelley, Musset, Byron, were all partakers with Burns in a rapidity, variety, and intensity of emotion which were incompatible with a "douce," comfortable, tranquil existence. In his case the accident of social position emphasised, in a constant series of contrasts, much that was not peculiar to him, but the ordinary modern attendant of a genius without equilibrium. It is hardly conceivable that, in any rank, with any education, Burns could have preserved his balance as Wordsworth, Scott, Goethe, Shakespeare, and the majority of their classical peers, succeeded in doing. He never could have been happy, no more than Cowper, no more than Byron, no more than Shelley and Coleridge. He was born to beat his wings against the bars of his prison, even if they were no more closely confining than the _flammantia moenia mundi_.

The world of all these great men, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Burns, was not a secure society, like that of Aeschylus and
INTRODUCTION

Sophocles, but was rent with earthquake, and darkened with eclipse. Hence, perhaps, came their restlessness and revolt. Yet, had Burns been the contemporary of Sophocles, fancy can hardly picture him as tranquil; stirring he would have been: a reveller, a leader of the Demos, a friend of the new heretical ideas, in society an Alcibiades, in politics a Cleon, in religion and literature an Euripides, never a man who, like Sophocles, "saw life steadily, and saw it whole."

These reflections may be fantastic; they are only meant to indicate the writer's belief that birth and wealth could not have made Burns happy, or cured his inconsolable discontent. His spleen, no doubt, was inflamed by poverty, by the unceasiness of a man whose genius has taken him into a sphere where he was not born, and where, for want of money, he could not always and easily move. This made part of his misery, but, in any other rank than his own, he could not, of course, have become the immortal voice of labour, the immortal proof that poverty cannot destroy or depress genius. Burns was born to revive and reassert the Scotch spirit as it would have been but for puritanism. In him lives all the mirth, the sensuousness, the joy in mundane existence, which the Reformers did their best to stamp out. The merry Scotland that had been jolly at Christ's Kirk on the Green, or in Peebles at the play, awakes in him, but awakes in wrath as well as in mirth. In him Folk Song and Folk Romance, never wholly extinct, became consciously artistic. He is not, in poetry, an innovator, but a "continuator." He always has a model in the music and the lyrics of the people, in the humour and the measures of Lindsay and Dunbar, in the passion of the ballad singers. It is into the dry bones of tradition, and the stifled consciousnes of a people that he breathes new life. As this revival coincided with the general European Revolution, it had all the more influence on literature, especially on Wordsworth, on Scott, and on a poet so unlike Burns in style and quality as Keats.

"A' contributors are, in a manner, fierce," says the Ettrick Shepherd, and most writers on Burns are fierce too, in a manner. Mr Carlyle was fierce, of course, and, in his essay on Burns he says that the whole poetry of Keats "consists in a weak-eyed maudlin sensibility, and a certain vague random
tunefulness of nature," echoing in less odious terms the old brutalities of Blackwood's Magazine. Keats, in fact, in his Letters, displays a sympathy with Burns, and a lucidity of judgment, worth much more than all the frothy rhetoric of Christopher North, for example. "We can see horribly clearly in the works of such a man his whole life, as if we were God's spies," says Keats. That is the precise truth; no life of Burns is needed, much less any moralising on his life, by a reader of his poems. He has drawn his own portrait, and drawn it without relenting. If he is drunk, or has the spleen, if he is tender, or fatuous, indifferent or grateful, kind or unkind, repentant, resolute, maudlin, or in revolt, even so he writes, and the verse is alive to testify to it.

I have not made much lament for the poverty of Burns. Mr Carlyle thinks that, had his father been richer, had he gone to an University, he might have "come forth a regular well-trained intellectual workman and changed the whole course of British literature." We might as well wish that Jeanne d'Arc had been educated at Sandhurst, or Saint-Cyr! Trained by Blair and Dugald Stewart, Burns might have emerged as a moderate divine, or a follower of Young, or Akenside. He had, probably, about as much schooling as Shakespeare; he had the best education for his genius. Better Scots poetry he could not have written had he been an Ireland Scholar; and his business was to write Scots poetry. The people of whom he came he could not have represented as he did, if a long classical education and many academic years had come between him and the clay bigging of his birth. It is awful to think of, but he might have died a Professor of Moral Philosophy, like Christopher North. Burns, one cannot say it too strongly, is quite good enough as he is! He was a careful and conscientious artist: he gave the needful attention to his work, altering and improving, but not more. He could not have bettered Tam o' Shanter, or Hallow E'en, or The Jolly Beggars, if he had been steeped in Longinus and Quintilian. Dr Blair his rhetoric, and the writings of Boileau. A man's work, after all, is what he could do, and had to do. One fails to see how any change of worldly circumstance could have bettered the true work of Burns.
POEMS AND SONGS.

Song—Handsome Nell.

Tune—"I am a man unmarried."

O once I lov'd a bonie lass,
Ay, and I love her still;
And whilst that virtue warms my breast,
I'll love my handsome Nell.

As bonie lasses I hae seen,
And mony full as braw; a
But, for a modest gracefu' mien,
The like I never saw.

A bonie lass, I will confess,
Is pleasant to the e'e;
But, without some better qualities,
She's no a lass for me.

But Nelly's looks are blythe and sweet,
And what is best of a',
Her reputation is complete,
And fair without a flaw.

a handsome.
O TIBBIE, I HAE SEEN THE DAY

She dresses aye sae clean and neat,
    Both decent and genteel;
And then there's something in her gait
Gars a ony dress look weil.

A gaudy dress and gentle air
    May slightly touch the heart;
But it's innocence and modesty
That polishes the dart.

'Tis this in Nelly pleases me,
'Tis this enchants my soul;
For absolutely in my breast
She reigns without control.

Song—O Tibbie, I hae seen the day."¹

Tune—"Invercauld's Reel, or Strathspey."

Chor.—O Tibbie, I hae seen the day,
    Ye wadna been sae shy;
For laik o' gear ye lightly me,
    But, trowth, I care na by."²

Yestreen I met you on the moor,
Ye spak na, but gaed by like stour;³
Ye geek at me because I'm poor,
    But fient a hair care I.
O Tibbie, I hae seen the day, &c.

¹ Burns assigns this piece to his seventeenth year. Tradition, by the voice of his younger sister, Mrs Begg, disagrees and makes Tibbie a certain Isabella Stein, of Tarbolton.
² The text is that of the Common-place Book. The second verse is wanting in Johnson's Museum, vol. ii. (1788), as well as the last one, which Currie gives differently:
³ There lives a lass in yonder park,
    I wadna gie her in her sark
For thee, wi' a' thy thousan' mark;
    Ye needna look sae high.
O TIBBIE, I HAE SEEN THE DAY

When coming hame on Sunday last,
Upon the road as I cam past,
Yè snufft and ga'e your head a cast—
    But trowth I care't na by.
    O Tibbie, I hæ seen the day, &c.

I doubt na, lass, but ye may think,
Because ye hæ the name o' clink,*
That ye can please me at a wink,
    Whene'er ye like to try.
    O Tibbie, I hæ seen the day, &c.

But sorrow tak' him that's sae mean,
Altho' his pouch o' coin were clean,
Wha follows ony saucy quean,
    That looks sae proud and high.
    O Tibbie, I hæ seen the day, &c.

Altho' a lad were e'er sae smart,
If that he want the yellow dirt,
Yè'U cast your head anither airt, b
    And answer him fu' dry.
    O Tibbie, I hæ seen the day, &c.

But if he hæ the name o' gear,
Yè'U fasten to him like a brier,
Tho' hardly he, for sense or lear, c
    Be better than the kye. d
    O Tibbie, I hæ seen the day, &c.

But, Tibbie, lass, tak' my advice:
Your daddie's gear maks you sae nice; e
The deil a ane wad speir f your price,
    Were ye as poor as I.
    O Tibbie, I hæ seen the day, &c.

* coin.  b direction,  c learning.  d cows.  e dainty.  f ask.
I DREAM'D I LAY

There lives a lass beside yon park,
I'd rather hae her in her sark,\(^a\)
Than you wi' a' your thousand mark;
That gars\(^b\) you look sae high.
O Tibbie, I hae seen the day, &c.

Song—I dream'd I lay.\(^1\)

I DREAM'D I lay where flowers were springing
Gaily in the sunny beam;
List'ning to the wild birds singing,
By a falling crystal stream:
Straight the sky grew black and daring;
Thro' the woods the whirlwinds rave;
Trees with aged arms were warring,
O'er the swelling drumlie\(^c\) wave.

Such was my life's deceitful morning,
Such the pleasures I enjoyed:
But lang or noon, loud tempests storming
A' my flowery bliss destroy'd.
Tho' fickle fortune has deceiv'd me—
She promis'd fair, and perform'd but ill,
Of mony a joy and hope bereav'd me—
I bear a heart shall support me still.

Song—in the Character of a ruined Farmer.\(^2\)

*Tune*—"Go from my window, Love, do."

The sun he is sunk in the west,
All creatures retir'd to rest,
While here I sit, all sore beset,
With sorrow, grief, and woe:
And it's O, fickle Fortune, O!

\(^a\) shift. \(^b\) makes. \(^c\) muddy, troubled.

\(^1\) An early example of Burns's need of a model to imitate. Here he followed Mrs Cockburn's variant of The Flowers o' the Forest, based on the old song whereof we now, probably, have only a snatch—"Now ride I single in my saddle." Burns assigns the piece to his seventeenth year.

\(^2\) Suggested by the misfortunes of the poet's father.
A RUINED FARMER

The prosperous man is asleep,
Nor hears how the whirlwinds sweep;
But Misery and I must watch
The surly tempest blow:
And it's O, fickle Fortune, O!

There lies the dear partner of my breast;
Her cares for a moment at rest:
Must I see thee, my youthful pride,
Thus brought so very low!
And it's O, fickle Fortune, O,

There lie my sweet babies in her arms;
No anxious fear their little hearts alarms;
But for their sake my heart does ache,
With many a bitter throe:
And it's O, fickle Fortune, O!

I once was by Fortune carest:
I once could relieve the distrest:
Now life's poor support, hardly earn'd,
My fate will scarce bestow:
And it's O, fickle Fortune, O!

No comfort, no comfort I have!
How welcome to me were the grave!
But then my wife and children dear—
O, whither would they go!
And it's O, fickle Fortune, O!

O whither, O whither shall I turn!
All friendless, forsaken, forlorn!
For, in this world, Rest or Peace
I never more shall know!
And it's O, fickle Fortune, O!
Tragic Fragment.¹

All villain as I am—a damned wretch,
A hardened, stubborn, unrepenting sinner,
Still my heart melts at human wretchedness;
And with sincere but unavailing sighs
I view the helpless children of distress:
With tears indignant I behold the oppressor
Rejoicing in the honest man's destruction,
Whose unsubmitting heart was all his crime.—
Ev'n you, ye hapless crew! I pity you;
Ye, whom the seeming good think sin to pity;
Ye poor, despised, abandoned vagabonds,
Whom Vice, as usual, has turn'd o'er to ruin.
Oh! but for friends and interposing Heaven,
I had been driven forth like you forlorn,
The most detested, worthless wretch among you!
O injured God! Thy goodness has endow'd me
With talents passing most of my comppeers,
Which I in just proportion have abused—
As far surpassing other common villains
As Thou in natural parts has given me more.

The Tarbolton Lasses.²

If ye gae up to yon hill-tap,
Ye'll there see bonie Peggy;
She kens her father is a laird,
And she forsooth's a leddy.

There Sophy tight, a lassie bright,
Besides a handsome fortune:
Wha canna win her in a night,
Has little art in courtin.

¹ Assigned by Burns to his eighteenth or nineteenth year. It is well known that, much later in life, he contemplated a drama on an adventure of Robert Bruce.
The text, from a MS. in Edinburgh, differs slightly from that in the Common-place Book. The last five lines were not given by Cromek, who first printed the piece in 1808.
² An early attempt at satire, given by Chambers, but of uncertain provenance.
AH, WOE IS ME

Gae down by Faile, and taste the ale,
    And tak a look o' Mysic;
She's dour\(^a\) and din,\(^b\) a deil within,
    But aiblins\(^c\) she may please ye.

If she be shy, her sister try,
    Ye'll maybe fancy Jenny;
If ye'll dispense wi' want o' sense—
    She kens hersel she's bonie.

As ye gae up by yon hillside,
    Speir\(^d\) in for bonie Bessy;
She'll gie ye a beck,\(^e\) and bid ye light,
    And handsomely address ye.

There's few sae bonie, nane sae guid,
    In a' 'King George' dominion;
If ye should doubt the truth o' this—
    It's Bessy's ain opinion!

Ah, woe is me, my Mother dear.

*Paraphrase of Jeremiah, 15th Chap., 10th verse.*

Ah, woe is me, my Mother dear!
    A man of strife ye've born me:
For sair\(^f\) contention I maun bear;
    They hate, revile, and scorn me.

I ne'er could lend on bill or band,
    That five per cent. might blest me;
And borrowing, on the tither\(^g\) hand,
    The deil a ane wad trust me.

Yet I, a coin-denied wight,
    By Fortune quite discarded;
Ye see how I am, day and night,
    By lad and lass blackguarded!\(^1\)

\(^a\) stubborn. \(^b\) dun, sallow. \(^c\) perhaps. \(^d\) enquire.
\(^e\) courtesy. \(^f\) sore. \(^g\) other.

\(^1\) At various periods the poet was exact date of the lines is unknown.
    ‘by lad and lass blackguarded.’ The
Altho’ my bed were in yon muir,
Amang the heather, in my plaidie;
Yet happy, happy would I be,
Had I my dear Montgomerie’s Peggy.

When o’er the hill beat surly storms,
And winter nights were dark and rainy;
I’d seek some dell, and in my arms
I’d shelter dear Montgomerie’s Peggy.

Were I a baron proud and high,
And horse and servants waiting ready;
Then a’ ’twad gie a’ o’ joy to me,—
The sharin’t with Montgomerie’s Peggy.

As I was a-wand’ring ae morning in spring,
I heard a young ploughman sae sweetly to sing;
And as he was singin’, thir words he did say,—
There’s nae life like the ploughman’s in the month o’ sweet May.

The lav’rock in the morning she’ll rise frae her nest,
And mount i’ the air wi’ the dew on her breast,
And wi’ the merry ploughman she’ll whistle and sing,
And at night she’ll return to her nest back again.

---

1 Peggy was a housekeeper at Coilsfield House, in Burns’s Tarbolton period.
2 Possibly this is a scrap from tradition, which Burns may have written down, with no idea of claiming it for his own.
The Ronalds of the Bennals.\(^1\)

In Tarbolton, ye ken, there are proper young men,
And proper young lasses and a', man;
But ken ye the Ronalds that live in the Bennals,
They carry the grea\(^a\) frae them a', man.

Their father's a laird, and weel he can spare't,
Braid money to tocher\(^b\) them a', man;
To proper young men, he'll clink in the hand
Gowd\(^c\) guineas a hunder or twa, man.

There's ane they ca' Jean, I'll warrant ye've seen
As bonie a lass or as braw, man;
But for sense and guid taste she'll vie wi' the best,
And a conduct that beautifies a', man.

The charms o' the min', the langer they shine,
The mair admiration they draw, man;
While peaches and cherries, and roses and lilies,
They fade and they wither awa, man.

If ye be for Miss Jean, tak this frae a frien',
A hint o' a rival or twa, man;
The Laird o' Blackbyre wad gang through the fire,
If that wad entice her awa, man.

The Laird o' Braehead has been on his speed,
For mair than a towmond\(^d\) or twa, man;
The Laird o' the Ford will straught\(^e\) on a board,
If he canna get her at a', man.

---

\(^1\) Given by Chambers, of uncertain provenance. The Bennals is in the parish of Tarbolton. In 1789 Burns mentions to his brother William, that Mr Ronald is bankrupt; he writes with no sympathy (Scott Douglas).
Then Anna comes in, the pride o' her kin,
The boast of our bachelors a', man:
Sae sonsy a and sweet, sae fully complete,
She steals our affections awa, man.

If I should detail the pick and the wale b
O' lasses that live here awa, man,
The fau't wad be mine if they didna shine
The sweetest and best o' them a', man.

I lo'e her mysel, but darena weel tell,
My poverty keeps me in awe, man;
For making o' rhymes, and working at times,
Does little or naething at a', man.

Yet I wadna choose to let her refuse,
Nor hae't in her power to say na, man:
For though I be poor, unnoticed, obscure,
My stomach's as proud as them a', man.

Though I canna ride in weel-booted pride,
And flee o'er the hills like a craw, man,
I can haud up my head wi' the best o' the breed,
Though fluttering ever so braw, man.

My coat and my vest, they are Scotch o' the best,
O' pairs o' guid breeks I hae twa, man;
And stockings and pumps to put on my stumps,
And ne'er a wrang steek c in them a', man.

My sarks d they are few, but five o' them new,
Twal' hundred, e as white as the snaw, man,
A ten-shillings hat, a Holland cravat;
There are no mony poets sae braw, man.

a engaging.  b choice.  c stitch.  d shirts.
  e woven in a reed of 1200 divisions.
HERE’S TO THY HEALTH

I never had frien’s weel stockit in means,  
To leave me a hundred or twa, man;  
Nae weel-tocher’d aunts, to wait on their drants,  
And wish them in hell for it a’, man.

I never was cannie for hoarding o’ money,  
Or claughtin ’t together at a’, man;  
I’ve little to spend, and naething to lend,  
But deevil a shilling I awe, man.

Song—Here’s to thy Health.

HERE’S to thy health, my bonie lass,  
Gude nicht and joy be wi’ thee;  
I’ll come nae mair to thy bower-door,  
To tell thee that I lo’e thee.

O dinna think, my pretty pink,  
But I can live without thee:  
I vow and swear I dinna care,  
How lang ye look about ye.

Thou’rt aye sae free informing me,  
Thon hast nae mind to marry ;  
I’ll be as free informing thee,  
Nae time hae I to tarry:
I ken thy frien’s try ilka means  
Frac wedlock to delay thee;  
Depending on some higher chance,  
But fortune may betray thee.

—woddowered,  
—sour humours,  
—owe,  
—prudent.

1 Regarded as traditional by Burns’s sister, Mrs Begg. Mr Scott Douglas accepts it as a genuine contribution of Burns to Johnson’s Museum, and internal evidence is in his favour. There is a faint touch as of the Caroline poets in some lines. The harping on his own lack of wealth, and the rich girl’s contumely, is quite in Burns’s early manner.
I ken they scorn my low estate,
   But that does never grieve me;
   For I'm as free as any he;
      Sma' siller\(^a\) will relieve me.
I'll count my health my greatest wealth,
   Sae lang as I'll enjoy it;
I'll fear nae scant, I'll bode\(^b\) nae want,
   As lang's I get employment.

But far off fowls hae feathers fair,
   And, aye until ye try them,
Tho' they seem fair, still have a care;
      They may prove as bad as I am.
But at twal' at night, when the moon shines bright,
   My dear, I'll come and see thee;
For the man that loves his mistress weel,
   Nae travel makes him weary.

The Lass of Cessnock Banks.\(^1\)

\(A\) *Song of Similes.\)

*Tune*—"If he be a Butcher neat and trim."

On Cessnock banks a lassie dwells;
   Could I describe her shape and mien;
Our lasses a' she far excels,
   An' she has twa sparkling roguish een.

She's sweeter than the morning dawn,
   When rising Phæbus first is seen,
And dew-drops twinkle o'er the lawn;
   An' she has twa sparkling roguish een.

\(^a\) little money.\(^b\) look for.

---

\(^1\) The lass is identified as Ellison Begbie, a servant wench, daughter of a farmer. She seems to have refused him while he was at Irvine, in 1781-82. No woman, he is said to have remarked, could have made him so happy. The poem is less Scottish than many of his early works, and more artificial in its recurrent rhymes.

The correct text first appeared in the Aldine edition of 1839, but Cromek had already printed the piece as taken down from "the lass" herself. Naturally the variations are numerous.
THE LASS OF CESSNOCK BANKS

She's stately like yon youthful ash,
   That grows the cowslip braes between,
   And drinks the stream with vigour fresh;
   An' she has twa sparkling roguish een.

She's spotless like the flow'ring thorn,
   With flow'rs so white and leaves so green,
   When purest in the dewy morn;
   An' she has twa sparkling roguish een.

Her looks are like the vernal May,
   When ev'ning Phœbus shines serene,
   While birds rejoice on every spray;
   An' she has twa sparkling roguish een.

Her hair is like the curling mist,
   That climbs the mountain-sides at e'en,
   When flow'r-reviving rains are past;
   An' she has twa sparkling roguish een.

Her forehead's like the show'ry bow,
   When gleaming sunbeams intervene
   And gild the distant mountain's brow;
   An' she has twa sparkling roguish een.

Her cheeks are like yon crimson gem,
   The pride of all the flowery scene,
   Just opening on its thorny stem;
   An' she has twa sparkling roguish een.

Her bosom's¹ like the nightly snow,
   When pale the morning rises keen,
   While hid the murm'ring streamlets flow;
   An' she has twa sparkling roguish een.

¹ Emendation (by Scott Douglas) of teeth are, which comes in the next verse but one. The correction disturbs the order of the description, however.
BONIE PEGGY ALISON

- Her lips are like yon cherries ripe,
  That sunny walls from Boreas screen;
  They tempt the taste and charm the sight;
  An' she has twa sparkling roguish een.

Her teeth are like a flock of sheep,
With fleeces newly washen clean;
That slowly mount the rising steep;
An' she has twa sparkling roguish een.

- Her breath is like the fragrant breeze,
  That gently stirs the blossom'd bean,
  When Phoebus sinks behind the seas;
  An' she has twa sparkling roguish een.

Her voice is like the ev'ning thrush,
That sings on Cessnock banks unseen,
While his mate sits nestling in the bush;
An' she has twa sparkling roguish een.

But it's not her air, her form, her face,
Tho' matching beauty's fabled queen;
'Tis the mind that shines in ev'ry grace,
An' chiefly in her roguish een.

Song—Bonie Peggy Alison.¹

_Tune_—"The Braes o' Balquhidder."

_Chor._—And I'll kiss thee yet, yet,
  And I'll kiss thee o'er again:
  And I'll kiss thee yet, yet,
  My bonie Peggy Alison.

¹ Spoken of by Burns as "juvenile." Mr Scott Douglas plausibly conjectures that both Peggy, in this piece, and Mary Morison, in the next, are really Ellison, or Alison, Begbie.

The first verse is not in Johnson's copy (Museum ii. 1788), and was first given by Cromek.
MARY MORISON

Ilk care and fear, when thou art near
I evermair defy them, O!
Young kings upon their hansel throne
Are no sae blest as I am, O!

And I'll kiss thee yet, yet, &c.

When in my arms, wi' a' thy charms,
I clasp my countless treasure, O!
I seek nae mair o' Heaven to share
Than sic a moment's pleasure, O!

And I'll kiss thee yet, yet, &c.

And by thy een sae bonie blue,
I swear I'm thine for ever, O!
And on thy lips I seal my vow,
And break it shall I never, O!

And I'll kiss thee yet, yet, &c.

Song—Mary Morison.¹

O MARY, at thy window be,
It is the wish'd, the trysted hour!
Those smiles and glances let me see,
That make the miser's treasure poor:

How blythely wad I bide the stour,²
A weary slave frae sun to sun,
Could I the rich reward secure,
The lovely Mary Morison.

Yestreen, when to the trembling string
The dance gaed thro' the lighted ha',
To thee my fancy took its wing,
I sat, but neither heard nor saw:

newly acquired.

¹ On Mr Scott Douglas's hypothesis this song again refers to Miss Bogbie. The metrical scheme which the French ballade introduced into old Scotch poetry, with a modern freedom from
² turmoil.

the recurrence of identical rhymes, By adding an easy, and adhering to the same rhymes, the song would appear as a regular ballade.

15
WINTER: A DIRGE

Tho' this was fair, and that was braw,*
And yon the toast of a' the town,
I sigh'd, and said among them a',
"Ye are na Mary Morison."

Oh, Mary, canst thou wreck his peace,
Wha for thy sake wad gladly die?
Or canst thou break that heart of his,
Whase only faut is loving thee?
If love for love thou wilt na gie,
At least be pity to me shown;
A thought ungentle canna be
The thought o' Mary Morison.

Winter: A Dirge.¹

The wintry west extends his blast,
And hail and rain does blaw;
Or the stormy north sends driving forth
The blinding sleet and snae:
While, tumbling brown, the burn comes down,
And roars frae bank to brae;
And bird and beast in covert rest,
And pass the heartless day.

"The sweeping blast, the sky o'ercast," ²
The joyless winter day
Let others fear, to me more dear
Than all the pride of May:
The tempest's howl, it soothes my soul,
My griefs it seems to join;
The leafless trees my fancy please,
Their fate resembles mine!

¹ The first of these poems which Burn's included in the Editio Princeps of Kilmarnock. Probably it was written in his deep depression at Irvine. "The joyless winter day," he says, that he always felt to be inspiring or "enrapturing."

² Dr Young.—R. B.
A PRAYER

Thou Power Supreme whose mighty scheme
These woes of mine fulfil,
Here firm I rest; they must be best,
Because they are Thy will!
Then all I want——O do Thou grant
This one request of mine!——
Since to enjoy Thou dost deny,
Assist me to resign.

A Prayer under the pressure of violent Anguish.¹

O Thou Great Being! what Thou art,
Surpasses me to know;
Yet sure I am, that known to Thee
Are all Thy works below.

Thy creature here before Thee stands,
All wretched and distrest;
Yet sure those ills that wring my soul
Obey Thy high behest.

Sure Thou, Almighty, canst not act
From cruelty or wrath!
O, free my weary eyes from tears,
Or close them fast in death!

But, if I must afflicted be,
To suit some wise design,
Then man my soul with firm resolves,
To bear and not repine!

¹ This Burns included in his second or Edinburgh edition of 1787. Burns says that, in a New Year's frolic, immediately following on the com-
position of this Prayer, his store of flax was burned. The copy in the Common-place Book has some variants of little consequence.
Paraphrase of the First Psalm.¹

The man, in life wherever plac’d,
Hath happiness in store,
Who walks not in the wicked’s way,
Nor learns their guilty lore!

Nor from the seat of scornful pride
Casts forth his eyes abroad,
But with humility and awe
Still walks before his God.

That man shall flourish like the trees,
Which by the streamlets grow;
The fruitful top is spread on high,
And firm the root below.

But he whose blossom buds in guilt
Shall to the ground be cast,
And, like the rootless stubble, tossed
Before the sweeping blast.

For why? that God the good adore,
Hath giv’n them peace and rest,
But hath decreed that wicked men
Shall ne’er be truly blest.

The first six verses of the Ninetieth Psalm versified.²

O Thou, the first, the greatest friend
Of all the human race!
Whose strong right hand has ever been
Their stay and dwelling place!

¹ This is of the Irvine period, when, as Burns wrote to his father, "my only pleasurable enjoyment is looking backwards and forwards in a moral and religious way." (Irvine, Dec. 27, 1781). In a way less moral and religious he cultivated "some acquaintance of a freer manner of thinking and living than he had been used to," says his brother Gilbert.
² This is of the same period.
A PRAYER

Before the mountains heav'd their heads
Beneath Thy forming hand,
Before this ponderous globe itself,
Arose at Thy command;

That Pow'r which rais'd and still upholds
This universal frame,
From countless, unbeginning time
Was ever still the same.

Those mighty periods of years
Which seem to us so vast,
Appear no more before Thy sight
Than yesterday that's past.

Thou giv'st the word: Thy creature, man,
Is to existence brought;
Again Thou say'st, "Ye sons of men,
Return ye into nought!"

Thou layest them, with all their cares,
In everlasting sleep;
As with a flood Thou tak'st them off
With overwhelming sweep.

They flourish like the morning flow'r,
In beauty's pride array'd;
But long ere night cut down it lies
All wither'd and decay'd.

A Prayer in the Prospect of Death.¹

O Thou unknown, Almighty Cause
Of all my hope and fear!
In whose dread presence, ere an hour,
Perhaps I must appear!

¹ Burns notes that this piece was written in an early illness which 'first put nature on the alarm.' Probably we have here the malaise of Irvine.
A PRAYER

If I have wander'd in those paths
Of life I ought to shun,
As something, loudly, in my breast,
Remonstrates I have done;

Thou know'st that Thou hast formed me
With passions wild and strong;
And list'ning to their witching voice
Has often led me wrong.

Where human weakness has come short,
Or frailty stept aside,
Do Thou, All-Good—for such Thou art—
In shades of darkness hide.

Where with intention I have err'd,
No other plea I have,
But, Thou art good; and Goodness still
Delighteth to forgive.

Stanzas, on the same Occasion:¹

WHY am I loth to leave this earthly scene?
Have I so found it full of pleasing charms—
Some drops of joy with draughts of ill between—
Some gleams of sunshine 'mid renewing storms?
Is it departing pangs my soul alarms?
Or death's unlovely, dreary, dark abode?
For guilt, for guilt, my terrors are in arms:
I tremble to approach an angry God,
And justly smart beneath His sin-avenging rod.

¹ An early and unpromising experiment in the Spenserian measure, which "did not set his genius." The verses were a good deal polished for the Edinburgh edition.
FICKLE FORTUNE

Fain would I say, "Forgive my foul offence!"
Fain promise never more to disobey;
But, should my Author health again dispense,
Again I might desert fair virtue's way;
Again in folly's path might go astray;
Again exalt the brute and sink the man;
Then how should I for heavenly mercy pray
Who act so counter heavenly mercy's plan?
Who sin so oft have mourn'd, yet to temptation ran?

O Thou, great Governor of all below!
If I may dare a lifted eye to Thee,
Thy nod can make the tempest cease to blow,
Or still the tumult of the raging sea:
With that controlling pow'r assist ev'n me,
Those headlong furious passions to confine,
For all unfit I feel my pow'rs to be,
To rule their torrent in th' allowed line;
O, aid me with Thy help, Omnipotence Divine!

Fickle Fortune—"A Fragment." 1

Though fickle Fortune has deceived me,
She promis'd fair and perform'd but ill;
Of mistress, friends, and wealth bereav'd me,
Yet I bear a heart shall support me still.

I'll act with prudence as far 's I'm able,
But if success I must never find,
Then come misfortune, I bid thee welcome,
I'll meet thee with an undaunted mind.

1 Of the same period. Burns quotes fortunately the rest of the "auld an old verse which he imitated: un- sang" has perished.
"I’LL GO AND BE A SODGER"

Raging Fortune—Fragment of Song.¹

O RAGING Fortune’s withering blast
   Has laid my leaf full low,  O!
O raging Fortune’s withering blast
   Has laid my leaf full low,  O!

My stem was fair, my bud was green,
   My blossom sweet did blow,  O!
The dew fell fresh, the sun rose mild,
   And made my branches grow,  O!

But luckless Fortune’s northern storms
   Laid a’ my blossoms low,  O!
But luckless Fortune’s northern storms
   Laid a’ my blossoms low,  O!

Impromptu—“I’ll go and be a Sodger.”²

O WHY the deuce should I repine,
   And be an ill foreboder?
I’m twenty-three, and five feet nine,
   I’ll go and be a sodger!

I gat some gear wi’ mickle care,
   I held it weel thegither;
But now it’s gane, and something mair—
   I’ll go and be a sodger!

¹ This is of the same period and inspiration.
² The hypochondria is vanquished in this piece, assigned by Mr Scott Douglas to Burns’s return home from Irvine, in 1782.
"NO CHURCHMAN AM I"

Song—"'No Churchman am I.'"  

Tune—"'Prepare, my dear Brethren, to the tavern let's fly.'"

No churchman am I for to rail and to write,
No statesman nor soldier to plot or to fight,
No sly man of business contriving a snare,
For a big-belly'd bottle's the whole of my care.

The peer I don't envy, I give him his bow;
I scorn not the peasant, though ever so low;
But a club of good fellows, like those that are here,
And a bottle like this, are my glory and care.

Here passes the squire on his brother—his horse;
There centum per centum, the cit with his purse;
But see you the Crown how it waves in the air?
There a big belly'd bottle still eases my care.

The wife of my bosom, alas! she did die;
For sweet consolation to church I did fly;
I found that old Solomon proved it fair,
That a big-belly'd bottle's a cure for all care.

I once was persuaded a venture to make;
A letter inform'd me that all was to wreck;
But the pursy old landlord just waddl'd upstairs,
With a glorious bottle that ended my cares.

"Life's cares they are comforts"—a maxim laid down
By the Bard, what d'ye call him, that wore the black gown;
And faith I agree with th' old prig to a hair,
For a big-belly'd bottle's a heav'n of a care.

1 Written on a hint from an old song with a similar refrain. "A Club of good fellows," whereof Burns was part, was formed at Tarbolton, for purposes of convivial discussion, before Burns went to Irvine. He therefore calls his admired Young "'an old prig."
MY FATHER WAS A FARMER

A STANZA ADDED IN A MASON LODGE.

Then fill up a bumper and make it o'erflow,
And honours masonic prepare for to throw;
May ev'ry true Brother of the Compass and Square
Have a big-belly'd bottle when harass'd with care.

My Father was a Farmer.¹

*Tune—"The weaver and his shuttle, O."

My father was a farmer upon the Carrick border, O,
And carefully he bred me in decency and order, O;
He bade me act a manly part, though I had ne'er a farthing, O;
For without an honest manly heart, no man was worth regarding, O.

Then out into the world my course I did determine, O;
Tho' to be rich was not my wish, yet to be great was charming, O;
My talents they were not the worst, nor yet my education, O;
Resolv'd was I at least to try to mend my situation, O.

In many a way, and vain essay, I courted Fortune's favour, O;
Some cause unseen still stept between, to frustrate each endeavour, O;
Sometimes by foes I was o'erpower'd, sometimes by friends forsaken, O;
And when my hope was at the top, I still was worst mistaken, O.

Then sore harass'd, and tir'd at last, with Fortune's vain delusion, O,
I dropt my schemes, like idle dreams, and came to this conclusion, O;

¹ Here we have the festal, not the moral side of life at Tarbolton or at Irvine, a melancholy reaction from melancholy.
The omission of the final "O" of each line by Scott Douglas rather destroys the force of the poet's description of this piece as a "wild rhapsody." In the first line of verse 2 world is a dissyllable: the addition of at length in some editions is unnecessary.
MY FATHER WAS A FARMER

The past was bad, and the future hid, its good or ill untried, O;
But the present hour was in my pow'r, and so I would enjoy it, O.

No help, nor hope, nor view had I, nor person to befriend me, O;
So I must toil, and sweat, and moil, and labour to sustain me, O;
To plough and sow, to reap and mow, my father bred me early, O;
For one, he said, to labour bred, was a match for Fortune fairly, O.

Thus all obscure, unknown, and poor, thro' life I'm doom'd to wander, O,
Till down my weary bones I lay in everlasting slumber, O:
No view nor care, but shun whate'er might breed me pain or sorrow, O;
I live to-day as well's I may, regardless of to-morrow, O.

But cheerful still, I am as well as a monarch in his palace, O,
Tho' Fortune's frown still hunts me down, with all her wonted malice, O:
I make indeed my daily bread, but ne'er can make it farther, O:
But as daily bread is all I need, I do not much regard her, O.

When sometimes by my labour, I earn a little money, O,
Some unforeseen misfortune comes gen'rally upon me, O;
Mischance, mistake, or by neglect, or my goodnatur'd folly, O:
But come what will, I've sworn it still, I'll ne'er be melancholy, O.

All you who follow wealth and power with unremitting ardour, O,
The more in this you look for bliss, you leave your view the farther, O:
Had you the wealth Potosi boasts, or nations to adore you, O,
A cheerful honest-hearted clown I will prefer before you, O.
JOHN BARLEYCORN

John Barleycorn: A Ballad.¹

There was three kings into the east,
Three kings both great and high,
And they hae sworn a solemn oath
John Barleycorn should die.

They took a plough and plough'd him down,
Put clods upon his head,
And they hae sworn a solemn oath
John Barleycorn was dead.

But the cheerful Spring came kindly on,
And show'rs began to fall;
John Barleycorn got up again,
And sore surpris'd them all.

The sultry suns of Summer came,
And he grew thick and strong;
His head weel arm'd wi' pointed spears,
That no one should him wrong.

The sober Autumn enter'd mild,
When he grew wan and pale;
His bending joints and drooping head
Show'd he began to fail.

His colour sicken'd more and more,
He faded into age;
And then his enemies began
To show their deadly rage.

¹ Based on the famous old song, which, in itself, resembles the spirit of the Dionysus myth. Probably written after the return from Irvine to Lochlea. First printed in the Edinburgh edition, 1787. The chief variations in the Common-place Book are in the first lines of verses 3, 4, 5, and 7:—

But the Springtime it came on, &c.
The Summer it came on, &c.
The Autumn it came on, &c.
They took a hook was long and sharp,
&c.

In each case the printed text is a great improvement.
JOHN BARLEYCORN

They've taen a weapon, long and sharp,
   And cut him by the knee;
Then tied him fast upon a cart,
   Like a rogue for forgerie.

They laid him down upon his back,
   And cudgell'd him full sore;
They hung him up before the storm,
   And turn'd him o'er and o'er.

They filled up a darksome pit
   With water to the brim;
They heavèd in John Barleycorn,
   There let him sink or swim.

They laid him out upon the floor,
   To work him farther woe;
And still, as signs of life appear'd,
   They toss'd him to and fro.

They wasted, o'er a scorching flame,
   The marrow of his bones;
But a miller us'd him worst of all,
   For he crush'd him between two stones.

And they hae taen his very heart's blood,
   And drank it round and round;
And still the more and more they drank,
   Their joy did more abound.

John Barleycorn was a hero bold,
   Of noble enterprise;
For if you do but taste his blood,
   'Twill make your courage rise.

'Twill make a man forget his woe;
   'Twill heighten all his joy;
'Twill make the widow's heart to sing,
   'Tho' the tear were in her eye.
THE DEATH OF POOR MAILIE

Then let us toast John Barleycorn,
Each man a glass in hand;
And may his great posterity
Ne'er fail in old Scotland!

The Death and dying words of poor Mailie.¹

THE AUTHOR’S ONLY PET YOWE.

AN UNCO MOURNFU’ TALE.

As Mailie, an’ her lambs thegither,
Was ae day nibbling on the tether,
Upon her cloot a she coost a hitch,
An’ owre she wursl’d in the ditch:
There, groaning, dying, she did lie,
When Hughoc he cam doytin by.

Wi’ glowrin e een, and lifted han’s
Poor Hughoc like a statue stan’s;
He saw her days were near-hand ended,
But, wae’s my heart! he could na mend it!
He gaped wide, but naething spak,
At length poor Mailie silence brak.

¹ "Poor Mailie," says Lockhart, following Gilbert Burns, "was a real personage, though she did not actually die until some time after her last words were written. She had been purchased by Burns in a frolic, and became exceedingly attached to his person," as the pig loved Sir Walter Scott. Like Scott, Burns was much loved by animals, whom he has made immortal. This is probably Burns's earliest piece in the Scotch measure dear to his predecessor, Fergusson, whose first edition is of 1772. In Mailie’s Elegy Burns follows an old rant on the death of Habbie Simson, a piper.

The text of "The Death, &c." is from the Kilmarnock Edition, 1786. The title in the Common-place Book has "my ain pet yowe." The other variations are unimportant, except that in the MS., as in the first edition, the line, "An' warn him, what I winna name," is put more bluntly, and first altered to its present form in 1787.

¹ A neibour herd-callan.—R. B.
THE DEATH OF POOR MAILIE

"O thou, whose lamentable face
Appears to mourn my woefu' case!
My dying words attentive hear,
An' bear them to my Master dear.

"Tell him, if e'er again he keep
As muckle gear" as buy a sheep—
O, bid him never tie them mair,
Wi' wicked strings o' hemp or hair!
But ca' them out to park or hill,
An' let them wander at their will:
So may his flock increase, an' grow
To scores o' lambs, an' packs o' woo'!

"Tell him, he was a Master kin',
An' aye was guid to me an' mine;
An' now my dying charge I gie him,
My helpless lambs, I trust them wi' him.

"O, bid him save their harmless lives,
Frae dogs, an' tod's, b an' butcher's knives!
But gie them guid cow-milk their fill,
Till they be fit to fend c themsel';
An' tent d them duly, e'en an' morn,
Wi' taets e o' hay an' ripps f o' corn.

"An' may they never learn the gates, g
Of ither vile, wanrestfu' h pets—
To slink thro' slaps, i an' reave an' steal
At stacks o' pease, or stocks o' kail!
So may they, like their great forbears,
For mony a year come thro' the shears:
So wives will gie them bits o' bread,
An' bairns greet for them when they're dead.

---

*a as much money.  b foxes.  c look after.  d attend.
*e small quantities.  f handfuls.  g ways.  h restless.
*i gaps in walls, &c.
THE DEATH OF POOR MAILIE

“My poor toop-lamb, a my son an’ heir, O, bid him breed him up wi’ care! An’ if he live to be a beast, To pit some havins b in his breast!

“An’ warn him—what I winna name— To stay content wi’ yowes at hame; An’ no to rin an’ wear his cloots, Like ither menseless, c graceless brutes.

“An’ neist, my yowie, d silly thing, Gude keep thee frae a tether string! O, may thou ne’er forgather up, Wi’ ony blastit, moorland toop; But aye keep mind to moop e an’ mell, f Wi’ sheep o’ credit like thysel’!

“And now, my bairns, wi’ my last breath, I lea’e my blessin wi’ you baith: An’ when you think upo’ your mither, Mind to be kind to ane anither.

“Now, honest Hughoc, dinna fail, To tell my master a’ my tale; An’ bid him burn this cursed tether, An’ for thy pains thou’se get my blather.” g

This said, poor Mailie turn’d her head, An’ clos’d her een amang the dead!

* young ram.  b good manners.  c ill bred.  d little ewe.
* nibble.  f mingle.  e bladder.
Poor Mailie's Elegy.

LAMENT in rhyme, lament in prose,
Wi' saut tears trickling down your nose;
Our bardie's fate is at a close,
Past a' remead!\(^a\)

The last, sad cape-stane o' his woes;
Poor Mailie's dead!

It's no the loss o' warl's gear,
That could sae bitter draw the tear,
Or mak our bardie, dowie,\(^b\) wear
The mourning weed:
He's lost a friend an' neebor dear
In Mailie dead.

Thro' a' the town she trotted by him;
A lang half-mile she could desery him;
Wi' kindly bleat, when she did spy him,
She ran wi' speed:
A friend mair faithfu' ne'er cam nigh him,
Than Mailie dead.

I wat she was a sheep o' sense,
An' could behave hersel' wi' mense:\(^c\)
I'll say't, she never brak a fence,
Thro' thievish greed.
Our bardie, lanely, keeps the spence\(^d\)
Sin' Mailie's dead.

Or, if he wanders up the howe,\(^e\)
Her livin image in her yowe
Comes bleating till him, owre the knowe,\(^f\)
For bits o' bread;
An' down the briny pearls rowe\(^g\)
For Mailie dead.

\(^a\) remedy. \(^b\) doleful. \(^c\) manners. \(^d\) parlour. \(^e\) hollow. \(^f\) knoll. \(^g\) roll.
THE RIGS O’ BARLEY

She was nae get\(^a\) o’ moorland tips,\(^b\)
Wi’ tauted ket,\(^c\) an’ hairy hips;
For her forbears were brought in ships,
Frae yont the Tweed.
A bonier fleesh ne’er cross’d the clips
Than Mailie’s dead.\(^1\)

Wae worth the man wha first did shape
That vile, wanchancie\(^d\) thing—a raip!\(^e\)
It maks guid fellows girn an’ gape,
Wi’ chokin dread;
An’ Robin’s bonnet wave wi’ erape
For Mailie dead.

O, a’ ye bards on bonie Doon!
An’ wha on Ayr your chanter’s tune!
Come, join the melancholious croon
O’ Robin’s reed!
His heart will never get aboon\(^f\)—
His Mailie’s dead!

Song—The Rigs o’ Barley.\(^2\)

_Tune_—“Corn Rigs are bonie,”

It was upon a Lammas night,
When corn rigs are bonie,
Beneath the moon’s unclouded light,
I held awa to Annie;
The time flew by, wi’ tentless heed,
Till, ’tween the late and early,
Wi’ sma’ persuasion she agreed
To see me thro’ the barley.

\(^a\) offspring. \(^b\) rams. \(^c\) matted fleece. \(^d\) unlucky. \(^e\) rope. \(^f\) above it.

\(^1\) In an earlier MS. copy this verse runs thus:—
Now Robin, greetin, chows the hams
She was nae got o’ runted rams,
Wi’ woo’ like goats and legs like trams,
She was the flower o’ Fairlie lambs,
A famous breed;

\(^2\) Probably of 1782-83. The Annie of this _Oaristys_ is unknown; possibly she was a Mrs. Merry, who claimed the distinction.
THE RIGS O' BARLEY

Corn rigs, an' barley rigs,
    An' corn rigs are bonie:
I'll ne'er forget that happy night,
    Amang the rigs wi' Annie.

The sky was blue, the wind was still,
    The moon was shining clearly;
I set her down, wi' right good will,
    Amang the rigs o' barley:
I ken't her heart was a' my ain;
    I lov'd her most sincerely;
I kiss'd her owre and owre again,
    Amang the rigs o' barley.
Corn rigs, an' barley rigs, &c.

I lock'd her in my fond embrace;
    Her heart was beating rarely;
My blessings on that happy place,
    Amang the rigs o' barley!
But by the moon and stars so bright,
    That shone that hour so clearly!
She aye shall bless that happy night
    Amang the rigs o' barley.
Corn rigs, an' barley rigs, &c.

I hae been blythe wi' comrades dear;
    I hae been merry drinking;
I hae been joyfu' gath'rin gear;
    I hae been happy thinking:
But a' the pleasures e'er I saw,
    Tho' three times doubl'd fairly,
That happy night was worth them a',
    Amang the rigs o' barley.
Corn rigs, an' barley rigs, &c.
SONG COMPOSED IN AUGUST

Song—Composed in August.¹

*Tune—* "I had a horse, I had nae mair."

Now westlin winds and slaught'ring guns
Bring Autumn's pleasant weather;
The moorcock springs on whirring wings
Amang the blooming heather:
Now waving grain, wide o'er the plain,
Delights the weary farmer;
And the moon shines bright, when I rove at night,
To muse upon my charmer.

The partridge loves the fruitful fells,
The plover loves the mountains;
The woodcock haunts the lonely dells,
The soaring hern the fountains:
Thro' lofty groves the cushat roves,
The path of man to shun it;
The hazel bush o'erhangs the thrush,
The spreading thorn the linnet.

Thus ev'ry kind their pleasure find,
The savage and the tender;
Some social join, and leagues combine,
Some solitary wander:
Avaunt, away! the cruel sway,
Tyrannic man's dominion;
The sportsman's joy, the murd'ring cry,
The flutt'ring, gory pinion!

But, Peggy dear, the ev'ning's clear,
Thick flies the skimming swallow,
The sky is blue, the fields in view,
All fading-green and yellow:

¹This is an enlarged variant of "Har'ste, a Fragment," a very early song. Mrs Begg says that by turning "charmer" into "Armour," Burns adapted the line to his Jean.

The text is that of the Kilmarnock edition, 1786, on which Burns made some slight alterations when he sent the song to Johnson in 1792.
Come let us stray our gladsome way,
And view the charms of Nature;
The rustling corn, the fruited thorn,
And ev’ry happy creature.

We’ll gently walk, and sweetly talk,
Till the silent moon shine clearly;
I’ll grasp thy waist, and, fondly prest,
Swear how I love thee dearly:
Not vernal show’rs to budding flow’rs,
Not Autumn to the farmer,
So dear can be as thou to me,
My fair, my lovely charmer!

Song.¹

Tune—"My Nanie, O."

BEHIND yon hills where Lugar flows,
'Mang moors an' mosses many, O,
The wintry sun the day has clos’d,
And I’ll awa to Nanie, O.

The westlin wind blaws loud an' shill; a
The night's baith mirk and rainy, O;
But I'll get my plaid an' out I'll steal,
An' owre the hill to Nanie, O.

¹ Gilbert Burns avers that Robert was no Platonist; indeed Platonists were infrequent in Tarbolton. The Lugar is really the Stinchar, an excellent stream for salmon and sea-trout, and, for its length, beset by as many ruined castles as the Rhine. It enters the sea at Ballantrae.

"Stinchar" and not "Lugar" is the reading in all the poet's editions. In October 1792 he writes to Thomson, "In the printed copy of my 'Nanie O!' the name of the river is horribly prose. I will alter it:—

'Behind yon hills where Lugar flows.'

Girvan is the name of the river that suits the idea of the stanza best, but Lugar is the most agreeable modulation of syllables." The variations in the Common-place Book are unimportant, except that a chorus is added.

"And O, my bonie Nanie, O,
My young, my handsome Nanie, O,
The I had the world all at my will,
I would give it all for Nanie, O."
My Nanie's charming, sweet, an' young;
Nae artfu' wiles to win ye, O:
May ill befa' the flattering tongue
That wad beguile my Nanie, O.

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

A country lad is my degree,
An' few there be that ken me, O;
But what care I how few they be,
I'm welcome aye to Nanie, O.

My riches a's my penny-fee,
'An' I maun guide it cannie, O;
But warl's gear ne'er troubles me,
My thoughts are a' my Nanie, O.

Our auld guidman delights to view
His sheep an' kye thrive bonie, O;
But I'm as blythe that hands his plough,
'An' has nae care but Nanie, O.

Come weel, come woe, I care na by;
I'll tak what Heav'n will sen' me, O:
Nae ither care in life have I,
But live, an' love my Nanie, O.

a daisy.  b carefully.  c worldly wealth.  d kine.
GREEN GROW THE RASHES

Song—Green Grow the Rashes.¹

A FRAGMENT.

Chor.—Green grow the rashes, O;
       Green grow the rashes, O;
       The sweetest hours that e'er I spend,
       Are spent among the lasses, O.

   There's nought but care on ev'ry han',
       In ev'ry hour that passes, O:
   What signifies the life o' man,
       An' 'twere na for the lasses, O.

   Green grow, &c.

The war'ly a race may riches chase,
       An' riches still may fly them, O;
An' tho' at last they catch them fast,
       Their hearts can ne'er enjoy them, O.

   Green grow, &c.

But gie me a cannie b hour at e'en,
       My arms about my dearie, O;
An' war'ly cares, an' war'ly men,
       May a' gae tapsalteerie, c O!

   Green grow, &c.

For you sae douce, d ye sneer at this;
   Ye're nought but senseless asses, O:
The wisest man the warl' e'er saw,
   He dearly lov'd the lasses, O.

   Green grow, &c.

¹ A modified form of a much older and grosser song. It is earlier than
1784. The "prentice hand" is borrowed from Cupid's Whirligig, an old
play (Chambers).
The text is that of the Edinburgh edition (1787). The last verse is
wanting in the Common-place Book, and is no doubt a later addition. In
the third line of the chorus spend is altered to spent in the edition of 1793.
In the third line of the 4th verse e'er was inserted in 1794 to avoid pro-
nouncing warl' as a dissyllable.

a warbly.  b quiet.  c topsy-turvy.  d grave.
WHAT IS AT MY BOWER-DOOR

Auld Nature swears, the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes, O:
Her prentice han' she try'd on man,
An' then she made the lasses, O.
Green grow, &c.

Song—Wha is that at my Bower-door.¹

Tune—"Lass, an I come near thee."

"Wha is that at my bower-door?"
'O wha is it but Findlay!'
"Then gae your gate, ye'se nae be here:"
'Indeed maun I,' quo' Findlay;
"What mak' ye, sae like a thief?"
'O come and see,' quo' Findlay;
"Before the morn ye'll work mischief:"
'Indeed will I,' quo' Findlay.

"Gif I rise and let you in"—
'Let me in,' quo' Findlay;
"Ye'll keep me waukin' wi' your din:"
'Indeed will I,' quo' Findlay;
"In my bower if ye should stay"—
'Let me stay,' quo' Findlay;
"I fear ye'll bide till break o' day:"
'Indeed will I,' quo' Findlay.

"Here this night if ye remain"—
'I'll remain,' quo' Findlay;
"I dread ye'll learn the gate" again:"
'Indeed will I,' quo' Findlay.
"What may pass within this bower"—
'Let it pass,' quo' Findlay;
"Ye maun conceal till your last hour:"
'Indeed will I,' quo' Findlay.

¹ Suggested by a song in Allan Ramsay's Tea-table Miscellany.

awake.  way.
Remorse—A Fragment.¹

Of all the numerous ills that hurt our peace,  
That press the soul, or wring the mind with anguish,  
Beyond comparison the worst are those  
By our own folly, or our guilt brought on:  
In ev'ry other circumstance, the mind  
Has this to say, 'it was no deed of mine:'  
But, when to all the evil of misfortune  
This sting is added, 'blame thy foolish self!'  
Or worser far, the pangs of keen remorse,  
The torturing, gnawing consciousness of guilt—  
Of guilt, perhaps, when we've involved others,  
The young, the innocent, who fondly lov'd us;  
Nay more, that very love their cause of ruin!  
O burning hell! in all thy store of torments  
There's not a keener lash!  
Lives there a man so firm, who, while his heart  
Feels all the bitter horrors of his crime,  
Can reason down its agonizing throbs;  
And, after proper purpose of amendment,  
Can firmly force his jarring thoughts to peace?  
O happy, happy, enviable man!  
O glorious magnanimity of soul!

Epitaph on Wm. Hood, senr., in Tarbolton.²

ERE Souter Hood in death does sleep;  
To hell if he's gane thither,  
Satan, gie him thy gear to keep;  
He'll haud it weel thegither.

¹ Suggested, perhaps, by the repentance of "a rural Don Juan," whose forte was not blank verse. As early as 1788, the fragment, of course, is dramatic, and not personal.  
For line 4 of the text (from the Common-place Book), Currie gives:—

"That to our folly or our guilt we own."  
² Souter Hood was a ruling elder in Tarbolton.  
Title as in Common-place Book. In the editions it is "On a Celebrated Ruling Elder."
EPITAPH ON MY FATHER

Epitaph on James Grieve, Laird of Boghead, Tarbolton.¹

Here lies Boghead amang the dead
In hopes to get salvation;
But if such as he in Heav'n may be,
Then welcome, hail! damnation.

Epitaph on my own Friend and my Father's Friend, Wm. Muir in Tarbolton Mill.²

An honest man here lies at rest,
As e'er God with his image blest;
The friend of man, the friend of truth,
The friend of age, and guide of youth:
Few hearts like his, with virtue warm'd,
Few heads with knowledge so informed:
If there's another world, he lives in bliss;
If there is none, he made the best of this.

Epitaph on my ever honoured Father.³

O ye whose cheek the tear of pity stains,
Draw near with pious rev'rence, and attend!
Here lie the loving husband's dear remains,
The tender father, and the gen'rous friend;
The pitying heart that felt for human woe,
The dauntless heart that fear'd no human pride;
The friend of man—to vice alone a foe;
For "ev'n his failings lean'd to virtue's side."⁴

¹ One of Burns's rather maladroit experiments in epigram.
² A compliment to a living friend. The title from the Common-place Book: in Currie it is simply "Epitaph on a Friend." In the Cp. Book the first line reads—
"Here lies a cheerful, honest breast."
³ William Burns died on Feb. 13, 1784. (Letter by Burns, dated "Lochlea, Feb. 17, 1784," and signed "Robert Burness.",)
⁴ Title also from Common-place Book; in the editions it is "For the Author's Father." In the Cp. Book the first line is—
"O ye who sympathize with virtue's pains,
and at the foot of the page is suggested—
"O ye whose heart deceased merit pains."
Ballad on the American War.

_Tune_—“Killiecrankie.”

When Guilford good our pilot stood,
An' did our hellim\(^a\) throw, man,

Ae night, at tea, began a plea,
Within America, man:

Then up they gat the maskin-pat,\(^b\)
And in the sea did jaw,\(^c\) man;

An' did nae less, in full congress,
Than quite refuse our law, man.

Then thro' the lakes Montgomery\(^2\) takes,
I wat he was na slaw,\(^d\) man;

Down Lowrie's Burn\(^3\) he took a turn,
And Carleton did ca', man:

But yet, whatreck, he, at Quebec,
Montgomery-like\(^4\) did fa', man,

Wi' sword in hand, before his band,
Amang his en'mies a', man.

Poor Tammy Gage\(^5\) within a cage
Was kept at Boston-ha', man;

Till Willie Howe\(^6\) took o'er the knowe
For Philadelphia, man;

\(^a\) helm. \(^b\) tea-pot.

1 Probably of 1784, as it alludes to Pitt's new Parliament of that year. The measure imitates that of a famous skit on the Battle of Prestonpans, by Mr Skirving—

"The Chevalier being void o' fear,
Did march up Birnie brae, man!"

One of Burns's very rare allusions to Golf occurs here:

"North, Fox, and Co.
'Gowffed Willie like a ba', man!"

First published in the Edinburgh edition, 1787, after consulting the Earl of Glencairn and Henry Erskine. The notes are from Chambers.

2 General Richard Montgomery invaded Canada, autumn 1775, and took Montreal, the British commander, Sir Guy Carleton, retiring before him. In an attack on Quebec he was less fortunate, being killed by a storm of grape-shot in leading on his men at Cape Diamond.

3 Lowrie's Burn, a pseudonym for the St Lawrence.

4 A passing compliment to the Montgomeries of Coilsfield, the patrons of the poet.

5 General Gage, governor of Massachusetts, was cooped up in Boston by General Washington during the latter part of 1775 and early part of 1776. In consequence of his inefficiency, he was replaced in October of that year by General Howe.

6 General Howe removed his army from New York to Philadelphia in the summer of 1777.
BALLAD ON AMERICAN WAR

Wi' sword an' gun he thought a sin
Guid christian bluid to draw, man;
But at New-York, wi' knife an' fork,
Sir-Loin he hacked sma', man.

Burgoyne gaed up, like spur an' whip,
Till Fraser brave did fa', man;
Then lost his way, an' misty day,
In Saratoga shaw, a man.

Cornwallis fought as lang's he dought,
An' did the Buckskins claw, man;
But Clinton's glaive frae rust to save,
He hung it to the wa', man.

Then Montague, an' Guilford too,
Began to fear a fa', man;
And Sackville dour, wha stood the stour,
The German chief to throw, man:

For Paddy Burke, like any Turk,
Nae mercy had at a', man;
An' Charlie Fox threw by the box,
An' lows'd his tinkler jaw, man.

Then Rockingham took up the game,
Till death did on him ca', man;
When Shelburne meek held up his check,
Conform to gospel law, man:

Saint Stephen's boys, wi' jarring noise,
They did his measures thwart, man;
For North an' Fox united stocks,
An' bore him to the wa', man.

a wood.  b Virginians.  c stubborn.  d tumult.  e thwart.

1 Alluding to a razzia made by orders of Howe at Peekskill, March 1777, when a large quantity of cattle belonging to the Americans was destroyed.

2 General Burgoyne surrendered his army to General Gates, at Saratoga, on the Hudson, October 1776.

3 Alluding to the active operations of Lord Cornwallis in Virginia, in 1780, all of which ended, however, in his surrender of his army at Yorktown, October 1781, while vainly hoping for reinforcements from General Clinton at New York.

4 Lord North's administration was succeeded by that of the Marquis of Rockingham, March 1782. At the death of the latter in the succeeding July, Lord Shelburne became prime minister, and Mr Fox resigned his secretaryship. Under his lordship, peace was restored, January 1783. By the union of Lord North and Mr Fox, Lord Shelburne was soon after forced to resign in favour of his rivals, the heads of the celebrated coalition.
REPLY TO J. RANKINE

Then clubs an' hearts were Charlie's cartes, a He swept the stakes awa', man, 
Till the diamond's ace, of Indian race, 
Led him a sair faux pas, man: b 
The Saxon lads, wi' loud placads, 
On Chatham's boy did ca', man; 
An' Scotland drew her pipe an' blew, 
"Up, Willie, waur c them a', man!" 

Behind the throne then Granville's gone, 
A secret word or twa, man; 
While slee d Dundas arous'd the class 
Be-north the Roman wa', man: 
An' Chatham's wraith, e in heav'ny graith, f 
(Inspired bardies saw, man), 
Wi' kindling eyes, cry'd, "Willie, rise! 
Would I hae fear'd them a', man?"

But, word an' blow, North, Fox, and Co. 
Gowff'd g Willie like a ba', man; 
Till Suthron raise, an' coost their claise h 
Behind him in a raw, man: 
An' Caledon threw by the drone, 
An' did her whittle i draw, man; 
An' swoor fu' rude, thro' dirt an' bluid, 
To mak it guid in law, man.

Reply to an Announcement by J. Rankine. 2

I am a keeper of the law 
In some sma' points, altho' not a'; 
Some people tell me gin I fa', 
Ae way or ither, 
The breaking of ae point, tho' sma', 
Breaks a' thegither.

a cards. b proclamations. c overcome. d sly. e ghost. f dress. 
g struck (as in golf). h threw off their clothes. i knife.

1 Fox's famous India Bill, by which his ministry was brought to destruction, December 1783. 
2 The victim had been a servant of Burns's father, at Lochlea. Burns had the good taste never to publish these rhymes.
EPISTLE TO JOHN RANKINE

I hae been in for't ance or twice,
And winna say o'er far for thrice;
Yet never met wi' that surprise
That broke my rest;
But now a rumour's like to rise—
A whaup\textsuperscript{a}’s i’ the nest!

Epistle to John Rankine.\textsuperscript{1}

ENCLOSING SOME POEMS.

O rough, rude, ready-witted Rankine,
The wale\textsuperscript{b} o’ cocks for fun an’ drinkin’!
There’s mony godly folks are thinkin’,
Your dreams\textsuperscript{2} and tricks
Will send you, Korah-like, a-sinkin’
Straught to auld Nick’s.

Ye hae sae mony cracks an’ cants,
And in your wicked, drucken rants,
Ye mak a devil o’ the saunts,
An’ fill them fou\textsuperscript{c};
And then their failings, flaws, an’ wants,
Are a’ seen thro’.

Hypocrisy, in mercy spare it!
That holy robe, O dinna tear it!
Spare’t for their sakes, wha aften wear it—
The lads in black;
But your curst wit, when it comes near it,
Rives\textsuperscript{d}’t aff their back.

\textsuperscript{a} curlew. \textsuperscript{b} choice. \textsuperscript{c} make them drunk. \textsuperscript{d} tears.

\textsuperscript{1} Here, on the other hand, the poet is by no means reticent, and the verses appeared in his Kilmarnock edition. Rankine was a farmer at Adamhill.

\textsuperscript{2} A certain humorous dream of his was then making a noise in the countryside.—R. B.
Think, wicked Sinner, wha ye’re skaithing:
It’s just the Blue-gown badge an’ claithing
O’ saunts; tak that, ye lea’e them naething
To ken them by
Frae ony unregenerate heathen,
Like you or I.

I’ve sent you here some rhyming ware,
A’ that I bargain’d for, an’ mair;
Sae, when ye hae an hour to spare,
I will expect,
Yon sang ye’ll sen’t, wi’ cannie care,
And no neglect.

Tho’ faith, sma’ heart hae I to sing!
My muse dow scarcely spread her wing;
I’ve play’d mysel a bonie spring,
An’ danc’d my fill!
I’d better gaen an’ sair’ the king,
At Bunker’s Hill.

’Twas ae night lately, in my fun,
I gaed a rovin wi’ the gun,
An’ brought a paitrick to the gun’—
A bonie hen;
And, as the twilight was begun,
Thought nane wad ken.

The poor, wee thing was little hurt; I straikit it a wee for sport,
Ne’er thinkin they wad fash me for’t; But, Deil-ma-care!
Somebody tells the poacher-court The hale affair.

— R. B.

1 A song he had promised the author.
EPISTLE TO JOHN RANKINE

Some auld, us’d hands had taen a note,
That sic a hen had got a shot;
I was suspected for the plot;
    I scorn’d to lie;
So gat the whissle o’ my groat,
     An’ pay’t the fee.

But by my gun, o’ guns the wale,
An’ by my pouther an’ my hail,
An’ by my hen, an’ by her tail,
    I vow an’ swear!
The game shall pay, o’er muir an’ dale,
     For this, neist\textsuperscript{a} year.

As soon’s the clockin-time\textsuperscript{b} is by,
An’ the wee pouts\textsuperscript{c} begun to cry,
Lord, I’se hae sporting by an’ by
    For my gowd guinea,
Tho’ I should herd the buckskin kye
     For’ t in Virginia.

Trowth, they had muckle for to blame!
’Twas neither broken wing nor limb,
But twa-three draps about the wame,\textsuperscript{d}
    Scarce thro’ the feathers;
An’ baith a yellow George to claim,
     An’ thole their blethers\textsuperscript{e}!

It pits me aye as mad’s a hare;
So I can rhyme nor write nae mair;
But pennyworths again is fair,
    When time’s expedient:
Meanwhile I am, respected Sir,
     Your most obedient.

\textsuperscript{a} next. \textsuperscript{b} hatching-time. \textsuperscript{c} nonsense. \textsuperscript{d} belly. \textsuperscript{e} chickens.
WELCOME TO HIS DAUGHTER

A Poet's Welcome to his Love-begotten Daughter.¹

THE FIRST INSTANCE THAT ENTITLED HIM TO THE VENERABLE APPELLATION OF FATHER.

Thou's welcome, wean; mishanter fa'a me,
If thoughts o' thee, or yet thy mamie,
Shall ever daunton b me or awe me,
    My bonie lady,
Or if I blush when thou shalt ca' me
    Tyta or daddie.

Tho' now they ca' me fornicator,
An' tease my name in kintry clatter,c
The mair they talk, I'm kent the better,
    E'en let them clash c;
An auld wife's tongue's a feckless d matter
    To gie ane fash.e

Welcome! my bonie, sweet, wee dochter,
Tho' ye come here a wee unsought for,
And tho' your comin' I hae fought for,
    Baith kirk and queir f;
Yet, by my faith, ye're no unwrought for,
    That I shall swear!

Wee image o' my bonie Betty,
As fatherly I kiss and daut g thee,

¹ This cannot be earlier than November, 1784, when the child was born. Burns never published the poem.

The text depends on the Glenriddell MS., and a copy given by Burns to Tytler of Woodhouselee. The first printed version is that of Stewart and Melk in 1790, which has only six verses, and these differently arranged. There are many variations, the most important being the last four lines:—

"A loving father I'll be to thee,
    If thou be spar'd;
Thro' a' thy childish years I'll e'the thee,
    An' think't weel wair'd."
WELCOME TO HIS DAUGHTER

As dear, and near my heart I set thee
   Wi' as gude will
As a' the priests had seen me get thee
   That's out o' h—ll.

Sweet fruit o' mony a merry dint,
My funny toil is now a' tint, a
Sin' thou cam to the warl' asklent, b
   Which fools may scoff at ;
In my last plack c thy part's be in't
   The better ha'f o't.

Tho' I should be the waur bestead, d
Thou's be as braw and bienly e clad,
And thy young years as nicely bred
   Wi' education,
As ony brat o' wedlock's bed,
   In a' thy station.

Lord grant that thou may aye inherit
Thy mither's person, grace, an' merit,
An' thy poor, worthless daddy's spirit,
   Without his failins,
'Twill please me mair to see thee heir it,
   Than stockit mailens. f

For if thou be what I wad hae thee,
And tak the counsel I shall gie thee,
I'll never rue my trouble wi' thee—
   The cost nor shame o't,
But be a loving father to thee,
   And brag the name o't.

---
a lost.   b obliquely.   c coin (4 pennies Scots).
b worse off.   d warmly.   e farms.
O LEAVE NOVELS

Song—O Leave Novels.¹

O leave novels, ye Mauchline belles,
Ye’re safer at your spinning-wheel;
Such witching books are baited hooks
For rakish rooks like Rob Mossgiel;
Your fine Tom Jones and Grandisons,
They make your youthful fancies reel;
They heat your brains, and fire your veins,
And then you’re prey for Rob Mossgiel.

Beware a tongue that’s smoothly hung,
A heart that warmly seems to feel;
That feeling heart but acts a part—
’Tis rakish art in Rob Mossgiel.
The frank address, the soft caress,
Are worse than poisoned darts of steel;
The frank address, and politesse,
Are all finesse in Rob Mossgiel.

Fragment—The Mauchline Lady.²

Tune—"I had a horse, I had nae mair."

When first I came to Stewart Kyle,
My mind it was na steady;
Where’er I gaed, where’er I rade,
A mistress still I had aye:

But when I came roun’ by Mauchline toun,
Not dreadin anybody,
My heart was caught, before I thought,
And by a Mauchline lady.

¹ Burns never published this poem, which would have been justly blamed as fatuous. He was "Rob Mossgiel" from 1784 to 1786. The second half of each verse is of later composition.

² Possibly the Mauchline belle of this snatch is Jean Armour, later Burns’s wife.
THE BELLES OF MAUCHLINE

Fragment—My Girl she’s Airy.¹

*Tune*—“Black Jock.”

My girl she’s airy, she’s buxom and gay;
Her breath is as sweet as the blossoms in May;
   A touch of her lips it ravishes quite:
She’s always good natur’d, good humor’d, and free;
She dances, she glances, she smiles upon me;
   I never am happy when out of her sight.

The Belles of Mauchline.²

In Mauchline there dwells six proper young belles,
The pride of the place and its neighbourhood a’;
Their carriage and dress, a stranger would guess,
   In Lon’on or Paris, they’d gotten it a’.

Miss Miller is fine, Miss Markland’s divine,
Miss Smith she has wit, and Miss Betty is braw:
There’s beauty and fortune to get wi’ Miss Morton,
But Armour’s the jewel for me o’ them a’.

Epitaph on a Noisy Polemic.³

Below thir stanes lie Jamie’s banes;
O Death, it’s my opinion,
Thou ne’er took such a bletherin’ bitch
Into thy dark dominion!

¹ The date is 1784, the girl may be anybody. The remaining lines of this piece have never been printed in full.
² Their histories have been devoutly traced, and one of them, Miss Smith, was the mother of a Doctor in the Free Kirk, Dr Candlish. On the principle usually quoted from Talleyrand, the husband of this lady, Mr James Candlish, cannot have been beautiful.
³ This fellow, one James Humphrey, used to introduce himself to strangers as “Burns’s bletherin’ bitch.” See “Keats’s Letters from Scotland.”
ON A HENPECKED SQUIRE

Epitaph on a henpecked Country Squire.¹

As father Adam first was fool’d,
   (A case that’s still too common,)
Here lies a man a woman ruled,
   The devil ruled the woman.

Epigram on the Said Occasion.

O death, had’st thou but spar’d his life,
   Whom we this day lament,
We freely wad exchanged the wife,
   And a’ been weel content.
Ev’n as he is, cauld in his graff,
   The swap⁴ we yet will do’t;
Tak thou the carlin’s carcass aff,
   Thou’se get the saul o’ boot.⁵

Another.

One Queen Artemisia, as old stories tell,
When deprived of her husband she lov’d so well,
In respect for the love and affection he show’d her,
She reduc’d him to dust and she drank up the powder.
But Queen Netherplace, of a different complexion,
When called on to order the fun’ral direction,
Would have eat her dead lord, on a slender pretence,
Not to show her respect, but— to save the expense!

¹ Burns actually printed these jibes on a Mr Campbell of Netherplace in his Kilmarnock edition. The last might have appeared in the latest decadence of the Greek Anthology.
On Tam the Chapman.¹

As Tam the chapman on a day,
Wi' Death forgather’d by the way,
Weel pleas’d, he greets a wight so famous,
And Death was nae less pleas’d wi' Thomas,
Wha cheerfully lays down his pack,
And there blaws upᵃ a hearty crackᵇ:
His social, friendly, honest heart
Sae tickled Death, they could na part;
Sae, after viewing knives and garters,
Death taks him hame to gie him quarters.

Epitaph on John Rankine.²

Ae day, as Death, that gruesome carl,
Was driving to the tither warl’
A mixtie-maxtie motley squad,
And mony a guilt-bespotted lad—
Black gowns of each denomination,
And thieves of every rank and station,
From him that wears the star and garter,
To him that wintlesᶜ in a halter:
Ashamed himself to see the wretches,
He mutters, glowrin at the bitches,
"By G—d I'll not be seen behint them,
Nor 'mang the sp'ritual core present them,
Without, at least, ae honest man,
To grace this d——d infernal clan!"
By Adamhill a glance he threw,
"L—d G—d!" quoth he, "I have it now;
There's just the man I want, i' faith!"
And quickly stoppit Rankine's breath.

ᵃ begins, ᵇ talk, ᶜ wriggles.

¹ Mr Scott Douglas describes the provenance of this piece, given to William Cobbett by one Thomas Kennedy, a bagman, the subject of the verses. ² Adamhill, where Rankine lived, is a farm near Lochlea.
Lines on the Author's Death.\(^1\)

Written with the supposed view of being handed to Rankine after the Poet's interment.

He who of Rankine sang, lies stiff and dead,
And a green grassy hillock hides his head;
Alas! alas! a devilish change indeed.

Man was made to Mourn—A Dirge.\(^2\)

When chill November's surly blast
Made fields and forests bare,
One ev'n, as I wander'd forth
Along the banks of Ayr,
I spied a man, whose aged step
Seem'd weary, worn with care;
His face was furrow'd o'er with years,
And hoary was his hair.

"Young stranger, whither wand'rest thou?"
Began the rev'rend sage;
"Does thirst of wealth thy step constrain,
Or youthful pleasure's rage?"
Or haply, prest with cares and woes,
Too soon thou hast began
To wander forth, with me to mourn
The miseries of man.

---

\(^1\) Only an indiscriminating piety can think these lines worth preserving.

\(^2\) Mr Scott Douglas dates this early lament of the Unemployed, so characteristic of Burns's tenderness and democratic sympathies, in November 1784. The tune, which inspires it, is described as "querulous."

The text is that of the Kilmarnock edition, 1786. The Common-place Book shows a number of variations, but the only one of importance is the beginning of verse 3:—

"Yon sun that hangs o'er Carrick moors,
That spread so far and wide,
Where hundreds labour to support
The lordly Cassilis' pride."

On this there is a note in the MS. by "W. R."—"The lordly Cassilis' pride" is a line you must alter. I was astonished to see anything so personal.
"The sun that overhangs yon moors,
Out-spreading far and wide,
Where hundreds labour to support
A haughty lordling's pride;—
I've seen yon weary winter-sun
Twice forty times return;
And ev'ry time has added proofs,
That man was made to mourn.

"O man! while in thy early years,
How prodigal of time!
Mis-spending all thy precious hours—
Thy glorious, youthful prime!
Alternate follies take the sway;
Licentious passions burn;
Which tenfold force gives Nature's law,
That man was made to mourn.

"Look not alone on youthful prime,
Or manhood's active might;
Man then is useful to his kind,
Supported is his right:
But see him on the edge of life,
With cares and sorrows worn;
Then Age and Want—oh! ill-match'd pair—
Shew man was made to mourn.

"A few seem favourites of fate,
In pleasure's lap carest;
Yet, think not all the rich and great
Are likewise truly blest:
But oh! what crowds in ev'ry land,
All wretched and forlorn,
Thro' weary life this lesson learn,
That man was made to mourn.

"Many and sharp the num'rous ills
Inwoven with our frame!
More pointed still we make ourselves,
Regret, remorse, and shame!
MAN WAS MADE TO MOURN

And man, whose heav'n-erected face
    The smiles of love adorn,—
Man's inhumanity to man
    Makes countless thousands mourn!

"See yonder poor, o'erlabour'd wight,
    So abject, mean, and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth
    To give him leave to toil;
And see his lordly fellow-worm
    The poor petition spurn,
Unmindful, tho' a weeping wife
    And helpless offspring mourn.

"If I'm design'd yon lordling's slave,
    By Nature's law design'd,
Why was an independent wish
    E'er planted in my mind?
If not, why am I subject to
    His cruelty, or scorn?
Or why has man the will and pow'r
    To make his fellow mourn?

"Yet, let not this too much, my son,
    Disturb thy youthful breast:
This partial view of human-kind
    Is surely not the last!
The poor, oppress'd, honest man
    Had never, sure, been born,
Had there not been some recompense
    To comfort those that mourn!

"O Death! the poor man's dearest friend,
    The kindest and the best!
Welcome the hour my aged limbs
    Are laid with thee at rest!
The great, the wealthy fear thy blow,
    From pomp and pleasure torn;
But, oh! a blest relief for those
    That weary-laden mourn!"
THE TWA HERDS

The Twa Herds; or, The Holy Tulyie.  

AN UNCO MOURNFU' TALE.  

"Blockheads with reason wicked wits abhor,  
But fool with fool is barbarous civil war."—Pope.  

O a' ye pious godly flocks,  
Weel fed on pastures orthodox,  
Wha now will keep you fine the fox,  
Or worrying tykes b?  
Or wha will tent the waifs an' cocks, c  
About the dykes?  

The twa best herds in a' the wast,  
That e'er ga'e gospel horn a blast  
These five an' twenty simmers past—  
Oh, dool d to tell!  
Hae had a bitter black out-cast  
Atween themsel' .  

O, Moodie, man, an' wordy Russell,  
How could you raise so vile a bustle;  
Ye'll see how New-Light herds will whistle,  
An' think it fine!  
The L —'s cause ne'er gat sic a twistle, e  
Sin' I hae min'.  

a conflict. b dogs. c old ewes. d grief. e wrench.  

1 This is one of the earliest of Burns's "priest-skelping turns." The ferment of popular hatred of John Knox (sometimes expressed orally in his lifetime), at last informs a Scotch poem. Burns says, "with a certain description of the clergy, as well as laity, it met with a roar of applause." He did not publish it. The "herds" were Mr Moodie (of Riccarton), and Mr John Russell (of Kilmarnock). The quarrel was about parish boundaries. The right of "the brutes to choose their herds" ought to have commended itself to a democrat, but Burns's politics were never consistent, and the "New Lights" were his personal friends.  
The text is that of Stewart, 1801: the only MS. copy known (in the British Museum) has a number of small variations, and wants the last verse. In Stewart's 1799 edition the fifth line of this reads:—  
"Wha through the heart can brawlv glance,"  
Smith not being mentioned at all.
THE TWA HERDS

O, sirs! whae'er wad hae expeckit
Your duty ye wad sae negleckit,
Ye wha were ne'er by lairds respeckit
   To wear the plaid;
But by the brutes themselves eleckit,
   To be their guide.

What flock wi' Moodie's flock could rank?
Sae hale and hearty every shank!
Nae poison'd soor Arminian stank
   He let them taste;
Frac Calvin's well aye clear they drank,—
   O, sic a feast!

The thummart, willcat, brock, an' tod,
Weel kend his voice thro' a' the wood,
He smell'd their ilka hole an' road,
   Baith out an in;
An' weel he lik'd to shed their bluid,
   An' sell their skin.

What herd like Russell tell'd his tale;
His voice was heard thro' muir and dale,
He kenn'd the L—'s sheep, ilka tail,
   Owre a' the height;
An' saw gin they were sick or hale,
   At the first sight.

He fine a mangy sheep could scrub,
Or nobly fling the gospel club,
And New-Light herds could nicely drub
   Or pay their skin;
Could shake them o'er the burning dub,
   Or heave them in.

   a pool.

a polo-cat, wild-cat, badger and fox.
THE TWA HERDS

Sic twa—O! do I live to see’t?—
Sic famous twa should disagree’t,
And names, like "villain," "hypocrite,"
Ilk ither gi’en,
While New-Light herds, wi’ laughin spite,
Say neither’s liein!

A’ ye wha tenta the gospel fauld,
There’s Duncan 1 deep, an’ Peebles 2 shaul,©
But chiefly thou, apostle Auld, 3
We trust in thee,
That thou wilt work them, het an’ cauld,
Till they agree.

Consider, sirs, how we’re beset;
There’s scarce a new herd that we get,
But comes frae ’mang that cursed set,
I winna name;
I hope frae heav’n to see them yet
In fiery flame.

Dalrymple 4 has been lang our fae,
M’Gill 5 has wrought us meikle wae,
An’ that curs’d rascal ca’d M’Quhae, 6
And baith the Shaws, 7
That aft hae made us black an’ blae,
Wi’ vengefu’ paws.

Auld Wodrow’s lang has hatch’d mischief;
We thought aye death wad bring relief;
But he has gotten, to our grief,
Ane to succeed him, 9
A chield wha’ll soundly buff our beef 4;
I meikle dread him.

— watch.  a  fold.  b  shallow.  c  pound our persons.
1 Dr Robert Duncan of Dundonald.  2 Rev. Wm. Peebles of Newton-on-Ayr.
3 Rev. Wm. Auld of Mauchline.  4 Rev. Dr Dalrymple of Ayr.
5 Rev. Wm. M’Gill, colleague of Dr Dalrymple.
6 Minister of St Quivox.  7 Dr Andrew Shaw of Craigie, and Dr David Shaw of Coyalton.
8 Dr Peter Wodrow of Tarbolton.  9 Rev. John M’Math, a young assistant and successor to Wodrow.

58
THE TWA HERDS

And mony a ane that I could tell,
Wha fain wad openly rebel,
Forby turn-coats amang oursel',
There's Smith ¹ for ane;
I doubt he's but a grey nick quill,²
An' that ye'll fin'.

O! a' ye flocks o'er a' the hills,
By mosses, meadows, moors, and fells,
Come, join your counsel and your skills
To cowe the lairds,
An' get the brutes the power themsel's
To choose their herds.

Then Orthodoxy yet may prance,
An' Learning in a woody b dance,
An' that fell cur ca'd Common-Sense,
That bites sae sair,
Be banished o'er the sea to France:
Let him bark there.

Then Shaw's an' D'rymple's eloquence,
M'Gill's close nervous excellence,
M'Quhae's pathetic manly sense,
An' guid M'Math,
Wi' Smith, wha thro' the heart can glance,
May a' pack aff.

¹ Rev. George Smith of Galston.
² worthless one.
³ halter.
Epistle to Davie, a Brother Poet.¹

January.

While winds frae aff Ben-Lomond blaw,
An’ bar the doors wi’ driving snaw,
An’ hing us owre the ingle,a
I set me down to pass the time,
An’ spin a verse or twa o’ rhyme,
In hamely, westlin jingle:
While frosty winds blaw in the drift,
Ben to the chimla lug,b
I grudge a wee the great-folk’s gift,
That live sae bien⁵ an’ snug:
I tent less, and want less
Their roomy fire-side;
But hanker, and canker,
To see their cursed pride.

It’s hardly in a body’s pow’r
To keep, at times, frae being sour,
To see how things are shar’d;
How best o’ chiel’s⁶ are whiles in want,
While coofs⁷ on countless thousands rant,
And ken na how to wair’t;
But, Davie, lad, ne’er fash⁸ your head,
Tho’ we hae little gear⁹;
We’re fit to win our daily bread.
As lang’s we’re hale and fier:¹

¹This is democratic enough, and the most admirable of Burns’s earliest pieces, while he was, apparently, in the heyday of his passion for Miss Armour. Probably, however, the stanza where she is celebrated is a later addition, as Gilbert Burns gives 1784 as the date of part, at least, of the poem. The measure is that of “The Cherry and the Slae.” Mr Sillar, after failing as a poet, thrrove, Mr Scott Douglas says, as a schoolmaster.

Burns’s idea of ending as a gaber-lunzie-man is expressed in a letter to Murdoch, Jan. 15, 1783.
A MS. copy gives an extensive variation in the ninth verse. Instead of the four lines beginning with “When heart-corroding grief,” &c., it has:—

“In all my share o’ care and grief,
Which fate has largely given,
My hopes, my comfort, an’ relief,
Are thoughts of Her and Heaven.”

a hearth.  b in to the chimney corner.  c comfortable.  d fellows.
⁶ fools.  e spend it.  f trouble.  g wealth.  h active.
"Mair spier* na nor fear na," 1
Auld age ne'er mind a feg b;
The last o't, the warst o't,
Is only but to beg.

To lie in kilns and barns at e'en,
When banes are craz'd, and bluid is thin,
Is, doubtless, great distress!
Yet then content could make us blest;
Ev'n then, sometimes, we'd snatch a taste
Of truest happiness.
The honest heart that's free frae a'
Intended fraud or guile,
However Fortune kick the ba',
Has aye some cause to smile;
An' mind still, you'll find still,
A comfort this nae sma';
Nae mair then we'll care then,
Nae farther we can fa'.

What tho', like commoners of air,
We wander out, we know not where,
But either house or hal',
Yet nature's charms, the hills and woods,
The sweeping vales, and foaming floods,
Are free alike to all.
In days when daisies deck the ground,
And blackbirds whistle clear,
With honest joy our hearts will bound,
To see the coming year:
On braes when we please then,
We'll sit an' sowth d a tune;
Syne rhyme till't we'll time till't,
An' sing't when we hae done.

* ask.  b fig.  c hold, abode.  d whistle in a low key.

1 Ramsay.—R. B.
EPISTLE TO DAVIE

It's no in titles nor in rank;
It's no in wealth like Lou' on bank,
    To purchase peace and rest:
It's no in makin' muckle, mair;
It's no in books, it's no in Lear,*
    To make us truly blest:
If happiness hae not her seat
    An' centre in the breast,
We may be wise, or rich, or great,
    But never can be blest;
Nae treasures nor pleasures
    Could make us happy lang;
The heart aye's the part aye
    That makes us right or wrang.

Think ye, that sic as you and I,
Wha drudge an' drive thro' wet and dry,
    Wi' never ceasing toil;
Think ye, are we less blest than they,
Wha scarcely tent b us in their way,
    As hardly worth their while?
Alas! how aft in haughty mood,
    God's creatures they oppress!
Or else, neglecting a' that's guid,
    They riot in excess!
Baith careless and fearless
    Of either heaven or hell;
Esteeming and deeming
    It's a' an idle tale!

Then let us cheerfu' acquiesce,
Nor make our scanty pleasures less,
    By pining at our state:
And, even should misfortunes come,
I, here wha sit, hae met wi' some—
    An's thankfu' for them yet.

* learning.  b regard.

62
EPISTLE TO DAVIE

They gie the wit of age to youth;
They let us ken oursel';
They make us see the naked truth,
The real guid and ill:
Tho' losses an' crosses
Be lessons right severe,
There's wit there, ye'll get there,
Ye'll find nae other where.

But tent me, Davie, ace o' hearts!
(To say aught less wad wrang the cartes, a
And flatter'ry I detest)
This life has joys for you and I;
An' joys that riches ne'er could buy,
An' joys the very best.
There's a' the pleasures o' the heart,
The lover an' the frien';
Ye hae your Meg, your dearest part,
And I my darling Jean!
It warms me, it charms me,
To mention but her name:
It heats me, it beets b me,
An' sets me a' on flame!

O all ye Pow'rs who rule above!
O Thou whose very self art love!
Thou know'st my words sincere!
The life-blood streaming thro' my heart,
Or my more dear immortal part,
Is not more fondly dear!
When heart-corroding care and grief
Deprive my soul of rest,
Her dear idea brings relief,
And solace to my breast.
Thou Being, All-seeing,
O hear my fervent pray'r;
Still take her, and make her
Thy most peculiar care!

a cards.

b adds fuel to.
EPISTLE TO DAVIE

All hail! ye tender feelings dear!
The smile of love, the friendly tear,
   The sympathetic glow!
Long since, this world's thorny ways
Had number'd out my weary days,
   Had it not been for you!
Fate still has blest me with a friend,
   In ev'ry care and ill;
And oft a more endearing band—
   A tie more tender still.
   It lightens, it brightens
   The tenebrific scene,
   To meet with, and greet with
   My Davie, or my Jean!

O, how that name inspires my style!
The words come skelpin, rank an' file,
   Amaist before I ken!
The ready measure rins as fine,
   As Phoebus an' the famous Nine
   Were glowrin owre my pen.
My spaviet Pegasus will limp,
   Till ance he's fairly het;
   And then he'll hilch, and stilt, an' jimp,
   And rin an unco fit:
   But least then the beast then
   Should rue this hasty ride,
   I'll light now, and dight now
   His sweaty, wizen'd hide.

*a* rushing.  
*b* hobble, hop, and jump.  
*c* run a wonderful pace.  
*d* wipe.
HOLY WILLIE'S PRAYER

Holy Willie's Prayer.¹

"And send the godly in a pet to pray."—Pope.

ARGUMENT.—Holy Willie was a rather oldish bachelor elder, in the parish of Mauchline, and much and justly famed for that polemical chattering, which ends in tippling orthodoxy, and for that spiritualized bawdry which refines to liquorish devotion. In a sessional process with a gentleman in Mauchline—a Mr Gavin Hamilton—Holy Willie and his priest, Father Auld, after full hearing in the presbytery of Ayr, came off but second best; owing partly to the oratorical powers of Mr Robert Aiken, Mr Hamilton's counsel; but chiefly to Mr Hamilton's being one of the most irreprouachable and truly respectable characters in the county. On losing the process, the muse overheard him [Holy Willie] at his devotions, as follows:—

O THOU, who in the heavens does dwell,
Who, as it pleases best Thysel',
Sends ane to heaven an' ten to hell,
A' for Thy glory,
And no for ony gude or ill
They've done afore Thee!

I bless and praise Thy matchless might,
When thousands Thou hast left in night,
That I am here afore Thy sight,
For gifts an' grace
A burning and a shining light
To a' this place.

¹ This attack on Calvinism dates between August, 1784, when Hamilton was threatened with a form of excommunication, and July, 1785, when the case ended (Scott Douglas). The Presbytery of Ayr freed him from ecclesiastical censure for the time. Later he was accused of having potatoes dug on Sunday. His own servants were brought as witnesses against him! Burns, naturally, never included the poem among his works. Willie was William Fisher, an Elder in Mauchline. M. Angellier discovered that he was employed as a Presbyterian Inquisitor on Jean Armour's case. If he died in a ditch, after a debauch, as is said, Burns, too, is said, shortly before his death, "to have fallen asleep on the snow, on his way home" from "a tavern dinner" ( Lockedtart). There is a similar story in the Legend of Shakespeare.

The MSS. and printed copies differ in many places from each other. The common text is that of Stewart's editions. The sixth verse first appears in that of 1802.
What was I, or my generation,
That I should get sic exaltation,
I wha deserve most just damnation
For broken laws,
Five thousand years ere my creation,
Thro' Adam's cause.

When frae my mither's womb I fell,
Thou might hae plungèd me in hell,
To gnash my gums, to weep and wail,
In burnin lakes,
Where damnèd devils roar and yell,
Chain'd to their stakes.

Yet I am here a chosen sample,
To show thy grace is great and ample;
I'm here a pillar o' Thy temple,
Strong as a rock,
A guide, a buckler, and example,
To a' Thy flock.

O L—d, Thou kens what zeal I bear,
When drinkers drink, an' swearers swear,
An' singin there, an' dancin here,
Wi' great and sma';
For I am keepit by Thy fear
Free frae them a'.

But yet, O L—d! confess I must,
At times I'm fash'd wi' fleshly lust:
An' sometimes, too, in worldly trust,
Vile self gets in;
But Thou remembers we are dust,
Defil'd wi' sin.

O L—d! yestreen, Thou kens, wi' Meg—
Thy pardon I sincerely beg,
HOLY WILLIE'S PRAYER

O! may't ne'er be a livin plague
To my dishonour,
An' I'll ne'er lift a lawless leg
Again upon her.

Besides, I farther maun allow,
Wi' Leezie's lass, three times I trow—
But L—d, that Friday I was fou, a
When I cam near her;
Or else, Thou kens, Thy servant true
Wad never steer b her.

Maybe Thou lets this fleshly thorn
Buffet Thy servant c'en and morn,
Lest he owre proud and high shou'd turn,
That he's sae gifted:
If sae, Thy han' maun c'en be borne,
Until Thou lift it.

L—d, bless Thy chosen in this place,
For here Thou hast a chosen race:
But G—d confound their stubborn face,
An' blast their name,
Wha bring Thy elders to disgrace
An' public shame.

L—d, mind Gaw'n Hamilton's deserts;
He drinks, an' swears, an' plays at cartes,
Yet has sae mony takin arts,
Wi' great and sma',
Frac G—d's ain priest the people's hearts
He steals awa.

An' when we chasten'd him therefor,
Thou kens how he bred sic a splore, c
An' set the warld in a roar
O' laughing at us;—
Curse Thou his basket and his store,
Kail d an' potatoes.

a drunk.   b disturb.   c disturbance.   d cabbage.
EPITAPH ON HOLY WILLIE

L—d, hear my earnest cry and pray'r,
Against that Presby'try o' Ayr;
Thy strong right hand, L—d, make it bare
    Upo' their heads;
L—d visit them, an' dinna spare,
    For their misdeeds.

O L—d, my G—d! that glib-tongu'd Aiken,
My vera heart and flesh are quakin,
To think how we stood sweatin, shakin,
    An' p—d wi' dread,
While he, wi' hinging lip an' sneakin,¹
    Held up his head.

L—d, in Thy day o' vengeance try him,
L—d, visit them wha did employ him,
And pass not in Thy mercy by 'em,
    Nor hear their pray'r,
But for Thy people's sake destroy 'em,
    An' dinna spare.

But, L—d, remember me an' mine
Wi' mercies temporal an' divine,
That I for grace an' gear may shine,
    Excell'd by nane,
And a' the glory shall be thine,
    Amen, Amen!

Epitaph on Holy Willie.²

HERE Holy Willie's sair worn clay
    Taks up its last abode;
His saul has ta'en some other way,
    I fear, the left-hand road.

¹ Explained as "exulting and sneering." Burns altered the lines to get rid of this meaning, into:
"While Auld, wi' hinging lip, gaed sneaking
And hid his head."

² Unpublished by Burns, and Burns was commonly a good critic of his own work.
DEATH AND DOCTOR HORNBOOK

Stop! there he is, as sure's a gun,
Poors, silly body, see him;
Nae wonder he's as black's the grun,
Observe wha's standing wi' him.

Your brunstane devilship, I see,
Has got him there before ye;
But haud your nine-tail cat a wee,
Till ance you've heard my story.

Your pity I will not implore,
For pity ye have nane;
Justice, alas! has gien him o'er,
And mercy's day is gane.

But hear me, Sir, deil as ye are,
Look something to your credit;
A coof a like him wad stain your name,
If it were kent ye did it.

Death and Doctor Hornbook.¹

A TRUE STORY.

Some books are lies frae end to end,
And some great lies were never penu'd:
Ev'n ministers they hae been kenn'd,
In holy rapture,
A rousing whid b at times to vend,
And nail't wi' Scripture.

¹ The quack satirised is one John Wilson, who, Lockhart says, was driven from his gallipots by the censure, went to Glasgow, flourished there, and enjoyed "the comforts o' the Sawnt-market." Burns gives the date, "seed-time, 1785."
First published in the Edinburgh edition, 1787. The text is that of 1794, from which the earlier ones differ in verse 1, line 5, reading:—
"Great lies and nonsense baith to vend," and in verse 6, line 1, "does" for "did," where "does" is good Scottish.

b fib.
DEATH AND DOCTOR HORNBOOK

But this that I am gaun to tell,
Which lately on a night befell,
Is just as true's the Deil's in hell
      Or Dublin city:
That e'er he nearer comes oursel'
     'S a muckle pity.

The clachan yilla had made me canty,
I was na fou, but just had plenty;
I stacher'd whiles, but yet took tent aye
To free the ditches;
An' hillocks, stanes, an' bushes, kenn'd aye
Fраe ghaists an' witches.

The rising moon began to glowre
The distant Cumnock hills out-owre:
To count her horns, wi' a' my pow'r,
    I set mysel';
But whether she had three or four,
    I cou'd na tell.

I was come round about the hill,
An' todlin down on Willie's mill,
Setting my staff wi' a' my skill,
    To keep me sicker;
Tho' leeward whiles, against my will,
    I took a bicker.

I there wi' Something did forgather,
That pat me in an eerie swither;
An' awfu' scythe, out-owre ae shouther,
    Clear-dangling, hang;
A three-tae'd leister on the ither
    Lay, large an' lang.

a village ale.    b drunk.    c staggered.    d care.    e steady.
 f short race.    g strange wavering.    h fish-spear.
Its stature seem'd lang Scotch ells twa,
The quearest shape that e'er I saw,
For fient a wame it had ava;
And then its shanks,
They were as thin, as sharp an' sma'
As checks o' branks.

'Guid-een, quo' I; 'Friend! hae ye been mawin,'
'When ither folk are busy sawin!'
It seem'd to make a kind o' stan',
But naething spak;
At length, says I, 'Friend! whare ye gaun?
'Will ye go back?'

It spak right howe,—'My name is Death,
'But be na fley'd.'—Quoth I, 'Guid faith,
'Ye're maybe come to stap my breath;
'But tent me, billie;
'I red ye weel, tak care o' skaith,
'See, there's a gully!'

'Gudeman,' quo' he, 'put up your whittle,
'I'm no designed to try its mettle;
'But if I did, I wad be kittle
'To be mislear'd;
'I wad na mind it, no that spittle
'Out-owre my beard.'

'Weel, weel!' says I, 'a bargain be't;
'Come, gie's your hand, an' sae we're gree't;
'We'll ease our shanks an' tak a seat—
'Come, gie's your news;
'This while ye hae been mony a gate,
'At mony a house.'

* never a belly.  
*b at all.  
*c wooden bridle.  
*d mowing.  
*e hollow.  
*f frightened.  
*g mind me, good fellow.  
*h warn.  
*i harm.  
*j large knife.  
*k likely to be mischievous (!).

1 This rencontre happened in seedtime, 1785.—R. B.
2 An epidemical fever was then raging in that country.—R. B.
'Ay, ay!' quo' he, an' shook his head,
'It's e'en a lang, lang time indeed
'Sin' I began to nick* the thread,
 'An' choke the breath :
'Folk maun do something for their bread,
'An' sae maun Death.

'Sax thousand years are near-hand fled
'Sin' I was to the butching bred,
'An' mony a scheme in vairn's been laid,
 'To stap or scar** me ;
'Till ane Hornbook's ^1 ta'en up the trade,
 'And faith ! he'll waur^3 me.

'Ye ken Jock Hornbook i' the Clachan,
'Deil mak his king's-foord in a spleuchan^d ;
'He's grown sae weel acquaint wi' Buchan ^2
 'And ither chaps,
'The weans haud out their fingers laughin,
 'An' pouk^e my hips.

'See, here's a scythe, an' there's a dart,
'They hae pierc'd mony a gallant heart ;
'But Doctor Hornbook wi' his art
 'An' cursed skill,
'Has made them baith no worth a f—t,
 'D—n'd haet^t they'll kill !

'Twas but yestreen, nae farther gane,
'I threw a noble throw at ane ;
'Wi' less, I'm sure, I've hundreds slain ;
 'But deil-ma-care,
'It just play'd dirl^6 on the bane,
 'But did nae mair.

---

* cut. ** stop or scare. ^ a cut. ** poke. ^ a thing. ^ defect. ^ d large purse. 

1 This gentleman, Dr Hornbook, is professionally a brother of the sove- reign Order of the Ferula; but, by intuition and inspiration, is at once an apothecary, surgeon, and physician. —R. B. 
2 Buchan's Domestic Medicine.—R. B.
DEATH AND DOCTOR HORNBOOK

'Hornbook was by, wi' ready art,
'An' had sae fortify'd the part,
'That when I looked to my dart,
'  'It was sae blunt,
'Fient haet a o't wad hae pierc'd the heart
'  'Of a kail-runt."

'I drew my scythe in sic a fury,
'I near-hand cowpit wi' my hurry,
'But yet the bauld Apothecary
  'Withstood the shock;
'I might as weel hae tried a quarry
  'O' hard whin rock.

'Ev'n them he canna get attended,
'Altho' their face he ne'er had kendi it,
'Just ——— in a kail-blade, an' send it,
  'As soon's he smells 't,
'Baith their disease, and what will mend it,
  'At once he tells 't.

'And then a' doctor's saws an' whittles,
'Of a' dimensions, shapes, an' mettles,
'A' kinds o' boxes, mugs, an' bottles,
  'He's sure to hae;
'Their Latin names as fast he rattles
  'As A B C.

'Calces o' fossils, earths, and trees;
'True sal-marimum o' the seas;
'The farina of beans an' pease,
  'He hasn't in plenty;
'Aqua-fontis, what you please,
  'He can content ye.

\* devil a bit.  \ b cabbage-stalk.  \ capsized.
DEATH AND DOCTOR HORNBOOK

Forbye some new, uncommon weapons,
Urinus spiritus of capons;
Or mite-horn shavings, filings, scrapings,
Distill'd per se;
Sal-alkali o' midge-tail clippings,
And mony mae.'

Waes me for Johnie Ged's-Hole now,
Quoth I, 'if that thae news be true!
His braw calf-ward where gowans grew,
Sae white and bonie,
Nae doubt they'll rive it wi' the plew;
They'll ruin Johnie!

The creature grain'd an eldritch laugh,
And says 'Ye needna yoke the pleugh,
Kirkyards will soon be till'd eneugh,
Tak ye nae fear:
They'll a' be trench'd wi' mony a sheugh,
In twa-three year.

Whare I kill'd ane, a fair strae-death,
By loss o' blood or want of breath,
This night I'm free to tak my aith,
That Hornbook's skill
Has clad a score i' their last claith,
By drap an' pill.

An honest wabster to his trade,
Whase wife's twa nieves were scarce weel-bred,
Gat tippence-worth to mend her head,
When it was sair;
The wife slade cannie to her bed,
But ne'er spak mair.

a many more.  b calf pasture.  c daisies.  d unearthly.
e trench.  f natural death.  g oath.  h weaver.

1 The grave-digger.—R. B.
A country laird had ta'en the batts,
Or some curmurring in his guts,
His only son for Hornbook sets,
'An' pays him well:
The lad, for twa guid gimmer-pets,\(^*\)
'Was laird himsel'.

A bonie lass—ye kend her name—
Some ill-brewn drink had hov'd her wame;
'She trusts hersel', to hide the shame,
In Hornbook's care;
'Horn sent her aff to her lang hame,
'To hide it there.

'That's just a swatch\(^b\) o' Hornbook's way;
'Thus goes he on from day to day,
'Thus does he poison, kill, an' slay,
'An's weil paid for't;
'Yet stops me o' my lawfu' prey,
'Wi' his d—n'd dirt:

'But, hark! I'll tell you of a plot,
'Tho' dinna ye be speakin o't;
'I'll nail the self-conceited sot,
'As dead's a herrin;
'Neist time we meet, I'll wad a groat,
'He gets his fairin\(^c\)!'

But just as he began to tell,
The auld kirk-hammer strak the bell
Some wee short hour ayont the twal',
Which rais'd us baith:
I took the way that pleas'd mysel',
And sae did Death.

\(^*\) young pet ewes.  \(^b\) sample.  \(^c\) fairing, present.
Epistle to J. Lapraik.¹

AN OLD SCOTTISH BAEK.—APRIL 1, 1785.

While briers an' woodbines budding green,
An' paatrick's scratchin⁰ loud at e'en,
An' morning poussie whiddinⁱ seen,
Inspire my muse,
This freedom, in an unknown frien',
I pray excuse.

On Fasten-e'en c we had a rockin,d
To ca' the crack⁶ and weave our stockin;
And there was muckle fun and jokin,
Ye need na doubt;
At length we had a hearty yokin⁴
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'd⁸ the heart-strings thro' the breast,²
A' to the life.

I've scarce heard ought describ'd sae weil,
What gen'rous, manly bosoms feel;³
Thought I "can this be Pope, or Steele,
Or Beattie's wark?""

They tauld me 'twas an odd kind chiel⁴
About Muirkirk.

¹The song admired by Burns was pilfered by Lapraik from (or contributed by him to) The Weekly Magazine, Oct. 14, 1773 (Chambers). The poem here is Burns's Ars Poetica: possibly his rhymes had been censured by some collegian. Otherwise it is not easy to account for his attack on Greek, a language of which he had no more than Scott, and perhaps less than Shakespeare. Lapraik published his verses in 1788; they are collected by Burnsians.

²"It touch'd the feelings o' the breast."
³"The style sae tastie and genteel."
EPISTLE TO J. LAPRAIK

It pat me fidgin-fain\(^a\) to hear't,
An' sae about him there I speir't\(^b\);
Then a' that kent him round declar'd
He had ingine\(^c\);\(^1\)
That nane excell'd it, few cam near't,
It was sae fine:

That, set him to a pint of ale,
An' either douce\(^d\) or merry tale,
Or rhymes an' sangs he'd made himsel,
Or witty catches——
'Tween Inverness an' Teviotdale,
He had few matches.

Then up I gat, an' swoor an aith,\(^e\)
Tho' I should pawn my pleugh an' graith,\(^f\)
Or die a cadger pownie's\(^g\) death,
At some dyke-back,
A pint an' gill I'd gie them baith,
To hear your crack.\(^h\)

But, first an' foremost, I should tell,
Amaist as soon as I could spell,
I to the crambo-jingle\(^i\) fell ;\(^2\)
Tho' rude an' rough——
Yet crooning\(^j\) to a body's sel'\(^3\)
Does weil enough.

I am nae poet, in a sense;
But just a rhymer like by chance,
An' hae to learning nae pretence;
Yet, what the matter?

Whene'er my muse does on me glance,
I jingle at her.

\(^a\) made me excited. \(^b\) asked. \(^c\) genius. \(^d\) grave.
\(^e\) swore an oath. \(^f\) harness. \(^g\) hawker's pony's. \(^h\) talk.
\(^i\) rhyming. \(^j\) humming low.

\(^1\) "He was a devil,
But had a kind and friendly heart,
Discroed and civil.

\(^2\) "Amaist since ever I could spell,
I've dealt in makin rhymes mysel.'

\(^3\) "But crooning at a pleugh or flail."
EPISTLE TO J. LAPRAIK

Your critic-folk may cock their nose,
And say, "How can you e'er propose,
You wha ken hardly verse frae prose,
To mak a sang?"
But, by your leaves, my learned foes,
Ye're maybe wrang.

What's a' your jargon o' your schools—
Your Latin names for horns an' stools?
If honest Nature made you fools,
What sairs\(^a\) your grammars?
Ye'd better taen up spades and shools,
Or knappin-hammers.\(^b\)

A set o' dull, conceited hashes\(^c\)
Confuse their brains in college-classes!
They gang in stirks,\(^d\) and come out asses,
Plain truth to speak;
An' syne they think to climb Parnassus
By dint o' Greek!

Gie me ae spark o' nature's fire,
That's a' the learning I desire;
Then tho' I drudge thro' dub an' mire
At pleugh or cart,
My muse, tho' hamely in attire,
May touch the heart.

O for a spunk o' Allan's glee,
Or Fergusson's, the bauld an' slee,
Or bright Lapraik's, my friend to be,
If I can hit it!
That would be learr enough for me,
If I could get it.

\(^a\) serves. \(^b\) stone-breakers' hammers. \(^c\) blockheads. \(^d\) young bullocks.

\(^1\) "A set of silly, senseless asses."
EPISTLE TO J. LAPRAIK

Now, sir, if ye hae friends enow,
Tho' real friends I b'lieve are few;
Yet, if your catalogue be fit,
I'se no\(^a\) insist:
But, gif ye want ae friend that's true,
I'm on your list.

I winna blaw\(^b\) about mysel,
As ill I like my faults to tell;
But friends, an' folk that wish me well,
They sometime roose\(^c\) me;
Tho' I maun own, as mony still
As far abuse me.

There's ae wee faut they whiles lay to me,
I like the lasses—Gude forgie me!
For mony a plack\(^d\) they wheedle frae me
At dance or fair;
Maybe some ither thing they gie me,
They weil can spare.

But Mauchline Race or Mauchline Fair,
I should be proud to meet you there:
We've gie ae night's discharge to care,
If we forgather;
An' hae a swap\(^e\) o' rhymin-ware
Wi' ither anither.

The four-gill chap, we'se gar\(^f\) him clatter,
An' kirsen\(^g\) him wi' reekin water;
Syne we'll sit down an' tak our whitter,\(^h\)
To cheer our heart;
An' faith, we'se be acquainted better
Before we part.

\(^{a}\) I shall not.  \(^{b}\) boast.  \(^{c}\) praise.  \(^{d}\) coin.
\(^{e}\) exchange.  \(^{f}\) we shall make.  \(^{g}\) baptize.  \(^{h}\) draught.
SECOND EPISTLE TO J. LAPRAIK

Awa ye selfish, war'ly race,
Wha think that havins, a sense, an' grace,
Ev'n love an' friendship should give place
To catch-the-plack b!
I dinna like to see your face,
Nor hear your crack.

But ye whom social pleasure charms
Whose hearts the tide of kindness warms,
Who hold your being on the terms,
"Each aid the others,"
Come to my bowl, come to my arms,
My friends, my brothers!

But, to conclude my lang epistle,
As my auld pen's worn to the gristle,
Twa lines frae you wad gar me fissle,c
Who am most fervent,
While I can either sing or whistle,
Your friend and servant.

Second Epistle to J. Lapraik.¹

APRIL 21, 1785.

While new-ca'd kye rowt d at the stake
An' pownies reek in pleugh or braik,e
This hour on e'enin's edge I take,
To own I'm debtor
To honest-hearted, auld Lapraik,
For his kind letter.

¹ The date is given, April 21, 1785. Burns harps, as usual, on his lack of envy of the rich.

Text also from Kilmarnock edition; the more important variations of the Common-place Book are noticed below.

80
SECOND EPISTLE TO J. LAPRAIK

Forjesket\(^a\) sair, with weary legs,
Rattlin the corn out-owre the rigs,
Or dealing thro' amang the naigs
    Their ten-hours' bite,
My awkart Muse sair pleads and begs
    I would na write.

The tapetless, ramfeezl'd hizzie,\(^b\)
She's saft at best an' something lazy:
Quo' she, "ye ken we've been sae busy
    This month an' mair,
That trowth, my head is grown right dizzie,
    An' something sair."

Her dowff\(^c\) excuses pat me mad;
"Conscience," says I, "ye thowlless\(^d\) jade!
I'll write, an' that a hearty blaud,\(^e\)
    This vera night;
So dinna ye affront your trade,
    But rhyme it right.

"Shall bauld Lapraik, the king o' hearts,
Tho' mankind were a pack o' cartes,
Roose\(^f\) you sae weel for your deserts,
    In terms sae friendly;
Yet ye'll neglect to shaw your parts
    An' thank him kindly?"

Sae I gat paper in a blink,
An' down gaed stumpie in the ink:
Quoth I, "before I sleep a wink,
    I vow I'll close it;
An' if ye winna mak it clink,
    By Jove, I'll prose it!"

\(^a\) tired out. \(^b\) senseless, fatigued jade. \(^c\) frivolous.
\(^d\) pithless. \(^e\) piece. \(^f\) praise.
SECOND EPISTLE TO J. LAPRAIK

Sae I've begun to scrawl, but whether
In rhyme, or prose, or baith thegither;
Or some hotch-potch that's rightly neither,
   Let time mak proof;
But I shall scribble down some blether
   Just clean aff-loof.

My worthy friend, ne'er grudge an' carp,
Tho' fortune use you hard an' sharp;
Come, kittle up your moorland harp
   Wi' gleesome touch!
Ne'er mind how Fortune waft and warp;
   She's but a bitch.

She's gien me mony a jirt an' fleg,
Sin' I could striddle owre a rig;
But, by the L—d, tho' I should beg
   Wi' lyart pow,
I'll laugh an' sing, an' shake my leg,
   As lang's I dow!

Now comes the sax-an-twentieth simmer
I've seen the bud upon the timmer,
Still persecuted by the limmer
   Frae year to year;
But yet, despite the kittle kimmer,
   I, Rob, am here.

Do ye envy the city gent,
Behint a kist to lie an' sklent;
Or purse-proud, big wi' cent. per cent.
   An' muckle wame;
In some bit brugh to represent
   A bailie's name?

---

*a nonsense.  b off-hand.  c tickle.  d jerk and fright.
e hoary head.  f can.  g light woman.  h fickle jade.
i fib.  j big paunch.

"But what my theme's to be, or whether." 2 This stanza is wanting in the MS.
SECOND EPISTLE TO J. LAPRAIK

Or is't the paughty* feudal thane,
Wi' ruffl'd sark an' glancing cane,
Wha thinks himsel' nac sheep-shank bane,
  But lordly stalks;
While caps and bonnets aff are taen,
  As by he walks?

"O Thou wha gies us each guid gift!
Gie me o' wit an' sense a lift,
Then turn me, if thou please, adrift
  Thro' Scotland wide;
Wi' cits nor lairds I wadna shift,
  In a' their pride!"

Were this the charter of our state,
"On pain o' hell be rich an' great,"
Damnation then would be our fate,
  Beyond remead;
But, thanks to heaven, that's no the gate
  We learn our creed.

For thus the royal mandate ran,
When first the human race began;
"The social, friendly, honest man,
  Whate'er he be—
'Tis he fulfils great Nature's plan,
  And none but he."

O mandate glorious and divine!
The ragged followers o' the Nine,¹
Poor, thoughtless devils! yet may shine
  In glorious light,
While sordid sons o' Mammon's line
  Are dark as night!

² proud.

¹ Burns consistently wrote and printed "The followers o' the ragged Nine," The correction, due to Motherwell, seems a plausible one.
EPISTLE TO WILLIAM SIMSON

Tho' here they scrape, an' squeeze, an' growl,  
Their worthless nievefu' a of a soul  
May in some future carcase howl,  
The forest's fright;  
Or in some day-detesting owl  
May shun the light.

Then may Lapraik and Burns arise,  
To reach their native, kindred skies,  
And sing their pleasures, hopes an' joys,  
In some mild sphere;  
Still closer knit in friendship's ties,  
Each passing year!

Epistle to William Simson.  

SCHOOLMASTER, OCHILTREE.—MAY 1785.

I gat your letter, winsome Willie;  
Wi' grateful heart I thank you brawlie; b  
Tho' I maun say't, I wad be silly,  
And unco vain,  
Should I believe, my coaxin billie c  
Your flatterin strain.

But I'se believe ye kindly meant it:  
I sud be laith to think ye hinted  
Ironic satire, sidelins sklented d  
On my poor Musie;  
Tho' in sic phraisin e terms ye've penn'd it,  
I scarce excuse ye.

a handful. b heartily. c follow. d directed sideways. e flattering.

1 Originally this line gave the fuller form of the poet's name:—  
"Lapraik and Burness then may rise  
And reach," &c.

2 An example of Burns's modesty. He has certainly left Gilbertfield behind (who was a writer on his favourite hero, William Wallace), and more or less eclipsed the "deathless name" of young Fergusson. It is probable that the "Enbrugh gentry" with their "whumstane hearts" never heard of that enfant perdu, who died in a madhouse (Oct. 16, 1774). His tomb, in Canongate kirkyard, was erected at the expense of Burns, who gloried in being his pupil. As a boy, Scott thought that Burns over-rated Fergusson, a generous error if an error it was.
My senses wad be in a creel, a
Should I but dare a hope to speel b
Wi' Allan, 1 or wi' Gilbertfield, 2
    The braes o' fame;
Or Fergusson, the writer-ohiel,
    A deathless name.

(O Fergusson! thy glorious parts
Ill suited law's dry, musty arts!
My curse upon your whunstane hearts,
    Ye E'nbrugh gentry!
The tithe o' what ye waste at cartes
    Wad stow'd his pantry!)

Yet when a tale comes i' my head,
Or lassies gie my heart a screed—
As whiles they're like to be my dead,
    (O sad disease!)
I kittle d up my rustic reed;
    It gies me ease.

Auld Coila e now may fidge fu' fain, f
She's gotten poets o' her ain;
Chiels wha their chanters winna hain, g
    But tune their lays,
Till echoes a' resound again
    Her weel-sung praise.

Nae poet thought her worth his while,
To set her name in measur'd style;
She lay like some unkenn'd-of isle
    Beside New Holland,
Or whare wild-meeting oceans boil
    Besouth Magellan.

a bewildered.  b climb.  c tearing.  d tickle.  e Kyle.  f fidget with joy.  g youths who will not spare their pipes.

1 Allan Ramsay.  2 William Hamilton, of Gilbertfield.
EPISTLE TO WILLIAM SIMSON

Ramsay an' famous Fergusson
Gied Forth an' Tay a lift aboona;
Yarrow an' Tweed, to monie a tune,
Owre Scotland rings;
While Irwin, Lugar, Ayr, an' Doon
Naebody sings.

Th' Illissus, Tiber, Thames, an' Seine,
Glide sweet in monie a tunefu' line:
But, Willie, set your fit to mine,
An' cock your crest;
We'll gar our streams an' burnies shine
Up wi' the best!

We'll sing auld Coila's plains an' fells,
Her moors red-brown wi' heather bells,
Her banks an' braes, her dens and dells,
Whare glorious Wallace
Aft bure the gree, as story tells,
Frae Suthron billies.

At Wallace' name, what Scottish blood
But boils up in a spring-tide flood!
Oft have our fearless fathers strode
By Wallace' side,
Still pressing onward, red-wat-shod,
Or glorious died!

O sweet are Coila's haughs an' woods,
When lintwhites chant amang the buds,
And jinkin' hares, in amorous whids,
Their loves enjoy;
While thro' the braes the cushat croods
With wailfu' cry!

\(a\) a hoist up. \(b\) won the victory. \(c\) meadows.
\(d\) linnets. \(e\) starts. \(f\) wood-dove coos.
EPISTLE TO WILLIAM SIMSON

Ev'n winter bleak has charms to me,
When winds rave thro' the naked tree;
Or frosts on hills of Ochiltree
    Are hoary gray;
Or blinding drifts wild-furious flee,
    Dark'ning the day!

O Nature! a' thy shews an' forms
To feeling, pensive hearts hae charms!
Whether the summer kindly warms,
    Wi' life an' light;
Or winter howls, in gusty storms,
    The lang, dark night!

The muse, nae poet ever fand her,
Till by himsel he learn'd to wander,
Adown some trottin burn's meander,
    An' no think lang:
O sweet to stray, an' pensive ponder
    A heart-felt sang!

The war'ly race may drudge an' drive,
Hog-shouther, jundie, a stretch, an' strive;
Let me fair Nature's face descrive, b
    And I, wi' pleasure,
Shall let the busy, grumbling hive
    Bum owre their treasure.

Fareweel, "my rhyme-composing" brither!
We've been owre lang unkenn'd to ither:
Now let us lay our heads thegither,
    In love fraternal:
May envy wallop in a tether,
    Black fiend, infernal!

While Highlandmen hate tolls an' taxes;
While moorlan' herds like guid, fat braxies c;

* push and jostle.  b describe.  c dead sheep.
While terra firma, on her axis,
Diurnal turns;
Count on a friend, in faith an’ practice,
In Robert Burns.

POSTSCRIPT.

My memory’s no worth a preen a;
I had amaist forgotten clean,
Ye bade me write you what they mean
By this ‘new-light,’ 1
‘Bout which our herds sae aft hae been
Maist like to fight.

In days when mankind were but callans b
At grammar, logic, an’ sic talents,
They took nae pains their speech to balance,
Or rules to gie;
But spak their thoughts in plain, braid lallans, c
Like you or me.

In thae auld times, they thought the moon,
Just like a sark, d or pair o’ shoon, e
Wore by degrees, till her last roon f
Gaed past their viewin;
An’ shortly after she was done
They gat a new ane.

This passed for certain, undisputed;
It ne’er cam i’ their heads to doubt it,
Till chiels g gat up an’ wad confute it,
An’ ca’d it wrang;
An’ muckle din there was about it,
Baith loud an’ lang.

a pin.    b boys.    c broad Lowland Scots.    d shirt.
shoes.    f shred.    g fellows.

1 New-Light is a cant phrase in the opinions which Dr Taylor of Norwich
West of Scotland for those religious has defended so strenuously.—R. B.
EPISTLE TO WILLIAM SIMSON

Some herds, weel learn'd upo' the beuk,
Wad threap\(^a\) auld folk the thing misteuk ;
For 'twas the auld moon turn'd a neuk\(^b\)
An' out o' sight,
An' backlins-comin to the leuk
She grew mair bright.

This was deny'd, it was affirm'd ;
The herds and hissels\(^c\) were alarm'd
The rev'rend gray-beards rav'd an' storm'd,
That beardless laddies
Should think they better were inform'd,
Than their auld daddies.

Frac less to mair, it gaed to sticks ;
Frac words an' aiths to clours an' nicks\(^d\);
An monie a fallow gat his licks,
Wi' hearty crunt\(^e\);
An' some, to learn them for their tricks,
Were hang'd an' brunt.

This game was play'd in mony lands,
An' auld-light caddies\(^f\) bure sic hands,
That faith, the youngsters took the sands
Wi' nimble shanks ;
Till lairds forbad, by strict commands,
Sic bluidy pranks.

But new-light herds gat sic a cowe,\(^g\)
Folk thought them ruin'd stick-an-stowe\(^h\);
Till now, amaist on ey'ry knowe
Ye'll find ane plac'd ;
An' some their new-light fair avow,
Just quite barefac'd.

Nae doubt the auld-light flocks are bleatin ;
Their zealous herds are vex'd an' sweatin ;

---

\(^a\) assert. \(^b\) corner. \(^c\) flocks. \(^d\) blows and whacks. \\
\(^e\) knock. \(^f\) messengers. \(^g\) humbling. \(^h\) completely.
ONE NIGHT AS I DID WANDER

Mysel', I've even seen them greetin
Wi' girnin spite,
To hear the moon sae sadly lied on
By word an' write.

But shortly they will cowe the louns\(^a\)!
Some auld-light herds in neebor toums
Are mind't, in things they ca' balloons,
   To tak a flight;
An' stay ae month amang the moons
   An' see them right.

Guid observation they will gie them;
An' when the auld moon's gaun to lea' e them,
The hindmaist shaird,\(^b\) they'll fetch it wi' them,
   Just i' their pouch;
An' when the new-light billies see them,
   I think they'll crouch!

Sae, ye observe that a' this clatter
Is naething but a "moonshine matter;"
But tho' dull prose-folk Latin splatter
   In logic tulyie,\(^c\)
I hope we bardies ken some better
   Than mind sic brulyie.\(^d\)

One Night as I did Wander.\(^1\)

_Tune—"John Anderson, my jo."_

ONE night as I did wander,
   When corn begins to shoot,
I sat me down to ponder,
   Upon an auld tree root;
Auld Ayr ran by before me,
   And bicker'd\(^e\) to the seas;
A cushat crooded\(^f\) o' er me,
   That echoed through the braes.

\(^{a}\) fellows. \(^{b}\) shaird. \(^{c}\) contention. \(^{d}\) embroilment. \(^{e}\) hurried. \(^{f}\) wild-dove cooed.

\(^1\) A fragment, probably of May 1785.
RANTIN, ROVIN ROBIN

Tho' cruel Fate should bid us Part.¹

*Tune*—"The Northern Lass."

Tho' cruel fate should bid us part,
Far as the pole and line,
Her dear idea round my heart,
Should tenderly entwine.
Tho' mountains rise, and deserts howl,
And oceans roar between;
Yet, dearer than my deathless soul,
I still would love my Jean.

Song—Rantin, Rovin Robin.²

*Tune*—"Daintie Davie."

There was a lad was born in Kyle,
But whatna day o' whatna style,
I doubt it's hardly worth the while
To be sae nice wi' Robin.

*Chor.*—Robin was a rovin boy,
Rantin, rovin, rantin, rovin,
Robin was a rovin boy,
Rantin, rovin Robin!

Our monarch's hindmost year but ane
Was five-and-twenty days begun,³
'Twas then a blast o' Janwar' win'
Blew hansel⁴ in on Robin.
Robin was, &c.

¹ Probably Jean is Miss Armour: the piece is completed, as it were, in "O" a' the airs the wind can blow."³
² Not published by Burns. The tune, *Dainty Davie*, is earlier, it seems, than the Presbyterian *Dainty Davie*, so justly admired for his gallantry by Charles II.
³ The text depends on Cromek (1808), who gives the last verse thus:—
⁴ "Guid faith," quo' scho, "I doubt you, sir, Ye gar the lassos . . . But, &c."

The common reading, here adopted, is Cunningham's, who gives no authority for it.
⁵ Jan. 25, 1769, the date of my bards' ship's vital existence.—*R. H.*
ELEGY ON ROBERT RUISSEAUX

The gossip keekit\(^a\) in his loof,
Quo' scho,\(^b\) "Wha lives will see the proof,
This waly\(^c\) boy will be nae coof\(^d\):
I think we'll ca' him Robin."
Robin was, &c.

"He'll hae misfortunes great an' sma',
But aye a heart aboon them a',
He'll be a credit till us a'—
We'll a' be proud o' Robin."
Robin was, &c.

"But sure as three times three mak nine,
I see by ilka score and line,
This chap will dearly like our kin',
So leeze me\(^e\) on thee! Robin."
Robin was, &c.

"Guid faith," quo' scho,\(^b\) "I doubt you gar
The bonie lasses lie aspar;
But twenty fauts ye may hae waur
So blessins on thee! Robin."
Robin was, &c.

Elegy on the Death of Robert Ruisseaux.\(^1\)

Now Robin lies in his last lair,
He'll gabble rhyme, nor sing nae mair;
Cauld poverty, wi' hungry stare,
Nae mair shall fear him;
Nor anxious fear, nor cankert care,
E'er mair come near him.

\(^a\) peeped. \(^b\) said she. \(^c\) goodly. \(^d\) fool. \(^e\) my heart is set.

\(^1\) The date is uncertain: Mr Scott Douglas conjectures that Burns intended it for his Kilmarnock edition, and withdrew it in favour of "The Poet's Epitaph." "Ruisseaux" is French for rivulets or 'burns,' a translation of his name.
To tell the truth, they seldom fash’d a him,  
Except the moment that they crush’d him;  
For sune as chance or fate had hush’d ’em  
Tho’ c’er sae short,  
Then wi’ a rhyme or sang he lash’d ’em,  
And thought it sport.

Tho’ he was bred to kintra-wark,  
And counted was baith wight and stark, b  
Yet that was never Robin’s mark  
To mak a man;  
But tell him, he was learn’d and clark, c  
Ye roos’d d him then!

Epistle to John Goldie, in Kilmarnock.  
AUTHOR OF THE GOSPEL RECOVERED.—AUGUST 1785.

O Gowdie, terror o’ the whigs,  
Dread o’ blackcoats and reverend wigs!  
Sour Bigotry on his last legs  
’Girns an’ looks back,  
Wishing the ten Egyptian plagues  
May seize you quick.

Poor gapin, glowrin Superstition!  
Wae’s me, she’s in a sad condition:  
Fye: bring Black Jock,  
her state physician,  
To see her water:  
Alas, there’s ground for great suspicion  
She’ll ne’er get better.

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1 This amateur philosopher and professional wine-merchant published his lucubrations in 1780. His home was among “the cows of Kilmarnock.” The poem displays a facetious belief that intoxication partakes of the nature of virtue, but that was the pious opinion of the period.  
The text is from the Glenriddell MS., and differs in some places from Stewart and Meikle’s (1799), which has only five verses, and transposes the third and fourth. The last two verses were published by Cromek as a separate fragment.  
2 The Rev. J. Russell, Kilmarnock.  
—R. B.
Enthusiasm's past redemption,  
Gane in a gallopin consumption:  
Not a' her quacks, wi' a' their gumption,\(^a\)  
Can ever mend her;  
Her feeble pulse gies strong presumption,  
She'll soon surrender.

Auld Orthodoxy lang did grapple,  
For every hole to get a stapple\(^b\);  
But now she fetches at the thrapple,\(^c\)  
An' fights for breath;  
Haste, gie her name up in the chapel,\(^1\)  
Near unto death.

It's you an' Taylor\(^2\) are the chief  
To blame for a' this black mischief;  
But, could the L—d's ain folk get leave,  
A toom\(^d\) tar barrel  
An' twa red peats wad bring relief,  
And end the quarrel.

For me, my skill's but very sma',  
An' skill in prose I've nane ava';  
But quietly,\(^e\) between us twa,  
Weel may you speed!  
And tho' they sud you sair misca',  
Ne'er fash\(^f\) your head.

E'en swinge the dogs, and thresh them sicker\(^g\)!  
The mair they squeel aye chap\(^h\) the thicker;  
And still 'mang hands a hearty bicker\(^i\)  
O' something stout;  
It gars an owthor's\(^j\) pulse beat quicker,  
And helps his wit.

\(^a\) cleverness.  
\(^b\) stopper.  
\(^c\) throat.  
\(^d\) empty.  
\(^e\) quietly.  
\(^f\) trouble.  
\(^g\) soundly.  
\(^h\) deal blows.  
\(^i\) wooden cup.  
\(^j\) author.

\(^1\) Mr Russell's Kirk.—R. B.  
\(^2\) Dr Taylor of Norwich.—R. B.
THE HOLY FAIR

There's naething like the honest nappy; Whare'll ye e'er see men sae happy, Or women sonsie, saft an' sappy, 'Tween morn and morn, As them wha like to taste the drappie, In glass or horn?

I've seen me dazed upon a time, I scarce could wink or see a styme; Just ae half-pint does me prime,— Ought less is little— Then back I rattle on the rhyme, As gleg's a whittle.

The Holy Fair.¹

A robe of seeming truth and trust Hid crafty observation; And secret hung, with poison'd crust, The dirk of defamation: A mask that like the gorget show'd, Dye-varying on the pigeon; And for a mantle large and broad, He wrapt him in Religion. HYPOCRISY A-LA-MODE. Upon a simmer Sunday morn, When Nature's face is fair, I walked forth to view the corn, An' snuff the caller's air.

¹ "Holy Fair" is a common phrase in the west of Scotland for a sacramental occasion.—R. B.

Smith, of the "Cauld Harangue" (stanza 14), was an ancestor of Mr Robert Louis Stevenson. As Lockhart justly observes, Burns, in another mood, could have given a solemn picture of a very solemn occasion. These Holy Fairs arose in the Cromwellian occupation of Scotland, among the Protestors or Remonstrants, the extreme Left of the Covenanters. "A mighty multitude of devout men assemble for the worship of God, beneath the open heaven, and above the graves of their fathers," Burns had little or nothing of the old leaven of the Covenant: he descended, intellectually, from the populace whom Knox deprived of their Robin Hood Games and Sunday Golf. Heron, following, perhaps, the "Letter of a Blacksmith" (1759), detected an element of "old Popish festivals" in the mingled religion and frolic of Holy Fairs. The Kirk had taken the mirth out of Scotland, tamen uoque recurret, in the most incongruous of
THE HOLY FAIR

The rising sun owre Galston muirs
Wi' glorious light was glintin;
The hares were hirplin\(^a\) down the furrs,\(^b\)
The lav'rocks they were chantin
\[\quad \text{Fu' sweet that day.}\]

As lightsomely I glowr'd abroad,
To see a scene sae gay,
Three hizzies,\(^c\) early at the road,
Cam skelpin\(^d\) up the way.
Twa had manteeles o' dolefu' black,
But ane wi' lyart\(^e\) lining;
The third, that gaed a wee a-back,\(^f\)
Was in the fashion shining
\[\quad \text{Fu' gay that day.}\]

The twa appear'd like sisters twin,
In feature, form, an' claes;
Their visage wither'd, lang an' thin,
An' sour as ony slaes:
The third cam up, hap-stap-an'-lowp,
As light as ony lambie,
An' wi' a curchie low did stoop,
As soon as e'er she saw me,
\[\quad \text{Fu' kind that day.}\]

Wi' bonnet aff, quoth I, "Sweet lass,
I think ye seem to ken me;
I'm sure I've seen that bonie face,
But yet I canna name ye."

---
\(^{a}\) hopping. \(^{b}\) furrows. \(^{c}\) wenchies. \(^{d}\) walking smartly. \(^{e}\) grey. \(^{f}\) a little behind.

all occasions. As Mr Scott Douglas remarks, Burns clearly follows Ferguson's *Leith Races.* "National manners were once more in the hands of a national poet," says Lockhart, \(\text{\textit{a propos} of The Holy Fair.}\) As much might as truly be said for Ferguson, Burns's model, but the nation has never cherished the fame of the St Andrews student, who died at an age earlier than that in which Burns first gave decided proof of genius.

The text is that of the Kilmarnock edition, 1786. An early MS., now in the British Museum, gives a large number of different readings, in which the printed copy always shows a distinct improvement. Some are noted in their proper places.
Quo' she, an' laughin as she spak,
An' taks me by the han's,
"Ye, for my sake, hae gien the feck\(^a\)
Of a' the ten comman's
\[ A\text{ screed}^b\text{ some day.}"\]

"My name is Fun—your cronie dear,
The nearest friend ye hae;
An' this is Superstition here,
An' that's Hypocrisy.
I'm gaun to Mauchline 'holy fair,'
To spend an hour in daffin\(^c\):
Gin ye'll go there, you runkld\(^d\) pair,
We will get famous laughin
\[\text{At them this day.}"\]

Quoth I, "Wi' a' my heart, I'll do't;
I'll get my Sunday's sark on,
An' meet you on the holy spot;
Faith, we'se hae fine remarkin!"\(^1\)
Then I gaed hame at crowdie-time,\(^e\)
An' soon I made me ready;
For roads were clad, frae side to side,
Wi' mony a weary body
\[\text{In droves that day.}\]

Here farmers gash,\(^f\) in ridin graith,\(^g\)
Gaed hoddin\(^h\) by their cotters;
There swankies\(^i\) young, in braw braid-claith,
Are springing owre the gutters.
The lasses, skelpin\(^j\) barefit, thrang,
\[\text{In silks an' scarlets glitter;}\]
Wi' sweet-milk cheese, in mony a whang,\(^k\)
An' farls,\(^l\) bak'd wi' butter,
\[\text{Fu' crump that day.}\]

\(^{a}\text{majority.}\) \(^{b}\text{tear.}\) \(^{c}\text{merry-making.}\) \(^{d}\text{wrinkled.}\)
\(^{e}\text{breakfast-time.}\) \(^{f}\text{sage.}\) \(^{g}\text{attire.}\) \(^{h}\text{riding heavily.}\)
\(^{i}\text{strapping fellows.}\) \(^{j}\text{walking smartly.}\) \(^{k}\text{slice.}\) \(^{l}\text{cakes.}\)

\(^1\text{Gothic 'I'll get my tither coat,}\)
\[\text{And on my Sunday's sark,}\]
\[\text{An' meet ye in the yard without,}\]
\[\text{At op'ning o' the wark.'" (MS).}\]
THE HOLY FAIR

When by the plate we set our nose,
   Weel heaped up wi' ha'pence,
A greedy glowr black-bonnet throws,
   An' we maun draw our tippence.
Then in we go to see the show:
   On ev'ry side they're gath'rin';
Some carrying dails, some chairs an' stools,
   An' some are busy bleth'rin
       Right loud that day.

Here stands a shed to fend the show'rs,
   An' screen our countra gentry;
There 'Racer Jess,' an' twa-three wh-res,
   Are blinkin at the entry.
Here sits a raw o' tittlin' jads,
   Wi' heaving breast an' bare neck;
An' there a batch o' webster lads,
   Blackguarding frae Kilmarnock,
       For fun this day.

Here some are thinkin on their sins,
   An' some upo' their claes;
Ane curses feet that fyl'd his shins,
   Anither sighs an' prays:
On this hand sits a chosen swatch,
   Wi' screw'd-up, grace-proud faces;
On that a set o' chaps, at watch,
   Thrang' winkin on the lasses
       To chairs that day.

O happy is that man, an' blest!
   Nae wonder that it pride him!
Whase ain dear lass, that he likes best,
   Comes clinkin down beside him!

a the elder.      b planks.       c ward off.      d whispering.
     e dirtied       f set.        g busy.
THE HOLY FAIR

Wi' arm repos'd on the chair back,
   He sweetly does compose him;
Which, by degrees, slips round her neck,
   An's loof upon her bosom,
    Unkend that day.

Now a' the congregation o'er
   Is silent expectation;
For Moodie'speels the holy door,
   Wi' tidings o' damnation:
Should Hornie, as in ancient days,
   'Mang sons o' God present him,
The vera sight o' Moodie's face,
   To 's ain het hame had sent him
     Wi' fright that day.

Hear how he clears the points o' Faith
   Wi' rattlin and wi' thumpin!
Now meekly calm, now wild in wrath,
   He's stampin, an' he's jumpin!
His lengthen'd chin, his turned-up snout,
   His eldritch squeel an' gestures,
O how they fire the heart devout,
   Like cantharidian plaisters
     On sic a day!

But hark! the tent has chang'd its voice
   There's peace an' rest nae longer;
For a' the real judges rise,
   They canna sit for anger,
Smith opens out his cauld harangues,
   On practice and on morals;
An' aff the godly pour in thrangs,
   To gie the jars an' barrels
     A lift that day.

  a palm.  b climbs.  c unearthly.

1 Rev. Alexander Moodie of Riccarton, called “Sawnie” in the MS. edition. The improvement was suggested by Dr. Blair.
2 “Salvation” in MS. and first version. 
3 Rev. George (subsequently Dr) Smith of Galston. “Geordie” in the MS.
What signifies his barren shine,
Of moral powers an' reason? ¹
His English style, an' gesture fine
Are a' clean out o' season.
Like Socrates or Antonine,
Or some auld pagan heathen,
The moral man he does define,
But ne'er a word o' faith in
That's right that day.

In guid time comes an antidote
Against sic poison'd nostrum;
For Peebles,² frae the water-fit,
Ascends the holy rostrum:
See, up he's got the word o' God,
An' meek an' mim ¹ has view'd it,
While Common-sense has taen the road,
An' aff, an' up the Cowgate³
Fast, fast that day.

Wee Miller⁴ neist the guard relieves,
An' Orthodoxy raibles,
Tho' in his heart he weel believes,
An' thinks it auld wives' fables:
But faith! the birkie⁵ wants a manse,
So, cannilie⁶ he hums them;
Altho' his carnal wit an' sense
Like hafflins-wise⁷ o'ercomes him
At times that day.

Now butt an' ben the change-house fills,
Wi' yill-caup⁸ commentators;
Here's cryin out for bakes⁹ and gills,
An' there the pint-stowp clatters;

¹ "It's no nae gospel truth divine
To cant o' sense an' reason." (MS.)
² Rev. Wm. Peebles of Newton-upon-Ayr, called "Fairy Willy Water-fit" in the MS.
³ A street so called which faces the tent in Mauchline.—R.B.
⁴ Rev. Alex. Miller, afterwards of Kilmaurs.
⁵ fellow.
⁶ ale-cup.
⁷ half-ways.
⁸ synonym of "fellow.
⁹ synonym of "biscuits.

100
THE HOLY FAIR

While thick an' thrang, an' loud an' lang,  
Wi' logic an' wi' scripture,  
They raise a din, that in the end  
Is like to breed a rupture  
O' wrath that day.

Leeze me on a drink! it gies us mair  
Than either school or college;  
It kindles wit, it waukens lear,  
It pangs us fou o' knowledge:  
Be't whisky-gill or penny wheep,  
Or ony stronger potion,  
It never fails, on drinkin deep,  
To kittle up our notion,  
By night or day.

The lads an' lasses, blythely bent  
To mind baith saul an' body,1  
Sit round the table, weel content,  
An' steer about the toddy:  
On this ane's dress, an' that ane's leuk,  
They're makin observations;  
While some are cozie i' the neuk,  
An' forming assignations  
To meet some day.

But now the L—'s ain trumpet touts,  
Till a' the hills are rairin,d  
And echoes back return the shouts;  
Black Russell is na sparin:  
His piercin words, like Highlan'2 swords,  
Divide the joints an' marrow;  
His talk o' Hell, whare devils dwell,  
Our vera "sauls does harrow"3  
Wi' fright that day!

---

1 "Their lowin drouth to quench," rhyming with "punch" in fourth line. (MS.)  
2 "Twa-edged" (MS.); "Highlan" is infinitely better. (MS.)  
3 Shakespeare's "Hamlet."—R. B.
THE HOLY FAIR

A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pit,
   Fil'd fou o' lowin'a brunstane,
Whase raging flame, an' scorching heat,
   Wad melt the hardest whun-stane!
The half-asleep start up wi' fear,
   An' think they hear it roarin';
When presently it does appear,
   'Twas but some neibor snorin'
   Asleep that day.

'Twad be owre lang a tale to tell,
   How mony stories past;
An' how they crouded to the yill,b
   When they were a 'dismist;
How drink gaed round, in cogs an' caups,c
   Amang the furms an' benches;
An' cheese an' bread, frae women's laps,
   Was dealt about in lunches
   An' dawds that day.

In comes a gawsie,d gash'e guidwife,
   An' sits down by the fire,
Syne draws her kebbuck' an' her knife;
   The lasses they are shyer:
The auld guidmen, about the grace,
   Frae side to side they bother;
Till some ane by his bonnet lays,
   An' gies them't, like a tether;
   Fu' lang that day.

Waesucks! for him that gets nae lass,
   Or lasses that hae naething!
Sma' need has he to say a grace,
   Or melvie'g his braw claithing!

---

a blazing.  b ale.  c wooden cups.  d jolly.
  e sage.  f cheese.  g soil with meal.
THIRD EPISTLE TO J. LAPRAIK

O wives, be mindfu' ance yoursel'
   How bonie lads ye wanted;
An' dinna for a kebbuck-heel
   Let lasses be affronted
On sic a day!

Now Clinkumbell, wi' rattlin tow,\(^a\)
   Begins to jow an' croon\(^b\);\(^1\)
Some swagger hame the best they dow,\(^c\)
   Some wait the afternoon.
At slaps\(^d\) the billies halt a blink,
   Till lasses strip their shoon:
Wi' faith an' hope, an' love an' drink,
   They're a' in famous tune
For crack\(^e\) that day.

How mony hearts this day converts
   O' sinners and o' lasses!
Their hearts o' stane, gin night, are gane
   As saft as ony flesh is:
There's some are fou o' love divine;
    There's some are fou o' brandy;
An' mony jobs that day begin,
    May end in houghmagandie\(^f\)
Some ither day.

Third Epistle to J. Lapraik.\(^2\)

GUID speed and furder\(^g\) to you, Johnie,
GUID health, hale han's an' weather bonie;
Now, when ye're nickin down fit' cannie\(^h\)
The staff o' bread,
May ye ne'er want a stoup o' bran'y
To clear your head.

---

\(^a\) rope.  \(^b\) ring and sound.  \(^c\) can.  \(^d\) openings.
\(^e\) talk.  \(^f\) immorality.  \(^g\) progress.  \(^h\) cutting down dexterously.

\(^1\) "Then Robin Gib, wi' weary jow,
   Begins to clink and croon."

\(^2\) Published in Lapraik's verses, 1788.
THIRD EPISTLE TO J. LAPRAIK

May Boreas never thresh your rigs,
Nor kick your rickles⁶ aff their legs,
Sendin the stuff o'er muirs an' haggs ⁷
Like drivin wrack;
But may the tapmost grain that wags
Come to the sack.

I'm bizzie, too, an' skelpin⁸ at it,
But bitter, daudin⁹ showers hae wat it;
Sae my auld stumpie pen I gat it
Wi' muckle wark,
An' took my jocteleg² an' whatt³ it,
Like ony clark.

It's now twa month that I'm your debtor,
For your braw, nameless, dateless letter,
Abusin me for harsh ill-nature
On holy men,
While deil a hair yoursel' ye're better,
But mair profane.

But let the kirk-folk ring their bells,
Let's sing about our noble sel's:
We'll cry nae jads frae heathen hills
To help, or roose⁶ us;
But browster wives an' whisky stills,
They are the muses.

Your friendship, sir, I winna quat⁵ it,
An' if ye mak' objections at it,
Then hand in neive¹ some day we'll knot it,
An' witness take,
An' when wi' usquabae⁷ we've wat it
It winna break.

---
⁶ ricks.
⁷ moss-holes.
⁸ hurryng.
⁹ beating.
¹⁰ pocket-knife.
¹¹ cut.
¹² praise.
¹³ whisky.
¹⁴ give up.
But if the beast an' branks be spar'd
Till kye be gaun without the herd,
And a' the vittel in the yard,
An' theekit right,
I mean your ingle-side to guard
Ae winter night.

Then muse-inspirin aquavitæ
Shall make us baith sae blythe and witty,
Till ye forget ye're auld an' gatty,
An' be as canty
As ye were nine years less than thretty—
Sweet an' twenty!

But stooks are cowpit wi' the blast,
And now the sinn keeks in the west,
Then I maun rin amang the rest,
An' quat my chanter;
Sae I subscribe mysel' in haste,
Yours, Rab the Ranter.

Sept. 13, 1785.

Epistle to the Rev. John M'Math,

INCLOSING A COPY OF "HOLY WILLIE'S PRAYER," WHICH HE HAD REQUESTED, SEPT. 17, 1785.

While at the stook the shearers cow'r
To shun the bitter blaudin show'r,
Or in gulravage rinnin scow'r
To pass the time,
To you I dedicate the hour
In idle rhyme.

Mr M'Math, a clergyman of liberal opinions, "eventually took to hard drinking, and died in the Isle of Mull, in 1825." (Scott Douglas.) He succeeded Mr Peter Wodrow in Tarbolton.
EPISTLE TO REV. JOHN M'MATH

My musie, tir'd wi' mony a sonnet
On gown, an' ban', an' douse\(^a\) black bonnet,
Is grown right eerie\(^b\) now she's done it,
Lest they should blame her,
An' rouse their holy thunder on it
And anathem her.

I own 'twas rash, an' rather hardy,
That I a simple, country bardie,
Should meddle wi' a pack sae sturdy;
Wha, if they ken me,
Can easy, wi' a single wordie,
Lowse\(^c\) hell upon me.

But I gae mad at their grimaces,
Their sighin, cantin, grace-proud faces,
Their three-mile prayers, an' half-mile graces,
Their raxin\(^d\) conscience,
Whase greed, revenge, an' pride disgraces
Waur nor their nonsense.

There's Gaw'n, misca'd waur than a beast,
Wha has mair honour in his breast
Than mony scores as guid's the priest
Wha sae abus'd him:
And may a bard no crack his jest
What way they've us'd him?

See him, the poor man's friend in need,
The gentleman in word an' deed—
An' shall his fame an' honour bleed
By worthless skellums,\(^e\)
An' not a muse erect her head
To cowe the blellums\(^f\)?

O Pope, had I thy satire's darts
To gie the rascals their deserts,

\(^a\) grave. \(^b\) frightened. \(^c\) let loose.
\(^d\) stretching. \(^e\) rascals. \(^f\) blusterers.
I'd rip their rotten, hollow hearts,  
    An' tell aloud  
Their jugglin' hocus-pocus arts  
    To cheat the crowd.

God knows, I'm no the thing I should be,  
Nor am I even the thing I could be,  
But twenty times I rather would be  
    An atheist clean,  
Than under gospel colours hid be  
    Just for a screen.

An honest man may like a glass,  
An honest man may like a lass,  
But mean revenge, an' malice fause  
    He'll still disdain,  
An' then cry zeal for gospel laws,  
    Like some we ken.

They take religion in their mouth;  
They talk o' mercy, grace, an' truth,  
For what?—to gie their malice skouth  
    On some puir wight,  
An' hunt him down, owre right and ruth,  
    To ruin straight.

All hail, Religion! maid divine!  
Pardon a muse sae mean as mine,  
Who in her rough imperfect line  
    Thus daurs to name thee;  
To stigmatise false friends of thine  
    Can ne'er defame thee.

Tho' blotch't and foul wi' mony a stain,  
An' far unworthy of thy train,  
With trembling voice I tune my strain,  
    To join with those  
Who boldly dare thy cause maintain  
    In spite of foes:
In spite o' crowds, in spite o' mobs,
In spite o' undermining jobs,
In spite o' dark banditti stabs
   At worth an' merit,
By scoundrels, even wi' holy robes,
   But hellish spirit.

O Ayr! my dear, my native ground,
Within thy presbyterial bound
A candid liberal band is found
   Of public teachers,
As men, as christians too, renown'd,
   An' manly preachers.

Sir, in that circle you are nam'd;
Sir, in that circle you are fam'd;
An' some, by whom your doctrine's blam'd
   (Which gies you honour)
Even, sir, by them your heart's esteem'd,
   An' winning manner.

Pardon this freedom I have ta'en,
An' if impertinent I've been,
Impute it not, good sir, in ane
   Whase heart ne'er wrang'd ye,
But to his utmost would befriend
   Ought that belong'd ye.
SECOND EPISTLE TO DAVIE

Second Epistle to Davie.¹

A BROTHER POET.

AULD NEIBOUR,
I'm three times doubly o'er your debtor,
For your auld-farrant,² frien'ly letter;
Tho' I maun say't, I doubt ye flatter,
Ye speak sae fair;
For my puir, silly, rhymin clatter
Some less maun sair.³

Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle,
Lang may your elbuck⁴ jink an' diddle,
To cheer you thro' the weary widdle⁵
O' war'ly cares;
Till bairns' bairns kindly cuddle
Your auld grey hairs.

But Davie, lad, I'm red ye're glaikit⁶;
I'm tauld the muse ye hae negleckit;
An' gif it's sae, ye sud be lickit⁷
Until ye fyke⁸;
Sic haun's as you sud ne'er be faikit,⁹
Be hain't¹⁰ wha like.

For me, I'm on Parnassus brink,
Rivin¹¹ the words to gar them clink;
Whiles dazed wi' love, whiles dazed wi' drink,
Wi' jads or masons;
An' whiles, but aye owre late, I think
Braw sober lessons.

Of a' the thoughtless sons o' man,
Commen' to me the bardie clan;

¹ Another proof of Burns's modesty. Davie is "a brother poet." Sellar printed this in an edition of his own poems, 1789.
Except it be some idle plan
The devil haet, — that I sud ban —
They ever think.

Nae thought, nae view, nae scheme o' livin,
Nae cares to gie us joy or grievin,
But just the pouchie put the neive in,
An' while ought's there,
Then, hiltie, skiltie, we gae scrievin,
An' fash nae mair.

Leeze me on rhyme! it's aye a treasure,
My chief, amaist my only pleasure;
At hame, a-fiel', at wark, or leisure,
The muse, poor hizzie!
Tho' rough an' raploch be her measure,
She's seldom lazy.

Haud to the muse, my daintie Davie:
The warl' may play you mony a shavie;
But for the muse, she'll never leave ye,
Tho' e'er sae puir,
Na, even tho' limpin wi' the spavie
Frae door to door.

Song.—Young Peggy Blooms.¹

Tune—"Loch Eroch-side."

**YOUNG PEGGY BLOOMS**

Young Peggy blooms our boniest lass,
Her blush is like the morning,
The rosy dawn, the springing grass,
With early gems adorning.

¹ Peggy was a Miss Kennedy, a kinswoman of Gavin Hamilton's wife. She did not marry "the highly favoured youth," and was unfortunate in a life closed by an early death. (Chambers.)
YOUNG PEGGY BLOOMS

Her eyes outshine the radiant beams
That gild the passing shower,
And glitter o'er the crystal streams,
And cheer each fresh'ning flower.

Her lips, more than the cherries bright,
A richer dye has graced them;
They charm th' admiring gazers sight,
And sweetly tempt to taste them;
Her smile is as the evening mild,
When feather'd pairs are courting,
And little lambkins wanton wild,
In playful bands disporting.

Were Fortune lovely Peggy's foe,
Such sweetness would relent her;
As blooming spring unbends the brow
Of surly savage Winter.
Detraction's eye no aim can gain,
Her winning pow'rs to lessen;
And fretful Envy grins in vain
The poison'd tooth to fasten.

Ye Pow'rs of Honour, Love, and Truth,
From ev'ry ill defend her!
Inspire the highly-favour'd youth
The destinies intend her:
Still fan the sweet connubial flame
Responsive in each bosom;
And bless the dear parental name
With many a filial blossom.
HER FLOWING LOCKS

Song—Farewell to Ballochmyle. 1

The Catrine woods were yellow seen,
The flowers decay’d on Catrine lee,
Nae lav’rock sang on hillock green,
   But nature sicken’d on the e’e.
Thro’ faded groves Maria sang,
   Hersel’ in beauty’s bloom the while;
And aye the wild-wood echoes rang,
   Fareweel the braes o’ Ballochmyle!

Low in your wintry beds, ye flowers,
   Again ye’ll flourish fresh and fair;
Ye birdies dumb, in with’ring bowers,
   Again ye’ll charm the vocal air.
But here, alas! for me nae mair
   Shall birdie charm, or floweret smile;
Fareweel the bonie banks of Ayr,
   Fareweel, fareweel! sweet Ballochmyle!

Fragment—Her Flowing Locks. 2

Her flowing locks, the raven’s wing,
Adown her neck and bosom hing;
How sweet unto that breast to cling,
    And round that neck entwine her!

Her lips are roses wat wi’ dew,
0, what a feast her bonie mou’!
Her cheeks a mair celestial hue,
    A crimson still diviner!

1 Maria is Miss Whitefoord, daughter of Whitefoord of Ballochmyle, who was ruined by the failure of the Ayr Bank, referred to in St Ronan’s Well.
2 If Miss Whitefoord is the heroine, she may well have admired the audacity of the singer.
HALLOWEEN

Halloween.¹

The following poem will, by many readers, be well enough understood; but for the sake of those who are unacquainted with the manners and traditions of the country where the scene is cast, notes are added, to give some account of the principal charms and spells of that night, so big with prophecy to the peasantry in the west of Scotland. The passion of prying into futurity makes a striking part of the history of human nature in its rude state, in all ages and nations; and it may be some entertainment to a philosophic mind, if any such honour the author with a perusal, to see the remains of it among the more unenlightened in our own.

"Yes! let the rich deride, the proud disdain,
The simple pleasures of the lowly train;
To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm, than all the gloss of art."

— Goldsmith.

Upon that night, when fairies light
On Cassilis Downans² dance,
Or owre the lays,⁴ in splendid blaze,
On sprightly coursers prance;
Or for Colean the rout is ta’en,
Beneath the moon's pale beams;
There, up the Cove,⁵ to stray an' rove,
Amang the rocks and streams
To sport that night:

Amang the bonie winding banks,
Where Doon rins, wimplin, clear;
Where Bruce ⁶ ance rul'd the martial ranks,
An' shook his Carrick spear;

¹ Is thought to be a night when witches, devils, and other mischief-making beings are abroad on their harmful midnight errands; particularly those aerial people, the fairies, are said on that night to hold a grand anniversary.—R.B.

² Certain little, romantic, rocky, green hills, in the neighbourhood of the ancient seat of the Earls of Cassilis.—R.B.

³ A noted cavern near Colean house, called the Cove of Colean; which, as well as Cassilis Downans, is famed, in country story, for being a favourite haunt of fairies.—R.B.

⁴ The famous family of that name, the ancestors of Robert, the great deliverer of his country, were Earls of Carrick.—R.B.

⁵ leas.

⁶ Ancestrors of Robert, the great deliverer of his country, were Earls of Carrick.
HALLOWEEN

Some merry, friendly, countra-folks
Together did convene,
To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks,
An' haud their Halloween
Fu' blythe that night.

The lasses feat,\(^a\) an' cleanly neat,
Mair braw\(^b\) than when they're fine;
Their faces blythe, fu' sweetly kythe,\(^c\)
Hearts leal, an' warm, an' kin';
The lads sae trig, wi' wooer-babs\(^d\)
Weel-knotted on their garten;
Some unco blate,\(^e\) an' some wi' gabs\(^f\)
Gar lasses' hearts gang startin
While fast at night.

Then, first an' foremost, thro' the kail,
Their stocks\(^1\) maun a' be sought ance;
They steek\(^g\) their een, and grape an' wale\(^h\)
For muckle anes, an' straight anes.
Poor hav'rel\(^1\) Will fell aff the drift,
An' wandered thro' the 'bow-kail,'
An' pou't for want o' better shift
A runt, was like a sow-tail
Sae bow't that night.

Then, straight or crooked, yird or nane,
They roar an' cry a' throw'ther\(^1\);

\(^a\) trim. \(^b\) handsome. \(^c\) show. \(^d\) love-knots. \(^e\) bashful.
\(^f\) mouths. \(^g\) shut. \(^h\) choose. \(^i\) foolish. \(^j\) through other.

1 The first ceremony of Halloween is, pulling each a "stock," or plant of kail. They must go out, hand in hand, with eyes shut, and pull the first they meet with; its being big or little, straight or crooked, is prophetic of the size and shape of the grand object of all their spells—the husband or wife. If any "yird," or earth, stick to the root, that is "tocher," or fortune; and the taste of the "custock," that is, the heart of the stem, is indicative of the natural temper and disposition. Lastly, the stems, or, to give them their ordinary appellation, the "runts," are placed somewhere above the head of the door; and the Christian names of the people whom chance brings into the house are, according to the priority of placing the "runts," the names in question.—R.B.
HALLOWEEN

The vera wee-things, toddlin, rin,
Wi' stocks out owre their shouther:
An' gif the custock's sweet or sour,
Wi' joectelegs they taste them;
Syne coziely, aboon the door,
Wi' cannie care, they've plac'd them
To lie that night.

The lassiesstaw frae 'mang them a',
To pou their stalks o' corn;¹
But Rab slips out, an' jinks about,
Behint the muckle thorn:
He gripit Nelly hard and fast:
Loud skirl'd a' the lasses;
But her tap-pickle maist was lost,
Whan kiutlin in the fause-house²
Wi' him that night.

The auld guid-wife's wee-hoordit nits³
Are round an' round divided,
An' mony lads an' lasses' fates
Are there that night decided:
Some kindle couthie⁴ side by side,
And burn thegither trimly;
Some start awa wi' saucy pride,
An' jump out owre the chimlie
Fu' high that night.

¹ They go to the barnyard, and pull each, at three several times, a stalk of oats. If the third stalk wants the "top-pickle," that is, the grain at the top of the stalk, the party in question will come to the marriage-bed anything but a maid.—R. B.
² When the corn is in a doubtful state, by being too green or wet, the stack-builder, by means of old timber, &c., makes a large apartment in his stack, with an opening in the side which is fairest exposed to the wind: this he calls a "fauso-hous."—R. B.
³ Burning the nuts is a favourite charm. They name the lad and lass to each particular nut, as they lay them in the fire; and according as they burn quietly together, or start from beside one another, the course and issue of the courtship will be.—R. B.
Halloween

Jean slips in twa, wi' tentie a' e'c;
Wha 'twas, she wadna tell;
But this is Jock, an' this is me,
She says in to hersel':
He bleez'd owre her, an' she owre him,
As they wad never mair part:
Till fuff! he started up the lum, b
An' Jean had e'en a sair heart
To see't that night.

Poor Willie, wi' his bow-kail runt,
Was brunt wi' primsie Mallie;
An' Mary, nae doubt, took the drunt, d
To be compar'd to Willie:
Mall's uit lap out, wi' pridefu' fling,
An' her ain fit, it brunt it;
While Willie lap, and swore by jing,
'Twas just the way he wanted
To be that night.

Nell had the fause-house in her min',
She pits hersel an' Rob in;
In loving bleeze they sweetly join,
Till white in ase they're sobbin; Nell's heart was dancin at the view;
She whisper'd Rob to leuk for't:
Rob, stownlins, prie'd e her bonie mou',
Fu' cozie in the neuk f for't,
Unseen that night.

But Merran sat behint their backs,
Her thoughts on Andrew Bell;
She lea'ces them gashin' at their cracks, h
An' slips out-by hersel';

a watchful. b chimney. c demure. d pet.
e stealthily tasted. f corner. g conversing. h talks.
HALLOWEEN

She thro' the yard the nearest taks,
  An' for the kiln she goes then,
An' darklins grapit for the banks,
  And in the blue-clue\(^1\) throws then,
Right fear't that night.

An' ay she win't,\(^b\) an' ay she swath—
  I wat she made nae jaukin';
Till something held within the pat,
  Good L—d! but she was quaukin!
But whether 'twas the deil himsel,
  Or whether 'twas a baunk-eu',
Or whether it was Andrew Bell,
  She did na wait on talkin
To spier that night.

Wee Jenny to her graunie says,
  "Will ye go wi' me, graunie?"
I'll eat the apple at the glass,\(^2\)
  I gat frae uncle Johnie:"
She fuff't\(^d\) her pipe wi' sic a lunt,\(^e\)
  In wrath she was sae vap'rin,
She notic't na an aizle\(^f\) brunt
  Her braw, new, worset apron
Out thro' that night.

"Ye little skelpie-limmer's-face!
  I daur you try sic sportin,
As seek the foul thief ony place,
  For him to spae\(^g\) your fortune:

\(^a\) beams. \(^b\) wound. \(^c\) jaukin'. \(^d\) puffed.
\(^e\) trifling. \(^f\) hot cinder. \(^g\) foretell.

\(^1\) Whoever would, with success, try this spell, must strictly observe these directions: Steal out, all alone, to the kiln, and darkling throw into the "pot" a clue of blue yarn; wind it in a new clue off the old one; and, towards the latter end, something will hold the thread; demand, "Wha hauds?" i.e., who holds? and answer will be returned from the kiln-pot, by naming the Christian and surname of your future spouse.—R. B.

\(^2\) Take a candle and go alone to a looking-glass: eat an apple before it, and some traditions say you should comb your hair all the time; the face of your conjugal companion, to be, will be seen in the glass, as if peeping over your shoulder.—R. B.
HALLOWEEN

Nae doubt but ye may get a sight!
Great cause ye hae to fear it;
For mony a ane has gotten a fright,
An' liv'd an' died deleerit,*
On sic a night.

"Ae hairst b afore the Sherra-moor,
I mind 't as weel's yestreen—
I was a gilpey c then, I'm sure
I was na past fiftteen:
The simmer had been cauld an' wat,
An' stuff was unco green;
An' aye a rantin kirn d we gat,
An' just on Halloween
It fell that night.

"Our stibble-rig e was Rab McGraen,
A clever, sturdy fallow;
His sin' gat Eppie Sim wi' wean,
That lived in Achmacalla:
He gat hemp-seed, I mind it weel,
An' he made unco light o't;
But mony a day was by g himsel',
He was sae sairly frightened
That vera night."

Then up gat fechtin Jamie Fleck,
An' he swoor by his conscience,
That he could saw hemp-seed a peck;
For it was a' but nonsense:

Comments:

* delirious
b harvest
c young girl
d merry harvest-home
e leading reaper
f son
g beside

1 Steal out, unperceived, and sow a handful of hemp-seed, harrowing it with anything you can conveniently draw after you. Repeat now and then—"Hemp-seed, I saw thee, hemp-seed, I saw thee; and him (or her) that is to be my true love, come after me and pou thee." Look over your left shoulder, and you will see the appearance of the person invoked, in the attitude of pulling hemp. Some traditions say, "Come after me and shaw thee," that is, show thyself; in which case, it simply appears. Others omit the harrowing, and say, "Come after me and harrow thee."—R.B.
HALLOWEEN

The auld guidman raught\(^a\) down the pock,
   An' out a handful' gied him;
Syne bad him slip frae 'mang the folk,
   Sometime when nae ane see'd him,
   An' try't that night.

He marches thro' amang the stacks,
   Tho' he was something sturtin\(^b\);
The graip he for a harrow taks,
   An' haurls\(^c\) at his curpin\(^d\):
And ev'ry now an' then, he says,
   "Hemp-seed I saw thee,
   An' her that is to be my lass
   Come after me, an' draw thee
   As fast this night."

He whistl'd up 'Lord Lennox' March,'
   To keep his courage cheery;
Altho' his hair began to arch,
   He was sae fley'd an' eerie\(^e\):
Till presently he hears a squeak,
   An' then a grane an' gruntime\(^f\);
He by his shouther gae a keek,\(^g\)
   An' tumbled wi' a wintle\(^h\)
   Out-owre that night.

He roar'd a horrid murder-shout,
   In dreadfu' desperation!
An' young an' auld come rinnin out,
   An' hear the sad narration:
He swoor 'twas hilchin\(^i\) Jean M'Craw,
   Or crouchie\(^j\) Merran Humphie—
Till stop! she trotted thro' them a';
   And wha was it but grumphie\(^k\)
   Asteer that night?

\(^a\) reached. \(^b\) frightened. \(^c\) drags. \(^d\) crummer.
\(^e\) scared and timid. \(^f\) groan and grunt. \(^g\) peep.
\(^h\) stagger. \(^i\) limping. \(^j\) crook-backed. \(^k\) the pig.
Halloween

Meg fain wad to the barn gaen,
To win three wechts o' naething; ¹
But for to meet the deil her lane,
She pat but little faith in:
She gies the herd a pickle² nits,
An' twa red checkit apples,
To watch, while for the barn she sets,
In hopes to see Tam Kipples
That vera night.

She turns the key wi' cannie throw,ᵇ
An' owre the threshold ventures;
But first on Sawnie gies a ca',
Syne bauldly in she enters:
A rattonᶜ rattl'd up the wa',
An' she cry'd L—d preserve her!
An' ran thro' midden-hole an' a',
An' pray'd wi' zeal and fervour,
Fu' fast that night.

They hoy'tᵈ out Will, wi' sair advice;
They hechtᵉ him some fine braw ane;
It chanc'd the stack he faddom't thrice ²
Was timmer-propt for thrawinᶠ:
He taks a swirlieᵍ auld moss-oak
For some black, grotesque carlin;
An' loot a winze,ʰ an' drew a stroke,
Till skin in blypesᵢ cam haurlinᵢ
Afl's nieves that night.

¹ This charm must likewise be performed unperceived and alone. You go to the barn, and open both doors, taking them off the hinges, if possible; for there is danger that the being about to appear may shut the doors, and do you some mischief. Then take that instrument used in winnowing the corn, which in our country dialect we call a "wecht," and go through all the attitudes of letting down corn against the wind. Repeat it three times, and the third time, an apparition will pass through the barn, in at the windy door, and out at the other, having both the figure in question, and the appearance or retinue, marking the employment or station in life.—R.B.
² Take an opportunity of going unnoticed to a "bear-stack," and fathom it three times round. The last fathom of the last time, you will catch in your arms the appearance of your future conjugal yoke-fellow.—R.B.
³ few.
⁴ quiet twist.
⁵ promised.
⁶ twisting.
⁷ rat.
⁸ urged.
⁹ knotty.
Ⅰ let out an oath.
Ⅰ tearing.
HALLOWEEN

A wanton widow Leezie was,
As cantie as a kitten;
But och! that night, amang the shaws,
She gat a fearfu' settlin!
She thro' the whins, an' by the cairn,
An' owre the hill gaed scrievin;
Whare three lairds' lan's met at a burn,
To dip her left sark-sleeve in,
Was bent that night.

While owre a linn the burnie plays,
As thro' the glen it wimpl' t;
While round a rocky scar it strays,
While in a wiel it dimpl' t;
While glitter'd to the nightly rays,
Wi' bickerin', dancin' dazzle;
While cookit underneath the braes,
Below the spreading hazel
Unseen that night.

Amang the brachens on the brae,
Between her an' the moon,
The deil, or else an outlier quey,
Gat up an' ga'e a croon:
Poor Leezie's heart maist lap the hool;
Near lav'rock-height she jumpit,
But mist a fit, an' in the pool
Out-owre the lugs she plumpit,
Wi' a plunge that night.

a lively.  b woods.  c carreeing.  d bank.
 e eddy.  f lid.  g ferns.  h unhoused young cow.
i mean.  j leapt out of its case.  k as high as the lark.

1 You go out, one or more (for this is a social spell), to a south running spring, or rivulet, where "three lairds' lands meet," and dip your left shirt sleeve. Go to bed in sight of a fire, and hang your wet sleeve before it to dry. Lie awake, and, sometime near midnight, an apparition, having the exact figure of the grand object in question, will come and turn the sleeve, as if to dry the other side of it.—R. B.
TO A MOUSE

In order, on the clean hearth-stane,
The luggies three are ranged;
An' ev'ry time great care is ta'en
To see them duly changed:
Auld uncle John, wha wedlock's joys
Sin' Mar's-year did desire,
Because he gat the toom dish thrice,
He heav'd them on the fire,
In wrath that night.

Wi' merry sangs, an' friendly cracks,
I wat they did na weary;
And unco tales, an' funnie jokes—
Their sports were cheap an' cheery:
Till butter'd sowens, wi' fragrant lunt,
Set a' their gabs a-steerin;
Syne, wi' a social glass o' strunt,
They parted aff careerin
Fu' blythe the night.

To a Mouse.

ON TURNING HER UP IN HER NEST WITH THE PLOUGH,
NOVEMBER 1785.

Wee, sleekit, cowrin, tim'rous beastie,
O, what a panic's in thy breastie!
Thou need na start awa sae hasty,
Wi' bickering brattle!

1 Take three dishes, put clean water in one, foul water in another, and leave the third empty; blindfold a person, and lead him to the hearth where the dishes are ranged; he (or she) dips the left hand: if by chance in the clean water, the future (husband or) wife will come to the bar of matrimony a maid: if in the foul, a widow; if in the empty dish, it foretells, with equal certainty, no marriage at all. It is repeated three times, and every time the arrangement of the dishes is altered.—R. B.

2 Sowens, with butter instead of milk to them, is always the Halloween Supper.—F. B.

3 The date, November 1785, is the poet's. There is no more beautiful example of sympathy with the beasts, even in the poetry of Burns. His brother Gilbert could point out the place where the mouse was unhoused and made immortal on the spot.
TO A MOUSE

I wad be laith to rin an’ chase thee,
Wi’ murd’ring pattle!^a

I’m truly sorry man’s dominion,
Has broken nature’s social union,
An’ justifies that ill opinion,
Which makes thee startle
At me, thy poor, earth-born companion,
An’ fellow-mortal!

I doubt na, whiles, but thou may thieve;
What then? poor beastie, thou maun live!
A daimen icker*b in a thrave^c
’S a sma’ request;
I’ll get a blessin’ wi’ the lave,^d
An’ never miss’t!

Thy wee bit housie, too, in ruin!
It’s silly wa’s the win’s are strewin!
An’ naething, now, to big*e a new ane,
O’ foggage green!
An’ bleak December’s winds ensuin,
Baith snell^f an’ keen!

Thou saw the fields laid bare an’ waste,
An’ weary winter comin fast,
An’ cozie here, beneath the blast,
Thou thought to dwell—
Till crash! the cruel coulter past
Out thro’ thy cell.

That wee bit heap o’ leaves an’ stibble,
Has cost thee mony a weary nibble!
Now thou’s turn’d out, for a’ thy trouble,
But^g house or hald,h
To thole^i the winter’s sleety dribble,
An’ craunruch^j cauld!

*a plough-stick.  b occasional ear.  c two stooks (24 sheaves).  d rest.
*e build.  f sharp.  g without.  h home.  i suffer.  j hoar-frost.
EPITAPH ON JOHN DOVE

But Mousie, thou art no thy lane,  
In proving foresight may be vain;  
The best-laid schemes o’ mice an’ men  
Gang aft agley."  
An’ lea’e us nought but grief an’ pain,  
For promis’d joy!

Still thou art blest, compar’d wi’ me  
The present only toucheth thee:  
But och! I backward cast my e’e,  
On prospects drear!  
An’ forward, tho’ I cannna see,  
I guess an’ fear!

Epitaph on John Dove, Innkeeper.¹

HERE lies Johnie Pigeon;  
What was his religion  
Whae’er desires to ken,  
To some other warl’  
Maun follow the earl,  
For here Johnie Pigeon had nane!

Strong ale was ablution,  
Small beer persecution,  
A dram was memento mori;  
But a full-flowing bowl  
Was the saving his soul,  
And port was celestial glory.

¹ He kept the Whitefoord Arms, in Mauchline, where a Bachelor’s Club met.
Epitaph for James Smith.¹

LAMENT him, Mauchline husbands a',
He aften did assist ye;
For had ye staid hale weeks awa,
Your wives they ne'er had miss'd ye.

Ye Mauchline bairns, as on ye press
To school in bands thegither,
O tread ye lightly on his grass,—
Perhaps he was your father!

Adam Armour's Prayer.²

GUDE pity me, because I'm little!
For though I am an elf o' mettle,
An' can, like ony wabster'sᵃ shuttle,
    Jink there or here,
Yet, scarce as lang's a gude kail-whittle,ᵇ
    I'm unco queer.

An' now Thou kens our waefu' case;
For Geodie's jurtᶜ we're in disgrace,
Because we stang'dᵈ her through the place,
    An' hurt her spleuchanᵉ;
For whilk we daurna show our face
    Within the clachan.ᶠ

ᵃ weaver's. ᵇ cabbage-knife. ᶜ servant (journey-woman). ᵈ carried on a pole. èmes sporran or purse. ᵉ village.

¹ He was a member of the Club, and is described as a clever little fellow.
² Adam Armour was concerned in some piece of rustic lynch-law. Burns never published these recreations of the Club.
An' now we're dern'd in dens and hollows,  
And hunted, as was William Wallace,  
Wi' constables—thae blackguard fallows,  
An' sodgers baith;  
But Gude preserve us frae the gallows,  
That shamefu' death!

Auld grim black-bearded Geordie's sel'—  
O shake him owre the mouth o' hell!  
There let him hing, an' roar, an' yell  
Wi' hideous din,  
And if he offers to rebel,  
Then heave him in.

When Death comes in wi' glimmerin blink,  
An' tips auld drucken Nanse the wink,  
May Sautan gie her doup a clink  
Within his yett,  
An' fill her up wi' brimstone drink,  
Red-reekin het.

Though Jock an' hav'rel Jean are merry—  
Some devil seize them in a hurry,  
An' waft them in th' infernal wherry  
Spaight through the lake,  
An' gie their hides a noble curry  
Wi' oil of aik!

As for the jurr—puir worthless body!  
She's got mischief enough already;  
Wi' stanged hips, and buttocks bluidy,  
She's suffer'd sair;  
But, may she wintle in a woody,  
If she wh—e mair!

a hid.  
b posterior.  
oak (i.e., with a cudgel.)  
gate.  
silly  
wriggle in a halter.

1 Geordie's wife.  
2 Geordie's son and daughter.
THE JOLLY BEGGARS

The Jolly Beggars.—A Cantata.¹

Recitativo.

When lyartᵃ leaves bestrow the yird,ᵇ
Or wavering like the bauckie-bird,ᶜ
Bedim cauld Boreas' blast;
When hailstanes drive wi' bitter skyte,c
And infant frosts begin to bite,
In hoary cranreuchᵈ drest;
Ae night at c'en a merry core
O' randie, gangrelᵉ bodies,
In Poosie-Nansie's held the splore,
To drink their orra duddiesᶠ;
Wi' quaffing an' laughing,
They ranted an' they sang,
Wi' jumping an' thumping,
The vera girdleᵍ rang,

First, neist the fire, in auld red rags,
Ane sat, weel brac'd wi' mealy bags,
And knapsack a' in order;
His doxy lay within his arm;
Wi' usquebaeʰ an' blankets warm
She blinkit on her sodger;
An' aye he gies the tozie¹ drab
The tither skelpin¹ kiss,
While she held up her greedy gab,
Just like an aumousᵏ dish;

ᵃ hoary.
ᵇ earth.
ᶜ reckless, slatternly.
ᵈ superfluous rags.
ᵉ muddled.

¹ This immortal poem was partly given in manuscript by Burns, "as rich men give who care not for their gifts," to one Richmond, in whose company, in 1785, he had watched a festival of vagabond men. In 1788, Burns had forgotten the Cantata, and kept no copy. Shakespeare was not more regardless of his works. The rest of the manuscript was presented by Burns to a Mr. David Woodburn, without Richmond's part, which has been added—it runs from "Poor Merry-Andrew" to "he's far dafter than I." The whole MS. has wandered to the Azores, to Nova Scotia, and home again. (Scott Douglas). Part of Tennyson's Vision of Sin is clearly inspired by this Cantata. It is characteristic of Burns that he neither published nor took any pains to secure the future of this extraordinary piece; first printed in 1790, by Stewart and Meikle, without Richmond's portion, added in 1801 by Thomas Stewart.

ʰ superfluity.
⁻ baking-plate (hung from the roof).
¹ muddled.
² The old Scotch name for the Bat.

—R. B.
THE JOLLY BEGGARS

Ilk smack still did crack still,
Just like a cadger’s whip;
Then staggering an’ swaggering
He roar’d this ditty up—

Air:

Tune—“Soldier’s Joy.”

I am a son of Mars who have been in many wars,
And show my cuts and scars wherever I come;
This here was for a wench, and that other in a trench,
When welcoming the French at the sound of the drum.

Lal de dandle, &c.

My prenticeship I past where my leader breath’d his last,
When the bloody die was cast on the heights of Abram: ¹
And I serv’d out my trade when the gallant game was play’d,
And the Moro ² low was laid at the sound of the drum.

I lastly was with Curtis among the floating batt’ries,³
And there I left for witness an arm and a limb;
Yet let my country need me, with Elliot ⁴ to head me,
I’d clatter on my stumps at the sound of a drum.

And now tho’ I must beg, with a wooden arm and leg,
And many a tatter’d rag hanging over my bum,
I’m as happy with my wallet, my bottle and my callet,
As when I used in scarlet to follow a drum.

What tho’, with hoary locks, I must stand the winter shocks,
Beneath the woods and rocks oftentimes for a home,
When the tother bag I sell, and the tother bottle tell,
I could meet a troop of hell, at the sound of a drum.

¹ The battle-ground in front of Quebec, where Wolfe fell victoriously, September 1759.
² El Moro was the castle that defended the harbour of St Iago.
³ At the siege of Gibraltar in 1762.
⁴ G. A. Elliot (Lord Heathfield), who defended Gibraltar during three years.
THE JOLLY BEGGARS

Recitativo.

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

Air.

Tune—"Sodger Laddie."

I once was a maid, tho' I cannot tell when,
And still my delight is in proper young men:
Some one of a troop of dragoons was my daddie,
No wonder I'm fond of a sodger ladde.

Sing, lal de lal, &c.

The first of my loves was a swaggering blade,
To rattle the thundering drum was his trade;
His leg was so tight, and his cheek was so ruddy,
Transported I was with my sodger ladde.

But the godly old chaplain left him in the lurch;
The sword I forsook for the sake of the church:
He ventur'd the soul, and I riskèd the body,
'Twas then I proved false to my sodger ladde.

Full soon I grew sick of my sanctified sot,
The regiment at large for a husband I got;
From the gilded spoutoon to the fife I was ready,
I askèd no more but a sodger ladde.

But the peace it reduc'd me to beg in despair,
Till I met my old boy in a Cunningham fair;
His rags regimental, they flutter'd so gaudy,
My heart it rejoic'd at a sodger ladde.

THE JOLLY BEGGARS

And now I have liv'd—I know not how long,
And still I can join in a cup and a song;
But whilst with both hands I can hold the glass steady,
Here's to thee, my hero, my sodger laddie.

Recitativo.

Poor Merry-Andrew, in the neuk,
Sat guzzling wi' a tinkler-hizzie;
They mind't na wha the chorus teuk,
Between themselves they were sae busy:
At length, wi' drink an' courting dizzy,
He stoiter'd up an' made a face;
Then turn'd an' laid a smack on Grizzie,
Syne tun'd his pipes wi' grave grimace.

Air.

Tune—"Auld Sir Symon."

Sir Wisdom's a fool when he's fou;
Sir Knave is a fool in a session;
He's there but a prentice I trow,
But I am a fool by profession.

My grannie she bought me a beuk,
An' I held awa to the school;
I fear I my talent misteuk,
But what will ye hae of a fool?

For drink I would venture my neck;
A hizzie's the half of my craft;
But what could ye other expect
Of ane that's avowedly daft?

I ance was tied up like a stirk,
For civilly swearing and quaffin;
I ance was abus'd i' the kirk,
For tousling a lass i' my daffin.

---

a hussy.  b staggered.  c young bullock.  d tousling.  e fun.

130
Poor Andrew that tumbles for sport,
    Let naebody name wi’ a jeer;
There’s even, I’m tauld, i’ the Court
    A tumbler ca’d the Premier.

Observe’d ye yon reverend lad
    Mak faces to tickle the mob;
He rails at our mountebank squad,—
    It’s rivalship just i’ the job.

And now my conclusion I’ll tell,
    For faith I’m confoundedly dry;
The chiel\(^a\) that’s a fool for himsel’,
    Guid L—d! he’s far dafter than I.

\textit{Recitativo.}

Then niest outspak a rauclie earlin,\(^b\)
Wha kent fu’ weel to cleek\(^c\) the sterlin;
For mony a pursie she had hooked,
An’ had in mony a well been douked:\(^d\)
Her love had been a Highland laddie,
But weary fa’ the waefu’ woodie!\(^e\)
Wi’ sighs an’ sobs she thus began
To wail her braw John Highlandman.

\textit{Air.}

\textit{Tune—"O an ye were dead, Guidman."}

A Highland lad my love was born,
The Lalland laws he held in scorn;
But he still was faithfu’ to his clan,
My gallant, braw John Highlandman.

\textit{Chorus.}

Sing hey my braw John Highlandman!
Sing ho my braw John Highlandman!
There’s not a lad in a’ the lan’
Was match for my John Highlandman.

\(^a\) follow.  \(^b\) rough old woman.  \(^c\) steal.  \(^d\) ducked.  \(^e\) halter.
THE JOLLY BEGGARS

With his philibeg a an' tartan plaid,
An' guid claymore b down by his side,
The ladies' hearts he did trepan,
My gallant, braw John Highlandman.

Sing hey, &c.

We ranged a' from Tweed to Spey,
An' liv'd like lords an' ladies gay;
For a Lalland face he fearèd none,—
My gallant, braw John Highlandman.

Sing hey, &c.

They banish'd him beyond the sea.
But ere the bud was on the tree,
Adown my cheeks the pearls ran,
Embracing my John Highlandman.

Sing hey, &c.

But, och! they catch'd him at the last,
And bound him in a dungeon fast:
My curse upon them every one,
They've hang'd my braw John Highlandman!

Sing hey, &c.

And now a widow, I must mourn
The pleasures that will ne'er return:
No comfort but a hearty can,
When I think on John Highlandman.

Sing hey, &c.

Recitativo.

A pigmy scrapper wi' his fiddle,
Wha us'd at trystes c an' fairs to driddle. d
Her strappin limb and gausy e middle
(He reach'd nae higher)
Had hol'd his heartie like a riddle,
An' blawn't on fire.

a kilt.    b broadsword.  c markets.  d scrape.  e buxom.

132
THE JOLLY BEGGARS

Wi' hand on hainch, and upward e'e,  
He croon'd his gamut, one, two, three,  
Then in an arioso key,  
The wee Apollo  
Set off wi' allegretto glee  
His giga solo.

**Air.**

Tune—"Whistle owre the lave o't."

Let me ryke up to dight that tear,  
An' go wi' me an' be my dear;  
An' then your every care an' fear  
May whistle owre the lave o't.

**Chorus.**

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

At kirns an' weddins we'se be there,  
An' O sae nicely's we will fare!  
We'll bowse about till Daddie Care  
Sing whistle owre the lave o't.  
I am, &c.

Sae merrily's the banes we'll pyke,  
An' sun ourself's about the dyke;  
An' at our leisure, when ye like,  
We'll whistle owre the lave o't.  
I am, &c.

But bless me wi' your heav'n o' charms,  
An' while I kittle hair on thairms,  
Hunger, cauld, an' a' sic harms,  
May whistle owre the lave o't.  
I am, &c.

---

* haunch.  
* pick.  
* reach.  
* tickle.  
* wipe.  
* cat-gut.  
* rest.
THE JOLLY BEGGARS

Recitative.

Her charms had struck a sturdy caird,\(^a\)
As weel as poor gut-scraper;
He taks the fiddler by the beard,
An' draws a roosty rapier—
He swoor by a' was swearing worth,
To speet\(^b\) him like a pliver;\(^c\)
Unless he would from that time forth
Relinquish her for ever.

Wi' ghastly e'e, poor tweedle-dee
Upon his hunkters bended,
An' pray'd for grace wi' ruefu' face,
An' so the quarrel ended.
But tho' his little heart did grieve
When round the tinkler prest her,
He feign'd to snirll\(^d\) in his sleeve,
When thus the caird address'd her:

Air.

Tune—'Clout the Cauldron.'

My bonie lass, I work in brass,
A tinkler is my station:
I've travell'd round all Christian ground
In this my occupation;
I've taen the gold, an' been enrolled
In many a noble squadron;
But vain they search'd when off I march'd
To go an' clout the cauldron.

I've taen the gold, &c.

Despise that shrimp, that wither'd imp,
With a' his noise an' cap'rinn;
An' take a share with those that bear
The budget and the apron!

\(^a\) tinker. \(^b\) spit. \(^c\) plover. \(^d\) snigger.
And by that stowp! my faith an’ houp,
   And by that dear Kilbaigie,¹
If e’er ye want, or meet wi’ scant,
    May I ne’er weet my craigie.²  

And by that stowp, &c.

Recitativo.

The caird prevail’d—th’ unblushing fair
   In his embraces sunk;
Partly wi’ love o’ercome sae sair,
    An’ partly she was drunk:
Sir Violino, with an air
   That show’d a man o’ spunk,
Wish’d unison between the pair,
    An’ made the bottle clunk
       To their health that night.

But hurchinᵇ Cupid shot a shaft,
   That play’d a dame a shavieᶜ—
The fiddler rak’d her, fore and aft,
    Behint the chicken cavi.ᵈ
Her lord, a wight of Homer’s craft,²
   Tho’ limpin wi’ the spavie,
He hirpl’dᵉ up, an’ lap like daft,ᶠ
    An’ shor’dᵍ them Dainty Davie
       O’ bootʰ that night.

He was a care-defying blade
   As ever Bacchus listed!
Tho’ Fortune sair upon him laid,
    His heart, she ever miss’d it.

¹ A peculiar sort of whisky so called, a great favourite with Poosie Nansie’s clubs. — R. B. So named from Kilbaigie distillery, in Clackmannan.
² Homer is allowed to be the oldest ballad-singer on record. — R. B.
He had no wish but—to be glad,  
Nor want but—when he thirsted;  
He hated nought but—to be sad,  
An' thus the muse suggested  
His sang that night.

**Air.**

*Tune*—"For a' that, an' a' that.'

I am a Bard of no regard,  
Wi' gentle folks an' a' that;  
But Homer-like, the glowrin byke,  
Frae town to town I draw that.

**Chorus.**

For a' that, an' a' that,  
An' twice as muckle's a' that;  
I've lost but ane, I've twa behin',  
I've wife eneugh for a' that.

I never drank the Muses' stank,  
Castalia's burn, an' a' that;  
But there it streams an' richly reams,  
My Helicon I ca' that.  
For a' that, &c.

Great love I bear to a' the fair,  
Their humble slave an' a' that;  
But lordly will, I hold it still  
A mortal sin to thaw that.  
For a' that, &c.

In raptures sweet, this hour we meet,  
Wi' mutual love an' a' that;  
But for how lang the flie may stang,  
Let inclination law that.  
For a' that, &c.

---

*a* gaping swarm.  
*b* pool.  
*c* foams.  
*d* thwart.  
*e* fly may sting.
THE JOLLY BEGGARS

Their tricks an' craft hae put me daft,
They've taen me in, an' a' that;
But clear your decks, and here's—'The Sex!'
I like the jads for a' that.

Chorus.

For a' that, an' a' that,
An' twice as muckle's a' that;
My dearest bluid, to do them guid,
They're welcome till't for a' that.

Recitativo.

So sang the bard—and Nansie's wa's
Shook with a thunder of applause,
Re-echo'd from each mouth!
They toom'd their pocks, a they pawn'd their duds,
They scarcely left to co'er their fuds,
To quench their lowin' drouth:
Then owre again, the jovial thrang
The poet did request
To lowse his pack an' wale d a sang,
A ballad o' the best;
He rising, rejoicing,
Between his twa Deborahs,
Looks round him, an' found them
Impatient for the chorus.

Air.

Tune—"Jolly Mortals, fill your Glasses."

See the smoking bowl before us,
Mark our jovial ragged ring!
Round and round take up the chorus,
And in raptures let us sing—

* emptied their bags.  ** cover their persons.  * burning thirst.  d choose.
THE JOLLY BEGGARS

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

What is title, what is treasure,
What is reputation's care?
If we lead a life of pleasure,
'Tis no matter how or where!
A fig for, &c.

With the ready trick and fable,
Round we wander all the day;
And at night in barn or stable,
Hug our doxies on the hay.
A fig for, &c.

Does the train-attended carriage
Thro' the country lighter rove?
Does the sober bed of marriage
Witness brighter scenes of love?
A fig for, &c.

Life is all a variorum,
We regard not how it goes;
Let them cant about decorum,
Who have character to lose.
A fig for, &c.

Here's to budgets, bags and wallets!
Here's to all the wandering train.
Here's our ragged brats and callets,
One and all cry out, Amen!

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

Song—For a’ that.¹

Tho’ women’s minds, like winter winds,
      May shift, and turn, an’ a’ that,
The noblest breast adores them maist—
      A consequence I draw that.

Chor.—For a’ that, an’ a’ that,
       And twice as meikle’s a’ that;
The bonie lass that I loe best
      She’ll be my ain for a’ that.

Great love I bear to a’ the fair,
      Their humble slave, an’ a’ that;
But lordly will, I hold it still
      A mortal sin to throw a that.
      For a’ that, &c.

But there is ane aboon the lave,²
      Has wit, and sense, an’ a’ that;
A bonie lass, I like her best,
      And wha a crime dare ca’ that?
      For a’ that, &c.

In rapture sweet this hour we meet,
      Wi’ mutual love an’ a’ that,
But for how lang the flie may stang,³
      Let inclination law that.
      For a’ that, &c.

Their tricks an’ craft hae put me daft.
      They’ve taen me in, an’ a’ that;
But clear your decks, and here’s—‘The Sex!’
      I like the jads for a’ that.
      For a’ that, &c.

¹ A later version of “I am a bard of no regard” in The Jolly Beggars.
² thwart.
³ rest.
⁴ sting.
Song—Merry hae I been teethin a heckle.¹

Tune—"The bob o' Dumblane."

O merry hae I been teethin a heckle,  
An' merry hae I been shapin a spoon;  
O merry hae I been cloutin b a kettle,  
An' kissin my Katie when a' was done.

O a' the lang day I ca' c at my hammer,  
An' a' the lang day I whistle and sing;  
O a' the lang night I cuddle my kimmer, d  
An' a' the lang night as happy's a king.

Bitter in dool I lickit my winnins e  
O' marrying Bess, to gie her a slave:  
Blest be the hour she cool'd in her linnens,  
And blythe be the bird that sings on her grave!

Come to my arms, my Katie, my Katie;  
O come to my arms and kiss me again!  
Drucken or sober, here's to thee, Katie!  
An' blest be the day I did it again.

The Cotter's Saturday Night.¹

Inscribed to R. Aiken, Esq.

"Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,  
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;  
Nor Grandeur hear, with a disdainful smile,  
The short and simple annals of the poor."  

Gray.

My lov'd, my honour'd, much respected friend!
No mercenary bard his homage pays;  
With honest pride, I scorn each selfish end,  
My dearest meed, a friend's esteem and praise:  
To you I sing, in simple Scottish lays,

¹ Mentioned in a letter to Richmond, of Feb. 17, 1786. (Chambers.) The piece is a serious pendant to the mirth
COTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT

The lowly train in life's sequester'd scene,
The native feelings strong, the guileless ways,
What Aiken in a cottage would have been;
Ah! tho' his worth unknown, far happier there I ween!

November chill blaws loud wi' angry sighs*
The short'ning winter-day is near a close;
The miry beasts retreating frae the plough;
The black'ning trains o' craws to their repose:
This night his weekly toil frae his labour goes,—
Collects his spades, his mattocks, and his hoes,
Hoping the morn in ease and rest to spend,
And weary, o'er the moor, his course does hameward bend.

At length his lonely cot appears in view,
Beneath the shelter of an aged tree;
Th' expectant wee-things, toddlin, stachering through
To meet their dad, wi' flichterin' noise and glee.
His wee bit ingle,\ blinkin bonilie,
His clean hearth-stane, his thrifty wifie's smile,
The lisping infant, prattling on his knee.
Does a' his weary kiaugh\ and care beguile,
And makes him quite forget his labour and his toil.

Belyve,\ the elder bairns come drapping in,
At service out, among the farmers round;
Some ca' the plough, some herd, some tentie\ rin
A cannie\ errand to a neibor town:
Their eldest hope, their Jenny, woman-grown,

* rushing noise. \ b stagger. \ c fluttering. \ d fire-side. \ e headful. \ a quiet.

of Halloween, and equally characteristic of old Scotland.
The poem is as manifestly based on Ferguson's Farmer's Ingle, as is Halloween on his Hallow Fair. But Ferguson is practically obsolete and forgotten, eclipsed among his own people by the most generous of his admirers. Burns's verse is original in its vein of piety, and Family Prayers are unrecorded by the earlier poet, who spares, moreover, the lordling; seathed, as usual, by Burns.

The text is that of the Kilmarnock edition, 1786, the printer's MS of which is now possessed by the Burns Club at Irvine. An earlier copy is in the British Museum. Two alterations were made in the edition of 1793, "kiaugh and care" in verse 3 being altered to "carking cares," and the second line of the last verse to "That stream'n thru' Wallace's undaunted heart." The latter change was made to please Mrs Dunlop, but is much weaker than the original.

141
In youthfu' bloom—love sparkling in her e'e—
Comes hame, perhaps to shew a braw new gown,
Or deposite her sair-won penny-fee,
To help her parents dear, if they in hardship be.

With joy unfeign'd, brothers and sisters meet,
And each for other's weelfare kindly speirs:
The social hours, swift-wing'd, unnotic'd fleet:
Each tells the uncos that he sees or hears.
The parents partial eye their hopeful years;
Anticipation forward points the view;
The mother, wi' her needle and her shears,
Gars auld claes look amainst as weel's the new;
The father mixes a' wi' admonition due.

Their master's and their mistress's command,
The youngers a' are warned to obey;
And mind their labors wi' an eydent hand,
And ne'er, tho' out o' sight, to jauk or play;
"And O! be sure to fear the Lord alway;
And mind your duty, duly, morn and night;
Lest in temptation's path ye gang astray,
Implore His counsel and assisting might:
They never sought in vain that sought the Lord aright."

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;
Jenny, wha kens the meaning o' the same,
Tells how a neibor lad came o'er the moor,
To do some errands, and convoy her hame.
The wily mother sees the conscious flame
Sparkle in Jenny's e'e, and flush her cheek;
With heart-struck anxious care, enquires his name,
While Jenny halfins is afraid to speak;
Weel-pleased the mother hears, it's nae wild, worthless rake.

---

* enquires
* strange things
* makes old clothes
* idle
* half
Wi' kindly welcome, Jenny brings him ben\textsuperscript{a};
A strappin youth, he takes the mother's eye;
Blythe Jenny sees the visit's no ill ta'en;
The father cracks\textsuperscript{b} of horses, pleughs, and kye.
The youngster's artless heart o'erflows wi' joy,
But blate an' laithfu',\textsuperscript{c} scarce can weel behave;
The mother, wi' a woman's wiles, can spy
What makes the youth sae bashfu' and sae grave,
Weel-pleas'd to think her bairn's respected like the lave.\textsuperscript{d}

O happy love! where love like this is found:
O heart-felt raptures! bliss beyond compare!
I've paced much this weary, mortal round,
And sage experience bids me this declare,—
"If Heaven a draught of heavenly pleasure spare—
One cordial in this melancholy vale,
'Tis when a youthful, loving, modest pair
In other's arms, breathe out the tender tale,
Beneath the milk-white thorn that scents the evening gale."

Is there, in human form, that bears a heart,
A wretch! a villain! lost to love and truth!
That can, with studied, sly, ensnaring art,
Betray sweet Jenny's unsuspecting youth?
Curse on his perjur'd arts! dissembling smooth!
Are honour, virtue, conscience, all exil'd?
Is there no pity, no relenting ruth,
Points to the parents fondling o'er their child?
Then paints the ruin'd maid, and their distraction wild?

But now the supper crowns their simple board,
The halesome parritch,\textsuperscript{e} chief of Scotia's food;
The sowp\textsuperscript{f} their only hawkie\textsuperscript{g} does afford,
That, 'yont the hallan\textsuperscript{h} snugly chows her cood:
The dame brings forth, in complimental mood,
\begin{footnotes}
\item \textsuperscript{a} in.
\item \textsuperscript{b} talks.
\item \textsuperscript{c} bashful and backward.
\item \textsuperscript{d} rest.
\item \textsuperscript{e} porridge.
\item \textsuperscript{f} sup.
\item \textsuperscript{g} cow.
\item \textsuperscript{h} partition.
\end{footnotes}
To grace the lad, her weel-hain'd kebbuck, fell;  
And aft he's prest, and aft he ca's it guid:
The frugal wifie, garrulous, will tell
How 'twas a towmond auld, sin' lint was i' the bell.

The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face,
They, round the ingle, form a circle wide;
The sire turns o'er, with patriarchal grace,
The big ha'-bible, ance his father's pride:
His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,
His lyart haffets wearing thin and bare;
Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide,
He wales a portion with judicious care;
And "Let us worship God!" he says with solemn air.

They chant their artless notes in simple guise,
They tune their hearts, by far the noblest aim;
Perhaps 'Dundee's' wild-warbling measures rise,
Or plaintive 'Martyrs,' worthy of the name;
Or noble 'Elgin' beets the heaven-ward flame,
The sweetest far of Scotia's holy lays:
Compar'd with these, Italian trills are tame;
The tickl'd ears no heart-felt raptures raise;
Nae unison hae they with our Creator's praise.

The priest-like father reads the sacred page,
How Abram was the friend of God on high;
Or Moses bade eternal warfare wage
With Amalek's ungracious progeny;
Or how the royal bard did groaning lie
Beneath the stroke of Heaven's avenging ire;
Or Job's pathetic plaint, and wailing cry;
Or rapt Isaiah's wild, seraphic fire;
Or other holy seers that tune the sacred lyre.
Perhaps the Christian volume is the theme,
   How guiltless blood for guilty man was shed;
How He, who bore in Heaven the second name,
   Had not on earth whereon to lay His head:
   How His first followers and servants sped;
The precepts sage they wrote to many a land:
   How he, who lone in Patmos banished,
Saw in the sun a mighty angel stand,
And heard great Bab’lon’s doom pronounce’d by Heaven’s command.

Then kneeling down to Heaven’s Eternal King,
   The saint, the father, and the husband prays:
   Hope "springs exulting on triumphant wing,"
That thus they all shall meet in future days,
There, ever bask in uncreated rays,
No more to sigh, or shed the bitter tear,
   Together hymning their Creator’s praise,
In such society, yet still more dear;
While circling Time moves round in an eternal sphere.

Compar’d with this, how poor Religion’s pride,
   In all the pomp of method, and of art;
   When men display to congregations wide
   Devotion’s ev’ry grace, except the heart!
   The Power, incens’d, the pageant will desert,
The pompous strain, the sacerdotal stole;
   But haply, in some cottage far apart,
May hear, well-pleas’d, the language of the soul;
And in His Book of Life the inmates poor enroll.

Then homeward all take off their sev’ral way;
   The youngling cottagers retire to rest:
The parent-pair their secret homage pay,
   And proffer up to Heaven the warm request,
   That He who stills the raven’s clam’rous nest,

\[1\] Pope’s "Windsor Forest,"—R. B.
COTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT

And decks the lily fair in flow'ry pride,
Would, in the way His wisdom sees the best,
For them and for their little ones provide;
But chiefly, in their hearts with grace divine preside.

From scenes like these, old Scotia's grandeur springs,
That makes her lov'd at home, rever'd abroad:
Princes and lords are but the breath of kings,
"An honest man's the noblest work of God;"
And certes, in fair virtue's heavenly road,
The cottage leaves the palace far behind;
What is a lordling's pomp? a cumbrous load,
Disguising oft the wretch of human kind,
Studied in arts of hell, in wickedness refin'd!

O Scotia! my dear, my native soil!
For whom my warmest wish to Heaven is sent,
Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil
Be blest with health, and peace, and sweet content!
And O! may Heaven their simple lives prevent
From luxury's contagion, weak and vile!
Then, howe'er crowns and coronets be rent,
A virtuous populace may rise the while,
And stand a wall of fire around their much-lov'd isle.

O Thou! who pour'd the patriotic tide,
That stream'd thro' great unhappy Wallace' heart,
Who dar'd to nobly stem tyrannic pride,
Or nobly die, the second glorious part:
(The patriot's God peculiarly thou art,
His friend, inspirer, guardian, and reward!)
O never, never Scotia's realm desert;
But still the patriot, and the patriot-bard
In bright succession raise, her ornament and guard!
ADDRESS TO THE DEIL

Address to the Deil.1

"O Prince! O chief of many throned pow’rs
That led th’ embattl’d seraphim to war—"

Milton.

O Thou! whatever title suit thee—
Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Cloutie,
Wha in yon cavern grim an’ sootie,
Clos’d under hatches,
Spairgesa about the brunstane cootie,b
To scaldc poor wretches!

Hear me, auld Hangie, for a wee,
An’ let poor damned bodies be;
I’m sure sma’ pleasure it can gie,
Ev’n to a deil,
To skelp an’ scald poor dogs like me,
An’ hear us squeel!

Great is thy pow’r an’ great thy fame;
Far ken’d an’ noted is thy name;
An’ tho’ yon lowin’ heuch’sd thy hame,
Thou travels far;
An’ faith! thou’s neither laged nor lame,
Nor blate, nor scaur,f

While, ranging like a roarin’ lion,
For prey, a’ holes and corners tryin’;
While, on the strong-wing’d tempest flyin’,
Tirlin’g the kirks;
While, in the human bosom pryin’,
Unseen thou lurks.

1 The date is fixed by the circumstance, as Mr Scott Douglas notes, that, in the seventh verse from the end, "bonie Jean" was celebrated, in the original draught. But the affair with Miss Armour ceased to run straight, so the name was expunged and the stanza was altered. This was early in 1786. The Mason’s Word, in stanza fourteenth, is very solemnly dealt with by the Rev. Robert Kirk of Aberfoyle, (later carried away by the Fairies,) in his Secret Commonwealth.
ADDRESS TO THE DEIL

I've heard my rev'rend graunie say,
In lanely glens ye like to stray;
Or where auld ruin'd castles grey
    Nod to the moon,
Ye fright the nightly wandsrer's way,
    Wi' eldritch croon;\
When twilight did my graunie summon,
To say her pray'rs, douse,\(^b\) honest woman!
Aft 'yont the dyke she's heard you bummin,
    Wi' eerie\(^c\) drone;
Or, rustlin, thro' the boortrees\(^d\) comin,
    Wi' heavy groan.

Ae dreary, windy, winter night,
The stars shot down wi' sklentin\(^e\) light,
Wi' you mysel' I gat a fright,
    Ayont the lough;
Ye, like a rash-buss,\(^f\) stood in sight,
    Wi' wavin sough.\(^g\)

The cudgel in my nieve did shake,
Each bristl'd hair stood like a stake,
When wi' an eldritch, stoor\(^h\) "quaick, quaick,"
    Amang the springs,
Awa ye squatter'd\(^i\) like a drake,
    On whistlin wings.

Let warlocks grim, an' wither'd hags,
Tell how wi' you, on ragweed nags,
They skim the muirs an' dizzy crags,
    Wi' wicked speed;
And in kirk-yards renew their leagues,
    Owre howkit\(^j\) dead.

Thence countra wives, wi' toil and pain,
May plunge an' plunge the kirm\(^k\) in vain;

\(^a\) unearthly moan. \(^b\) respectable. \(^c\) ghostly. \(^d\) elder trees. \(^e\) slanting. \(^f\) tuft of rushes. \(^g\) sound. \(^h\) deep. \(^i\) flapped. \(^j\) dug-up. \(^k\) churn.

148
ADDRESS TO THE DEIL

For oh! the yellow treasure's ta'en
By witchin skill;
An' dawtit, a twal-pint hawkie b's gane
As yell's the bill. c

Thence mystic knots mak great abuse
On young guidmen, fond, keen an' crouse d
When the best wark-lume e i' the house,
   By cantrip f wit,
Is instant made no worth a louse,
   Just at the bit.

When thowes g dissolve the snawy hoord,
An' float the jinglin icy boord,
Then water-kelpies h haunt the foord,
   By your direction,
And 'nighted trav'lers are allur'd
   To their destruction.

And aft your moss-traversin Spunkies
Decoy the wight that late an' drunk is:
The bleezin, curst, mischievous monkies
   Delude his eyes,
Till in some miry slough he sunk is,
   Ne'er mair to rise.

When masons' mystic word an' grip
In storms an' tempests raise you up,
Some cock or cat your rage maun stop,
   Or, strange to tell!
The youngest brither ye wad whip
   Aff straught to hell.

Lang syne in Eden's bonic yard,
When youthfu' lovers first were pair'd,

a potted  b the cow  c dry as the bull  d merry
  tool  e magic  f thaws  g water-sprites
ADDRESS TO THE DEIL

An' all the soul of love they shar'd,
    The raptur'd hour,
Sweet on the fragrant flow'ry swaird,
    In shady bower; ¹

Then you, ye auld, snick-drawing a dog!
Ye cam to Paradise incog,
An' play'd on man a curséd brogue, b
    (Black be your fa' !)
An' gied the infant warld a shog, c
    'Maist ruin'd a'.

D'ye mind that day when in a bizz d
Wi' reekit duds, an' reestit gizz, e
Ye did present your smoutie phiz f
    'Mang better folk,
An' sklented g on the man of Uzz
    Your spitefu' joke?

An' how ye gat him i' your thrall,
An' brak him out o' house an hal', h
While scabs and botches did him gall,
    Wi' bitter claw;
An' lows'd his ill-tongu'd wicked scaul', i
    Was warst ava?

But a' your doings to rehearse,
Your wily snares an' fechtin fierce,
Sin' that day Michael ² did you pierce,
    Down to this time,
Wad ding a Lallan j tongue, or Erse, k
    In prose or rhyme.

¹ The verse originally ran:
"Lang synge, in Eden's happy scene
When strappin Adam's days were green,
And Eve was like my bonie Jean,
A dancin, sweet, young handsome quean,
O' guileless heart." ² Vide Milton, Book vi.—R.B.
SCOTCH DRINK

An' now, auld Cloots, I ken ye're thinkin,
A certain bardie's rantin, drinkin,
Some luckless hour will send him linkin
To your black pit;
But faith! he'll turn a corner jinkin,
An' cheat you yet.

But fare-you-weel, auld Nickie-ben!
O wad ye tak a thought an' men'!
Ye aiblins* might—I dinna ken—
Still hae a stake:
I'm wae to think upo' yon den,
Ev'n for your sake!

Scotch Drink.1

Gie him strong drink until he wink,
That's sinking in despair;
An' liquor guid to fire his bluid,
That's prest wi' grief and care:
There let him bouse, an' deep carouse,
Wi' bumpers flowing o'er,
Till he forgets his loves or debts,
An' minds his griefs no more.

SOLOMON'S PROVERBS, XXXI. 6, 7.

Let other poets raise a fracas
'Bout vines, an' wines, an' drucken Bacchus,
An' crabbit names an' stories wrack b us,
An' grate our lug c:
I sing the juice Scotch bear d can mak us,
In glass or jug.

O thou, my muse! guid auld Scotch drink!
Whether thro' wimplin worms thou jink,
Or, richly brown, ream owre the brink,
In glorious faem,
Inspire me, till I lisp an' wink,
To sing thy name!

* perhaps.  b annoy.  c ear.  d barley.

1 An unlovely theme, according to Mr Matthew Arnold. The assault on the Excise is interesting. Ferguson's
SCOTCH DRINK

Let husky wheat the haughs\(^a\) adorn,
An' aits set up their awnie\(^b\) horn,
An' pease and beans, at e'en or morn,
Perfume the plain:
Leeze me on\(^c\) thee, John Barleycorn,
Thou king o' grain!

On thee aft Scotland chows her cood,\(^d\)
In souple scones\(^e\) the wale\(^f\) o' food!
Or tumblin in the boiling flood
Wi' kail an' beef;
But when thou pours thy strong heart's blood,
There thou shines chief.

Food fills the wame,\(^g\) an' keeps us leevin;
Tho' life's a gift no worth receivin,
When heavy-dragg'd wi' pine an' grievin;
But, oil'd by thee,
The wheels o' life gae down-hill, scrievin,\(^h\)
Wi' rattlin glee.

Thou clears the head o' doited Lear;\(^i\)
Thou cheers the heart o' drooping Care;
Thou strings the nerves o' Labour sair,
At's weary toil;
Thou even brightens dark Despair
Wi' gloomy smile.

Aft, clad in massy siller weed,
Wi' gentles thou erects thy head;
Yet, humbly kind in time o' need,
The poor man's wine;
His wee drap parritch,\(^j\) or his bread,
Thou kitchens fine.

---

\(^a\) meadows. \(^b\) bearded. \(^c\) commend me to. \(^d\) chews her cud.
\(^e\) flexible cakes. \(^f\) choice. \(^g\) stomach. \(^h\) careering.
\(^i\) stupid Learning. \(^j\) porridge.
SCOTCH DRINK

Thou art the life o' public haunts;
But thee, what were our fairs and rants?
Ev'n godly meetings o' the saunts,
By thee inspired,
When gaping they besiege the tents,
Are doubly fir'd.

That merry night we get the corn in,
O sweetly, then, thou reams the horn in!
Or reekin on a New-year mornin
In cog or bicker,
An' just a wee drap sp'ritual burn in,
An' gusty sucker!

When Vulcan gies his bellows breath,
An' ploughmen gather wi' their graith,
O rare! to see thee fizz an freath
I' th' haggit caup!
Then Burnewin' comes on like death
At every chap.

Nae mercy then, for airm or steel;
The brawnie, banie, ploughman chiel,
Brings hard owrehip, wi' sturdy wheel,
The strong forehammer,
Till block an' studdie ring an reel,
Wi' dinsome clamour.

When skirling weanies see the light,
Thou maks the gossips clatter bright,
How fumblin cuifs' their dearies slight;
Wae worth the name!
Nae howdie' gets a social night,
Or plack o' frae them.

a without.
b sports.
c wooden vessels.
d whisky.
e sugar.
f implements.
g froth.
h tarred cup.
i blacksmith.
j blow.
k screaming infants.
l midwife.
m ninnies.
n coin.

1 In the first edition:—
Wae worth them for't!

While health's gae round to him wha tight
Gio's famous sport.
When neibors anger at a plea,
An' just as wud as wud can be,
How easy can the barley brie
Cement the quarrel!
It's aye the cheapest lawyer's fee,
To taste the barrel.

Alake! that e'er my muse has reason,
To wyte her countrymen wi' treason!
But mony daily weet their weason
Wi' liquors nice,
An' hardly, in a winter season,
E'er spier her price.

Wae worth that brandy, burnin trash!
Fell source o' mony a pain an' brash!
Twins mony a poor, doylt, drucken hash,
O' half his days;
An' sends, beside, auld Scotland's cash
To her warst faces.

Ye Scots, wha wish auld Scotland well!
Ye chief, to you my tale I tell,
Poor, plackless devils like mysel'!
It sets you ill,
Wi' bitter, dearthfu' wines to mell,
Or foreign gill.

May gravels round his blather wrench,
An' gouts torment him, inch by inch,
Wha twists his gruntle wi' a glunch
O' sour disdain,
Out owre a glass o' whisky-punch
Wi' honest men!

* angry  
* deprives
b juice  
e blame  
d sudden illness
f stupid  
g penniless  
h meddle
i visage  
j frown
SCOTCH DRINK

O whisky! soul o' plays and pranks!
Accept a bardie's grateful thanks!
When wanting thee, what tuneless cranks
Are my poor verses!
Thou comes—they rattle in their ranks,
At ither's a—s!

Thee, Ferintosh! O sadly lost!
Scotland lament frae coast to coast!
Now colic grips, an' barkin hoast
May kill us a';
For loyal Forbes' charter'd boast
Is ta'en awa?!

Thae curst horse-leeches o' th' Excise,
Wha mak the whisky stells their prize!
Haud up thy han', Deil! ance, twice, thrice!
There, seize the blinkers!
An' bake them up in brunstane pies
For poor d—n'd drinkers.

Fortune! if thou'll but gie me still
Hale brecks, a scone, an' whisky gill,
An' rowth o' rhyme to rave at will,
Tak a' the rest,
An' deal't about as thy blind skill
Directs thee best.

a cough. b wretches. c whole trousers.
d flour-cake. e abundance.

1 Forbes of Culloden had a concession for distilling whiskey. This was withdrawn in 1785.
A guid New-year I wish thee, Maggie!
Hae, there's a ripp\(^b\) to thy auld baggie\(^c\):
Tho' thou's howe-backit\(^d\) now, an' knaggie,\(^e\)
    I've seen the day
Thou could hae gaen like ony staggie,\(^f\)
    Out-owre the lay,\(^g\)

Tho' now thou's dowie,\(^h\) stiff an' crazy,
An' thy auld hide as white's a daisie;
I've seen thee dappl'\(^t\), sleek an' glaizie,
    A bonie gray:
He should been tight that daur't to raize\(^i\) thee,
    Ance in a day.

Thou ance was i' the foremost rank,
A filly buirdly, steeve an' swank\(^j\);
An' set wee down a shapely shank,
    As e'er tread yird\(^k\),
An' could hae flown out-owre a stank,\(^l\)
    Like ony bird.

It's now some nine-an'-twenty year,
Sin' thou was my guid-father's mear\(^m\);
He gied me thee, o' tocher\(^n\) clear,
    An' fifty mark;
Tho' it was sma', 'twas weel-won gear,
    An' thou was stark.\(^o\)

---
\(^{a}\) introduce.  \(^{b}\) handful.  \(^{c}\) belly.  \(^{d}\) hollow-backed.
\(^{e}\) bony.  \(^{f}\) young deer.  \(^{g}\) lea.  \(^{h}\) dull.
\(^{i}\) anger.  \(^{j}\) stalwart, firm and supple.  \(^{k}\) trod ground.
\(^{l}\) pool.  \(^{m}\) mare.  \(^{n}\) dowry.  \(^{o}\) strong.

1 Written early in 1786 ""in the New Year.""
When first I gaed to woo my Jenny,
Ye then was trotting wi' your minnie:\nTho' ye was trickie, slee, an' funnie,
Ye ne'er was donsie;\nBut namely, tawie, quiet, an' cannie,
An' unco sonsie.\n
That day, ye pranc'd wi' muckle pride,
When ye bure hame my bonie bride:
An' sweet an' gracefu' she did ride,
Wi' maiden air!
Kyle-Stewart I could bragged wide
For sic a pair.

Tho' now ye dow but hoyte and hobble,
An' wintle like a saumont coble.
That day, ye was a jinker noble,
For heels an' win'!
An' ran them till they a' did wauble,
Far, far, behin'!

When thou an' I were young an' skeigh,
An' stable-meals at fairs were dreigh:
How thou wad prance, and snore, an' skreigh
An' tak the road!
Town's-bodies ran, an' stood abeigh,
An' ca't thee mad.

When thou was corn't, an' I was mellow,
We took the road aye like a swallow:
At brooses thou had ne'er a fellow,
For pith an' speed;
But ev'ry tail thou pay't them hollow,
Whare'er thou gaed.

* mother.  
* troublesome.  
* can but amble.  
* stumble.  
* domesticated.  
* nice.  
* quiet.  
* cannie.  
* racing.  
* tread.  
* base.  
* boat.  
* high-mettled.  
* wearsome.  
* beat.  
* wedding-races.
THE AULD FARMER

The sma', droop-rumpl't, hunter cattle
Might aiblins waur't a thee for a brattle; b
But sax Scotch mile, thou try't their mettle,
An' gar't them whaizle: c
Nae whip nor spur, but just a wattle
O' saugh d or hazel.

Thou was a noble fittie-lan', e
As e'er in tug or tow was drawn!
Aft thee an' I, in aught hours' gaun, f
In guid March-weather,
Hae turn'd sax rood beside our han',
For days thegither.

Thou never braing't, an' fetch't, an' fliskit; g
But thy auld tail thou wad hae whiskit,
An' spread abreed thy weel-fill'd brisket, h
Wi' pith an' power;
Till sprittie knowes wad rair't an' riskit i
An' slypet j owre.

When frosts lay lang, an' snaws were deep,
An' threaten'd labour back to keep,
I gied thy cog k a wee bit heap
Aboon the timmer:
I ken'd my Maggie wad na sleep,
For that, or simmer.

In cart or car thou never reestit; l
The steyest brae m thou wad hae fac't it;
Thou never lap, an' sten't, n and breastit,
Then stood to blaw;
But just thy step a wee thing hastit,
Thou snoov't o awa.

n perhaps have beaten  b short race  c wheeze  d willow
o the near horse of the hindmost pair in the plough  e wheeze
s dashed forward, and pulled by fits, and fretted  f going
i tough-rooted hillocks would have sounded and cracked  h breast
k corn-measure  j slid gently
l wert restive  m steepest slope
n leapt and reared  o shoved
THE AULD FARMER

My plough\textsuperscript{a} is now thy bairn-time\textsuperscript{b} a',
Four gallant brutes as e'er did draw;
Forbye sax mae I've sell't awa,
That thou hast nurst:
They drew me thretteen pund an' twa,
The vera warst.

Mony a sair daurk\textsuperscript{c} we twa hae wrought,
An' wi' the weary warl' fought!
An' mony an anxious day, I thought
We wad be beat!
Yet here to crazy age we're brought,
Wi' something yet.

An' think na', my auld trusty servan',
That now perhaps thou's less deservin,
An' thy auld days may end in starvin;
For my last fow,\textsuperscript{d}
A heapit stimpart,\textsuperscript{e} I'll reserve ane
Laid by for you.

We've worn to crazy years thegither;
We'll toyte\textsuperscript{f} about wi' ane anither;
Wi' tentie\textsuperscript{g} care I'll flit thy tether
To some hain'd rig,\textsuperscript{h}
Whare ye may nobly rax\textsuperscript{i} your leather,
Wi' sma' fatigue.

\textsuperscript{a} plough-team. \textsuperscript{b} offspring. \textsuperscript{c} day's work
\textsuperscript{d} bushel. \textsuperscript{e} eighth part of a bushel.
\textsuperscript{f} bushel. \textsuperscript{g} attentive.
\textsuperscript{h} stretch.
\textsuperscript{i} reserved patch.
The Twa Dogs:

A Tale.

'Twas in that place o' Scotland's isle,
That bears the name o' auld King Coil,
Upon a bonie day in June,
When wearin' thro' the afternoon,
Twa dogs, that were na thrang at hame,
Forgather'd ance upon a time.

The first I'll name, they ca'd him Caesar,
Was keepit for His Honor's pleasure:
His hair, his size, his mouth, his lugs,
Shew'd he was nane o' Scotland's dogs;
But whalpit some place far abroad,
Whare sailors gang to fish for cod.

His lock'd, letter'd, braw brass collar
Shew'd him the gentleman an' scholar;
But though he was o' high degree,
The fient a pride nae pride had he;
But wad hae spent an hour caressin,
Ev'n wi' a tinkler-gipsy's messan:

At kirk or market, mill or smiddie,
Nae tawted tyke, tho' e'er sae duddie;
But he wad stan't as glad to see him,
An' strow'th on stanes an' hillocks wi' him.

The tither was a ploughman's collie—
A rhyming, ranting, raving billie,
Wha for his friend an' comrade had him,
And in his freaks had Luath ca'd him,
After some dog in Highland sang,
Was made lang sync—Lord knows how lang.

He was a gash an' faithfu' tyke,
As ever lap a sheugh or dyke.

---

1 Luath was Burns's own dog. It was killed by the cruelty of some person undiscovered, or unnamed by Gilbert Burns. The poem stands first in the Author's editions, having been composed about two months before the proposals for that of 1786 were issued.
2 Cuchullin's dog in Ossian's "Fingal."—R. B.
The Twa Dogs

His honest, sousie, baws'nt face
Aye gat him friends in ilka place;
His breast was white, his touzie back
Weel clad wi' coat o' glossy black;
His gawsie tail, wi' upward curl,
Hung owre his hurdies wi' a swirl.

Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither,
And unco pack an' thick thegither;
Wi' social nose whiles snuff'd an' snowkit;
Whiles mice an' mouldieworts they howkit;  
Whiles scour'd awa' in lang excursion,
An' worry'd ither in diversion;
Till tir'd at last wi' mony a farce,
They set them down upon their arse,
An' there began a lang digression
About the "lords o' the creation."

Caesar.

I've aften wonder'd, honest Luath,
What sort o' life poor dogs like you have;
An' when the gentry's life I saw,
What way poor bodies liv'd ava.

Our laird gets in his rack'd rents,
His coals, his kane, an' a' his stents:
He rises when he likes himself;
His flunkies answer at the bell;
He ca's his coach; he ca's his horse;
He draws a bonie silken purse,
As lang's my tail, where, thro' the steeks,
The yellow letter'd Geordie keeks.

Frae morn to e'en it's nought but toiling
At baking, roasting, frying, boiling;
An' tho' the gentry first are stecchin,
Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their pechan

*white-striped.  b shaggy.  c handsome.  d hips.  
*intimate.  f scented.  e moles.  g dug up.  
*rent in kind.  j dues.  k calls for.  h stitches.  
*m peeps.  n stuffing.  o hall-servants.  p stomach.

1 Altered in 1794 to:—

Until wi' daffin' weary grown
Upon a knowe they set them down.
THE TWA DOGS

Wi' sauce, ragouts, an' sic like trashtrie,
That's little short o' downright wastrie.
Our whipper-in, wee, blasted wonner;
Poor, worthless elf, it eats a dinner,
Better than ony tenant-man
His Honour has in a' the lan':
An' what poor cot-folk pit their painch in,
I own it's past my comprehension.

LUATH.

Trowth, Caesar, whiles they're fash't enough:
A cottar howkin in a sheugh,
Wi' dirty stanes biggin a dyke,
Baring a quarry, an' sic like;
Himself, a wife, he thus sustains,
A smytie o' wee duddie weans,
An' nought but his han'-daurk to keep
Them right an' tight in thack an' rape.
An' when they meet wi' sair disasters,
Like loss o' health or want o' masters,
Ye maist wad think, a wee touch langer,
An' they maun starve o' cauld an' hunger:
But how it comes, I never kent yet,
They're maistly wonderfu' contented;
An' buirdly chielis, an' clever hizzies,
Are bred in sic a way as this is.

CAESAR.

But then to see how ye're negleckit,
How huff'd, an' cuff'd, an' disrespeckit!
L—d man, our gentry care as little
For delvers, ditchers, an' sic cattle;
They gang as saucy by poor folk,
As I wad by a stinkin' brock.
I've notic'd, on our laird's court-day,—
An' mony a time my heart's been wae,—

a marvel.  b paunch.  c troubled.  d digging in a ditch.
 e building a wall.  f a crowd of little ragged children.
 h house and home.  i stalwart fellows.  j women.
 k badger.
THE TWA DOGS

Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash,
How they maun thole a factor's snash;
He'll stamp an' threaten, curse an' swear
He'll apprehend them, poind their gear;
While they maun stan', wi' aspect humble,
An' hear it a', an' fear an' tremble!
I see how folk live that hae riches;
But surely poor-folk maun be wretches!

LUATH.

They're no sae wretched 's ane wad think.
Tho' constantly on poortith's brink,
They're sae accustom'd wi' the sight,
The view o't gies them little fright.
Then chance and fortune are sae guided,
They're aye in less or mair provided:
An' tho' fatigued wi' close employment,
A blink o' rest's a sweet enjoyment.
The dearest comfort o' their lives,
Their grushie weans an' faithfu' wives;
The Prattling things are just their pride,
That sweetens a' their fire-side.
An' whiles twalpennie worth o' nappy
Can mak the bodies unco happy:
They lay aside their private cares,
To mind the Kirk and State affairs;
They'll talk o' patronage an' priests,
Wi' kindling fury i' their breasts,
Or tell what new taxation's comin,
An' ferlie at the folk in Lon'on.
As bleak-fac'd Hallowmass returns,
They get the jovial, rantin' kirns,
When rural life, of ev'ry station,
Unite in common recreation;
Love blinks, Wit slaps, an' social Mirth
Forgets there's Care upo' the earth.

* endure.  b abuse.  c sequestrate.  d poverty.
* thriving.  f ale.  e marvel.  h harvest-homes.
THE TWA DOGS

That merry day the year begins,
They bar the door on frosty win's;
The nappy reeks wi' mantling ream, a
An' sheds a heart-inspiring steam;
The luntin b pipe, an' sneeshin c mill,
Are handed round wi' right guid will;
The cantie d auld folks crackin crouse, e
The young anes rantin' tho' the house—
My heart has been sae fain to see them,
That I for joy hae barkit wi' them.

Still it's owre true that ye hae said,
Sie game is now owre aften play'd;
There's mony a creditable stock
O' decent, honest, fawson t folk,
Are riven out baith root an' branch,
Some rascal's pridefu' greed to quench,
Wha thinks to knit himsel the faster
In favour wi' some gentle master,
Wha, aiblins thrang s a parliamentin,
For Britain's guid his saul indentin—

CAESAR.

Haith, lad, ye little ken about it:
For Britain's guid! guid faith! I doubt it.
Say rather, gaun b as Premiers lead him:
An' saying ay or no's they bid him:
At operas an' plays parading,
Mortgaging, gambling, masquerading:
Or maybe, in a frolic daft,
To Hague or Calais takes a waft,
To mak a tour an' tak a whirl,
To learn bon ton, an' see the worl'.

There, at Vienna, or Versailles,
He rives his father's auld entails;
Or by Madrid he takes the rout,
To thrum guitars an' fecht wi' nowt; i

(a) froth.  (b) smoking  (c) snuff.  (d) cheerful. (e) talking merrily.
(f) seemly.  (g) perhaps busy. (h) going. (i) cattle.
Or down Italian vista startles,
Wh-re-hunting amang groves o’ myrtles:
Then bowses drumlie German-water,
To mak himsel look fair an’ fatter,
An’ clear the consequential sorrows,
Love-gifts of Carnival signoras.
For Britain’s guid! for her destruction!
Wi’ dissipation, feud an’ faction.

LUATH.

Hech man! dear sirs! is that the gate
They waste sae mony a braw estate!
Are we sae foughten an’ harass’d
For gear to gang that gate at last?
O would they stay aback frae courts,
An’ please themsels wi’ country sports,
It wad for ev’ry ane be better,
The laird, the tenant, an’ the cotter!
For thae frank, rantin, ramblin billies,
Feint haet o’ them’s ill-hearted fellows;
Except for breakin o’ their timmer,
Or speakin lightly o’ their limmer,
Or shootin of a hare or moor-cock,
The ne’er-a-bit they’re ill to poor folk.
But will ye tell me, master Caesar,
Sure great folk’s life’s a life o’ pleasure?
Nae cauld nor hunger e’er can steer them,
The very thought o’t need na fear them.

CAESAR.

L—d, man, were ye but whiles whare I am,
The gentles, ye wad ne’er envy them!
It’s true, they need na starve or sweat,
Thro’ winter’s cauld, or simmer’s heat:
They’ve nae sair wark to craze their banes,
An’ fill auld age wi’ grips an’ groans:

* troubled.  b wealth.  c not a bit.
 d disturb.  e groans.
THE TWA DOGS

But human bodies are sic fools,
For a’ their colleges an’ schools,
That when nae real ills perplex them,
They mak enow themsel’s to vex them;
An’ aye the less they hae to sturt a them,
In like proportion, less will hurt them.

A country fellow at the plough,
His acre’s till’d, he’s right enough;
A country girl at her wheel,
Her dizzen’s dune, b she’s unco well; c
But gentlemen, an’ ladies warst,
Wi’ ev’n-down want o’ wark are curst.
They loiter, lounging, lank an’ lazy;
Tho’ deil-haet d ails them, yet uneasy;
Their days insipid, dull an’ tasteless;
Their nights unquiet, lang an’ restless.

An’ ev’n their sports, their balls an’ races,
Their galloping through public places,
There’s sic parade, sic pomp an’ art,
The joy can scarcely reach the heart.

The men cast out in party-matches,
Then sowther e a’ in deep debauches.
Ae night they’re mad wi’ drink an’ wh-ring,
Neist day their life is past enduring.

The ladies arm-in-arm in clusters,
As great an’ gracious a’ as sisters;
But hear their absent thoughts o’ ither,
They’re a’ run-deils an’ jads thegither.
Whiles, owre the wee bit cup an’ platie,
They sip the scandal-potion pretty;
Or lee-lang f nights, wi crabbit leuks
Pore owre the devil’s pictur’d beuks; g
Stake on a chance a farmer’s stackyard,
An’ cheat like ony unhanged blackguard.

There’s some exceptions, man an’ woman;
But this is gentry’s life in common.

* annoy.    b dozens finished.    c very well.    d not a thing.
 e solder, patch up.    f live-long.    g cards.
AUTHOR'S CRY AND PRAYER

By this, the sun was out of sight,
An' darker gloamin brought the night;
The bum-clock humm'd wi' lazy drone;
The kye stood rowtin' i' the loan;
When up they gat an' shook their lugs,
Rejoic'd they weren a men but dogs;
An' each took aff his several way,
Resolv'd to meet some ither day.

The Author's Earnest cry and Prayer.¹

To the Right Honourable and Honourable Scotch Representatives in the House of Commons.²

Dearest of distillation! last and best—
How art thou lost!—

Parody on Milton.

Ye Irish lords, ye knights an' squires,
Wha represent our brughs an' shires,
An' doucely manage our affairs

In parliament,

To you a simple poet's pray'rs

Are humbly sent.

Alas! my roupit muse is hearse!
Your Honours' hearts wi' grief twad pierce,
To see her sittin' on her arse

Low i' the dust,

And screochin' out prosaic verse,

An' like to burst!²

¹ Again Burns condemns the Exciso. The ill treatment of Scottish drink evokes none of his Jacobite sentiment, which was probably a later mood. Burns himself dates the poem early in 1786.

² This was written before the Act anent the Scotch distilleries, of session 1736, for which Scotland and the Author return their most grateful thanks.—R.B.
AUTHOR'S CRY AND PRAYER

Tell them wha hae the chief direction,
Scotland an' me's in great affliction,
E'er sin' they laid that curst restriction
    On aqua-vitæ;
An' rouse them up to strong conviction,
    An' move their pity.

Stand forth an' tell yon Premier youth
The honest, open, naked truth :
Tell him o' mine an' Scotland's drouth,
    His servants humble :
The muckle deevil blaw you south
    If ye dissemble !

Does ony great man glunch an' gloom ?
Speak out, an' never fash your thumb !
Let posts an' pensions sink or soom
    Wi' them wha grant them ;
If honestly they canna come,
    Far better want them.

In gath'rin votes you were na slack ;
Now stand as tightly by your tack :
Ne'er claw your lug, an' fidge your back,
    An' hum an' haw ;
But raise your arm, an' tell your crack
    Before them a'.

Paint Scotland greetin' owre her thristle ;
Her mutchkin stowp as toom's a whissle ;
An' d—mn'd excisemen in a bussle,
    Seizin a stell,
Triumphant crushin't like a mussel,
    Or limpet shell !

* thirst.   b grumble.  e trouble yourselves.
d swim.   e speech.  f weeping.
s thistle.  h half-pint.  4 empty.
AUTHOR'S CRY AND PRAYER

Then, on the tither hand present her—
A blackguard smuggler right behint her,
An' cheek-for-chow, a chuffie vintner
Colleaguing join,
Picking her pouch as bare as winter
Of a' kind coin.

Is there, that bears the name o' Scot,
But feels his heart's bluid rising hot,
To see his poor auld mither's pot
Thus dung in staves,
An' plunder'd o' her hindmost groat
By gallows knaves?

Alas! I'm but a nameless wight,
Trode i' the mire out o' sight?
But could I like Montgomeries fight,
Or gab like Boswell,
There's some sark-necks I wad draw tight,
An' tie some hose well.

God bless your Honours! can ye see't—
The kind, auld, cantie carlin' greet,
An' no get warmly to your feet,
An' gar them hear it,
An' tell them wi' a patriot-heat
Ye winna bear it?

Some o' you nicely ken the laws,
To round the period an' pause,
An' with rhetòric clause on clause
To mak harangues;
Then echo thro' Saint Stephen's wa's
Auld Scotland's wrangs.

1 The poet here alludes in chief to
Hugh Montgomery of Coilsfield.
2 James Boswell of Auchinleck, the
well-known biographer of Johnson.
AUTHOR'S CRY AND PRAYER

Dempster, a true blue Scot I'se warran';
Thee, aith-detesting, chaste Kilkerran;
An' that glib-gabbit Highland baron,
The Laird o' Graham;
An' ane, a chap that's d—mu'd auldfarran,
Dundas his name.

Erskine, a spunkie Norland billie;
True Campbells, Frederick and Hay;
An' Livistone, the bauld Sir Willie;
An' mony ither,
Whom auld Demosthenes or Tully
Might own for brither.

See, sodger Hugh, my watchman stented,
If poets e'er are represented;
I ken if that your sword were wanted,
Ye'd lend a hand;
But when there's ought to say anent it,
Ye're at a stand.

Arouse, my boys! exert your mettle,
To get auld Scotland back her kettle;
Or faith! I'll wad my new plough-pettle,
Ye'll see't or lang,
She'll teach you, wi' a reekin whittle,
Anither sang.

a. ready-spoken. b. cunning. c. spirited.
 hired. e. wadger. f. plough-stick.

1 George Dempster of Dunnichen.
2 Sir Adam Ferguson of Kilkerran, Bart.
4 Right Hon. Henry Dundas, M.P.
5 Probably Thomas, afterwards Lord Erskine.
6 Lord Frederick Campbell, second brother of the Duke of Argyll, and Hay Campbell, Lord Advocate for Scotland, afterwards President of the Court of Session.
7 Sir Wm. Augustus Cunningham, Baronet, of Livingstone, for some time sat as M.P. for the county of Linlithgow, where he had his estate, which he was afterwards compelled to sell in consequence of incurring electioneering debts. (S. D.)
8 This verse was omitted in the author's editions. The reference is to Col. Hugh Montgomery, afterwards Earl of Eglinton.
AUTHOR'S CRY AND PRAYER

This while she's been in crankous mood,
Her lost Militia fir'd her bluid;
(Deil na\textsuperscript{a} they never mair do guid,
Play'd her that pliskie\textsuperscript{b}!)
An' now she's like to rin red wud\textsuperscript{c}
About her whisky.

An' L—d! if ance they pit her till't,
Her tartan petticoat she'll kilt,
An' durk an' pistol at her belt,
She'll tak the streets,
An' rin her whittle to the hilt,
I' the first she meets!

For G—d'sake, sirs! then speak her fair,
An' straik her cannie\textsuperscript{d} wi' the hair,
An' to the muckle house repair,
Wi' instant speed,
An' strive, wi' a' your wit an' lear,
To get remead.

Yon ill-tongu'd tinkler, Charlie Fox,
May taunt you wi' his jeers and mocks;
But gie him't het, my hearty cocks!
E'en cowe the cadie\textsuperscript{e}!
An' send him to his dicing box
An' sportin lady.

Tell yon guid bluid o' auld Boconnock's,\textsuperscript{1}
I'll be his debt twa mashlum bonsocks,\textsuperscript{f}
An' drink his health in auld Nance Tinnock's \textsuperscript{2}
Nine times a-week,
If he some scheme, like tea an' winnocks,
Wad kindly seek.

\textsuperscript{a} may. \textsuperscript{b} trick. \textsuperscript{c} stark mad. \textsuperscript{d} gently. \textsuperscript{e} fellow. \textsuperscript{f} cakes of mixed grain.

\textsuperscript{1} Pitt, whose grandfather was of Boconnock in Cornwall.
\textsuperscript{2} A worthy old hostess of the gude auld "Scotch Drink."—R.B.
Could he some commutation broach,  
I'll pledge my aith in guid braid Scotch,  
He needna fear their foul reproach  
Nor erudition,  
Yon mixtie-maxtie, queer hotch-potch,  
The Coalition.

Auld Scotland has a raucle\(^a\) tongue;  
She's just a devil wi' a rung\(^b\);  
An' if she promise auld or young  
To tak their part,  
Tho' by the neck she should be strung,  
She'll no desert.

And now, ye chosen Five-and-Forty,  
May still your mither's heart support ye;  
Then, tho' a minister grow dorty,\(^c\)  
An' kick your place,  
Ye'll snap your fingers, poor an' hearty,  
Before his face.

God bless your Honours, a' your days,  
Wi' sowps o' kail and brats o' claise,\(^d\)  
In spite o' a' the thievish kaes,\(^e\)  
That haunt St Jamie's!  
Your humble poet sings an' prays,  
While Rab his name is.

Postscript.

\textbf{Let half-starv'd slaves in warmer skies}  
\textbf{See future wines, rich-clust'ring, rise;}  
\textbf{Their lot auld Scotland ne'er envies,}  
\textbf{But, blythe and frisky,}  
\textbf{She eyes her freeborn, martial boys}  
\textbf{Tak aff their whisky.}

\(^a\) rough. \(^b\) cudgel. \(^c\) saucy. \(^d\) drops of broth and bits of clothes. \(^e\) jackdaws.
POSTSCRIPT

What tho' their Phoebus kinder warms,
While fragrance blooms and beauty charms,
When wretches range, in famish'd swarms,
  The scented groves;
Or, hounded forth, dishonour arms
  In hungry droves!

Their gun's a burden on their shouther;
They downa bide the stink o' powther;
Their bauldest thought's a hank'ring swither
  To stan' or rin,
Till skelp—a shot—they're aff; a' throw'ther,
  To save their skin.

But bring a Scotchman frae his hill,
Clap in his cheek a Highland gill,
Say, such is royal George's will,
  An' there's the foe!
He has nae thought but how to kill
  Twa at a blow.

Nae cauld, faint-hearted doubtings tease him;
Death comes, wi' fearless eye he sees him;
Wi' bluidy hand a welcome gies him;
  An' when he fa's,
His latest draught o' breathin lea' es him
  In faint huzzas.

Sages their solemn een may steek,
  An' raise a philosophic reek,
An' physically causes seek,
  In clime an' season;
But tell me whisky's name in Greek,
  I'll tell the reason.

Scotland, my auld, respected mither!
Tho' whiles ye moistify your leather,

---

\( ^a \text{indecision.} \quad ^b \text{pop!} \quad ^c \text{in confusion.} \quad ^d \text{shut.} \)

173
Till, where ye sit on craps o' heather,  
Ye tine" your dam;  
Freedom an' whisky gang thegither!  
Tak aff your dram.¹

The Ordination.²

"For sense, they little owe to frugal Heav'n—  
To please the mob they hide the little giv'n."

KILMARNOCK wabsters, fidge an' claw,  
An' pour your creeshie⁵ nations;  
An' ye wha leather rax an' draw,  
Of a' denominations;  
Swith⁴ to the Laigh Kirk, ane an' a'  
An' there tak up your stations;  
Then aff to Begbie's in a raw,  
An' pour divine libations

For joy this day.

Curst "Common-sense," that imp o' hell,  
Cam in wi' Maggie Lauder;³  
But Oliphant⁴ aft made her yell,  
An' Russell⁵ sair misc'd her:

This day Mackinlay⁶ taks the flail,  
An' he's the boy will blaud⁶ her!

He'll clap a shangan⁷ on her tail,  
An' set the bairns to daud⁧ her

Wi' dirt this day.

¹ In the edition of 1794 the closing lines are weakly altered to—  
Till, when ye speak, ye aiblins blether,  
Yet, deil mak matter!  
Freedom and whisky gang thegither,  
Tak aff your whitter.

² Written very early in 1786, but not included in the Kilmarnock Edition.  
A paper bullet in the war of Auld and New Lights—Calvinism and "Common Sense," which, by the way, is no theological criterion.

³ Alluding to a scoffing ballad which was made on the admission of the late reverend and worthy Mr Lindsay to the "Laigh Kirk."—R.B.

⁴ Rev. James Oliphant, minister of Chapel of Ease, Kilmarnock, from 1764 to 1774.

⁵ Rev. John Russell of Kilmarnock, one of the "Twa Herds." He was successor to Oliphant.

⁶ Rev. James Mackinlay, subject of the present poem, ordained 6th April 1786. As a preacher, he became "a great favourite of the million."
Mak haste an' turn King David owre,
And lilt wi' holy clangor;
O' double verse come gie us four,
An' skirl up the Bangor:
This day the kirk kicks up a stour,
Nae mair the knaves shall wrang her,
For Heresy is in her pow' r,
And gloriously she'll whang her
Wi' pith this day.

Come, let a proper text be read,
An' touch it aff wi' vigour,
How graceless Ham leugh at his dad,
Which made Canaan a nigger;
Or Phineas drove the murdering blade,
Wi' whore-abhorring rigour;
Or Zipporah, the scauldin' jad,
Was like a bluidy tiger
I' th' inn that day.

There, try his mettle on the creed,
And bind him down wi' caution,
That stipend is a carnal weed
He taks but for the fashion;
And gie him o'er the flock to feed,
And punish each transgression;
Especial, rams that cross the breed,
Gie them sufficient threshin';
Spare them nae day.

Now, auld Kilmarnock, cock thy tail,
An' toss thy horns fu' canty;
Nae mair thou'l rowt out-owrc the dale,
Because thy pasture's scanty;

\[a\] sing.  \[b\] dust.  \[c\] lash.  \[d\] laughed.  \[e\] lively.  \[f\] roar.

1 Genesis ix. 22.—R. B.
2 Numbers xxv. 8.—R. B.
3 Exodus iv. 25.—R. B.
4 Among some other variations in an early MS copy, these lines run thus:—

There try his mettle on the creed,
Wi' form'la and confession,
And lay your hands upon his head,
And seal his high commission,
The holy flock to teach and feed,
The text is a good instance of Burns's skill in improving his work.
The Ordination

For lapfu's large o' gospel kail
Shall fill thy crib in plenty,
An' runts a o' grace the pick an' wale, b
No gi'en by way o' dainty,
But ilka day.

Nae mair by Babel's streams we'll weep,
To think upon our Zion;
And hing our fiddles up to sleep,
Like baby-clouts a-dryin!
Come, screw the pegs wi' tunefu' cheep, c
And o'er the thairms d be tryin;
Oh, rare to see our elbucks wheep, e
And a' like lamb-tails flyin
Fu' fast this day.

Lang, Patronage, with rod o' ain', f
Has shor'd g the Kirk's undoin;
As lately Fenwick, sair forfairn, h
Has proven to its ruin: 1
Our patron, honest man! Glencairn,
He saw mischief was brewin;
An' like a godly, elect bairn,
He's waled 1 us out a true ane,
And sound, this day.

Now Robertson 2 harangue nae mair,
But steek your gab j for ever;
Or try the wicked town of Ayr,
For there they'll think you clever:

1 Rev. Wm. Boyd, "a Moderate," ordained pastor of Fenwick, June 25, 1782.
2 Rev. John Robertson, colleague of Dr Mackinlay, ordained 1765.
THE ORDINATION

Or, nae reflection on your ear,
Ye may commence a shaver;
Or to the Netherton \(^1\) repair,
An' turn a carpet weaver
Aff-hand this day.

Mu'trie \(^2\) and you were just a match,
We never had sic twa drones;
Auld Hornie did the Laigh Kirk watch,
Just like a winkin baudrons,\(^a\)
And aye he catch'd the tither wretch,
To fry them in his caudrons;
But now his Honour maun detach,
Wi' a' his brimstone squadrons,
Fast, fast this day.

See, see auld Orthodoxy's facs
She's swingin thro' the city!
Hark, how the nine-tail'd cat she plays!
I vow it's unco pretty:
There, Learning, with his Greekish face,
Grunts out some Latin ditty;
And Common-sense is gaun, she says,
To mak to Jamie Beattie
Her plaint this day.

But there's Morality himsel',
Embracing all opinions;
Hear, how he gies the tither yell,
Between his twa companions!
See, how she peels the skin an' fell,
As ane were peelin onions!
Now there, they're packèd aff to hell,
An' banish'd our dominions,
Henceforth this day.

\(^a\) cat.

\(^1\) A district of Kilmarnock, where carpet weaving was largely carried on.
\(^2\) The Rev. John Multrie, a "Moderate," whom Mackinlay succeeded.
O happy day! rejoice, rejoice!
Come house about the porter!
Morality's demure decoys
Shall here nae mair find quarter:
Mackinlay, Russell, are the boys
That heresy can torture;
They'll gie her on a rape, a hoyse,
And cowe her measure shorter
By th' head some day.

Come, bring the tither mutchkin in,
And here's—for a conclusion—
To ev'ry New-light mother's son,
From this time forth, confusion!
If mair they deave us wi' their din,
Or patronage intrusion,
We'll light a spunk, and ev'ry skin,
We'll rin them aff in fusion
Like oil, some day.

Epistle to James Smith.  

"Friendship, mysterious cement of the soul!
Sweet'ner of Life, and solder of Society!
I owe thee much—"  

DEAR SMITH, the slee'st, pawkie thief,
That e'er attempted stealth or rieff!
Ye surely hae some warlock-brief
Owre human hearts;
For ne'er a bosom yet was rieff
Against your arts.

---

1 A cant-phrase in the West of Scotland, for those religious opinions which Dr Taylor of Norwich has defended so strenuously.—R.B.
2 Mr Smith was a member of the Club at the Whitefoord Arms. The poet admits his intention of publishing, and notes his own diffidence.
For me, I swear by sun an' moon,
An' ev'ry star that blinks aboon,
Ye've cost me twenty pair o' shoon,
    Just gaun to see you;
An' ev'ry ither pair that's done,
    Mair taen I'm wi' you.

That auld, capricious carlin, Nature,
To mak amends for scrimpit* stature,
She's turn'd you off, a human creature
    On her first plan,
And in her freaks, on ev'ry feature
    She's wrote the Man.

Just now I've taen the fit o' rhyme,
My barmie b noeddle's working prime.
My fancy yerkit c up sublime,
    Wi' hasty summon;
Hae ye a leisure-moment's time
    To hear what's comin?

Some rhyme a neibor's name to lash;
Some rhyme (vain thought !) for needfu' cash;
Some rhyme to court the countra clash, d
    An' raise a din;
For me, an aim I never fash;
    I rhyme for fun.

The star that rules my luckless lot,
Has fated me the russet coat,
An' damn'd my fortune to the groat;
    But, in requit,
Has blest me with a random-shot
    O' countra wit.

This while my notion's taen a sk lent, e
To try my fate in guid, black prent;

* stunted.  b yeasty.  c jerked.  d gossip.  e side-glance.
But still the mair I'm that way bent,
    Something cries "Hoolie!"
I red you, honest man, tak tent? 
    Ye'll shaw your folly;

There's ither poets, much your betters,
    Far seen in Greek, deep men o' letters,
Hae thought they had ensur'd their debtors, 
    A' future ages;
Now moths deform, in shapeless tatters,
    Their unknown pages."

Then farewell hopes of laurel-boughs, 
To garland my poetic brows!
Henceforth I'll rove where busy ploughs
    Are whistlin thrang,
An' teach the lanely heights an' howes My rustic sang.

I'll wander on, wi' tentless heed
How never-halting moments speed,
Till fate shall snap the brittle thread; 
    Then, all unknown,
I'll lay me with the inglorious dead,
    Forgot and gone!

But why o' death begin a tale? 
    Just now we're living sound and hale;
Then top and maintop crowd the sail,
    Heave Care o'er-side!
And large, before Enjoyment's gale, 
    Let's tak the tide.

This life, sae far's I understand, 
Is a' enchanted fairy-land, 
    Where Pleasure is the magic-wand, 
That, wielded right, 
Maks hours like minutes, hand in hand, 
    Dance by fu' light.

*a* softly.  
*b* take heed.  
*c* busy.  
*d* hollows.  
*e* careless.  

180
The magic-wand then let us wield;
For ance that five-an'-forty's speel'd,*
See, crazy, weary, joyless eild, "
Wi' wrinkl'd face,
Comes hostin, hirplin" owre the field,
Wi' creepin pace.

When ance life's day draws near the gloamin,
Then fareweel vacant, careless roamin;
An' fareweel cheerfu' tankards foamin,
An' social noise:
An' fareweel dear, deluding woman,
The joy of joys!

O Life! how pleasant, in thy morning,
Young Fancy's rays the hills adorning!
Cold-pausing Caution's lesson scorning,
We frisk away,
Like school-boys, at th' expected warning,
To joy an' play.

We wander there, we wander here,
We eye the rose upon the brier,
Unmindful that the thorn is near,
Among the leaves;
And tho' the puny wound appear,
Short while it grieves.

Some, lucky, find a flow'ry spot,
For which they never toil'd nor swat;
They drink the sweet and eat the fat,
But" care or pain;
And haply eye the barren hut
With high disdain.

With steady aim, some fortune chase;
Keen hope does ev'ry sinew brace;

EPISTLE TO JAMES SMITH

Thro' fair, thro' foul, they urge the race,  
An' seize the prey:
Then cannie,* in some cozie place,  
They close the day.

And others, like your humble servan',  
Poor wights! nae rules nor roads observin,
To right or left eternal swervin,  
They zig-zag on;
Till, curst with age, obscure an' starvin,  
They aften groan.

Alas! what bitter toil an' straining—  
But truce with peevish, poor complaining!
Is fortune's fickle *Luna* waning?  
E'en let her gang!
Beneath what light she has remaining,  
Let's sing our sang.

My pen I here fling to the door,  
And kneel, ye Pow'rs! and warm implore,  
"Tho' I should wander *Terra* o'er,  
In all her climes,
Grant me but this, I ask no more,  
Aye rowth b o' rhymes.

"Gie dreepin roasts to countra lairds,  
Till icicles hing frae their beards;  
Gie fine braw claes to fine life-guards,  
And maids of honour;  
An' yill c an' whisky gie to cairds, d  
Until they sconner.e"

"A title, Dempster 1 merits it;  
A garter gie to Willie Pitt;"

*a quietly.  b plenty.  c ale.  d tinkers.  e loathe it.

1 George Dempster of Dunnichen, M.P.

182
Gie wealth to some be-ledger'd cit,
In cent. per cent.
But give me real, sterling wit,
And I'm content.

"While ye are pleas'd to keep me hale,
I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal,
Be't water-brose or muslin-kail,
Wi' cheerfu' face,
As lang's the Muses dinna fail
To say the grace."

An anxious e'e I never throws
Behint my lug, or by my nose;
I jouk beneath Misfortune's blows
As weel's I may;
Sworn foe to sorrow, care, and prose,
I rhyme away.

O ye douce folk that live by rule,
Grave, tideless-blooded, calm an' cool,
Compar'd wi' you—O fool! fool! fool!
How much unlike!
Your hearts are just a standing pool,
Your lives, a dyke!

Nae hair-brain'd, sentimental traces
In your unletter'd, nameless faces!
In arioso trills and graces
Ye never stray;
But gravissimo, solemn basses
Ye hum away.

Ye are sae grave, nae doubt ye're wise;
Nae ferly tho' ye do despise
The hairum-scairum, ram-stam boys,
The rattling squad:
I see ye upward cast your eyes—
Ye ken the road!

a thin broth.  b ear.  c dodge.  d sober.  e wonder.
The Vision.

Duan First.

The sun had clos'd the winter day,  
The curlers quit their roarin play,  
And hunger'd maukin taen her way,  
To kail-yards green,  
While faithless snaws ilk step betray  
Whare she has been.

The thresher's weary flingin-tree,  
The lee-lang day had tired me;  
And when the day had clos'd his e'e,  
Far i' the west,  
Ben i' the spence, right pensivelie,  
I gaed to rest.

There, lanely by the ingle-cheek,  
I sat and ey'd the spewing reek,  
That fill'd, wi' hoast-provoking sneek,  
The auld clay biggin;  
An' heard the restless rattons squeak  
About the riggin.

---

1 In the eleventh stanza, bonie Jean was superseded by Bess at the time of the quarrel with Miss Armour. Modest, as always, Burns disclaims rivalry with Shenstone!

2 Duan, a term of Ossian's for the different divisions of a digressive poem. See his Cath-Loda, vol. 2 of M'Pherson's translation.—R. B.
THE VISION

All in this mottie, misty clime,
I backward mus'd on wasted time,
How I had spent my youthfu' prime,
   An' done nae thing,
But stringing blethers\(^a\) up in rhyme,
   For fools to sing.

Had I to guid advice but harkit,
I might, by this, hae led a market,
Or strutted in a bank and clarkit
   My cash-account;
While here, half-mad, half-fed, half-sarkit.
   Is a' th' amount.

I started, mutt'ring "blockhead! coof\(^b!""
And heav'd on high my waukit loof,\(^c\)
To swear by a' yon starry roof,
   Or some rash aith,
That I henceforth wad be rhyme-proof
   Till my last breath—

When click! the string the snick\(^d\) did draw;
An' jee! the door gaed to the wa';
An' by my ingle-lowe\(^e\) I saw,
   Now bleezin bright,
A tight, outlandish hizzie,\(^f\) braw,
   Come full in sight.

Ye need na doubt, I held my whisht\(^g\);
The infant aith, half-form'd, was crusht;
I glowr'd\(^h\) as cerie\(^i\)'s I'd been dusht\(^j\)
   In some wild glen;
When sweet, like honest Worth, she blusht,
   An' stepped ben.

\(^a\) nonsense. \(^b\) fool. \(^c\) hardened palm. \(^d\) latch. \(^e\) silence. \(^f\) wench. \(^g\) gazed. \(^h\) wined. \(^i\) thrown down.
THE VISION

Green, slender, leaf-clad holly-boughs
Were twisted, gracefu', round her brows;
I took her for some Scottish Muse,
   By that same token;
And come to stop those reckless vows,
   Would soon been broken.

A "hair-brain'd, sentimental trace"
Was strongly marked in her face;
A wildly-witty, rustic grace
   Shone full upon her;
Her eye, ev'n turn'd on empty space,
   Beam'd keen with honour.

Down flow'd her robe, a tartan sheen,
Till half a leg was scrimply seen;
An' such a leg! my bonie Jean
   Could only peer it;
Sae straught, sae taper, tight an' clean—
   Nane else came near it.

Her mantle large, of greenish hue,
My gazing wonder chiefly drew:
Deep lights and shades, bold-mingling, threw
   A lustre grand;
And seem'd, to my astonish'd view,
   A well-known land.

Here, rivers in the sea were lost;
There, mountains to the skies were toss't:
Here, tumbling billows mark'd the coast,
   With surging foam;
There, distant shone Art's lofty boast,
   The lordly dome.

Here, Doon pour'd down his far-fetch'd floods;
There, well-fed Irwine stately thuds:

1 'My Bess, I ween,' (1786).

186
THE VISION

Auld hermit Ayr staw* thro' his woods,
On to the shore;
And many a lesser torrent scuds,
With seeming roar.

Low, in a sandy valley spread,
An ancient borough rear'd her head;
Still, as in Scottish story read,
She boasts a race
To ev'ry nobler virtue bred,
And polish'd grace. ¹

By stately tow'r, or palace fair,
Or ruins pendent in the air,
Bold stems of heroes, here and there,
I could discern;
Some seem'd to muse, some seem'd to dare,
With feature stern.

My heart did glowing transport feel,
To see a race heroic ² wheel,
And brandish round the deep-dyed steel,
In sturdy blows;
While, back-recoiling, seem'd to reel
Their Suthron foes.

His Country's Saviour, ³ mark him well!
Bold Richardton's heroic swell; ⁴
The chief, on Sark who glorious fell, ⁵
In high command;
And he whom ruthless fates expel
His native land.

¹ The seven stanzas following this
were first printed in the Edinburgh
edition, 1787. Other stanzas, never
published by Burns himself, are given
on p. 193.
² The Wallaces.—R. B.
³ William Wallace.—R. B.
⁴ Adam Wallace of Richardton, cousin
to the immortal preserver of Scottish
independence.—R. B.
⁵ Wallace, laird of Craigie, who was
second in command, under Douglas,
Earl of Ormond, at the famous battle
on the banks of Sark, fought anno
1448. That glorious victory was prin-
cipally owing to the judicious conduct
and intrepid valour of the gallant laird
of Craigie, who died of his wounds after
the action.—R. B.
THE VISION

There, where a sceptr'd Pictish shade
Stalk'd round his ashes lowly laid, ¹
I mark'd a martial race, pourtray'd
In colours strong:
Bold, soldier-featur'd, undismay'd,
They strode along.

Thro' many a wild, romantic grove, ²
Near many a hermit-fancied cove
(Fit haunts for friendship or for love,
In musing mood),
An aged Judge, I saw him rove,
Dispensing good.

With deep-struck, reverential awe,
The learned Sire and Son I saw: ³
To Nature's God, and Nature's law,
They gave their lore;
This, all its source and end to draw,
That, to adore.

Brydon's brave ward ⁴ I well could spy,
Beneath old Scotia's smiling eye:
Who call'd on Fame, low standing by,
To hand him on,
Where many a patriot-name on high,
And hero shone.

DUAN SECOND.

With musing-deep, astonish'd stare,
I view'd the heavenly-seeming Fair;

¹ Colius, King of the Picts, from whom the district of Kyle is said to take its name, lies buried, as tradition says, near the family seat of the Montgomerries of Colisfield, where his burial place is still shown.—R.B.
² Barskimming, the seat of the Lord Justice-Clerk. — R.B. (Sir Thomas Miller of Glenlee, afterwards President of the Court of Session.)
³ Catrine, the seat of the late Doctor and present Professor Stewart.—R.B.
⁴ Colonel Fullarton. — R.B. This gentleman had travelled under the care of Patrick Brydone, author of a well-known "Tour through Sicily and Malta."
A whispering throb did witness bear
Of kindred sweet,
When with an elder sister's air
She did me greet.

"All hail! my own inspired bard!
In me thy native Muse regard;
Nor longer mourn thy fate is hard,
Thus poorly low;
I come to give thee such reward,
As we bestow!

"Know, the great genius of this land
Has many a light aerial band,
Who, all beneath his high command,
Harmoniously,
As arts or arms they understand,
Their labours ply.

"They Scotia's race among them share:
Some fire the soldier on to dare;
Some rouse the patriot up to bare
Corruption's heart:
Some teach the bard—a darling care—
The tuneful art.

"Mong swelling floods of reeking gore,
They, ardent, kindling spirits pour;
Or, 'mid the venal senate's roar,
They, sightless, stand,
To mend the honest patriot-lore,
And grace the hand.

"And when the bard, or hoary sage,
Charm or instruct the future age,
They bind the wild poetic rage
In energy,
Or point the inconclusive page
Full on the eye.¹

¹ This verse first appears in the Edinburgh edition, 1787.

189
THE VISION

"Hence, Fullarton, the brave and young;
Hence, Dempster's zeal-inspirèd tongue;
Hence, sweet, harmonious Beattie sung
   His 'Minstrel' lays;
Or tore, with noble ardour stung,
   The sceptic's bays.

"To lower orders are assign'd
The humbler ranks of human-kind,
The rustic bard, the lab'ring hind,
   The artisan;
All choose, as various they're inclin'd,
   The various man.

"When yellow waves the heavy grain,
The threat'ning storm some strongly rein;
Some teach to meliorate the plain
   With tillage-skill;
And some instruct the shepherd-train,
   Blythe o'er the hill.

"Some hint the lover's harmless wile;
Some grace the maiden's artless smile;
Some soothe the lab'rer's weary toil
   For humble gains,
And make his cottage-scenes beguile
   His cares and pains.

"Some, bounded to a district-space,
Explore at large man's infant race,
To mark the embryotic trace
   Of rustic bard;
And careful note each opening grace,
   A guide and guard.

"Of these am I—Coila my name:
And this district as mine I claim,
THE VISION

Where once the Campbells, chiefs of fame,
Held ruling pow’r:
I mark’d thy embryo-tuneful flame,
Thy natal hour.

"With future hope I oft would gaze
Fond, on thy little early ways,
Thy rudely caroll’d, chiming phrase,
In uncouth rhymes;
Fir’d at the simple, artless lays
Of other times.

"I saw thee seek the sounding shore,
Delighted with the dashing roar;
Or when the North his fleecy store
Drove thro’ the sky,
I saw grim Nature’s visage hoar
Struck thy young eye.

"Or when the deep green-mantled earth
Warm cherish’d ev’ry floweret’s birth,
And joy and music pouring forth
In ev’ry grove;
I saw thee eye the general mirth
With boundless love.

"When ripen’d fields and azure skies
Call’d forth the reapers’ rustling noise,
I saw thee leave their ev’ning joys,
And lonely stalk,
To vent thy bosom’s swelling rise,
In pensive walk.

"When youthful love, warm-blushing, strong,
Keen-shivering, shot thy nerves along,
Those accents grateful to thy tongue,
Th’ ador’d Name,
I taught thee how to pour in song,
To soothe thy flame.
"I saw thy pulse's maddening play,
Wild send thee Pleasure's devious way,
Misled by Fancy's meteor-ray,
By passion driven;
But yet the light that led astray
Was light from Heaven.

"I taught thy manners-painting strains,
The loves, the ways of simple swains,
Till now, o'er all my wide domains
Thy fame extends;
And some, the pride of Coila's plains,
Become thy friends.

"Thou canst not learn, nor I can show,
To paint with Thomson's landscape glow;
Or wake the bosom-melting throe,
With Shenstone's art;
Or pour, with Gray, the moving flow
Warm on the heart.

"Yet, all beneath th' unrivall'd rose,
The lowly daisy sweetly blows;
Tho' large the forest's monarch throws
His army shade,
Yet green the juicy hawthorn grows,
Adown the glade.

"Then never murmur nor repine;
Strive in thy humble sphere to shine;
And trust me, not Potosi's mine,
Nor king's regard,
Can give a bliss o'ermatching thine,
A rustic bard.

"To give my counsels all in one,
Thy tuneful flame still careful fan:
THE VISION

Preserve the dignity of Man,
   With soul erect;
And trust the Universal Plan
   Will all protect.

"And wear thou this"—she solemn said,
And bound the holly round my head:
The polish'd leaves and berries red
   Did rustling play;
And, like a passing thought, she fled
   In light away.

[To Mrs Stewart of Stair Burns presented a manuscript copy of the Vision. That copy embraces about twenty stanzas at the end of Duan First, which he cancelled when he came to print the piece in his Kilmarnock volume. Seven of these he restored in printing his second edition, as noted on p. 187. The following are the verses which he left unpublished.]

SUPPRESSED STANZAS OF "THE VISION."

After 18th stanza of the text (at "His native land"):

With secret throes I marked that earth,
That cottage, witness of my birth;
And near I saw, bold issuing forth
   In youthful pride,
A Lindsay race of noble worth,
   Famed far and wide.

Where, hid behind a spreading wood,
An ancient Pict-built mansion stood,
I spied, among an angel brood,
   A female pair;
Sweet shone their high maternal blood,
   And father's air.¹

An ancient tower² to memory brought
How Dettingen's bold hero fought;
Still, far from sinking into nought,
   It owns a lord
Who far in western climates fought,
   With trusty sword.

¹ Sundrum. — R. B.
² Stair. — R. B.
THE VISION

Among the rest I well could spy
One gallant, graceful, martial boy,
The soldier sparkled in his eye,
A diamond water.
I blest that noble badge with joy,
That owned me frater.¹

After 20th stanza of the text (at 'Dispensing good'):
Near by arose a mansion fine,²
The seat of many a muse divine;
Not rustic muses such as mine,
With holly crown'd,
But th' ancient, tuneful, laurell'd Nine,
From classic ground.

I mourn'd the card that Fortune dealt,
To see where bonie Whitefoords dwelt;³
But other prospects made me melt,
That village near;⁴
There Nature, Friendship, Love, I felt,
Fond-mingling, dear!

Hail! Nature's pang, more strong than death!
Warm Friendship's glow, like kindling wrath!
Love, dearer than the parting breath
Of dying friend!
Not ev'n with life's wild devious path,
Your force shall end!

The Power that gave the soft alarms
In blooming Whitefoord's rosy charms,
Still threats the tiny, feather'd arms,
The barbed dart,
While lovely Wilhelmina warms
The coldest heart.⁵

After 21st stanza of the text (at "That, to adore"):
Where Lugar leaves his moorland plaid,⁶
Where lately Want was idly laid,
I markèd busy, bustling Trade,
In fervid flame,
Beneath a Patroness's aid,
Of noble name.

¹ Captain James Montgomerie, Master of St James' Lodge, Tarbolton, to which the author has the honour to belong.—R.B.
² Auchinleck.—R.B.
³ Ballochmyle.
⁴ Mauchline.
⁵ A compliment to Miss Wilhelmina Alexander as successor, in that locality to Miss Maria Whitefoord.—S.D.
⁶ Cumnock.—R.B.

194
THE RANTIN DOG

Wild, countless hills I could survey,
And countless flocks as wild as they;
But other scenes did charms display,
That better please,
Where polish'd manners dwell with Gray,
In rural ease.¹

Where Cessnock pours with gurgling sound;²
And Irwine, marking out the bound,
Enamour'd of the scenes around,
Slow runs his race,
A name I doubly honour'd found,³
With knightly grace.

Brydon's brave ward,⁴ I saw him stand,
Fame humbly offering her hand,
And near, his kinsman's rustic band,⁵
With one accord,
Lamenting their late blessed land
Must change its lord.

The owner of a pleasant spot,
Near sandy wilds, I last did note;⁶
A heart too warm, a pulse too hot
At times, o'erran:
But large in ev'ry feature wrote,
Appear'd the Man.

The Rantin Dog, the Daddie o't.⁷

Tune—"Whare'll our guidman lie."

O wha my babie-clouts will buy?
O wha will tent⁸ me when I cry?
Wha will kiss me where I lie?
The rantin dog, the daddie o't.

O wha will own he did the faut?
O wha will buy the groanin maut⁹?
O wha will tell me how to ca't?
The rantin dog, the daddie o't.

¹ Mr Farquhar Gray.—R. B.
² Auchinskieth.—R. B.
³ Caprington.—R. B.
⁴ Colonel Fullerton.—R. B.
⁵ Dr Fullerton.—R. B.
⁶ Orangefield.—R. B.
⁷ The lady may be Miss Armour, but
there were plenty of possible heroines.
HERE'S HIS HEALTH IN WATER

When I mount the creepie-chair,\(^a\)
Wha will sit beside me there?
Gie me Rob, I'll seek nae mair,
The rantin dog, the daddie o't.

Wha will crack\(^b\) to me my lane?
Wha will mak me fidgin fain\(^c\)?
Wha will kiss me o'er again?
The rantin dog, the daddie o't.

Here's his Health in Water.\(^1\)

_Tune—"The Job of Journey-work."_

ALTHO' my back be at the wa',
And tho' he be the fauter\(^d\);
ALTHO' my back be at the wa',
Yet, here's his health in water.
O wae gae by his wanton sides,
Sae brawlie's\(^e\) he could flatter;
Till for his sake I'm slighted sair,
And dree\(^f\) the kintra clatter\(^g\):
But tho' my back be at the wa',
Yet here's his health in water!

\(^a\) penance-stool.  \(^b\) talk.  \(^c\) eager and fond.  \(^d\) defaulter.
\(^e\) finely.  \(^f\) suffer.  \(^g\) gossip.

---

1 Framed on a Jacobite song for James VIII., quoted by Thomas Hearn, the Oxford antiquary:

Though his back be at the wa'
Here's to him that's far awa!
There are various contemporary and later versions of the original.
Address to the Unco Guid,

Or the Rigidly Righteous.\(^1\)

My Son, these maxims make a rule,
An' lump them aye them'gither;
The Rigid Righteous is a fool,
The Rigid Wise anither:
The cleanest corn that ere was dight\(^a\)
May hae some pyles o'caff\(^b\) in;
So ne'er a fellow-creature slight
For random fits o' daffin.\(^c\)

**SOLOMON.—Eccles. ch. vii. verse 16.**

O YE wha are sac guid yoursell',
Sae pious and sae holy,
Ye've nought to do but mark and tell
Your neibours' fauts and folly!
Whase life is like a weel-gaun mill,
Supplied wi' store o' water;
The heap'd happen's ebbing still,
An' still the clap plays clatter.

Hear me, ye venerable core,
As counsel for poor mortals
That frequent pass douce Wisdom's door
For glaikit\(^d\) Folly's portals:
I, for their thoughtless, careless sakes,
Would here propone defences—
Their donsie\(^e\) tricks, their black mistakes,
Their failings and mischances.

Ye see your state wi' theirs compared,
And shudder at the niffer\(^f\);
But cast a moment's fair regard,
What makes the mighty differ\(^g\)?

\(^a\) cleaned. \(^b\) grains of chaff. \(^c\) fun. \(^d\) foolish. \(^e\) unlucky. \(^f\) exchange. \(^g\) difference.

\(^1\) A favourite morality of Burns. The piece first appears in the Edinburgh edition.

197
ADDRESS TO THE UNCO GUID

Discount what scant occasion gave,
That purity ye pride in;
And (what's aft mair than a' the lave*)
Your better art o' hidin.

Think, when your castigated pulse
Gies now and then a wallop!
What ragings must his veins convulse,
That still eternal gallop!
Wi' wind and tide fair i' your tail,
Right on ye scud your sea-way;
But in the teeth o' baith to sail,
It makes a unco lee-way.

See Social Life and Glee sit down,
All joyous and unthinking,
Till, quite transmogrified, they're grown
Debauchery and Drinking:
O would they stay to calculate
Th' eternal consequences;
Or your more dreaded hell to state,
Damnation of expenses!

Ye high, exalted, virtuous dames,
Tied up in godly laces,
Before ye gie poor Frailty names,
Suppose a change o' cases;
A dear-lov'd lad, convenience snug,
A treach'rous inclination—
But, let me whisper i' your lug,
Ye're aiblins b nae temptation.

Then gently scan your brother man,
Still gentler sister woman;
Tho' they may gang a kennin c wrang,
To step aside is human:

a rest.   b perhaps.   c little.

198
THE INVENTORY

One point must still be greatly dark,—
The moving Why they do it;
And just as lamely can ye mark,
How far perhaps they rue it.

Who made the heart, 'tis He alone
Decidedly can try us;
He knows each chord, its various tone,
Each spring, its various bias:
Then at the balance let's be mute,
We never can adjust it;
What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted.

The Inventory;¹

In Answer to a Mandate by the Surveyor
of the Taxes.

Sir, as your mandate did request,
I send you here a faithful list,
O' gudes an' gear, an' a' my graith,²
To which I'm clear to gi'e my aith.

Imprimis, then, for carriage cattle,
I hae four brutes o' gallant mettle,
As ever drew before a pettele.ᵇ
My hand-afore ²'s a guid auld 'has been,'
An' wight an' wilfu' a' his days been:
My hand-ahin ³'s a weel gain fillie,
That aft has borne me hame frae Killie,⁴
An' your auld borough mony a time
In days when riding was nae crime.

¹ A poem of 1786. Sent by Burns to Aiken, the tax collector, as the verses declare.
² The fore-horse on the left-hand in the plough.—R.B.
³ The hindmost on the left-hand in the plough.—R.B.
⁴ Kilmarnock.—R.B.

ᵃ implements.
ᵇ plough-stick.
THE INVENTORY

But ance, when in my wooing pride
I, like a blockhead, boost\(^a\) to ride,
The wilfu' creature sae I pat to,
(L—d pardon a' my sins, an' that too!)
I play'd my fillie sic a shavie,\(^b\)
She's a' bedevil'd wi' the spavie.
My \(^{furr-ahin}\)\(^1\)'s a wordy\(^c\) beast,
As e'er in tug or tow was traced.
The fourth's a Highland Donald hastie,
A d—n'd red-wud\(^d\) Kilburnie blastie!
Foreby a cowt,\(^e\) o' cowts the wale,\(^f\)
As ever ran before a tail:
Gin he be spar'd to be a beast,
He'll draw me fifteen pund at least.
Wheel-carriages I ha'e but few,
Three carts, an' twa are feckly\(^g\) new;
An auld wheelbarrow, mair for token,
Ae leg an' baith the trams\(^h\) are broken;
I made a poker o' the spin'le,
An' my auld mither brunt the trin'le.\(^i\)

For men, I've three mischievous boys,
Run-deils\(^j\) for ranting an' for noise;
A gaudsman\(^k\) ane, a thrasher t' other:
Wee Davock haunds the nowt\(^l\) in fother.
I rule them as I ought, discreetly,
An' aften labour them completely;
An' aye on Sundays duly, nightly,
I on the "Questions" targe\(^m\) them tightly;
Till, faith! wee Davock's grown sae gleg,\(^n\)
Tho' scarcely langer than your leg,
He'll screw'd\(^o\) you aff 'Effectual calling,'
As fast as ony in the dwelling.

I've nane in female servant station,
(L—d keep me aye frae a' temptation!)

\(^a\) behaved. \(^b\) trick. \(^c\) worthy. \(^d\) stark-mad.
\(^e\) colt. \(^f\) choice. \(^g\) mainly. \(^h\) shafts.
\(^i\) wheel. \(^j\) out-and-out devils. \(^k\) goads-man (for a team of oxen.)
\(^l\) cattle. \(^m\) examine. \(^n\) smart. \(^o\) rattle.

\(^2\) The hindmost-horse on the right-hand in the plough. —R.B.
THE INVENTORY

I hae nae wife—and that my bliss is,
An' ye have laid nae tax on misses;
An' then, if kirk folks dinna clutch me,
I ken the deevils darena touch me.¹
Wi' weans² I'm mair than weel contented,
Heav'n sent me ane mae than I wanted!
My sonsie³, smirking, dear-bought Bess,
She stares the daddy in her face,
Enough of ought ye like but grace;
But her, my bonie, sweet wee lady,
I've paid enough for her already;
An' gin ye tax her or her mither,
By the L—d, ye'se get them a' thegither!

And now, remember, Mr Aiken,
Nae kind of licence out I'm takin:
Frac this time forth, I do declare
I' se ne'er ride horse nor hizzie mair;¹
Thro' dirt and dub for life I'll paidle,⁵
Ere I sae dear pay for a saddle;
My travel a', on foot I'll shank it,
I've sturdy bearers, Gude be thankit!²
The kirk and you may tak you that,
It puts but little in your pat;
Sae dinna put me in your beuk,
Nor for my ten white shillings leuk.

This list, wi' my ain hand I wrote it,
The day and date as under noted;
Then know all ye whom it concerns,
Subscripsi huic,           Robert Burns.
Mossiel, February 22, 1786.

¹ These two couplets are wanting in Currie.
² Currie gives:—
³ "I've sturdy stumps, the Lord be thankit,
⁴ And a' my gates afoot I'll shank it."
⁵ The next four lines are wanting in his copy.
To John Kennedy, Dumfries House.

Now, Kennedy, if foot or horse
E'er bring you in by Mauchlin corse,\textsuperscript{a}
(\textit{Lord, man, there's lasses there wad force}
A hermit's fancy;
\textit{An' down the gate}\textsuperscript{b} in faith they're worse,
\textit{An' mair unchancy}).\textsuperscript{c}

But as I'm sayin, please step to Dow's,
\textit{An' taste sic gear}\textsuperscript{d} as Johnie brews,
Till some bit callan\textsuperscript{e} bring me news
That ye are there;
\textit{An' if we dinna hae a bouze},
T'se ne'er drink mair.

It's no I like to sit an' swallow,
Then like a swine to puke an' wallow;
But gie me just a true good fallow,
\textit{Wi' right ingine},\textsuperscript{f}
And spunkie\textsuperscript{g} ance to mak us mellow,
\textit{An' then we'll shine}.

Now if ye're ane o' warl's folk,
Wha rate the wearer by the cloak,
\textit{An' sklen}\textsuperscript{h} on poverty their joke,
\textit{Wi' bitter sneer},
\textit{Wi' you nae friendship I will troke},\textsuperscript{i}
\textit{Nor cheap nor dear}.

But if, as I'm informed weel,
\textit{Ye hate as ill's the very deil}

\textsuperscript{a} cross. \textsuperscript{b} way. \textsuperscript{c} dangerous. \textsuperscript{d} stuff. \textsuperscript{e} boy.
\textsuperscript{f} genius. \textsuperscript{g} spirit. \textsuperscript{h} cast. \textsuperscript{i} exchange.

\textsuperscript{1} A purely occasional piece sent, with \textit{Night}, to Mr Kennedy, Lord Dumfries a MS. copy of \textit{The Cotter's Saturday factor.}
TO MR M‘ADAM

The flinty heart that canna feel—
Come, sir, here's to you!
Hae, there's my haun', I wiss you weel,
An' gude be wi' you.

ROBT. BURNES.

Mossgiel, 3rd March 1786.

To Mr M'Adam, of Craigen-Gillan,

In answer to an obliging Letter he sent in the commencement of my poetic career.

Sir, o'er a gill I gat your card,
I trow it made me proud;
'See wha taks notice o' the bard!'
I lap and cried fu' loud.

Now deil-ma-care about their jaw,
The senseless, gawky million;
I'll cock my nose abune them a',
I'm roos'd* by Craigen-Gillan!

'Twas noble, sir; 'twas like yoursels',
To grant your high protection:
A great man's smile ye ken fu' well,
Is aye a blest infection.

Tho', by his* banes wha in a tub
Match'd Macedonian Sandy!
On my ain legs thro' dirt and dub,
I independent stand aye,—

And when those legs to gude, warm kail,*
Wi' welcome canna bear me,
A lee dyke-side, a sybow-tail,*
An' barley-scone shall cheer me.

---

* praised.  b Diogenes.  c broth.  d onion-stalk.

The poet, courteously entertained by a gentleman, shows that he bears no inveterate grudge against "gentrice." Early in 1786.
TO A LOUSE

Heaven spare you lang to kiss the breath
O' mony flow'ry simmers!
An' bless your bonie lasses baith,
I'm tauld they're lo'esome kimmers\(^a\)!

An' God bless young Dunaskin's laird,
The blossom of our gentry!
An' may he wear an auld man's beard,
A credit to his country.

To a Louse.

On seeing one on a Lady's Bonnet at Church.\(^1\)

HA! whaur ye gaun, ye crowlin ferlie\(^b\)?
Your impudence protects you sairly;
I canna say but ye strut\(^c\) rarely,
Owre gauze and lace;
Tho', faith! I fear ye dine but sparingly
On sic a place.

Ye ugly, creepin, blastit wonner,\(^b\)
Detested, shunn'd by saunt an' sinner,
How daur ye set your fit upon her—
Sae fine a lady?
Gae somewhere else and seek your dinner
On some poor body.

Swith\(^d\)! in some beggar's haffet\(^e\) squattle;
There ye may creep, and sprawl, and sprattle,
Wi' ither kindred, jumping cattle,\(^2\)
In shoals and nations;
Whaur horn nor bane\(^f\) ne'er daur unseettle
Your thick plantations.

\(^a\) lovable girls. \(^b\) marvel. \(^c\) strut. \(^d\) off! \(^e\) temple. \(^f\) fine-toothed comb.

\(^1\) The success of the last verse redeems a rather painful performance. The insect was not treasured as a relic, like "the flea that loupit on Prince Char-\(^\)lie."\(^2\) These two lines are transposed in a MS. copy.
TO A LOUSE

Now hau'd you there, ye're out o' sight,
Below the fatt'rels,\(^a\) snug and tight;
Na, faith ye yet! ye'll no be right,
	Till ye've got on it—
The verra tapmost, tow'rin height
	O' Miss's bonnet.

My sooth! right bauld ye set your nose out,
As plump an' grey as ony groset\(^b\):
O for some rank, mercurial rozet,	Or fell, red smeddum,\(^c\)
I'd gie you sic a heartly dose o't,
	Wad dress your droddum.\(^d\)

I wad na been surpris'd to spy
You on an auld wife's flainen toy\(^e\);
Or aiblins' some bit duddie\(^f\) boy,
	On's wyliecoat\(^g\);
But Miss's fine Lunardi! fye!
	How daur ye do't?

O Jeany, dinna toss your head,
An' set your beauties a' abroad!
Ye little ken what cursed speed
	The blastie's makin:
Thae winks an' finger-ends, I dread,
	Are notice takin.

O wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ither's see us!
It wad frae mony a blunder free us,
	An' foolish notion:
What airs in dress an' gait wad lea'e us,
	An' ev'n devotion!

\(^{a}\) trimmings. \(^{b}\) gooseberry. \(^{c}\) powder. \(^{d}\) breech. \\
\(^{e}\) flannel cap. \(^{f}\) perhaps. \(^{g}\) ragged. \(^{h}\) flannel vest.
Inscribed on a Work of Hannah More’s,

Presented to the Author by a Lady.¹

THOU flattering mark of friendship kind,
Still may thy pages call to mind
The dear, the beauteous donor;
Thou’ sweetly female ev’ry part,
Yet such a head, and more the heart
Does both the sexes honour:
She show’d her taste refin’d and just,
When she selected thee;
Yet deviating, own I must,
For sae approving me:
But kind still I'll mind still
The giver in the gift;
I'll bless her, an' wiss her
A Friend aboon the lift.

Song, Composed in Spring.

Tune—"Jockey’s Grey Breeks."

AGAIN rejoicing Nature sees
Her robe assume its vernal hues:
Her leafy locks wave in the breeze,
All freshly steep’d in morning dews.

Chorus.—And maun I still on Menie² doat,
And bear the scorn that’s in her e’e?
For it’s jet, jet black, an’ it’s like a hawk,
An’ it winna let a body be.³

¹ Not later than April 3, 1786, when Burns sent the piece to Mr Aiken, and spoke of publishing. (Scott Douglas.)
² Menie is, probably, Jeanie, Miss Armour, and if this be so, Burns’s passion for her was more genuine, perhaps, than some critics have supposed.
³ This chorus is part of a song composed by a gentleman in Edinburgh, a particular friend of the author’s. Menie is the common abbreviation of Mariamne.—R. B.
COMPOSED IN SPRING

In vain to me the cowslips blaw,
   In vain to me the vi'lets spring;
In vain to me in glen or shaw,*
   The mavis and the lintwhite sing.
       And maun I still, &c.

The merry ploughboy cheers his team,
   Wi' joy the tentie<sup>b</sup> seedsman stalks;
But life to me's a weary dream,
   A dream of ane that never wauks.
       And maun I still, &c.

The wanton coot the water skims,
   Amang the reeds the ducklings cry,
The stately swan majestic swims,
   And ev'ry thing is blest but I.
       And maun I still, &c.

The sheep-herd steeks his faulding slap,<sup>c</sup>
   And o'er the moorlands whistles shill:
Wi' wild, unequal, wand'ring step,
   I meet him on the dewy hill.
       And maun I still, &c.

And when the lark, 'tween light and dark,
   Blythe waukens by the daisy's side,
And mounts and sings on flittering wings,
   A woe-worn ghaist I hameward glide.
       And maun I still, &c.

Come winter, with thine angry howl,
   And raging, bend the naked tree;
Thy gloom will soothe my cheerless soul,
   When nature all is sad like me!
       And maun I still, &c.

<sup>*</sup> grove  <sup>b</sup> careful.  <sup>c</sup> shuts the opening in his fold.

207
TO A MOUNTAIN DAISY

To a Mountain Daisy.¹

On turning one down with the Plough, in April 1786.

Wee, modest, crimson-tippèd flow'r,
Thou's met me in an evil hour;
For I maun crush amang the stour
Thy slender stem:
To spare thee now is past my pow'r,
Thou bonie gem.

Alas! it's no thy neibor sweet,
The bonie lark, companion meet,
Bending thee 'mang the dewy weet,
Wi' spreckl'd breast!
When upward-springing, blythe, to greet
The purpling east.

Cauld blew the bitter-biting north
Upon thy early, humble birth;
Yet cheerfully thou glinted forth
Amid the storm,
Scarce rear'd above the parent-earth
Thy tender form.

The flaunting flow'rs our gardens yield,
High shelt'ring woods and wa's maun shield;
But thou, beneath the random bield
O' clod or stane,
Adorns the histie c stibble field,
Unseen, alane.

There, in thy scanty mantle clad,
Thy snawie bosom sun-ward spread,

¹ The mountain must have been a bosse verdâtre, as Mérimée calls the Tweedside hills. The "simple bard" was at this time entangled in unhappy and incongruous love affairs.
TO A MOUNTAIN DAISY

Thou lifts thy unassuming head
In humble guise;
But now the share up tears thy bed,
And low thou lies!

Such is the fate of artless maid,
Sweet flow’ret of the rural shade!
By love’s simplicity betray’d,
And guileless trust;
Till she, like thee, all soil’d, is laid
Low i’ the dust.

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

Such fate to suffering worth is giv’n,
Who long with wants and woes has striv’n,
By human pride or cunning driv’n
to mis’ry’s brink;
Till wrench’d of ev’ry stay but Heav’n,
He, ruin’d, sink!

Ev’n thou who mourn’st the Daisy’s fate,
That fate is thine—no distant date;
Stern Ruin’s plough-share drives elate,
Full on thy bloom,
Till crush’d beneath the furrow’s weight,
Shall be thy doom!
All hail, inexorable lord!
At whose destruction-breathing word,
    The mightiest empires fall!
Thy cruel, woe-delighted train,
The ministers of grief and pain,
    A sullen welcome, all!
With stern-resolv'd, despairing eye,
    I see each aim'd dart;
For one has cut my dearest tie,
    And quivers in my heart.
Then low'ring, and pouring,
    The storm no more I dread;
Tho' thick'ning, and black'ning,
    Round my devoted head.

And thou grim Pow'r by life abhor'd,
While life a pleasure can afford,
    Oh! hear a wretch's pray'r!
Nor more I shrink'd appall'd, afraid;
I court, I beg thy friendly aid,
    To close this scene of care!
When shall my soul, in silent peace,
Resign life's joyless day—
My weary heart its throbblings cease,
Cold mould'ring in the clay?
No fear more, no tear more,
    To stain my lifeless face,
Enclasped, and grasped,
    Within thy cold embrace!

1 An expression of amatory and financial melancholy at this unlucky period.
The Lament,
Occasioned by the unfortunate issue of a Friend's Amour.¹

"Alas! how oft does goodness wound itself,
And sweet affection prove the spring of woe!"

O thou pale orb that silent shines
While care-untroubled mortals sleep!
Thou seest a wretch who inly pines,
And wanders here to wail and weep!
With woe I nightly vigils keep,
Beneath thy wan, unwarming beam;
And mourn, in lamentation deep,
How life and love are all a dream!

I joyless view thy rays adorn
The faintly-markèd, distant hill;
I joyless view thy trembling horn,
Reflected in the gurgling rill:
My fondly-fluttering heart, be still!
Thou busy pow'r, remembrance, cease!
Ah! must the agonizing thrill
For ever bar returning peace!

No idly-feign'd, poetic pains,
My sad, love-lorn lamentings claim:
No shepherd's pipe—Arcadian strains;
No fabled tortures, quaint and tame.
The plighted faith, the mutual flame,
The oft-attested pow'r's above,
The promis'd father's tender name;
These were the pledges of my love!

¹ The friend, of course, is Burns himself. Miss Armour had parted from "the plighted husband of her youth," who was not without his consolations. Burns is never at his best with Phœbus, and English, and the gurgling rill, but he may have written most seriously when he wrote in English.
Encircled in her clasping arms,
   How have the raptur'd moments flown!
How have I wish'd for fortune's charms,
   For her dear sake, and her's alone!
And, must I think it! is she gone,
   My secret heart's exulting boast?
And does she heedless hear my groan?
And is she ever, ever lost?

Oh! can she bear so base a heart,
   So lost to honour, lost to truth,
As from the fondest lover part,
   The plighted husband of her youth?
   Alas! life's path may be unsmooth!
Her way may lie thro' rough distress!
   Then, who her pangs and pains will soothe,
Her sorrows share, and make them less?

Ye wing'd hours that o'er us pass'd,
   Enraptur'd more, the more enjoy'd,
Your dear remembrance in my breast
   My fondly-treasur'd thoughts employ'd:
   That breast, how dreary now, and void,
For her too scanty once of room!
   Ev'n ev'ry ray of hope destroy'd,
And not a wish to gild the gloom!

The morn, that warns th' approaching day,
   Awakes me up to toil and woe;
I see the hours in long array,
   That I must suffer, lingering slow:
   Full many a pang, and many a three,
Keen recollection's direful train,
   Must wring my soul, ere Phœbus, low,
Shall kiss the distant western main.

And when my nightly couch I try,
   Sore harass'd out with care and grief,
My toil-beat nerves, and tear-worn eye,
   Keep watchings with the nightly thief:
DESPONDENCY

Or if I slumber, fancy, chief,
Reigns, haggard-wild, in sore affright:
Ev'n day, all-bitter, brings relief
From such a horror-breathing night.

O thou bright queen, who o'er th' expanse
Now highest reign'st, with boundless sway!
Oft has thy silent-marking glance
Observ'd us, fondly-wand'ring, stray!
The time, unheeded, sped away,
While love's luxurious pulse beat high,
Beneath thy silver-gleaming ray,
To mark the mutual-kindling eye.

Oh! scenes in strong remembrance set!
Scenes, never, never to return!
Scenes, if in stupor I forget,
Again I feel, again I burn!
From ev'ry joy and pleasure torn,
Life's weary vale I'll wander thro';
And hopeless, comfortless, I'll mourn
A faithless woman's broken vow!

Despondency—An Ode.¹

OPPRESS'd with grief, oppress'd with care,
A burden more than I can bear,
I set me down and sigh;
O life! thou art a galling load,
Along a rough, a weary road,
To wretches such as I!
Dim-backward as I cast my view,
What sick'ning scenes appear!
What sorrows yet may pierce me through,
Too justly I may fear!

¹Jean, it seems, had gone to Paisley. Mary now occupied the empty heart.
Unda amiss non deficit altera. Highland
DESPONDENCY

Still caring, despairing,
    Must be my bitter doom;
My woes here shall close ne'er
    But with the closing tomb!

Happy! ye sons of busy life,
Who, equal to the bustling strife,
    No other view regard!
Ev'n when the wished end's denied,
Yet while the busy means are plied,
    They bring their own reward:
Whilst I, a hope-abandon'd wight,
    Unfitted with an aim,
Meet ev'ry sad returning night,
    And joyless morn the same!
You, bustling and justling,
    Forget each grief and pain;
I, listless, yet restless,
    Find ev'ry prospect vain.

How blest the solitary's lot,
Who, all-forgetting, all forgot,
    Within his humble cell,
The cavern, wild with tangling roots,
Sits o'er his newly gather'd fruits,
    Beside his crystal well!
Or haply, to his ev'ning thought,
    By unfrequented stream,
The ways of men are distant brought,
    A faint, collected dream;
    While praising, and raising
His thoughts to heav'n on high,
    As wand'ring, meand'ring,
He views the solemn sky.

Than I, no lonely hermit plac'd
Where never human footstep trac'd,
    Less fit to play the part,
The lucky moment to improve,
And just to stop, and just to move,
    With self-respecting art:
TO GAVIN HAMILTON, ESQ.

But ah! those pleasures, loves, and joys,
Which I too keenly taste,
The solitary can despise,
Can want, and yet be blest!
He needs not, he heeds not,
Or human love or hate;
Whilst I here must cry here
At perfidy ingrate!

O enviable early days,
When dancing thoughtless pleasure’s maze,
To care, to guilt unknown!
How ill exchang’d for riper times,
To feel the follies, or the crimes,
Of others, or my own!
Ye tiny elves that guiltless sport,
Like linnets in the bush,
Ye little know the ills ye court,
When manhood is your wish!
The losses, the crosses,
That active man engage;
The fears all, the tears all,
Of dim declining Age!

To Gavin Hamilton, Esq., Mauchline,
Recommending a Boy.¹

Mossgavill, May 3, 1786.

I hold it, sir, my bounden duty
To warn you how that Master Tootie,
Alias, Laird Mc‘Gaun,
Was here to hire you lad away
'Bout whom ye spak the tither day,
An' wad hae don't aff hau’;¹

¹ right away.

¹ A spirited occasional piece, which explains itself.
TO GAVIN HAMILTON, ESQ.

But lest he learn the callan tricks—
An' faith I muckle doubt him—
Like scrapin out auld Crummie's nicks, An' tellin lies about them;
As lieve then, I'd have then
Your clerkship he should sair,
If sae be ye may be
Not fitted otherwhere.

Altho' I say't, he's gleg enough,
An' bout a house that's rude an' rough,
The boy might learn to swear;
But then wi' you he'll be sae taught,
An' get sic fair example straught,
I hae na ony fear.
Ye'll catechise him, every quirk,
An' shore' him weel wi' hell;
An' gar him follow to the kirk—
Aye when ye gang yoursel.
If ye then maun be then
Frae hame this comin Friday,
Then please sir, to lea'e, sir,
The orders wi' your lady.

My word of honour I hae gi'en,
In Paisley John's, that night at e'en,
To meet the warld's worm;
To try to get the twa to gree,
An' name the airles an' the fee,
In legal mode an' form:
I ken he weel a snick can draw;
When simple bodies let him:
An' if a Devil be at a',
In faith he's sure to get him.

a boy.
b the rings on a cow's horns.
c willingly.
d serve.
e sharp.
f threaten.
g John Dow's Inn.
havaricious reptile, i.e. M'Gaun.
i earnest-money.
j can lift a latch, i.e. cheat.

216
WILL YE GO TO THE INDIES

To phrase a you and praise you,
Ye ken your Laureat scorns:
- The pray'r still you share still
  Of grateful MINSTREL BURNS.

Versified Reply to an Invitation.¹

SIR,

Yours this moment I unseal,
And faith I'm gay and hearty!
To tell the truth and shame the deil,
I am as fou b as Bartie:
But Foorsday, c sir, my promise leal,
Expect me o' your partie,
If on a beastie I can speel, d
Or hurl e in a cartie.

Yours,
ROBERT BURNS.

MAUCHLINE, Monday night, 10 o'clock.

Song—Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary?²

Tune—"Will ye go to the Ewe-Bughts, Marion."

WILL ye go to the Indies, my Mary,
And leave auld Scotia's shore?
Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary,
Across th' Atlantic's roar?

¹ This needs no further elucidation. The poet, of course, must have been a sacred thing according to Plato. At this time he was seeing his poems through the press, and had taken the famous vow to Mary over the Bible.

² Burns meant to emigrate, and Mr. Scott Douglas, in 1860, first ascertained the date of the affair with Mary.
MY HIGHLAND LASSIE, O

O sweet grows the lime and the orange,
And the apple on the pine;
But a' the charms o' the Indies
Can never equal thine.

I hae sworn by the Heavens to my Mary,
I hae sworn by the Heavens to be true;
And sae may the Heavens forget me,
When I forget my vow!

O plighted me your faith, my Mary,
And plighted me your lily-white hand;
O plighted me your faith, my Mary,
Before I leave Scotia's strand.

We hae plighted our troth, my Mary,
In mutual affection to join;
And curst be the cause that shall part us!
The hour and the moment o' time!

Song—My Highland Lassie, O.

NAE gentle* dames, tho' ne'er sae fair,
Shall ever be my muse's care:
Their titles a' are empty show;
Gie me my Highland lassie, O.

Chorus.—Within the glen sae bushy, O,
Aboon the plain sae rashy, O,
I set me down wi' right guid will,
To sing my Highland lassie, O.

* high-born.

1 He is still bent on emigration; the reception of his poems made him alter his plans. It is really impossible to be certain whether, and to what degree, Burns had cause for "remorse" in this love affair, more than in many others. "His honour rooted in dishonour stood," like Lancelot's, but the solemnity of his covenant with Mary, and a sudden pang of regret after his marriage, and Mary's death, make the affection momentous.
MY HIGHLAND LASSIE, O

O were you hills and vallies mine,
You palace and yon gardens fine!
The world then the love should know
I bear my Highland lassie, O.

But fickle fortune frowns on me,
And I maun cross the raging sea!
But while my crimson currents flow,
I'll love my Highland lassie, O.

Altho' thro' foreign climes I range,
I know her heart will never change,
For her bosom burns with honour's glow,
My faithful Highland lassie, O.

For her I'll dare the billow's roar,
For her I'll trace a distant shore,
That Indian wealth may lustre throw
Around my Highland lassie, O.

She has my heart, she has my hand,
By secret troth and honour's band!
Till the mortal stroke shall lay me low,
I'm thine, my Highland lassie, O,

Farewell the glen sae bushy, O!
Farewell the plain sae rashy, O!
To other lands I now must go,
To sing my Highland lassie, O.
Epistle to a Young Friend.¹

May—__, 1786.

I lang hae thought, my youthfu' friend,
   A something to have sent you,
Tho' it should serve nae ither end
   Than just a kind memento:
But how the subject-theme may gang,
   Let time and chance determine;
Perhaps it may turn out a sang:
   Perhaps turn out a sermon.

Ye'll try the world soon my lad;
   And, Andrew dear, believe me,
Ye'll find mankind an unco squad,
   And muckle they may grieve ye:
For care and trouble set your thought,
   Ev'n when your end's attained;
And a' your views may come to nought,
   Where ev'ry nerve is strained.

I'll no say, men are villains a';
   The real, harden'd wicked,
Wha hae nae check but human law,
   Are to a few restricked;
But, och! mankind are unco weak,
   An' little to be trusted;
If self the wavering balance shake,
   It's rarely right adjusted!

Yet they wha fa' in fortune's strife,
   Their fate we shouldna censure;
For still, th' important end of life
   They equally may answer;

¹ The friend is Andrew, son of Robert Aiken. The most remarkable maxim
   is that on lawless love,
   it hardens a' within,
And petrifies the feeling.

Burns was never petrified enough to
   enjoy the rôle of "Rob Mossgiel," of
the rural Don Juan. Hence arose most
   of his misery. He could love, and ride
away, and repent.
A man may hae an honest heart,
    Tho' poortith a hourly stare him;
A man may tak a neibor's part,
   Yet hae nae cash to spare him.

Aye free, aff-han', your story tell,
    When wi' a bosom crony;
But still keep something to yoursel',
    Ye scarcely tell to ony:
Conceal yoursel' as weel's ye can
    Frae critical dissection;
But keek b thro' ev'ry other man,
    Wi' sharpen'd, sly inspection.

The sacred lowe c o' weel-plac'd love,
    Luxuriantly indulge it;
But never tempt th' illicit rove,
    Tho' naething should divulge it:
I waive the quantum o' the sin,
    The hazard of concealing;
But, och! it hardens a' within,
    And petrifies the feeling!

To catch dame Fortune's golden smile,
    Assiduous wait upon her;
And gather gear d by ev'ry wile
    That's justified by honour;
Not for to hide it in a hedge,
    Nor for a train attendant;
But for the glorious privilege
    Of being independent.

---

*a* poverty.  
*b* peep.  
*c* flame.  
*d* wealth.

---

1 In an early MS. copy the following verse occurs here:—

"If ye hae made a step aside—
    Some hap mistake o'erta'en you,
Yet still keep up a decent pride,
    Time comes wi' kind oblivious shade,
And daily darker sets it;
    And if nae mair mistakes are made,
The world soon forgets it."
EPISTLE TO A YOUNG FRIEND

The fear o' hell's a hangman's whip,
To haul the wretch in order;
But where ye feel your honour grip,
Let that aye be your border;
Its slightest touches, instant pause—
Debar a' side-pretences;
And resolutely keep its laws,
Uncaring consequences.

The great Creator to revere,
Must sure become the creature;
But still the preaching cant forbear,
And ev'n the rigid feature:
Yet ne'er with wits profane to range,
Be complaisance extended;
An atheist-laugh's a poor exchange
For Deity offended!

When ranting round in pleasure's ring,
Religion may be blinded;
Or if she gie a random sting,
It may be little minded;
But when on life we're tempest driv'n—
A conscience but a canker—
A correspondence fix'd wi' Heav'n,
Is sure a noble anchor!

Adieu, dear, amiable youth!
Your heart can ne'er be wanting!
May prudence, fortitude, and truth,
Erect your brow undaunting!
In ploughman phrase, "God send you speed,"
Still daily to grow wiser;
And may ye better reck the rede,*
Than ever did th' adviser!

* heed the advice.
ADDRESS OF BEELZEBUB

Address of Beelzebub. ¹

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Breadalbane, President of the Right Honourable and Honourable the Highland Society, which met on the 23rd of May last at the Shakespeare, Covent Garden, to concert ways and means to frustrate the designs of five hundred Highlanders, who, as the Society were informed by Mr M‘Kenzie of Applecross, were so audacious as to attempt an escape from their lawful lords and masters whose property they are, by emigrating from the lands of Mr Macdonald of Glengary to the wilds of Canada, in search of that fantastic thing—LIBERTY.

Long life, my lord, an' health be yours,
Unskaithed ² by hunger’d Highland boors;
Lord grant me nae duddie, ³ desperate beggar,
Wi’ dirk, claymore, and rusty trigger,
May tunic ⁴ auld Scotland o' a life
She likes—as butchers ⁵ like a knife.

Faith you and Applecross were right
To keep the Highland hounds in sight:
I doubt na! they wad bid ⁶ nae better,
Than let them ance out owre the water,
Then up among thae lakes and seas,
They’ll mak what rules and laws they please:
Some daring Hancoke, or a Franklin,
May set their Highland bluid a-ranklin;
Some Washington again may head them,
Or some Montgomery, fearless, lead them;
Till (God knows what may be effected
When by such heads and hearts directed),

¹ Highlanders, in those days, wanted to emigrate, the chiefs wanted them to stay at home. The parts have long been inverted. In 1761, a Highland chief, a secret traitor and spy on his prince, proposed to raise a regiment for King George’s purposes, and for his own private gain and glory, selling Highlanders like Hounds. (MS. Letters in the Additional MSS. of the British Museum). Mackenzie of Applecross, was (it is said) a very different person, according to Mr Scott Douglas, who supposes that Burns misunderstood the facts of the case. He never published this poem.

² The word is ‘butchers’ in the Edinburgh Magazine, 1818, where the poem first appeared. Cunningham altered it to ‘lambkins’ from not understanding the passage.
ADDRESS OF BEELZEBUB

Poor dunghill sons of dirt and mire
May to Patrician rights aspire!
Nae sage North now, nor sager Sackville,
To watch and premier o'er the pack vile,—
An' whare will ye get Howes and Clintons
To bring them to a right repentance—
To cowe the rebel generation,
An' save the honour o' the nation?
They, an' be d—d! what right hae they
To meat, or sleep, or light o' day?
Far less—to riches, pow'r, or freedom,
But what your lordship likes to gie them?

But hear, my lord! Glengary hear!
Your hand's owre light on them, I fear;
Your factors, grievances, trustees, and bailies,
I canna say but they do gaylies;
They lay aside a' tender mercies,
An' tirl the hallions to the birses;
Yet while they're only poind't and herriet,
They'll keep their stubborn Highland spirit:
But smash them! crash them a' to spails,
An' rot the dyvors i' the jails!
The young dogs, swinge them to the labour;
Let wark an' hunger mak them sober!
The hizzies, if they're aughtlins fawsont,
Let them in Drury-lane be lesson'd!
An' if the wives an' dirty brats
Come thiggin at your doors an' yetts,
Flaffin wi' duds, an' grey wi' beasts,
Frightin away your ducks an' geese;
Get out a horsewhip or a jowler,
The longest thong, the fiercest growler,
An' gar the tatter'd gypsies pack
Wi' a' their bastards on their back!

ᵃ stewards.
ᵇ pretty well.
ᶜ strip.
ᵈ clowns.
ᵉ shaggy hides.
ᶠ distracted.
ᵍ plundered.
ʰ chips.
שן bankrupt.
ᵢ shaggy hides.
ᵣ fawson.
ᵣ beggars.
ᵯ gates.
ᵰ rags.
ᵱ flapping.
ᵲ敬请。
ᵳ beggers.
A DREAM

Go on, my Lord! I lang to meet you,
An' in my house at hame to greet you;
Wi' common lords ye shanna mingle,
The benmost neuk* beside the ingle;
At my right han' assigned your seat,
'Tween Herod's hip an' Polycrate:
Or (if you on your station tarrow),
Between Almagro and Pizarro,
A seat, I'm sure ye're weel deservin';
An' till ye come—your humble servant,

Beelzebub.

June 1st, Anno Mundi 5790.

A Dream.¹

Thoughts, words, and deeds, the Statute blames with reason;
But surely Dreams were ne'er indicted Treason.

On reading, in the public papers, the Laureate's Ode, with the other parade of June 4th, 1786, the Author was no sooner dropt asleep, than he imagined himself transported to the Birth-day Levee: and, in his dreaming fancy, made the following Address:

--

Guid-mornin' to your Majesty!
May Heaven augment your blisses
On ev'ry new birth-day ye see,
A humble poet wishes.
My hardship here, at your Levee
On sic a day as this is,
Is sure an uncouth sight to see,
Amang thae birth-day dresses
Sae fine this day.

I see ye're complimented thrang,
By mony a lord an' lady;
"God save the King"'s a cuckoo sang
That's unco easy said aye:

* inmost corner.  b fire-place.  c grumble.

¹ In this Birthday Ode there is just a trace of the old Jacobite spirit:
"German gentles are but anna", They're better just than want aye
On ony day."
A DREAM

The poets, too, a venal gang,
Wi' rhymes weel-turn'd an' ready,
Wad gar you trow* ye ne'er do wrang,
But aye unerring steady,
On sic a day.

For me! before a monarch's face,
Ev'n there I winna flatter;
For neither pension, post, nor place,
Am I your humble debtor:
So, nae reflection on your Grace,
Your Kingship to bespatter;
There's mony waurn^ been o' the race,
And aiblins^ a' been better
Than you this day.

'Tis very true, my sovereign King,
My skill may weel be doubted;
But facts are chie^ that winna ding,
An' downa^ be disputed:
Your royal nest, beneath your wing,
Is e'en right reft^ and clouted,
And now the third part o' the string,
An' less, will gang aboot it
Than did ae day.¹

Far be't frae me that I aspire
To blame your legislation,
Or say, ye wisdom want, or fire,
To rule this mighty nation:
But faith! I muckle doubt, my sire,
Ye've trusted ministration
To chaps wha in a barn or byre
Wad better fill'd their station
Than courts yon day.

* make you believe.  b many worse.  c perhaps.  d fellows.
* be beaten.  f cannot.  g riven.  h patched.

¹ The American Colonies being lost.
A DREAM

And now ye've gien auld Britain peace,
   Her broken shins to plaister,
Your sair taxation does her fleece,
   Till she has scarce a tester:
For me, thank God, my life's a lease,
   Nae bargain wearin faster,
Or faith! I fear, that, wi' the geese,
   I shortly boost\textsuperscript{a} to pasture
         \hspace{1cm} I' the craft\textsuperscript{b} some day.

I'm no mistrusting Willie Pitt,
   When taxes he enlarges,
(An' Will's a true guid fallow's get,\textsuperscript{c}
   A name not envy spairges\textsuperscript{d}),
That he intends to pay your debt,
   An' lessen a' your charges;
But, God-sake! let nae saving fit
   Abridge your bonie barges
         \hspace{1cm} An' boats this day.\textsuperscript{1}

Adieu, my Liege! may freedom geck\textsuperscript{e}
   Beneath your high protection;
An' may ye rax\textsuperscript{f} Corruption's neck,
   And gie her for dissection!
But since I'm here, I'll no neglect,
   In loyal, true affection,
To pay your Queen, wi' due respect,
   My fealty an' subjection
         \hspace{1cm} This great birth-day.

Hail, Majesty most Excellent!
   While nobles strive to please ye,
Will ye accept a compliment,
   A simple poet gies ye?

\textsuperscript{a} would require. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{b} home-field. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{c} offspring.
\textsuperscript{d} bespatters. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{e} exult. \hspace{1cm} \textsuperscript{f} stretch.

\textsuperscript{1} In the spring of 1786, some discussion arose in parliament about a proposal to give up 64 gun ships, when the navy supplies were being considered.
Thae bonie bairtime,\(^a\) Heav'n has lent,
Still higher may they heezo\(^b\) ye
In bliss, till fate some day is sent,
For ever to release ye

Frac care that day.

For you, young Potentate o' Wales,
I tell your highness fairly,
Down Pleasure's stream, wi' swelling sails,
I'm tauld ye're driving rarely;
But some day ye may gnaw your nails,
An' curse your folly sairly,
That e'er ye brak Diana's pales,
Or rattl'd dice wi' Charlie\(^c\)

By night or day.

Yet aft a ragged cowt\(^d\) 's been known,
To mak a noble aiver\(^e\);
So, ye may doucely\(^f\) fill the throne,
For a' their clish-ma-claver\(^g\):
There, him\(^1\) at Agincourt wha shone,
Few better were or braver:
And yet, wi' funny, queer Sir John,\(^2\)
He was an unco shaver\(^h\)

For mony a day.

For you, right rev'rend Osnaburg,\(^3\)
Nane sets the lawn-sleeve sweeter,
Altho' a ribbon at your lug
Wad been a dress completer:
As ye disown yon paughty\(^1\) dog,
That bears the keys of Peter,
Then swith\(^k\)! an' get a wife to hug,
Or trowth, ye'll stain the mitre

Some luckless day!

\(^a\) brood of children. \(^b\) exalt. \(^c\) Fox. \(^d\) colt.
\(^e\) cart-horse. \(^f\) respectably. \(^g\) idle talk. \(^h\) wag.
\(^i\) proud. \(^k\) be off!

---

\(^1\) King Henry V.—R. B.
\(^2\) Sir John Falstaff, *vid.* Shakspeare.
—R. B.

\(^3\) Frederick, the second son of George III, at first Bishop of Osnaburg, afterwards Duke of York.
A DREAM

Young, royal tarry-breeks, I learn,
Ye've lately come athwart her—
A glorious galley, a stem and stern,
Weel rigg'd for Venus' barter;
But first hang out, that she'll discern,
Your hymeneal charter;
Then heave aboard your grapple airm,
An', large upon her quarter,
Come full that day.

Ye, lastly, bonie blossoms a',
Ye royal lasses dainty,
Heav'n mak you guid as weel as braw,
An' gie you lads a-plenty!
But sneer na British boys awa!
For kings are unco scant aye,
An' German gentles are but sma',
They're better just than want aye
On ony day.

God bless you a'! consider now,
Ye're unco muckle dautit ;
But ere the course o' life be through,
It may be bitter sautit :
An' I hae seen their coggie fou,
That yet hae tarrow't at it.
But or the day was done, I trow,
The lagen they hae clautit
Fu' clean that day.

1 Alluding to the newspaper account of a certain Royal sailor's amour,—Sir W. This was Prince William Henry, third son of George III, afterwards King William IV. The reference is not to his connection with Mrs Jordan, the actress.

very. petted. salted. dish full.
grumbled. corner of a wooden dish. scraped.

229
A DEDICATION

A Dedication.

To Gavin Hamilton, Esq.¹

Expect na, sir, in this narration,
A fleechin, sup//prate Dedication,
To roose you up, an’ ca’ you guid,
An’ sprung o’ great an’ noble bluid,
Because ye’re surnam’d like His Grace—
Perhaps related to the race:
Then, when I’m tir’d and sae are ye,
Wi’ mony a fulsome, sinfu’ lie,
Set up a face how I stop short,
For fear your modesty be hurt.

This may do—maun do, sir, wi’ them wha
Maun please the great folk for a wamefou;
For me! sae laigh! I need na bow,
For, Lord be thankit, I can plough;
And when I downna yoke a naig,
Then, Lord be thankit, I can beg;
Sae I shall say—an’ that’s nae flatt’rin—
It’s just sic poet an’ sic patron.

The Poet, some guid angel help him,
Or else, I fear, some ill ane skelp him!
He may do weel for a’ he’s done yet,
But only—he’s no just begun yet.

The Patron (sir, ye maun forgie me;
I winna lie, come what will o’ me),
On ev’ry hand it will allow’d be,
He’s just—nae better than he should be.

¹ The poem did not, in fact, occupy
the usual place of a dedication, in the
Kilmarnock edition. Lockhart regards
Hamilton as not very alien in Episco-
palian sentiment from a forefather of
his, a curate rabbled by the Presby-
terian mob of 1688.
I readily, and freely grant,
He downa* see a poor man want;
What's no his ain, he winna tak it;
What ane he says, he winna break it;
Ought he can lend he'll no refus't,
Till aft his guidness is abus'd;
And rascals whiles that do him wrang,
Ev'n that, he does na mind it lang;
As master, landlord, husband, father,
He does na fail his part in either.

But then, nae thanks to him for a' that;
Nae godly symptom ye can ca' that;
It's naething but a milder feature
Of our poor, sinfu', corrupt nature:
Ye'll get the best o' moral works,
'Mang black Gentooos, and pagan Turks,
Or hunters wild on Ponotaxi,
Wha never heard of orthodoxy.
That he's the poor man's friend in need,
The gentleman in word and deed,
It's no thro' terror of damnation;
It's just a carnal inclination.¹

Morality, thou deadly bane,
Thy tens o' thousands thou hast slain!
Vain is his hope, whase stay an' trust is
In moral mercy, truth, and justice!

No—stretch a point to catch a plack b:
Abuse a brother to his back;
Steal through the winnock c frae a whore,
But point the rake that taks the door;
Be to the poor like ony whunstane,
And hand their noses to the grunstane;
Ply ev'ry art o' legal thieving;
No matter—stick to sound believing.

¹ In the first edition there is added: — 'And Och! that's nae r.g.n.r.t.n,' i.e. regeneration.

231
A DEDICATION

Learn three-mile pray'r's, an' half-mile graces,  
Wi' weel-spread looves,* an' lang, wry faces;  
Grunt up a solemn, lengthen'd groan,  
And damn a' parties but your own;  
I'll warrant, then ye're nae deceiver,  
A steady, sturdy, staunch believer.

O ye wha leave the springs o' Calvin,  
For gumlie dubs of your ain delvin!  
Ye sons of Heresy and Error,  
Ye'll some day squeel in quaking terror,  
When Vengeance draws the sword in wrath,  
And in the fire throws the sheath;  
When Ruin, with his sweeping besom,  
Just frets till Heav'n commission gies him;  
While o'er the harp pale Misery moans,  
And strikes the ever-deep'ning tones,  
Still louder shrieks, and heavier groans!

Your pardon, sir, for this digression:  
I maist forgat my Dedication;  
But when divinity comes 'cross me,  
My readers still are sure to lose me.

So, sir, you see 'twas nae daft vapour;  
But I maturely thought it proper,  
When a' my works I did review,  
To dedicate them, sir, to you:  
Because (ye need na tak it ill),  
I thought them something like yoursel'.

Then patronize them wi' your favor,  
And your petitioner shall ever———  
I had amaist said, ever pray,  
But that's a word I need na say;  
For prayin, I hae little skill o't,  
I'm baith dead-sweer, an' wretched ill o't;  
But I'se repeat each poor man's pray'r,  
That kens or hears about you, sir.———

* palms.  b muddy pools.  c digging.  d almost.  e very unwilling.
"May ne’er Misfortune’s howling bark, 
Howl thro’ the dwelling o’ the clerk! 
May ne’er his gen’rous, honest heart, 
For that same gen’rous spirit smart! 
May Kennedy’s far-honour’d name^ 
Lang beet,^ his hymeneal flame, 
Till Hamiltons, at least a dizzen, 
Are frae their nuptial labours risen: 
Five bonie lasses round their table, 
And sev’n braw fellows, stout an’ able, 
To serve their king an’ country weel, 
By word, or pen, or pointed steel! 
May health and peace, with mutual rays, 
Shine on the ev’ning o’ his days; 
Till his wee, curlie John’s icer-oe,d 
When ebbing life nae mair shall flow, 
The last, sad, mournful rites bestow!"

I will not wind a lang conclusion, 
With complimentary effusion; 
But, whilst your wishes and endeavours 
Are blest with Fortune’s smiles and favours, 
I am, dear sir, with zeal most fervent, 
Your much indebted, humble servant.

But if (which Pow’rs above prevent) 
That iron-hearted carl, Want, 
Attended, in his grim advances, 
By sad mistakes, and black mischances, 
While hopes, and joys, and pleasures fly him, 
Make you as poor a dog as I am, 
Your ‘humble servant’ then no more; 
For who would humbly serve the poor? 
But, by a poor man’s hopes in Heav’n! 
While recollection’s pow’r is giv’n—
If, in the vale of humble life, 
The victim sad of fortune’s strife,

* howling.  
*b lawyer.  
*c fan.  
*d great-grandchild.

1 The name of Mr Hamilton’s wife.
THE FAREWELL

I, thro’ the tender-gushing tear,
Should recognise my master dear;
If friendless, low, we meet together,
Then, sir, your hand—my friend and brother!

Versified Note to Dr Mackenzie, Mauchline.¹

FRIDAY first’s the day appointed
By the Right Worshipful anointed,
To hold our grand procession;
To get a blad⁴ o’ Johnie’s morals,
And taste a swatch⁵ o’ Manson’s barrels
I’ the way of our profession.
The Master and the Brotherhood
Would a’ be glad to see you;
For me I would be mair than proud
To share the mercies wi’ you.
If Death, then, wi’ skaith⁶ then,
Some mortal heart is hechtin,⁷
Inform him, and storm him,
That Saturday you’ll fecht him.

Robert Burns.


The Farewell.

To the Brethren of St James’s Lodge, Tarbolton.²

Tune—“Goodnight, and joy be wi’ you a.’”

Adieu! a heart-warm fond adieu;
Dear brothers of the mystic tie!
Ye favoured, enlighten’d few,
Companions of my social joy;

¹ A sample of Burns’s Masonic verses.
² Apparently written while Burns

³ piece.
⁴ sample.
⁵ hurt.
⁶ threatening.

234
THE FAREWELL

Tho' I to foreign lands must hie,
   Pursuing Fortune's slidd'ry ba';
With melting heart, and brimful eye,
   I'll mind you still, tho' far away.

Oft have I met your social band,
   And spent the cheerful, festive night;
Oft, honour'd with supreme command,
   Presided o'er the sons of light:
And by that hieroglyphic bright,
   Which none but Craftsmen ever saw!
Strong Mem'ry on my heart shall write
   Those happy scenes, when far away.

May Freedom, Harmony, and Love,
   Unite you in the grand Design,
Beneath th' Omniscient Eye above,
   The glorious Architect Divine,
That you may keep th' unerring line,
   Still rising by the plummet's law,
Till Order bright completely shine,
   Shall be my pray'r when far away.

And you, farewell! whose merits claim
   Justly that highest badge to wear:
Heav'n bless your honour'd, noble name,
   To Masonry and Scotia dear!" ¹
A last request permit me here,—
   When yearly ye assemble a',
One round, I ask it with a tear,
   To him, the Bard that's far away.

¹ Captain James Montgomery is he being then Grand Master of the apparently the person addressed here, St James Lodge.
ON A SCOTCH BARD

On a Scotch Bard,
Gone to the West Indies.¹

A’ ye wha live by sowps o’ drink,
A’ ye wha live by crambo-clink, b
A’ ye wha live and never think,
Come, mourn wi’ me!
Our billie’s gien us a’ a jink, d
An’ owre the sea!

Lament him a’ ye rantin’ core,
Wha dearly like a random splore; e
Nae mair he’ll join the merry roar,
In social key;
For now he’s taen anither shore,²
An’ owre the sea!

The bonie lasses weel may wiss him,
And in their dear petitions place him⁴;
The widows, wives, an’ a’ may bless him
Wi’ tearfu’ e’e;
For weel I wat they’ll sairly miss him
That’s owre the sea!

O Fortune, they hae room to grumble!
Hadst thou taen aff some drowsy bumble, f
Wha can do nought but fyke an’ fumble,
’Tweed been nae plea;
But he was gleg as ony wumble, h
That’s owre the sea!

¹ The occasion is similar. How much a jillet broke Burns’s heart we have had occasion to notice.
² “Our billie, Rob, has ta’en a jink.”
³ “He’s cantered to anither shore.”
⁴ “And pray kind Fortune to redress him.”

* draughts, b rhyming.  e companion.  d dodge.
  f blunderer.  g fidget.  h gimlet.
ON A SCOTCH BARD

Auld, cantie Kyle may weepers wear,
An' stain them wi' the saut, saut tear;
'Twill mak her poor auld heart, I fear,
In flinders flee:
He was her Laureat mony a year,
That's owre the sea!

He saw Misfortune's cauld nor-west
Lang mustering up a bitter blast;
A jillet brak his heart at last,
Ill may she be!
So, took a berth afore the mast,
An' owre the sea.

To tremble under Fortune's cummock,
On scarce a bellyfu' o' drummock,
Wi' his proud, independent stomach,
Could ill agree;
So, row't his hurdies in a hammock,
An' owre the sea.

He ne'er was gien to great misguidin,
Yet coin his pouches wad na bide in;
Wi' him it ne'er was under hidin;
He dealt it free:
The Muse was a' that he took pride in,
That's owre the sea.

Jamaica bodies, use him weel,
An' hap him in a cozie biel:
Ye'll find him aye a dainty chiel,
An' fou o' glee:
He wad na wrang'd the vera deil,
That's owre the sea.

Fareweel, my rhyme-composing billie!
Your native soil was right ill-willie;

"Then faro-ye-weel, my rymin billie."
FAREWELL TO ELIZA

But may ye flourish like a lily,
   Now bonilie!
I'll toast you in my hindmost gillie,
   Tho' owre the sea!

Song.—Farewell to Eliza.¹

*Tune—'*GMeroy.*

From thee, Eliza, I must go,
   And from my native shore;
The cruel fates between us throw
   A boundless ocean's roar:
But boundless oceans, roaring wide,
   Between my love and me,
They never, never can divide
   My heart and soul from thee.

Farewell, farewell, Eliza dear,
   The maid that I adore!
A boding voice is in mine ear,
   We part to meet no more!
But the latest throb that leaves my heart,
   While Death stands victor by,—
That throb, Eliza, is thy part,
   And thine that latest sigh!

A Bard's Epitaph.²

Is there a whim-inspired fool,
   Owre fast for thought, owre hot for rule,
Owre blate to seek, owre proud to snool,²
   Let him draw near;
And owre this grassy heap sing dool,²
   And drap a tear.

¹ Gill. ² Bashful. ³ Cringe. ⁴ Woe.

¹ He had a good many farewells to utter, to a variety of jillets. This one was perhaps a "Mauchline belle," Miss Millar. There is also rumour of a Betty Campbell, a housemaid in Stair House.
² Burns's most sincere and touching self-criticism.

238
A BARD'S EPITAPH

Is there a bard of rustic song,
Who, noteless, steals the crowds among,
That weekly this area throng,

    O, pass not by!

But, with a frater-feeling strong,

    Here heave a sigh.

Is there a man, whose judgment clear
Can others teach the course to steer,
Yet runs, himself, life's mad career,

    Wild as the wave,

Here pause—and, thro' the starting tear,

    Survey this grave.

The poor inhabitant below
Was quick to learn and wise to know,
And keenly felt the friendly glow,

    And softer flame;

But thoughtless follies laid him low,

    And stain'd his name!

Reader, attend! whether thy soul
Soars fancy's flights beyond the pole,
Or darkling grubs this earthly hole,

    In low pursuit:

Know, prudent, cautious, self-control

    Is wisdom's root.

Epitaph for Robert Aiken, Esq.¹

Know thou, O stranger to the fame
Of this much lov'd, much honoured name!
(For none that knew him need be told)
A warmer heart death ne'er made cold.

¹ To whom the Cotter's Saturday Night is dedicated
THE LASS O' BALLOCHMYLE

Epitaph for Gavin Hamilton, Esq.¹

The poor man weeps—here Gavin sleeps,  
Whom canting wretches blam'd;  
But with such as he, where'er he be,  
May I be sav'd or d—d!

Epitaph on "Wee Johnie."²

Hic Jacet wee Johnie.

Whoe'er thou art, O, reader, know  
That Death has murder'd Johnie;  
An' here his body lies fu' low;  
For saul he ne'er had ony.

The Lass o' Ballochmyle.³

Tune—"Ettrick Banks."

'Twas even—the dewy fields were green,  
On every blade the pearls hang;  
The zephyr wanton'd round the bean,  
And bore its fragrant sweets alang:  
In ev'ry glen the mavis sang,  
All nature list'ning seem'd the while,  
Except where greenwood echoes rang,  
Amang the braes o' Ballochmyle.

With careless step I onward stray'd,  
My heart rejoic'd in nature's joy,  
When, musing in a lonely glade,  
A maiden fair I chanc'd to spy:

¹ Who never was so berhymed since he was a rat in Pythagoras' time, like Rosalind.  
² Said to be the poet's Kilmarnock printer. There is another claimant.  
³ Sent to Miss Wilhelmina Alexander of Ballochmyle, who did not reply, though, when old, she was proud of the tribute. "You will easily see," wrote Burns to Mrs Stewart of Stair, "the impropriety of exposing the song much, even in manuscript."
THE LASS O' BALLOCHMYLE

Her look was like the morning's eye,
Her air like nature's vernal smile:
Perfection whisper'd, passing by,
"Behold the lass o' Ballochmyle!" 1

Fair is the morn in flowery May,
And sweet is night in autumn mild;
When roving thro' the garden gay,
Or wand'ring in the lonely wild:
But woman, nature's darling child!
There all her charms she does compile;
Even there her other works are foil'd
By the bonie lass o' Ballochmyle.

O had she been a country maid,
And I the happy country swain,
Tho' shelter'd in the lowest shed
That ever rose on Scotland's plain!
Thro' weary winter's wind and rain,
With joy, with rapture, I would toil;
And nightly to my bosom strain
The bonie lass o' Ballochmyle.

Then pride might climb the slipp'ry steep,
Where fame and honours lofty shine;
And thirst of gold might tempt the deep,
Or downward seek the Indian mine:
Give me the cot below the pine,
To tend the flocks or till the soil;
And ev'ry day have joys divine
With the bonie lass o' Ballochmyle.

1 In the copy sent to Miss Alexander, these lines read:—
'The lily's hue, and rose's dye,
Bespoke the lass of Ballochmyle."
The improvement is one of Burns's happiest in some opinions.
Motto Prefixed to the Author's First Publication.¹

The simple Bard, unbroke by rules of art,
He pours the wild effusions of the heart;
And if inspir'd, 'tis Nature's pow'rs inspire;
Her's all the melting thrill, and her's the kindling fire.

Lines to Mr John Kennedy.²

Farewell, dear friend! may guid luck hit you,
And 'mang her favourites admit you:
If e'er Detraction shoreᵃ to smit you,
May nane believe him,
And ony deil that thinks to get you,
Good Lord, deceive him!

Lines to an Old Sweetheart.³

Once fondly lov'd, and still remember'd dear,
Sweet early object of my youthful vows,
Accept this mark of friendship, warm, sincere,
Friendship! 'tis all cold duty now allows.

And when you read the simple artless rhymes,
One friendly sigh for him—he asks no more,
Who, distant, burns in flaming torrid climes,
Or haply lies beneath th' Atlantic roar.

ᵃ threaten.

¹ The motto on the Kilmarnock title-page: published July 30, 1786.
² Kennedy, as has been stated, was Lord Dumfries's factor.
³ Peggy Thomson. One of the many farewells.
STANZAS ON NAETHING

Lines Written on a Banknote.¹

Wae worth thy power, thou cursed leaf,
Fell source o' a' my woe and grief;
For lack o' thee I've lost my lass,
For lack o' thee I scrimp my glass:
I see the children of affliction
Unaided, through thy cursed restriction:
I've seen the oppressor's cruel smile
Amid his hapless victim's spoil;
And for thy potency vainly wished,
To crush the villain in the dust:
For lack o' thee, I leave this much-lov'd shore,
Never, perhaps, to greet old Scotland more.

R. B.

Stanzas on Naething.

Extempore Epistle to Gavin Hamilton, Esq.²

To you, sir, this summons I've sent,
Pray, whip till the pownie is freathing⁴;
But if you demand what I want,
I honestly answer you—naething.

Ne'er scorn a poor Poet like me,
For idly just living and breathing,
While people of every degree
Are busy employed about—naething.

Poor Centum-per-centum may fast,
And grumble his hurdies⁵ their claithing,
He'll find, when the balance is cast,
He's gone to the devil for—naething.

¹ Burns was now skulking in Kyle, as John Knox sometimes did, under fear of legal proceedings by the Armour family. The note is of 1780 (Motherwell.)
² The accustomed elegy on emigration and possible drowning.
STANZAS ON NAETHING

The courtier cringes and bows,  
    Ambition has likewise its plaything;  
A coronet beams on his brows;  
    And what is a coronet—naething.

Some quarrel the Presbyter gown,  
    Some quarrel Episcopal graithing;  
But every good fellow will own  
    Their quarrel is a' about—naething.

The lover may sparkle and glow,  
    Approaching his bonie bit gay thing;  
But marriage will soon let him know  
    He's gotten—a buskit up naething.

The Poet may jingle and rhyme,  
    In hopes of a laureate wreathing,  
And when he has wasted his time,  
    He's kindly rewarded wi' naething.

The thundering bully may rage,  
    And swagger and swear like a heathen;  
But collar him fast, I'll engage,  
    You'll find that his courage is—naething.

Last night wi' a feminine whig—  
    A poet she couldn'a put faith in;  
But soon we grew lovingly big,  
    I taught her, her terrors were naething.

Her whigship was wonderful pleased,  
    But charmingly tickled wi' ae thing,  
Her fingers I lovingly squeezed,  
    And kissed her, and promised her—naething.

The priest anathèmes may threat—  
    Predicament, sir, that we're baith in;  
But when honour's reveillé is beat,  
    The holy artillery's naething.

    a vestments,  
    b dressed up.
And now I must mount on the wave—  
My voyage perhaps there is death in;  
But what is a watery grave?  
The drowning a Poet is naething.

And now, as grim death's in my thought,  
To you, sir, I make this bequeathing;  
My service as long as ye've ought,  
And my friendship, by God, when ye've naething.

The Farewell.¹

The valiant, in himself, what can he suffer?  
Or what does he regard his single woes?  
But when, alas! he multiplies himself,  
To dearer selves, to the lov'd tender fair,  
To those whose bliss, whose beings hang upon him,  
To helpless children,—then, Oh then, he feels  
The point of misery festering in his heart,  
And weakly weeps his fortunes like a coward:  
Such, such am I!—undone!

THOMSON's Edward and Eleanora.

FAREWELL, old Scotia's bleak domains,  
Far dearer than the torrid plains,  
Where rich ananas blow!  
Farewell, a mother's blessing dear!  
A brother's sigh! a sister's tear!  
My Jean's heart-rending throe!  
Farewell, my Bess! tho' thou'rt bereft  
Of my paternal care,  
A faithful brother I have left,  
My part in him thou'lt share!  
Adieu, too, to you too,  
My Smith, my bosom frien';  
When kindly you mind me,  
O then befriend my Jean!

¹ "He traversed the cart,  
And oft said good-bye, but seemed loth to depart."  
Mrs Burns (Miss Armour) bore twins  
on Sept. 3, 1786. The father of the lady was reconciled to Burns when he  
became successful. Highland Mary  
seems to be out of sight and out of  
mind.
THE CALF

What bursting anguish tears my heart;
From thee, my Jeany, must I part!
Thou, weeping, answ'rest—"No!"
Alas! misfortune stares my face,
And points to ruin and disgrace,
I for thy sake must go!
Thee, Hamilton, and Aiken dear,
A grateful, warm adieu:
I, with a much-indebted tear,
Shall still remember you!
All hail then, the gale then,
Wafts me from thee, dear shore!
It rustles, and whistles
I'll never see thee more!

The Calf.¹

To the Rev. JAMES STEVEN, on his text, MALACHI, ch. iv. vers. 2.
"And ye shall go forth, and grow up, as calves of the stall."

RIGHT, sir! your text I'll prove it true,
Tho' heretics may laugh;
For instance, there's yoursel just now,
God knows, an unco* calf.

And should some patron be so kind,
As bless you wi' a kirk,
I doubt na, sir, but then we'll find,
Ye're still as great a stirk.

But, if the lover's raptur'd hour,
Shall ever be your lot,
Forbid it, ev'ry heavenly Power,
You e'er should be a stot! ²

* exceeding.

¹ Written as a compendium of a sermon, for Gavin Hamilton, Sept. 8, 1786, the birthday of the twins.

² A MS. copy gives a few slight variations.
Nature's Law—A Poem.

Humbly inscribed to Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

"Great Nature spoke: observant man obey'd."—Pope.

Let other heroes boast their scars,
The marks of sturt and strife;
And other poets sing of wars,
The plagues of human life:
Shame fa' the fun, wi' sword and gun
To slap mankind like lumber!
I sing his name, and nobler fame,
Wha multiplies our number.

Great Nature spoke, with air benign,
"Go on, ye human race;
This lower world I you resign;
Be fruitful and increase.
The liquid fire of strong desire
I've pour'd it in each bosom;
Here, on this hand, does Mankind stand,
And there is Beauty's blossom."

*low.  b cattle.  c disension.

1 An affecting celebration of the twins aforesaid.
NATURE'S LAW

The Hero of these artless strains,
A lowly bard was he,
Who sung his rhymes in Coila's plains,
With meikle mirth an’ glee;
Kind Nature's care had given his share
Large, of the flaming current;
And, all devout, he never sought
To stem the sacred torrent.

He felt the powerful, high behest
Thrill, vital, thro' and thro';
And sought a correspondent breast,
To give obedience due:
Propitious Powers screen'd the young flow'rs,
From mildews of abortion;
And lo! the bard—a great reward—
Has got a double portion!

Auld cantie^a Coi may count the day,
As annual it returns,
The third of Libra's equal sway,
That gave another Burns,
With future rhymes, an' other times,
To emulate his sire;
To sing auld Coil in nobler style,
With more poetic fire.

Ye Powers of peace, and peaceful song,
Look down with gracious eyes;
And bless auld Coila, large and long,
With multiplying joys;
Lang may she stand to prop the land,
The flow'r of ancient nations;
And Burnses spring, her fame to sing,
To endless generations!

*a merry.

248
Song—Willie Chalmers.¹

Mr. Chalmers, a gentleman in Ayrshire, a particular friend of mine, asked me to write a poetic epistle to a young lady, his Dulcinea. I had seen her, but was scarcely acquainted with her, and wrote as follows:

Wi' braw new branks in mickle pride,  
And eke a braw new brechan, b  
My Pegasus I'm got astride,  
And up Parnassus pechin; c  
Whilea owre a bush wi' downward crush,  
The doited d beastie stammers;  
Then up he gets, and off he sets,  
For sake o' Willie Chalmers.

I doubt na, lass, that weel ken'd name  
May cost a pair o' blushes;  
I am nae stranger to your fame,  
Nor his warm urged wishes.  
Your bonie face sae mild and sweet,  
His honest heart enamours,  
And faith ye'll no be lost a whit,  
Tho' wair'd e on Willie Chalmers.

Auld truth hersel' might swear ye're fair,  
And Honour safely back her;  
And Modesty assume your air,  
And ne'er a ane mistak her:  
And sic twa love-inspiring een  
Might fire even holy palmers;  
Nae wonder then they've fatal been  
To honest Willie Chalmers.

I doubt na fortune may you shore'  
Some mim-mon'd f pouther'd priestie,  
Fu' lifted up wi' Hebrew lore,  
And band upon his breastie:

¹ Given to Lockhart by Lady Harriet Don, "a divine lady."
REPLY TO A TAILOR'S EPISTLE

But oh! what signifies to you
His lexicons and grammars;
The feeling heart's the royal blue,
And that's wi' Willie Chalmers.

Some gapin, glowrin\textsuperscript{a} countra laird
May warsle\textsuperscript{b} for your favour;
May claw his lug, and straik his beard,
And hoast\textsuperscript{c} up some palaver:
My bonie maid, before ye wed
Sic clumsy-witted hammers,
Seek Heaven for help, and barefit skelp\textsuperscript{d}
Awa wi' Willie Chalmers.

Forgive the Bard! my fond regard
For ane that shares my bosom,
Inspires my Muse to gie 'm his dues.
For deil a hair I roose\textsuperscript{e} him.
May powers aboon unite you soon,
And fructify your amours,—
And every year come in mair dear
To you and Willie Chalmers.

Reply to a Trimming Epistle received
from a Tailor.\textsuperscript{1}

\textbf{WHAT} ails ye now, ye lousie bitch
To thresh my back at sic a pitch?
Losh, man! hae mercy wi' your natch,\textsuperscript{f}
Your bodkin's bauld;
I didna suffer half sae much
Frae Daddie Auld.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{a} staring.
\item \textsuperscript{b} struggle.
\item \textsuperscript{c} praise.
\item \textsuperscript{d} run.
\item \textsuperscript{e} cough.
\item \textsuperscript{f} abuse.
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{1} The unlucky tailor, one Walker, had written a rhyming ode to Burns, in a metre of fatal facility. On Burns's success as a printed bard, Walker retournd to the charge, as a moralist. Burns preferred to do his own moralising, when so disposed, and answered as in the text.
REPLY TO A TAILOR'S EPISTLE

What tho' at times, when I grow crouse,\(^a\)
I gie their wames a random pouse,
Is that enough for you to souse
Your servant sae?
Gae mind your seam, ye prick-the-louse,
   An' jag-the-flea!

King David, o' poetic brief,
Wrocht 'mang the lasses sic mischief
As filled his after-life wi' grief,
   An' bluidy rants,
An' yet he's rank'd among the chief
   O' lang-syne saunts.

And maybe, Tam, for a' my cants,
My wicked rhymes, an' drucken rants,
I'll gie auld cloven's Clootie's haunts
   An unco\(^b\) slip yet,
An' snugly sit amang the saunts,
   At Davie's hip yet!

But, fegs! the session says I maun
Gae fa' upo' anither plan
Than garrin\(^c\) lasses coup the cran,\(^d\)
   Clean heels ower body,
An' sairly thole\(^e\) their mother's ban
   Afore the howdy.'

This leads me on to tell for sport,
How I did wi' the Session sort;
Auld Clinkum,\(^f\) at the inner port,
   Cried three times, "Robin!
Come hither lad, and answer for't,
   Ye're blam'd for jobbin!"

Wi' pinch I put a Sunday's face on,
An' snoov'd\(^h\) awa before the Session:
I made an open, fair confession—
   I scorn'd to lee,
\(^a\) merry. \(^b\) wondrous. \(^c\) making. \(^d\) capwise.
\(^e\) endure. \(^f\) midwife. \(^g\) the beadle. \(^h\) sneaked.
REPLY TO 'A TAILOR'S EPISTLE

An' syne Mess John,* beyond expression,
Fell foul o' me.

A fornicator-loun he call'd me,
An' said my faut frae bliss expell'd me;
I own'd the tale was true he tell'd me,
"But, what the matter?
(Quo' I) I fear unless ye geld me,
I'll ne'er be better!"

"Geld you! (quo' he) an' what for no?
If that your right hand, leg, or toe
Should ever prove your spiritual foe,
You should remember
To cut it aff—an' what for no
Your dearest member?"

"Na, na, (quo' I,) I'm no for that,
Gelding's nae better than 'tis ca't;
I'd rather suffer for my faut
A hearty flewit, b
As sair owre hip as ye can draw't,
Tho' I should rue it.

"Or, gin ye like to end the bother,
To please us a'—I've just ae ither—
When next wi' yon lass I forgather,
Whate'er betide it,
I'll frankly gie her 't a' thegither,
An' let her guide it."

But, sir, this pleas'd them warst of a',
An' therefore, Tam, when that I saw,
I said "Gude night," an' cam' awa',
An' left the Session;
I saw they were resolvèd a'
On my oppression.

a the minister.  b whack.
THE BRIGS OF AYR

The Brigs of Ayr:
A Poem.¹

Inscribed to John Ballantine, Esq., Ayr.

The simple Bard, rough at the rustic plough,
Learning his tuneful trade from ev'ry bough;
The chanting linnet, or the mellow thrush,
Hailing the setting sun, sweet, in the green thorn bush;
The soaring lark, the perching red-breast shrill,
Or deep-ton'd plovers grey, wild-whistling o'er the hill;
Shall he—nurst in the peasant's lowly shed,
To hardy independence bravely bred,
By early poverty to hardship steel'd,
And train'd to arms in stern Misfortune's field—
Shall he be guilty of their hireling crimes,
The servile, mercenary Swiss of rhymes?
Or labour hard the panegyric close,
With all the venal soul of dedicating prose?
No! though his artless strains he rudely sings,
And throws his hand uncouthly o'er the strings,
He glows with all the spirit of the Bard,
Fame, honest fame, his great, his dear reward.
Still, if some patron's gen'rous care he trace,
Skill'd in the secret to bestow with grace;
When Ballantine befriends his humble name,
And hands the rustic stranger up to fame,
With heartfelt throes his grateful bosom swells,
The godlike bliss, to give, alone excels.

'Twas when the stacks get on their winter hap,⁵
And thatch and rape⁶ secure the toil-won crap;

¹ Probably composed in September-October 1786; a new bridge was being built at Ayr, when Mr Ballantine, a local banker, was Dean of Guild. Burns's inspiration is Ferguson's "Dialogue of the Plainstanes and the Causeway." In an undated letter of Burns to Mr Aiken he expresses regret that, being unable to publish a second edition of his poems at Kilmarnock, he cannot insert "The Brigs." An early draft of the poem gives some various readings and additional lines, which are noted below.

² covering.

³ thatch and rope.
**The Brigs of Ayr**

Potatoe-bings\(^a\) are snuggèd up frae skaith\(^b\)
O' coming Winter's biting, frosty breath;
The bees, rejoicing o'er their summer toils,
Unnumber'd buds an' flow'rs' delicious spoils,
Seal'd up with frugal care in massive waxen piles,
Are doom'd by Man, that tyrant o'er the weak,
The death o' devils, smoor'd\(^c\) wi' brimstone reek:
The thundering guns are heard on ev'ry side,
The wounded coveys, reeling, scatter wide;
The feather'd field-mates, bound by Nature's tie,
Sires, mothers, children, in one carnage lie:
(What warm, poetic heart but inly bleeds,
And execrates man's savage, ruthless deeds!)
Nae mair the flow'r in field or meadow springs,
Nae mair the grove with airy concert rings,
Except perhaps the Robin's whistling glee:
The hoary morns precede the sunny days,
Mild, calm, serene, wide spreads the noontide blaze,
While thick the gossamour waves wanton in the rays.

'Twas in that season, when a simple Bard,
Unknown and poor—simplicity's reward!—
Ae night, within the ancient brugh\(^d\) of Ayr,
By whim inspir'd, or haply prest wi' care,
He left his bed, and took his wayward route,
And down by Simpson's\(^1\) wheel'd the left about:
(Whether impell'd by all-directing Fate,
To witness what I after shall narrate;\(^2\)
Or whether, rapt in meditation high,
He wander'd out, he knew not where or why:)
The drowsy Dungeon-clock\(^3\) had number'd two,
And Wallace Tower\(^3\) had sworn the fact was true:
The tide-swoln firth, with sullen-sounding roar,
Through the still night dash'd hoarse along the shore

---

\(^{a}\) heaps.
\(^{b}\) harm.
\(^{1}\) A noted tavern at the Auld Brig end.—R. B.
\(^{2}\) The MS. adds:
"Or penitential pangs for former sins
Led him to rove by quondam Merran Din's."
\(^{3}\) The two steeples.—R. B. The first was connected with the Old Jail, now removed, and the other was an antique erection in the High Street, now replaced by an elegant tower so named.

254
All else was hush'd as Nature's closed e'e;
The silent moon shone high o'er tower and tree;
The chilly frost, beneath the silver beam,
Crept, gently-crusting, o'er the glittering stream—

When, lo! on either hand the list'ning Bard,
The clanging sigh\(^1\) of whistling wings is heard;\(^1\)
Two dusky forms dart through the midnight air,
Swift as the go\(^2\) drives on the wheeling hare;
Ane on th' Auld Brig his airy shape uprears,
The other flutters o'er the rising piers:
Our warlike Rhymer instantly descried
The Sprites that owre the Brigs of Ayr preside.
(That Bards are second-sighted is nae joke,
And ken the lingo of the sp'ritual folk;
Fays, Spunkies, Kelpies, a', they can explain them,
And even the very deils they brawly ken\(^b\) them).
'Auld Brig' appear'd of ancient Pictish race,
The very wrinkles Gothic in his face;
He seem'd as he wi' Time had warstl'd\(^c\) lang,
Yet, teughly doure,\(^d\) he bade an unco bang.\(^e\)
'New Brig' was buskit\(^f\) in a braw new coat,
That he, at Lon'on, frae ane Adams got;
In 's hand five taper staves as smooth 's a bead,
Wi' virls and whirlygigums\(^g\) at the head.
The Goth was stalking round with anxious search,
Spying the time-worn flaws in every arch;
It chanc'd his new-come neibor took his e'e,
And e'en a vexed and angry heart had he!
Wi' thieveless\(^h\) sneer to see his modish mien,
He, down the water, gies him this guid-e'en:

**AULD BRIG.**

'I doubt na, frien', ye'll think ye're nae sheepshank,\(^i\)
Ance ye were streekit\(^j\) owre frae bank to bank!

\(^a\) rushing sound. \(^b\) very well know. \(^c\) wrestled. \(^d\) stubborn.
\(^e\) stood a wondrous stroke. \(^f\) dressed. \(^g\) rings and fancy ornaments.
\(^h\) spiteful. \(^i\) mean thing. \(^j\) stretched.

\(^1\) "When lo! before our Bardie's wond'ring e'en,
\(^2\) The Gos-hawk, or Falcon.—*R. B.*
THE BRIGS OF AYR

But gin ye be a brig as auld as me—
Tho' faith, that date, I doubt, ye'll never see—
There'll be, if that day come, I'll wad a boddle,
Some fewer whigmaleeries in your noddle.'

NEW BRIG.

'Auld Vandal! ye but show your little mense,
Just much about it wi' your scanty sense:
Will your poor, narrow foot-path of a street,
Where twa wheel-barrows tremble when they meet,
Your ruin'd, formless bulk o' stane and lime,
Compare wi' bonie brigs o' modern time?
There's men of taste wou'd tak the Ducat stream,
Tho' they should cast the very sark and swim,
E'er they would grate their feelings wi' the view
O' sic an ugly, Gothic hulk as you.'

AULD BRIG.

'Conceited gowk! puff'd up wi' windy pride!
This mony a year I've stood the flood an' tide;
And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfairn,
I'll be a brig when ye're a shapeless cairn!
As yet ye little ken about the matter,
But twa-three winters will inform ye better.
When heavy, dark, continued, a'-day rains,
Wi' deepening deluges o'erflow the plains;
When from the hills where springs the brawling Coil,
Or stately Lugar's mossy fountains boil;
Or where the Greenock winds his moorland course.
Or haunted Garpal draws his feeble source,
Aroused by blustering winds an' spotting thowes,
In mony a torrent down the snow-broo rowes;'

---

* small coin (2 pennies Scots).
* crotchet.
* manners.
* shirt.
* idiot.
* old age.
* worn out.
* thaws.
* melted snow-rolls.

1 Date and day were transposed in the edition of 1794.
2 These two lines are wanting in the MS., and the next begins:
   "Will your auld, formless, &c."
3 A noted ford, just above the Auld Brig.—R.B.

---

256
THE BRIGS OF AYR

While crashing ice, borne on the rolling spate, a
Sweeps dams, an’ mills, an’ brigs, a’ to the gate b;
And from Glenbuck, 1 down to the Ratton-key, 2
Auld Ayr is just one lengthen’d, tumbling sea—
Then down ye’ll hurl, (deil nor ye never rise!)
And dash the gumlie jaups c up to the pouring skies!
A lesson sadly teaching, to your cost,
That Architecture’s noble art is lost! 3

NEW BRIG.

‘Fine architecture, trowth, I needs must say’t o’t,
The L—d be thankit that we’ve tint d the gate e o’t!
Gaunt, ghastly, ghaist-alluring edifices,
Hanging with threat’ning jut like precipices;
O’er-arching, mouldy, gloom-inspiring coves,
Supporting roofs, fantastic, stony groves;
Windows and doors in nameless sculptures drest,
With order, symmetry, or taste unblest;
Forms like some bedlam Statuary’s dream,
The craz’d creations of misguided whim;
Forms might be worshipp’d on the bended knee,
And still the second dread command be free;
Their likeness is not found on earth, in air, or sea!
Mansions that would disgrace the building taste
Of any mason reptile, bird or beast:
Fit only for a doited f monkish race,
Or frosty maids forswn the dear embrace,
Or cuifs g of later times, wha held the notion,
That sullen gloom was sterling true devotion:
Fancies that our guid Brugh denies protection,
And soon may they expire, unblest wi’ resurrection!’

AULD BRIG.

‘O ye, my dear-remember’d, ancient yealings, h
Were ye but here to share my wounded feelings!

---

a flood
b away
c muddy splashes
d lost
e blockheads
f stupid

1 The source of the River Ayr.—R.B.
2 A small landing place above the large quay.—R.B.
3 The New Brig was actually taken down in 1877, being unsafe, and another erected on the same site.
THE BRIGS OF AYR

Ye worthy Proveses, a an' mony a Bailie,
Wha in the paths o' righteousness did toil aye;
Ye dainty Deacons, and ye douce Conveners,
To whom our moderns are but causey-cleaners;
Ye godly Councils, wha hae blest this town;
Ye godly Brethren o' the sacred gown,
Wha meekly gie your hurdies b to the smiters;
And (what would now be strange), ye godly Writers;
A' ye douce c folk I've borne aboon the broo, d
Were ye but here, what would ye say or do?
How would your spirits groan in deep vexation,
To see each melancholy alteration;
And, agonising, curse the time and place
When ye begat the base degenerate race!
Nae langer rev'rend men, their country's glory,
In plain braid Scots hold forth a plain braid story;
Nae langer thrifty citizens, an' douce, e
Meet owre a pint, or in the Council-house;
But staumrel, f corky-headed, graceless Gentry,
The herryment, g and ruin of the country;
Men, three-parts made by tailors and by barbers,
Wha waste your weil-hain'd gear g on d—'d new brigs and harbours!'

NEW BRIG.

'Now haud you there! for faith ye've said enough,
And muckle mair than ye can mak to through.
As for your Priesthood, I shall say but little,
Corbies and Clergy are a shot right kittle:
But, under favour o' your langer beard,
Abuse o' Magistrates might weel be spar'd;
To liken them to your auld-warld squad,
I must needs say, comparisons are odd.
In Ayr, wag-wits nae mair can hae a handle
To mouth 'a Citizen,' a term o' scandal;

a provosts.  b haunches.  c sober.  d flood.  e half-witted.
 f spoliation.  g well-saved money.  h succeed in proving.  i difficult.

1 These two lines are not in the MS.
The MS. adds:—

'That's aye a string auld doited grey-beards harp on,
A topic for their peevishness to carp on.'

258
Nae mair the Council waddles down the street,
In all the pomp of ignorant conceit;¹
Men wha grew wise priggin⁷ owre hops and raisins,
Or gather'd lib'ral views in Bonds and Scisins:
If haply Knowledge, on a random tramp,
Had shor'd² them with a glimmer of his lamp,
And would to Common-sense for once betray'd them,
Plain, dull Stupidity stept kindly in to aid them.'

What farther clish-ma-claver⁸ might been said,
What bloody wars, if Sprites had blood to shed,
No man can tell; but, all before their sight,
A fairy train appear'd in order bright;
Adown the glittering stream they featly danc'd;
Bright to the moon their various dresses glanc'd;
They footed o'er the wat'ry glass so neat,
The infant ice scarce bent beneath their feet:
While arts of Minstrelsy among them rung,
And soul-ennobling Bards heroic ditties sung.

O had M'Lauchlan,² thairm⁹-inspiring sage,
Been there to hear this heavenly band engage,
When thro' his dear strathspeys they bore with Highland rage;
Or when they struck old Scotia's melting airs,
The lover's raptured joys or bleeding cares;
How would his Highland lug⁵ been nobler fir'd,
And ev'n his matchless hand with finer touch inspir'd!
No guess could tell what instrument appear'd,
But all the soul of Music's self was heard;
Harmonious concert rung in every part,
While simple melody pour'd moving on the heart.

¹ For this couplet six lines appear in the MS.
² Nae mair down street the council quorum waddles,
With wigs like malmains on their logger noddes,
Nae difference but bulkiest or tallest,
With comfortable dullness in for ballast;
Nor shoals nor currents need a pilot's caution,
For regularly slow they only witness motion."³
³ A well-known performer of Scottish music on the violin.—R. B.
The Genius of the Stream in front appears,
A venerable Chief advance'd in years;
His hoary head with water-lilies crown'd,
His manly leg with garter-tangle bound.
Next came the loveliest pair in all the ring,
Sweet female Beauty hand in hand with Spring;
Then, crown'd with flow'ry hay, came Rural Joy,
And Summer, with his fervid-beaming eye;
All-cheering Plenty, with her flowing horn,
Led yellow Autumn wreath'd with nodding corn;
Then Winter's time-bleach'd locks did hoary show,
By Hospitality with cloudless brow:
Next followed Courage with his martial stride,
From where the Feal wild-woody coverts hide;¹
Benevolence, with mild, benignant air,
A female form, came from the tow'rs of Stair;²
Learning and Worth in equal measures trode,
From simple Catrine, their long-lov'd abode;³
Last, white-rob'd Peace, crown'd with a hazel wreath,
To rustic Agriculture did bequeath
The broken, iron instruments of death:
At sight of whom our Sprites forgat their kindling wrath.

Fragment of Song.⁴

The night was still, and o'er the hill
The moon shone on the castle wa';
The mavis sang, while dew-drops hang
Around her on the castle wa';
Sae merrily they danced the ring
Frae eenin' till the cock did craw;
And aye the o'erword o' the spring
Was 'Irvine's bairns are bonie a'.

1 A compliment to the Montgomeries of Coilsfield, which is situated on the Feal or Faile, a tributary of the Ayr.
2 A compliment to Mrs Stewart of Stair, an early patroness of the poet.
3 A compliment to Professor Dugald Stewart of Catrine House, where a little later Burns first 'dinner'd wi' a lord.'
4 Irvine, here, is the River. The lines were probably written at the Rev. Dr Lawrie's in Newmilns.
Epigram on Rough Roads.¹

I'm now arrived—thanks to the gods!—
Thro' pathways rough and muddy,
A certain sign that makin' roads
Is no this people's study:
Altho' I'm not wi' Scripture cram'd,
I'm sure the Bible says
That heedless sinners shall be damn'd,
Unless they mend their *ways*.

Prayer.—O thou Dread Power.²

Lying at a reverend friend's house one night, the author left the following verses in the room where he slept:—

*O Thou dread Power, who reign'st above,*
I know thou wilt me hear,
*When for this scene of peace and love,*
I make this prayer sincere.

*The hoary Sire—the mortal stroke,*
*Long, long be pleas'd to spare;*  
*To bless his little filial flock,*
*And show what good men are.*

*She, who her lovely offspring eyes*  
*With tender hopes and fears,*
*O bless her with a mother's joys,*
*But spare a mother's tears!*  

*Their hope, their stay, their darling youth,*
*In manhood's dawning blush,*
*Bless him, Thou God of love and truth,*
*Up to a parent's wish.*

¹ Cross-country roads in Ayrshire.  
² The reverend friend is the Rev. Dr Lawrie.
FAREWELL TO BANKS OF AYR

The beauteous, seraph sister-band—
With earnest tears I pray—
Thou know'st the snares on ev'ry hand,
Guide Thou their steps alway.

When, soon or late, they reach that coast,
O'er Life's rough ocean driven,
May they rejoice, no wand'rer lost,
A family in Heaven!

Farewell Song to the Banks of Ayr.¹

*Tune*—"Roslin Castle."

"I composed this song as I conveyed my chest so far on my road to Greenock, where I was to embark in a few days for Jamaica. I meant it as my farewell dirge to my native land."—R.B.

The gloomy night is gath'ring fast,
Loud roars the wild, inconstant blast,
Yon murky cloud is foul with rain,
I see it driving o'er the plain;
The hunter now has left the moor,
The scatt'red coveys meet secure;
While here I wander, prest with care,
Along the lonely banks of Ayr.

The Autumn mourns her rip'ning corn
By early Winter's ravage torn;
Across her placid, azure sky,
She sees the scowling tempest fly;
Chill runs my blood to hear it rave;
I think upon the stormy wave,²
Where many a danger I must dare,
Far from the bonie banks of Ayr.

¹ Burns himself indicates the occasion.
² The copy in the Stair MS. has:—
"'The whistling wind affrightens me, I think upon the raging sea.'"

262
'Tis not the surging billow's roar,
'Tis not that fatal, deadly shore;
Tho' death in ev'ry shape appear,
The wretched have no more to fear:
But round my heart the ties are bound,
That heart transpierc'd with many a wound;
These bleed afresh, those ties I tear,
To leave the bonie banks of Ayr.

Farewell, old Coila's hills and dales,
Her heathy moors and winding vales;
The scenes where wretched Fancy roves,
Pursuing past, unhappy loves!
Farewell, my friends! farewell, my foes!
My peace with these, my love with those:
The bursting tears my heart declare—
Farewell, the bonie banks of Ayr!

Address to the Toothache.¹

My curse upon your venom'd stang,
That shoots my tortur'd gums alang,
An' thro' my lug* gies sic a twang,
Wi' gnawing vengeance,
Tearing my nerves wi' bitter pang,
Like racking engines!

When fevers burn, or agues freeze us,
Rheumatics gnaw, or colics squeeze us,
Our neibor's sympathy can ease us,
Wi' pitying moan;
But thee—thou hell o' a diseases—
They mock our groan.

Adown my beard the slavers trickle,
I throw² the wee stools o' er the mickle,

¹ Dated by Mr. Scott Douglas in 1786-87, as it is found written on the fly-leaf of a copy of the Kilmarnock edition. Currie's text differs in one or two small points.
² "'kick" is Cunningham's reading.
ON MEETING LORD DAER

While round the fire the giglets keckle, a
To see me loup, b
An', raving mad, I wish a heckle c
Were in their doup!

In a' the numerous human dools, d
Ill hairsts, e daft bargains, cutty stools, f
Or worthy frien's rak'd i' the mools, g

Sad sight to see!
The tricks o' knaves, or fash h o' fools,
Thou bear'st the gree i

Where'er that place be priests ca' hell,
Where a' the tones o' misery yell,
An' rankèd plagues their numbers tell,
In dreadfu' raw, j
Thou, TOOTHACHE, surely bear'st the bell,
Amang them a'!

O thou grim, mischief-making chiel, k
That gars the notes o' discord squeel,
Till daft mankind aft dance a reel
In gore, a shoe-thick,
Gie a' the faes o' SCOTLAND's weal
A towmond's toothache!

Lines on Meeting with Lord Daer. 1

This wot ye all whom it concerns,
I, Rhymer Robin, alias Burns,
October twenty-third,
A ne'er-to-be-forgotten day,
Sae far I sprack'l'd up the brae,
I dinner'd wi' a Lord.

a girls giggle.  b jump.  c sharp pin.  d woes.
   e harvests.  f stools of repentance.  g mould.
   i supremacy.  j array.  k fellow.  l twelve months.
   m scrambled.

1 Dugald Stewart gave this dinner at Catrine, to which the poet was brought by Mr Mackenzie. As soon as he meets a Lord, Burns finds him "nought uncommon."
ON MEETING LORD DAER

I've been at drucken writers' feasts,
Nay, been bitch-fou 'mang godly priests—
Wi' rev'rence be it spoken!—
I've even join'd the honour'd jorum,
When mighty Squireships of the quorum,
Their hydra drouth did sloken.

But wi' a Lord!—stand out my shin,
A Lord—a Peer—an Earl's son!
Up higher yet, my bonnet!
An' sic a Lord!—lang Scotch ells twa,
Our Peerage he o'erlooks them a';
As I look o'er my sonnet.

But O for Hogarth's magic pow'r!
To show Sir Bardie's will-yart glow'r,
An' how he star'd and stammer'd,
When, goavin, as if led wi' branks,
An' stumpin on his ploughman shanks,
He in the parlour hammer'd.

I sidling shelter'd in a nook,
An' at his Lordship steal't a look,
Like some portentous omen;
Except good sense and social glee,
An' (what surpris'd me) modesty,
I markèd nought uncommon.

I watch'd the symptoms o' the Great,
The gentle pride, the lordly state,
The arrogant assuming;
The fient a pride, nae pride had he,
Nor sauce, nor state, that I could see,
Mair than an honest ploughman.

Then from his Lordship I shall learn,
Henceforth to meet with unconcern
One rank as weel's anither;

---
a over six feet.  b wild stare.  c gazing stupidly.  d wooden bridle.
Nae honest, worthy man need care
To meet with noble youthful Daer,
For he but meets a brother.

Masonic Song.¹

*Tune—"Shawn-boy," or "Over the water to Charlie."

Ye sons of old Killie, assembled by Willie,
To follow the noble vocation;
Your thrifty old mother has scarce such another
To sit in that honoured station.
I've little to say, but only to pray,
As praying's the ton of your fashion;
A prayer from the Muse you well may excuse
'Tis seldom her favourite passion.

Ye powers who preside o'er the wind and the tide,
Who marked each element's border;
Who formed this frame with beneficent aim,
Whose sovereign statute is order:
Within this dear mansion, may wayward Contention
Or withered Envy ne'er enter;
May secrecy round be the mystical bound,
And brotherly Love be the centre!

Tam Samson's Elegy.²

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."—Pope.

When this worthy old sportsman went out, last muirfowl season, he supposed it was to be, in Ossian's phrase, 'the last of his fields,' and expressed an ardent wish to die and be buried in the muirs. On this hint the author composed his elegy and epitaph.—*R. B.*, 1787.

Has auld Kilmarnock seen the deil?
Or great Mackinlay³ thrawn* his heel?

¹ Perhaps of Oct. 26, 1787.
² Semple of Beltree, in his elegy on Habbie Simpson, again supplies the model.
³ A certain preacher, a great favourite with the million. *Vide* 'The Ordination,' stanza ii.—*R. B.*

* twisted.
TAM SAMSON'S ELEGY

Or Robertson¹ again grown weel,
To preach an' read?
"Na, waur than a'!" cries ilka chiel,²
"Tam Samson's dead!"

Kilmarnock lang may grunt an' grane,³
An' sigh, an' sab, an' greet her lane;
An' cleed²⁴ her bairns, man, wife, an' wean,⁴
In mourning weed;
To Death she's dearly pay'd the kane⁵—
Tam Samson's dead!

The Brethren, o' the mystic 'level'
May hing their head in woefu' bevel,
While by their nose the tears will revel,
Like ony bead;
Death's gien the Lodge an unco devel⁶;
Tam Samson's dead!

When Winter muffles up his cloak,
And binds the mire like a rock;
When to the loughs the curlers flock,
Wi' gleesome speed,
Wha will they station at the 'cock'?⁷
Tam Samson's dead!

He was the king o' a' the core,
To guard, or draw, or wick a bore,
Or up the rink like Jehu roar,
In time o' need;
But now he lags on Death's 'hog-score'—
Tam Samson's dead!

Now safe the stately sawmont sail,
And trouts bedropp'd wi' crimson hail,

¹ Another preacher, an equal favourite with the jec, who was at that time ailing. For him see also 'The Ordination,' stanza ix.—R. B.
TAM SAMSON'S ELEGY

And eels, weel-ken'd for souple tail,
And geds\(^a\) for greed,
Since, dark in Death's fish-creel, we wail
Tam Samson dead!

Rejoice, ye birring paitricks\(^b\) a';
Ye cootie\(^c\) muirocks, crousely\(^d\) craw;
Ye maukins,\(^e\) cock your fud fu' braw
Withouten dread;
Your mortal fae is now awa;
Tam Samson's dead!

That woefu' morn be ever mourn'd,
Saw him in shooting graith! adorn'd,
While pointers round impatient burn'd,
Frac couples free'd;
But och! he gaed and ne'er return'd!
Tam Samson's dead!

In vain auld age his body batters,
In vain the gout his ancles fetters,
In vain the burns cam down like waters,
An acre braid!

Now ev'ry auld wife, greetin,'\(^g\) clatters
"Tam Samson's dead!"

Owre mony a weary hag\(^h\) he limpit,
An' aye the tither shot he thumpit,
Till coward Death behind him jumpit,
Wi' deadly feid\(^i\);
Now he proclaims wi' tout\(^j\) o' trumpet,
"Tam Samson's dead!"

When at his heart he felt the dagger,
He reel'd his wonted bottle-swagger,
But yet he drew the mortal trigger,
Wi' weel-aimed heed,
"I—d, five!" he cry'd, an' owre did stagger—
Tam Samson's dead!

\(^a\) pikes. \(^b\) whirring partridges. \(^c\) feathery-footed. \(^d\) boldly.
\(^e\) hares. \(^f\) gear. \(^g\) weeping. \(^h\) moss-hole.
\(^i\) feud. \(^j\) blast.
TAM SAMSON'S ELEGY

Ilk hoary hunter mourn'd a brither;
Ilk sportsman youth bemoan'd a father;
Yon auld gray stane, amang the heather,
Marks out his head;
Whare Burns has wrote, in rhyming blether,
"Tam Samson's Dead!"

There, low he lies in lasting rest;
Perhaps upon his mould'ring breast
Some spitefu' muirfowl bigs her nest.
To hatch an' breed:
Alas! nae mair he'll them molest!
Tam Samson's dead!!

When August winds the heather wave,
And sportsmen wander by yon grave,
Three volleys let his memory crave,
O' pouther an' lead,
Till Echo answer frae her cave,
"Tam Samson's dead!"

Heav'n rest his saul whare'er he be!
Is th' wish o' mony mae* than me:
He had twa fauts, or maybe three,
Yet what remead?
Ac social, honest man want we:
Tam Samson's dead!

THE EPITAPH.

Tam Samson's weel-worn clay here lies,
Ye canting zealots, spare him!
If honest worth in Heaven rise,
Ye'll mend or ye win near him.

PER CONTRA.

Go, Fame, an' canter like a filly
Thro' a' the streets an' neuk's* o' Killie**;

* many more.  ** sometimes use for the name of a certain town in the west. — R. B.

\footnotetext[1]{This verse was first introduced in the edition of 1793.}
\footnotetext[2]{Killie is a phrase the country-folks}
EPISTLE TO MAJOR LOGAN

Tell ev'ry social honest billie
To cease his grievin;
For, yet unskaithed by Death's gleg gullie,\(^a\)
Tam Samson's leevin!

Epistle to Major Logan.\(^1\)

Hail, thairm\(^b\)-inspirin, rattlin Willie!
Tho' fortune's road be rough an' hilly
To every fiddling, rhyming billie,
We never heed,
But take it like the unback'd filly,
Proud o' her speed.

When, idly goavin,\(^c\) whiles we saunter,
Yirr! fancy barks, awa we canter,
Up hill, down brae, till some mischanter,\(^d\)
Some black bog-hole,
Arrests us; then the scathe an' banter
We're forced to thole.\(^e\)

Hale be your heart! hale be your fiddle!
Lang may your elbuck\(^f\) jink and diddle,
To cheer you through the weary widdle,\(^g\)
O' this wild warl'.
Until you on a crummock\(^h\) driddle,
A grey hair'd carl.

Come' wealth, come poortith\(^i\) late or soon,
Heaven send your heart-strings aye in tune,
And screw your temper-pins aboon
(A fifth or mair)
The melancholious, lazy croon
O' cankrie care.

\(^a\) keen knife.  \(^b\) fiddle-string.  \(^c\) staring.  \(^d\) mischance.  \(^e\) bear.
\(^f\) elbow.  \(^g\) bustle.  \(^h\) walking-staff.  \(^i\) poverty.

\(^1\) This veteran lived near Ayr. The Indies and Eve's bonny squad still run in Burns's fancy. Highland Mary was now dead.

\(^2\) These three lines are repeated from the Second Epistle to Davie, p. 109.
EPISTLE TO MAJOR LOGAN

May still your life from day to day,
Nae "lente largo" in the play,
But "allegretto forte" gay,
Harmonious flow,
A sweeping, kindling, bauld strathspey—
Encore! Bravo!

A blessing on the cheery gang
Wha dearly like a jig or sang,
An' never think o' right an' wrang
By square an' rule,
But, as the elegs a o' feeling stang,
Are wise or fool.

My hand-waled b curse keep hard in chase
The harpy, hoodock, c purse-proud race,
Wha count on poortith as disgrace;
Their tuneless hearts,
May fireside discords jar a base
To a' their parts!

But come, your hand, my careless brither,
I' th' ither warl', if there's anither,
An' that there is, I've little swither d
About the matter;
We, cheek for chow, shall jog thegither,
I'se ne'er bid e better.

We've faults and failings—granted clearly,
We're frail backsliding mortals merely,
Eve's bonic squad, priests wyte f them sheerly
For our grand fa';
But still, but still, I like them dearly—
God bless them a'!

Ochon for poor Castalian drinkers,
When they fa' foul o' earthly jinkers g!

a gadflies. b hand-picked. c miserly. d doubt.
 e ask for. f blame. g sprightly girls.
The witching, curs'd, delicious blinkers
Hae put me hyte, a
And gart me weet my waukriife winkers, b
Wi' girnin c spite.

But by you moon!—and that's high swearin—
An' every star within my hearin!
An' by her een who was a dear ane!
I'll ne'er forget;
I hope to gie the jads a clearin
In fair play yet.

My loss I mourn, but not repent it;
I'll seek my pursie where I tint d it;
Anse to the Indies I were wonted,
Some cantrip e hour
By some sweet elf I'll yet be dinted;
Then vive l'amour!

Faites mes baissemains respectueuses,
To sentimental sister Susie,
And honest Lucky; no to roose f you,
Ye may be proud,
That sic a couple fate allows ye,
To grace your blood.

Nae mair at present can I measure,
An' trowth my rhymin ware's nae treasure;
But when in Ayr, some half-hour's leisure,
Be't light, be't dark,
Sir Bard will do himself the pleasure
To call at Park.

Robert Burns.

Mossfiel, 30th October 1786.

a crazy.  b sleepless eyes.  c angry.
d lost.  e witching.  f flatter.
A WINTER NIGHT

Fragment on Sensibility.¹

RUSTICITY's ungainly form
May cloud the highest mind;
But when the heart is nobly warm,
The good excuse will find.

Propriety's cold, cautious rules
Warm fervour may o'erlook:
But spare poor sensibility
Th' ungentle, harsh rebuke.

A Winter Night.²

"Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these?"—SHAKESPEARE.

When biting Boreas, fell and dour,ᵃ
Sharp shivers thro' the leafless bow'r;
When Phoebus gies a short-liv'd glow'r,ᵇ
Far south the lift,c
Dim-dark'ning thro' the flaky show'r,
Or whirling drift:

Ae night the storm the steeples rocked,
Poor Labour sweet in sleep was locked,
While burns, wi' snawy wreaths up-choked,
Wild-eddying swirl;
Or, thro' the mining outlet bocked,d
Down headlong hurl:

ᵃ keen and stern.ᵇ gaze.ᶜ sky.ᵈ vomited.

¹ The "sensible" one Burns grieved for was the unlucky Miss Kennedy, whose misfortune was canvassed at Dr Lawrie's.
The date is about Nov. 13, 1786.

² Burns does not shine as a "Pindarick poet." Sent to Mr Ballantine, from Mossgiel, Nov. 20, 1786 (Scott Douglas).
A WINTER NIGHT

List'ning the doors an' winnocks rattle,
I thought me on the ourie cattle,
Or silly sheep, wha bide this brattle
O' winter war,
And thro' the drift, deep-lairing, sprattle
Beneath a scar.

Ilk happing bird,—wee, helpless thing!
That, in the merry months o' spring,
Delighted me to hear thee sing,
What comes o' thee?
Whare wilt thou cow'r thy chittering wing,
An' close thy e'e?

Ev'n you, on murdering errands toil'd,
Lone from your savage homes exil'd,
The blood-stain'd roost, and sheep-cote spoil'd
My heart forgets,
While pityless the tempest wild
Sore on you beats!

Now Phoebe in her midnight reign,
Dark-muffl'd, view'd the dreary plain;
Still crowding thoughts, a pensive train,
Rose in my soul,
When on my ear this plaintive strain,
Slow, solemn, stole—

"Blow, blow, ye winds, with heavier gust!
And freeze, thou bitter-biting frost!
Descend, ye chilly, smothering snows!
Not all your rage, as now united, shows
More hard unkindness unrelenting,
Vengeful malice, unrepenting,
Than heaven-illumin'd Man on brother Man bestows!

*shivering.  b helpless.  c onset.  d scramble.  e cliff.  f hopping.  g shivering.
A WINTER NIGHT

"See stern Oppression's iron grip,
Or mad Ambition's gory hand,
Sending, like blood-hounds from the slip,
Woe, Want, and Murder o'er a land!
Ev'n in the peaceful rural vale,
Truth, weeping, tells the mournful tale,
How pamper'd Luxury, Flatt'ry by her side,
The parasite empoisoning her ear,
With all the servile wretches in the rear,
Looks o'er proud Property, extended wide;
And eyes the simple, rustic hind,
Whose toil upholds the glitt'ring show—
A creature of another kind,
Some coarser substance, unrefin'd—
Plac'd for her lordly use, thus far, thus vile, below!

"Where, where is Love's fond, tender throe,
With lordly Honour's lofty brow,
The pow'rs you proudly own?
Is there, beneath Love's noble name,
Can harbour dark, the selfish aim,
To bless himself alone!
Mark maiden-innocence a prey
To love-pretending snares:
This boasted Honour turns away,
Shunning soft Pity's rising sway,
Regardless of the tears and unavailing pray'rs!
Perhaps this hour, in Misery's squalid nest,
She strains your infant to her joyless breast,
And with a mother's fears shrinks at the rocking blast!

"Oh ye! who, sunk in beds of down,
Feel not a want but what yourselves create,
Think, for a moment, on his wretched fate,
Whom friends and fortune quite disown!
Ill-satisfy'd keen nature's clamorous call,
Stretch'd on his straw, he lays himself to sleep;
While through the ragged roof and chinky wall,
Chill, o'er his slumbers, piles the drifty heap
YON WILD MOSSY MOUNTAINS

Think on the dungeon's grim confine,
Where Guilt and poor Misfortune pine!
Guilt, erring man, relenting view,
But shall thy legal rage pursue
The wretch, already crush'd low
By cruel Fortune's undeserv'd blow?
Affliction's sons are brothers in distress;
A brother to relieve, how exquisite the bliss!"

I heard nae mair, for Chanticleer
   Shook off the pouthery snaw,
And hail'd the morning with a cheer,
   A cottage-rousing crâw.
But deep this truth impress'd my mind—
Thro' all His works abroad,
The heart benevolent and kind
The most resembles God.

Song—Yon Wild Mossy Mountains.¹

Yon wild mossy mountains sae lofty and wide,
That nurse in their bosom the youth o' the Clyde,
Where the grouse lead their coveys thro' the heather to feed,
And the shepherd tends his flock as he pipes on his reed.

Not Gowrie's rich valley, nor Forth's sunny shores,
To me hae the charms o' yon wild, mossy moors;
For there, by a lanely, sequester'd stream,
Resides a sweet lassie, my thought and my dream.

Amang thae wild mountains shall still be my path,
Ilk stream foaming down its ain green, narrow strath;
For there, wi' my lassie, the day lang I rove,
While o'er us unheeded flie the swift hours o' love.

¹ The lassie may have supplied an amour de voyage, on Burns's journey to Edinburgh, where he arrived on November 28th, 1786.
She is not the fairest, altho' she is fair;  
O' nice education but sma' is her share;  
Her parentage humble as humble can be;  
But I lo'e the dear lassie because she lo'es me.

To Beauty what man but maun yield him a prize,  
In her armour of glances, and blushes, and sighs?  
And when wit and refinement hae polish'd her darts,  
They dazzle our een, as they flie to our hearts.

But kindness, sweet kindness, in the fond-sparkling c'e,  
Has lustre outshining the diamond to me;  
And the heart beating love as I'm clasp'd in her arms,  
O, these are my lassie's all-conquering charms!

Address to Edinburgh.¹

Edina! Scotia's darling seat!  
All hail thy palaces and tow'rs,  
Where once, beneath a Monarch's feet,  
Sat Legislation's sovereign pow'rs:  
From marking wildly scatt'red flow'rs,  
As on the banks of Ayr I stray'd,  
And singing, lone, the lingering hours,  
I shelter in thy honour'd shade.

Here Wealth still swells the golden tide,  
As busy Trade his labours plies;  
There Architecture's noble pride  
Bids elegance and splendour rise:  
Here Justice, from her native skies,  
High wields her balance and her rod;  
There Learning, with his eagle eyes,  
Seeks Science in her coy abode.

¹ This contains an early allusion to the Stuarts. Or he may refer to times Burnet's belief, or dream, that his ancestors had "haply" been out for a daughter of Lord Monboddo.
ADDRESS TO EDINBURGH

Thy sons, Edina, social, kind,
    With open arms the stranger hail;
Their views enlarg'd, their liberal mind,
    Above the narrow, rural vale:
Attentive still to Sorrow's wail,
    Or modest Merit's silent claim;
And never may their sources fail!
And never Envy blot their name!

Thy daughters bright thy walks adorn,
    Gay as the gilded summer sky,
Sweet as the dewy, milk-white thorn,
    Dear as the raptur'd thrill of joy!
Fair Burnet strikes th' adoring eye,
    Heaven's beauties on my fancy shine;
I see the Sire of Love on high,
And own His work indeed divine!

There, watching high the least alarms,
    Thy rough, rude fortress gleams afar;
Like some bold veteran, grey in arms,
    And mark'd with many a seamy scar:
The pond'rous wall and massy bar,
    Grim-rising o'er the rugged rock,
Have oft withstood assailing war,
And oft repell'd th' invader's shock.

With awe-struck thought, and pitying tears,
    I view that noble, stately Dome,
Where Scotia's kings of other years,
    Fam'd heroes! had their royal home:
Alas, how chang'd the times to come!
Their royal name low in the dust!
    Their hapless race wild-wand'ring roam!
Tho' rigid Law cries out "'twas just!"

Wild beats my heart to trace your steps,
    Whose ancestors, in days of yore,
Thro' hostile ranks and ruin'd gaps
    Old Scotia's bloody lion bore:
Ev'n I who sing in rustic lore,
Haply my sires have left their shed,
And fac'd grim Danger's loudest roar,
Bold-following where your fathers led!

Edina! Scotia's darling seat!
All hail thy palaces and tow'rs;
Where once, beneath a Monarch's feet,
Sat Legislation's sovereign pow'rs:
From marking wildly-scatt'red flow'rs,
As on the banks of Ayr I stray'd,
And singing, lone, the lingering hours,
I shelter in thy honour'd shade.

Address to a Haggis.¹

Fair fa' your honest, sonsie face,
Great chieftain o' the pudding-race!
Aboon them a' ye tak your place,
   Painch, tripe, or thairm:
Weel are ye wordy o' a grace
   As lang's my arm.

The groaning trencher there ye fill,
   Like a distant hill,
Your pin' wad help to mend a mill
   In time o' need,
While thro' your pores the dews distil
   Like amber bead.

His knife see rustic Labour dight,
An' cut you up wi' ready sleight,
Trenching your gushing entrails bright,
   Like ony ditch;
And then, O what a glorious sight,
   Warm-reckin, rich!

¹ Printed in The Caledonian Mercury, Dec. 20, 1786.
ADDRESS TO A HAGGIS

Then, horn for horn, they stretch an' strive:
Deil tak the hindmost! on they drive,
Till a' their weel-swall'd kytes belyve
Are bent like drums;
Then auld Guidman, maist like to rive,
' Bethankit! ' hums.

Is there that owre his French ragout
Or olio that wad staw a sow,
Or fricassee wad make her spew
Wi' perfect sconner,
Looks down wi' sneering, scornfu' view
On sic a dinner?

Poor devil! see him owre his trash,
As feckless as a wither'd rash,
His spindle shank, a guid whip-lash,
His nieve a nit;
Thro' bloody flood or field to dash,
O how unfit!

But mark the Rustic, haggis-fed,
The trembling earth resounds his tread.
Clap in his walie nieve a blade,
He'll mak it whissle;
An' legs an' arms, an' heads will sned,
Like taps o' thrissle.

Ye Pow'rs wha mak mankind your care,
And dish them out their bill o' fare,
Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware
That jaups in luggies;
But, if ye wish her grateful prayer
Gie her a haggis!

a horn-spoon.
à nauseate.
â his fist a nut.
î thin.

b well-swollen stomachs.
c shortly.
d stoups.
e disgust.
f slice off.
g powerful.
h nieve.
i wooden dishes with handles.

1 In the Caledonian Mercury this verse reads: —

Ye Powers wha gie us a' that's gude,
Still bless auld Caledonia's brood

280
To Miss Logan,

With Beattie's Poems for a New-Year's Gift,
Jan. 1, 1787.

Again the silent wheels of time
Their annual round have driven,
And you, tho' scarce in maiden prime,
Are so much nearer Heaven.

No gifts have I from Indian coasts
The infant year to hail;
I send you more than India boasts,
In Edwin's simple tale.

Our sex with guile, and faithless love,
Is charg'd, perhaps too true;
But may, dear maid, each lover prove
An Edwin still to you.

Mr William Smellie—A Sketch.

Shrewd Willie Smellie to Crochallan came;
The old cock'd hat, the grey surtoute the same;
His bristling beard just rising in its might,
'Twas four long nights and days to shaving night:
His uncomb'd grizzly locks, wild staring, thatch'd
A head for thought profound and clear, unmatch'd;
Yet tho' his caustic wit was biting-rude,
His heart was warm, benevolent, and good.

1 The sister of Major Logan, already introduced him to a society for High Jinks, called "The Crochallan Fencibles."

2 Burns's Edinburgh printer, who

281
BONIE DUNDEE

Rattlin, Roarin Willie.¹

As I cam by Crochallan,
I cannilie keekit ben;
Rattlin, roarin Willie
Was sittin at yon boord-en’;
Sittin at yon boord-en’,
And amang gude companie;
Rattlin, roarin Willie,
You’re welcome hame to me!

Song—Bonie Dundee.²

My blessins upon thy sweet wee lippie!
My blessins upon thy bonie e’e-brie!
Thy smiles are sae like my blythe sodger laddie,
Thou’s aye the dearer, and dearer to me!

But I’ll big a bow’r on yon bonie banks,
Whare Tay rins wimplin by sae clear;
An’ I’ll deed thee in the tartan sae fine,
And mak thee a man like thy daddie dear.

¹ William Dunbar, W.S., of the Crochallan Fencibles. For them Burns collected the Fescennine verses hawked about as “The Merry Muses of Caledonia.” There is a copy of Burns’s krùrradìa, with an autograph song, in Sir Walter Scott’s library at Abbotsford.

² A variety of old Scotch songs seem to have been sung to “the cavalry cantor of Bonnie Dundee.” These lines were written to add to the following:—

“O whar gat ye that happier-meal bannock?

O gin I saw the laddie that gae me’t!
Aft has he doudlit me up on his knee;
May heaven protect my bonie Scots laddie,
An’ send him safe hame to his babie and me!”

282
INSCRIPTION FOR FERGUSSON

Extempore in the Court of Session.¹

Tune—"Killiecrankie."

LORD ADVOCATE.

He clenched his pamphlets in his fist,
He quoted and he hinted,
Till, in a declamation-mist,
His argument he tint it:
He gapèd for't, he grasped for't,
He fand it was awa, man;
But what his common sense came short,
He ekèd out wi' law, man.

MR ERSKINE.

Collected, Harry stood awee,²
Then open'd out his arm, man;
His Lordship sat wi' ruefu' e'e,
And ey'd the gathering storm, man:
Like wind-driven hail it did assail,
Or torrents owre a lin,³ man:
The BENCH sae wise lift up their eyes,
Half-wauken'd wi' the din, man.

Inscription for the Headstone of Fergusson the Poet.²

No sculptured marble here, nor pompous lay,
'No storied urn nor animated bust;'
This simple stone directs pale Scotia's way,
To pour her sorrows o'er the Poet's dust.

¹ The date is in Spring 1787.
² The stone was erected at Burns's expense in February-March 1789. As Luxury and Wealth starved Fergusson (of whom, probably, they never heard); so, perhaps, they are responsible for the poverty and distresses of Burns, of whom they certainly had heard.
³ fall.
EPISTLE TO MRS SCOTT

ADDITIONAL STANZAS.

She mourns, sweet tuneful youth, thy hapless fate;
Tho' all the powers of song thy fancy fired,
Yet Luxury and Wealth lay by in state,
And, thankless, starv'd what they so much admired.

This tribute, with a tear, now gives
A brother Bard—he can no more bestow:
But dear to fame thy Song immortal lives,
A nobler monument than Art can shew.

Inscribed under Fergusson's Portrait.¹

Curse on ungrateful man, that can be pleased,
And yet can starve the author of the pleasure.
O thou, my elder brother in misfortune,
By far my elder brother in the Muses,
With tears I pity thy unhappy fate!
Why is the Bard unpitied by the world,
Yet has so keen a relish of its pleasures?

Epistle to Mrs Scott,²

Gudewife of Wauchope-House, Roxburghshire.

I MIND it weel in early date,
When I was beardless, young, and blate,ᵃ
An' first could thresh the barn,
Or haud a yokinᵇ at the pleugh;
An' tho' forfoughtenᶜ sair enough,
Yet unco proud to learn:

ᵃ bashful.ᵇ take a turn.ᶜ exhausted.

¹ For the third time, Burns repeats his moral.
² Mrs Scott, in some very fair Scotch verses, had promised to give the poet a plaid. Her own verses were published in 1801, after her death. Her home was in Liddesdale.

Currie printed only the first three verses of the poem in 1800; it was then dropped in his later editions, and first given entire in Clark's edition (1831).
EPISTLE TO MRS SCOTT

When first amang the yellow corn
A man I reckon'd was,
An' wi' the lave\textsuperscript{a} ilk merry morn
Could rank my rig and lass,
Still shearing, and clearing
The tither stook'd raw,
Wi' claivers, an' haivers\textsuperscript{b}
Wearing the day awa.

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 useful plan or book could make,
Or sing a sang at least.
The rough burr-thistle, spreading wide
Amang the bearded bear,\textsuperscript{c}
I turn'd the weeder-clips\textsuperscript{1} aside,
An' spar'd the symbol dear:
No nation, no station,
My envy e'er could raise;
A Scot still, but\textsuperscript{d} blot still,
I knew nae higher praise.

But still the elements o' sang,
In formless jumble, right an' wrang,
Wild floated in my brain;
'Till on that har'st\textsuperscript{e} I said before,
My partner in the merry core,
She rous'd the forming strain;
I see her yet the sonsie\textsuperscript{f} quean,
That lighted up my jingle,
Her witching smile, her pawky\textsuperscript{g} een\textsuperscript{2}
That gart my heart-strings tingle;

\textsuperscript{a} rest. \quad \textsuperscript{b} gossip and nonsense. \quad \textsuperscript{c} barley. \quad \textsuperscript{d} without.
\textsuperscript{1} "My weeding houk" (Currie). \quad \textsuperscript{2} "Her pawky smile, her kittle een" (id.).
EPISTLE TO MRS SCOTT

I fired, inspired,
At every kindling keek,¹
But bashing, and dashing,
I fearèd aye to speak.²

Health to the sex! ilk guid chiel says:
Wi' merry dance in winter days,
An' we to share in common;
The gust o' joy, the balm of woe,
The saul o' life, the heaven below,
Is rapture-giving woman.
Ye surly sumphs, b who hate the name,
Be mindfu' o' your mither;
She, honest woman, may think shame
That ye're connected with her:
Ye're wae c men, ye're nae men
That slight the lovely dears;
To shame ye, disclaim ye,
Ilk honest birkie d swears.

For you, no bred to barn and byre,
Wha sweetly tune the Scottish lyre,
Thanks to you for your line:
The marled plaid ye kindly spare,
By me should gratefully be ware;
'Twad please me to the nine.
I'd be mair vauntie o' my hap,
Douce hingin owre my curple, e
Than ony ermine ever lap,
Or proud imperial purple.
Farewell then, lang hale then,
An' plenty be your fa f
May losses and crosses
Ne'er at your hallan g ca'!
R. BURNS.

March, 1787.

¹ glance. ² blockheads. ³ lot. ⁴ fellow.
⁵ worthless. ⁶ door.

"So touched, bewitched,
I rav'd aye to mysel',
But bashing, and dashing,
I ken'd na how to tell" (Currie).

286
PROLOGUE

Verses intended to be written below a Noble Earl's Picture.¹

Whose is that noble, dauntless brow?
And whose that eye of fire?
And whose that generous princely mien,
E'en rooted foes admire?

 Stranger! to justly show that brow,
And mark that eye of fire,
Would take His hand, whose vernal tints
His other works admire.²

Bright as a cloudless summer sun,
With stately port he moves;
His guardian Seraph eyes with awe
The noble Ward he loves.

Among the illustrious Scottish sons
That chief thou may'st discern,
Mark Scotia's fond-returning eye,—
It dwells upon Glencairn.

Prologue,

Spoken by Mr Woods on his benefit-night,
Monday, 16th April 1787.³

When, by a generous Public's kind acclaim,
That dearest meed is granted—honest fame;
When here your favour is the actor's lot,
Nor even the man in private life forgot;

¹ The Nobleman is James, Fourteenth Earl of Glencairn. Creech had been his tutor, and, through his introduction, Creech became Burns's publisher. For a long pedigree of the social links between Burns and the west country Peer see Chambers, vol. ii. 10. Burns considered Lord Glencairn's intellect so admirable, that it was an argument in itself for the immortality of the soul. Through Lord Glencairn's interest the Caledonian Hunt subscribed for 100 copies of Burns's new edition.

² Cunningham altered this to "inspire," which has no authority and little meaning.

³ Woods, an actor, had been a friend of Fergusson's.

²Here Douglas forms wild Shak-
PROLOGUE

What breast so dead to heavenly Virtue's glow,
But heaves impassion'd with the grateful throe?

Poor is the task to please a barb'rous throng,
It needs no Siddons' powers in Southern's song;
But here an ancient nation fam'd afar,
For genius, learning high, as great in war.
Hail, Caledonia, name for ever dear!
Before whose sons I'm honour'd to appear?
For genius, learning high, as great in war.
Hail, Caledonia, name for ever dear!
Before whose sons I'm honour'd to appear?
Where every science, every nobler art.
That can inform the mind or mend the heart.
Is known; as grateful nations oft have found,
Far as the rude barbarian marks the bound.
Philosophy, no idle pedant dream,
Here holds her search by heaven-taught Reason's beam;
Here History paints with elegance and force
The tide of Empire's fluctuating course;
Here Douglas forms wild Shakespeare into plan,
And Harley rouses all the God in man.
When well-form'd taste and sparkling wit unite
With manly lore, or female beauty bright,
(Beauty, where faultless symmetry and grace
Can only charm us in the second place),
Witness my heart, how oft with panting fear,
As on this night, I've met these judges here!
But still the hope Experience taught to live,
Equal to judge—you're candid to forgive.
No hundred-headed riot here we meet,
With decency and law beneath his feet;

speare into plan” is good. “Whaur's Wullie Shakespeare noo?” as the other Scot observed, when Homo's Douglas was acted.
The original draft of the poem shows some differences from the finished text given by Stewart in 1801. The second paragraph begins:
Small is the task to please a gaping throng,
Unmeaning rant, extravagance of song;
Heavy stupidity all rueful views
The Tyburn humours of the tragic Muse,

Or roars at times the loud, rough laugh between,
As horse-play nonsense shews her comic scene.
But here, &c. (Or),
... extravagant of song;
The vacant staring eye all rueful views
The Tyburn humours of the tragic Muse;
Or comic scenes the merry roar engage,
As horse-play nonsense thunders o'er the stage.
THE BONIE MOOR-HEN

Nor Insolence assumes fair Freedom's name:
Like Caledonians, you applaud or blame.

O Thou, dread Power! whose empire-giving hand
Has oft been stretch'd to shield the honour'd land!
Strong may she glow with all her ancient fire;
May every son be worthy of his sire;
Firm may she rise, with generous disdain
At Tyranny's, or dire PLEASURE's chain;
Still Self-dependent in her native shore,
Bold may she brave grim Danger's loudest roar,
Till Fate the curtain drop on worlds to be no more.1

The Bonie Moor-Hen.2

The heather was blooming, the meadows were mawn,
Our lads gaed a-hunting ae day at the dawn,
O'er moors and o'er mosses and mony a glen,
At length they discover'd a bonie moor-hen.

Chorus.—I rede you, beware at the hunting, young men,
I rede you, beware at the hunting, young men;
Take some on the wing, and some as they spring,
But cannily steal on a bonie moor-hen.

Sweet-brushing the dew from the brown heather bells
Her colours betray'd her on yon mossy fells;
Her plumage outlustr'd the pride o' the spring
And O! as she wanton'd sae gay on the wing.
I rede you, &c.

Auld Phæbus himself, as he peep'd o'er the hill,
In spite at her plumage he tried his skill;

1 For the last five lines the MS. gives:
Nor selfish maxim dare the sordid hint;
But may her virtues ever be her prop;
T 289

2 A Crochallan ditty.
MY LORD A-HUNTING

He levell’d his rays where she bask’d on the brae—
His rays were outshone, and but mark’d where she lay.
I rede you, &c.

They hunted the valley, they hunted the hill,
The best of our lads wi’ the best o’ their skill;
But still as the fairest she sat in their sight,
Then, whirr! she was over, a mile at a flight.
I rede you, &c.

* * * * *

Song—My Lord A-Hunting.\(^1\)

Chorus—My lady’s gown, there’s gairs\(^a\) upon’t,
And gowden flowers sae rare upon’t;
But Jenny’s jimps and jirkenet,\(^b\)
My lord thinks meikle mair upon’t.

My lord a-hunting he is gane,
But hounds or hawks wi’ him are nane;
By Colin’s cottage lies his game,
If Colin’s Jenny be at hame.
My lady’s gown, &c.

My lady’s white, my lady’s red,
And kith and kin o’ Cassillis’ blude;
But her ten-pund lands o’ tocher-gude\(^c\);
Were a’ the charms his lordship lo’ed.
My lady’s gown, &c.

Out o’er yon muir, out o’er yon moss,
Whare gor-cocks thro’ the heather pass,
There wins uuld Colin’s bonie lass,
A lily in a wilderness.
My lady’s gown, &c.

\(^a\) gores. \(^b\) stays and jacket. \(^c\) dowry.

\(^1\) This is also in the Crochallan taste.

290
EPIGRAM TO AN ARTIST

Sae sweetly move her genty limbs,
Like music notes o' lovers' hymns:
The diamond-dew in her een sae blue,
Where laughing love sae wanton swims.
    My lady's gown, &c.

My lady's dink, a my lady's drest,
The flower and fancy o' the west;
But the lassie that a man lo'es best,
O that's the lass to mak him blest.
    My lady's gown, &c.

Epigram at Roslin Inn.¹

My blessings on ye, honest wife!
I ne'er was here before;
Ye've wealth o' gear for spoon and knife—
    Heart could not wish for more.
Heav'n keep you clear o' sturt b and strife,
    Till far ayont fourscore,
And while I toddle on thro' life,
    I'll ne'er gae by your door!

Epigram addressed to an Artist.²

DEAR ———, I'll gie ye some advice,
    You'll tak it no uncivil:
You shouldn't paint at angels mair,
    But try and paint the devil.
To paint an Angel's kittle c wark,
    Wi' Nick, there's little danger:
You'll easy draw a lang-kent face,
    But no sae weel a stranger.—R. B.

¹ Probably this Roslin was visited during an excursion from Edinburgh, by the Lord o' death an' life.
² The artist is pictor ignotus.
³ al. "Wi' Auld Nick there's less danger."

* neat.  
² trouble.  
³ ticklish.

291
A BOTTLE AND FRIEND

The Book-worms. ¹

Through and through th' inspir'd leaves,
Ye maggots, make your windings;
But O respect his lordship's taste,
And spare the golden bindings.

On Elphinstone's Translation of
Martial's Epigrams. ²

O thou whom Poesy abhors,
Whom Prose has turnèd out of doors,
Heard'st thou yon groan?—proceed no further,
'Twas laurel'd Martial calling "murther."

Song—A Bottle and Friend. ³

"There's none that's blest of human kind,
   But the cheerful and the gay, man,
   Fal, la, la," &c.

Here's a bottle and an honest friend!
What wad ye wish for mair, man?
Wha kens, before his life may end,
What his share may be o' care, man?

Then catch the moments as they fly,
And use them as ye ought, man:
Believe me, happiness is shy,
And comes not aye when sought, man.

¹ Nothing is related as to the name of the Bibliophilistine.
² Certainly Elphinstone deserves the worst that can be said of him.
³ A noteless ditty.
EPITAPH FOR WILLIAM MICHELIE

Lines Written under the Picture of the Celebrated Miss Burns.¹

Cease, ye prudes, your envious railing,
Lovely Burns has charms—confess:
True it is, she had one failing,
Had a woman ever less?

Epitaph for William Nicol, of the High School, Edinburgh.²

Ye maggots, feed on Nicol's brain,
For few sic feasts you've gotten;
And fix your claws in Nicol's heart,
For deil a bit o't's rotten.

Epitaph for Mr William Michie.³

Schoolmaster of Cleish Parish, Fifeshire.

Here lie Willie Michie's banes,
O Satan, when ye tak him,
Gie him the schulin o' your weans,
For clever deils he'll mak them!

¹ Miss Burns's was "Jennie's case."
² This ruffianly pedant, an Usher at the High School, was a great crony of Burns. Scott calls him "an excellent classical scholar" (of which Sir Walter, as a Greekless boy, was no judge), "and an admirable convivial humourist (which latter quality recommended him to the friendship of Burns), but worthless, drunken, and inhumanly cruel to the boys under his charge. He carried his feud against the Rector within an inch of assassination, for he waylaid and knocked him down in the dark." Scott designates Nicol "a savage fellow." The anecdote of Scott, as a boy, pinning a modified line from the Aeneid on Nicol's coat-tails, proves that he did not fear the ruffian, but the line as printed by Lockhart (i. 150) also shows that a Mr Mitchell, who tells the story, was acquainted with prosody. Nicol is said to have drunk himself to death. He wrote a letter of moral remonstrance to Burns during the Dumfries period: the poet replied in a tone of irony. Nicol was of low birth, and it is said that "whenever low jealousy, trick, or selfish cunning appeared, his mind kindled to something like fury or madness." "Low jealousy" was the mark of his own behaviour, when, during his tour with Burns in the Highlands, a Duke asked Burns to dinner.
³ Michie is unknown to fame.
Boat Song.—Hey, Ca’ Thro’.\(^1\)

Up wi’ the carls o’ Dysart,
And the lads o’ Buckhaven,
And the kimmers o’ Largo,
And the lasses o’ Leven.

Chorus.—Hey, ca’ thro’, ca’ thro’;
For we hae muckle ado;
Hey, ca’ thro’, ca’ thro’;
For we hae muckle ado.

We hae tales to tell,
An’ we hae sangs to sing;
We hae pennies tae spend,
An’ we hae pints to bring.
Hey, ca’ thro’, &c.

We’ll live a’ our days,
And them that comes behin’,
Let them do the like,
An’ spend the gear they win.
Hey, ca’ thro’, &c.

Address to Wm. Tytler, Esq.,
of Woodhouselee.

With an Impression of the Author’s Portrait.\(^2\)

REVERED defender of beauteous Stuart,
Of Stuart, a name once respected;
A name, which to love was the mark of a true heart,
But now ’tis despis’d and neglected.

\(^1\) In part traditional.
\(^2\) Mr Tytler of Woodhouselee wrote a defence of Queen Mary. The poet professes his Jacobite sentiments, and is now sure that his ancestors wore the white cockade. The lines were sent early in May, 1787, with a copy of Beugo’s engraving from Nasmyth’s portrait of Burns.
ADDRESS TO WM. TYTLER

Tho' something like moisture conglobes in my eye,
   Let no one misdeem me disloyal;
A poor friendless wand'rer may well claim a sigh,
   Still more if that wand'rer were royal.

My fathers that name have rever'd on a throne:
   My fathers have died to right it;
Those fathers would spurn their degenerate son,
   That name should he scoffingly slight it.

Still in prayers for King George I most heartily join,
   The Queen, and the rest of the gentry:
Be they wise, be they foolish, is nothing of mine;
   Their title's avow'd by my country.

But why of that epocha make such a fuss,
   That gave us th' Electoral stem?
If bringing them over was lucky for us,
   I'm sure 'twas as lucky for them.

But loyalty truce! we're on dangerous ground;
   Who knows how the fashions may alter?
The doctrine, to-day, that is loyalty sound,
   To-morrow may bring us a halter!

I send you a trifle, a head of a bard,
   A trifle scarce worthy your care;
But accept it, good Sir, as a mark of regard,
   Sincere as a saint's dying prayer.

Now life's chilly evening dim shades on your eye,
   And ushers the long dreary night:
But you, like the star that athwart gilds the sky,
   Your course to the latest is bright.
EPIGRAM TO MISS AINSLIE

Epigram to Miss Ainslie in Church.¹

Fair maid, you need not take the hint,
Nor idle texts pursue:
'Twas guilty sinners that he meant,
Not Angels such as you.

Burlesque Lament for the Absence of
William Creech, Publisher.²

Auld chuckie⁷ Reekie's⁸ sair distrest,
Down droops her ance weel burnish'd crest,
Nae joy her bonie buskit⁹ nest
Can yield ava,
Her darling bird that she lo'es best—
Willie, 's awa.

O Willie was a witty wight,
And had o' things an unco' sleight,
Auld Reekie aye he keepit tight,
And trig an' braw:
But now they'll busk her like a fright,—
Willie's awa!

The stiffest o' them a' he bow'd,
The bauldest o' them a' he cow'd;

¹ Written in the church at Dunse, while on his Border tour with Robert Ainslie.
² Sent to Creech from Selkirk, May 13. Burns was making a tour through the Border. A memorial stone, with an inscription, now marks the site of the old inn where Burns wrote. Dr Clarkson, (an ancestor of Scott's Gideon Gray in The Surgeon's Daughter) and Bailie Anderson were drinking with friends, when two drenched horsemen asked leave to join them. ²¹ Ane o' them's gey like a drover,” said the servant, “and the t'other's mair like a gentleman, may be.” “Then,” said Dr Clarkson, “just give them our compliments, and say that ours is a private party.” The travellers were Burns and Ainslie, and Dr Clarkson was much vexed when he heard what angel he had failed to entertain. (T. Craig Brown's History of Selkirkshire, ii. 124.)
³ Auld Reekie is the city of Edinburgh.
BURLESQUE LAMENT

They durst nae mair than he allow'd,
That was a law:
We've lost a birkie*, weel worth gowd;
Willie's awa!

Now gawkies, tawpies, gowks* and fools,
Frae colleges and boarding schools,
May sprout like simmer puddock-stools*
   In glen or shaw*d;
He wha could brush them down to mools*—
   Willie, 's awa!

The brethren o' the Commerce-chaumer
May mourn their loss wi' doolfu' clamour;
He was a dictionar and grammar
   Among them a';
I fear they'll now mak mony a stammer;
   Willie's awa!

Nae mair we see his levee door
Philosophers and poets pour,
And toothy critics by the score,
   In bloody raw!
The adjutant o' a' the core—
   Willie, 's awa!

Now worthy Gregory's latin face,
Tytler's and Greenfield's modest grace;
M'Kenzie, Stewart, such a brace
   As Rome ne'er saw;
They a' maun meet some ither place,
   Willie's awa!

Poor Burns ev'n Scotch Drink canna quicken,
He cheeps* like some bewilder'd chicken
Scaird frae it's minnie and the cleckin*.
   By hoodie-craw;
Grief's gien his heart an unco kickin,
   Willie's awa!

*a fellow.  b fops and blockheads.  c toad stools.  d wood.
  e dust.  f chirps.  g brood.
NOTE TO MR RENTON

Now ev'ry sour-mou'd girnin blellum, a
And Calvin's folk, are fit to fell him;
Ilk self-conceited critic skellum b
   His quill may draw;
He wha could brawlie ward their bellum c—
   Willie, 's awa!

Up wimpling stately Tweed I've sped,
And Eden scenes on crystal Jed,
And Ettrick banks, now roaring red,
   While tempests blaw;
But every joy and pleasure's fled,
   Willie's awa! 1

May I be Slander's common speech;
A text for Infamy to preach;
And lastly, streekit d out to bleach
   In winter snaw;
When I forget thee, WILLIE CREECH,
   Tho' far awa!

May never wicked Fortune touzle him!
May never wicked men bamboozle him!
Until a pow e as auld's Methusalem
   He canty claw!
Then to the blessed new Jerusalem,
   Fleet wing awa!

Note to Mr Renton of Lamerton. 2

Your billet, Sir, I grant receipt;
Wi' you I'll canter ony gate,
Tho' 'twere a trip to yon blue warl',
Whare birkies march on burning marl:
Then, Sir, God willing, I'll attend ye,
And to his goodness I commend ye.

R. BURNS.

a blockhead.  b wretch.  c ward off their attack.  d stretched.  e head.
1 This verse is a later addition.  2 A relic of the Border tour.
ELEGY ON "STELLA"

Elegy on "Stella."¹

The following poem is the work of some hapless son of the Muses who deserved a better fate. There is a great deal of 'The voice of Cona' in his solitary, mournful notes; and had the sentiments been clothed in Shenstone's language, they would have been no discredit even to that elegant poet.—R. B.

STRAIT is the spot and green the sod
   From whence my sorrows flow;
And soundly sleeps the ever dear
   Inhabitant below.

Pardon my transport, gentle shade,
   While o'er the turf I bow;
Thy earthly house is circumscrib'd,
   And solitary now.

Not one poor stone to tell thy name,
   Or make thy virtues known:
But what avails to me—to thee,
   The sculpture of a stone?

I'll sit me down upon this turf,
   And wipe the rising tear:
The chill blast passes swiftly by,
   And flits around thy bier.

Dark is the dwelling of the dead,
   And sad their house of rest:
Low lies the head, by death's cold arms
   In awful fold embrac'd.

I saw the grim Avenger stand
   Incessant by thy side;
Unseen by thee, his deadly breath
   Thy lingering frame destroy'd.

¹ From a note-book given by Burns to Mrs Dunlop. Conceivably the piece may have been inspired by a memory of Highland Mary. Burns visited the West Highlands, alone, in June 1787. Mary was his Phantôme d'Occident. The authorship is dubious; the present editor is inclined to regard the piece as Burns's own.
ELEGY ON "STELLA"

Pale grew the roses on thy cheek,
   And wither'd was thy bloom,
Till the slow poison brought thy youth
   Untimely to the tomb.

Thus wasted are the ranks of men—
   Youth, health, and beauty fall;
The ruthless ruin spreads around,
   And overwhelms us all.

Behold where, round thy narrow house,
   The graves unnumber'd lie;
The multitude that sleep below
   Existed but to die.

Some, with the tottering steps of age,
   Trod down the darksome way;
And some, in youth's lamented prime,
   Like thee were torn away:

Yet these, however hard their fate,
   Their native earth receives;
Amid their weeping friends they died,
   And fill their fathers' graves.

From thy lov'd friends, when first thy heart
   Was taught by Heav'n to glow,
Far, far remov'd, the ruthless stroke
   Surpris'd, and laid thee low.

At the last limits of our isle,
   Wash'd by the western wave,
Touch'd by thy fate, a thoughtful bard
   Sits lonely by thy grave.

Pensive he eyes, before him spread
   The deep, outstretch'd and vast;
His mourning notes are borne away
   Along the rapid blast.
And while, amid the silent dead
Thy hapless fate he mourns,
His own long sorrows freshly bleed,
And all his grief returns:

Like thee, cut off in early youth,
And flower of beauty's pride,
His friend, his first and only joy,
His much lov'd Stella died.

Him too the stern impulse of Fate
Resistless bears along;
And the same rapid tide shallwhelm
The Poet and the Song.

The tear of pity which he sheds,
He asks not to receive;
Let but his poor remains be laid
Obscurely in the grave.

His grief-worn heart, with truest joy,
Shall meet the welcome shock:
His airy harp shall lie unstrung,
And silent as the rock.

O my dear maid, my Stella, when
Shall this sick period close,
And lead the solitary bard
To his belov'd repose?

The Bard at Inverary.¹

Whoe'er he be that sojourns here,
I pity much his case,
Unless he come to wait upon
The Lord their God,—His Grace.

¹ Written on the Highland tour of June 1787. Insufficient attention was paid to the poet; he may have been kept waiting for dinner.
ON DEATH OF JOHN M'LEOD

There's naething here but Highland pride,
And Highland scab and hunger:
If Providence has sent me here,
'Twas surely in an anger.

Epigram to Miss Jean Scott.

O HAD each Scot of ancient times
Been Jeanie Scott, as thou art;
The bravest heart on English ground
Had yielded like a coward.

On the Death of John M'Leod, Esq.¹

Brother to a young Lady, a particular friend
of the Author.

Sad thy tale, thou idle page,
And rueful thy alarms:
Death tears the brother of her love
From Isabella's arms.

Sweetly deckt with pearly dew
The morning rose may blow;
But cold successive noontide blasts
May lay its beauties low.

Fair on Isabella's morn
The sun propitious smil'd;
But, long ere noon, succeeding clouds
Succeeding hopes beguil'd.

Fate oft tears the bosom chords
That Nature finest strung;
So Isabella's heart was form'd,
And so that heart was wrung.

¹ Mr M'Leod was of the Raasay family: he died July 20, 1787 (Scott Douglas).
ON SIR JAMES HUNTER BLAIR

Dread Omnipotence alone
Can heal the wound he gave—
Can point the brimful care-worn eyes
To scenes beyond the grave.¹

Virtue's blossom's there shall blow,
And fear no withering blast;
There Isabella's spotless worth
Shall happy be at last.

Elegy on the Death of Sir James Hunter Blair.²

The lamp of day with ill-presaging glare,
Dim, cloudy, sank beneath the western wave;
Th' inconstant blast howl'd thro' the darkening air,
And hollow whistled in the rocky cave.

Lone as I wander'd by each cliff and dell,
Once the lov'd haunts of Scotia's royal train;³
Or mus'd where limpid streams, once hallow'd, well,⁴
Or mould'ring ruins mark the sacred fane.⁵

Th' increasing blast roar'd round the beetling rocks,
The clouds, swift-wing'd, flew o'er the starry sky,
The groaning trees untimely shed their locks,
And shooting meteors caught the startled eye.

The paly moon rose in the livid east,
And 'mong the cliffs disclos'd a stately form
In weeds of woe, that frantic beat her breast,
And mix'd her wailings with the raving storm.

¹ Cunningham inserts a verse here from a MS.
² "Worl' in the poet's power
Strong as he shares the grief
That pierces Isabella's heart,
To give that heart relief." "O were," and the awkwardness of this was no doubt the poet's reason for rejecting the verse.
³ "O'd July 1, 1787.
⁴ The King's Park, at Holyrood House.—R. B.
⁵ St Anthony's well.—R. B.
⁶ St Anthony's Chapel.—R. B.
Wild to my heart the filial pulses glow,
'Twas Caledonia's trophied shield I view'd:
Her form majestic droop'd in pensive woe;
The lightning of her eye in tears imbued.

Revers'd that spear, redoubtable in war,
Reclined that banner, erst in fields unfurl'd,
That like a deathful meteor gleam'd afar,
And brav'd the mighty monarchs of the world.

"My patriot son fills an untimely grave!"
With accents wild and lifted arms—she cried;
"Low lies the hand that oft was stretch'd to save,
Low lies the heart that swell'd with honest pride.

"A weeping country joins a widow's tear;
The helpless poor mix with the orphan's cry;
The drooping arts surround their patron's bier;
And grateful science heaves the heart-felt sigh!

"I saw my sons resume their ancient fire;
I saw fair Freedom's blossoms richly blow:
But ah! how hope is born but to expire!
Relentless fate has laid their guardian low.

"My patriot falls, but shall he lie unsung,
While empty greatness saves a worthless name?
No; every muse shall join her tuneful tongue,
And future ages hear his growing fame.

"And I will join a mother's tender cares,
Thro' future times to make his virtues last;
That distant years may boast of other Blairs!"—
She said, and vanish'd with the sweeping blast.
To Miss Ferrier.

Enclosing the Elegy on Sir J. H. Blair.

Nae heathen name shall I prefix,
Fray Pindus or Parnassus;
Auld Reekie dings a them a' to sticks,
For rhyme-inspiring lasses.

Jove's tunefu' dochters three times three
Made Homer deep their debtor;
But, gien the body half an e'e,
Nine Ferriers wad done better!

Last day my mind was in a bog,
Down George's Street I stoited;
A creeping cauld prosaic fog
My very senses doited.

Do what I dought to set her free,
My saul lay in the mire;
Ye turned a neuk—I saw your e'e—
She took the wing like fire!

The mournfu' sang I here enclose,
In gratitude I send you,
And pray, in rhyme as weel as prose,
A' gude things may attend you!

Impromptu on Carron Iron Works.

We cam na here to view your warks,
In hopes to be mair wise,
But only, lest we gang to hell,
It may be nae surprise:

1 A sister of Miss Susan Ferrier, the novelist.
2 Written at Carren, on the way to the Highlands, with Nicol.
LINES ON STIRLING WINDOW

But when we tirl'd a at your door
Your porter doucht b na hear us;
Sae may, shou'd we to Hell's yetts come,
Your billy c Satan sair us!

Written by Somebody on the Window

Of an Inn at Stirling, on seeing the Royal Palace in ruin. 1

Here Stuarts once in glory reigned,
And laws for Scotland's weal ordained;
But now unroof'd their palace stands,
Their sceptre's sway'd by other hands;
Fallen indeed, and to the earth
Whence grovelling reptiles take their birth. 2
The injured Stuart line is gone,
A race outlandish fills their throne;
An idiot race, to honour lost;
Who know them best despise them most.

The Poet's Reply to the Threat of a Censorious Critic.

My imprudent lines were answered, very petulantly, by somebody, I believe, a Rev. Mr Hamilton. In a MS., where I met the answer, I wrote below:—

WITH Esop's lion, Burns says, sore I feel
Each other blow, but d-mm that ass's heel! 3

a rapped. b would. c comrade.

1 As "Somebody" had already cherished the hope of serving King George in the Excise, "Somebody" was probably "fou" when he wrote this on a pane of glass.
2 These two lines are from the Glenriddell MS., which differs slightly from Cunningham's copy.
3 From the Glenriddell MS. which
VERSE WRITTEN AT KENMORE

The Libeller's Self-reproof.¹

Rash mortal, and slanderous poet, thy name
Shall no longer appear in the records of Fame;
Dost not know that old Mansfield, who writes like the Bible,
Says, the more 'tis a truth, sir, the more 'tis a libel!

Verses written with a Pencil

Over the Chimney-piece, in the Parlour of the
Inn at Kenmore, Taymouth.²

Admiring Nature in her wildest grace,
These northern scenes with weary feet I trace;
O'er many a winding dale and painful steep,
Th' abodes of covey'd grouse and timid sheep,
My savage journey, curious, I pursue,
Till fam'd Breadalbane opens to my view.—
The meeting cliffs each deep-sunk glen divides,
The woods wild scatter'd, clothe their ample sides;
Th' outstretched lake, imbosomed 'mong the hills,
The eye with wonder and amazement fills;
The Tay meand'ring sweet in infant pride,
The palace rising on his verdant side,
The lawns wood-fring'd in Nature's native taste,
The hillocks dropt in Nature's careless haste,
The arches striding o'er the new-born stream,
The village glittering in the noontide beam—

Poetic ardours in my bosom swell,
Lone wand'ring by the hermit's mossy cell;
The sweeping theatre of hanging woods,
Th' incessant roar of headlong tumbling floods—

Here Poesy might wake her heav'n-taught lyre,
And look through Nature with creative fire;

¹ These are rhymes of dubious authenticity.
² These are of August 29, 1787. Perhaps no book was kept for the prose and verse of tourists.
THE BIRKS OF ABERFELDY

Here, to the wrongs of Fate half reconcil'd,
Misfortunies lighten'd steps might wander wild;
And Disappointment, in these lonely bounds,
Find balm to soothe her bitter rankling wounds:
Here heart-struck Grief might heav'nward stretch her scan,
And injur'd Worth forget and pardon man.

* * * * * *

Song.—The Birks of Aberfeldy.¹

_Tune—"The Birks of Abergeldie."_

_Chorus._—Bonie lassie, will ye go,
Will ye go, will ye go,
Bonie lassie, will ye go
To the birks of Aberfeldy!

Now Simmer blinks on flowery braes,
And o'er the crystal streamlets plays;
Come let us spend the lightsome days,
In the birks of Aberfeldy.
Bonie lassie, &c.

The little birdies blythely sing,
While o'er their heads the hazels hing,
Or lightly flit on wanton wing,
In the birks of Aberfeldy.
Bonie lassie, &c.

The braes ascend like lofty wa's,
The foamy stream deep-roaring fa's,
O'erhung wi' fragrant spreading shaws—
The birks of Aberfeldy.
Bonie lassie, &c.

The hoary cliffs are crown'd wi' flowers,
White o'er the linns the burnie pours,
And rising, weets wi' misty showers
The birks of Aberfeldy.
Bonie lassie, &c.

¹ Written on August 30, 1787.

308
Let Fortune's gifts at random flee,
They ne'er shall draw a wish frae me;
Supremely blest wi' love and thee,
In the birks of Aberfeldy.
Bonie lassie, &c.

The Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

To the noble Duke of Athole.

My lord, I know, your noble ear
Woe ne'er assails in vain;
Embolden'd thus, I beg you'll hear
Your humble slave complain,
How saucy Phoebus' scorching beams,
In flaming summer-pride,
Dry-withering, waste my foamy streams,
And drink my crystal tide.

The lightly-jumpin, glowrin' trouts,
That thro' my waters play,
If, in their random, wanton spouts,
They near the margin stray;
If, hapless chance! they linger lang,
I'm scorching up so shallow,
They're left the whitening stanes amang,
In gasping death to wallow.

Last day I grat wi' spite and teen,
As poet Burns came by,
That, to a bard, I should be seen
Wi' half my channel dry;
A panegyric rhyme, I ween,
Ev'n as I was, he shor'd me;
But had I in my glory been,
He, kneeling, wad ador'd me.

*staring.  b wept.  *vexation.  d promised.

1 Burns enjoyed himself extremely at Blair Castle, and sent these lines to his friend Walker, tutor to the family of the Duke of Athole.
2 Bruar Falls, in Athole, are exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; but their effect is much impaired by the want of trees and shrubs.—R. B.
PETITION OF BRUAR WATER

Here, foaming down the skelvy rocks,
In twisting strength I rin;
There, high my boiling torrent smokes,
Wild-roaring o'er a linn:
Enjoying each large spring and well,
As Nature gave them me,
I am, altho' I say't myself,
Worth gaun a mile to see.

Would then my noble master please
To grant my highest wishes,
He'll shade my banks wi' tow'ring trees,
And bonie spreading bushes.
Delighted doubly then, my lord,
You'll wander on my banks,
And listen mony a grateful bird
Return you tuneful thanks.

The sober lav'rock, warbling wild,
Shall to the skies aspire;
The gowdspink, Music's gayest child,
Shall sweetly join the choir;
The blackbird strong, the lintwhite clear,
The mavis mild and mellow;
The robin pensive Autumn cheer,
In all her locks of yellow.

This too, a covert shall ensure,
To shield them from the storm;
And coward maukin sleep secure,
Low in her grassy form:
Here shall the shepherd make his seat,
To weave his crown of flow'rs;
Or find a shelt'ring, safe retreat,
From prone-descending show'rs.

* shelving.  b fall.  c lark  d goldfinch.
  e linnet.  f thrush.  g hare.

The Glenriddell copy has
"The bairdie, Music's youngest child."
And here, by sweet, endearing stealth,
    Shall meet the loving pair,
Despising worlds, with all their wealth,
    As empty idle care;
The flow'rs shall vie in all their charms,
    The hour of heav'n to grace;
And birks extend their fragrant arms
    To screen the dear embrace.

Here haply too, at vernal dawn,
    Some musing bard may stray,
And eye the smoking, dewy lawn,
    And misty mountain grey;
Or, by the reaper's nightly beam,
    Mild-chequering thro' the trees,
Rave to my darkly dashing stream,
    Hoarse-swelling on the breeze.

Let lofty firs, and ashes cool,
    My lowly banks o'erspread,
And view, deep-bending in the pool,
    Their shadows' wat'ry bed:
Let fragrant birks, in woodbines drest,
    My craggy cliffs adorn;
And, for the little songster's nest,
    The close embow'ring thorn.

So may, old Scotia's darling hope,
    Your little angel band
Spring, like their fathers, up to prop
    Their honour'd native land!
So may, thro' Albion's farthest ken,
    To social-flowing glasses,
The grace be—"Athole's honest men,
    And Athole's bonie lasses!"
STRA\THALLAN'S LAMENT

Lines on the Fall of Fyers,
Near Loch-Ness. 1
Written with a Pencil on the Spot.

Among the heathy hills and ragged woods
The roaring Fyers pours his mossy floods;
Till full he dashes on the rocky mounds,
Where, thro' a shapeless breach, his stream resounds.
As high in air the bursting torrents flow,
As deep recoiling surges foam below,
Prone down the rock the whitening sheet descends,
And viewless Echo's ear, astonished, rends.
Dim-seen, through rising mists and ceaseless show'rs,
The hoary cavern, wide surrounding tours:
Still thro' the gap the struggling river toils,
And still, below, the horrid cauldron boils—

Epigram on Parting with a Kind Host in the Highlands. 2

WHEN Death's dark stream I ferry o'er,
(A time that surely shall come),
In Heav'n itself I'll ask no more,
Than just a Highland welcome.

Strathallan's Lament. 3

THICKEST night, surround my dwelling!
Howling tempests, o'er me rave!
Turbid torrents, wintry swelling,
Roaring by my lonely cave!

1 Burns did not shine in English heroic verse. The Falls are threatened, or now, perhaps, destroyed, by a Company.
2 The occasion is unknown.
3 Burns confesses that his Jacobitism was merely sentimental "except when my passions were heated by some
CASTLE GORDON

Crystal streamlets gently flowing,
Busy haunts of base mankind,
Western breezes softly blowing,
Suit not my distracted mind.

In the cause of Right engaged,
Wrongs injurious to redress,
Honour’s war we strongly waged,
But the Heavens denied success,
Ruin’s wheel has driven o’er us.
Not a hope that dare attend,
The wide world is all before us—
But a world without a friend.

Castle Gordon.¹

Streams that glide in orient plains,
Never bound by Winter’s chains;
Glowing here on golden sands,
There immixed with foulest stains
From Tyranny’s empurpled hands;
These, their richly gleaming waves,
I leave to tyrants and their slaves;
Give me the stream that sweetly laves
The banks by Castle Gordon.

Spicy forests, ever gay,
Shading from the burning ray
Hapless wretches sold to toil;
Or the ruthless native’s way,
Bent on slaughter, blood, and spoil:

¹ Burns was entertained by the Duke of Gordon on Sept. 7. Nicol prevented him from making a longer stay.

accidental cause,” and a tour through the country where Montrose, Claverhouse, and Prince Charles had fought, was cause enough. Strathallan fell gloriously at Culloden.

Besides some minor variations in the copies, the first draft of the song gives the third quatrain as follows:—

“Farewell, fleeting, fickle treasure,
Between Mishap and Folly shar’d,
Farewell Peace and farewell Pleasure,
Farewell flattering Man’s regard.”

313
LADY ONLIE, HONEST LUCKY

Woods that ever verdant wave,
I leave the tyrant and the slave;
Give me the groves that lofty brave,
The storms by Castle Gordon.

Wildly here, without control,
Nature reigns and rules the whole;
In that sober pensive mood,
Dearest to the feeling soul,
She plants the forest, pours the flood:
Life's poor day I'll musing rave
And find at night a sheltering cave,
Where waters flow and wild woods wave,
By bonie Castle Gordon.

Song.—Lady Onlie, Honest Lucky.¹

_Tune_—"The Ruffian's Rant."

A' the lads o' Thorniebank,
When they gae to the shore o' Bucky,
They'll step in an' tak a pint
Wi' Lady Onlie, honest lucky.

_Chorus._—Lady Onlie, honest lucky,
Brews gude ale at shore o' Bucky;
I wish her sale for her gude ale,
The best on a' the shore o' Bucky.

Her house sae bien, b her curch c sae clean
I wat she is a daintic chuckie d;
And cheery blinks the ingle-gleed e
O' Lady Onlie, honest luckie.
Lady Onlie, &c.

¹ A snatch improvised on this tour.
Theniel Menzies’ Bonie Mary.¹

_Air_—“The Ruffian’s Rant,” or _Roy’s Wife._

In comin by the brig o’ Dye,
   At Darlet we a blink⁸ did tarry;
As day was dawning⁵ in the sky,
   We drank a health to bonie Mary.

_Chorus._—Theniel Menzies’ bonie Mary,  
Theniel Menzies’ bonie Mary,  
Charlie Grigor tint ⁹ his plaidie,  
Kissin’ Theniel’s bonie Mary.

Her een sae bright, her brow sae white,  
   Her haffet⁶ looks as brown’s a berry;  
And aye they dimpl’t wi’ a smile,  
   The rosy cheeks o’ bonie Mary.  
Theniel Menzies’ bonie Mary, &c.

We lap an’ danc’d the lee-lang⁶ day,  
   Till piper lads were wae and weary;  
But Charlie gat the spring⁷ to pay  
   For kissin Theniel’s bonie Mary.  
Theniel Menzies’ bonie Mary, &c.

The Bonie Lass of Albany.²

_Tune_—“Mary’s Dream.”

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

¹ Nothing is known of this Aberdeenshire beauty.
² According to Mr Scott Douglas, the newspapers alleged, in September 1787, that Charles Edward ¹¹ had made a formal declaration of his marriage with Clementina Walkinshaw, ¹² the mother of the Duchess of Albany. On November 2, 1784, writing at Florence, Charles says to his brother, the Cardinal Duke
THE BONIE LASS OF ALBANY

This lovely maid's of royal blood
That ruled Albion's kingdoms three,
But oh, alas! for her bonie face,
They've wrang'd the Lass of Albany.

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 Albany.

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

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

of York, "ma chère fille étant reconnue par moi, par la France, par le Pape, est Altesse Royale." (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 34, 364.) Charles could not acknowledge a marriage with Miss Walkinshaw without proclaiming himself a bigamist, and Miss Walkinshaw had long before made a formal affidavit that she was never married. In her own Mémoire of December 22, 1772, Charlotte Stuart does not pretend that her father and mother were united by marriage. (Archives des Affaires Etrangères. Mem. et Doc. Angleterre, vol. 81, pp. 71-72.) On July 13, 1784, Charles sent to the Comte de Vergennes, for the Parlement de Paris, letters of legitimation for his daughter. (Archives, 81, p. 153.) Charles speaks expressly of his "natural daughter." This charming and beautiful woman soothed the last days of her father, who, in many letters, speaks of her with touching affection. She did not long survive him. Apparently the Parlement de Paris did not give full legal sanction to Charles's letters of 1784, till September 6, 1787. Among suggestions for medals to be struck on this occasion, was one bearing the legend Spes Extrema et Exigua. It is stated, on what authority the Editor does not know, that Miss Walkinshaw protested against her own repudiation of a marriage with Charles, signed by her in presence of Waters, the Paris Agent of the Stuarts. But no documentary evidence in favour of a marriage ceremony is known to have been produced. The Editor has consulted the MSS. Letter Books of Andrew Lumsden, Secretary to the exiled James III., where an authenticated copy of Miss Walkinshaw's disclaimer of marriage exists. Among modern Stuart pretenders one professed to be descended from Miss Walkinshaw's daughter Charlotte, by a secret marriage.
ON SCARING WATER-FOWL

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

On Scaring some Water-fowl

In Loch Turit.

A wild scene among the Hills of Oughtertyre.¹

"This was the production of a solitary forenoon's walk from Oughtertyre House. I lived there, the guest of Sir William Murray, for two or three weeks, and was much flattered by my hospitable reception. What a pity that the mere emotions of gratitude are so impotent in this world. 'Tis lucky that, as we are told, they will be of some avail in the world to come."
—R. B., Glenriddell MSS.

Why, ye tenants of the lake,
For me your wat'ry haunt forsake?
Tell me, fellow-creatures, why
At my presence thus you fly?
Why disturb your social joys,
Parent, filial, kindred ties?
Common friend to you and me,
Nature's gifts to all are free:
Peaceful keep your dimpling wave,
Busy feed, or wanton lave;
Or, beneath the sheltering rock,
Bide the surging billow's shock.

Conscious, blushing for our race,
Soon, too soon, your fears I trace.
Man, your proud usurping foe,
Would be lord of all below:
Plumes himself in freedom's pride,
Tyrant stern to all beside.

¹ The date is about October 15. Burns, as Chambers hints, may have been making interest for a place in the Excise.
The eagle, from the cliffy brow,
Marking you his prey below,
In his breast no pity dwells,
Strong necessity compels:
But Man, to whom alone is giv'n
A ray direct from pitying Heav'n,
Glories in his heart humane—
And creatures for his pleasure slain!

In these savage, liquid plains,
Only known to wand'ring swains,
Where the mossy riv'let strays,
Far from human haunts and ways;
All on Nature you depend,
And life's poor season peaceful spend.

Or, if man's superior might
Dare invade your native right,
On the lofty ether borne,
Man with all his pow'rs you scorn;
Swiftly seek, on clanging wings,
Other lakes and other springs;
And the foe you cannot brave,
Scorn at least to be his slave.

Blythe was She.

Tune—"Andro and his Cutty Gun."

Chorus—Blythe, blythe and merry was she,
Blythe was she but and ben a;
Blythe by the banks of Earn,
And blythe in Glenturit Glen.

By Oughtertyre grows the aik,
On Yarrow banks the birken shaw b;
But Phemie was a bonier lass
Than braes o' Yarrow ever saw.
Blythe, blythe, &c.

a in all the house.      b birch wood.

1 Written at Oughtertyre. Phemie is Miss Euphemia Murray, a cousin of Sir William Murray of Oughtertyre.
ROSE-BUD BY MY EARLY WALK

Her looks were like a flow'r in May,
    Her smile was like a simmer morn;
She tripped by the banks o' Earn,
    As light's a bird upon a thorn.
    Blythe, blythe, &c.

Her bonie face it was as meek
    As ony lamb upon a lea;
The evening sun was ne'er sae sweet,
    As was the blink o' Phemie's e'e.
    Blythe, blythe, &c.

The Highland hills I've wander'd wide,
    And o'er the Lawlands I hae been;
But Phemie was the blythest lass
    That ever trod the dewy green.
    Blythe, blythe, &c.

A Rose-bud by my Early Walk.

A ROSE-BUD by my early walk,
Adown a corn-enclosed bawk, a
Sae gently bent its thorny stalk,
    All on a dewy morning.
Ere twice the shades o' dawn are fled,
In a' its crimson glory spread,
And drooping rich the dewy head,
    It scents the early morning.

Within the bush her covert nest
A little linnet fondly prest;
The dew sat chilly on her breast,
    Sae early in the morning.
She soon shall see her tender brood,
The pride, the pleasure o' the wood,
Amang the fresh green leaves bedew'd,
    Awake the early morning.

a field-path.

1 Dated in October after returning from Oughtertyre.
THE BANKS OF THE DEVON

So thou, dear bird, young Jeany fair,
On trembling string or vocal air,
Shall sweetly pay the tender care
That tents thy early morning.
So thou, sweet Rose-bud, young and gay,
Shalt beauteous blaze upon the day,
And bless the parent's evening ray
That watch'd thy early morning.

Epitaph for Mr W. Cruikshank.¹

HONEST WILL to Heaven's away
And mony shall lament him;
His fa'uts they a' in Latin lay,
In English nane e'er kent them.

Song—The Banks of the Devon.²

Tune—"Bhanarach dhonn a' chruidh."

How pleasant the banks of the clear winding Devon,
With green spreading bushes and flow'rs blooming fair!
But the boniest flow'r on the banks of the Devon
Was once a sweet bud on the braes of the Ayr.
Mild be the sun on this sweet blushing flower,
In the gay rosy morn, as it bathes in the dew;
And gentle the fall of the soft vernal shower,
That steals on the evening each leaf to renew!

O spare the dear blossom, ye orient breezes,
With chill hoary wing as ye usher the dawn;
And far be thou distant, thou reptile that seizes
The verdure and pride of the garden or lawn!

¹ Mr Cruikshank was an Edinburgh High School master.
² Written on a Miss Charlotte Hamilton.

320
MY PEGGY'S CHARMS

Let Bourbon exult in his gay gilded lilies,
And England triumphant display her proud rose:
A fairer than either adorns the green valleys,
Where Devon, sweet Devon, meandering flows.

Braving angry Winter's Storms.¹

_Tune—"Neil Gow's Lament for Abercairny.”_

Where, braving angry winter's storms,
  The lofty Ochils rise,
Far in their shade my Peggy's charms
  First blest my wondering eyes;
As one who by some savage stream
  A lonely gem surveys,
Astonish'd, doubly marks it beam
  With art's most polish'd blaze.

Blest be the wild, sequester'd shade,
  And blest the day and hour,
Where Peggy's charms I first survey'd,
  When first I felt their pow'r!
The tyrant Death, with grim control,
  May seize my fleeting breath;
But tearing Peggy from my soul
  Must be a stronger death.

Song—My Peggy's Charms.²

_Tune—"Tha a' chailleach air mo dheigh.”_

My Peggy's face, my Peggy's form,
The frost of hermit Age might warm;
My Peggy's worth, my Peggy's mind,
Might charm the first of human kind.

¹ Written for Miss Margaret Chalmers. Both she and Miss Hamilton were probably friends rather than "flames” of Burns.
² Again Miss Chalmers inspires the minstrel. 
I love my Peggy's angel air,
Her face so truly heavenly fair,
Her native grace, so void of art,
But I adore my Peggy's heart.

The lily's hue, the rose's dye,
The kindling lustre of an eye;
Who but owns their magic sway!
Who but knows they all decay!

The tender thrill, the pitying tear,
The generous purpose nobly dear,
The gentle look that rage disarms—
These are all Immortal charms.

The young Highland Rover

_Tune—"Morag."

Loud blaw the frosty breezes,
The snaws the mountains cover;
Like winter on me seizes,
Since my young Highland rover
Far wanders nations over.
Where'er he go, where'er he stray,
May heaven be his warden;
Return him safe to fair Strathspey,
And bonie Castle-Gordon!

The trees now naked groaning,
Shall soon wi' leaves be hinging,
The birdies dowie moaning,
Shall a' be blythely singing,
And every flower be springing;

---

1 The Rover is Prince Charles; Burns, as we saw, had visited Castle Gordon. Every one knows:—
"Send us Lewie Gordon hame
And the lad I dauma name!"
Lewie Gordon was third son of the Duke of Gordon, and defeated a Hanoverian force at Inverury. The "mighty Warden" is often appealed to in genuine Jacobite songs, as _Hame_, _Hame_, _Hame_ in the old version, and _Langsyne_ (1746)—
"Yet he who did proud Pharaoh crush,
To save old Jacob's line,
Will visit Charlie in the bush,
Like Moses langsyne."
BIRTHDAY ODE

Sae I'll rejoice the ice-lang day,
When by his mighty Warden
My youth's return'd to fair Strathspey,
And bonie Castle-Gordon.

Birthday Ode for 31st December 1787.¹

AFAR the illustrious Exile roams,
Whom kingdoms on this day should hail;
An inmate in the casual shed,
On transient pity's bounty fed,
Haunted by busy memory's bitter tale!
Beasts of the forest have their savage homes,
But He, who should imperial purple wear,
Owns not the lap of earth where rests his royal head!
His wretched refuge, dark despair,
While ravening wrongs and woes pursue,
And distant far the faithful few
Who would his sorrows share.

False flatterer, Hope, away!
Nor think to lure us as in days of yore:
We solemnize this sorrowing natal day,
To prove our loyal truth—we can no more,
And owning Heaven's mysterious sway,
    Submissive, low adore.
Ye honored, mighty Dead,
Who nobly perished in the glorious cause,
Your KING, your Country, and her laws,
From great DUNDEE, who smiting Victory led,
And fell a Martyr in her arms,
(What breast of northern ice but warms !)

¹ This piece has a melancholy interest. The greatest of Scottish poets wrote the last Birthday Ode for the last hope of the Stuart line. In a month the king was dead, and only "a barren stock," the Cardinal Duke of York, survived. Poor as the verses are, for the most part, the praise of "Great Dundee" severs Burns from the inheritors of Covenanting and Cameronian traditions, and ranges him with Scott.

The text is from the Glenriddell MS. Currie printed only the second paragraph, as far as "So Vengeance . . . ." where political considerations stopped him.
BIRTHDAY ODE

To bold Balmerino's undying name,
Whose soul of fire, lighted at Heaven's high flame,
Deserves the proudest wreath departed heroes claim:
Not unrevenged your fate shall lie,
It only lags, the fatal hour,
Your blood shall, with incessant cry,
Awake at last, th' unsparing Power;
As from the cliff, with thundering course,
The snowy ruin smokes along
With doubling speed and gathering force,
Till deep it, crushing, whelms the cottage in the vale;
So Vengeance' arm, ensanguin'd, strong,
Shall with resistless might assail,
Usurping Brunswick's pride shall lay,
And Stewart's wrongs and yours, with tenfold weight repay.

Perdition, baleful child of night!
Rise and revenge the injured right
Of Stewart's royal race:
Lead on the unmuzzled hounds of hell,
Till all the frightened echoes tell
The blood-notes of the chase!
Full on the quarry point their view,
Full on the base usurping crew,
The tools of faction, and the nation's curse!
Hark how the cry grows on the wind;
They leave the lagging gale behind,
Their savage fury, pitiless, they pour;
With murdering eyes already they devour;
See Brunswick spent, a wretched prey,
His life one poor despairing day,
Where each avenging hour still ushers in a worse!
Such havoc, howling all abroad,
Their utter ruin bring,
The base apostates to their God,
Or rebels to their King.
DEATH OF ROBERT DUNDAS

On the Death of Robert Dundas, Esq.,
of Arniston,

Late Lord President of the Court of Session.¹

Lone on the bleaky hills the straying flocks
Shun the fierce storms among the sheltering rocks;
Down from the rivulets, red with dashing rains,
The gathering floods burst o'er the distant plains;
Beneath the blast the leafless forests groan;
The hollow caves return a hollow moan.

Ye hills, ye plains, ye forests, and ye caves,
Ye howling winds, and wintry swelling waves!
Unheard, unseen, by human ear or eye,
Sad to your sympathetic glooms I fly;
Where, to the whistling blast and water's roar,
Pale Scotia's recent wound I may deplore.

O heavy loss, thy country ill could bear!
A loss these evil days can ne'er repair!
Justice, the high vicegerent of her God,
Her doubtful balance eyed, and sway'd her rod:
Hearing the tidings of the fatal blow,
She sank, abandon'd to the wildest woe.

Wrongs, injuries, from many a darksome den,
Now, gay in hope, explore the paths of men:
See from his cavern grim Oppression rise,
And throw on Poverty his cruel eyes;
Keen on the helpless victim see him fly,
And stifle, dark, the feebly-bursting cry:
Mark Ruffian Violence, distained with crimes,
Rousing elate in these degenerate times,

¹ Burns's letter to Alexander Cunningham gives the history of this elegy. He does not reflect that the moment of a father's death is likely to find a son occupied with so many duties that a mortuary poem may escape notice and reply. Carlyle's unanswered letter to Scott is a parallel and equally intelligible grievance, though probably not felt with an equal passion of bitterness.
SYLVANDER TO CLARINDA

View unsuspecting Innocence a prey,
As guileful Fraud points out the erring way:
While subtle Litigation's pliant tongue
The life-blood equal sucks of Right and Wrong:
Hark, injur'd Want recounts th' unlisten'd tale,
And much-wrong'd Mis'ry pours the unpitied wail!

Ye dark waste hills, ye brown unsightly plains,
Congenial scenes, ye soothe my mournful strains:
Ye tempests, rage! ye turbid torrents, roll!
Ye suit the joyless tenor of my soul.
Life's social haunts and pleasures I resign;
Be nameless wilds and lonely wanderings mine,
To mourn the woes my country must endure—
That wound degenerate ages cannot cure.

Sylvander to Clarinda.¹

Extempore Reply to Verses addressed to the Author by a Lady, under the signature of "Clarinda."

When dear Clarinda, matchless fair,
First struck Sylvander's raptur'd view,
He gaz'd, he listened to despair,
Alas! 'twas all he dared to do.

Love, from Clarinda's heavenly eyes,
Transfixed his bosom thro' and thro';
But still in Friendship's guarded guise,
For more the demon fear'd to do.

That heart, already more than lost,
The imp beleaguer'd all perdue;
For frowning Honour kept his post—
To meet that frown he shrunk to do.

¹ Clarinda (Mrs M'Lhose) was not a widow, but a grass-widow, and Burns was, legally, a married man. Her story may be seen in the Introduction.
SYLVANDER TO CLARINDA

His pangs the Bard refused to own,
Tho' half he wish'd Clarinda knew;
But Anguish wrung the unweeting groan—
Who blames what frantic Pain must do?

That heart, where motley follies blend,
Was sternly still to Honour true:
To prove Clarinda's fondest friend,
Was what a lover sure might do.

The Muse his ready quill employed,
No nearer bliss he could pursue;
That bliss Clarinda cold deny'd—
"Send word by Charles how you do!"

The chill behest disarm'd his muse,
Till passion all impatient grew:
He wrote, and hinted for excuse,
'Twas, 'cause "he'd nothing else to do."

But by those hopes I have above!
And by those faults I dearly rue!
The deed, the boldest mark of love,
For thee, that deed I dare to do!

O could the Fates but name the price
Would bless me with your charms and you!
With frantic joy I'd pay it thrice,
If human art and power could do!

Then take, Clarinda, friendship's hand,
(Friendship, at least, I may avow;)
And lay no more your chill command,—
I'll write, whatever I've to do.

SYLVANDER.
CLARINDA

Love in the Guise of Friendship.¹

Your friendship much can make me blest,
O why that bliss destroy!
Why urge the only, one request
You know I will deny!

Your thought, if Love must harbour there,
Conceal it in that thought;
Nor cause me from my bosom tear
The very friend I sought.

Go on, Sweet Bird, and sooth my Care.²

For thee is laughing Nature gay,
For thee she pours the vernal day;
For me in vain is Nature drest,
While Joy's a stranger to my breast.

Clarinda, Mistress of my Soul.³

Clarinda, mistress of my soul,
The measur'd time is run!
The wretch beneath the dreary pole
So marks his latest sun.

To what dark cave of frozen night
Shall poor Sylvander hie;
Depriv'd of thee, his life and light,
The sun of all his joy.

¹ A sequel to lines by Mrs M'Lehose.
² Again, an addition to lines by the same lady.
³ The glimmering planet, if Miss Armour is meant, did "fix" Burns.

In Thomson's collection, after Burns's death, two lines are altered: the song begins with "Farewell, dear mistress of my heart," and the second line of verse 2 is "Shall your poor wand'rer hie."

328
I'M O'ER YOUNG TO MARRY YET

We part—but by these precious drops,
That fill thy lovely eyes,
No other light shall guide my steps,
Till thy bright beams arise!

She, the fair sun of all her sex,
Has blest my glorious day;
And shall a glimmering planet fix
My worship to its ray?

I'm o'er Young to Marry yet.¹

Chorus.—I'm o'er young, I'm o'er young,
I'm o'er young to marry yet;
I'm o'er young, 'twad be a sin
To tak me frae my mammy yet.

I am my mammy's ae bairn,⁰
Wi' unco' folk I weary, sir;
And lying in a strange bed,
I'm fley'd ⁶ it mak me eerie, ⁴ sir.
I'm o'er young, &c.

Hallowmass is come and gane,
The nights are lang in winter, sir,
And you an' I in ae bed,
In trowth, I dare na venture, sir.
I'm o'er young, &c.

Fu' loud an' shill ⁵ the frosty wind
Blaws thro' the leafless timmer, sir;
But if ye come this gate again,
I'll anlder be gin simmer, sir.
I'm o'er young, &c.

* only child. ⁰ strange. ⁴ afraid. ⁶ ill at ease. ⁵ shrill.

Lines for music, in Johnson's Museum, for which Burns wrote most of the pieces immediately following.
To the Weavers gin ye go.¹

My heart was ane as blithe and free
As simmer days were lang;
But a bonie, westlin weaver lad
Has gart me change my sang.

_Chorus._—To the weaver's gin⁹ ye go, fair maids,
To the weaver's gin ye go;
I rede you right, gang ne'er at night,
To the weaver's gin ye go.

My mither sent me to the town,
To warp a plaiden wab;
But the weary, weary warpin o't
Has gart me sigh and sab.
To the weaver's, &c.

A bonie, westlin weaver lad
Sat working at his loom;
He took my heart as wi' a net,
In every knot and thrum.
To the weaver's, &c.

I sat beside my warpin-wheel,
'And aye I ca'd it roun';
But every shot and every knock,
My heart it gae a stoun.⁰
To the weaver's, &c.

The moon was sinking in the west,
Wi' visage pale and wan,
As my bonie, westlin weaver lad
Convoy'd me thro' the glen.
To the weaver's, &c.

*if.  throb.

¹ An old song refashioned.
M’Pherson’s FAREWELL

But what was said, or what was done,
Shame fa’ me gin I tell;
But Oh! I fear the kintra soon
Will ken as weel’s mysel!
To the weaver’s, &c.

M’Pherson’s Farewell.¹

_Tune_—“M’Pherson’s Rant.”

FAREWELL, ye dungeons dark and strong,
The wretch’s destinie!
M’Pherson’s time will not be long
On yonder gallows-tree.

_Chorus._—Sae rantingly, sae wantonly,
Sae dauntingly gaed he;
He play’d a spring, and danc’d it round,
Below the gallows-tree.

O what is death but parting breath?
On many a bloody plain
I’ve dared his face, and in this place
I scorn him yet again!
Sae rantingly, &c.

Untie these bands from off my hands,
And bring to me my sword;
And there’s no a man in all Scotland,
But I’ll brave him at a word.
Sae rantingly, &c.

I’ve liv’d a life of sturt* and strife;
I die by treacherie:
It burns my heart I must depart,
And not avengèd be.
Sae rantingly, &c.

* quarrel.

¹ M’Pherson was hanged in Banff in 1700 (Scott Douglas).
MY HOGGIE

Now farewell light, thou sunshine bright,
And all beneath the sky!
May coward shame distain his name,
The wretch that dare not die!
Sae rantingly, &c.

· Stay my Charmer.¹

*Tune—"An gille dubh ciar-dhubh."

STAY my charmer, can you leave me!
Cruel, cruel to deceive me;
Well you know how much you grieve me;
Cruel charmer, can you go!
Cruel charmer, can you go!

By my love so ill-requited,
By the faith you fondly plighted,
By the pangs of lovers slighted,
Do not, do not leave me so!
Do not, do not leave me so!

Song—My Hoggie.²

WHAT will I do gin my Hoggie¹ die?
My joy, my pride, my Hoggie!
My only beast, I had nae mae,
And vowᵇ but I was vogieᶜ!
The lee-lang night we watch’d the fauld,
Me and my faithfu’ doggie;
We heard nocht but the roaring linn,d
Amang the braes sae scroggie.e

But the houlet⁵ cry’d frae the castle wa’,
The blitter⁶ frae the boggie;
The todʰ reply’d upon the hill,
I trembled for my Hoggie.

ᵃ young sheep. ᵇ oh! ᶜ proud. ᵈ waterfall.
ᵉ bushy. ᶠ owl. ʰ fox.
⁹ mire-snipe. ¹⁰ To a Highland air.
² Lines for an old air.

332
UP IN THE MORNING EARLY

When day did daw, and cocks did craw,
The morning it was foggie;
An unco tyke, a lap o'er the dyke,
And maist has kill'd my Hoggie!

Raving Winds around Her blowing.¹

* Tune—"McGrigor of Roro's Lament."

I composed these verses on Miss Isabella McLeod of Raza, alluding to her feelings on the death of her sister, and the still more melancholy death of her sister's husband, the late Earl of Loudoun, who shot himself out of sheer heart-break at some mortifications he suffered, owing to the deranged state of his finances.—R. B., 1791.

Raving winds around her blowing,
Yellow leaves the woodlands strowing,
By a river hoarsely roaring,
Isabella stray'd deploring—

"Farewell, hours that late did measure
Sunshine days of joy and pleasure;
Hail, thou gloomy night of sorrow,
Cheerless night that knows no morrow!

"O'er the past too fondly wandering,
On the hopeless future pondering;
Chilly grief my life-blood freezes,
Fell despair my fancy seizes.

"Life, thou soul of every blessing,
Load to misery most distressing,
Gladly how would I resign thee,
And to dark oblivion join thee!"

Up in the Morning Early.²

Cauld blaws the wind frae east to west,
The drift is driving sairly;
Sae loud and shill's I hear the blast—
I'm sure it's winter fairly.

¹ See "On the death of John McLeod, Esq.," p. 302.
² The chorus is old; the rest is Burns's own.
 HOW LONG AND DREARY

Chorus.—Up in the morning's no for me,
       Up in the morning early;
       When a' the hills are covered wi' snaw,
       I'm sure it's winter fairly.

The birds sit chittering in the thorn,
       A' day they fare but sparingly;
And lang's the night frae e'en to morn—
       I'm sure it's winter fairly.
       Up in the morning's, &c.

How Long and Dreary is the Night.¹

How long and dreary is the night,
       When I am frae my dearie!
I sleepless lie frae e'en to morn,
       Tho' I were ne'er so weary:
I sleepless lie frae e'en to morn,
       Tho' I were ne'er sae weary!

When I think on the happy days
       I spent wi' you my dearie:
And now what lands between us lie,
       How can I be but eerie!
And now what lands between us lie,
       How can I be but eerie!

How slow ye move, ye heavy hours,
       As ye were wae and weary!
It was na sae ye glinted by,
       When I was wi' my dearie!
It was na sae ye glinted by,
       When I was wi' my dearie!

¹ To a Gaelic air.
Hey, the Dusty Miller.¹

Hey, the dusty Miller,
And his dusty coat,
He will win a shilling,
Or he spend a groat:
Dusty was the coat,
Dusty was the colour,
Dusty was the kiss
That I gat frae the Miller.

Hey, the dusty Miller,
And his dusty sack;
Leeze me on the calling
Fills the dusty peck:
Fills the dusty peck,
Brings the dusty siller;
I wad gie my coatie
For the dusty Miller.

Duncan Davison.²

There was a lass, they ca’d her Meg,
And she held o’er the moors to spin;
There was a lad that follow’d her,
They ca’d him Duncan Davison.
The moor was dreigh,a and Meg was skeigh,b
Her favour Duncan could na win;
For wi’ the rockc she wad him knock,
And aye she shook the temper-pin.

As o’er the moor they lightly floor,d
A burn was clear, a glen was green,
Upon the banks they eas’d their shanks,
And aye she set the wheel between:

a wearisome. b shy, distant. c distaff. d went.

¹ Partly traditional. ² For a dance-tune.
But Duncan swoor a haly aith,
    That Meg should be a bride the morn;
Then Meg took up her spinning-graith,
    And flang them a' out o'er the burn.

We will big a wee, wee house;
    And we will live like king and queen;
Sae blythe and merry's we will be,
    When ye set by the wheel at e'en.
A man may drink, and no be drunk;
    A man may fight, and no be slain;
A man may kiss a bonie lass,
    And aye be welcome back again!

The Lad they ca' Jumpin John.¹

Her daddie forbad, her minnie forbad,
    Forbidden she wadna be:
She wadna trow't, the browst she brew'd,
    Wad taste sae bitterlie.

_Chorus._—The lang lad they ca' Jumpin John
    Beguil'd the bonie lassie,
The lang lad they ca' Jumpin John
    Beguil'd the bonie lassie.

A cow and a cauf, a yowe and a hauf,
    And thretty gude shillins and three;
A vera gude tocher, a cotter-man's dochter,
    The lass wi' the bonie black e'e.
    The lang lad, &c.

Talk of Him that's Far Awa.²

Musing on the roaring ocean,
    Which divides my love and me;
Wearying heav'n in warm devotion,
    For his weal where'er he be.

¹ For an old tune.
² Said by Burns to be for a Mrs. M'Lachlan, whose husband was on foreign service.

336
TO DAUNTON ME

Hope and Fear's alternate billow
Yielding late to Nature's law,
Whispering spirits round my pillow,
Talk of him that's far awa.

Ye whom sorrow never wounded,
Ye who never shed a tear,
Care-untroubled, joy-surrounded,
Gaudy day to you is dear.

Gentle night, do thou befriend me,
Downy sleep, the curtain draw;
Spirits kind, again attend me,
Talk of him that's far awa!

To Daunton Me.¹

The blude-red rose at Yule may blaw,
The simmer lilies bloom in snaw,
The frost may freeze the deepest sea;
But an auld man shall never daunton* me.

Refrain.—To daunton me, to daunton me,
An auld man shall never daunton me.

To daunton me, and me sae young,
Wi' his fause heart and flatt'ring tongue,
That is the thing you shall never see,
For an auld man shall never daunton me.

To daunton me, &e.

For a' his meal and a' his maut,
For a' his fresh beef and his saut,
For a' his gold and white monie,
An auld man shall never daunton me.

To daunton me, &c.

¹ For a good old Jacobite version, see Mackay's Jacobite Songs and Ballads, p. 162.
His gear may buy him kye and yowes,\(^a\)
His gear may buy him glens and knowes\(^b\);
But me he shall not buy nor fee,
For an auld man shall never daunton me.
To daunton me, &c.

He hirples twa-fauld\(^c\) as he dow,\(^d\)
Wi' his teethless gab and his auld beld pow,\(^e\)
And the rain rains down frae his red blear'd e'e;
That auld man shall never daunton me.
To daunton me, &c.

The Winter it is Past.\(^1\)

The winter it is past, and the summer comes at last
And the small birds, they sing on ev'ry tree;
Now ev'ry thing is glad, while I am very sad,
Since my true love is parted from me.

The rose upon the breer, by the waters running clear,
May have charms for the linnet or the bee;
Their little loves are blest, and their little hearts at rest,
But my true love is parted from me.

The Bonie Lad that's Far Awa.\(^2\)

O how can I be blythe and glad,
Or how can I gang brisk and braw,
When the bonie lad that I lo'e best
Is o'er the hills and far awa!

\(^a\) kine and ewes. \(^b\) knolls. \(^c\) limps double. \(^d\) can. \(^e\) bald head.

\(^1\) Divers ribald variants, not by Burns, are in existence. Only the second verse is Burns's own.
\(^2\) Probably Miss Armour is the speaker. While Burns was philandering with Clarinda, Jean's father was turning her out of his house. The twins, on this occasion, did not long survive.
VERSES TO CLARINDA

It's no the frosty winter wind,
   It's no the driving drift and snow;
But aye the tear comes in my e'e,
   To think on him that's far awa.¹

My father pat me frae his door,
   My friends they hae disown'd me a';
But I hae ane will tak my part,
   The bonie lad that's far awa.

A pair o' gloves he bought to me,
   And silken snoods² he gae me twa;
And I will wear them for his sake,
   The bonie lad that's far awa.

O weary Winter soon will pass,
   And Spring will clued³ the birken shaw⁴;
And my young babie will be born,
   And he'll be hame that's far awa.

Verses to Clarinda,

Sent with a Pair of Wine-Glasses.²

FAIR Empress of the poet's soul,
   And Queen of poetesses;
Clarinda, take this little boon,
   This humble pair of glasses:

And fill them up with generous juice,
   As generous as your mind;
And pledge them to the generous toast,
   "The whole of human kind!"

¹ This verse is not in Johnson's
   Museum, and was first given by
   Cromeck in 1808. Its opening lines
   recall those in "Waly, waly";—
² Written on a parting in March,
   1788.
THE CHEVALIER'S LAMENT

"To those who love us!" second fill;
But not to those whom we love;
Lest we love those who love not us—
A third—"to thee and me, love!"  

The Chevalier's Lament.  
Air—"Captain O'Kean."

The small birds rejoice in the green leaves returning,
The murmuring streamlet winds clear thro' the vale;
The primroses blow in the dews of the morning.
And wild scatter'd cowslips bedeck the green dale:
But what can give pleasure, or what can seem fair,
When the lingering moments are numbered by care?
No birds sweetly singing, nor flow'rs gaily springing,
Can soothe the sad bosom of joyless despair.

The deed that I dared, could it merit their malice?
A king and a father to place on his throne!
His right are these hills, and his right are these valleys,
Where the wild beasts find shelter, tho' I can find none!
But 'tis not my suff'rings, thus wretched, forlorn,
My brave gallant friends, 'tis your ruin I mourn;
Your faith proved so loyal in hot bloody trial,—
Alas! I can make it no better return!

Epistle to Hugh Parker.

In this strange land, this uncouth clime,
A land unknown to prose or rhyme;
Where words ne'er cross't the Muse's heckles,  
Nor limpit in poetic shackles:

1 A fourth verse rests on Allan Cunningham's authority:
"Long may we live, long may we love,
And long may we be happy!
And may we never want a glass,
Well charg'd with generous nappy."
2 The Chevalier was dead by the time (March 1788) when the song was written. Prince Charles is accused, by d'Alembert in his Éloge on the Earl Marischal, of indifference to the fate of his supporters. Lord Marischal, though an excellent man, was not an unbiased witness.
3 Burns himself dates the piece; he was beginning to settle at Ellisland, his last farm, on the eastern border of Galloway.
A land that Prose did never view it,
Except when drunk he stach'rt\(^a\) thro' it;
Here, ambush'd by the chimla cheek,
Hid in an atmosphere of reek,\(^b\)
I hear a wheel thrum i' the neuk,\(^c\)
I hear it—for in vain I leuk.
The red peat gleams, a fiery kernel,
Enhusk'd by a fog infernal:
Here, for my wonted rhyming raptures,
I sit and count my sins by chapters;
For life and spunk like ither Christians,
I'm dwindled down to mere existence,
Wi' nae converse but Gallowa'\(^d\) bodies,
Wi' nae kenn'd face but Jenny Geddes,\(^e\)
Jenny, my Pegasean pride!
Dowie\(^e\) she saunters down Nithside,
And aye a westlin leuk she throws,
While tears hap o'er her auld brown nose!
Was it for this, wi' cannie care,
Thou bure the Bard through many a shire?
At howes,\(^f\) or hillocks never stumbled,
And late or early never grumbled?—
O had I power like inclination,
I'd heeze\(^g\) thee up a constellation,
To canter with the Sagitarre,
Or loup the ecliptic like a bar;
Or turn the pole like any arrow;
Or, when auld Phœbus bids good-morrow,
Down the zodiac urge the race,
And cast dirt on his godship's face;
For I could lay my bread and kail
He'd ne'er cast saut upo' thy tail.—
Wi' a' this care and a' this grief,
And dma', dma' prospect of relief,
And nought but peat reek i' my head,
How can I write what ye can read?—
Tarbolton, twenty-fourth o' June,
Ye'll find me in a better tune;
\(^a\) staggered. \(^b\) smoke. \(^c\) corner. \(^d\) his mare.
\(^e\) doleful. \(^f\) hollows. \(^g\) lift.
Of a' the Airts the Wind can Blaw.\(^1\)

*Tune—"Miss Admiral Gordon's Strathspey."*

Or a' the airts\(^a\) the wind can blaw,
I dearly like the west,
For there the bonie lassie lives,
The lassie I lo'e best:
There's wild-woods grow, and rivers row,
And mony a hill between:
But day and night my fancy's flight
Is ever wi' my Jean.

I see her in the dewy flowers,
I see her sweet and fair:
I hear her in the tunefu' birds,
I hear her charm the air:
There's not a bonie flower that springs,
By fountain, shaw,\(^b\) or green;
There's not a bonie bird that sings,
But minds me o' my Jean.

Song—I hae a Wife o' my Ain.\(^3\)

I hae a wife of my ain,
I'll partake wi' naebody;
I'll take Cuckold frae nane,
I'll gie Cuckold to naebody.

\(^a\) directions. \(^b\) grove.

1 Written during a separation from Mrs Burns in their honeymoon. Burns was preparing a home at Ellisland; Mrs Burns was at Mossgiel.
2 In the second line "like" is the original word, afterwards changed to "lo'e."
3 A song of the same period.
VERSES IN FRIARS' HERMITAGE

I hae a penny to spend,
There—thanks to naebody!
I hae naething to lend,
I'll borrow frae naebody.

I am naebody's lord,
I'll be slave to naebody;
I hae a gude braid sword,
I'll tak dunts\(^a\) frae naebody.

I'll be merry and free,
I'll be sad for naebody;
Naebody cares for me,
I care for naebody.

Verses in Friars' Carse Hermitage.\(^1\)

Thou whom chance may hither lead,
Be thou clad in russet weed,
Be thou deckt in silken stole,
Grave these maxims on thy soul.

Life is but a day at most,
Sprung from night, in darkness lost:\(^2\)
Hope not sunshine every hour,
Fear not clouds will always lour.

Happiness is but a name,
Make content and ease thy aim,
Ambition is a meteor-gleam;
Fame a restless idle dream;

Peace, the tend'rest flow'r of spring;
Pleasures, insects on the wing;

\(^a\) knocks.

\(^1\) Written at Mr Riddell of Glen-
\(^2\) Some copies add:—
riddell's House, Friars Carse.
"Day, how rapid in its flight,
Day, how few may see the night!"
TO ALEX. CUNNINGHAM, ESQ.

Those that sip the dew alone—
Make the butterflies thy own;
Those that would the bloom devour—
Crush the locusts, save the flower.

For the future be prepar'd,
Guard wherever thou can'st guard;
But thy utmost duly done,
Welcome what thou can'st not shun.
Follies past, give thou to air,
Make their consequence thy care:
Keep the name of Man in mind,
And dishonour not thy kind.
Reverence with lowly heart
Him, whose wondrous work thou art;
Keep His Goodness still in view,
Thy trust, and thy example, too.

Stranger, go! Heaven be thy guide!
Quod the Beadsman of Nidside.

To Alex. Cunningham, Esq., Writer,
Edinburgh.¹

Ellisland, Nithsdale, July 27th, 1788.

My godlike friend—nay, do not stare,
You think the phrase is odd-like;
But 'God is love,' the saints declare,
Then surely thou art god-like.

And is thy ardour still the same?
And kindled still at Anna?
Others may boast a partial flame,
But thou art a volcano!

¹ Anna was a Miss Anne Stewart of East Craigs.

344
THE FÊTE CHAMPÊTRE

Ev'n Wedlock asks not love beyond
Death’s tie-dissolving portal;
But thou, omnipotently fond,
May’st promise love immortal!

Thy wounds such healing powers defy,
Such symptoms dire attend them,
That last great antihectic try—
Marriage perhaps may mend them.

Sweet Anna has an air—a grace,
Divine, magnetic, touching:
She talks, she charms—but who can trace
The process of bewitching?

Song.—Anna, thy Charms.¹

Anna, thy charms my bosom fire,
And waste my soul with care;
But ah! how bootless to admire,
When fated to despair!

Yet in thy presence, lovely Fair,
To hope may be forgiven;
For sure ’twere impious to despair
So much in sight of heaven.

The Fête Champêtre.²

Tune—“Killiecrankie.”

O wha will to Saint Stephen’s House,
To do our errands there, man?
O wha will to Saint Stephen’s House
O’ th’ merry lads of Ayr, man?

¹ Written for the aforesaid Cunningham. ² This was a picnic on the majority of Mr Cunningham of Annbank.
THE FÊTE CHAMPÊTRE

Or will we send a man o' law?
Or will we send a sodger?
Or him wha led o'er Scotland a'
The meikle Ursa-Major?¹

Come, will ye court a noble lord,
Or buy a score o' lairds, man?
For worth and honour pawn their word,
Their vote shall be Glencaird's,² man.
Ane gies them coin, ane gies them wine,
Anither gies them clatterᵃ:
Annbank,³ wha guessed the ladies' taste,
He gies a Fête Champêtre.

When Love and Beauty heard the news,
The gay green woods amang, man;
Where, gathering flowers, and busking bowers,
They heard the blackbird's sang, man:
A vow they sealed it with a kiss,
Sir Politics to fetter;
As their's alone, the patent bliss,
To hold a Fête Champêtre.

Then mounted Mirth on gleesome wing,
O'er hill and dale she flew, man;
Ilk wimpling burn, ilk crystal spring,
Ilk-glen and shawᵇ she knew, man:
She summon'd every social sprite,
That sports by wood or water,
On th' bonie banks of Ayr to meet,
And keep this Fête Champêtre.

Cauld Boreas, wi' his boisterous crew,
Were bound to stakes like kye, man,
And Cynthia's car, o' silver fu',
Clamb up the starry sky, man:
ᵃ talk.        b grove.

¹ James Boswell, the biographer of Dr Johnson and his guide through Scotland.
² Sir John Whitefoord, then residing at Cluncaird or "Glencaird." 
³ William Cunningham, Esq., of Annbank and Enterkin.
Reflected beams dwell in the streams,
    Or down the current shatter;
The western breeze steals thro' the trees,
    To view this Fête Champêtre.

How many a robe sae gaily floats!
    What sparkling jewels glance, man!
To Harmony's enchanting notes,
    As moves the mazy dance, man.
The echoing wood, the winding flood,
    Like Paradise did glitter,
When angels met, at Adam's yett,
    To hold their Fête Champêtre.

When Politics came there, to mix
    And make his ether-stane,\(^1\) man!
He circled round the magic ground,
    But entrance found he nane, man:
He blush'd for shame, he quat \(^a\) his name,
    Forswore it, every letter,
Wi' humble prayer to join and share
    This festive Fête Champêtre.

Epistle to Robert Graham, Esq. of Fintry,

Requesting a Favour.\(^2\)

When Nature her great master-piece design'd,
    And fram'd her last, best work, the human mind,
Her eye intent on all the mazy plan,
    She form'd of various parts the various Man.

Then first she calls the useful many forth;
    Plain plodding Industry, and sober Worth:
Thence peasants, farmers, native sons of earth,
    And merchandise' whole genus take their birth:

\(^1\) Adder-stone,—a reference to the popular belief as to the origin of these stones, and their use as charms.
\(^2\) A piece of September, 1788. The imitation of Pope is avowed. Burns regarded the Exclam as a resource if he failed in farming.
EPISTLE TO ROBERT GRAHAM

Each prudent cit a warm existence finds,
And all mechanics' many-apron'd kinds.
Some other rarer sorts are wanted yet,
The lead and buoy are needful to the net:
The caput mortuum of gross desires
Makes a material for mere knights and squires;
The martial phosphorus is taught to flow,
She kneads the lumpish philosophic dough,
Then marks th' unyielding mass with grave designs,
Law, physic, politics, and deep divines;
Last, she sublimes th' Aurora of the poles,
The flashing elements of female souls.

The order'd system fair before her stood,
Nature, well pleas'd, pronounc'd it very good;
But ere she gave creating labour o'er,
Half-jest, she tried one curious labour more.
Some spumy, fiery, ignis fatuus matter,
Such as the slightest breath of air might scatter;
With arch-alacrity and conscious glee,
(Nature may have her whim as well as we,
Her Hogarth-art perhaps she meant to show it),
She forms the thing and christens it—a Poet:
Creature, tho' oft the prey of care and sorrow,
When blest to-day, unmindful of to-morrow;
A being form'd t' amuse his graver friends,
Admir'd and prais'd—and there the homage ends;
A mortal quite unfit for Fortune's strife,
Yet oft the sport of all the ills of life;
Prone to enjoy each pleasure riches give,
Yet haply wanting wherewithal to live;
Longing to wipe each tear, to heal each groan,
Yet frequent all unheeded in his own.
But honest Nature is not quite a Turk,
She laugh'd at first, then felt for her poor work:
Pitying the propless climber of mankind,
She cast about a standard tree to find;
And, to support his helpless woodbine state,
Attach'd him to the generous, truly great:
EPISTLE TO ROBERT GRAHAM

A title, and the only one I claim,
To lay strong hold for help on bounteous Graham.

Pity the tuneful Muses' hapless train,
Weak, timid landsmen on life's stormy main!
Their hearts no selfish stern absorbent stuff,
That never gives—tho' humbly takes enough;
The little fate allows, they share as soon,
Unlike sage proverb'd Wisdom's hard-wrung boon:
The world were blest did bliss on them depend,
Ah, that "the friendly e'er should want a friend!"
Let Prudence number o'er each sturdy son,
Who life and wisdom at one race begun,
Who feel by reason and who give by rule,
(Instinct's a brute, and sentiment a fool!)
Who make poor "will do" wait upon "I should"—
We own they're prudent, but who feels they're good?
Ye wise ones hence! ye hurt the social eye!
God's image rudely etch'd on base alloy!
But come ye who the god-like pleasure know,
Heaven's attribute distinguished—to bestow!
Whose arms of love would grasp the human race:
Come thou who giv'st with all a courtier's grace;
FRIEND OF MY LIFE, true patron of my rhymes!
Prop of my dearest hopes for future times.
Why shrinks my soul half blushing, half afraid,
Backward, abash'd to ask thy friendly aid?
I know my need, I know thy giving hand,
I crave thy friendship at thy kind command:
But there are such who court the tuneful Nine—
Heavens! should the branded character be mine!
Whose verse in manhood's pride sublimely flows,
Yet vilest reptiles in their begging prose.
Mark, how their lofty independent spirit
Soars on the spurning wing of injured merit!
Seek you the proofs in private life to find?
Pity the best of words should be but wind!
So, to heaven's gates the lark's shrill song ascends,
But grovelling on the earth the carol ends.
In all the clam'rous cry of starving want,
THE DAY RETURNS

They dun Benevolence with shameless front;
Oblige them, patronise their tinsel lays—
They persecute you all your future days!
Ere my poor soul such deep damnation stain,
My horny fist assume the plough again,
The pie-bald jacket let me patch once more,
On eighteenpence a week I've liv'd before.
Tho', thanks to Heaven, I dare even that last shift,
I trust, meantime, my boon is in thy gift:
That, plac'd by thee upon the wish'd-for height,
Where, man and nature fairer in her sight,
My Muse may imp her wing for some sublimier flight.

Song.—The Day Returns.¹

Tune—“Seventh of November.”

The day returns, my bosom burns,
The blissful day we twa did meet:
Tho' winter wild in tempest toil'd,
Ne'er summer-sun was half sae sweet.
Than a' the pride that loads the tide,
And crosses o'er the sultry line;
Than kingly robes, than crowns and globes,
Heav'n gave me more—it made thee mine!

While day and night can bring delight,
Or Nature aught of pleasure give;
While joys above my mind can move,
For thee, and thee alone I live.
When that grim foe of life below
Comes in between to make us part,
The iron hand that breaks our band,
It breaks my bliss—it breaks my heart!

¹ Written for the aforesaid Mr Riddell, his friend.
O WERE I ON PARNASSUS HILL

A Mother's Lament

For the Death of Her Son.¹

Fate gave the word, the arrow sped,
And pierc'd my darling's heart;
And with him all the joys are fled
Life can to me impart.

By cruel hands the sapling drops,
In dust dishonour'd laid;
So fell the pride of all my hopes,
My age's future shade.

The mother-linnet in the brake
Bewails her ravish'd young;
So I, for my lost darling's sake,
Lament the live-day long.

Death, oft I've feared thy fatal blow.
Now, fond, I bare my breast;
O, do thou kindly lay me low
With him I love, at rest!

Song.—O were I on Parnassus Hill.²

Tune—"My love is lost to me."

O WERE I on Parnassus hill,
Or had o' Helicon my fill,
That I might catch poetic skill,
To sing how dear I love thee!
But Nith maun be my Muse's well,
My Muse maun be thy bonie sel',
On Corrincon I'll glowr and spell,
And write how dear I love thee.

¹ The lady was Mrs Ferguson of Craigdarroch.
² For Mrs Burns; at the close it recalls Horace's dulce ridentem Lacayen amabo, dulce loquentem.
Then come, sweet Muse, inspire my lay!
For a' the lee-lang simmer's day
I couldna sing, I couldna say,
   How much, how dear, I love thee,
I see thee dancing o'er the green,
Thy waist sae jimp, thy limbs sae clean,
Thy tempting lips, thy roguish een—
   By Heaven and Earth I love thee!

By night, by day, a-field, at hame,
The thoughts o' thee my breast inflame:
And aye I muse and sing thy name—
   I only live to love thee.
Tho' I were doom'd to wander on,
Beyond the sea, beyond the sun,
Till my last weary sand was run;
   Till then—and then I love thee!

The Fall of the Leaf.

The lazy mist hangs from the brow of the hill,
Concealing the course of the dark winding rill;
How languid the scenes, late so sprightly, appear!
As Autumn to Winter resigns the pale year.

The forests are leafless, the meadows are brown,
And all the gay foppery of summer is flown:
Apart let me wander, apart let me muse,
How quick Time is flying, how keen Fate pursues!

How long I have liv'd—but how much liv'd in vain,
How little of life's scanty span may remain,
What aspects old Time in his progress has worn,
What ties cruel Fate, in my bosom has torn.

How foolish, or worse, till our summit is gain'd!
And downward, how weaken'd, how darken'd, how pain'd!
Life is not worth having with all it can give—
For something beyond it poor man sure must live.

1 An autumnal lament, written in November 1788.
I reign in Jeanie's bosom.¹

Louis, what reck I by thee,
    Or Geordie on his ocean?
Dyvor,² a beggar louns³ to me,
    I reign in Jeanie's bosom!

Let her crown my love her law,
    And in her breast enthrone me,
Kings and nations—swith⁴ awa'!
Reif randies,⁵ I disown ye!

It is na, Jean, thy bonie face.²

It is na, Jean, thy bonie face,
    Nor shape that I admire;
Altho' thy beauty and thy grace
    Might weel awauk desire.

Something, in ilka part o' thee,
    To praise, to love, I find,
But dear as is thy form to me,
    Still dearer is thy mind.

Nae mair ungenerous wish I hae,
    Nor stronger in my breast,
Than, if I canna make thee sae,
    At least to see thee blest.

Content am I, if heaven shall give
    But happiness to thee;
And as wi' thee I'd wish to live,
    For thee I'd bear to die.

¹ bankrupt.  ² follows.  ³ quick.  ⁴ sturdy beggars.

¹ A welcome to Ellisland.  ² "Originally English" according to Burns.
AULD LANG SYNE

Auld lang syne.¹

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And auld lang syne!²

Chorus.—For auld lang syne, my dear,³
For auld lang syne,
We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

And surely ye'll be a your pint stowp!
And surely I'll be mine!
And we'll tak a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.⁴

We twa hae run about the braes,
And pou'd the gowans⁵ fine;
But we've wander'd mony a weary fit,
Sin' auld lang syne.

For auld, &c.

We twa hae paidl'd in the burn,
Frea morning sun till dine;
But seas between us braid hae roar'd
Sin' auld lang syne.

For auld, &c.

¹ Burns said that this famous lyric was traditional. The chorus "lang syne" does occur in a Jacobite ditty, attributed to "a skulker in the year 1746." For many obvious reasons the authenticity of Jacobite songs (themselves occasionally variants on older themes) is difficult to establish. Why Burns should have disclaimed the poem, if it was his, it is hard to conjecture.

² The text is that of Johnson's Museum, from which Thomson differs as under—

² "And days o' lang syne."

³ "Dear." is Thomson's reading; Johnson has "jo."

⁴ Thomson puts this verse at the end.
MY BONIE MARY

And there's a hand, my trusty fere! a
And gie's a hand o' thine! b
And we'll tak a right gude-willie waught, c
For auld lang syne.
   For auld, &c.

My Bonie Mary. d

Go, fetch to me a pint o' wine,
   And fill it in a silver tassie;
That I may drink before I go,
   A service to my bonie lassie.
The boat rocks at the pier o' Leith;
   Fu' loud the wind blaws frae the Ferry;
The ship rides by the Berwick-law,
   And I maun leave my bonie Mary.

The trumpets sound, the banners fly,
   The glittering spears are rankèd ready:
The shouts o' war are heard afar,
   The battle closes deep and bloody;
It's not the roar o' sea or shore,
   Wad mak me langer wish to tarry!
Nor shouts o' war that's heard afar—
   It's leaving thee, my bonie Mary!

The Parting Kiss. e

Humid seal of soft affections,
   Tenderest pledge of future bliss,
Dearest tie of young connections,
   Love's first snowdrop, virgin kiss!

a companion.
b hearty draught.

c The first four lines, according to
Burns, are traditional.
d The "humid seal" suggests Mr
Matthew Arnold's "like the parting
kiss be dry," a line which he altered in
later editions. The authorship is prac-
tically unknown.
Friars Carse Hermitage

Speaking silence, dumb confession,
  Passion’s birth, and infant’s play,
Dove-like fondness, chaste concession,
  Glowing dawn of future day!

Sorrowing joy, Adieu’s last action,
  (Lingering lips must now disjoin),
What words can ever speak affection
  So thrilling and sincere as thine!

Written in Friars Carse Hermitage
  on Nithside.¹

Thou whom chance may hither lead,
Be thou clad in russet weed,
Be thou deckt in silken stole,
Grave these counsels on thy soul.

Life is but a day at most,
Sprung from night,—in darkness lost ;²
Hope not sunshine ev’ry hour,
Fear not clouds will always lour.

As Youth and Love with sprightly dance,
Beneath thy morning star advance,
Pleasure with her siren air
May delude the thoughtless pair;
Let Prudence bless Enjoyment’s cup,
Then raptur’d sip, and sip it up.

As thy day grows warm and high,
Life’s meridian flaming nigh,

¹ An amended copy. Some of his critical friends were urging Burns to write in English. Cowper was anxious that he should thus deprive himself of his natural vehicle of expression. This is the version printed in the edition of 1793. Some variations are found in manuscript copies.

² Two lines are inserted here:—
  'Day, how rapid in its flight,
  Day, how few may see the night!'

356
Dost thou spurn the humble vale?
Life's proud summits would'st thou scale?
Check thy climbing step, clate,
Evils lurk in felon wait:
Dangers, eagle-pinioned, bold,
Soar around each clifly hold!
While cheerful Peace, with linnet song,
Chants the lowly dells among.

As the shades of ev'ning close,
Beck'ning thee to long repose;
As life itself becomes disease,
Seek the chimney-nook of case;
There ruminate with sober thought,
On all thou'st seen, and heard, and wrought,
And teach the sportive younkers round,
Saws of experience, sage and sound:
Say, man's true, genuine estimate,
The grand criterion of his fate,
Is not, art thou high or low?
Did thy fortune ebb or flow?
Did many talents gild thy span?
Or frugal Nature grudge thee one?
Tell them, and press it on their mind,
As thou thyself must shortly find,
The smile or frown of awful Heav'n,
To Virtue or to Vice is giv'n,
Say, to be just, and kind, and wise—
There solid self-enjoyment lies;
That foolish, selfish, faithless ways
Lead to be wretched, vile, and base.

Thus resign'd and quiet, creep
To the bed of lasting sleep,—
Sleep, whence thou shalt ne'er awake,
Night, where dawn shall never break.
THE POET'S PROGRESS

Till future life, future no more,
To light and joy the good restore,
To light and joy unknown before.
Stranger, go! Heav'n be thy guide!
Quod the Beadsman of Nithside.

The Poet's Progress.¹

A Poem in Embryo.

Of thy caprice maternal I complain.
The peopled fold thy kindly care have found,
The horned bull, tremendous, spurns the ground;
The lordly lion has enough and more,
The forest trembles at his very roar;
Thou giv'st the ass his hide, the snail his shell,
The puny wasp, victorious, guards his cell.
Thy minions, kings defend, controul, devour,
In all th' omnipotence of rule and power:
Foxes and statesmen subtle wiles ensure;
The cit and polecat stink, and are secure:
Toads with their poison, doctors with their drug,
The priest and hedgehog, in their robes, are snug:
E'en silly women have defensive arts,
Their eyes, their tongues—and nameless other parts.

But O thou cruel stepmother and hard,
To thy poor fenceless, naked child, the Bard!
A thing unteachable in worldly skill,
And half an idiot too, more helpless still:
No heels to bear him from the op'ning dun,
No claws to dig, his hated sight to shun:
No horns, but those by luckless Hymen worn,
And those, alas! not Amalthea's horn:

¹ First published verbatim by Mr Scott Douglas. It was later made into an Epistle to Graham of Fintry. Burns intended to devote much care to this rather obvious and second-hand satire, so different from his satires in the vernacular. His critical friends were doing their worst for him with the best intentions.
No nerves olfact'ry, true to Mammon's foot,
Or grunting, grub sagacious, evil's root:
The silly sheep that wanders wild astray,
Is not more friendless, is not more a prey;
Vampyre-booksellers drain him to the heart,
And viper-critics cureless venom dart.

Critics! appall'd I venture on the name,
Those cut-throat bandits in the paths of fame,
Bloody dissectors, worse than ten Monroes,
He hacks to teach, they mangle to expose;
By blockhead's daring into madness stung,
His heart by wanton, causeless malice wrung,
His well-won bays—than life itself more dear—
By miscreants torn who ne'er one sprig must wear;
Foil'd, bleeding, tortur'd in th' unequal strife,
The hapless Poet flounces on through life,
Till, fled each hope that once his bosom fired,
And fled each Muse that glorious once inspir'd,
Low-sunk in squalid, unprotected age,
Dead even resentment for his injur'd page,
He heeds no more the ruthless critics' rage.

So by some hedge the generous steed deceas'd,
For half-starry'd, snarling curs a dainty feast;
By toil and famine worn to skin and bone,
Lies, senseless of each tugging bitch's son.

A little upright, pert, tart, tripping wight,
And still his precious self his dear delight;
Who loves his own smart shadow in the streets,
Better than e'er the fairest she he meets;
Much specious lore, but little understood,
(Veneering oft outshines the solid wood),
His solid sense, by inches you must tell,
But mete his cunning by the Scottish ell! ¹
A man of fashion too, he made his tour,
Learn'd "vive la bagatelle et vive l'amour;"
So travell'd monkeys their grimace improve,
Polish their grin—nay, sigh for ladies' love!

¹ These two lines are omitted in one MS., probably by accident.

359
THE POET'S PROGRESS

His meddling vanity, a busy fiend,
Still making work his selfish craft must mend.¹

* * * * * * * * * * 

* * * * * * * * * *    Crochallan came,
The old cock'd hat, the brown surtout—the same;
His grisly beard just bristling in its might—
'Twas four long nights and days from shaving-night;
His uncomb'd, hoary locks, wild-staring, thatch'd
A head, for thought profound and clear, unmatch'd;
Yet, tho' his caustic wit was biting-rude,
His heart was warm, benevolent and good.²

* * * * * * * * * * 

O Dulness, portion of the truly blest!
Calm, shelter'd haven of eternal rest!
Thy sons ne'er madden in the fierce extremes
Of Fortune's polar frost, or torrid beams;
If mantling high she fills the golden cup,
With sober, selfish ease they sip it up;
Conscious the bounteous meed they well deserve,
They only wonder "some folks" do not starve!
The grave, sage hern thus easy picks his frog,
And thinks the mallard a sad worthless dog.
When disappointment snaps the thread of Hope,
When, thro' disastrous night, they darkling grope,
With deaf endurance sluggishly they bear,
And just conclude that "fools are Fortune's care."
So, heavy, passive to the tempest's shocks,
Strong on the sign-post stands the stupid ox.

Not so the idle Muses' mad-cap train,
Not such the workings of their moon-struck brain;
In equanimity they never dwell,
By turns in soaring heaven, or vaulted hell!

¹ These lines are a portrait of Creech, ² The allusion is to Smellie the his Edinburgh publisher.
Elegy on the Year 1788.

For lords or kings I dinna mourn,
E’en let them die—for that they’re born:
But oh! prodigious to reflect!
A Towmont, sirs, is gane to wreck!
O Eighty-eight, in thy sma’ space,
What dire events hae taken place!
Of what enjoyments thou hast reft us!
In what a pickle thou hast left us!

The Spanish empire’s tint a head,
And my auld teethless Bawtie’s dead:
The tulyie’s tough ‘tween Pitt and Fox,
And ‘tween our Maggie’s twa wee cocks;
The tane is game, a bluidy devil,
But to the hen-birds unco civil;
The tither’s something dour o’ treadin,
But better stuff ne’er claw’d a middin.

Ye ministers, come mount the poupit,
An’ cry till ye be hearse an’ roupit,
For Eighty-eight, he wished you weel,
An’ gied ye a’ baith gear an’ meal;
E’en mony a plack, and mony a peck,
Ye ken yourselves, for little feck!

Ye bouie lasses, dight your e’en,
For some o’ you hae tint a frien’;
In Eighty-eight, ye ken, was taen,
What ye’ll ne’er hae to gie again.

* twelvemonth.  ** lost.  *** dog.  **** contention is tough.
* very.  ** backward.  *** hoarse and husky.  **** money.
* coin.  ** worth.  *** wipe.  **** lost.

1 Among the “lords or kings” Burns does not celebrate the death of his rightful king, (January 31, 1788). On November 8, 1788, he addressed a spirited and manly letter to the Star, on the bad taste of selecting the centenary of the Prince of Orange’s landing as an occasion for insulting the exiled House of Stuart.
VERSICLES ON SIGN-POSTS

Observe the very nowt\(^a\) an' sheep,
How dowff\(^b\) an' daviely\(^c\) they creep;
Nay, even the yirth itsel' does cry,
For E'nhurgh wells are grutten\(^d\) dry.

O Eighty-nine, thou's but a bairn,
An' no owre auld, I hope, to learn!
Thou beardless boy, I pray tak care,
Thou now hast got thy Daddy's chair;
Nae handcuff'd, mizl'd, hap-shackl'd Regent,
But, like himsel', a full free agent,
Be sure ye follow out the plan
Nae waur than he did, honest man!
As muckle better as you can. \(\text{January 1, 1789.}\)

The Henpecked Husband.\(^1\)

Curs'd be the man, the poorest wretch in life,
The crouching vassal to a tyrant wife!
Who has no will but by her high permission,
Who has not sixpence but in her possession;
Who must to her his dear friend's secrets tell,
Who dreads a curtain lecture worse than hell.
Were such the wife had fallen to my part,
I'd break her spirit or I'd break her heart;
I'd charm her with the magic of a switch,
I'd kiss her maids, and kick the perverse b—-h.

Versicles on Sign-Posts.\(^2\)

His face with smile eternal drest,
Just like the landlord to his guest,
High as they hang with creaking din,
To index out the Country Inn.

\(^a\) cattle. \(^b\) downcast. \(^c\) spiritless. \(^d\) wept.

1 An undated scrap.
2 Possibly jottings for a satire. As Pope's well known practice proves, satires are composed of occasional jottings welded together.
ROBIN SHURE IN HAIRST

He looked just as your sign-post Lions do,
With aspect fierce, and quite as harmless too.

A head, pure, sinless quite of brain and soul,
The very image of a barber's Poll;
It shews a human face, and wears a wig,
And looks, when well preserv'd, amazing big.

Robin shure in Hairst.¹

Chorus.—Robin shure in hairst, a
I shure wi' him.
Fient a heuk b had I,
Yet I stack c by him.

I gaed up to Dunse,
To warp a wab o' plaiden,
At his daddie's yett, d
Wha met me but Robin;
Robin shure, &c.

Was na Robin bauld,
Tho' I was a cotter,
Play'd me sic a trick,
An' me the El'er's dochter!
Robin shure, &c.

Robin promis'd me
A' my winter vittle;
Fient haet e he had but three
Guse-feathers and a whittle!
Robin shure, &c.

a roped in harvest.  b never a hook.  c stuck.  d gate.  e not a thing.

¹ Written for Ainslie; Lockhart's private was much less favourable than his published opinion of "this amiable gentleman," and amorous attorney.
ODE TO MRS OSWALD

Ode, Sacred to the Memory of Mrs Oswald of Auchencruive.¹

Dweller in yon dungeon dark,
Hangman of creation! mark,
Who in widow-weeds appears,
Laden with unhonour'd years,
Noosing with care a bursting purse,
Baited with many a deadly curse?

STROPHE.

View the wither'd Beldam's face;
Can thy keen inspection trace
Aught of Humanity's sweet, melting grace?
Note that eye, 'tis rheum o'erflows;
Pity's flood there never rose,
See these hands ne'er stretched to save,
Hands that took, but never gave:
Keeper of Mammon's iron chest,
Lo, there she goes, unpitied and unblest.
She goes, but not to realms of everlasting rest!

ANTISTROPHE.

Plunderer of Armies! lift thine eyes,
(A while forbear, ye torturing fiends;)
Seest thou whose step, unwilling, hither bends?
No fallen angel, hurl'd from upper skies;
'Tis thy trusty quondam Mate,
Doom'd to share thy fiery fate;
She, tardy, hell-ward plies.

EPODE.

And are they of no more avail,
Ten thousand glittering pounds a-year?
In other worlds can Mammon fail,
Omnipotent as he is here!

¹ An attack on a dead woman, however unlovely in her life, is hardly worthy of Burns. Her "funeral pageantry" disturbed Burns at an inn, and caused him the annoyance of a long ride on a weary horse. Chambers says that the dead woman "was fairly liable to no such censure."
O, bitter mockery of the pompous bier,
While down the wretched Vital Part is driven!
The cave-lodged Beggar, with a conscience clear,
Expires in rags, unknown, and goes to Heaven.

Pegasus at Wanlockhead.¹

WITH Pegasus upon a day,
Apollo weary flying,
Through frosty hills the journey lay,
On foot the way was plying.

Poor slipshod giddy Pegasus
Was but a sorry walker;
To Vulcan then Apollo goes,
To get a frosty caulket.

Obliging Vulcan fell to work,
Threw by his coat and bonnet,
And did Sol’s business in a crack;
Sol paid him with a sonnet.

Ye Vulcan’s sons of Wanlockhead,
Pity my sad disaster;
My Pegasus is poorly shod,
I’ll pay you like my master.

Sappho Redivivus—A fragment.²

By all I lov’d, neglected and forgot,
No friendly face e’er lights my squalid cot;
Shunn’d, hated, wrong’d, unpitied, unredrest,
The mock’d quotation of the scorners jest!

¹ Pegasus was “the young favourite horse” disturbed by Mrs. Oswald’s inopportune burial.
² Redivivus were of a more accurate Latinity. The piece is made up from scraps of various provenance. A local scandal was the occasion of the piece.
Ev'n the poor support of my wretched life,
Snatched by the violence of legal strife.
Oft grateful for my very daily bread
To those my family's once large bounty fed;
A welcome inmate at their homely fare,
My griefs, my woes, my sighs, my tears they share:
(Their vulgar souls unlike the souls refin'd,
The fashioned marble of the polished mind).

In vain would Prudence, with decorous sneer,
Point out a censuring world, and bid me fear;
Above the world, on wings of Love, I rise—
I know its worst, and can that worst despise;
Let Prudence' direst bodements on me fall,
M[ontgomer]y, rich reward, o'erpays them all!

Mild zephyrs waft thee to life's farthest shore,
Nor think of me and my distresses more,—
Falsehood accurst! No! still I beg a place,
Still near thy heart some little, little trace:
For that dear trace the world I would resign:
O let me live, and die, and think it mine!

"I burn, I burn, as when thro' ripen'd corn
By driving winds the crackling flames are borne;"
Now raving-wild, I curse that fatal night,
Then bless the hour that charm'd my guilty sight:
In vain the laws their feeble force oppose,
Chain'd at Love's feet, they groan, his vanquish'd foes:
In vain Religion meets my shrinking eye,
I dare not combat, but I turn and fly:
Conscience in vain upbraids th' unhallow'd fire,
Love grasps her scorpions—stifled they expire!
Reason drops headlong from his sacred throne,
Your dear idea reigns, and reigns alone;
Each thought intoxicated homage yields,
And riots wanton in forbidden fields.

366
LINES ON CAPTAIN RIDDELL

By all on high adoring mortals know!
By all the conscious villain fears below!
By your dear self!—the last great oath I swear,
Not life, nor soul, were ever half so dear!  

Song.—She's fair and fause.  

She's fair and fause that causes my smart,
I lo'ed her meikle and lang;
She's broken her vow, she's broken my heart,
And I may c'en gae hang.
A coof a cam in wi' routh o' gear, b
And I hae tint c my dearest dear;
But Woman is but world's gear,
Sae let the bonie lass gang.

Whae'er ye be that woman love,
To this be never blind;
Nae ferlie d 'tis tho' fickle she prove,
A woman has't by kind.
O Woman lovely, Woman fair!
An angel form's faun e to thy share,
'Twad been o'er meikle to gi'en thee mair—
I mean an angel mind.

Impromptu Lines to Captain Riddell,
On Returning a Newspaper.  

Your News and Review, sir,
I've read through and through, sir,
With little admiring or blaming;
The Papers are barren

* fool.  

1 For this couplet another MS. has these four lines:—
By what, alas! much more my soul alarms,
My doubtful hopes once more to fill thy arms;
Ev'n should' st thou false forswear the guilty tie,

* lost.  

Thine and thine only I must live and die.
2 Miss Stewart had not married Mr Cunningham, but another.

b plenty of wealth.  

3 Mr Riddell used to send Burns the newspapers.
LINES TO JOHN M'MURDO

Of home-news or foreign,
No murders or rapes worth the naming.

Our friends, the Reviewers,
Those chippers and hewers,
Are judges of mortar and stone, sir;
But of meet or unmeet,
In a fabric complete,
I'll boldly pronounce they are none, sir;

My goose-quill too rude is
To tell all your goodness
Bestow'd on your servant, the Poet;
Would to God I had one
Like a beam of the sun,
And then all the world, sir, should know it!

Lines to John M‘Murdo, Esq.
of Drumlanrig.¹

Sent with some of the Author's Poems.

O could I give thee India's wealth,
As I this trifle send;
Because thy joy in both would be
To share them with a friend.

But golden sands did never grace
The Heliconian stream;
Then take what gold could never buy—
An honest bard's esteem.

One of the local gentry.

368
Rhyming Reply to a Note from Captain Riddell.¹

Dear Sir, at any time or tide,
I'd rather sit wi' you than ride,
Though 'twere wi' royal Geordie:
And trowth, your kindness, soon and late,
Aft gars me to mysel' look blate—
The Lord in Heav'n reward ye!

R. Burns.

Caledonia—A Ballad.²

Tune—"Caledonian Hunts' Delight" of Mr Gow.

There was once a time, but old Time was then young,
That brave Caledonia, the chief of her line,
From some of your northern deities sprung,
(Who knows not that brave Caledonia's divine?)
From Tweed to the Orcades was her domain,
To hunt, or to pasture, or do what she would:
Her heav'ny relations there fixed her reign,
And pledg'd her their godheads to warrant it good.

A lambkin in peace, but a lion in war,
The pride of her kindred, the heroine grew:
Her grandsire, old Odin, triumphantly swore,—
"Whoe'er shall provoke thee, th' encounter shall rue!"
With tillage or pasture at times she would sport,
To feed her fair flocks by her green rustling corn;
But chiefly the woods were her fav'rite resort,
Her darling amusement, the hounds and the horn.

¹ Written on the back of a rhyming invitation by Mr Riddell.
² The mathematical figure in the last verse is the most remarkable thing about the ballad.
CALEDONIA

Long quiet she reigned; till thitherward steers
A flight of bold eagles from Adria's strand:
Repeated, successive, for many long years,
They darken'd the air, and they plunder'd the land:
Their pounces were murder, and terror their cry,
They'd conquer'd and ruin'd a world beside;
She took to her hills, and her arrows let fly,
The daring invaders they fled or they died.

The Cameleon-Savage disturb'd her repose,
With tumult, disquiet, rebellion, and strife;
Provok'd beyond bearing, at last she arose,
And robb'd him at once of his hopes and his life:
The Anglian lion, the terror of France,
Oft prowling, ensanguin'd the Tweed's silver flood;
But, taught by the bright Caledonian lance,
He learned to fear in his own native wood.

The fell Harpy-raven took wing from the north,
The scourge of the seas, and the dread of the shore;
The wild Scandinavian boar issued forth
To wanton in carnage and wallow in gore:
O'er countries and kingdoms their fury prevail'd,
No arts could appease them, no arms could repel;
But brave Caledonia in vain they assail'd,
As Largs well can witness, and Loncartie tell.

Thus bold, independent, unconquer'd, and free,
Her bright course of glory for ever shall run:
For brave Caledonia immortal must be;
I'll prove it from Euclid as clear as the sun:
Rectangle-triangle, the figure we'll chuse:
The upright is Chance, and old Time is the base;
But brave Caledonia's the hypothenuse;
Then, ergo, she'll match them, and match them always.
To Miss Cruickshank, ¹
A very Young Lady.
Written on the Blank Leaf of a Book, presented
to her by the Author.

Beauteous Rosebud, young and gay,
Blooming on thy early May,
Never may'st thou, lovely flower,
Chilly shrink in sleety shower!
Never Boreas' hoary path,
Never Eurus' pois' nous breath,
Never baleful stellar lights,
Taint thee with untimely blights!
Never, never reptile thief
Riot on thy virgin leaf!
Nor even Sol too fiercely view
Thy bosom blushing still with dew! ²

May'st thou long, sweet crimson gem,
Richly deck thy native stem;
Till some ev'ning, sober, calm,
Dropping dews, and breathing balm,
While all around the woodland rings,
And ev'ry bird thy requiem sings;
Thou, amid the dirgeful sound,
Shed thy dying honours round,
And resign to parent Earth
The loveliest form she e'er gave birth.

Beware o' Bonie Ann. ³

Ye gallants bright, I rede you right,
Beware o' bonie Ann;
Her comely face sae fu' o' grace,
Your heart she will trepan:

¹ Miss Cruickshank, daughter of Mr. Cruickshank, the master in the High School.
² A MS. variant is:— Nor Phoebus drink with scorching ray
³ Miss Ann Masterton, daughter of a writing master. Probably written in Edinburgh, in 1789.
THE DEPARTED REGENCY BILL

Her een sae bright, like stars by night,
   Her skin is like the swan;
Sae jimpely lac'd her genty waist,
   That sweetly ye might span.

Youth, Grace, and Love attendant move,
   And pleasure leads the van:
In a' their charms, and conquering arms,
   They wait on bonie Ann.
The captive bands may chain the hands,
   But love enslaves the man:
Ye gallants braw, I rede you a',
   Beware o' bonie Ann!

Ode on the departed Regency Bill.¹

DAUGHTER of Chaos' doting years,
Nurse of ten thousand hopes and fears,
Whether thy airy, unsubstantial shade
(The rights of sepulture now duly paid)
Spread abroad its hideous form
On the roaring civil storm,
Deafening din and warring rage
Factions wild with factions wage;
Or under-ground, deep-sunk, profound,
   Among the demons of the earth,
With groans that make the mountains shake,
   Thou mourn thy ill-starr'd, blighted birth;
Or in the uncreated Void,
   Where seeds of future being fight,
With lessen'd step thou wander wide,
   To greet thy Mother—Ancient Night.
And as each jarring, monster-mass is past,
Fond recollect what once thou wast:
In manner due, beneath this sacred oak,
Hear, Spirit, hear! thy presence I invoke!
   By a Monarch's heaven-struck fate,
   By a disunited State,

¹ Fox insisted on a Regency during opposed. The King began to recover the insanity of George III. Pitt in March 1789.
THE DEPARTED REGENCY BILL

By a generous Prince's wrongs,
By a Senate's strife of tongues,
By a Premier's sullen pride,
Louring on the changing tide;
By dread Thurlow's powers to awe
Rhetoric, blasphemy and law;
By the turbulent ocean—
A Nation's commotion,
By the harlot-caresses
Of borough addresses,
By days few and evil,
(Thy portion, poor devil!)
By Power, Wealth, and Show,
(The Gods by men adored,)
By nameless Poverty,
(Their hell abhorred,)
By all they hope, by all they fear,
Hear! and Appear!

Stare not on me, thou ghastly Power!
Nor, grim with chained defiance, lour:
No Babel-structure would I build
Where, order exil'd from his native sway,
Confusion may the RE(JENT-sceptre wield,
While all would rule and none obey:
Go, to the world of man relate
The story of thy sad, eventful fate;
And call presumptuous Hope to hear
And bid him check his blind career;
And tell the sore-prest sons of Care,
Never, never to despair!
Paint Charles's speed on wings of fire,
The object of his fond desire,
Beyond his boldest hopes, at hand:
Paint all the triumph of the Portland Band;
Mark how they lift the joy-exulting voice,
And how their num'rous creditors rejoice;
But just as hopes to warm enjoyment rise,
Cry CONVALESCENCE! and the vision flies.
Then next pourtray a dark'ning twilight gloom,
  Eclipsing sad a gay, rejoicing morn,
While proud Ambition to th' untimely tomb
  By gnashing, grim, despairing fiends is borne:
Paint ruin, in the shape of high D[undas]
  Gaping with giddy terror o'er the brow;
In vain he struggles, the fates behind him press,
  And clam'rous hell yawns for her prey below:
How fallen That, whose pride late scaled the skies!
  And This, like Lucifer, no more to rise!
Again pronounce the powerful word;
See Day, triumphant from the night, restored.

Then know this truth, ye Sons of Men!
(Thus ends thy moral tale,)
Your darkest terrors may be vain,
Your brightest hopes may fail.

Epistle to James Tennant of Glenconner.¹

Auld comrade dear, and brither sinner,
How's a' the folk about Glenconner?
How do you this blae eastlin⁵ wind,
  That's like to blaw a body blind?
For me, my faculties are frozen,
My dearest member nearly dozen'd.⁶
I've sent you here, by Johnie Simson,
Twa sage philosophers to glimpse on;
Smith, wi' his sympathetic feeling,
An' Reid, to common sense appealing.
Philosophers have fought and wrangled,
An' meikle Greek an' Latin mangled,
Till wi' their logic-jargon tir'd,
And in the depth of science mir'd,
To common sense they now appeal,
What wives and wabsters⁷ see and feel.

¹ Mr Tennant was the brother of Charles Tennant, to whom Glasgow chimney.

[^blue eastern]: benumbed.
[^weavers]: weavers.
But, hark ye, friend! I charge you strictly,
Peruse them, an’ return them quickly:
For now I’m grown sae cursed douce,
I pray and ponder butt the house;
My shins, my lane, I there sit roasting,
Perusing Bunyan, Brown an’ Boston,
Till by an’ by, if I hand on,
I’ll grunt a real gospel groan:
Already I begin to try it,
To cast my e’en up like a pyet,
When by the gun she tumbles o’er
Flutt’ring an’ gasping in her gore:
Sae shortly you shall see me bright,
A burning an’ a shining light.

My heart-warm love to guid auld Glen,
The ace an’ wale of honest men:
When bending down wi’ auld grey hairs
Beneath the load of years and cares,
May He who made him still support him,
An’ views beyond the grave comfort him;
His worthy fam’ly far and near,
God bless them a’ wi’ grace and gear!

My auld schoolfellow, preacher Willie,
The manly tar, my mason-billie,
And Auchenbay, I wish him joy,
If he’s a parent, lass or boy,
May he be dad, and Meg the mither,
Just five-and-forty years thegither!
And no forgetting webster Charlie,
I’m tauld he offers very fairly.
An’ Lord, remember singing Sannock,
Wi’ hale breeks, saxpence, an’ a bannock!
And next, my auld acquaintance, Nancy,
Since she is fitted to her fancy,
An’ her kind stars hae airted till her
A guid chiel wi’ a pickle siller.

* grave.  b in the parlour.  c directed.  d pick.  e fellow.  f weaver.  g directed.  h fellow.  i little money.
A NEW PSALM

My kindest, best respects, I sen’ it,
To cousin Kate, an’ sister Janet:
Tell them, frae me, wi’ chiels be cautious,
For, faith, they’ll aiblins\textsuperscript{a} fin’ them fashious\textsuperscript{b};
To grant a heart is fairly civil,
But to grant a maidenhead’s the devil.
An’ lastly, Jamie, for yoursel,
May guardian angels tak a spell,
An’ steer you seven miles south o’ hell:
But first, before you see heaven’s glory,
May ye get mony a merry story,
Mony a laugh, and mony a drink.
And aye enough o’ needfu’ clink.\textsuperscript{c}

Now fare ye weel, an’ joy be wi’ you:
For my sake, this I beg it o’ you,
Assist poor Simson a’ ye can,
Ye’ll fin’ him just an honest man;
Sae I conclude, and quat my chanter,\textsuperscript{d}
Your’s, saint or sinner.

\textbf{ROB THE RANTER.}

A New Psalm for the Chapel of Kilmarnock,

On the Thanksgiving-Day for His Majesty’s Recovery.\textsuperscript{1}

\textbf{O SING} a new song to the Lord,
Make, all and every one,
A joyful noise, even for the king
His restoration.

The sons of Belial in the land
Did set their heads together;
Come, let us sweep them off, said they
Like an o’erflowing river.

\textsuperscript{a} perhaps. \quad \textsuperscript{b} troublesome. \quad \textsuperscript{c} coin. \quad \textsuperscript{d} give over my pipe.

\textsuperscript{1} As George III. was recovering from insanity, Burns wrote this example of loyalty and good feeling. (April 23, 1789).
They set their heads together, I say,
They set their heads together;
On right, on left, on every hand,
We saw none to deliver.

Thou madest strong two chosen ones
To quell the Wicked's pride;
That Young Man, great in Issachar,
The burden-bearing tribe.

And him, among the Princes, chief
In our Jerusalem,
The judge that's mighty in thy law,
The man that fears thy name.

Yet they, even they, with all their strength,
Began to faint and fail:
Even as two howling, ravenous wolves
To dogs do turn their tail.

Th' ungodly o'er the just prevail'd,
For so thou hadst appointed;
That thou might'st greater glory give
Unto thine own anointed.

And now thou hast restored our State,
Pity our Kirk also;
For she by tribulations
Is now brought very low.

Consume that high-place, Patronage,
From off thy holy hill;
And in thy fury burn the book—
Even of that man M'Gill.  

---

1 Dr William M'Gill of Ayr, whose him. Burns took up his cause in The Practical Essay on the Death of Jesus Christ led to a charge of heresy against Kirk of Scotland's Alarm (p. 393).
Now hear our prayer, accept our song,
And fight thy chosen’s battle:
We seek but little, Lord, from thee,
Thou kens we get as little.

Sketch in Verse.

Inscribed to the Right Hon. C. J. Fox.¹

How Wisdom and Folly meet, mix, and unite,
How Virtue and Vice blend their black and their white,
How Genius, th’ illustrious father of fiction,
Confounds rule and law, reconciles contradiction,
I sing: If these mortals, the critics, should bustle,
I care not, not I—let the critics go whistle.

But now for a Patron whose name and whose glory,
At once may illustrate and honour my story.

Thou first of our orators, first of our wits;
Yet whose parts and acquirements seem just lucky hits;
With knowledge so vast, and with judgment so strong,
No man with the half of ’em e’er could go wrong;
With passions so potent, and fancies so bright,
No man with the half of ’em e’er could go right;
A sorry, poor, misbegot son of the Muses,
For using thy name, offers fifty excuses.

Good L—d, what is Man! for as simple he looks,
Do but try to develop his hooks and his crooks;
With his depths and his shallows, his good and his evil,
All in all he’s a problem must puzzle the devil.

On his one ruling passion Sir Pope hugely labours,
That, like th’ old Hebrew walking-switch, eats up its neighbours:

¹ Probably intended for The Star, a London evening paper, to which, or to whose Editor, Burns had written a letter of loyal sentiment. (Nov. 8, 1788.)
Mankind are his show-box—a friend, would you know him?
Pull the string. Ruling passion the picture will show him,
What pity, in rearing so beauteous a system,
One trifling particular, Truth, should have miss’d him;
For, spite of his fine theoretic positions,
Mankind is a science defies definitions.

Some sort all our qualities each to its tribe,
And think human nature they truly describe;
Have you found this, or t’other? There’s more in the wind;
As by one drunken fellow his comrades you’ll find.
But such is the flaw, or the depth of the plan,
In the make of that wonderful creature called Man,
No two virtues, whatever relation they claim.
Nor even two different shades of the same,
Though like as was ever twin brother to brother,
Possessing the one shall imply you’ve the other.

But truce with abstraction, and truce with a Muse
Whose rhymes you’ll perhaps, Sir, ne’er deign to peruse:
Will you leave your justings, your jars, and your quarrels,
Contending with Billy for proud-nodding laurels?
My much-honour’d Patron, believe your poor poet,
Your courage, much more than your prudence, you show it:
In vain with Squire Billy for laurels you struggle;
He’ll have them by fair trade, if not, he will smuggle:
Not cabinets even of kings would conceal ’em,
He’d up the back stairs, and by G—he would steal ’em,
Then feats like Squire Billy’s you ne’er can achieve ’em;
It is not, out-do him—the task is, out-thieve him!

The Wounded Hare.²

Inhuman man! curse on thy barb’rous art,
And blasted be thy murder-aiming eye;
May never pity soothe thee with a sigh,
Nor ever pleasure glad thy cruel heart!

¹ These twelve lines first appeared in the Aldine edition of 1839; the rest was printed by Currie.
² Burns explains the occasion in a letter to Alex. Cunningham. (May 4, 1789).
² Dr. Gregory severely criticised the poem in its original form.
DELIA, AN ODE

Go live, poor wand’rer of the wood and field!
The bitter little that of life remains:
No more the thickening brakes and verdant plains
To thee a home, or food, or pastime yield.

Seek, mangled wretch, some place of wonted rest,
No more of rest, but now thy dying bed!
The sheltering rushes whistling o’er thy head,
The cold earth with thy bloody bosom prest.¹

Perhaps a mother’s anguish adds its woe;
The playful pair crowd fondly by thy side;
Ah! helpless nurslings, who will now provide
That life a mother only can bestow!²

Oft as by winding Nith I, musing, wait
The sober eve, or hail the cheerful dawn,
I’ll miss thee sporting o’er the dewy lawn,
And curse the ruffian’s arm, and mourn thy hapless fate.

Delia, an Ode.³

"To the Editor of The Star.—Mr Printer—If the productions of a simple ploughman can merit a place in the same paper with Sylvester Otway, and the other favourites of the Muses who illuminate the Star with the lustre of genius, your insertion of the enclosed trifle will be succeeded by future communications from—Yours, &c.,
Ellisland, near Dumfries, 18th May, 1789."

Fair the face of orient day,
Fair the tints of op’ning rose;
But fairer still my Delia dawns,
More lovely far her beauty shows.

¹ This verse originally ran :—
Seek, mangled innocent, some wonted form,
That wonted form, alas! thy dying bed,
The sheltering rushes whistling o’er thy head,
The cold earth with thy blood-stain’d bosom warm.

² Omitted by Burns when he printed the piece.
³ The lines, if authentic, are obviously a parody.
THE GARD’NER WI’ HIS PAIDLE

Sweet the lark’s wild warbled lay,
    Sweet the tinkling rill to hear;
But, Delia, more delightful still,
    Steal thine accents on mine ear.

The flower-enamour’d busy bee
    The rosy banquet loves to sip;
Sweet the streamlet’s limpid lapse
    To the sun-brown’d Arab’s lip.

But, Delia, on thy balmy lips
    Let me, no vagrant insect, rove;
O let me steal one liquid kiss,
    For, Oh! my soul is parch’d with love.

The Gard’ner wi’ his Paidle.¹

_Tune_—“The Gardener’s March.”

_WHEN_ rosy May comes in _wi’_ flowers,
To deck her gay, green-spreading bowers,
Then busy, busy are his hours,
    The Gard’ner _wi’_ his paidle.²

The crystal waters gently fa’,
The merry bards are lovers a’,
The scented breezes round him blaw—
    The Gard’ner _wi’_ his paidle.

When purple morning starts the hare
To steal upon her early fare;
Then thro’ the dews he maun repair—
    The Gard’ner _wi’_ his paidle.

When day, expiring in the west,
The curtain draws o’ Nature’s rest,
He flies to her arms he lo’es the best,
    The Gard’ner _wi’_ his paidle.

¹ Words for music.
² nail-bag.
On a Bank of Flowers.\textsuperscript{1}

On a bank of flowers on a summer day,
   For summer lightly drest,
The youthful, blooming Nelly lay,
   With love and sleep opprest;
When Willie, wand'ring thro' the wood,
Who for her favour oft had sued;
   He gaz'd, he wish'd,
   He fear'd, he blush'd,
And trembled where he stood.

Her closed eyes, like weapons sheath'd,
   Were seal'd in soft repose;
Her lip, still as she fragrant breath'd,
   It richer dyed the rose;
The springing lilies, sweetly prest,
Wild-wanton kissed her rival breast;
   He gaz'd, he wish'd,
   He fear'd, he blush'd,
His bosom ill at rest.

Her robes light-waving in the breeze,
   Her tender limbs embrace;
Her lovely form, her native ease,
   All harmony and grace;
Tumultuous tides his pulses roll,
A faltering, ardent kiss he stole;
   He gaz'd, he wish'd,
   He fear'd, he blush'd,
And sigh'd his very soul.

As flies the partridge from the brake,
   On fear-inspired wings,
So Nelly starting, half-awake,
Away affrighted springs;

\footnotesize\textsuperscript{1} A modification of an old song.
THE BANKS OF NITH

But Willie follow'd—as he should,
He overtook her in the wood;
He vow'd, he pray'd,
He found the maid
Forgiving all and good.

Young Jockie was the blythest lad.¹

Young Jockie was the blythest lad,
In a' our town or here awa;
Fu' blythe he whistled at the gaud,²
Fu' lightly danc'd he in the ha'.

He roos'd³ my een sae bonie blue,
He roos'd my waist sae genty sma';
An' aye my heart cam to my mou',
When ne'er a body heard or saw.

My Jockie toils upon the plain,
Thro' wind and weet, thro' frost and snaw:
And o'er the lea I leuk fu' fain,
When Jockie's owsen⁴ hameward ca'.

An' aye the night comes round again,
When in his arms he taks me a';
An' aye he vows he'll be my ain,
As lang's he has a breath to draw.

The Banks of Nith.²

The Thames flows proudly to the sea,
Where royal cities stately stand;
But sweeter flows the Nith to me,
Where Comyns ances had high command.

¹ Words for music. ² For an air by Mr Riddell.
When shall I see that honour'd land,
That winding stream I love so dear,
Must wayward Fortune's adverse hand
For ever, ever keep me here!

How lovely, Nith, thy fruitful vales,
Where bounding hawthorns gaily bloom;
And sweetly spread thy sloping dales,
Where lambskins wanton through the broom.
Tho' wandering now must be my doom,
Far from thy bonie banks and braes,
May there my latest hours consume,
Amang the friends of early days!

Jamie, come try me.¹

Chorus.—Jamie, come try me,
Jamie, come try me,
If thou would win my love,
Jamie, come try me.

If thou should ask my love,
Could I deny thee?
If thou would win my love,
Jamie, come try me!
Jamie, come try me, &c.

If thou should kiss me, love,
Wha could espy thee?
If thou wad be my love,
Jamie, come try me!
Jamie, come try me, &c.

I love my love in secret.²

My Sandy gied to me a ring,
Was a' beset wi' diamonds fine;
But I gied him a far better thing,
I gied my heart in pledge o' his ring.

¹ Perhaps suggested by the old now.
² Modification of an old song.
THE CAPTAIN’S LADY

Chorus.—My Sandy O, my Sandy O,
My bonie, bonie Sandy O;
Tho’ the love that I owe
To thee I dare na show,
Yet I love my love in secret, my Sandy O.

My Sandy brak a piece o’ gowd,
While down his cheeks the saut tears row’d;
He took a hauf, and gied it to me,
And I’ll keep it till the hour I die.
My Sandy O, &c.

Sweet Tibbie Dunbar.¹

O wilt thou go wi’ me, sweet Tibbie Dunbar?
O wilt thou go wi’ me, sweet Tibbie Dunbar?
Wilt thou ride on a horse, or be drawn in a car,
Or walk by my side, O sweet Tibbie Dunbar?

I care na thy daddie, his lands and his money,
I care na thy kin, sae high and sae lordly;
But sae that thou’lt hae me for better or waur,
And come in thy coatie, sweet Tibbie Dunbar.

The Captain’s Lady.²

Chorus.—O mount and go, mount and make you ready,
O mount and go, and be the Captain’s lady.

When the drums do beat, and the cannons rattle,
Thou shalt sit in state, and see thy love in battle:
When the drums do beat, and the cannons rattle,
Thou shalt sit in state, and see thy love in battle.
O mount and go, &c.

¹ Written for an air called “Johnny M’Gill.”
² An old song re-sung.
JOHN ANDERSON, MY JO

When the vanquish'd foe sues for peace and quiet,
To the shades we'll go, and in love enjoy it:
When the vanquish'd foe sues for peace and quiet,
To the shades we'll go, and in love enjoy it.
O mount and go, &c.

John Anderson, My Jo.¹

JOHN ANDERSON, my jo, John,
When we were first acquaint;
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonie brow was brent;¹
But now your brow is beld, John,
Your locks are like the snaw;
But blessings on your frosty pow,²
John Anderson, my jo.

John Anderson, my jo, John,
We clamb the hill thegither;
And mony a cantie day, John,
We've had wi' ane anither:
Now we maun totter down, John,
And hand in hand we'll go,
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson, my jo.

My Love, she's but a Lassie yet.²

My love, she's but a lassie yet,
My love, she's but a lassie yet;
We'll let her stand a year or twa,
She'll no be half sae saucy yet;
I rue the day I sought her O!
I rue the day I sought her O!
Wha gets her needs na say he's woo'd,
But he may say he has bought her O.

¹ Words, like most of these pieces, written for Johnson's Museum.
² An old song converted.
TAM GLEN

Come draw a drap o' the best o't yet,
Come draw a drap o' the best o't yet,
Gae seek for pleasure where you will,
But here I never miss'd it yet,
We're a' dry wi' drinkin o't,
We're a' dry wi' drinkin o't;
The minister kiss'd the fiddler's wife;
He could na preach for thinkin o't.

Song.—Tam Glen.¹

My heart is a-breaking, dear tittie,
Some counsel unto me come len',
To anger them a' is a pity,
But what will I do wi' Tam Glen?

I'm thinking, wi' sic a braw fellow,
In poortith¹ I might mak a fen'²;
What care I in riches to wallow,
If I maunna marry Tam Glen!

There's Lowrie the Laird o' Dumeller—
"Gude day to you, brute!" he comes ben:
He brags and he blaws o' his siller,
But when will he dance like Tam Glen!

My Minnie does constantly deave me,
And bids me beware o' young men;
They flatter, she says, to deceive me,
But wha can think sae o' Tam Glen!

My daddie says, gin I'll forsake him,
He'd gie me gude hunder marks ten;
But, if it's ordain'd I maun take him,
O wha will I get but Tam Glen!

¹ Written for the tune Tam Glen.
² shift.
³ poverty.
CARLE, AN THE KING COME

Yestreen at the valentines' dealing,
   My heart to my mou' gied a sten';
For thrice I drew ane without failing,
   And thrice it was written "Tam Glen"!

The last Halloween I was waukin
   My droukit sark-sleeve, as ye ken,
His likeness came up the house staukin,
   And the very grey breeks o' Tam Glen!

Come, counsel, dear tittie, don't tarry;
   I'll gie ye my bonie black hen,
Gif ye will advise me to marry
   The lad I lo'e dearly, Tam Glen.

Carle, an the King Come.²

Chorus.—Carle, d an the King come,
   Carle, an the King come,
   Thou shalt dance and I will sing,
   Carle, an the King come.

An somebody were come again,
Then somebody maun cross the main,
And every man shall hae his ain,
   Carle, an the King come,
   Carle, an the King come, &c.

I trow we swapped⁶ for the worse,
We gae the boot⁵ and better horse;
And that we'll tell them at the cross,
   Carle, an the King come.
   Carle, an the King come, &c.

a leap. b watching. e soaked. d old man. e exchanged. f extra payment.

¹ A mode of divination referred to in the poem of Hallowe'en. ² An old royalist ditty modified.
WHISTLE O'ER THE LAVE O'T

Coggie, a an the King come,
Coggie, an the King come,
I'se be fou, b and thou'se be toom c
Coggie, an the King come.
Coggie, an the King come, &c.

The Laddie's Dear Sel. 1

There's a youth in this city, it were a great pity
That he from our lassies should wander awa';
For he's bonie and braw, weel-favor'd witha',
An' his hair has a natural buckle d an' a'.

His coat is the hue o' his bonnet sae blue,
His fecket e is white as the new-driven snaw;
His hose they are blae f and his shoon like the slae g
And his clear siller buckles, they dazzle us a'.

For beauty and fortune the laddie's been courtin';
Weel-featur'd, weel-tocher'd h weel-mounted an' braw;
But chiefly the siller that gars him gang till her,
The penny's the jewel that beautifies a'.

There's Meg wi the mailen i that fain wad a haen j him,
And Susie, wha's daddie was laird o' the Ha';
There's lang-tocher'd Nancy maist fetters his fancy,
But the laddie's dear sel', he loes dearest of a'.

Whistle o'er the lave o't. 2

First when 3 Maggie was my care,
Heav'n, I thought, was in her air,
Now we're married—spear k nae mair,
But whistle o'er the lave l o't!

1 The first lines are traditional.
2 Written to supersede a song of the
3 Whoop, do me no harm, good man! kind.

4 wooden cup.
5 full.
6 rest.
7 farm.
8 empty.
9 blue.
10 would have had.
11 curl.
12 sloe.
13 ask.
14 rest.
EPIGRAM ON FRANCIS GROSE

Meg was meek, and Meg was mild,
Sweet and harmless as a child—¹
Wiser men than me's beguil'd;
Whistle o'er the lave o't!

How we live, my Meg and me,
How we love, and how we gree,
I care na by* how few may see—
Whistle o'er the lave o't!
Wha I wish were maggot's meat,
Dish'd up in her winding-sheet,
I could write—but Meg maun see't—
Whistle o'er the lave o't!

My Eppie Adair.²

Chorus.—An' O my Eppie, my jewel, my Eppie,
Wha wad na be happy wi' Eppie Adair?

By love, and by beauty, by law, and by duty,
I swear to be true to my Eppie Adair!
By love, and by beauty, by law, and by duty,
I swear to be true to my Eppie Adair!
And O my Eppie, &c.

A' pleasure exile me, dishonour defile me,
If e'er I beguile ye, my Eppie Adair!
A' pleasure exile me, dishonour defile me,
If e'er I beguile thee, my Eppie Adair!
And O my Eppie, &c.

Epigram on Francis Grose the Antiquary.³

The Devil got notice that Grose was a-dying,
So whip! at the summons, old Satan came flying;

¹ Var. "Bonny Meg was Nature's child."
² Words for music.
³ Burns met this fat antiquary at Mr Riddell's house.

390
ON THE LATE CAPTAIN GROSE

But when he approached where poor Francis lay moaning, And saw each bed-post with its burthen a-groaning, Astonish’d, confounded, cries Satan—"By G—, I'll want him ere take such a damnable load!"

On the late Captain Grose's

Peregrinations thro' Scotland, collecting the Antiquities of that Kingdom.¹

Hear, land o' Cakes, and brither Scots, Frae Maidenkirk² to Johnie Groat's³;— If there's a hole in a' your coats, I redeᵃ you tentᵇ it: A chieldᶜ's amang you takin notes, And faith he'll prent it:

If in your bounds ye chance to light Upon a fine, fat, fodgeᵈ wight, O' stature short, but genius bright, That's he, mark weel; And wow! he has an unco sleightᵉ O' cauk and keel.ᶠ

By some auld, houlet-haunted biggin,ᵍʰ Or kirk deserted by its riggin,ʰ It's ten to ane ye'll find him snug in Some eldritch¹ part, Wi' deils, they say, L—d save's! colleaguin At some black art.

ᵃ advise.ᵇ look to.ᶜ uncommon skill.ᵈ plump.ᵉ fellow.⁴ roof.ᵉ white and red chalk (for drawing).ᵉ owl-haunted building.ᶠ uncanny.

¹ After many snatches of song, and experiments in English, Burns comes back to his true manner. ² For Kirkmaiden, in Wigtownshire, ³ In Caithness. ⁴ Vide his Antiquities of Scotland.—R. B., 1793.
ON THE LATE CAPTAIN GROSE

Ilk ghaist that haunts auld ha' or chaumer,
Ye gipsy-gang that deal in glamour,
And you, deep-read in hell's black grammar,
Warlocks and witches,
Ye'll quake at his conjuring hammer,
Ye midnight bitches.

It's tauld he was a sodger bred,
And ane wad rather fa'n than fled;
But now he's quat the spurtle-blade, And dog-skin wallet,
And taen the—Antiquarian trade,
I think they call it.

He has a fouth c o' auld nick-nackets:
Rusty airn d caps and jinglin jackets, ¹
Wad haud e the Lothians three in tackets, f
A towmont gude;
And parritch-pats b and auld saut-backets, i
Before the flood.

Of Eve's first fire he has a cinder;
Auld Tubalcain's fire-shool l and fender;
That which distinguished the gender
Ó' Balaam's ass:
A broomstick o' the witch of Endor,
Weel shod wi' brass.

Forbye k he'll shape you aff fu' gleg l
The cut of Adam's philibeg m;
The knife that nickit Abel's craig n
He'll prove you fully,
It was a faulding jocteleg o
Or lang-kail gullie. p

³ fallen.
² keep.
¹ salt-boxes.
⁴ kilt.
⁵ quitted the sword.
⁶ shoe-nails.
⁷ fire-shovel.
⁸ cut Abel's throat.
⁹ abundance.
¹⁰ twelvemonth.
¹¹ besides.
¹² clasp-knife.
¹³ iron.
¹⁴ porridge-pots.
¹⁵ smartly.
¹⁶ a large knife.

¹ Vide his treatise on ancient armour and weapons.—R. B., 1792.
But wad ye see him in his glee,
For meikle glee and fun has he,
Then set him down, and twa or three
Gude fellows wi' him:
And port, O port! shine thou a wee,
And THEN ye'll see him!

Now, by the Pow'rs o' verse and prose!
Thou art a dainty chield, O Grose!—
Whae'er o' thee shall ill suppose,
They sair misca' thee;
I'd take the rascal by the nose,
Wad say, "Shame fa' thee."

The Kirk of Scotland's Alarm.¹

A Ballad.

_Tune—"Come rouse, Brother Sportsman!"

ORTHODOX! orthodox, who believe in John Knox,
Let me sound an alarm to your conscience:
A heretic blast has been blown in the West,
That what is no sense must be nonsense,
Orthodox! That what is no sense must be nonsense.

Doctor Mac! Doctor Mac, you should streek on a rack,
To strike evil-doers wi' terror:
To join Faith and Sense, upon any pretence,
Was heretic, damnable error,
Doctor Mac!² 'Twas heretic, damnable error.

¹ Another example in the kind of which he was prolific in 1785-86. Dr M'Gill's heretical Essay on the Death of Our Lord was published in 1786. There was a clamour, and a Committee of the General Assembly, including Holy Willie, discussed the book (July 15, 1780). It is, therefore, obvious that Burns's charge of petty larceny was not accepted by the Kirk. Burns circulated the satire privately, but Dr M'Gill had to thole the Kirk's censure.

² The piece was first printed by Stewart in 1801, without the postscripts. The MSS. differ very much from each other in the number and order of the verses, and present a large number of minor variations.

³ Dr M'Gill, Ayr.—R. B.
KIRK OF SCOTLAND'S ALARM

Town of Ayr! town of Ayr, it was rash, I declare,
To meddle wi' mischief a-brewing;¹
Provost John² is still deaf to the Church's relief,
And Orator Bob³ is its ruin,
Town of Ayr! Yes, Orator Bob is its ruin.

D'rymple mild! D'rymple mild, tho' your heart's like a child's,
And your life like the new-driven snaw,
Yet that winna save you, auld Satan must have you,
For preaching that three's ane an' twa,
D'rymple mild!⁴ For preaching that three's ane an' twa.

Calvin's sons! Calvin's sons, seize your spiritual guns,
Ammunition you never can need;
Your hearts are the stuff will be powder enough,
And your skulls are a storehouse o' lead,
Calvin's sons! Your skulls are a storehouse o' lead.

Rumble John! rumble John, mount the steps with a groan,
Cry, "the Book is with heresy cram'd;"
Then out wi' your ladle, deal brimstone like aidle,⁵
And roar ev'ry note of the D—'d.
Rumble John!⁶ And roar ev'ry note of the D—'d.

Simper James! simper James, leave your fair Killie dames,
There's a holier chase in your view:
I'll lay on your head, that the pack you'll soon lead,
For puppies like you there's but few,
Simper James!⁷ For puppies like you there's but few.

Singet⁸ Sawnie! singet Sawnie, are ye huirdin⁹ the penny,
Unconscious what danger awaits?
With a jump, yell, and howl, alarm ev'ry soul,
For Hannibal's just at your gates,
Singet Sawnie!⁴ For Hannibal's just at your gates.

¹ See the advertisement.—R. B.
² John Ballantine.—R. B.
³ Robert Aiken.—R. B.
⁴ Dr Dalrymple, Ayr.—R. B.
⁵ John Russell, Kilmarnock.—R. B.
⁶ James Mackinlay, Kilmarnock.—R. B.
⁷ Alexander Moodie of Riccarton.—R. B.
KIRK OF SCOTLAND'S ALARM

Poet Willie! poet Willie, gie the Doctor a volley,
Wi' your "Liberty's Chain" and your wit;
O'er Pegasus' side ye ne'er laid a stride,
Ye but smelt, man, the place where he sh-t,
Poet Willie! 1 Ye but smelt, man, the place where he sh-t.

Barr Steenie! Barr Steenie, what mean ye, what mean ye?
If ye meddle nae mair wi' the matter,
Ye may hae some pretence, man, to havins a and sense, man,
Wi' people that ken ye nae better,
Barr Steenie! 2 Wi' people that ken ye nae better.

Jamie Goose! Jamie Goose, ye made but toom roose, b
In hunting the wicked Lieutenant;
But the Doctor's your mark, for the L—d's holy ark,
He has cooper'd an' ca'd a wrang pin in't,
Jamie Goose! 3 He has cooper'd an' ca'd a wrang pin in't.

Davie Bluster! Davie Bluster, for a saint if ye muster,
The core is no nice o' recruits;
Yet to worth let's be just, royal blood ye might boast,
If the Ass were the king o' the brutes, 4
Davie Bluster! 5 If the Ass were the king o' the brutes.

Cessnock-side! Cessnock-side, wi' your turkey-cock pride,
Of manhood but sma' is your share:
Ye've the figure, 'tis true, ev'n your foes maun allow,
And your friends dare na say ye hae mair,
Cessnock-side! 6 And your friends dare na say ye hae mair.

1 William Peebles, in Newton-upon-Ayr, a poetaster, who, among many other things, published an ode on the Centenary of the Revolution, in which was the line,
"And bound in Liberty's endearing chain."—R. B.
2 Stephen Young, of Barr.—R. B.
3 James Young, in New Cumnock, who had lately been foiled in an ecclesiastical prosecution against a Lieutenant Mitchel—R. B.

4 The Glenriddell MS. gives this verse quite differently:—
"Davie Rant, Davie Rant, in a face like a saunt,
And a heart that would poison a hog.
Raise an impudent roar like a breaker lee-shore,
Or the Kirk will be tint in a bog."
5 David Grant, Ochiltree.—R. B.
6 George Smith, Galston.—R. B.

b empty boast.
KIRK OF SCOTLAND'S ALARM

Muirland Jock! muirland Jock, when the L—d makes a rock,
To crush common-sense for her sins;¹
If ill-manners were wit, there's no mortal so fit
To confound the poor Doctor at ance,²
Muirland Jock!³ To confound the poor Doctor at ance.

Andro Gowk! Andro Gowk, ye may slander the Book,
An' the Book nought the war, let me tell ye;
Tho' ye're rich, an' look big, yet, lay by hat an' wig,
An' ye'll hae a calf's-head o' sma' value,
Andro Gowk!⁴ Ye'll hae a calf's head o' sma' value.

Daddy Auld! daddy Auld, there's a tod⁵ in the fauld,
A tod meikle war than the clerk;
Tho' ye do little skaith,⁶ ye'll be in at the death,
For gif ye canna bite, ye may bark,
Daddy Auld!⁷ Gif ye canna bite, ye may bark.

Holy Will! holy Will, there was wit in your skull,
When ye pilfer'd the alms o' the poor;
The timber is scant when ye're taen for a saunt,
Wha should swing in a rape for an hour,
Holy Will!⁸ Ye should swing in a rape for an hour.

Poet Burns! poet Burns, wi' your priest-skelpin turns,
Why desert ye your auld native shire?
Your muse is a gipsy, yet were she e'en tipsy,
She could ca' us nae waur than we are,
Poet Burns! She could ca' us nae waur than we are.

PRESENTATION STANZAS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Factor John! Factor John, whom the L—d made alone,
And ne'er made anither, thy peer,

¹ "... when the Lord gives a stock,
Wad set up a tinkler in brass."
² "To prove the poor Doctor an ass."
³ John Shepherd, Muirkirk.—R. B.
⁴ Dr Andrew Mitchel, Monkton.—R. B.
⁵ William Auld, Mauchline; for the clerk, see "Holy Willie's Prayer.—R. B.
⁶ Vide the "Prayer" of this saint.—R. B.

396.
EXTEMPORANEOUS EFFUSION

Thy poor servant, the Bard, in respectful regard,
   He presents thee this token sincere,
Factor John! He presents thee this token sincere.

Afton's Laird! Afton's Laird, when your pen can be spared,
   A copy of this I bequeath,
On the same sicker score as I mention'd before,
   To that trusty auld worthy, Clackleith,
Afton's Laird! To that trusty auld worthy, Clackleith.

Sonnet on receiving a favour.¹

10 Aug., 1789.

Addressed to Robert Graham, Esq. of Fintry.

I call no Goddess to inspire my strains,
   A fabled Muse may suit a bard that feigns:
Friend of my life! my ardent spirit burns,
   And all the tribute of my heart returns,
For boons accorded, goodness ever new,
   The gifts still dearer, as the giver you.
Thou orb of day! thou other paler light!
   And all ye many sparkling stars of night!
If aught that giver from my mind efface,
   If I that giver's bounty e'er disgrace,
Then roll to me along your wand'ring spheres,
Only to number out a villain's years!
I lay my hand upon my swelling breast,
   And grateful would, but cannot speak the rest.

Extemporaneous Effusion

On being appointed to an Excise division.²

Searching auld wives' barrels,
   Ochon the day!
That clarty barm should stain my laurels:
   But—what'll ye say?
These movin' things ca'd wives an' weans,
Wad move the very hearts o' stanes!

¹The "sonnet" has fourteen lines, but no other trace of a sonnet's structure.
²The occasion is the same.
WILLIE BREWD'D A PECK O' MAUT

Song.—Willie brew'd a peck o' maut.¹

O Willie brew'd a peck o' maut,
And Rob and Allan cam to see;
Three blyther hearts, that lee-lang night,
Ye wadna found in Christendie.

Chorus.—We are na fou, we're nae that fou,
But just a drappie in our ee;
The cock may craw, the day may daw,
And aye we'll taste the barley bree.

Here are we met, three merry boys,
Three merry boys I trow are we;
And mony a night we've merry been,
And mony mae we hope to be!
We are na fou, &c.

It is the moon, I ken her horn,
That's blinkin' in the lift sae hie;
She shines sae bright to wyle us hame,
But, by my sooth, she'll wait a wee!
We are na fou, &c.

Wha first shall rise to gang awa,
A cuckold, coward loun is he!
Wha first² beside his chair shall fa',
He is the King amang us three.
We are na fou, &c.

¹ Willie is Nicol, Allan is Masterton the writing master. The scene is between Moffat and the head of the Loch of the Lowes. Date August—September 1789.
² So in Johnson's copy; altered to "last" in most editions. The poet does write "last" (underlined) when quoting two verses in a letter to Captain Riddell (Oct. 16, 1789), but there is a good reason for this, and Johnson's text may be correct enough.
CA' THE YOWES TO THE KNOWES

Ca' the Yowes to the Knowes.¹

Chorus.—Ca' the yowes⁷ to the knowes,⁷
Ca' them where the heather grows,
Ca' them where the burnie rowes,
My bonie dearie.

As I gaed down the water-side,
There I met my shepherd lad:
He row'd me sweetly in his plaid,
And he ca'd me his dearie.
Ca' the yowes, &c.

Will ye gang down the water-side,
And see the waves sae sweetly glide
Beneath the hazels spreading wide,
The moon it shines fu' clearly.
Ca' the yowes, &c.

Ye sall get gowns and ribbons meet,
Cauf-leather shoon upon your feet,
And in my arms ye'se lie and sleep,
An' ye sall be my dearie.
Ca' the yowes, &c.

If ye'll but stand to what ye've said,
I'se gang wi' thee, my shepherd lad,
And ye may row me in your plaid,
And I sall be your dearie.
Ca' the yowes, &c.

While waters wimple to the sea,
While day blinks in the lift sae hie,
Till clay-cauld death sall blin' my e'e,
Ye sall be my dearie.
Ca' the yowes, &c.

* drive the ewes.  b knolls.

¹ It is easy enough to detect Burns's stanzas in this pastiche.
HIGHLAND HARRY BACK AGAIN

I Gaed a Waefu' Gate Yestreen.¹

I GAED a waefu' gate⁠a yestreen,  
   A gate I fear I'll dearly rue;  
I gat my death frae twa sweet een,  
   Twa lovely een o' bonie blue.  
'Twas not her golden ringlets bright,  
   Her lips, like roses wat wi' dew,  
Her heaving bosom, lily-white—  
   It was her een sae bonie blue.

She talk'd, she smil'd, my heart she wyl'd;  
   She charm'd my soul I wist na how;  
And aye the stound, the deadly wound,  
   Cam frae her een sae bonie blue.  
But "spare to speak, and spare to speed;"  
   She'll aiblins⁠b listen to my vow:  
Should she refuse, I'll lay my deadc  
   To her twa een sae bonie blue.

Highland Harry back again.²

My Harry was a gallant gay,  
   Fu' stately strade⁠d he on the plain;  
But now he's banish'd far away,  
   I'll never see him back again.

Chorus.—O for him back again!  
   O for him back again!  
I wad gie a' Knockhaspie's land  
   For Highland Harry back again.

¹ The lady is a Miss Jeanie Jaffray, daughter of the Minister of Lochmaben.  
² The oldest title I ever heard to this air was, "The Highland Watch's Farewell to Ireland." The chorus I picked up from an old woman in Dunblane; the rest of the song is mine.—R. B., Glenriddell notes.
THE BATTLE OF SHERRAMUIR

When a' the lave a gae to their bed,
I wander dowie b up the glen;
I set me down and greet my fill,
And aye I wish him back again.
O for him, &c.

O were some villains hangit high,
And ilka body had their ain!
Then I might see the joyfu' sight,
My Highland Harry back again.
O for him, &c.

The Battle of Sherramuir.¹

Tune—"The Cameronian Rant."

"O cam ye here the fight to shun,
Or herd the sheep wi' me, man?
Or were ye at the Sherra-moor,
Or did the battle see, man?"
I saw the battle, sair and teugh,
And reckin-red ran mony a sheugh c;
My heart, for fear, gaed sough d;
To hear the thuds, and see the cluds
O' clans frae woods, in tartan duds,
Wha glaum'd e at kingdoms three, man.
La, la, la, la, &c.

The red-coat lads, wi' black cockauds,
To meet them were na slaw, man;
They rush'd and push'd, and blude outgush'd
And mony a bouk f did fa', man:
The great Argyle led on his files,
I wat they glanc'd for twenty miles;
They hough'd g the clans like nine-pin kyles,

---

¹ This drawn battle was fought on Nov. 13, 1715. The piece follows a contemporary ditty.
THE BATTLE OF SHERRAMUIR

They hack'd and hash'd, while braid-swords clash'd,
And thro' they dash'd, and hew'd and smash'd,
Till fey men died awa, man.
La, la, la, la, &c.

But had ye seen the philibegs,
And skyrin tartan trews, man;
When in the teeth they dar'd our Whigs,
And covenant True-blues, man:
In lines extended lang and large,
When baiginets o'erpower'd the targe,
Wi' Highland wrath they frae the sheath
Drew blades o' death, till, out o' breath,
They fled like frightened dows, man!
La, la, la, la, &c.

"O how deil, Tam, can that be true?
The chase gaed frae the north, man;
I saw mysel, they did pursue,
The horsemen back to Forth, man;
And at Dunblane, in my ain sight,
They took the brig wi' a' their might,
And straught to Stirling wing'd their flight;
But, cursed lot! the gates were shut;
And mony a huntit poor red-coat,
For fear amaist did swoon, man!"
La, la, la, la, &c.

My sister Kate cam up the gate
Wi' crowdie unto me, man;
She swoor she saw some rebels run
To Perth and to Dundee, man;
Their left-hand general had nae skill;
The Angus lads had nae gude will
That day their neibors' blude to spill;

* death-doomed.  b kilts.  c bright-coloured.  d bayonets.  e doves.  f swoon.  g meal and milk mixed.
THE BRAES O' KILLIECRANKIE

For fear, by foes, that they should lose
Their cogs o' brose; they scar'd at blows,
And hameward fast did flee, man.
La, la, la, &c.

They've lost some gallant gentlemen,
Amang the Highland clans, man!
I fear my Lord Panmure is slain,
Or in his en'mies' hands, man,
Now wad ye sing this double flight,
Some fell for wrang, and some for right;
But mony bade the world gude-night;
Say, pell and mell, wi' muskets' knell
How Tories fell, and Whigs to hell
Flew off in frightened bands, man!
La, la, la, la, &c.

The Braes o' Killiecrankie.1

Where hae ye been sae braw, lad?
Where hae ye been sae brankie, O?
Where hae ye been sae braw, lad?
Cam ye by Killiecrankie, O?

Chorus.—An ye had been whare I hae been,
Ye wad na been sae cantie, O;
An ye had seen what I hae seen,
I' the Braes o' Killiecrankie, O.

I faught at land, I faught at sea,
At hame I faught my Auntie, O;
But I met the devil an' Dundee,
On the Braes o' Killiecrankie, O.

An ye had been, &c.

a meal mixed with not water.

1 The famous final victory of Dundee was fought on July 17, 1689. There is a spirited contemporary piece on the battle. The tall stone on the haugh, near the road, is said to mark the spot where General Haliburton fell. It was probably erected, in fact, "for battles long ago." Dundee was shot in the grounds of Urrard House, midway between the modern road and the shelter trenches of his Highlanders.

b fine.

c merry.
AWA' WHIGS, AWA'

The bauld Pitcur fell in a furr,\(^a\)
   An' Clavers gat a clankie,\(^b\) O;
Or I had fed an Athole gled,\(^c\)
   On the Braes o' Killiecrankie, O.
   An ye had been, \&c.

Awa' Whigs, awa'\(^1\).

Chorus.—Awa' Whigs, awa'!
   Awa' Whigs, awa'!
   Ye're but a pack o' traitor louns,
   Ye'll do nae gude at a'.

Our thrissles flourish'd fresh and fair,
   And bonie bloom'd our roses;
But Whigs cam' like a frost in June,
   An' wither'd a' our posies.
   Awa' Whigs, \&c.

Our ancient crown's fa'en in the dust—
   Deil blin' them wi' the stour\(^d\) o't!
An' write their names in his black beuk,
Wha gae the Whigs the power o't.
   Awa' Whigs, \&c.

Our sad decay in church and state
   Surpasses my describing:
The Whigs cam' o'er us for a curse,
   An' we hae done wi' thriving.
   Awa' Whigs, \&c.

Grim vengeance lang has taen a nap,
   But we may see him wauken:
Gude help the day when Royal heads
   Are hunted like a maukin\(^e\)!
   Awa' Whigs, \&c.

\(^a\) furrow. \(^b\) knock. \(^c\) kite. \(^d\) dust. \(^e\) hare.

\(^1\) The last prophetic verse (1789) is manifestly Burns's own, and the Editor cannot recall any earlier example of the whole song.
A Waukrife Minnie.¹

Whare are you gaun, my bonic lass,

Whare are you gaun, my hinnie?

She answered me right saucilie,

"An errand for my minnie."

O whare live ye, my bonic lass,

O whare live ye, my hinnie?

"By yon burnside, gin ye maun ken,

In a wee house wi' my minnie."

But I foörᵃ up the glen at e'en,

To see my bonic lassie;

And lang before the grey morn cam,

She was na hauf sue saucie.

O weary fa' the waukrifeᵇ cock,

And the foumart lay his crawin!ᶜ

He wauken'd the auld wife frae her sleep,

A wee blink orᵈ the dawin.

An angry wife I wat she raise,

And o'er the bed she brocht her;

And wi' a meikle hazel rungᵉ

She made her a weel-pay'd dochter.

O fare thee weel, my bonie lass,

O fare thee well, my hinnie!

Thou art a gay an' a bonnie lass,

But thou has a waukrife minnie.

ᵃ went. ᵇ wakeful. ᶜ pole-cat stop his crowing. ᵈ short time before. ᵉ cudgel.

¹ I picked up this old song and tune from a country girl in Nithsdale. I never met with it elsewhere in Scotland.—R. B., Glenriddell Notes.
THE CAPTIVE RIBBAND

The Captive Ribband.¹

_Tune—“Robaidh dona gorach.”_

DEAR Myra, the captive ribband’s mine,
'Twas all my faithful love could gain;
And would you ask me to resign
The sole reward that crowns my pain?

Go, bid the hero who has run
Thro’ fields of death to gather fame,
Go, bid him lay his laurels down,
And all his well-earn’d praise disclaim.

The ribband shall its freedom lose—
Lose all the bliss it had with you,
And share the fate I would impose
On thee, wert thou my captive too.

It shall upon my bosom live,
Or clasp me in a close embrace;
And at its fortune if you grieve,
Retrieve its doom, and take its place.

My Heart’s in the Highlands.²

_Tune—“Failte na Miosg.”_

Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the north,
The birth-place of Valour, the country of Worth;
Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,
The hills of the Highlands for ever I love.

¹ Given by Mr Scott Douglas on the sole authority of Mr Stenhouse. Mr Scott Douglas quotes the remark of Scott that Burns was “devoid of the spirit of chivalry;” a saying than which none “gave greater and wider offence.” Chivalry certainly did not inspire the Ode on the dead Mrs Oswald. The source of Mr Stenhouse’s attribution is unknown.

² The chorus is traditional. Scott is said to have been wont to sing some allied lines. It is generally understood that he could not sing a note.
THE WHISTLE

Chorus.—My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here, My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer; A-chasing the wild-deer, and following the roe, My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go.

Farewell to the mountains, high-cover'd with snow, Farewell to the straths and green vallies below; Farewell to the forests and wild-hanging woods, Farewell to the torrents and loud pouring floods. My heart's in the Highlands, &c.

The Whistle—A Ballad.¹

I SING of a Whistle, a Whistle of worth, I sing of a Whistle, the pride of the North, Was brought to the court of our good Scottish King, And long with this Whistle all Scotland shall ring.

¹ As the authentic prose history of the Whistle is curious, I shall here give it.—In the train of Anne of Denmark, when she came to Scotland with our James the Sixth, there came over also a Danish gentleman of gigantic stature and great prowess, and a matchless champion of Bacchus. He had a curious ebony ca' or Whistle, which, at the commencement of the orgies, he laid on the table; and whoever was last able to blow it, every body else being disabled by the potency of the bottle, was to carry off the Whistle as a trophy of victory. The Dane produced credentials of his victories, without a single defeat, at the courts of Copenhagen, Stockholm, Moscow, Warsaw, and several of the petty courts in Germany; and challenged the Scots Bacchanalians to the alternative of trying his prowess, or else acknowledging their inferiority. After many overthrows on the part of the Scots, the Dane was encountered by Sir Robert Laurie of Maxwellton, ancestor of the present worthy baronet of that name; who after three days and nights' hard contest, left the Scandinavian under the table, And blow on the Whistle his Requiem shrill.

Sir Walter, son to Sir Robert before-mentioned, afterwards lost the Whistle to Walter Riddel of Glenriddel, who had married a sister of Sir Walter's.—On Friday, the 16th of October, 1790, at Friars-carse, the Whistle was once more contended for, as related in the ballad, by the present Sir Robert Laurie; Robert Riddel, Esq., of Glenriddel, lineal descendant and representative of Walter Riddel, who won the Whistle, and in whose family it had continued; and Alexander Ferguson, Esq., of Craigdarroch, likewise descended of the great Sir Robert; which last gentleman carried off the hard-won honours of the field.—R. B.

The real umpire was a Mr M'Murdo, as documentary evidence shows. Burnsians dispute as to whether Burns was actually present or not; it is only certain that he did not mind proclaiming his presence, and publishing his proclamation.
THE WHISTLE

Old Loda,\(^1\) still rueing the arm of Fingal,
The god of the bottle sends down from his hall—
"This Whistle's your challenge, to Scotland get o'er,
And drink them to hell, Sir! or ne'er see me more!"

Old poets have sung, and old chronicles tell,
What champions ventur'd, what champions fell:
The son of great Loda was conqueror still,
And blew on the Whistle their requiem shrill.

Till Robert, the lord of the Cairn and the Scaur,
Unmatch'd at the bottle, unconquer'd in war,
He drank his poor god-ship as deep as the sea;
No tide of the Baltic e'er drunker than he.

Thus Robert, victorious, the trophy has gain'd;
Which now in his house has for ages remain'd;
Till three noble chieftains, and all of his blood,
The jovial contest again have renew'd.

Three joyous good fellows, with hearts clear of flaw
Craigdarroch, so famous for wit, worth, and law;
And trusty Glenriddel, so skill'd in old coins;
And gallant Sir Robert, deep-read in old wines.

Craigdarroch began, with a tongue smooth as oil,
Desiring Glenriddel to yield up the spoil;
Or else he would muster the heads of the clan,
And once more, in claret, try which was the man.

"By the gods of the ancients!" Glenriddel replies,
"Before I surrender so glorious a prize,
I'll conjure the ghost of the great Rorie More,\(^2\)
And bumper his horn with him twenty times o'er."

Sir Robert, a soldier, no speech would pretend,
But he ne'er turn'd his back on his foe, or his friend;
Said, "Toss down the Whistle, the prize of the field,
And knee-deep in claret, he'd die ere he'd yield.

\(^1\) See Ossian's "Caric-thura"—R. B.  \(^2\) See Johnson's 'Tour in the Hebrides.' —R. B.
THE WHISTLE

To the board of Glenriddel our heroes repair,
So noted for drowning of sorrow and care;
But, for wine and for welcome, not more known to fame,
Than the sense, wit, and taste, of a sweet lovely dame.

A bard was selected to witness the fray,
And tell future ages the feats of the day;
A Bard who detested all sadness and spleen,
And wish'd that Parnassus a vineyard had been.

The dinner being over, the claret they ply,
And ev'ry new cork is a new spring of joy;
In the bands of old friendship and kindred so set,
And the bands grew the tighter the more they were wet.

Gay Pleasures ran riot as bumpers ran o'er:
Bright Phœbus ne'er witness'd so joyous a core,
And vow'd that to leave them he was quite forlorn,
Till Cynthia hinted he'd see them next morn.

Six bottles a-piece had well wore out the night,
When gallant Sir Robert, to finish the fight,
Turn'd o'er in one bumper a bottle of red,
And swore 'twas the way that their ancestor did.

Then worthy Glenriddel, so cautious and sage,
No longer the warfare ungodly would wage;
A high Ruling Elder to wallow in wine;
He left the foul business to folks less divine.

The gallant Sir Robert fought hard to the end;
But who can with Fate and quart bumpers contend!
Though Fate said, a hero should perish in light;
So uprose bright Phœbus—and down fell the knight.

Next uprose our Bard, like a prophet in drink:—
"Craigdarroch, thou'lt soar when creation shall sink!
But if thou would flourish immortal in rhyme,
Ceme—one bottle more—and have at the sublime!"
"Thy line, that have struggled for freedom with Bruce, shall heroes and patriots ever produce: so thine be the laurel, and mine be the bay; the field thou hast won, by yon bright god of day!"

To Mary in Heaven.

Thou lingering star, with less'ning ray,  
That lov'st to greet the early morn,  
Again thou usher'st in the day  
My Mary from my soul was torn.  
O Mary! dear departed shade!  
Where is thy place of blissful rest?  
See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?  
Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?

That sacred hour can I forget,  
Can I forget the hallow'd grove,  
Where, by the winding Ayr, we met,  
To live one day of parting love!  
Eternity can not efface  
Those records dear of transports past,  
Thy image at our last embrace,  
Ah! little thought we 'twas our last!

Ayr, gurgling, kiss'd his pebbled shore,  
O'erhung with wild-woods, thickening green;  
The fragrant birch and hawthorn hoar,  
'Twin'd amorous round the raptur'd scene:  
The flowers sprang wanton to be prest,  
The birds sang love on every spray;  
Till too, too soon, the glowing west,  
Proclaim'd the speed of winged day.

1 Lockhart's anecdote about Burns's nocturnal wanderings while he composed this celebrated poem is too familiar for citation. Chambers puts it to the test of the Almanack, and infers that October, not September (as Mrs Burns is reported to have said), was the month in which the verses were written. This helps his chronology as to the date of Mary's death.
Still o'er these scenes my mem'ry wakes,
   And fondly broods with miser-care;
Time but th' impression stronger makes,
   As streams their channels deeper wear,
My Mary! dear departed shade!
   Where is thy place of blissful rest?
See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?
   Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?

Epistle to Dr Blacklock.¹

ELLISLAND, 21st Oct., 1789.

Wow, but your letter made me vauntie!²
And are ye hale, and weel and cantie?³
I ken'd it still, your wee bit jauntie
   Wad bring ye to:
Lord send you aye as weel's I want ye!
   And then ye'll do.

The ill-thief⁴ blaw the Heron⁵ south!
And never drink be near his drouth⁶!
He tauld myself by word o' mouth,
   He'd tak my letter;
I lippen'd⁷ to the chiel in trouth,
   And bade⁸ nae better.

But aiblins,⁹ honest Master Heron
Had, at the time, some dainty fair one
To ware¹⁰ his theologic care on,
   And holy study;
And tired o' sauls to waste his lear on,
   E'en tried the body.

But what d'ye think, my trusty fere,¹¹
I'm turn'd a gauger—Peace be here!

¹ "The guid auld cockle" had; ² Robert Heron, who afterwards
   already (1773) been looked on "with   wrote a memoir of Burns,
   reverence" by Dr Johnson.
EPISTLE TO DR BLACKLOCK

Parnassian queans, I fear, I fear,
Ye'll now disdain me!
And then my fifty pounds a year
Will little gain me.

Ye glaikit, a gleesome, dainty damies,
Wha, by Castalia's wimplin streamies,
Lowp, b sing, and lave your pretty limbies,
Ye ken, ye ken,
That strang necessity supreme is
'Mang sons o' men.

I hae a wife and twa wee laddies;
They maun hae brose and brats o' duddies; c
Ye ken yoursels my heart right proud is—
I need na vaunt—
But I'll sned d besoms, thraw saugh woodies, e
Before they want.

Lord help me thro' this warld o' care!
I'm weary sick o't late and air!
Not but I hae a richer share
Than mony ither's;
But why should ae man better fare,
And a' men brithers?

Come, Firm Resolve, take thou the van,
Thou stalk o' carl-hemp f in man!
And let us mind, faint heart ne'er wan
A lady fair:
Wha does the utmost that he can,
Will whiles do mair.

But to conclude my silly rhyme
(I'm scant o' verse and scant o' time),
To make a happy fireside clime
To weans and wife,
That's the true pathos and sublime
Of human life.

a giddy.    b leap.    c bits of clothes.
d cut.    e twist willow withes.    f male hemp.
THE FIVE CARLINS

My compliments to sister Beckie,
And eke the same to honest Lucky;
I wat she is a daintie chuckie,\(^a\)
As e'er tread clay;
And gratefully, my gude auld coockie,
I'm yours for aye.

ROBERT BURNS.

The Five Carlins,

An Election Ballad.\(^1\)

_Tune—"Chevy Chase."_

There was five Carlins\(^b\) in the South,
They fell upon a scheme,
To send a lad to London town,
To bring them tidings hame.

Nor only bring them tidings hame,
But do their errands there,
And aiblins\(^c\) gowd and honor baith
Might be that laddie's share.

There was Maggy by the banks o' Nith,\(^2\)
A dame wi' pride eneugh;
And Marjory o' the mony Lochs,\(^3\)
A Carlin auld and teugh.

And blinkin Bess of Annandale,\(^4\)
That dwelt near Solway-side;
And whisky Jean, that took her gill,
In Galloway sae wide.\(^5\)

\(^{a}\) mother-hen.  \(^{b}\) old wives (The Five Dumfries Boroughs).  \(^{c}\) perhaps.

1. Westernha represents the line of a very active persecutor, under Charles II. and James II. Burns, on this occasion, was cautious in his politics.
2. Dumfries.
3. Lochmaben.
4. Annan.
5. Kirkcudbright.
THE FIVE CARLINS

And black Joan, frae Crichton Peel,¹
O' gipsy kith an' kin;
Five wighter² Carlins were na found
The South countrie within.

To send a lad to London town,
They met upon a day;
And mony a knight, and mony a laird,
This errand fain wad gae.

O mony a knight, and mony a laird,
This errand fain wad gae;
But nae ane could their fancy please,
O ne'er a ane but twae.

The first ane was a belted Knight,
Bred of a Border band;²
And he wad gae to London town,
Might nae man him withstand.

And he wad do their errands weel,
And meikle he wad say;
And ilka ane about the court
Wad bid to him gude-day.

The neist cam in a Soger youth,³
Who spak wi' modest grace,
And he wad gae to London town,
If sae their pleasure was.

He wad na hecht⁴ them courtly gifts,
Nor meikle speech pretend;
But he wad hecht an honest heart,
Wad ne'er desert his friend.

¹ Sanquhar. ² promise. ³ Sanquhar. ⁴ promise.
THE FIVE CARLINS

Then, wham to chuse, and wham refuse,
At strife thir Carlins fell;
For some had Gentlefolks to please,
And some wad please themsel'.

Then out spak mim-mou'd Meg o' Nith,
And she spak up wi' pride,
And she wad send the Soger youth,
Whatever might betide.

For the auld Gudeman o' London court
She didna care a pin;
But she wad send the Soger youth,
To greet his eldest son.

Then up sprang Bess o' Annandale,
And a deadly aith she's ta'en,
That she wad vote the Border Knight,
Though she should vote her lene.

"For far-off fowls hae feathers fair,
And fools o' change are fain;
But I hae tried the Border Knight,
And I'll try him yet again."

Says black Joan frae Crichton Peel,
A Carlin stoor and grim,
"'The auld Gudeman, and the young Gudeman,
For me may sink or swim;

For fools will prate o' right or wrang,
While knaves laugh them to scorn;
But the Soger's friends hae blawn the best,
So he shall bear the horn."

a prim-mouthed.  b stern.

1 The King.  
2 The Prince of Wales.
3 A manuscript variation is:—
   "And swore a deadly aith,
4 The same proverb occurs on p. 12.
Says 'I will send the Border Knight,
Spite o' you Carlins baith.'"
ELECTION BALLAD

Then whisky Jean spak owre her drink,
"Ye weel ken, kimmers a',
The auld gudeman o' London court?
His back's been at the wa';

"And mony a friend that kiss'd his caup,
Is now a fremit wight;
But it's ne'er be said o' whisky Jean—
We'll send the Border Knight."

Then slow raise Marjory o' the Lochs,
And wrinkled was her brow;
Her ancient weed was russet gray,
Her auld Scots bluid was true;

"There's some great folk set light by me,
I set as light by them;
But I will send to London town
Wham I like best at hame.”

Sae how this mighty plea may end,
Nae mortal wight can tell;
God grant the King and ilka man
May look weel to himsel.

Election ballad for Westerha'.

Tune—"Up and waur them a', Willie."

The Laddies by the banks o' Nith
Wad trust his grace wi a', Jamie;
But he'll sair' them, as he sair'd the King—
Turn tail and rin awa'; Jamie.

* drinking-bowl.  b stranger.  c serve.

1 "The London court set light by me,
I set as light by them;
And I will send the Soger lad,
To show that court the same."

2 Few Dukes have been banned, and deservedly banned, by two such poets as Burns and Wordsworth. Burns now sides with the descendant of the persecutor, though a Tory.
THEATRE PROLOGUE

Chorus.—Up and waur\textsuperscript{a} them a', Jamie,
Up and waur them a';
The Johnstones hae the guidin o't,
Ye turncoat Whigs awa'!

The day he stude his country's friend,
Or gied her faes\textsuperscript{b} a claw,\textsuperscript{c} Jamie,
Or frae pur man a blessin wan,
That day the Duke ne'er saw, Jamie.
Up and waur them, &c.

But wha is he, his country's boast?
Like him there is na twa, Jamie;
There's no a callant tents the kye,\textsuperscript{d}
But kens o' Westerha', Jamie.
Up and waur them, &c.

To end the wark, here's Whistlebirk,
Lang may his whistle blaw, Jamie;
And Maxwell true, o' sterling blue;
And we'll be Johnstones a', Jamie.
Up and waur them, &c.

Prologue Spoken at the Theatre of Dumfries,
On New Year's Day Evening, 1790.\textsuperscript{1}

No song nor dance I bring from you great city,
That queens it o'er our taste—the more's the pity:
Tho' by the bye, abroad why will you roam?
Good sense and taste are natives here at home:

\textsuperscript{a} defeat. \quad \textsuperscript{b} foes. \quad \textsuperscript{c} blow. \quad \textsuperscript{d} boy who minds the cows.

\textsuperscript{1} ELLISLAND, Thursday morning,—
Sir, Jogging home yesternight, it occurred to me that as your next night is the first night of the New Year, a few lines allusive to the season, by way of Prologue, Interlude, or what you please, might take pretty well. The enclosed verses are very incorrect, because they are almost the first crude sug-
gestions of my Muse, by way of bearing me company in my darkling journey . . . but if they can be of any service to Mr Sutherland and his friends, I shall kiss my hands to my Lady Muse, and own myself much her debtor.— I am, &c., ROBERT BURNS." (Letter to Mr George Sutherland, Player, Dumfries.)
THEATRE PROLOGUE

But not for panegyric I appear,
I come to wish you all a good New Year!
Old Father Time deputes me here before ye,
Not for to preach, but tell his simple story:
The sage, grave Ancient cough'd, and bade me say,
"You're one year older this important day,"
If wiser too—he hinted some suggestion,
But 'twould be rude, you know, to ask the question;
And with a would-be-roguish leer and wink,
Said—"Sutherland, in one word, bid them THINK!"

Ye sprightly youths, quite flush with hope and spirit,
Who think to storm the world by dint of merit,
To you the dotard has a deal to say,
In his sly, dry, sententious proverb way!
He bids you mind, amid your thoughtless rattle,
That the first blow is ever half the battle;
That tho' some by the skirt may try to snatch him,
Yet by the forelock is the hold to catch him;
That whether doing, suffering, or forbearing,
You may do miracles by persevering.

Last, tho' not least in love, ye youthful fair,
Angelic forms, high Heaven's peculiar care!
To you old Bald-pate smoothes his wrinkled brow,
And humbly begs you'll mind the important—now!
To crown your happiness he asks your leave,
And offers, bliss to give and to receive.

For our sincere, tho' haply weak endeavours,
With grateful pride we own your many favours;
And howsoe'er our tongues may ill reveal it,
Believe our glowing bosoms truly feel it.
Sketch—New Year’s Day [1790].

To Mrs Dunlop.

This day, Time winds th’ exhausted chain;
To run the twelvemonth’s length again:
I see, the old bald-pated fellow,
With ardent eyes, complexion sallow,
Adjust the unimpair’d machine,
To wheel the equal, dull routine.

The absent lover, minor heir,
In vain assail him with their prayer;
Deaf as my friend, he sees them press,
Nor makes the hour one moment less,
Will you (the Major’s with the hounds,
The happy tenants share his rounds;
Coila’s fair Rachel’s care to-day,
And blooming Keith’s engaged with Gray)
From housewife cares a minute borrow,
(That grandchild’s cap will do to-morrow,) And join with me a-moralizing;
This day’s propitious to be wise in.

First, what did yesternight deliver?
“Another year has gone for ever.”
And what is this day’s strong suggestion?
“The passing moment’s all we rest on!”
Rest on—for what? what do we here?
Or why regard the passing year?
Will Time, amus’d with proverb’d lore,
Add to our date one minute more?
A few days may—a few years must—
Repose us in the silent dust.
Then, is it wise to damp our bliss?
Yes—all such reasonings are amiss!
The voice of Nature loudly cries,

1 The year of composition is uncertain.
And many a message from the skies,
That something in us never dies:
That on this frail, uncertain state,
Hang matters of eternal weight:
That future life in worlds unknown
Must take its hue from this alone;
Whether as heavenly glory bright,
Or dark as Misery's woeful night.

Since then, my honour'd first of friends,
On this poor being all depends,
Let us th' important now employ,
And live as those who never die.
Tho' you, with days and honours crown'd,
Witness that filial circle round,
(A sight life's sorrows to repulse,
A sight pale Envy to convulse),
Others now claim your chief regard;
Yourself, you wait your bright reward.

Scots Prologue for Mr Sutherland,

On his Benefit-Night, at the Theatre, Dumfries.¹

What needs this din about the town o' Lon'on,
How this new play an' that new sang is comin'?
Why is outlandish stuff sae meikle courted?
Does nonsense mend, like brandy, when imported?
Is there nae poet, burning keen for fame,
Will try to gie us sangs and plays at hame?
For Comedy abroad he need na toil,
A fool and knave are plants of every soil.

¹ "I was much disappointed, my dear Sir, in wanting your most agreeable company yesterday. However, I heartily pray for good weather next Sunday: and whatever aerial Being has the guidance of the elements may take any other half dozen of Sundays he pleases, and clothe them with 'vapours and clouds and storms, until he terrify himself at the combustion of his own raising'—I shall see you on Wednesday forenoon. In the greatest hurry, &c.—R. B.—Monday Morning."
Nor need he hunt as far as Rome or Greece,
To gather matter for a serious piece;
There's themes enow in Caledonian story,
Would shew the Tragic Muse in a' her glory.—

Is there no daring Bard will rise and tell
How glorious Wallace stood, how—hapless fell?
Where are the Muses fled that could produce
A drama worthy o' the name o' Bruce?
How here, even here, he first unsheathe'd the sword
'Gainst mighty England and her guilty Lord;
And after mony a bloody, deathless doing,
Wrench'd his dear country from the jaws of Ruin!
O for a Shakespeare, or an Otway scene,
To draw the lovely, hapless Scottish Queen!
Vain all th' omnipotence of female charms
'Gainst headlong, ruthless, mad Rebellion's arms:
She fell, but fell with spirit truly Roman,
To glut that direst foe—a vengeful woman;
A woman, (tho' the phrase may seem uncivil,)
As able and as wicked as the Devil!
One Douglas lives in Home's immortal page,
But Douglasses were heroes every age:
And tho' your fathers, prodigal of life,
A Douglas followed to the martial strife,
Perhaps, if bowls row right, and Right succeeds,
Ye yet may follow where a Douglas leads!

As ye hae generous done, if a' the land
Would take the Muses' servants by the hand;
Not only hear, but patronize, befriend them,
And where he justly can commend, commend them;
And aiblins a when they winna stand the test,
Wink hard, and say "The folks hae done their best!"
Would a' the land do this, then I'll be caution,
Ye'll soon hae Poets o' the Scottish nation
Will gar Fame blaw until her trumpet crack,
And warsle c'Time, an' lay him on his back!

---

*a perhaps.  
*b security.  
*c wrestle.
LINES TO A GENTLEMAN

For us and for our Stage, should ony spier,\(^a\)
"Whase aught thae chiel\(^b\) maks a' this bustle here?"
My best leg foremost, I'll set up my brow—
We have the honour to belong to you!
We're your ain bairns,\(^c\) e'en guide us as ye like,
But like good mithers shore\(^d\) before ye strike;
And gratefu' still, I trust ye'll ever find us,
For gen'rous patronage, and meikle kindness
We've got frae a' professions, sorts and ranks:
God help us! we're but poor—ye'se get but thanks.

Lines to a Gentleman,

Who had sent the Poet a Newspaper, and offered to continue it free of Expense.\(^1\)

**Kind** Sir, I've read your paper through,
And faith, to me, 'twas really new!
How guessed ye, Sir, what maist I wanted?
This mony a day I've grain'd and gaunted,\(^e\)
To ken what French mischief was brewin;
Or what the drumlie\(^f\) Dutch were doin;
That vile doup-skelper, Emperor Joseph,
If Venus yet had got his nose off;
Or how the collieshangie\(^g\) works
Atween the Russians and the Turks,
Or if the Swede, before he halt,
Would play anither Charles the twalt\(^h\);
If Denmark, any body spak o't;
Or Poland, wha had now the tack \(^i\) o't:
How cut-throat Prussian blades were hingin;
How libbet \(^j\) Italy was singin;
If Spaniard, Portuguese, or Swiss,
Were sayin or takin aught amiss;
Or how our merry lads at hame,
In Britain's court kept up the game;

---

\(^a\) ask.
\(^b\) whose are these fellows.
\(^c\) own children.
\(^d\) threaten.
\(^e\) groaned and yawned.
\(^f\) muddy.
\(^g\) racket.
\(^h\) twelfth.
\(^i\) leas.
\(^j\) eunuch.

\(^1\) This is Peter Stuart, editor of The Star.
ON WILLIE NICOL’S MARE

How royal George, the Lord leuk o’er him!
Was managing St Stephens’ quorum;
If sleekit a Chatham Will was livin,
Or glaikit b Charlie got his nieve in;
How daddie Burke the plea was cookin,
If Warren Hastings’ neck was yeukin c;
How cesses, stents d and fees were rax’d,
Or if bare a—— yet were tax’d;
The news o’ princes, dukes, and earls,
Pimps, sharpers, bawds, and opera-girls;
If that daft buckie e Geordie Wales,
Was threshing still at hizzies’ tails;
Or if he was grown oughtlins douser f,
And no a perfect kintra cooser g:
A’ this and mair I never heard of;
And, but for you, I might despair’d of.
So, grateful, back your news I send you,
And pray a’ gude things may attend you.

ELLISLAND, Monday Morning, 1790.

Elegy on Willie Nicol’s Mare. 1

PEG NICHOLSON was a good bay mare,
As ever trod on airm;
But now she’s floating down the Nith,
And past the mouth o’ Cairn.

Peg Nicholson was a good bay mare,
An’ rode thro’ thick and thin;
But now she’s floating down the Nith,
And wanting even the skin.

Peg Nicholson was a good bay mare,
And ance she bore a priest;
But now she’s floating down the Nith,
For Solway fish a feast.

a smooth.  b foolish.  c itching.
d dues.  e fellow.  f at all more sober.
g stallion.

1 Sent to Nicol on February 9th, 1790.
Peg Nicholson was a good bay mare,
An' the priest he rode her sair;
And much oppress'd, and bruis'd she was,
As priest-rid cattle are,—&c. &c.

The Gowden Locks of Anna.

Yestreen I had a pint o' wine,
A place where body saw na;
Yestreen lay on this breast o' mine
The gowden locks of Anna.

The hungry Jew in wilderness,
Rejoicing o'er his manna,
Was naething to my himny bliss
Upon the lips of Anna.

Ye monarchs, take the East and West
Frae Indus to Savannah;
Gie me, within my straining grasp,
The melting form of Anna:

There I'll despise Imperial charms,
An Empress or Sultana,
While dying raptures in her arms
I give and take wi' Anna!

Awa, thou flaunting God of Day!
Awa, thou pale Diana!
Ilk Star, gae hide thy twinkling ray,
When I'm to meet my Anna!

Come, in thy raven plumage, Night,
(Sun, Moon, and Stars, withdrawn a';)

1 Mr Scott Douglas regards it as an undisputed fact that Anna was Anne Park, a niece of Mrs Hyslop, landlady of the Globe Tavern in Dumfries. Her illegitimate child by Burns was born March 31st, 1791. Mrs Burns, so unmanfully slighted in the Postscript, brought up the child with one of her own.
And bring an angel-pen to write
My transports with my Anna!

POSTSCRIPT.
The Kirk an' State may join an' tell,
To do sic things I maunna:
The Kirk an' State may gae to hell,
And I'll gae to my Anna.

She is the sunshine o' my e'e,
To live but her I cauna;
Had I on earth but wishes three,
The first should be my Anna.

Song.—I Murder Hate.¹

I murder hate by flood or field,
Tho' glory's name may screen us;
In wars at home I'll spend my blood—
Life-giving wars of Venus.
The deities that I adore
Are social Peace and Plenty;
I'm better pleas'd to make one more,
Than be the death of twenty.

I would not die like Socrates,
For all the fuss of Plato;
Nor would I with Leonidas,
Nor yet would I with Cato:
The zealots of the Church and State
Shall ne'er my mortal foes be;
But let me have bold Zimri's fate,
Within the arms of Cozbi!²

¹A production of the same pot-house.
²Vide Numbers, Chap. xxv. verses 8-15.—R. B.
ELECTION BALLAD

Gudewife, Count the Lawin.¹

**Gane** is the day, and **mirk**¹ the night,
But we'll ne'er stray for **faut**² o' light;
Gude ale and brandy's stars and moon,
And **blude-red wine**³ the risin sun.

*Chorus.*—Then gudewife, count the lawin,⁴
   The lawin, the lawin,
   Then gudewife, count the lawin,
   And bring a **coggie**⁷ mair.

There's wealth and ease for gentlemen,
And simple folk maun fecht and fen⁸;
But here we're a' in ae accord,
For ilka man that's drunk's a lord.

Then gudewife, &c.

My **coggie** is a haly pool
That heals the wounds o' care and dool;
And Pleasure is a wanton trout,
An ye drink it a', ye'll find him out.

Then gudewife, &c.

Election Ballad,

At close of the contest for representing the Dumfries Burghs, 1790.²

*Addressed to R. Graham, Esq. of Fintry.*

FINTRY, my stay in worldly strife,
Friend o' my muse, friend o' my life,
Are ye as idle's I am?

¹ dark.  ² lack.  ³ reckoning.  ⁴ cup.  ⁷ make shift.

¹ Written, like the last, on a window-pane in the same "howff."
² Burns's candidate was unsuccessful. The ballad was printed in the Edinburgh Magazine in 1811, and first included in Cunningham's edition, 1834. Verses 2 to 7 were first given from MS. by Scott Douglas.
ELECTION BALLAD

Come then, wi' uncouth kintra fleg,*
O'er Pegasus I'll fling my leg,
    And ye shall see me try him.

But where shall I go rin a ride,
That I may splatter nane beside?
    I wad na be uncivil:
In manhood's various paths and ways
There's aye some doitin b body strays,
    And I ride like the devil.

Thus I break aff wi' a' my birr,c
And down yon dark, deep alley spur,
    Where Theologics daunter d:
Alas! curst wi' eternal fogs,
And damn'd in everlasting bogs,
    As sure's the creed I'll blunder!

I'll stain a band, or jaup e a gown,
Or rin my reckless, guilty crown
    Against the haly door:
Sair do I rue my luckless fate,
When, as the Muse an' Deil wad ha'et,
    I rade that road before.

Suppose I take a spurt, and mix
Amang the wilds o' Politics—
    Elector and elected,
Where dogs at Court (sad sons of bitches!)
Septennially a madness touches,
    Till all the land's infected.

All hail! Drumlanrig's haughty Grace,1
Discarded remnant of a race
    Once godlike—great in story ;2
Thy forbears'† virtues all contrasted,
The very name of Douglas blasted,
    Thine that inverted glory!

* jerk.  b stumbling.  c vigour.  d saunter.  e splash.  f forefathers.
1 "How shall I sing Drumlanrig's grace?"  2 "Once great in martial story."
ELECTION BALLAD

Hate, envy, oft the Douglas bore,
But thou hast superadded more,
   And sunk them in contempt;
Follies and crimes have stain'd the name,
But, Queensberry, thine the virgin claim,
   From aught that's good exempt!

I'll sing the zeal Drumlaurig bears,
Who left the all-important cares
   Of princes, and their darlings:¹
And, bent on winning borough touns,
Came shaking hands wi' 'wabster-loons,'²
   And kissing barefit carlins.³

Combustion thro' our boroughs rode,
Whistling his roaring pack abroad
   Of mad unmuzzled lions;
As Queensberry blue and buff² unfurl'd,
And Westerha'³ and Hopetoun⁴ hurled
   To every Whig defiance.

But cautious Queensberry left the war,
Th' unmanner'd dust might soil his star,
   Besides, he hated bleeding:
But left behind him heroes bright,
Heroes in Cæsarean fight,
   Or Ciceronian pleading.

O for a throat like huge Mons-Meg,⁵
To muster o'er each ardent Whig
   Beneath Drumlaurig's banners;
Heroes and heroines commix,
All in the field of politics,
   To win immortal honours.

¹ weaver-fellows.  ² old women.
³ The Fox or Whig livery.  ⁴ Earl of Hopetoun.
⁵ The old cannon at Edinburgh Castle.

"Of fiddlers, whores, and hunters," rhyming with "bunters."
ELECTION BALLAD

M‘Murdo\(^1\) and his lovely spouse,
(Th’ enamour’d laurels kiss her brows!)
   Led on the Loves and Graces:
She won each gaping burgess’ heart,
While he, sub rosa, played his part
   Among their wives and lasses.

Craigdarroch\(^2\) led a light-arm’d core,
Tropes, metaphors, and figures pour,
   Like Hecla streaming thunder:
Glenriddel,\(^3\) skill’d in rusty coins,
Blew up each Tory’s dark designs,
   And bared the treason under.

In either wing two champions fought;
Redoubted Staig,\(^4\) who set at nought
   The wildest savage Tory;
And Welsh\(^5\) who ne’er yet flinch’d his ground,
High-wav’d his magnum-bonum round
   With Cyclopeian fury.

Miller\(^6\) brought up th’ artillery ranks,
The many-pounders of the Banks,
   Resistless desolation!
While Maxwelton,\(^7\) that baron bold,
’Mid Lawson’s\(^8\) port entrench’d his hold,
   And threaten’d worse damnation.

To these what Tory hosts oppos’d,
With these what Tory warriors clos’d,
   Surpasses my describing\(^\star\);
Squadrons, extended long and large,
With furious speed rush to the charge,
   Like furious devils driving.

---

\(^1\) John M‘Murdo, the duke’s chamberlain, a friend of Burns.
\(^2\) Ferguson of Craigdarroch, victor in the Whistle contest.
\(^3\) Robert Riddell, Esq. of Carse.
\(^4\) Provost of Dumfries.
\(^5\) Sheriff of the county.
\(^6\) Patrick Miller, Esq., of Dalswinton, father of the Whig candidate, who had been a banker.
\(^7\) Sir Robert Lawrie of Maxwelton, M.P. for the county.
\(^8\) An eminent wine merchant.
ELECTION BALLAD

What verse can sing, what prose narrate,
The butcher deeds of bloody Fate,
   Amid this mighty tulyie!\(^a\)
Grim Horror girn’d,\(^b\) pale Terror roar’d,
As Murder at his thrapple shor’d,\(^c\)
   And Hell mix’d in the brulyie.\(^d\)

As Highland craigs by thunder cleft,
When lightnings fire the stormy lift,
   Hurl down with crashing rattle;
As flames among a hundred woods,
As headlong foam a hundred floods,
   Such is the rage of Battle.

The stubborn Tories dare to die;
As soon the rooted oaks would fly
   Before th’ approaching fellers:
The Whigs come on like Ocean’s roar,
When all his wintry billows pour
   Against the Buchan Bullers.\(^1\)

Lo, from the shades of Death’s deep night,
Departed Whigs enjoy the fight,
   And think on former daring:
The muffled murtherer of Charles\(^2\)
The Magna Charter flag unfurls,
   All deadly gules its bearing.

Nor wanting ghosts of Tory fam’d;
Bold Scrimgeour\(^3\) follows gallant Graham\(^4\);
   Auld Covenanters shiver—
Forgive! forgive! much-wrong’d Montrose!
Now Death and Hell engulp thy foes,
   Thou liv’st on high for ever.

\(^a\) contention. \(^b\) writhed his face. \(^c\) threatened his throat. \(^d\) brawl.
\(^1\) Remarkable rocky caverns on the Aberdeenshire coast, near Peterhead.
\(^2\) The executioner of Charles I. was masked.
\(^3\) John Scrimgeour, Earl of Dundee.
\(^4\) The great Marquis of Montrose.
ELECTION BALLAD

Still o'er the field the combat burns,
The Tories, Whigs, give way by turns;
But Fate the word has spoken:
For woman's wit and strength o' man,
Alas! can do but what they can;
The Tory ranks are broken.

O that my een were flowing burns!
My voice, a lioness that mourns
Her darling cubs' undoing!
That I might greet, that I might cry,
While Tories fall, while Tories fly,
And furious Whigs pursuing!

What Whig but melts for good Sir James,
Dear to his country, by the names,
Friend, Patron, Benefactor!
Not Pulteney's wealth can Pulteney save;
And Hopetoun falls, the generous, brave;
And Stewart, 1 bold as Hector.

Thou, Pitt, shalt rue this overthrow,
And Thurlow growl a curse of woe,
And Melville melt in wailing:
Now Fox and Sheridan rejoice,
And Burke shall sing, O Prince, arise!
Thy power is all prevailing!

For your poor friend, the Bard, afar
He only hears and sees the war,
A cool spectator purely!
So, when the storm the forest rends,
The robin in the hedge descends,
And sober chirps securely.

Now, for my friends' and brethren's sakes,
And for my dear-lov'd Land o' Cakes,
I pray with holy fire:
Lord, send a rough-shod troop o' Hell!
O'er a' wad Scotland buy or sell,
To grind them in the mire!

1 Stewart of Hillsdale.—(R. B.)
ON CAPTAIN HENDERSON

Elegy on Captain Matthew Henderson,

A Gentleman who held the Patent for his Honours immediately from Almighty God.¹

"Should the poor be flattered?"—Shakespeare.

O Death! thou tyrant fell and bloody!
The meikle devil wi' a woodieᵃ
Haurlᵇ thee name to his black smiddie,c
O'er hurcheonᵈ hides,
And like stock-fish come o'er his studdieᵉ
Wi' thy auld sides!

He's gane, he's gane! he's frae us torn,
The ae best fellow e'er was born!
Thee, Matthew, Nature's sel' shall mourn,
By wood and wild,
Where haply, Pity strays forlorn,
Frac man exil'd.²

Ye hills, near neighbours o' the starns,'
That proudly cock your cresting cairns!
Ye cliffs, the haunts of sailing earns,ᵍ
Where Echo slumbers!
Come join, ye Nature's sturdiest bairns,
My wailing numbers!

ᵃ halter. ᵇ drag. ᶜ smithy. ᵈ hedgehog. ᵉ anvil. ᶠ stars. ᵍ eagles.

¹ "You knew Matthew Henderson. At the time of his death, I composed an elegiac stanza or two, as he was a man I much regarded; but something came in my way, so that the design of an Elegy to his memory I gave up. Meeting with the fragment the other day, among some old waste papers, I tried to finish the piece, and have this moment put the last hand to it. This I am going to write you is the first fair copy of it. . . . Let me know how you like it."—Letter to Mr Robert Cleghorn, Saughton Mills, near Edinburgh; July 23rd, 1790. The poem was published in the edition of 1793; the more important MS. variations are given below.

² "Thee, Matthew, woods and wilds shall mourn
Wi' a' their birth;
For Whunstane Man to grieve wad scorn
For poor, plain Worth."
ON CAPTAIN HENDERSON

Mourn, ilka grove the cushat a kens!
Ye haz'ly shaws and briery dens!
Ye burnies, wimplin down your glens,
Wi' toddlin din, b
Or foaming, strang, wi' hasty stens, c
Frac lin to lin. d

Mourn, little harebells o'er the lea;
Ye stately foxgloves, fair to see;
Ye woodbines hanging bonilie,
In scented bow'rs;
Ye roses on your thorny tree,
The first o' flow'rs.

At dawn, when ev'ry grassy blade
Droops with a diamond at his head,
At ev'n, when beans their fragrance shed,
I' th' rustling gale,
Ye maukins, whiddin e thro' the glade,
Come join my wail.

Mourn, ye wee songsters o' the wood;
Ye grouse that crap the heather bud;
Ye curlews, calling thro' a clud;
Ye whistling plover;
And mourn, ye whirring pa'trick f brood;
He's gane for ever!

Mourn, sooty coots, and speckled teals;
Ye fisher herons, watching eels;
Ye duck and drake, wi' airy wheels
Circling the lake;
Ye bitterns, till the quagnire reels,
Rair g for his sake.

---

a wood-pigeon.  b tripping sound.  c 'leaps.  d fall to fall.
  e hares scampering.  f partridge.  g roar.

1 "Ye burnies wimplin down the Or o'er the linns wi' hasty stens
  glens
  At toddlin leisure,
  Flinging your treasure."
ON CAPTAIN HENDERSON

Mourn, clam’ring craiks at close o’ day,
’Mang fields o’ flow’ring clover gay;
And when ye wing your annual way
Frae our cauld shore,
Tell thae far warlds wha lies in clay,
Wham we deplore.

Ye houlets frae your ivy bow’r
In some auld tree, or eldritch tow’r,
What time the moon, wi’ silent glow’r,
Sets up her horn,
Wail thro’ the dreary midnight hour,
Till waukrife morn!

O rivers, forests, hills, and plains!
Oft have ye heard my canty strains:
But now, what else for me remains
But tales of woe;
And frae my een the drapping rains
Maun ever flow.

Mourn, Spring, thou darling of the year!
Ilk cowslip cup shall kep a tear:
Thou, Simmer, while each corny spear
Shoots up its head,
Thy gay, green, flow’ry tresses shear,
For him that’s dead!

Thou, Autumn, wi’ thy yellow hair,
In grief thy sallow mantle tear!
Thou, Winter, hurling thro’ the air
The roaring blast,
Wide o’er the naked world declare
The worth we’ve lost!

Mourn him, thou Sun, great source of light!
Mourn, Empress of the silent night!

* corneraiks, or landrails.  b owls.  c haunted.  d gaze.  
  e wakeful.  f merry.  g catch.

434
ON CAPTAIN HENDERSON

And you, ye twinkling starnies* bright,
    My Matthew mourn!
For through your orbs he's ta'en his flight,
    Ne'er to return.

O Henderson! the man! the brother!
And art thou gone, and gone for ever!
And hast thou crost that unknown river,
    Life's dreary bound!
Like thee, where shall I find another,
    The world around!

Go to your sculptur'd tombs, ye Great,
In a' the tinsel trash o' state!
But by thy honest turf I'll wait,
    Thou man of worth!
And weep the ae best fellow's fate
    E'er lay in earth.

THE EPITAPh.

Stop, passenger! 'm' story's brief,
    And truth I shall relate, man;
I tell nae common tale o' grief,
    For Matthew was a great man.

If thou uncommon merit hast,
    Yet spurn'd at Fortune's door, man;
A look of pity hither cast,
    For Matthew was a poor man.

If thou a noble sodger art,
    That passest by this grave, man;
There moulders here a gallant heart,
    For Matthew was a brave man.

If thou on men, their works and ways,
    Canst throw uncommon light, man;
Here lies wha weel had won thy praise,
    For Matthew was a bright man.

* stars.
CAPTAIN GROSE

If thou, at Friendship's sacred ca',
Wad life itself resign, man:
Thy sympathetic tear maun fa',
For Matthew was a kind man.

If thou art staunch, without a stain,
Like the unchanging blue, man;
This was a kinsman o' thy ain,
For Matthew was a true man.

If thou hast wit, and fun, and fire,
And ne'er guid wine did fear, man;
This was thy billie, a dam, and sire,
For Matthew was a queer man.

If ony whiggish, whining sot,
To blame poor Matthew dare, man;
May dool b and sorrow be his lot,
For Matthew was a rare man.

But now, his radiant course is run,
For Matthew's was a bright one!
His soul was like the glorious sun,
A matchless, Heavenly light, man.1

Verses on Captain Grose,
Written on an Envelope, enclosing a Letter to Him.2

KEN ye ought o' Captain Grose?—Igo and ago,
If he's amang his friends or foes?—Irám, corám, dago.

Is he to Abra'm's bosom gane?—Igo and ago,
Or haudin Sarah by the wame?—Irám, corám, dago.

1 In the poet's editions this verse is placed at the head of the poem as a motto, the second line reading, "For Matthew's course was bright," and the 'man' at the end being omitted. The transference is due to Cunningham. In an early MS. copy the whole of the epitaph, and the last two verses of the elegy, are wanting.
2 The letter, which was to introduce Grose to Dugald Stewart, was sent to Cardonnel, an Edinburgh antiquarian. The lines are to the tune of Sir John Malcolm, an old ditty with the same refrain.
Tam O' Shanter.

A Tale.

"Of Brownyis and of Bogillis full is this Buke."

GAWIN DOUGLAS.

When Chapman billies
And drouthy neibors, neibors meet;
As market days are wearing late,
And folk begin to tak the gate,
While we sit bousing at the nappy,
An' getting fou and unco happy,

A packman fellows.  thirsty  rode.  ale.  drunk.

This immortal poem was composed in 1789-90. It is much to be regretted that Burns, with such a gift of narrative, did not continue to write Tales which would have won for him the place of a Scots, and, in humour, not an inferior Chaucer. When Keats visited Scotland, the various scenes, as "where Mungo's mother hanged hersel," were still pointed out.
TAM O' SHANTER

We think na on the lang Scots miles,
The mosses, waters, slaps\(^a\) and stiles,
That lie between us and our hame,
Where sits our sulky, sullen dame,
Gathering her brows like gathering storm,
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.

This truth fand honest TAM O' SHANTER,
As he frae Ayr ae night did canter:
(Auld Ayr, wham ne'er a town surpasses,
For honest men and bonie lasses).

O Tam! had'st thou but been sae wise,
As taen thy ain wife Kate's advice!
She tauld thee weel thou was a skellum,\(^b\)
A blethering, blustering, drunken blellum\(^c\); That frae November till October,
Ae market-day thou was na sober;
That ilka melder\(^d\) wi' the Miller,
Thou sat as lang as thou had siller;
That ev'ry naig was ca'd a shoe on
The Smith and thee gat roarin fou on;
That at the L—d's house, ev'n on Sunday,
Thou drank wi' Kirkton Jean till Monday,
She prophesied that late or soon,
Thou wad be found, deep drown'd in Doon,
Or catch'd wi' warlocks in the mirk,
By Alloway's auld, haunted kirk.

Ah, gentle dames! it gars me greet,\(^e\)
To think how mony counsels sweet,
How mony lengthen'd, sage advices,
The husband frae the wife despises!

But to our tale:—Ae market night,
Tam had got planted unco right,

---

\(^a\) gaps in walls or hedges.  
\(^b\) rascal.  
\(^c\) noisy fellow.  
\(^d\) grinding of meal.  
\(^e\) makes me weep.
Fast by an ingle, bleezing finely,  
Wi reaming swats\(^a\) that drank divinely;  
And at his elbow, Souter Johnie,  
His ancient, trusty, drouthy cronie\(^b\):  
Tam lo’ed him like a very brither;  
They had been fou for weeks thegither.  
The night drave on wi’ sangs an’ clatter;  
And aye the ale was growing better:  
The Landlady and Tam grew gracious,  
Wi’ favours secret, sweet and precious:  
The Souter tauld his queerest stories;  
The Landlord’s laugh was ready chorus:  
The storm without might rair and rustle,  
Tam did na mind the storm a whistle.

Care, mad to see a man sae happy,  
E’en drown’d himsel amang the nappy.\(^c\)  
As bees flee hame wi’ lades\(^d\) o’ treasure,  
The minutes wing’d their way wi’ pleasure:  
Kings may be blest, but Tam was glorious,  
O’er a’ the ills o’ life victorious!

But pleasures are like poppies spread,  
You seize the flow’r, its bloom is shed;  
Or like the snow falls in the river,\(^1\)  
A moment white—then melts for ever;  
Or like the Borealis race,  
That flit ere you can point their place;  
Or like the Rainbow’s lovely form  
Evanishing amid the storm.—  
Nae man can tether Time nor Tide,  
The hour approaches Tam maun ride;  
That hour, o’ night’s black arch the key-stane,  
That dreary hour he mounts his beast in;

\(^a\) frothing ale. \(^b\) companion. \(^c\) ale. \(^d\) loads.

\(^1\) The relative “that” is understood and “snowfall.” There is a similar construction in the seventh line below, ellipse as old as Scottish poetry itself. “The hour approaches Tam maun ride.”

Editors have altered it to “snowfalls”
And sic a night he taks the road in,
As ne'er poor sinner was abroad in.

The wind blew as ’twad blawn its last;
The rattling showers rose on the blast;
The speedy gleams the darkness swallow’d;
Loud, deep, and lang the thunder bellow’d:
That night, a child might understand,
The deil had business on his hand.

Weel-mounted on his grey mare Meg,
A better never lifted leg,
Tam skelpit on thro’ dub and mire,
Despising wind, and rain, and fire;
While holding fast his gude blue bonnet,
While crooning o’er some auld Scots sonnet,
While glow’rin round wi’ prudent cares,
Lest bogles catch him unawares;
Kirk-Alloway was drawing nigh,
Where ghaists and houlets nightly cry.

By this time he was cross the ford,
Where in the snow the chapman smoor’d;
And past the birks and meikle stane,
Where drunken Charlie brak’s neck-bane;
And thro’ the whins, and by the cairn,
Where hunters fand the murder’d bairn;
And near the thorn, aboon the well,
Where Mungo’s mither hang’d hersel’.
Before him Doon pours all his floods,
The doubling storm roars thro’ the woods,
The lightnings flash from pole to pole,
Near and more near the thunders roll,
When, glimmering thro’ the groaning trees,
Kirk-Alloway seem’d in a breeze,
Thro’ ilka bore the beams were glancing,
And loud resounded mirth and dancing.

a dashed.  b humming.  c gazing.  d owls.
e was smothered.  f furze.  g heap of stones.
Inspiring bold John Barleycorn!
What dangers thou canst make us scorn!
Wi' tippenny, we fear nae evil;
Wi' usquabae, we'll face the devil!
The swats sae ream'd in Tammie's noodle,
Fair play, he car'd na deils a boddle,
But Maggie stood, right sair astonish'd,
Till, by the heel and hand admonish'd,
She ventur'd forward on the light;
And, wow! Tam saw an unco sight!

Warlocks and witches in a dance:
Nae cotillon, brent new frae France,
But hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys, and reels,
Put life and mettle in their heels.
A winnock-bunker in the east,
There sat auld Nick, in shape o' beast;
A towzie tyke, black, grim, and large,
To gie them music was his charge:
He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did dirl.—

Coffins stood round, like open presses,
That shaw'd the Dead in their last dresses;
And (by some devilish cantraip sleight)
Each in its cauld hand held a light.

By which heroic Tam was able
To note upon the haly table,
A murderer's banes, in gibbet-airns;
Twa span-lang, wee, unchristened bairns;
A thief, new-cutted frae a rape,
Wi' his last gasp his gab did gape;
Five tomahawks, wi' blude red-rusted:
Five scimitars, wi' murder crusted; 2

1 For these four lines a MS. gives a weak couplet, deleted in favour of the words in text:—
The torches climb around the wa',
Infernal fires, blue-blazing a'.

2 The MS. adds two lines, also deleted:—
Seven gallows pins, three hangmen's whistles,
A raw o' weel-sealed doctor's bottles.
A garter which a babe had strangled:
A knife, a father's throat had mangled.
Whom his ain son of life bereft,
The grey-hairs yet stack to the heft;\(^1\)
Wi' mair of horrible and awfu',
Which even to name wad be unlawful.

As Tammie glower'd, amaz'd, and curious,
The mirth and fun grew fast and furious;
The Piper loud and louder blew,
The dancers quick and quicker flew,
They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,\(^a\)
Till ilka earlin swat and reekit,\(^b\)
And coost her duddies\(^c\) to the wark,
And linkit at it in her sark!

Now Tam, O Tam! had they been queans,\(^d\)
A' plump and strapping in their teens!
Their sarks, instead o' creeshie flainen,\(^e\)
Been snaw-white seventeen-hunder\(^f\) linen!—\(^g\)
Thir breeks o' mine, my only pair,
That ance were plush, o' guid blue hair,
I wad hae gien them off my hurdies,\(^g\)
For ae blink o' the bonie burdies!\(^h\)
But wither'd beldams, auld and droll,
Rigwoodie\(^i\) hags wad spean\(^j\) a foal,
Louping an' flinging on a crummock,\(^k\)
I wonder did na turn thy stomach.

But Tam kent what was what fu' brawlie:
There was ae winsome wench and waulie!
That night enlisted in the core,
Lang after ken'd on Carrick shore;

\(^{a}\) joined hands. \(^{b}\) sweated and smoked. 
\(^{c}\) thrown off her clothes. \(^{d}\) girls. 
\(^{e}\) greasy flannel. \(^{f}\) i.e. of fine make. 
\(^{g}\) haunches. \(^{h}\) lasses. 
\(^{i}\) lean and bony. \(^{j}\) wean. 
\(^{k}\) staff. \(^{1}\) powerful.

Three priests' hearts rotten, black as muck,
Lay stinking, vile, in every neuk.

\(^{1}\) In Grose's copy are four additional lines subsequently omitted:—

Three lawyers' tongues turned inside out,
Wi' lies seam'd like a beggar's clout.

The manufacturer's term for very fine linen, woven in a reed of 1700 divisions.
(For mony a beast to dead she shot,
And perish'd mony a bonie boat,
And shook baith meikle corn and bear,
And kept the country-side in fear);
Her cutty'sark, o' Paisley harn,
That while a lassie she had worn,
In longitude tho' sorely scanty,
It was her best, and she was vauntie.
Ah! little ken'd thy reverend grannie,
That sark she cost for her wee Nannie,
Wi' twa pund Scots ('twas a' her riches).
Wad ever grac'd a dance of witches!

But here my Muse her wing maun cour,
Sic flights are far beyond her power;
To sing how Nannie lap and flang,
(A souple jade she was and strang),
And how Tam stood, like ane bewitch'd,
And thought his very een enrich'd:
Even Satan glower'd, and fideg'd fu' fain,
And hotch'd and blew wi' might and main:
Till first ae caper, syne anither,
Tam tint his reason a' thegither,
And roars out, "Weel done, Cutty-sark!"
And in an instant all was dark:
And scarcely had he Maggie rallied,
When out the hellish legion sallied.

As bees bizz out wi' angry fyke,
When plundering herds' assault their byke;
As open pussie's mortal foes,
When, pop! she starts before their nose;
As eager runs the market-crowd,
When "Catch the thief!" resounds aloud;
So Maggie runs, the witches follow,
Wi' mony an eldritch skreach and hollow.

* barley.  b short.  a yarn.  d bought.  h bustle.
  f herd-boys.  g hive.  h the hare's.  i unearthly yell.
ON A POSTHUMOUS CHILD

Ah, Tam! Ah, Tam! thou'lt get thy fairin! 
In hell, they'll roast thee like a herrin!
In vain thy Kate awaits thy comin!
Kate soon will be a woefu' woman!
Now, do thy speedy-utmost, Meg,
And win the key-stone o' the brig; ¹
There, at them thou thy tail may toss,
A running stream they dare na cross.
But ere the keystone she could make,
The fient a tail she had to shake!
For Nannie, far before the rest,
Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
And flew at Tam wi' furious etcle;b;
But little wist she Maggie's mettle!
Ae spring brought off her master hale,
But left behind her ain grey tail:
The carlin claultc her by the rump,
And left poor Maggie scarce a stump.

Now, wha this tale o' truth shall read,
Ilk man, and mother's son, take heed:
Whene'er to Drink you are inclin'd,
Or Cutty-sarks rin in your mind,
Think ye may buy the joys o'er dear;
Remember Tam o' Shanter's mare.

On the birth of a Posthumus Child,²

Born in peculiar circumstances of family distress.

Sweet flow'ret, pledge o' meikle love,
And ward o' mony a prayer,
What heart o' stane wad thou na move,
Sae helpless, sweet, and fair.

¹ It is a well-known fact that witches, or any evil spirits, have no power to follow a poor wight any farther than the middle of the next running stream. It may be proper likewise to mention to the benighted traveller, that when he falls in with boggles, whatever danger may be in his going forward, there is much more hazard in turning back. — R. B.
² The child was a grandson of Mrs Dunlop; the mother was the widow of a Mr Henry.

a deserts.  b intent.  c clutched.
ELEGY ON MISS BURNET

November hirples* o'er the lea,
   Chill, on thy lovely form:
And gane, alas! the shelt'ring tree,
   Should shield thee frae the storm.

May He who gives the rain to pour,
   And wings the blast to blaw,
Protect thee frae the driving show'r,
   The bitter frost and snae.

May He, the friend o' Woe and Want,
   Who heals life's various stounds,\(^b\)
Protect and guard the mother plant,
   And heal her cruel wounds.

But late she flourish'd, rooted fast,
   Fair on the summer morn,
Now, feebly bends she, in the blast,
   Unshelter'd and forlorn.

Blest be thy bloom, thou lovely gem,
   Unscath'd by ruffian hand!
And from thee many a parent stem
   Arise to deck our land!

Elegy on the late Miss Burnet of Monboddo.\(^1\)

Life ne'er exulted in so rich a prize,
As Burnet, lovely from her native skies;
Nor envious death so triumph'd in a blow,
As that which laid th' accomplish'd Burnet low.

Thy form and mind, sweet maid, can I forget?
In richest ore the brightest jewel set!

\(^a\) hirples. \(^b\) stounds.

\(^1\) Miss Burnet, daughter of Lord Monboddo, died on June 17, 1790.
MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS

In thee, high Heaven above was truest shown,
As by His noblest work the Godhead best is known.

In vain ye flaunt in summer's pride, ye groves;
Thou crystal streamlet with thy flowery shore,
Ye woodland choir that chaunt your idle loves,
Ye cease to charm; Eliza is no more.

Ye heathy wastes, immix'd with reedy fens;
Ye mossy streams, with sedge and rushes stor'd:
Ye rugged cliffs, o'erhanging dreary glens,
To you I fly—ye with my soul accord.

Princes, whose cumb'rous pride was all their worth,
Shall venal lays their pompous exit hail,
And thou, sweet Excellence! forsake our earth,
And not a Muse with honest grief bewail?

We saw thee shine in youth and beauty's pride,
And Virtue's light, that beams beyond the spheres;
But, like the sun eclips'd at morning tide,
Thou left us darkling in a world of tears.

The parent's heart that nestled fond in thee,
That heart how sunk, a prey to grief and care;
So deckt the woodbine sweet yon aged tree;
So, from it ravish'd, leaves it bleak and bare.¹

Lament of Mary, Queen of Scots,

On the approach of Spring.²

Now Nature hangs her mantle green
On every blooming tree,
And spreads her sheets o'daisies white
Out o'er the grassy lea:

¹ This verse is wanting in Currie's copy.
² The poets have ever sided with the victim of Elizabeth, of John Knox, and of her own brother. Even George Buchan adulated Mary's virtues in rhyme before he found it profitable to lie about her in prose. Burns had been reading the Percy Reliques, which accounts for the form of the piece.
MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS

Now Phoebus cheers the crystal streams,
   And glads the azure skies;
But nought can glad the weary wight
   That fast in durance lies.

Now laverocks wake the merry morn
   Aloft on dewy wing;
The merle, in his noontide bow'r,
   Makes woodland echoes ring;
The mavis wild wi' mony a note,
   Sings drowsy day to rest:
In love and freedom they rejoice,
   Wi' care nor thrall opprest.

Now blooms the lily by the bank,
   The primrose down the brae;
The hawthorn's budding in the glen,
   And milk-white is the slae:
The meanest hind in fair Scotland
   May rove their sweets amang;
But I, the Queen of a' Scotland,
   Maun lie in prison strang.

I was the Queen o' bonic France,
   Where happy I hae been;
Fu' lightly raise I in the morn,
   As blythe the lay down at e'en:
And I'm the sov'reign of Scotland,
   And mony a traitor there;
Yet here I lie in foreign bands,
   And never-ending care.

But as for thee, thou false woman,
   My sister and my fae,
Grim Vengeance yet shall whet a sword
   That thro' thy soul shall gae;
The weeping blood in woman's breast
   Was never known to thee;
Nor th' balm that draps on wounds of woe
   Frae woman's pitying e'e.
TILL JAMIE COMES HAME

My son! my son! may kinder stars
Upon thy fortune shine;
And may those pleasures gild thy reign,
That ne'er wad blink on mine!
God keep thee frae thy mother's faes,
Or turn their hearts to thee:
And where thou meet'st thy mother's friend,
Remember him for me!

O! soon, to me, may Summer suns
Nae mair light up the morn!
Nae mair to me the Autumn winds
Wave o'er the yellow corn?
And, in the narrow house of death,
Let Winter round me rave;
And the next flow'rs that deck the Spring,
Bloom on my peaceful grave!

There'll never be peace till Jamie comes hame.¹

By yon Castle wa', at the close of the day,
I heard a man sing, tho' his head it was grey:
And as he was singing, the tears doon came,—
There'll never be peace till Jamie comes hame.

The Church is in ruins, the State is in jars,
Delusions, oppressions, and murderous wars,
We dare na veel say't, but we ken wha's to blame,—
There'll never be peace till Jamie comes hame.

¹ If Scott is right, some such song is older than Burns. When old Oliphant of Gask was bed-ridden, they told him the news of the peace of Amiens. He merely crooned in reply:—
"There'll never be peace till Jamie comes hame!"
Scott has a verse:—
There's naught in the Hielands but syboes and leeks,
And bare-legged laddies gaun wanting the breeks,
Wanting the breeks, and wi'out hose or shoon,
But we'll a' get the breeks when King Jamie comes hame.
Burns (to Cunningham, March 11, 1791) mentions the old air, "a beautiful Jacobite air."
THE BANKS O' DOON

My seven braw sons for Jamie drew sword,
But now I greet round their green beds in the yerd;
It brak the sweet heart o' my faithfu' auld dame,—
There'll never be peace till Jamie comes hame.

Now life is a burden that bows me down,
Sin' I tint my bairns, and he tint his crown;
But till my last moments my words are the same,—
There'll never be peace till Jamie comes hame.

Song—Out over the Forth.

Out over the Forth, I look to the North;
But what is the north and its Highlands to me?
The south nor the east gie ease to my breast,
The far foreign land, or the wide rolling sea.

But I look to the west when I gae to rest,
That happy my dreams and my slumbers may be;
For far in the west lives he I loe best,
The man that is dear to my babie and me.

The Banks o' Doon.

FIRST VERSION.

Sweet are the banks—the banks o' Doon,
The spreading flowers are fair,
And everything is blythe and glad,
But I am fu' o' care.
Thou'll break my heart, thou bonie bird,
That sings upon the bough;

---

1 Burns gives the second verse in the letter to Cunningham of March 11th, 1791. The two appear in Johnson's Museum, 1796.
2 "The lad" is the reading of Currie and Cromek.
3 First published in this form by Scott Douglas. Burns writes as follows to Cunningham from Ellissland, 11th March 1791.—"I have this evening sketched out a song which I have a good mind to send you... It is intended to be sung to a Strathspey reel of which I am very fond, called in Cunningham's Collection 'Ballindalloch's Reel,' and in others, 'Camedmore.' It takes three stanzas of four lines each, to go through the whole tune."
THE BANKS O' DOON

Thou minds me o' the happy days
When my fause Luve was true:
Thou'll break my heart, thou bonie bird,
That sings beside thy mate;
For sae I sat, and sae I sang,
And wist na o' my fate.

Aft hae I rov'd by bonie Doon,
To see the woodbine twine;
And ilka bird sang o' its Luve,
And sae did I o' mine:
Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose,
Upon its thorny tree;
But my fause Luver staw my rose,
And left the thorn wi' me:
Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose,
Upon a morn in June;
And sae I flourished on the morn,
And sae was pu'd or noon!

The Banks o' Doon.¹

SECOND VERSION.²

Ye flowery banks o' bonie Doon,
How can ye blume sae fair?
How can ye chant, ye little birds,
And I sae fu' o' care!
Thou'll break my heart, thou bonie bird,
That sings upon the bough!
Thou minds me o' the happy days
When my fause Luve was true.

¹[March 1791.] "While here I sit, sad and solitary, by the side of a fire in a little country inn, and drying my wet clothes, in pops a poor fellow of a sodger, and tells me he is going to Ayr. By heavens! say I to myself, with a tide of good spirits which the magic of that sound—'Auld Toon o' Ayr,' conjured up, I will send my last song to Mr Ballantine. Here it is."—Letter to John Ballantine, Esq., Ayr.
²This is Cromek's version, which wants the last four lines.
Thou'll break my heart, thou bonie bird,
That sings beside thy mate;
For sae I sat, and sae I sang,
And wist na o' my fate.

Aft hae I rov'd by bonie Doon,
To see the woodbine twine;
And ilka bird sang o' its Luve,
And sae did I o' mine.
Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose,
Upon its thorny tree;
But my fause Luver staw my rose,
And left the thorn wi' me.
Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose,
Upon a morn in June;
And sae I flourished on the morn,
And sae was pu'd or noon.

The Banks o' Doon.

THIRD VERSION.

Ye banks and braes o' bonie Doon,
How can ye bloom sae fresh and fair?
How can ye chant ye little birds,
And I sae weary fu' o' care!
Thou'll break my heart, thou warbling bird,
That wantons thro' the flowering thorn:
Thou minds me o' departed joys,
Departed never to return.

Aft hae I rov'd by Bonie Doon,
To see the rose and woodbine twine:
And ilka bird sang o' its Luve,
And fondly sae did I o' mine;
Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose,
Fu' sweet upon its thorny tree!
And my fause Luver staw my rose,
But ah! he left the thorn wi' me.

1 A third version, adapted to a tune "light." The poetry suffers, of course.
LAMENT FOR GLENCAIRN

Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn.¹

The wind blew hollow frae the hills,
By fits the sun's departing beam
Look'd on the fading yellow woods,
That wav'd o'er Lugar's winding stream:
Beneath a craigy steep, a Bard,
Laden with years and meikle pain,
In loud lament bewail'd his lord,
Whom Death had all untimely ta'en.

He lean'd him to an ancient aik,
Whose trunk was mould'ring down with years;
His locks were bleached white with time,
His hoary cheek was wet wi' tears!
And as he touch'd his trembling harp,
And as he tun'd his doleful sang,
The winds, lamenting thro' their caves,
To Echo bore the notes alang.

"Ye scatter'd birds that faintly sing,
The reliques o' the vernal queir!
Ye woods that shed on a' the winds
The honours of the aged year!
A few short months, and glad and gay,
Again ye'll charm the ear and e'e;
But nocht in all-revolving time
Can gladness bring again to me.

"I am a bending aged tree,
That long has stood the wind and rain;
But now has come a cruel blast,
And my last hald of earth is gane;
Nae leaf o' mine shall greet the spring,
Nae simmer sun exalt my bloom;
But I maun lie before the storm,
And ITHERS plant them in my room.

¹ Lord Glencairn died on January 27, 1791. The last verse has a wonderful ballad-like charm of naturalness, lacking to "the ancient bard."
LAMENT FOR GLENCAIRN

"I've seen sae mony changefu' years,
   On earth I am a stranger grown:
I wander in the ways of men,
   Alike unknowing, and unknown:
Unheard, unpitied, unreliev'd,
   I bear alane my lade o' care,
For silent, low, on beds of dust,
   Lie a' that would my sorrows share.

"And last, (the sum of a' my griefs!)
   My noble master lies in clay;
The flow'r amang our barons bold,
   His country's pride, his country's stay:
In weary being now I pine,
   For a' the life of life is dead,
And hope has left my aged ken,
   On forward wing for ever fled.

"Awake thy last sad voice, my harp!
   The voice of woe and wild despair!
Awake, resound thy latest lay,
   Then sleep in silence evermair!
And thou, my last, best, only friend,
   That fillest an untimely tomb,
Accept this tribute from the Bard
   Thou brought from Fortune's mirkest gloom.

"In Poverty's low barren vale,
   Thick mists obscure involv'd me round;
Though oft I turn'd the wistful eye,
   Nae ray of fame was to be found:
Thou found'st me, like the morning sun
   That melts the fogs in limpid air,
The friendless bard and rustic song
   Became alike thy fostering care.

"O! why has worth so short a date,
   While villains ripen grey with time?
Must thou, the noble, gen'rous, great,
   Fall in bold manhood's hardy prime!
CRAIGIEBURN WOOD

Why did I live to see that day—
A day to me so full of woe?
O! had I met the mortal shaft
That laid my benefactor low!

"The bridegroom may forget the bride
Was made his wedded wife yestreen;
The monarch may forget the crown
That on his head an hour has been;
The mother may forget the child
That smiles sae sweetly on her knee;
But I'll remember thee, Glencairn,
And a' that thou hast done for me!"

Lines to Sir John Whitefoord, Bart. 2

Thou, who thy honor as thy God rever'st,
Who, save thy mind's reproach, nought earthly fear'st,
To thee this votive offering I impart,
The tearful tribute of a broken heart. 3
The Friend thou valued'st, I, the Patron lov'd;
His worth, his honour, all the world approved:
We'll mourn till we too go as he has gone,
And tread the shadowy 4 path to that dark world unknown.

Craigieburn Wood. 5

Sweet closes the ev'ning on Craigieburn Wood,
And blythely awaukens the morrow;
But the pride o' the spring in the Craigieburn Wood
Can yield me nought but sorrow.

1 Burns originally wrote "But I'll re-
member good Glencairn;" the Earl's sister suggested "great" in place of "good"; "thee" was proposed by Miss Leslie Baillie.
2 Verses sent with the Elegy on
Glencairn.
3 In the original MS. these lines read:—
Witness the ardour of this votive lay,
With streaming eyes and throbbing
heart I pay.
4 The printed version (Edinburgh,
1793) has "dreary," for which the
poet gave instructions to substitute "shadowy."
5 This song was composed on a
passion which a Mr Gillespie, a par-
ticular friend of mine, had for a Miss
Lorimer, afterwards Mrs Whelpdale.
The young lady was born at Craigie-
burn Wood. The chorus is part of
an old, foolish ballad.—R.B.—The
heroine, Jean Lorimer, was afterwards
Burns's "Chloris."
THE BONIE WEE THING

Chorus.—Beyond thee, dearie, beyond thee, dearie,
   And O to be lying beyond thee!
   O sweetly, soundly, weel may he sleep
   That’s laid in the bed beyond thee!

I see the spreading leaves and flowers,
   I hear the wild birds singing;
But pleasure they hae nane for me,
   While care my heart is wringing.
   Beyond thee, &c.

I can na tell, I maun na tell,
   I daur na for your anger;
But secret love will break my heart,
   If I conceal it langer.
   Beyond thee, &c.

I see thee gracefu’, straight and tall,
   I see thee sweet and bonie;
But oh, what will my torment be,
   If thou refuse thy Johnie!
   Beyond thee, &c.

To see thee in another’s arms,
   In love to lie and languish,
’Twad be my dead, that will be seen,
   My heart wad burst wi’ anguish.
   Beyond thee, &c.

But Jeanie, say thou wilt be mine,
   Say thou lo’es nane before me;
And a’ my days o’ life to come
   I’ll gratefully adore thee,
   Beyond thee, &c.

The bonie wee Thing.1

Chorus.—Bonie wee thing, cannie wee thing,
   Lovely wee thing, wert thou mine,
I wad wear thee in my bosom,
   Lest my jewel it should tine.

1 She was a Miss Deborah Davies.
LOVELY DAVIES

WISHFULLY I look and languish
   In that bonie face o' thine,
And my heart it stounds* wi' anguish,
   Lest my wee thing be na mine.
   Bonie wee thing, &c.

Wit and Grace, and Love, and Beauty,
   In ae constellation shine;
To adore thee is my duty,
   Goddess o' this soul o' mine!
   Bonie wee thing, &c.

Epigram on Miss Davies,¹

On being asked why she had been formed so little,
   and Mrs A—— so big.

Ask why God made the gem so small?
   And why so huge the granite?
Because God meant mankind should set
   That higher value on it.

The Charms of Lovely Davies.²

Tune——“Miss Muir.”

O how shall I, unskilfu', try
   The poet's occupation?
The tuneful powers, in happy hours,
   That whisper inspiration;
Even they maun dare an effort mair
   Than aught they ever gave us,
Ere they rehearse, in equal verse,
   The charms o' lovely Davies.

¹ An epigram hardly worthy of the ² The third result of a propensity to
   Anthology.
   mute admire
   The charms o' lovely Davies.
WHAT CAN A YOUNG LASSIE

Each eye, it cheers when she appears,
Like Phœbus in the morning,
When past the shower, and every flower
The garden is adorning:
As the wretch looks o'er Siberia's shore,
When winter-bound the wave is;
Sae droops our heart, when we maun part
Frac charming, lovely Davies.

Her smile's a gift frae 'boon the lift,
That maks us mair than princes;
A sceptred hand, a king's command,
Is in her darting glances;
The man in arms 'gainst female charms
Even he her willing slave is,
He hugs his chain, and owns the reign
Of conquering, lovely Davies.

My Muse to dream of such a theme,
Her feeble powers surrender:
The eagle's gaze alone surveys
The sun's meridian splendour.
I wad in vain essay the strain,
The deed too daring brave is;
I'll drap the lyre, and mute admire
The charms o' lovely Davies.

What can a Young Lassie do wi' an
Auld Man.¹

¹ What, indeed! Lines for Music.

457
THE POSIE

He's always compleenin frae mornin to eenin,
He hoasts and he hirpes the weary day lang;
He's doylt and he's dozin, his blude it is frozen,—
O dreary's the night wi' a crazy auld man!
He's doylt and he's dozin, his blude is frozen,
O dreary's the night wi' a crazy auld man.

He hums and he hankers, he frets and he cankers,
I never can please him do a' that I can;
He's peevish an' jealous o' a' the young fellows,—
O dool on the day I met wi' an auld man!
He's peevish an' jealous o' a' the young fellows,
O dool on the day I met wi' an auld man.

My auld auntie Katie upon me taks pity,
I'll do my endeavour to follow her plan;
I'll cross him an' wrack him, until I heartbreak him
And then his auld brass will buy me a new pan,
I'll cross him an' wrack him, until I heartbreak him,
And then his auld brass will buy me a new pan.

The Posie.¹

O luve will venture in where it daur na weel be seen,
O luve will venture in where wisdom ance has been;
But I will doun yon river rove, amang the wood sae green,
And a' to pu' a Posie to my ain dear May.

The primrose I will pu', the firstling o' the year,
And I will pu' the pink, the emblem o' my dear;
For she's the pink o' womankind, and blooms without a peer,
And a' to be a Posie to my ain dear May.

¹ Words for an air sung by Mrs Burns.

458
ON GLENRIDDELL'S FOX

I'll pu' the budding rose, when Phœbus peeps in view,
For it's like a bauny kiss o' her sweet, bonie mou;
The hyacinth's for constancy wi' its unchanging blue,
And a' to be a Posie to my ain dear May.

The lily it is pure, and the lily it is fair,
And in her lovely bosom I'll place the lily there;
The daisy's for simplicity and unaffected air,
And a' to be a Posie to my ain dear May.

The hawthorn I will pu', wi' its locks o' siller gray,
Where, like an aged man, it stands at break o' day;
But the songster's nest within the bush I winna tak away
And a' to be a Posie to my ain dear May.

The woodbine I will pu', when the e'ening star is near,
And the diamond draps o' dew shall be her een sae clear;
The violet's for modesty, which weel she fa's to wear,
And a' to be a Posie to my ain dear May.

I'll tie the Posie round wi' the silken band o' luve,
And I'll place it in her breast, and I'll swear by a' above,
That to my latest draught o' life the band shall ne'er remove,
And this will be a Posie to my ain dear May.

On Glenriddell's Fox Breaking His Chain.

A Fragment, 1791.

Thou, Liberty, thou art my theme;
Not such as idle poets dream,
Who trick thee up a heathen goddess
That a fantastic cap and rod has;
Such stale conceits are poor and silly;
I paint thee out, a Highland filly,

1 A Fragment in the manner of Prior, and other fabulists of the Eighteenth Century. "The Whigs of Sparta" had not much to do with the defeat of Xerxes, "that abandoned Tory." First published in 1874 from the Glenriddell MS.
ON GLENRIDGEH'S FOX

A sturdy, stubborn, handsome dapple,
As sleek's a mouse, as round's an apple,
That when thou pleasest canst do wonders;
But when thy luckless rider blunders,
Or if thy fancy should demur there,
Wilt break thy neck ere thou go further.

These things premised, I sing a Fox,
Was caught among his native rocks,
And to a dirty kennel chained,
How he his liberty regained.

Glenriddell! a Whig without a stain,
A Whig in principle and grain,
Could'st thou enslave a free-born creature,
A native denizen of Nature?
How could'st thou, with a heart so good,
(A better ne'er was sluiced with blood)
Nail a poor devil to a tree,
That ne'er did harm to thine or thee?

The staunchest Whig Glendriddell was,
Quite frantic in his country's cause;
And oft was Reynard's prison passing,
And with his brother-Whigs canvassing
The Rights of Men, the Powers of Women,
With all the dignity of Freemen.

Sir Reynard daily heard debates
Of Princes', Kings', and Nations' fates,
With many rueful, bloody stories
Of Tyrants, Jacobites, and Tories:
From liberty how angels fell,
That now are galley-slaves in hell;
How Nimrod first the trade began
Of binding Slavery's chains on Man;
How fell Semiramis—G—d d-mn her!
Did first, with sacrilegious hammer,
(All ills till then were trivial matters)
For Man dethron'd forge hen-peck fetters;
ON PASTORAL POETRY

How Xerxes, that abandoned Tory,
Thought cutting throats was reaping glory,
Until the stubborn Whigs of Sparta
Taught him great Nature's Magna Charta;
How mighty Rome her fiat hurl'd
Resistless o'er a bowing world,
And, kinder than they did desire,
Polish'd mankind with sword and fire;
With much, too tedious to relate,
Of ancient and of modern date,
But ending still, how Billy Pitt
(Unlucky boy!) with wicked wit,
Has gagged old Britain, drain'd her coffer,
As butchers bind and bleed a heifer.

Thus wily Reynard by degrees,
In kennel listening at his ease,
Suck'd in a mighty stock of knowledge,
As much as some folks at a College;
Knew Britain's rights and constitution,
Her aggrandisement, diminution,
How fortune wrought us good from evil;
Let no man, then, despise the Devil,
As who should say, 'I never can need him,'
Since we to scoundrels owe our freedom.

* * * * *

Poem on Pastoral Poetry.¹

Hail, Poesie! thou Nymph reserv'd!
In chase o' thee, what crowds hae swerv'd
Frae common sense, or sunk enerv'd
'Mang heaps o' clavers:
And och! o'er aft thy joes b hae starv'd,
'Mid a' thy favours!

¹The authorship of this has been Burn's papers in his own hand-doubt, but it was found among writing, and may well be his.
ON PASTORAL POETRY

Say, Lassie, why thy train amang,
While loud the trump’s heroic clang,
And sock or buskin skelp\(^a\) alang
To death or marriage;
Scarce ane has tried the shepherd-sang
But wi’ miscarriage?

In Homer’s craft Jock Milton thrives;
Eschylus’ pen Will Shakespeare drives;
Wee Pope, the knurlin,\(^b\) till him rives
Horatian fame;
In thy sweet sang, Barbauld, survives
Even Sappho’s flame.

But thee, Theocritus, wha matches?
They’re no herd’s ballats, Maro’s catches;
Squire Pope but busks his skinklin\(^c\) patches
O’ heathen tatters:
I pass by hunders, nameless wretches,
That ape their betters.

In this braw age o’ wit and lear,\(^d\)
Will nane the Shepherd’s whistle mair
Blaw sweetly in its native air,
And rural grace;
And, wi’ the far-fam’d Grecian, share
A rival place?

Yes! there is ane; a Scottish callan\(^e\)!
There’s ane; come forrit,\(^f\) honest Allan!
Thou need na jouk\(^g\) behind the hallan,\(^h\)
A chiel sae clever;
The teeth o’ time may gnaw Tantallan,\(^i\)
But thou’s for ever.

Thou paints auld Nature to the nines,\(^i\)
In thy sweet Caledonian lines;

\(^a\) dash. \(^b\) stunted dwarf. \(^c\) glittering. \(^d\) learning. \(^e\) youth.
\(^f\) forward. \(^g\) hide. \(^h\) partition. \(^i\) to perfection.

\(^1\) The rocky stronghold of that name in East Lothian.
DRUMLANRIG WOODS

Nae gowden stream thro' myrtle twines,
Where Philomel,
While nightly breezes sweep the vines,
Her griefs will tell!

In gowany a glens thy burnie strays,
Where bonie lasses bleach their claes,
Or trots by hazelly shaws b and braes,
Wi' hawthorns gray,
Where blackbirds join the shepherd's lays,
At close o' day.

Thy rural loves are Nature's sel';
Nae bombast spates c o' nonsense swell;
Nae snap d conceits, but that sweet spell
O' witchin love,
That charm that can the strongest quell,
The sternest move.

Verses on the Destruction of the Woods near Drumlanrig. ¹

As on the banks of winding Nith,
As smiling simmer morn I stray'd,
And traced its bonie holms and haughs,
Where linties sang and lannnies play'd,
I sat me down upon a craig,
And drank my fill o' fancy's dream,
When from the eddying deep below,
Up rose the genius of the stream.

Dark, like the frowning rock, his brow,
And troubled, like his wintry wave,
And deep, as sighs the boding wind
Amang his caves, the sigh he gave—

¹ Whoever wrote the poem (Scott's Magazine, Feb. 1803) shared the views of Wordsworth about the "degenerate Douglas," "Old Q," the Duke of Queensberry, best known to many as Warrington in a leaping match, in Thackeray's Virginians.
“And come ye here, my son,” he cried,
“To wander in my birken shade?
To muse some favourite Scottish theme,
Or sing some favourite Scottish maid?

“There was a time, it’s nae lang syne,
Ye might hae seen me in my pride,
When a’ my banks sae bravely saw
Their woody pictures in my tide;
When hanging beech and spreading elm
Shaded my stream sae clear and cool:
And stately oaks their twisted arms
Threw broad and dark across the pool;

“When, glinting thro’ the trees, appear’d
The wee white cot aboon the mill,
And peaceful rose its ingle reek,
That, slowly curling, clamb the hill.
But now the cot is bare and cauld,
Its leafy bield for ever gane,
And scarce a stinted birk is left
To shiver in the blast its lane.”

“Alas!” quoth I, “what ruefu’ chance
Has twin’d ye o’ your stately trees?
Has laid your rocky bosom bare—
Has stripped the cleeding aff your braes?
Was it the bitter eastern blast,
That scatters blight in early spring?
Or was ’t the wil’fire scorch’d their boughs,
Or canker-worm wi’ secret sting?”

“Nae eastlin blast,” the sprite replied;
“It blaws na here sae fierce and fell,
And on my dry and halesome banks
Nae canker-worms get leave to dwell:
Man! cruel man!” the genius sighed—
As through the cliffs he sank him down—
“The worm that gnaw’d my bonie trees,
That reptile wears a Ducal crown.”
THE GALLANT WEAVER

The Gallant Weaver.¹

Where Cart rins rowin to the sea,
By mony a flower and spreading tree,
There lives a lad, the lad for me,
He is a gallant Weaver.
O, I had wooers aught or nine,
They gied me rings and ribbons fine;
And I was fear'd my heart wad tine,²
And I gied it to the Weaver.

My daddie sign'd my tocher-band,³
To gie the lad that has the land,
But to my heart I'll add my hand,
And give it to the Weaver.
While birds rejoice in leafy bowers,
While bees delight in opening flowers,
While corn grows green in summer showers,
I love my gallant Weaver.

Epigram at Brownhill Inn.²

At Brownhill we always get dainty good cheer,
And plenty of bacon each day in the year;
We've a' thing that's nice, and mostly in season,
But why always Bacon—come tell me the reason?

You're welcome, Willie Stewart.³

Chorus.—You're welcome, Willie Stewart,
You're welcome, Willie Stewart,
There's ne'er a flower that blooms in May,
That's half sae welcome's thou art!

¹ Supposed, by Mr Scott Douglas, to refer to a weaver, distinguished, according to tradition, by Jean Armour, during her residence at Paisley in 1786. Mr Stevenson and other writers appear to have thought that this weaver was really preferred to Burns.
² Bacon was the name of a presumably intrusive host. The lines are said to have afforded much amusement.
³ Lines written on a tumbler, now at Abbotsford. The original is the Jacobite "You're welcome, Charlie Stuart."
LOVELY POLLY STEWART

Come, bumpers high, express your joy,
   The bowl we maun renew it,
The tappet hen,* gae bring her ben,
   To welcome Willie Stewart,
   You're welcome, Willie Stewart, &c.

May foes be strang, and friends be slack,
   Ilk action, may he rue it,
May woman on him turn her back
   That wrangs thee, Willie Stewart,
   You're welcome, Willie Stewart, &c.

Lovely Polly Stewart.¹

Chorus.—O lovely Polly Stewart,
   O charming Polly Stewart,
There's ne'er a flower that blooms in May,
   That's half so fair as thou art!

The flower it blaws, it fades, it fa's,
   And art can ne'er renew it;
But worth and truth, eternal youth
   Will gie to Polly Stewart,
   O lovely Polly Stewart, &c.

May he whase arms shall fauld thy charms
   Possess a leal and true heart!
To him be given to ken the heaven
   He grasps in Polly Stewart!
   O lovely Polly Stewart, &c.

¹ The same original serves for this and the foregoing snatch. The chorus of this piece was written on a window pane at the Globe Tavern. Miss Stewart died an exile in Italy.
MY EPPIE MACNAB

Fragment,—Damon and Sylvia.¹

*Tune—"The Tither Morn."

Yon wandering rill that marks the hill,
   And glances o'er the brae, Sir,
Slides by a bower, where mony a flower
   Sheds fragrance on the day, Sir;
There Damon lay with Sylvia gay,
   To love they thought no crime, Sir,
The wild birds sang, the echoes rang,
   While Damon's heart beat time, Sir.

Johnie lad, cock up your Beaver.²

When first my brave Johnie lad came to the 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 behaviour,
Hey, brave Johnie lad, cock up your beaver!

My Eppie Macnab.³

O saw ye my dearie, my Eppie Macnab?
O saw ye my dearie, my Eppie Macnab?
She's down in the yard, she's kissin the laird,
She winna come hame to her ain Jock Rab.

¹ A verse from a longer piece said to be somewhat gay. (Burns to Thomson, January 1795.)
² The second verse is attributed to Burns and has a Jacobite twang. Scott was used to quote the lines.
³ An improved version of a loose old lyric.
MY TOCHER'S THE JEWEL

O come thy ways to me, my Eppie Macnab;
O come thy ways to me, my Eppie Macnab;
Whate'er thou hast dune, be it late, be it sune,
Thou's welcome again to thy ain Jock Rab.

What says she, my dearie, my Eppie Macnab?
What says she, my dearie, my Eppie Macnab?
She let's thee to wit that she has thee forgot,
And for ever disowns thee, her ain Jock Rab.

O had I ne'er seen thee, my Eppie Macnab!
O had I ne'er seen thee, my Eppie Macnab!
As light as the air, and as fause as thou's fair,
Thou's broken the heart o' thy ain Jock Rab.

Altho' He has left Me.¹
Altho' he has left me for greed o' the siller,
I dinna envy him the gains he can win;
I rather wad bear a' the lade⁴ o' my sorrow,
Than ever hae acted sae faithless to him.

My Tocher's the Jewel.²
O meikle thinks my luve o' my beauty,
And meikle thinks my luve o' my kin;
But little thinks my luve I ken brawlie⁵
My tocher's the jewel has charms for him.
It's a' for the apple he'll nourish the tree,
It's a' for the hinny he'll cherish the bee,
My laddie's sae meikle in luve wi' the siller,
He canna hae luve to spare for me.

Your proffer o' luve's an airle-penny,⁶
My tocher's the bargain ye wad buy;
But an ye be crafty, I am cunnin,
Sae ye wi' anither your fortune may try.

¹ Lines foisted into an old song.
² Only a few lines here are by Burns.

468
O FOR ANE AN' TWENTY, TAM

Ye're like to the timmer o' you rotten wood,
Ye're like to the bark o' you rotten tree,
Ye'll slip frae me like a knotless thread,
And ye'll crack your credit wi' mae nor me.

O for Ane an' Twenty, Tam.¹

Chorus.—An' O for ane an' twenty, Tam!

And hey, sweet ane an' twenty, Tam!
I'll learn my kin a rattlin sang,
An' I saw ane an' twenty, Tam.

They snoolᵃ me sair, and haudᵇ me down,
An' gar me look like bluntie,ᶜ Tam;
But three short years will soon wheel roun',
An' then comes ane an' twenty, Tam.
An' O for, &c.

A gliebd o' lan', a claut o' gear,ᵉ
Was left me by my auntie, Tam;
At kith or kin I need na spier,ᶠ
An I saw ane an' twenty, Tam.
An' O for, &c.

They'll hae me wed a wealthy coof,ᵍ
Tho' I mysel' hae plenty, Tam;
But, hear'st thou laddie! there's my loof,ʰ
I'm thine at ane an' twenty, Tam.
An' O for, &c.

Thou Fair Eliza.²

Turn again, thou fair Eliza!
Ae kind blink before we part;
Rue on thy despairing lover,
Can'st thou break his faithfu' heart?

ᵃ snub.ᵇ hold.ᶜ one stupid.ᵈ field.
ᵉ heap of wealth.ᶠ ask.ᵍ blockhead.ʰ hand.
¹ Words by Burns. Written for an old dance tune.
² Lines written to suit anybody's sweet-heart, Johnson's or Thomson's.
MY BONIE BELL

Turn again, thou fair Eliza!
If to love thy heart denies,
Oh, in pity hide the sentence
Under friendship's kind disguise!

Thee, sweet maid, hae I offended?
My offence is loving thee;
Can'st thou wreck his peace for ever,
Wha for thine would gladly die?
While the life beats in my bosom,
Thou shalt mix in ilka throe:
Turn again, thou lovely maiden,
Ae sweet smile on me bestow.

Not the bee upon the blossom,
In the pride o' sinny noon;
Not the little sporting fairy,
All beneath the simmer moon;
Not the Minstrel, in the moment
Fancy lightens in his e'e,
Kens the pleasure, feels the rapture,
That thy presence gies to me.

My Bonie Bell.¹

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'n'ing 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:

¹ Bell is not identified, and was probably a creature of fancy.
SWEET AFTON

Thus seasons dancing, life advancing,
   Old Time and Nature their changes tell;
But never ranging, still unchanging,
   I adore my bonie Bell.

Sweet Afton.¹

Flow gently, sweet Afton! among thy green braes,
Flow gently, I'll sing thee a song in thy praise;
My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream,
Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.

Thou stock dove whose echo resounds thro' the glen,
Ye wild whistling blackbirds, in yon thorny den,
Thou green crested lapwing thy screaming forbear,
I charge you, disturb not my slumbering Fair.

How lofty, sweet Afton, thy neighbouring hills,
Far mark'd with the courses of clear, winding rills;
There daily I wander as noon rises high,
My flocks and my Mary's sweet cot in my eye.

How pleasant thy banks and green valleys below,
Where, wild in the woodlands, the primroses blow;
There oft, as mild Ev'ning weeps over the lea,
The sweet-scented birk shades my Mary and me.

Thy crystal stream, Afton, how lovely it glides,
And winds by the cot where my Mary resides;
How wanton thy waters her snowy feet have,
As, gathering sweet flowerets, she stems thy clear wave.

Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes,
Flow gently, sweet river, the theme of my lays;
My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream,
Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.

¹ There is a great deal of learning about this poem and its origin, which means that, in fact, nothing is certainly known. Mary may, or may not, be Highland Mary.
ADDRESS TO THOMSON

Address to the Shade of Thomson, 1

On Crowning His Bust at Ednam, Roxburghshire, with a Wreath of Bays.

While virgin Spring by Eden's flood,
   Unfolds her tender mantle green,
Or pranks the sod in frolic mood,
   Or tunes Eolian strains between.

While Summer, with a matron grace,
   Retracts to Dryburgh's cooling shade,
Yet oft, delighted, stops to trace
   The progress of the spiky blade.

While Autumn, benefactor kind,
   By Tweed erects his aged head,
And sees, with self-approving mind,
   Each creature on his bounty fed.

While maniac Winter rages o'er
   The hills whence classic Yarrow flows,
Rousing the turbid torrent's roar,
   Or sweeping, wild, a waste of snows.

So long, sweet Poet of the year!
   Shall bloom that wreath thou well hast won;
While Scotia, with exulting tear,
   Proclaims that THOMSON was her son.

1 An imitation of Collins. The piece was written for Lord Buchan, who patronised poetry in a very ludicrous manner.

The text is that of the edition of 1793, differing much from the earlier sketch extant in MS., and showing that the verses cost Burns some trouble.
Frae the Friends and Land I love.¹

Tune—"Carron Side."

Frae the friends and land I love,
Driv'n by Fortune's felly spite;
Frae my best belov'd I rove,
Never mair to taste delight:
Never mair maun hope to find
Ease frae toil, relief frae care;
When Remembrance wracks the mind,
Pleasures but unveil despair.

¹ Written for Lady Winifred Constable, whom Sir Walter Scott, in a letter to Lockhart, speaks of with scanty respect. Lady Winifred was descended from the Nithsdale of 1715, and of the romantic escape from prison. Lady Winifred rebuilt Terreagles House.
² Another Jacobite ditty: Burns only claimed the four last lines.
Such a Parcel of Rogues

Brightest climes shall mirk appear,
    Desert ilka blooming shore,
Till the Fates, nae mair severe,
    Friendship, love, and peace restore.
Till Revenge, wi' laurel'd head,
    Bring our banished hame again;
And ilk loyal, bonie lad
    Cross the seas, and win his ain.

Such a Parcel of Rogues in a Nation.

Fareweel to a' our Scottish fame,
    Fareweel our ancient glory;
Fareweel ev'n to the Scottish name,
    Sae fam'd in martial story.
Now Sark rins over Solway sands,
    An' Tweed rins to the ocean,
To mark where England's province stands—
    Such a parcel of rogues in a nation!

What force or guile could not subdue,
    Thro' many warlike ages,
Is wrought now by a coward few,
    For hireling traitor's wages.
The English steel we could disdain,
    Secure in valour's station;
But English gold has been our bane—
    Such a parcel of rogues in a nation!

O would, or I had seen the day
    That Treason thus could sell us,
My auld grey head had lien in clay,
    Wi' Bruce and loyal Wallace!
But pith and power, till my last hour,
    I'll mak this declaration;
We're bought and sold for English gold—
    Such a parcel of rogues in a nation!

1 Based on an old and well known song against the Union, and the polit-
I HAE BEEN AT CROOKIEDEN

Ye Jacobites by name.\(^1\)

Ye Jacobites by name, give an ear, give an ear,
Ye Jacobites by name, give an ear,
Ye Jacobites by name,
Your faults I will proclaim,
Your doctrines I maun blame, you shall hear.

What is Right, and what is Wrang, by the law, by the law?
What is Right, and what is Wrang, by the law?
What is Right, and what is Wrang?
A short sword, and a lang,
A weak arm and a strang, for to draw.

What makes heroic strife, famed afar, famed afar?
What makes heroic strife, famed afar?
What makes heroic strife?
To whet th' assassin's knife,
Or hunt a Parent's life, wi' bludy war?

Then let your schemes alone, in the state, in the state,
Then let your schemes alone, in the state.
Then let you schemes alone,
Adore the rising sun,
And leave a man undone, to his fate.

I hae been at Crookieden.\(^2\)

I hae been at Crookieden,
My bonie laddie, Highland laddie,
Viewing Willie and his men,
My bonie laddie, Highland laddie.

\(^1\) If a reference to the French Revolution is meant, it is extremely obscure. The "man undone," if Henry, Cardinal Duke of York, is intended, had, of course, no party, except the Laird of Gask, in 1792, when the song was published.

\(^2\) The den of Crookie is hell, of course. The reference to the Duke of Cumberland in the Scottish Inferno, is older than Burns, as in—

Baith Scott and Lockhart's sent to hell
For to acquaint mama, Willie,
That sune ye will be there yoursel'
To roast ayont them a', Willie.
O KENMURE'S ON AND AWA

There our foes that burnt and slew,
   My bonie laddie, Highland laddie,
There, at last, they gat their due,
   My bonie laddie, Highland laddie.

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

O Kenmure's on and awa, Willie.¹

O KENMURE'S on and awa, Willie,
O Kenmure's on and awa:
An' Kenmure's lord's the bravest lord
   That ever Galloway saw.

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

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

¹ This song was a great favourite of Sir Walter Scott, for whom Mrs Lockhart used to sing it. Lord Kenmure was out with Lord Nithsdale in 1715, was taken at Preston, and executed on Tower-hill. An ancestor had been a prominent Covenanter. Scott declined to write a song for the Gordons of Kenmure, as despairing to rival this piece. The lines—

"But sure, wi' sounding victory,
   May Kenmure's lord came hame!"
are out of keeping with the rest, and are probably by Burns.
EPISTLE TO JOHN MAXWELL

O Kenmure's lads are men, Willie,
O Kenmure's lads are men;
Their hearts and swords are metal true,
And that their foes shall ken.

They'll live or die wi' fame, Willie;
They'll live or die wi' fame;
But sune, wi' sounding victorie,
May Kenmure's lord come hame!

Here's him that's far awa, Willie!
Here's him that's far awa!
And here's the flower that I loe best,
The rose that's like the snaw.

Epistle to John Maxwell, Esq., of Terraughty,

On His Birthday.¹

Health to the Maxwell's veteran Chief!
Health, aye unsour'd by care or grief:
Inspir'd, I turn'd Fate's sibyl leaf,
This natal morn,
I see thy life is stuff o' prief,²
Scarce quite half-worn.

This day thou metes threescore eleven,
And I can tell that bounteous Heaven
(The second-sight, ye ken, is given
To ilka Poet)
On thee a tack³ o' seven times seven
Will yet bestow it.

If envious buckies view wi' sorrow
Thy lengthen'd days on this blest morrow,

¹ Mr Maxwell did live to the great age of ninety-four.
² proof.
³ lease.
EPISTLE TO ROBERT GRAHAM

May Desolation's lang-teeth'd harrow,
   Nine miles an hour,
Rake them, like Sodom and Gomorrah,
   In brunstane stour.a

But for thy friends, and they are mony,
Baith honest men, and lassies bonie,
May couthie b Fortune, kind and cannie,
   In social glee,
Wi' mornings blythe, and e'enings funny,
   Bless them and thee!

Fareweel, auld birkie c! Lord be near ye,
And then the deil, he daurna steer d ye:
Your friends aye love, your faes aye fear ye;
   For me, shame fa' me,
If neist my heart I dinna wear ye,
   While BURNS they ca' me.

Second Epistle to Robert Graham, Esq. of Fintry.1

5th October 1791.

LATE crippl'd of an arm, and now a leg,
About to beg a pass for leave to beg;
Dull, listless, teas'd, dejected, and deprest
(Nature is adverse to a cripple's rest);
Will generous Graham list to his Poet's wail?
(It soothes poor Misery, hearkening to her tale)
And hear him curse the light he first survey'd,
And doubly curse the luckless rhyming trade?

Thou, Nature! partial Nature, I arraign;
Of thy caprice maternal I complain;
The lion and the bull thy care have found,
One shakes the forests, and one spurns the ground;

     a brimstone dust.   b loving.   c fellow.   d disturb.

1 Another version of Burns's attempt at literary satire in English. He broke his arm by a fall from a horse, in March 1791.
EPISTLE TO ROBERT GRAHAM

Thou giv'st the ass his hide, the snail his shell;  
Th' envenom'd wasp, victorious, guards his cell;  
Thy minions kings defend, control, devour;  
In all th' omnipotence of rule and power;  
Foxes and statesmen subtile wiles ensure;  
The cit and polecat stink, and are secure;  
Toads with their poison, doctors with their drug,  
The priest and hedgehog in their robes, are snug;  
Ev'n silly woman has her warlike arts  
Her tongue and eyes—her dreaded spear and darts.

But Oh! thou bitter step-mother and hard,  
To thy poor, fenceless, naked child—the Bard!  
A thing unteachable in world's skill,  
And half an idiot too, more helpless still:  
No heels to bear him from the op'ning dun;  
No claws to dig, his hated sight to shun;  
No horns, but those by luckless Hymen worn,  
And those, alas! not, Amalthea's horn:  
No nerves olfact'ry, Mammon's trusty cur,  
Clad in rich Dulness' comfortable fur;  
In naked feeling, and in aching pride,  
He bears th' unbroken blast from ev'ry side:  
Vampyre booksellers drain him to the heart,  
And scorpion critics cureless venom dart.

Critics—appall'd, I venture on the name;  
Those cut-throat bandits in the paths of fame:  
Bloody dissectors, worse than ten Munroes;  
He hacks to teach, they mangle to expose:

His heart by causeless wanton malice wrung,  
By blockheads' daring into madness stung;  
His well-won bays, than life itself more dear,  
By miscreants torn, who ne'er one sprig must wear;  
Foil'd, bleeding, tortur'd in th' unequal strife,  
The hapless Poet flounders on thro' life:  
Till, fled each hope that once his bosom fir'd,  
And fled each muse that glorious once inspir'd,
Low sunk in squalid, unprotected age,
Dead even resentment for his injur'd page.
He heeds or feels no more the ruthless critic's rage!
So, by some hedge, the gen'rous steed deceas'd,
For half-starv'd snarling curs a dainty feast;
By toil and famine wore to skin and bone,
Lies, senseless of each tugging bitch's son.

O Dulness! portion of the truly blest!
Calm shelter'd haven of eternal rest!
Thy sons ne'er madden in the fierce extremes
Of Fortune's polar frost, or torrid beams.
If mantling high she fills the golden cup,
With sober selfish ease they sip it up;
Conscious the bounteons meed they well deserve,
They only wonder "some folks" do not starve.
The grave sage hern thus easy picks his frog,
And thinks the mallard a sad worthless dog.
When disappointment snaps the clue of hope,
And thro' disastrous night they darkling grope,
With deaf endurance sluggishly they bear,
And just conclude "that fools are fortune's care."
So, heavy, passive to the tempest's shocks,
Strong on the sign-post stands the stupid ox.

Not so the idle Muses' mad-cap train,
Not such the workings of their moon-struck brain;
In equanimity they never dwell,
By turns in soaring heav'n, or vaulted hell.

I dread thee, Fate, relentless and severe,
With all a poet's, husband's, father's fear!
Already one strong hold of hope is lost—
Glencairn, the truly noble, lies in dust
(Fled, like the sun eclips'd as noon appears,
And left us darkling in a world of tears);
O! hear my ardent, grateful, selfish pray'r!
Fintry, my other stay, long bless and spare!
Thro' a long life his hopes and wishes crown,
And bright in cloudless skies his sun go down!
THE SONG OF DEATH

May bliss domestic smooth his private path;
Give energy to life; and soothe his latest breath,
With many a filial tear circling the bed of death!

The Song of Death.¹

Tune—"Oran an aoig."

Scene.—A Field of Battle—Time of the day, evening—The wounded and
dying of the victorious army are supposed to join in the following song.

Farewell, thou fair day, thou green earth and ye skies,
   Now gay with the broad setting sun;
Farewell, loves and friendships, ye dear tender ties,
   Our race of existence is run!
Thou grim King of Terrors; thou Life's gloomy foe!
   Go, frighten the coward and slave;
   Go, teach them to tremble, fell tyrant! but know
   No terrors hast thou to the brave!

Thou strik'st the dull peasant—he sinks in the dark,
   Nor saves e'en the wreck of a name;
Thou strik'st the young hero—a glorious mark;
   He falls in the blaze of his fame!
In the field of proud honour—our swords in our hands,
   Our King and our country to save;
While victory shines on Life's last ebbing sands,—
   O who would not die with the brave?

Poem on Sensibility.²

SENSIBILITY, how charming,
   Dearest Nancy, thou canst tell;
But distress, with horrors arming,
   Thou alas! hast known too well!

¹ Enthusiasm for King and Country
do not match well with Burns's affection
for the French Revolution. The
piece, though it has been admired,
is extremely conventional.

² These Tears of Sensibility flowed
for Mrs M'Lahoee.
   The verses were afterwards sent to
Mrs Dunlop and Mrs Stewart, with
the second line altered to
"'Thou, my friend, canst truly tell."
THE TOADEATER

Fairest flower, behold the lily
Blooming in the sunny ray;
Let the blast sweep o'er the valley,
See it prostrate in the clay.

Hear the woodlark charm the forest,
Telling o'er his little joys;
But alas! a prey the surest
To each pirate of the skies.

Dearly bought the hidden treasure
Finer feelings can bestow:
Chords that vibrate sweetest pleasure
Thrill the deepest notes of woe.

The Toadeater.¹

Of Lordly acquaintance you boast,
And the Dukes that you dined wi' yestreen;
Yet an insect's an insect at most,
Tho' it crawl on the curl of a Queen!

Divine Service in the Kirk of Lamington.²

As cauld a wind as ever blew,
A cauld kirk, and in't but few:
As cauld a minister's ever spak;
Ye'se a' be het or I come back.

¹ On a level with Burns's usual essays in epigram. The text is Lockhart's version. Hogg and Motherwell give:—
"What of lords with whom you have supped,
And of Dukes that you dined with yestreen;
A louse, sir, is still but a louse,
Tho' it crawl on the locks of a Queen."
Cunningham's is a compound of the two, and Chambers gives:—
"No more of your titled acquaintances boast,
And what nobles and gentles you've seen;
An insect is only an insect at most,
Tho' it crawl on the curl of a Queen."

² Lockhart, a Lanarkshire man himself, published these rhymes in his Life of Burns (1828). Text also from Lockhart. Scott Douglas gives in the third line:—
"A cauld preacher never spak."
The variations in different editions are numerous, but that of Hogg and Motherwell gives the most unusual form:—
¹ A cauld, cauld kirk, and in't but few,
A cauld minister never spak;
His sermon made us a' turn blue,
But it's be warm ere I come back."
O MAY, THY MORN

The Keekin-glass.¹
How daur ye ca' me "Howlet-face"?
Ye blear-e'ed, withered spectre!
Ye only spied the keekin-glass,
An' there ye saw your picture.

A Grace before Dinner, extempore.²
O THOU who kindly dost provide
For every creature's want!
We bless Thee, God of Nature wide,
For all Thy goodness lent:
And if it please Thee, heavenly Guide,
May never worse be sent;
But, whether granted or denied,
Lord, bless us with content. Amen!

A Grace after Dinner, extempore.³
O THOU, in whom we live and move—
Who made the sea and shore;
Thy goodness constantly we prove,
And grateful would adore;
And, if it please Thee, Power above!
Still grant us, with such store,
The friend we trust, the fair we love—
And we desire no more. Amen!

O May, Thy Morn.⁴
O MAY, thy morn was ne'er so sweet
As the mirk night o' December!
For sparkling was the rosy wine,
And private was the chamber:

¹ Written for Miss Miller of Dalswinton; Scott, in an indit letter tells
Lockhart an anecdote of Burns at Dalswinton, but adds, that to publish it
"might be invidious." It certainly would, so it remains unpublished.
² Calls for no comment.
³ The mention of "the fair," in a Grace, is, at least, characteristic.
⁴ Suggested by parting with Mrs Maclehose, who was leaving Scotland
to join her husband in the West Indies.
Ae fond Kiss, and then We sever.\(^1\)

\textit{Tune—"Rory Dall's Port."}

Ae fond kiss, and then we sever;
Ae fareweel, and then forever!
Deep in heart-wrung tears I'll pledge thee,
Warring sighs and groans I'll wage thee.
Who shall say that Fortune grieves him,
While the star of hope she leaves him?
Me, nae cheerful twinkle lights me;
Dark despair around benights me.

I'll ne'er blame my partial fancy,
Naething could resist my Nancy:
But to see her was to love her;
Love but her, and love for ever.
Had we never lov'd sae kindly,
Had we never lov'd sae blindly,
Never met—or never parted,
We had ne'er been broken-hearted.

\(^1\) Written in reference to the same occasion as the foregoing piece, in December 1791. The famous lines "Had we never loved sae kindly" have been attributed to Byron by an eminent English critic, no admirer of Burns.
BEHOLD THE HOUR

Fare-thee-weel, thou first and fairest!
Fare-thee-weel, thou best and dearest!
Thine be ilka joy and treasure,
Peace, Enjoyment, Love and Pleasure!
Ae fond kiss, and then we sever!
Ae fareweel, alas, for ever!
Deep in heart-wrung tears I'll pledge thee,
Warring sighs and groans I'll wage thee.

Behold the hour, the boat, arrive.¹

BEHOLD the hour, the boat, arrive!
My dearest Nancy, O fareweel!
Severed frae thee, can I survive,
Frac thee whom I hae lov'd sae weil?

Endless and deep shall be my grief;
Nae ray of comfort shall I see,
But this most precious, dear belief,
That thou wilt still remember me!

Alang the solitary shore
Where flitting sea-fowl round me cry,
Across the rolling, dashing roar,
I'll westward turn my wishful eye.

'Happy thou Indian grove,' I'll say,
'Where now my Nancy's path shall be!
While thro' your sweets she holds her way,
O tell me, does she muse on me?'

¹ Again a farewell to Mrs Macle-bose. The contrast of feeling in Burns's English and Scottish verses on the same theme is instructive. Mr Scott Douglas points out that the lines are a mere pastiche on a piece of verse in an old Edinburgh Magazine.
Thou gloomy December.¹

Ance mair I hail thee, thou gloomy December!
Ance mair I hail thee wi' sorrow and care;
Sad was the parting thou makes me remember—
Parting wi' Nancy, oh, ne'er to meet mair!

Fond lovers' parting is sweet, painful pleasure,
Hope beaming mild on the soft parting hour;
But the dire feeling, O farewell for ever!
Anguish unmingled, and agony pure!

Wild as the winter now tearing the forest,
Till the last leaf o' the summer is flown;
Such is the tempest has shaken my bosom,
Till my last hope and last comfort is gone.

Still as I hail thee, thou gloomy December,
Still shall I hail thee wi' sorrow and care;
For sad was the parting thou makes me remember,
Parting wi' Nancy, oh, ne'er to meet mair.

My Native Land Sae Far Awa.²

O sad and heavy, should I part,
But for her sake, sae far awa;
Unknowing what my way may thwart,
My native land sae far awa.

Thou that of a' things Maker art,
That formed this Fair sae far awa,
Gie body strength, then I'll ne'er start
At this my way sae far awa.

¹ The occasion is the same: the sentiment is dramatic, or feigned. Mrs Maclehose, of course, was not the poet's "last hope and last comfort." Few if any poets are more sincere than Burns, yet even to him the song, on occasion, suggests the sentiment, rather than the sentiment the song.
² Mrs Maclehose may, or possibly may not, be the occasion of this ditty.
I DO CONFESS

How true is love to pure desert!
   Like mine for her sae far awa;
And nocht can heal my bosom's smart,
   While, oh, she is sae far awa!

None other love, none other dart,
   I feel but her's sae far awa;
But fairer never touch'd a heart
   Than her's, the Fair, sae far awa.

Lines on Fergusson, the Poet.¹

ILL-FATED genius! Heaven-taught Fergusson!
   What heart that feels and will not yield a tear,
To think Life's sun did set e'er well begun
   To shed its influence on thy bright career.

O why should truest Worth and Genius pine
   Beneath the iron grasp of Want and Woe,
While titled knaves and idiot-Greatness shine
   In all the splendour Fortune can bestow?

I Do Confess Thou Art Sae Fair.

Alteration of an Old Poem.²

I no confess thou art sae fair,
   I wad been o'er the lugs in luve,
Had I na found the slightest prayer
   That lips could speak thy heart could muve.

I do confess thee sweet, but find
   Thou art so thriftless o' thy sweets,
Thy favours are the silly wind
   That kisses ilka thing it meets.

¹ Inscribed in a copy of the World" (Chambers.)
² A Scottish, and to Burns's mind, an improved version of Sir Robert Aytoun's song,

"I do confess thou'rt smooth and fair."

The stanza of six becomes one of four lines.
[I can't forgive Burns for this performance. He actually boasts of having improved on the original.]
THE WEARY PUND O' TOW

See yonder rosebud, rich in dew,
   Amang its native briers sae coy;
How sune it tines its scent and hue,
   When pu'd and worn a common toy.

Sie fate ere lang shall thee betide,
   Tho' thou may gaily bloom awhile;
And sune thou shalt be thrown aside,
   Iike ony common weed and vile.

The weary Pund o' Tow.¹

Chorus.—The weary pund, the weary pund,
   The weary pund o' tow;
I think my wife will end her life,
   Before she spin her tow.

I bought my wife a stane o' lint,
   As gude as e'er did grow,
And a' that she has made o' that
   Is ae puir pund o' tow.
   The weary pund, &c.

There sat a bottle in a bole,²
   Beyont the ingle low³;
And aye she took the tither souk,
   To drouk⁴ the stourie⁵ tow.
   The weary pund, &c.

Quoth I, for shame, ye dirty dame,
   Gae spin your tap o' tow!
She took the rock,⁶ and wi' a knock,
   She brak it o'er my pow.
   The weary pund, &c.

¹ The refrain, or something akin to it, is ancient.

² recess. ³ fire-place. ⁴ soak. ⁵ dusty. ⁶ distaff.
SCROGGAM, MY DEARIE

At last her feet—I sang to see’t!
Gaed foremost o’er the knowe,
And or I wad anither jad,
I’ll wallop in a tow.*
The weary pund, &c.

When she cam’ ben she Bobbed.¹

O when she cam’ ben she bobbed fu’ law,
O when she cam’ ben she bobbed fu’ law,
And when she cam’ ben, she kiss’d Cockpen,
And syne denied she did it at a’.

And was na Cockpen right saucy witha’?
And was na Cockpen right saucy witha’?
In leaving the daughter of a lord,
And kissin a collier lassie an’ a’!

O never look down, my lassie, at a’,
O never look down, my lassie, at a’,
Thy lips are as sweet, and thy figure complete,
As the finest dame in castle or ha’.

Tho’ thou has nae silk, and holland sae sma’,
Tho’ thou has nae silk, and holland sae sma’,
Thy coat and thy sark are thy ain handiwork,
And lady Jean was never sae braw.

Scroggam, my Dearie.²

There was a wife wom’d in Cockpen,
Scroggam;
She brew’d gude ale for gentlemens;
Sing auld Cowl lay ye down by me,
Scroggam, my dearie, ruffum.

¹ An old song mended. ² This has, at least, every internal indication of antiquity.
MY COLLIER LADDIE

The gudewife's dochter fell in a fever,  
Scroggam;  
The priest o' the parish he fell in anither;  
Sing auld Cowl lay ye down by me,  
Scroggam, my dearie, ruffum.

They laid them side by side thegither,  
Scroggam;  
That the heat o' the tane might cool the tither;  
Sing auld Cowl, lay ye down by me,  
Scroggam, my dearie, ruffum.

My Collier Laddie.¹

WHARE live ye, my bonie lass?  
And tell me what they ca' ye;  
My name, she says, is mistress Jean,  
And I follow the Collier laddie.  
My name, she says, &c.

See you not yon hills and dales  
The sun shines on sae brawlie;  
They a' are mine, and they shall be thine,  
Gin ye'll leave your Collier laddie.  
They a' are mine, &c.

Ye shall gang in gay attire,  
Weel buskit up sae gaudy;  
And ane to wait on every hand,  
Gin ye'll leave your Collier laddie.  
And ane to wait, &c.

Tho' ye had a' the sun shines on,  
And the earth conceals sae lowly,  
I wad turn my back on you and it a',  
And embrace my Collier laddie.  
I wad turn my back, &c.

¹ Said by Burns to be old, but hint from antiquity, probably his own, with perhaps, some
Sic a Wife as Willie had.

I can win my five pennies in a day,
An' spent at night fu' brawlie:
And make my bed in the collier's neuk,
And lie down wi' my Collier laddie.

Love for love is the bargain for me,
Tho' the wee cot-house should haud me;
And the warld before me to win my bread,
And fair fa' my Collier laddie!

Sic a Wife as Willie had. 1

Willie Wasple dwalt on Tweed,
The spot they ca'd it Linkumdoddie;
Willie was a wabster a gude,
Could stown a clue wi' ony body:
He had a wife was dour b and din,c
O Tinkler Maidgie was her mither;
Sic a wife as Willie had,
I wad na gie a button for her.

She has an e'e, she has but ane,
The cat has twa the very colour;
Five rusty teeth forbye a stump,
A clapper tongue wad deave d a miller:
A whiskin' bea' about her mou',
Her nose and chin they threaten ither;
Sic a wife as Willie had,
I wadna gie a button for her.

She's bow-hough'd, she's hein-shin'd,
Ae limpin leg a hand-breed shorter;
She's twisted right, she's twisted left,
To balance fair in ilka quarter:

1 Scottish children have a play-rhyme, "Willie Waste in his Castle," of unknown age. Lockhart wrote a good deal in Blackwood's Magazine, under the name of William Wastle.
Lady Mary Ann

She has a hump upon her breast,
   The twin o' that upon her shouther;
Sic a wife as Willie had,
   I wadna gie a button for her.

Auld baudrons\(^a\) by the ingle\(^b\) sits,
   An' wi' her loof\(^c\) her face a-washin;
But Willie's wife is nae sae trig,\(^d\)
   She dights her grunzie\(^e\) wi' a hushion\(^f\):
Her walle nieves\(^g\) like midden-creels,\(^h\)
   Her face wad fyle\(^i\) the Logan Water;
Sic a wife as Willie had,
   I wadna gie a button for her.

**Lady Mary Ann.**\(^1\)

O LADY Mary Ann looks o'er the Castle wa',
She saw three bonie boys playing at the ba',
The youngest he was the flower amang them a',
   My bonie laddie's young, but he's growin' yet.

O father, O father, an ye think it fit,
We'll send him a year to the college yet,
   We'll sew a green ribbon round about his hat,
   And that will let them ken he's to marry yet.

Lady Mary Ann was a flower in the dew,
   Sweet was its smell and bonie was its hue,
And the longer it blossom'd the sweeter it grew,
   For the lily in the bud will be bonier yet.

Young Charlie Cochran was the sprout of an aik,
   Bonie and bloomin' and straught was its make,
The sun took delight to shine for its sake,
   And it will be the brag o' the forest yet.

\(^{a}\) the cat. \(^{b}\) fire-place. \(^{c}\) paw. \(^{d}\) neat. \(^{e}\) face.

\(^{f}\) stocking-leg. \(^{g}\) powerful fists. \(^{h}\) manure baskets. \(^{i}\) dirty.

\(^1\) *Pastiche* on a ballad of the seven-teenth century. *Craigton's Growing* is, according to Stenhouse, (quoted by Chambers) the original ballad.

492
KELLY BURN BRAES

The simmer is gane when the leaves they were green,
And the days are awa' that we hae seen,
But far better days I trust will come again;
For my bonie laddie's young, but he's growin' yet.

Kelly Burn Braes.

There lived a carl in Kelly Burn Braes,
Hey, and the rue grows bonie wi' thyme;
And he had a wife was the plague of his days,
And the thyme it is wither'd, and rue is in prime.

Ae day as the carl gaed up the lang glen,
Hey, and the rue grows bonie wi' thyme;
He met with the Devil, says, "How do you fen"?
And the thyme it is wither'd, and rue is in prime.

I've got a bad wife, sir, that's a' my complaint,
Hey, and the rue grows bonie wi' thyme;
"For, savin' your presence, to her ye're a saint,"
And the thyme it is wither'd, and rue is in prime.

It's neither your stot nor your staig I shall crave,
Hey, and the rue grows bonie wi' thyme;
"But gie me your wife, man, for her I must have,"
And the thyme it is wither'd, and rue is in prime.

"O welcome most kindly!" the blythe carl said,
Hey, and the rue grows bonie wi' thyme;
"But if ye can match her ye're waur than ye're ca'd,"
And the thyme it is wither'd, and rue is in prime.

The Devil has got the auld wife on his back,
Hey, and the rue grows bonie wi' thyme;
And like a poor pedlar he's carried his pack,
And the thyme it is wither'd, and rue is in prime.

\footnote{Suggested by an old ballad. The phrase "a rookit wee deevil" was applied to Lord Jeffrey by the Tories in later days.}

\textsuperscript{1} get along, \textsuperscript{b} ox, \textsuperscript{c} young horse.
KELLY BURN BRAES

He's carried her hame to his ain hallan door,

Hey, and the rue grows bonie wi' thyme:

Syne bade her gae in for a b—, and a w—;

And the thyme it is wither'd, and rue is in prime.

Then straight he makes fifty, the pick o' his band,

Hey, and the rue grows bonie wi' thyme:

Turn out on her guard in the clap o' a hand,

And the thyme it is wither'd, and rue is in prime.

The carlin gaed thro' them like ony wud bear,

Hey, and the rue grows bonie wi' thyme;

Whae'er she gat hands on cam near her nae mair,

And the thyme it is wither'd, and rue is in prime.

A reekit wee deevil looks over the wa',

Hey, and the rue grows bonie wi' thyme;

"O help, maister, help, or she'll ruin us a'!"

And the thyme it is wither'd, and rue is in prime.

The Devil he swore by the edge o' his knife,

Hey, and the rue grows bonie wi' thyme;

He pitied the man that was tied to a wife,

And the thyme it is wither'd, and rue is in prime.

The Devil he swore by the kirk and the bell,

Hey, and the rue grows bonie wi' thyme;

He was not in wedlock, thank Heav'n, but in hell,

And the thyme it is wither'd, and rue is in prime.

Then Satan has travell'd again wi' his pack,

Hey, and the rue grows bonie wi' thyme;

And to her auld husband he's carried her back,

And the thyme it is wither'd, and rue is in prime.

I hae been a Deevil the feck o' my life,

Hey, and the rue grows bonie wi' thyme;

"But ne'er was in hell till I met wi' a wife,"

And the thyme it is wither'd, and rue is in prime.

a house-door.  b mad.  c smoked.  d most.
The Slave’s Lament.¹

It was in sweet Senegal that my foes did me enthral,
For the lands of Virginia, O:
Torn from that lovely shore, and must never see it more;
And alas! I am weary, weary O:
Torn from that lovely shore, and must never see it more;
And alas! I am weary, weary O.

All on that charming coast is no bitter snow and frost,
Like the lands of Virginia, O:
There streams for ever flow, and there flowers for ever blow,
And alas! I am weary, weary, O:
There streams for ever flow, and there flowers for ever blow,
And alas! I am weary, weary, O.

The burden I must bear, while the cruel scourge I fear,
In the lands of Virginia, O:
And I think on friends most dear, with the bitter, bitter tear,
And alas! I am weary, weary O:
And I think on friends most dear, with the bitter, bitter tear,
And alas! I am weary, weary O.

O can ye Labour Lea?²

_Chorus_—O can ye labour lea, young man,
O can ye labour lea?
It see nor bountith shall us twine²
Gin ye can labour lea.³

¹ "The air is supposed to be Native African." (Scott Douglas).
² "To labour lea is to plough up old pasture-land.
³ The copy in Johnson’s Museum has the variations noted below.
³ "Gae back the gate ye came again;
Ye’re never scorn’ me.³"
DEUKS DANG O’ER MY DADDIE

I FEE’d a man at Michaelmas,¹
Wi’ airle² pennies three;
But a’ the faut I had to him,
He could na labour lea,
O can ye labour lea, &c.

O clappin’s gude in Febbarwar,
An’ kissin’s sweet in May;
But my delight’s the ploughman lad,
That weel can labour lea,²
O can ye labour lea, &c.

O kissin is the key o’ luve,
And clappin is the lock;
An’ makin o’s the best thing yet,
That e’er a young thing gat.
O can ye labour lea, &c.

The deuks dang o’er my Daddie.³

The bairns gat out wi’ an unco⁴ shout,
The deuks dang⁵ o’er my daddie, O!
The fien-ma-care, quo’ the feirrie⁶ auld wife,
He was but a paidlin⁷ body, O!
He paidles out, and he paidles in,
An’ he paidles late and early, O!
This seven lang years I hae lien by his side,
An’ he is but a fusionless carlie,⁸ O.

O hau your tongue, my feirrie auld wife,
O hau your tongue, now Nansie, O:
I’ve seen the day, and sae hae ye,
Ye wad na been sae donsie,⁹ O.

¹ “Martinmas.”
² “But what signifies a young man’s love,
An’t dinna last for aye.”
³ Pastiche on an old song.
I’ve seen the day ye butter’d my brose,
And cuddl’d me late and early, O;
But downa-do’s a come o’er me now,
And oh, I find it sairly, O!

The Deil’s awa wi’ the Exciseman.¹

The deil cam fiddlin thro’ the town,
And danc’d awa wi’ th’ Exciseman,
And ilka wife cries, “Auld Mahoun,
I wish you luck o’ the prize, man.”

Chorus—The deil’s awa, the deil’s awa,
The deil’s awa wi’ the Exciseman,
He’s danc’d awa, he’s danc’d awa,
He’s danc’d awa wi’ the Exciseman.

We’ll mak our maut, and we’ll brew our drink,
We’ll laugh, sing, and rejoice, man,
And mony braw thanks to the meikle black deil,
That danc’d awa wi’ th’ Exciseman.

The deil’s awa, &c.

There’s threesome reels, there’s foursome reels,
There’s hornpipes and strathspeys, man,
But the ae best dance ere came to the land
Was the deil’s awa wi’ th’ Exciseman.

The deil’s awa, &c.

The Country Lass.²

In simmer, when the hay was mawn,
And corn wav’d green in ilka field,
While claver b blooms white o’er the lea
And roses blaw in ilka beild! c

¹ want of power. ² This owes only its tune to times past. ³ sheltered spot.
THE COUNTRY LASS

Blythe Bessie in the milking shiel,
    Says—"I'll be wed, come o't what will":
Out spake a dame in wrinkled eild;
    "O' gude advisement comes nae ill.

"It's ye hae wooers mony ane,
    And lassie, ye're but young ye ken;
Then wait a wee, and cannie wale.
    A routhie butt, a routhie ben;"
There's Johnie o' the Buskie-glen,
    Fu' is his barn, fu' is his byre;
Take this frae me, my bonie hen,
    It's plenty beets the luv'er's fire."

"For Johnie o' the Buskie-glen,
    I dinna care a single flie;"
He lo'es sae weel his craps and kye,
    He has nae love to spare for me;
But blythe's the blink o' Robie's e'e,
    And weel I wat he lo'es me dear:
Ae blink o' him I wad na gie
    For Buskie-glen and a' his gear."

"O thoughtless lassie, life's a faught;
    The canniest gate, the strife is sair;
But aye fu'-han't is fechtin best,
    A hungry care's an unco care:
But some will spend and some will spare,
    An' wilfu' folk maun hae their will;
Syne as ye brew, my maiden fair,
    Keep mind that ye maun drink the yill."g

"O gear will buy me rigs o' land,
    And gear will buy me sheep and kye;
But the tender heart o' leesome love,
    The gowd and siller canna buy;

* old age.  b choose.  c a well-provided house.  d feeds.
  e glance.  f full-handed.  g ale.
BESSY AND HER SPINNIN WHEEL

We may be poor—Robie and I—
Light is the burden love lays on;
Content and love brings peace and joy—
What mair hae Queens upon a throne?"

Bessy and her Spinnin Wheel.¹

O leeze me on⁠a my spinnin-wheel,
And leeze me on my rock and reel;
Fr’re tap to tae that cleeds me bien,⁠b
And haps⁠c me biel⁠d and warm at e’en;
I’ll set me down and sing and spin,
While laigh descends the simmer sun,
Blest wi’ content, and milk and meal,
O leeze me on my spinnin-wheel.

On ilka hand the burnies trot,
And meet below my theekit⁠e cot;
The scented birk and hawthorn white,
Across the pool their arms unite,
Alike to screen the birdie’s nest,
And little fishes’ caller⁠f rest;
The sun blinks kindly in the beil⁠g
Where blythe I turn my spinnin-wheel.

On lofty aiks the cushats⁠h wail,
And Echo cons the doolfu’ tale;
The lintwhites⁠i in the hazel brae,
Delighted, rival ither’s lays;
The craik⁠j amang the claver⁠k hay,
The pairtrick whirring o’er the ley,
The swallow jinkin round my shiel,’⁠¹
Amuse me at my spinnin-wheel.

¹ This is also entirely Burns’s own.
SAW YE BONIE LESLEY

Wi' sma' to sell and less to buy,
Aboon distress, below envy,
O wha wad leave this humble state,
For a' the pride of a' the great?
Amid their flaring, idle toys,
Amid their cumbrous, dinsome joys,
Can they the peace and pleasure feel
Of Bessie at her spinnin-wheel?

Fragment of Song.¹
No cold approach, no altered mien,
Just what would make suspicion start;
No pause the dire extremes between,
He made me blest—and broke my heart.

Love for Love.²
Ithers seek they ken na what,
Features, carriage, and a' that;
Gie me love in her I court,
Love to love maks a' the sport.

Let love sparkle in her e'e;
Let her lo'e nae man but me;
That's the tocher-gude² I prize,
There the luver's treasure lies.

Saw ye Bonie Lesley.³
O saw ye bonie Lesley,
As she gaed o'er the Border?
She's gane, like Alexander,
To spread her conquests farther.

¹ Added by Burns to a song by Miss Cranstoun, a sister of Scott's friend.
² Added by Burns to a song in the Tea Table Miscellany.
³ Miss Lesley Baillie was Burns's inspiration. In August 1794, Burns accompanied this lady and her father during part of their journey to the Border.

500
THE LEA RIG

To see her is to love her,
   And love but her for ever;
For Nature made her what she is,
   And never made anither!

Thou art a queen, fair Lesley,
   Thy subjects, we before thee;
Thou art divine, fair Lesley,
   The hearts o' men adore thee.

The deil he could na scaith thee,
   Or aught that wad belang thee;
He'd look into thy bonie face,
   And say—“I canna wrang thee!”

The Powers aboon will tent thee,
   Misfortune sha'na steer thee;
Thou'rt like themselves sae lovely,
   That ill they'll ne'er let near thee.

Return again, fair Lesley,
   Return to Caledonie!
That we may brag we hae a lass
   There's nane again sae bonie.

I'll meet thee on the Lea Rig.¹

   WHEN o'er the hill the e'enings² star
      Tells bughtin timeª is near, my jo,
And owsen³ frae the furrow'd field
   Return sae dowf⁴ and weary O;
Down by the burn, where birken buds⁵
   Wi' dew are hangin clear, my jo,
I'll meet thee on the lea-rig,
   My ain kind Dearie O.

¹ Suggested by an older song.
² 'e'enings' is 'evenings' in the following variants:
³ owsen = oxen
⁴ dowf = dull
⁵ 'scented birks'
MY WIFE'S A WINSOME THING

At midnight hour, in mirkest glen,¹
I'd rove, and ne'er be eerie² O,
If thro' that glen I gaed to thee,
My ain kind Dearie O;
Altho' the night were ne'er sae wild,³
And I were ne'er sae weary O,
I'll meet thee on the lea-rig,
My ain kind Dearie O.

The hunter lo'es the morning sun;
To rouse the mountain deer, my jo;
At noon the fisher takes the glen
Adown the burn to steer, my jo:
Gie me the hour o' gloamin grey,
It maks my heart sae cheery O,
To meet thee on the lea-rig,
My ain kind Dearie O.

My Wife's a Winsome Wee Thing.³

Air—"My Wife's a Wanton Wee Thing."

Chorus.—She is a winsome wee thing,
She is a handsome wee thing,
She is a lo'esome wee thing,
This dear wee wife o' mine.

I never saw a fairer,
I never lo'ed a dearer,
And neist⁴ my heart I'll wear her,
For fear my jewel tine,
She is a winsome, &c.

¹ "In mirkest glen at midnight hour."
² "Wet" originally.
³ In the older song the wife was "a wanton wee thing."
⁴ "afraid."
⁵ "next."

Thomson made alterations on the second verse which Burns declared to be "a positive improvement."
HIGHLAND MARY

The warld's wrack we share o' t;
The warstle* and the care o' t;
Wi' her I'll blythely bear it,
And think my lot divine.
She is a winsome, &c.

Highland Mary.¹

Tune—"Katherine Ogie,"

Ye banks and braes and streams around
The castle o' Montgomery!
Green be your woods, and fair your flowers,
Your waters never drurmlie:
There Simmer first unfald her robes,
And there the langest tarry;
For there I took the last Farewell
O' my sweet Highland Mary.

How sweetly bloom'd the gay, green birk,
How rich the hawthorn's blossom,
As underneath their fragrant shade,
I clasp'd her to my bosom!
The golden Hours on angel wings,
Flew o'er me and my Dearie;
For dear to me, as light and life,
Was my sweet Highland Mary.

Wi' mony a vow, and lock'd embrace,
Our parting was fu' tender;
And, pledging aft to meet again,
We toreoursels asunder;
But oh! fell Death's untimely frost,
That nipt my Flower sae early!
Now green's the sod, and cauld's the clay
That wraps my Highland Mary!

* struggle.

¹ Remarkable for the old-fashioned use of assonance in place of rhyme.
O pale, pale now, those rosy lips,
I aft hae kiss'd sae fondly!
And clos'd for aye, the sparkling glance
That dwalt on me sae kindly!
And mouldering now in silent dust,
That heart that lo'ed me dearly!
But still within my bosom's core
Shall live my Highland Mary.

The Rights of Woman.

An Occasional Address
Spoken by Miss Fontenelle on her benefit night,
November 26, 1792.

While Europe's eye is fix'd on mighty things,
The fate of empires and the fall of kings;
While quacks of State must each produce his plan,
And even children lisp the Rights of Man;
Amid this mighty fuss just let me mention,
The Rights of Woman merit some attention.

First, in the sexes' intermix'd connection,
One sacred Right of Woman is protection.—
The tender flower that lifts its head, elate,
Helpless, must fall before the blasts of fate,
Sunk on the earth, defac'd its lovely form,
Unless your shelter ward th' impending storm.

Our second Right—but needless here is caution,
To keep that right inviolate's the fashion;
Each man of sense has it so full before him,
He'd die before he'd wrong it—'tis decorum.—
There was, indeed, in far less polish'd days,
A time, when rough rude man had naughty ways
Would swagger, swear, get drunk, kick up a riot,
Nay even thus invade a lady's quiet.

1 The title contains all the information desirable.
EPIGRAM ON MISS FONTENELLE

Now, thank our stars! these Gothic times are fled;
Now, well-bred men—and you are all well-bred—
Most justly think (and we are much the gainers)
Such conduct neither spirit, wit, nor manners.

For Right the third, our last, our best, our dearest,
That right to fluttering female hearts the nearest;
Which even the Rights of Kings, in low prostration,
Most humbly own—'tis dear, dear admiration!
In that blest sphere alone we live and move;
There taste that life of life—immortal love,
Smiles, glances, sighs, tears, fits, flirtations, airs;
'Gainst such an host what flinty savage dares,
When awful Beauty joins with all her charms—
Who is so rash as rise in rebel arms?

But truce with kings, and truce with constitutions,
With bloody armaments and revolutions;
Let Majesty your first attention summon,
Ah! ça ira! THE MAJESTY OF WOMAN!

Epigram on seeing Miss Fontenelle in
a Favourite Character.¹

Sweet naïveté of feature,
Simple, wild, enchanting elf,
Not to thee, but thanks to Nature,
Thou art acting but thyself.

Wert thou awkward, stiff, affected,
Spurning Nature, torturing art;
Loves and Graces all rejected,
Then indeed thou'd'st act a part.

¹ The inspiration is indicated by the title. Miss Fontenelle played "Little Pickle."
AULD ROB MORRIS

Extempore on some Commemorations of Thomson.¹

Dost thou not rise, indignant shade,
And smile wi' spurning scorn,
When they wha wad hae starved thy life,
Thy senseless turf adorn?

Helpless, alane, thou clamb the brae,
Wi' meikle honest toil,
And clauth th' unfading garland there—
Thy sair-worn, rightful spoil.

And wear it there! and call aloud
This axiom undoubted—
Would thou hae Nobles' patronage?
First learn to live without it!

To whom hae much, more shall be given,
Is every Great man's faith;
But he, the helpless, needful wretch,
Shall lose the mite he hath.

Auld Rob Morris.²

There's Auld Rob Morris that wons in yon glen,
He's the King o' gude fellows, and wale a o' auld men;
He has gowd in his coffers, he has owsen b and kine,
And ae bonie lass, his dautie c and mine.

¹ The absurd posthumous patronage of Lord Buchan is referred to here. There is no reason to presume that his Lordship would "have starved" Thomson, who, among other pieces of patronage, drew the salary of Surveyor General of the Leeward Islands, and had a pension. Thomson did not "climb the brae helpless and alane," quite the reverse.
² Founded on an old song of some freedom.
She's fresh as the morning, the fairest in May;
She's sweet as the ev'ning amang the new hay;
As blythe and as artless as the lambs on the lea,
And dear to my heart as the light to my e'e.

But oh! she's an Heiress, auld Robin's a laird,
And my daddie has nought but a cot-house and yard;
A wooer like me maunna hope to come speed,
The wounds I must hide that will soon be my dead.

The day comes to me, but delight brings me nane;
The night comes to me, but my rest it is gane;
I wander my lane like a night-troubled ghaist,
And I sigh as my heart it wad burst in my breast.

O had she but been of a lower degree,
I then might hae hop'd she wad smil'd upon me!
O how past deseriving had then been my bliss,
As now my distraction nae words can express.

Duncan Gray.¹

DUNCAN GRAY cam' here to woo,
    Ha, ha, the wooing o't,
On blythe Yule-night when we were fou,
    Ha, ha, the wooing o't,
Maggie coost⁵ her head fu' heigh,
    Look'd askent and unco skeigh,⁶
Gart poor Duncan stand abehig⁷;
    Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Duncan fleech'd⁸ and Duncan pray'd;
    Ha, ha, the wooing o't,
Meg was deaf as Ailsa craig,⁹
    Ha, ha, the wooing o't:

¹ "On the basis and to the tune of a rude old song," but essentially original.
HEALTH TO THEM THAT'S AWA

Duncan sigh'd baith out and in,
Grat\(^a\) his e'en baith blear't an' blin',
Spak o' lowpin\(^b\) o'er a linn;
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Time and Chance are but a tide,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't,
Slighted love is sair to bide,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't:
Shall I like a fool, quoth he,
For a haughty hizzie die?
She may gae to—France for me!
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

How it comes let doctors tell,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't;
Meg grew sick, as he grew hale,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.
Something in her bosom wrings,
For relief a sigh she brings:
And oh! her een they spak sic things!
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Duncan was a lad o' grace,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't;
Maggie's was a piteous case,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't:
Duncan could na be her death,
Swelling Pity smoor'd his wrath;
Now they're crouse and canty baith,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Here's a Health to Them that's Awa.\(^1\)

Here's a health to them that's awa,
Here's a health to them that's awa;
And wha winna wish gude luck to our cause,
May never gude luck be their fa'\(^c\)!

\(^a\) wept. \(^b\) springing. \(^c\) lot.

\(^1\) There is a suggestion of the idea The text is that given by the Scots in a Jacobite song. The Whigs and magazine for January 1818. Cromek's version is imperfect. Liberals of 1791 are commemorated.
HEALTH TO THEM THAT'S AWAY

It's gude to be merry and wise,
    It's gude to be honest and true;
It's gude to support Caledonia's cause,
    And bide by the buff and the blue.¹

Here's a health to them that's awa,
    Here's a health to them that's awa,
Here's a health to Charlie,² the chief o' the clan,
    Altho' that his band be but sma'!
May Liberty meet wi' success!
    May Prudence protect her frae evil!
May tyrants and tyranny tine⁶ i' the mist,
    And wander their way to the devil!

Here's a health to them that's awa,
    Here's a health to them that's awa;
Here's a health to Tammie,³ the Norlan' laddie,
    That lives at the lug o' the law!
Here's freedom to them that wad read,
    Here's freedom to them that wad write,
There's nane ever fear'd that the truth should be heard,
    But they whom the truth would indite.⁵

Here's a health to them that's awa,
    An' here's to them that's awa!
Here's to Maitland and Wycombe,⁴ let wha doesna like 'em
    Be built in a hole in the wa'!
Here's timmer that's red at the heart,
    Here's fruit that is sound at the core;
And may he that wad turn the buff and blue coat
    Be turn'd to the back o' the door.⁶

Here's a health to them that's awa,
    Here's a health to them that's awa;
Here's chieftain M'CLeod,⁶ a chieftain worth gowd,
    Tho' bred amang mountains o' snaw;

¹ The Whig livery.             ⁵ indiet, prosecute.
² Charles James Fox.           ⁶ This verse was first included in the
⁴ Lord Erskine.               ⁵ M'CLeod of Dunvegan, a prominent
⁶ Two noted Liberals of the day. Reformer.

509
A TIPPLING BALLAD

Here's friends on baith sides o' the firth,
   And friends on baith sides o' the Tweed;
And wha wad betray old Albion's right,
   May they never eat of her bread!

A Tippling Ballad

On the Duke of Brunswick's Breaking up his Camp, and
the Defeat of the Austrians, by Dumourier, November
1792.¹

WHEN Princes and Prelates,
   And hot-headed zealots,
A' Europe had set in a low,ᵃ a low,
   The poor man lies down,
Nor envies a crown,
   And comforts himself as he dow,ᵇ as he dow,
And comforts himself as he dow.

The black-headed eagle,
   As keen as a beagle,
He hunted o'er height and o'er howe,edith
   In the braes o' Gemappe,
He fell in a trap,
   E'en let him come out as he dow, dow, dow,
E'en let him come out as he dow.

* * * * *

But truce with commotions,
   And new-fangled notions,
A bumper, I trust you'll allow;
   Here's George our good king,
And Charlotte his queen,
   And lang may they ring as they dow, dow, dow,
And lang may they ring as they dow.

ᵃ flame.       ᵇ can.       edith hollow.

¹ The title explains the occasion: Burns's political sentiments supply the rest.
On Politics.¹

In Politics if thou would'st mix,
And mean thy fortunes be;
Bear this in mind, be deaf and blind,
Let great folk hear and see.

Poortith Cauld and Restless Love.²

Tune—"Cauld Kail in Aberdeen."

O poortith⁴ cauld, and restless love.
Ye wrack my peace between ye;
Yet poortith a'I could forgive,
An 'twere na for my Jeanie.

Chorus—O why should Fate sic pleasure have,
Life's dearest bands untwining?
Or why sae sweet a flower as love
Depend on Fortune's shining?

The world's wealth, when I think on,
It's pride and a'the lave⁵ o't;
O fie on silly coward man,
That he should be the slave o't!
O why, &c.

Her e'en, sae bonie blue, betray
How she repays my passion;
But prudence is her o'erword⁶ aye,
She talks o' rank and fashion.
O why, &c.

¹ poverty.
² rest.
³ burden of her talk.

¹ Written, as was Burns's way, on a pane of glass in a tavern. His politics, being reported to his official superiors, caused him a good deal of anxiety.
² A Miss Jean Lorimer,—"Chloris"—was mistress of Burns's heart at this period.
³ Another version of the chorus is:—
'For weel I lo'e my Jeanie, O,
I deat upon my Jeanie, O;
How happy I, were she my ain,
Tho' I had ne'er a guinea, O.'
Braw Lads o' Galla Water.

O wha can prudence think upon,  
And sic a lassie by him?  
O wha can prudence think upon,  
And sae in love as I am?  
   O why, &c.  

How blest the simple cotter's fate!  
He woos his artless dearie;  
The silly bogles, wealth and state,  
Can never make him eerie.  
   O why, &c.

Braw Lads o' Galla Water.

Braw, braw lads on Yarrow-braes,  
They rove amang the blooming heather;  
But Yarrow braes, nor Ettrick shaws  
Can match the lads o' Galla Water.

But there is ane, a secret ane,  
Aboon them a' I loe him better;  
And I'll be his, and he'll be mine,  
The bonie lad o' Galla Water.

Altho' his daddie was nae laird,  
And tho' I hae nae meikle tocher,  
Yet rich in kindest, truest love,  
We'll tent our flocks by Galla Water.

It ne'er was wealth, it ne'er was wealth,  
That coft contentment, peace, or pleasure;  
The bands and bliss o' mutual love,  
O that's the chiefest world's treasure.

a afraid,  
b groves,  
c great dowry.  
d bought.

1 Based on an old song about the places on or near the Gala, Pringles of Torwoodlee and other
SONNET WRITTEN ON THE AUTHOR'S BIRTHDAY,

On hearing a Thrush sing in his Morning Walk.¹

Sing on, sweet thrush, upon the leafless bough,
    Sing on, sweet bird, I listen to thy strain,
See aged Winter, 'mid his surly reign,
At thy blythe carol, clears his furrowed brow.

So in lone Poverty's dominion drear,
    Sits meek Content with light, unanxious heart;
Welcomes the rapid moments, bids them part,
Nor asks if they bring ought to hope or fear.

I thank thee, Author of this opening day!
    Thou whose bright sun now gilds you orient skies!
Riches denied, thy boon was purer joys—
What wealth could never give nor take away!

Yet come, thou child of poverty and care,
The mite high heav'n bestow'd, that mite with thee I'll share.

Lord Gregory.²

O MIRK, mirk is this midnight hour,
    And loud the tempest's roar;
A waefu' wanderer seeks thy tower,
    Lord Gregory, ope thy door,
An exile frae her father's ha',
    And a' for sake o' thee;
At least some pity on me shaw,
    If love it may na be.

¹ Burns dealt little in sonnets; this example breaks every formal rule except that which restricts the number of lines to fourteen.
² Based on the old Lass of Lochryan.
WANDERING WILLIE

Lord Gregory, mind'st thou not the grove
   By bonie Irwine side,
Where first I own'd that virgin love
   I lang, lang had denied.
How often didst thou pledge and vow
   Thou wad for aye be mine!
And my fond heart, itsel' sae true,
   It ne'er mistrusted thine.

Hard is thy heart, Lord Gregory,
   And flinty is thy breast:
Thou bolt of Heaven that flashest by,
   O, wilt thou bring me rest!
Ye mustering thunders from above,
   Your willing victim see;
But spare and pardon my fause Love,
   His wrangs to Heaven and me.

Wandering Willie.¹

First Version.

HERE awa, there awa, wandering Willie,
   Now tired with wandering, haud awa hame;
Come to my bosom, my ae only dearie,
   And tell me thou bring'st me my Willie the same.
Loud blew the cauld winter winds at our parting;
   It was na the blast brought the tear in my e'e:
Now welcome the Simmer, and welcome my Willie,
   The Simmer to Nature, my Willie to me.

Ye hurricanes rest in the cave o' your slumbers,
   O how your wild horrors a lover alarms!
Awaken ye breezes, row gently ye billows,
   And waft my dear laddie ance mair to my arms.
But if he's forgotten his faithfullest Nannie,
   O still flow between us, thou wide roaring main;
May I never see it, may I never trow it,
   But, dying, believe that my Willie's my ain!

¹ Based on an old song of much beauty.
Wandering Willie.¹

Revised Version.

Here awa, there awa, wandering Willie,
Here awa, there awa, haud awa hame;
Come to my bosom, my ain only dearie,
Tell me thou bring'st me my Willie the same.
Winter winds blew loud and cauld at our parting,
Fears for my Willie brought tears in my e'e,
Welcome now Simmer, and welcome my Willie,
The Simmer to Nature, my Willie to me.

Rest, ye wild storms, in the cave of your slumbers,
How your dread howling a lover alarms!
Wauken ye breezes, row gently ye billows,
And waft my dear laddie ane mair to my arms.
But oh, if he's faithless, and minds na his Nannie,
Flow still between us, thou wide roaring main!
May I never see it, may I never trow it,
But, dying, believe that my Willie's my ain.

Open the door to me, oh.²

Oh, open the door, some pity to shew,
Oh, open the door to me, oh,
Tho' thou hast been false, I'll ever prove true,
Oh, open the door to me, oh.

Cauld is the blast upon my pale cheek,
But cauldier thy love for me, oh:
The frost that freezes the life at my heart,
Is nought to my pains frae thee, oh.

The wan Moon is setting behind the white wave,
And Time is setting with me, oh:
False friends, false love, farewell! for mair
I'll ne'er trouble them, nor thee, oh.

¹ Amended to please Thomson, the musical publisher.
² A popular chant amended.
She has open'd the door, she has open'd it wide,
She sees the pale corse on the plain, oh:
"My true love!" she cried, and sank down by his side,
Never to rise again, oh.

**Lovely young Jessie.**

True hearted was he, the sad swain o' the Yarrow,
And fair are the maids on the banks of the Ayr;
But by the sweet side o' the Nith's winding river,
Are lovers as faithful, and maidens as fair:
To equal young Jessie seek Scotland all over;
To equal young Jessie you seek it in vain,
Grace, beauty, and elegance fetter her lover,
And maidenly modesty fixes the chain.

Fresh is the rose in the gay, dewy morning,
And sweet is the lily, at evening close;
But in the fair presence o' lovely young Jessie,
Unseen is the lily, unheeded the rose.
Love sits in her smile, a wizard ensnaring;
Enthron'd in her een he delivers his law:
And still to her charms she alone is a stranger;
Her modest demeanour's the jewel of a'.

**Meg o' the Mill.**

O ken ye what Meg o' the Mill has gotten,
An' ken ye what Meg o' the Mill has gotten?
She's gotten a coof wi' a claut o' siller,
And broken the heart o' the barley Miller.

The Miller was strappin, the Miller was ruddy:
A heart like a lord, and a hue like a lady;
The laird was a widdifu', bleerit knurl;
She's left the gude fellow, and taen the churl.

1 The heroine was a local beauty, written for, but not used by Miss Staig.
2 Written for, but not used by Thomson.

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*a ninny.  b pile of money.  c wretched, blear-eyed dwarf.*
MEG O' THE MILL

The Miller he hecht* her a heart leal and loving,
The laird did address her wi' matter mair moving,
A fine pacing-horse wi' a clear chained bridle,
A whip by her side, and a bonie side-saddle.

O wae on the siller, it is sae prevailin,
And wae on the love that is fixed on a mailen b!
A tocher's c nae word in a true lover's parle,
But gie me my love, and a fig for the warl'!

Meg o' the Mill.1

Another Version.

O ken ye what Meg o' the Mill has gotten,
An' ken ye what Meg o' the Mill has gotten?
A braw new naig d wi' the tail o' a rottan, e
And that's what Meg o' the Mill has gotten.

O ken ye what Meg o' the Mill loes dearly,
An' ken ye what Meg o' the Mill loes dearly?
A dram o' gude strunt f in the morning early,
And that's what Meg o' the Mill loes dearly.

O ken ye how Meg o' the Mill was married,
An' ken ye how Meg o' the Mill was married?
The priest he was oxter'd, g the clark he was carried,
And that's how Meg o' the Mill was married.

O ken ye how Meg o' the Mill was bedded,
An' ken ye how Meg o' the Mill was bedded?
The groom gat sae fou', he fell awald h beside it,
And that's how Meg o' the Mill was bedded.

* promised. b holding. c dowry. d nag.
* rat. d liquor. e supported on each side. f doubled up.

1 The former idea, with much of a peculiar sort of the old Scottish humour which inspires The Haggis in Dunbar, and similar rude lyrics.
The Soldier’s Return.¹

Air—"The Mill, mill, O."

When wild war’s deadly blast was blawn,
   And gentle peace returning,
Wi’ mony a sweet babe fatherless,
   And mony a widow mourning;
I left the lines and tented field,
   Where lang I’d been a lodger,
My humble knapsack a’ my wealth,
   A poor and honest sodger.

A leal, light heart was in my breast,
   My hand unstain’d wi’ plunder;
And for fair Scotia, hame again,
   I cheery on did wander:
I thought upon the banks o’ Coil,
   I thought upon my Nancy,
I thought upon the witching smile
   That caught my youthful fancy.

At length I reach’d the bonie glen,
   Where early life I sported;
I pass’d the mill and trysting thorn,
   Where Nancy aft I courted:
Wha spied I but my ain dear maid,
   Down by her mother’s dwelling!
And turn’d me round to hide the flood
   That in my e’en was swelling.

Wi’ alter’d voice, quoth I, “Sweet lass,
   Sweet as yon hawthorn’s blossom,
O! happy, happy may he be,
   That’s dearest to thy bosom:
My purse is light, I’ve far to gang,
   And fain would be thy lodger;
I’ve serv’d my king and country lang—
   Take pity on a sodger.”

¹ Partly corrupted by Thomson, to suit his own taste, in the original publication.
Sae wistfully she gaz'd on me, 
   And lovelier was than ever; 
Quo' she, "A sodger ance I lo'ed, 
   Forget him shall I never: 
Our humble cot, and hamely fare, 
   Ye freely shall partake it; 
That gallant badge—the dear cockade, 
   Ye're welcome for the sake o'."

She gaz'd—she reddan'd like a rose— 
   Syne pale like ony lily; 
She sank within my arms, and cried, 
   "Art thou my ain dear Willie?" 
"By him who made yon sun and sky! 
   By whom true love's regarded, 
I am the man; and thus may still 
   True lovers be rewarded!

"The wars are o'er, and I'm come hame, 
   And find thee still true-hearted; 
Tho' poor in gear, we're rich in love, 
   And mair we'se ne'er be parted."
Quo' she, "My grandsire left me gowd, 
   A mailen plenish'd fairly; 
And come, my faithfu' sodger lad, 
   Thou'rt welcome to it dearly!"

For gold the merchant ploughs the main, 
   The farmer ploughs the manor; 
But glory is the sodger's prize, 
   The sodger's wealth is honor: 
The brave poor sodger ne'er despise, 
   Nor count him as a stranger; 
Remember he's his country's stay, 
   In day and hour of danger.
THANKSGIVING FOR A VICTORY

Versicles, A.D. 1793.¹

The true loyal Natives.

Ye true "Loyal Natives" attend my song,
In uproar and riot rejoice the night long;
From Envy and Hatred your core is exempt,
But where is your shield from the darts of Contempt!

On Commissary Goldie's Brains.

Lord, to account who dares thee call,
Or e'er dispute thy pleasure?
Else why, within so thick a wall,
Enclose so poor a treasure?

Lines inscribed in a Lady's Pocket Almanac.

Grant me, indulgent Heaven, that I may live,
To see the miscreants feel the pains they give;
Deal Freedom's sacred treasures free as air,
Till Slave and Despot be but things that were.

Thanksgiving for a National Victory.

Ye hypocrites! are these your pranks?
To murder men and give God thanks!
Desist, for shame!—proceed no further;
God won't accept your thanks for MURTHER!

¹ All these little pieces have only locally, not beloved by the local loyal-political interest. Burns was, naturally, not beloved by the local loyalists.
THE RAPTURES OF FOLLY

Lines on the Commemoration of Rodney's Victory.1

INSTEAD of a song, boys, I'll give you a toast;
Here's to the memory of those we have lost!—
That we lost, did I say?—nay, by Heav'n, that we found;
For their fame it will last while the world goes round.
The next in succession I'll give you's the King!
Whoe'er would betray him, on high may he swing!
And here's the grand fabric, the free Constitution,
As built on the base of our great Revolution!
And longer with Politics not to be cram'd,
Be Anarchy curs'd, and be Tyranny damn'd!
And who would to Liberty e'er prove disloyal,
May his son be a hangman—and himself his first trial!

Kirk and State Excisemen.2

Ye men of wit and wealth, why all this sneering
'Gainst poor Excisemen? Give the cause a hearing:
What are your Landlord's rent-rolls?—taxing ledgers!
What Premiers?—what ev'n Monarchs?—mighty Gaugers?
Nay, what are Priests? (those seeming godly wise-men,)
What are they, pray, but Spiritual Excisemen!

The Raptures of Folly.3

Thou greybeard, old Wisdom! may boast of thy treasures;
Give me with old Folly to live;
I grant thee thy calm-blooded, time-settled pleasures,
But Folly has raptures to give.

1 Burns occasionally "hedged," or occasionally changed his political humour, hence these verses.
2 Burns's defence of his much maligned calling. Written on a tavern window-pane.
3 Engraved on a tavern window-pane.
REPLY TO AN INVITATION

Extempore reply to an Invitation.¹

The King's most humble servant, I
Can scarcely spare a minute;
But I'll be wi' you by an' by;
Or else the Deil's be in it.

Grace after Meat.

Lord, we thank, and thee adore,
For temporal gifts we little merit;
At present we will ask no more—
Let William Hislop give the spirit.

Grace before and after Meat.

O Lord, when hunger pinches sore,
Do thou stand us in stead,
And send us, from thy bounteous store,
A tup or wether head! Amen.

O Lord, since we have feasted thus,
Which we so little merit,
Let Meg now take away the flesh,
And Jock bring in the spirit! Amen.

Impromptu on General Dumourier's Desertion from the French Republican Army.²

You're welcome to Despots, Dumourier;
You're welcome to Despots, Dumourier:
How does Dampiere do?
Ay, and Bournonville too?
Why did they not come along with you, Dumourier?

¹ These three pieces are connected with anecdote not worthy of record.
² Dumourier changed sides in April 5th, 1793. As usual Burns had a model in an old ditty. On April 13th, 1793, Burns informed Mr Erskine of Marr, that he had nearly lost his gaugership by his politics, as reported to his official superiors.
THE LAST TIME I CAME

I will fight France with you, Dumourier;
I will fight France with you, Dumourier;
I will fight France with you,
I will take my chance with you
By my soul, I'll dance with you, Dumourier.

Then let us fight about, Dumourier;
Then let us fight about, Dumourier;
Then let us fight about,
Till Freedom's spark be out,
Then we'll be d—d, no doubt, Dumourier.

The Last Time I came o'er the Moor.¹

The last time I came o'er the moor,
And left Maria's dwelling,
What throes, what tortures passing cure,
Were in my bosom swelling:
Condemn'd to see my rival's reign,
While I in secret languish;
To feel a fire in every vein,
Yet dare not speak my anguish.

Love's veriest wretch, despairing, I
Fain, fain, my crime would cover:
Th' unwept groan, the bursting sigh,
Betray the guilty lover.
I know my doom must be despair,
Thou wilt nor canst relieve me;
But oh, Maria, hear my prayer,
For Pity's sake, forgive me!

The music of thy tongue I heard,
Nor wist while it enslav'd me;
I saw thine eyes, yet nothing fear'd,
Till fear no more had sav'd me :

¹ Mrs Riddell, with whom Burns quarrelled later, inspired this lyric. The "rival" of the "guilty lover," is, of course, Mr Riddell.
LOGAN BRAES

The unwary sailor thus, aghast,
   The wheeling torrent viewing,
'Mid circling horrors yields at last
   To overwhelming ruin.

Blythe hae I been on yon hill.¹

Tune—"The Quaker's Wife."

BLYTHE hae I been on yon hill,
   As the lambs before me;
Careless ilka thought and free,
   As the breeze flew o'er me;
Now nae langer sport and play,
   Mirth or sang can please me;
LESLEY is sae fair and coy,
   Care and anguish seize me.

Heavy, heavy is the task,
   Hopeless love declaring;
Trembling, I dow nocht but glow'r,²
   Sighing, dumb despairing!
If she winna ease the throwsb
   In my bosom swelling,
Underneath the grass-green sod,
   Soon maun be my dwelling.

Logan Braes.²

Tune—"Logan Water."

O LOGAN, sweetly didst thou glide,
   That day I was my Willie's bride,
And years sin syne hae o'er us run,
   Like Logan to the simmer sun:
² can only gaze.       b throes.
¹ Miss Lesley Baillie is again the inspiring heroine.
² Burns could neither resign his place nor abstain from political verses.

524
WERE MY LOVE YON LILAC

But now thy flowery banks appear
Like drumlie Winter, dark and drear,
While my dear lad maun face his faes,
Far, far frae me and Logan braes.

Again the merry month of May
Has made our hills and valleys gay;
The birds rejoice in leafy bowers,
The bees hum round the breathing flowers;
Blythe Morning lifts his rosy eye,
And Evening's tears are tears o' joy:
My soul, delightless a' surveys,
While Willie's far frae Logan braes.

Within yon milk-white hawthorn bush,
Amang her nestlings sits the thrush:
Her faithfu' mate will share her toil,
Or wi' his song her cares beguile;
But I wi' my sweet nurslings here,
Nae mate to help, nae mate to cheer,
Pass widow'd nights and joyless days,
While Willie's far frae Logan braes.

O wae be to you, Men o' State,
That brethren rouse in deadly hate!
As ye make mony a fond heart mourn,
Sae may it on your heads return!
How can your flinty hearts enjoy
The widow's tear, the orphan's cry?
But soon may peace bring happy days,
And Willie hame to Logan braes!

O were my Love yon Lilac fair. 2

Air—"Hughie Graham."

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!

1 This couplet originally ran—
″Ye mindna' mid your cruel joys,
The widow's tears, the orphan's cries;″

2 The second and by far the more beautiful verse is ancient. The general idea is as old as poetry.
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 mysel 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 a' awa by Phœbus' light!

Bonie Jean—A Ballad.¹

To its ain tune.

There was a lass, and she was fair,
   At kirk or market to be seen;
When a' our fairest maids were met,
   The fairest maid was bonie Jean.

And aye she wrought her mammie's wark,
   And aye she sang sae merrilie;
The blythest bird upon the bush
   Had ne'er a lighter heart than she.

But hawks will rob the tender joys
   That bless the little lintwhite's nest;
And frost will blight the fairest flowers,
   And love will break the soundest rest.

Young Robie was the brawest lad,
   The flower and pride of a' the glen;
And he had owsen, b sheep, and kye,
   And wanton naigies e nine or ten.

¹ Jean was a Miss M'Murdo.

a scared.  
b oxen.  
e ponies.
BONIE JEAN

He gaed wi' Jeanie to the tryste,
  He danc'd wi' Jeanie on the down;
And, lang ere witless Jeanie wist,
  Her heart was tint, her peace was stown!

As in the bosom of the stream,
  The moon-beam dwells at dewy e'en;
So trembling, pure, was tender love
  Within the breast of bonie Jean.¹

And now she works her mammie's wark,
  And aye she sighs wi' care and pain;
Yet wist na what her ail might be,
  Or what wad make her weel again.

But did na Jeanie's heart loup light,
  And didna joy blink in her e'e,
As Robie tauld a tale o' love
  Ae e'ning on the lily lea?

The sun was sinking in the west,
  The birds sang sweet in ilka grove;
His cheek to hers he fondly laid,
  And whisper'd thus his tale o' love:

“O Jeanie fair, I lo'e thee dear;
  O canst thou think to fancy me,
Or wilt thou leave thy mammie's cot,
  And learn to tent the farms wi' me?

“At barn or byre thou shalt na drudge,
  Or naething else to trouble thee;²
But stray amang the heather-bells,
  And tent the waving corn wi' me.”

Now what could artless Jeanie do?
  She had nae will to say him na:
At length she blush'd a sweet consent,
  And love was aye between them twa.

¹ This verse, of which Burns was proud, is wanting in early copies.
² "Thy handsome foot thou shalt na set in barn or byre to trouble thee."
THE EARL OF GALLOWAY

Lines on John M'Murdo, Esq.¹

Blest be M'Murdo to his latest day!
No envious cloud o'ercast his evening ray;
No wrinkle, furrow'd by the hand of care,
Nor ever sorrow add one silver hair!
O may no son the father's honour stain,
Nor ever daughter give the mother pain!

Epitaph on a Lap-dog.²

In wood and wild, ye warbling throng,
   Your heavy loss deplore;
Now, half extinct your powers of song,
   Sweet Echo is no more.

Ye jarring, screeching things around,
   Scream your discordant joys;
Now, half your din of tuneless sound
   With Echo silent lies.

Epigrams against the Earl of Galloway.³

What dost thou in that mansion fair?
Flit, Galloway, and find
Some narrow, dirty, dungeon cave,
The picture of thy mind.

No Stewart art thou, Galloway,
The Stewarts all were brave;
Besides, the Stewarts were but fools,
Not one of them a knave.

¹ This gentleman was the father of Bonie Jean.
² This hound was the property of the lady of Kenmure, with whom Burns dined in July 1793.
³ Why Burns detested Lord Galloway is not known, nor is it important to know. The same remark applies to the Laird of Laggan. The rhymes were made during a tour in Galloway with a Mr Syme.
PHILLIS THE FAIR

Bright ran thy line, O Galloway,
Thro' many a far-fam'd sire!
So ran the far-famed Roman way,
And ended in a mire.

Spare me thy vengeance, Galloway!
In quiet let me live:
I ask no kindness at thy hand,
For thou hast none to give.

Epigram on the Laird of Laggan.

When Morine, deceas'd, to the Devil went down,
'Twas nothing would serve him but Satan's own crown;
"Thy fool's head," quoth Satan, "that crown shall wear
never,
I grant thou'rt as wicked, but not quite so clever."

Song.—Phillis the Fair.¹

*Tune—* Robin Adair.*

While larks, with little wing,
Fann'd the pure air,
Tasting the breathing Spring,
Forth I did fare:
Gay the sun's golden eye
Peep'd o'er the mountains high;
Such thy morn! did I cry,
Phillis the fair.

In each bird's careless song,
Glad I did share;
While you wild-flowers among,
Chance led me there!

¹ The heroine is Miss Phyllis M'Murdo.
Sweet to the op'ning day,
Rosebuds bent the dewy spray;
Such thy bloom! did I say,
Phillis the fair.

Down in a shady walk,
Doves cooing were;
I mark'd the cruel hawk
Caught in a snare:
So kind may fortune be,
Such make his destiny,
He who would injure thee,
Phillis the fair.

Song.—Had I a Cave.¹

Tune—"Robin Adair."

Had I a cave on some wild distant shore,
Where the winds howl to the wave's dashing roar:
There would I weep my woes,
There seek my lost repose,
Till grief my eyes should close,
Ne'er to wake more!

Falsest of womankind, can't thou declare
All thy fond, plighted vows fleeting as air!
To thy new lover hie,
Laugh o'er thy perjury;
Then in thy bosom try
What peace is there!

Song.—By Allan Stream.²

By Allan stream I chanc'd to rove,
While Phoebus sank beyond Benledi;
The winds were whispering thro' the grove,
The yellow corn was waving ready:

¹ The falsest of women jilted a Mr Cunningham for a Dr Dewar.
² Written on August 1794. The song pleased the poet, more than it delighted his admirers.
I listen’d to a lover’s sang,
An’ thought on youthfu’ pleasures mony;
And aye the wild-wood echoes rang—
“O, dearly do I love thee, Annie!

“O, happy be the woodbine bower,
Nae nightly bogle make it eerie;
Nor ever sorrow stain the hour,
The place and time I met my Dearie!
Her head upon my throbbing breast,
She, sinking, said, ‘I’m thine for ever!’
While mony a kiss the seal imprest—
The sacred vow we ne’er should sever.”

The haunt o’ Spring’s the primrose-brae,
The Summer joys the flocks to follow;
How cheery thro’ her short’ning day,
Is Autumn in her weeds o’ yellow;
But can they melt the glowing heart,
Or chain the soul in speechless pleasure?
Or thro’ each nerve the rapture dart,
Like meeting her, our bosom’s treasure?

Whistle and I’ll come to you, my Lad.¹

Chorus.—O whistIe and I’ll come to ye, my lad,
O whistle an’ I’ll come to ye, my lad,
Tho’ father an’ mother an’ a’ should gae mad,
O whistle an’ I’ll come to ye, my lad.²

But warily tentₐ when ye come to court me,
And come nae unless the back-yettₐ be a-pee⁰;
Syne up the back-stile, and let naebody see,

ₐ watch.  ᵃ back-gate.  ᵇ ajar.

¹ Said, apparently with truth, to have been inspired by Miss Lorimer (Chloris).
² The chorus occurs in a different form:

“O whistle and I’ll come to ye, my jo, &c.,
Tho’ father an’ mother an’ a’ should say no,
Thy Jeanie will venture wi’ ye my jo.”

531
And come as ye were na comin to me,
And come as ye were na comin to me.
O whistle an' I'll come, &c.

At kirk, or at market, whene'er ye meet me,
Gang by me as tho' that ye car'd na a flie;
But steal me a blink o' your bonie black e'e,
Yet look as ye were na lookin to me,
Yet look as ye were na lookin to me.
O whistle an' I'll come, &c.

Aye vow and protest that ye care na for me,
And whiles ye may lightly my beauty a-wee;
But court na anither, tho' jokin ye be,
For fear that she wile your fancy frae me,
For fear that she wile your fancy frae me.
O whistle and I'll come, &c.

Phillis the Queen o' the Fair.¹

_Tune—"The Muckin o' Geordie's Byre."

_Adown winding Nith I did wander,
To mark the sweet flowers as they spring;
Adown winding Nith I did wander;
Of Phillis to muse and to sing._

_Chorus._—Awa' wi' your belles and your beauties,
They never wi' her can compare,
Whaever has met wi' my Phillis,
Has met wi' the queen o' the fair.

The daisy amus'd my fond fancy,
So artless, so simple, so wild;
Thou emblem, said I, o' my Phillis—
For she is Simplicity's child.²
Awa' wi' your belles, &c.

¹ Inspired by Miss M'Murdo.
² Here four lines are deleted in the MS.:

"The primrose is o'er for the season,
But mark where the violet is blown;
How modest it peeps from the covert,
So modesty sure is her own."
COME, LET ME TAKE THEE

The rose-bud's the blush o' my charmer,
   Her sweet bahny lip when 'tis prest:
How fair and how pure is the lily!
   But fairer and purer her breast.
     Awa' wi' your belles, &c.

Yon knot of gay flowers in the arbour,
   They ne'er wi' my Phillis can vie:
Her breath is the breath of the woodbine,
   Its dew-drop o' diamond her eye.
     Awa' wi' your belles, &c.

Her voice is the song o' the morning,
   That wakes thro' the green-spreading grove,
When Phoebus peeps over the mountains,
   On music, and pleasure, and love.
     Awa' wi' your belles, &c.

But beauty, how frail and how fleeting!
   The bloom of a fine summer's day;
While worth in the mind o' my Phillis,
   Will flourish without a decay.
     Awa' wi' your belles, &c.

Come, let me take thee to my breast.¹

     Come, let me take thee to my breast,
        And pledge we ne'er shall sunder;
     And I shall spurn as vilest dust
        The world's wealth and grandeur:
     And do I hear my Jeanie own
        That equal transports move her?
     I ask for dearest life alone,
        That I may live to love her.

¹ A mosaic. Lines written many years earlier, in "Peggy Alison," are added to verses suggested by Jean Lorimer.
DAINTY DAVIE

Thus, in my arms, wi' a' her charms,
I clasp my countless treasure;
I'll seek nae mair o' Heav'n to share,
Than sic a moment's pleasure:
And by thy e'en sae bonie blue,
I swear I'm thine for ever!
And on thy lips I seal my vow,
And break it shall I never.

Dainty Davie.¹

Now rosy May comes in wi' flowers,
To deck her gay, green-spreading bowers;
And now comes in the happy hours,
To wander wi' my Davie.

Chorus.—Meet me on the warlock knowe,
Dainty Davie, Dainty Davie;
There I'll spend the day wi' you,
My ain dear Dainty Davie.

The crystal waters round us fa',
The merry birds are lovers a',
The scented breezes round us blaw,
A wandering wi' my Davie.

Meet me on, &c.

As purple morning starts the hare,
To steal upon her early fare,
Then thro' the dews I will repair,
To meet my faithfu' Davie.

Meet me on, &c.

When day, expiring in the west,
The curtain draws o' Nature's rest,
I flee to his arms I lo'e the best,
And that's my ain dear Davie.

Meet me on, &c.

¹ An old Scottish hero of song; the name was bestowed on the Rev. David Williamson, the Covenanting minister so justly admired by Charles II. for his prowess and presence of mind in very trying circumstances.
ROBERT BRUCE'S MARCH

Robert Bruce’s March to Bannockburn.¹

Scots, wha hae wi’ Wallace bled,
Scots, wham Bruce has aften led,
Welcome to your gory bed,
Or to Victorie!

Now’s the day, and now’s the hour;
See the front o’ battle lour;
See approach proud Edward’s power—
Chains and Slaverie!²

Wha will be a traitor knave?
Wha can fill a coward’s grave?
Wha sae base as be a Slave?
   Let him turn and flee!

Wha, for Scotland’s King and Law,
Freedom’s sword will strongly draw,
Free-man stand, or Free-man fa’,
   Let him on wi’ me!

¹ The tradition that the Scots fought at Bannockburn to the tune Hey, tutie tutie, cannot, one fears, be verified. If widely diffused, as Burns says it was, it must have been of some antiquity. The story that Burns made the words while riding in Galloway on a stormy day is contradicted by his own letter to Thomson (Sept. 1793). Writing to Lord Buchan, (Jan. 12, 1794), Burns shows that he imagined Edward I. to have been the King vanquished at Bannockburn. No mortal could call Edward II. “a cruel but able usurper.” The Malleus Scotorum would have rendered another account of himself.

In order to fit the words to the tune Loeie Gordon, Thomson suggested very feeble expansions of the last line of each verse, and Burns was persuaded to extend these as follows:

1. Or to glorious victory.
2. Edward! chains and slavery.
3. Traitor! coward! turn and flee.
4. Sodger! hero! on wi’ me.
5. But they shall be—shall be free.
6. Forward! let us do or die!

This result of Thomson’s intermeddling has been universally rejected.

² In the first draft of the poem the second and the fifth verses read,
   Now’s the day, and now’s the hour,
   See approach proud Edward’s power;
   Sharply maun we bide the stour—
   Either they, or we.

Do you hear your children cry,
   “Weren’t born in chains to lie!”
No! come Death or Liberty!
   Yes, they shall be free!
DOWN THE BURN, DAVIE

By Oppression's woes and pains!
By your Sons in servile chains!
We will drain our dearest veins,
    But they shall be free!

Lay the proud Usurpers low!
Tyrants fall in every foe!
LIBERTY's in every blow!—
    Let us Do or Die!

Behold the Hour, the Boat arrive.¹

BEHOLD the hour, the boat arrive;
    Thou goest, the darling of my heart;
Sever'd from thee, can I survive,
    But Fate has will'd and we must part.
I'll often greet the surging swell,
    Yon distant Isle will often hail:
"E'en here I took the last farewell;
    There, latest mark'd her vanish'd sail."

Along the solitary shore,
    While flitting sea-fowl round me cry,
Across the rolling, dashing roar,
    I'll westward turn my wistful eye:
"Happy, thou Indian grove," I'll say,
    "Where now my Nancy's path may be!
While thro' thy sweets she loves to stray,
    O tell me, does she muse on me!"

Down the burn, Davie.²

As down the burn they took their way,
    And thro' the flowery dale;
His cheek to hers he aft did lay,
    And love was aye the tale:

¹ An improved version of the farewell lines to Clarinda in 1791.
² New words to an old air.
WHERE ARE THE JOYS

With "Mary, when shall we return,
Sic pleasure to renew?"
Quoth Mary—"Love, I like the burn,
And aye shall follow you."

Thou hast left me ever, Jamie.¹

*Tune—"Fee him, father, fee him."

Thou hast left me ever, Jamie,
Thou hast left me ever;
Thou hast left me ever, Jamie,
Thou hast left me ever:
Aften hast thou vow'd that Death
Only should us sever;
Now thou'st left thy lass for aye—
I maun see thee never, Jamie,
I'll see thee never.

Thou hast me forsaken, Jamie,
Thou hast me forsaken;
Thou hast me forsaken, Jamie,
Thou hast me forsaken;
Than canst love another jo,
While my heart is breaking;
Soon my weary een I'll close,
Never mair to waken, Jamie,
Never mair to waken!

Where are the joys I have met?²

*Tune—"Saw ye my father."

Where are the joys I have met in the morning,
That dance'd to the lark's early song?
Where is the peace that awaited my wand'ring,
At evening the wild-woods among?

¹ Chambers prefers the old words, and indeed it is always to be regretted this effusion.
² The old words are not inferior to when the new words banish the old.
DELUDED SWAIN

No more a winding the course of youn river,
And marking sweet flowerets so fair,
No more I trace the light footsteps of Pleasure,
But Sorrow and sad-sighing Care.

Is it that Summer's forsaken our valleys,
And grim, surly Winter is near?
No, no, the bees humming round the gay roses
Proclaim it the pride of the year.

Fain would I hide what I fear to discover,
Yet long, long, too well have I known;
All that has caused this wreck in my bosom,
Is Jenny, fair Jenny alone.

Time cannot aid me, my griefs are immortal,
Nor Hope dare a comfort bestow:
Come then, enamour'd and fond of my anguish,
Enjoyment I'll seek in my woe.

Deluded Swain, the pleasure.¹

_Tune_—"The Collier's Dochter."

DELUDED swain, the pleasure
The fickle Fair can give thee,
Is but a fairy treasure,
Thy hopes will soon deceive thee:
The billows on the ocean,
The breezes idly roaming,
The cloud's uncertain motion,
They are but types of Woman.

O art thou not ashamed
To doat upon a feature?
If Man thou wouldst be nam'd,
Despise the silly creature.

¹ _Pastiche_ of little merit on an old song.
ON MRS RIDDELL'S BIRTHDAY

Go, find an honest fellow,
Good claret set before thee,
Hold on till thou art mellow,
And then to bed in glory!

Thine am I, my faithful fair.¹

_Tune_—"The Quaker's Wife."

Thine am I, my faithful Fair;
Thine, my lovely Nancy;
Ev'ry pulse along my veins,
Ev'ry roving fancy.
To thy bosom lay my heart,
There to throb and languish;
Tho' despair had wrung its core,
That would heal its anguish.

Take away those rosy lips,
Rich with balmy treasure;
Turn away thine eyes of love,
Lest I die with pleasure!
What is life when wanting Love?
Night without a morning:
Love's the cloudless summer sun,
Nature gay adorning.

On Mrs Riddell's Birthday.²

4th November 1793.

Old Winter, with his frosty beard,
Thus once to Jove his prayer preferred:
"What have I done of all the year,
To bear this hated doom severe?"

¹ Burns later introduced his eternal "Chloris" into the song.
² The friendship with Mrs Riddell was soon afterwards interrupted.
MY SPOUSE NANCY

My cheerless suns no pleasure know;
Night's horrid car drags dreary slow;
My dismal months no joys are crowning,
But spleeny English hanging, drowning.

"Now Jove, for once be mighty civil,
To counterbalance all this evil;
Give me, and I've no more to say,
Give me Maria's natal day!
That brilliant gift shall so enrich me,
Spring, Summer, Autumn, cannot match me."
"'Tis done!" says Jove; so ends my story,
And Winter once rejoiced in glory.

My spouse Nancy.¹

Tune—"My Jo Janet."

"Husband, husband, cease your strife,
Nor longer idly rave, Sir;
Tho' I am your wedded wife
Yet I am not your slave, Sir."
"One of two must still obey,
Nancy, Nancy;
Is it Man or Woman, say,
My spouse Nancy?"

"If 'tis still the lordly word,
Service and obedience;
I'll desert my sov'reign lord,
And so, good bye, allegiance!"
"Sad will I be, so bereft,
Nancy, Nancy;
Yet I'll try to make a shift,
My spouse Nancy."

"My poor heart, then break it must,
My last hour I am near it:
When you lay me in the dust,
Think how you will bear it."

¹ Words for music.
ADDRESS

"I will hope and trust in Heaven,
Nancy, Nancy;
Strength to bear it will be given,
My spouse Nancy."

"Well, Sir, from the silent dead,
Still I'll try to daunt you;
Ever round your midnight bed
Horrid sprites shall haunt you!"

"I'll wed another like my dear
Nancy, Nancy;
Then all hell will fly for fear,
My spouse Nancy."

Address,

Spoken by Miss Fontenelle on her Benefit Night,
December 4th, 1793, at the Theatre, Dumfries.

STILL anxious to secure your partial favour,
And not less anxious, sure, this night than ever;
A Prologue, Epilogue, or some such matter,
'Twould vamp my bill, said I, if nothing better;
So sought a poet, roosted near the skies,
Told him I came to feast my curious eyes;
Said, nothing like his works was ever printed;
And last, my prologue-business slyly hinted.
"Ma'am, let me tell you," quoth my man of rhymes,
"I know your bent—these are no laughing times:
Can you—but, Miss, I own I have my fears—
Dissolve in pause, and sentimental tears;
With laden sighs, and solemn-rounded sentence,
Rouse from his sluggish slumbers, fell Repentance;
Paint Vengeance as he takes his horrid stand,
Waving on high the desolating brand,
Calling the storms to bear him o'er a guilty land?"

{1 Sent by Burns to Mrs Dunlop. According to Mr Scott Douglas, Dr Currie tampered with the dates of such letters, perhaps because even Mrs Dunlop was obliged to give up Burns in his last years. If this be so, Dr Currie's motives were foolish enough.
EPIGRAM ON MARIA RIDDELL

I could no more—as kance the creature eyeing,  
"D'ye think," said I, "this face was made for crying?  
I'll laugh, that's poz—nay more, the world shall know it;  
And so, your servant! gloomy Master Poet!"

Firm as my creed, Sirs, 'tis my fix'd belief,  
That Misery's another word for Grief:  
I also think—so may I be a bride!  
That so much laughter, so much life enjoy'd.

Thou man of crazy care and ceaseless sigh,  
Still under bleak Misfortune's blasting eye;  
Doom'd to that sorest task of man alive—  
To make three guineas do the work of five:  
Laugh in Misfortune's face—the beldam witch!  
Say, you'll be merry, tho' you can't be rich.

Thou other man of care, the wretch in love,  
Who long with jiltish airs and arts hast strove;  
Who, as the boughs all temptingly project,  
Measur'st in desperate thought—a rope—thy neck—  
Or, where the beetling cliff o'erhangs the deep,  
Peerest to meditate the healing leap:  
Would'st thou be cured, thou silly, moping elf?  
Laugh at her follies—laugh e'en at thyself:  
Learn to despise those frowns now so terrific,  
And love a kinder—that's your grand specific.

To sum up all, be merry, I advise;  
And as we're merry, may we still be wise.

Complimentary Epigram on Maria Riddell.¹

"Praise Woman still," his lordship roars,  
"Deserv'd or not, no matter?"  
But thee, whom all my soul adores,  
Ev'n Flattery cannot flatter:

¹After writing on himself as a "guilty lover" of Mrs Riddell, (the guilt, if any, being all on his own side) we find Burns praising her in a high flown style.
WILT THOU BE MY DEARIE?

Maria, all my thought and dream,
   Inspires my vocal shell;
The more I praise my lovely theme,
   The more the truth I tell.

Remorseful Apology.¹

The friend whom, wild from Wisdom's way,
   The fumes of wine infuriate send,
(Not moony madness more astray)
   Who but deplores that hapless friend?

Mine was th' insensate frenzied part,
   Ah! why should I such scenes outlive?
Scenes so abhorrent to my heart!—
   'Tis thine to pity and forgive.

Wilt Thou be my Dearie?²

Tune—"The Sutor's Dochter."

Wilt thou be my Dearie?
When Sorrow wrings thy gentle heart.
   O wilt thou let me cheer thee!
By the treasure of my soul,
   That's the love I bear thee:
I swear and vow that only thou
   Shall ever be my Dearie!
Only thou, I swear and vow,
   Shall ever be my Dearie!

¹ Here he apologises for some drunken rudeness. Probably Mrs Riddell is the lady addressed. His next step was to lampoon her, and if Mrs Dunlop, now cooled in her regard for the lover of
² "Chloris," she did what she had a perfect right to do.
³ Mr Scott Douglas supposes that Mrs Riddell was the heroine of this ditty, which Burns reckoned "one of his best songs."
Lassie, say thou lo'ès me;
Or, if thou wilt na be my ain,
    O say na thou'lt refuse me!
If it winna, canna be,
    Thou for thine may choose me,
Let me, lassie, quickly die,
Still trusting that thou lo'ès me!
Lassie, let me quickly die,
Still trusting that thou lo'ès me!

A Fiddler in the North.¹

*Tune—"The King o' France he rade a race."

Amang the trees, where humming bees,
    At buds and flowers were hinging, O,
Auld Caledon drew out her drone,
    And to her pipe was singing, O:
'Twas Pibroch, Sang, Strathspeys, and Reels,
    She dirl'd them aff fu' clearly, O:
When there cam' a yell o' foreign squeels,
    That dang her tapsalteerie, O.

Their capon craws an' queer "ha, ha's,"
They made our lugs grow eerie, O;
The hungry bike did scrape and fyke,
    Till we were wae and weary, O:
But a royal ghaist, wha ance was cas'd,
    A prisoner, aughteen year awa;
He fir'd a Fiddler in the North,
    That dang them tapsalteerie, O.

¹ What James I. of Scotland has to do with modern Scottish music, as Burns seems to suggest that he had, is far from obvious.
The Minstrel at Lincluden.¹

Tune—"Cumnock Psalms."

As I stood by yon roofless tower,
Where the wa'flow'r scents the dewy air,
Where the howlet mourns in her ivy bower,
And tells the midnight moon her care.

Chorus.—A lassie all alone, was making her moan,
Lamenting our lads beyond the sea;
In the bluidy wars they fa', and our honour's gane an' a',
And broken-hearted we maun die.

The winds were laid, the air was still,
The stars they shot along the sky;
The tod was howling on the hill,
And the distant-echoing glens reply.
A lassie all alone, &c.

The burn, adown its hazelly path,
Was rushing by the ruin'd wa',
Hasting to join the sweeping Nith,
Whase roarings seem'd to rise and fa'.
A lassie all alone, &c.

The cauld blae North was streaming forth
Her lights, wi' hissing, eerie din,
Athort the lift they start and shift,
Like Fortune's favours, tint as win.
A lassie all alone, &c.

Now, looking over frith and fauld,
Her horn the pale-faced Cynthia rear'd,
When lo! in form of Minstrel auld,
A stern and stalwart ghaist appear'd.
A lassie all alone, &c.

¹ Burns was opposed to the war with the Rogicides of France.
A VISION

And frae his harp sic strains did flow,
   Might rous'd the slumbering Dead to hear;
But oh, it was a tale of woe,
   As ever met a Briton's ear!
   A lassie all alone, &c.

He sang wi' joy his former day,
   He, weeping, wail'd his latter times;
But what he said—it was nae play,
   I winna ventur't in my rhymes.
   A lassie all alone, &c.

A Vision.¹

As I stood by yon roofless tower,
   Where the wa'flower scents the dewy air,
   Where the howlet mourns in her ivy bower,
   And tells the midnight moon her care.

The winds were laid, the air was still,
   The stars they shot alang the sky;
   The fox was howling on the hill,
   And the distant echoing glens reply.

The stream, adown its hazelly path,
   Was rushing by the ruin'd wa's,
   Hasting to join the sweeping Nith,²
   Whase distant roaring swells and fa's.

The cauld blae North was streaming forth
   Her lights, wi' hissing, eerie din;
   Athwart the lift they start and shift,
   Like Fortune's favors, tint as win.

¹ A variant on the foregoing poem.  ² "To join yon river on the Strath."
   A man in Government pay could not venture everything "in his rhymes."
A RED, RED ROSE

By heedless chance I turn'd mine eyes,
    And, by the moonbeam, shook to see
A stern and stalwart ghast arise,
    Attir'd as Minstrels wont to be.

Had I a statue been o' stane,
    His daring look had daunted me;
And on his bonnet grav'd was plain,
    The sacred posy—"LIBERTIE!"

And frae his harp sic strains did flow,
    Might rous'd the slumb'ring Dead to hear;
But oh, it was a tale of woe,
    As ever met a Briton's ear!

He sang wi' joy his former day,
    He, weeping, wailed his latter times;
But what he said—it was nae play,
    I winna ventur't in my rhymes.

A Red, Red Rose.¹

O my Luve's like a red, red rose,
    That's newly sprung in June:
O my Luve's like the melodie,
    That's sweetly play'd in tune.

As fair art thou, my bonie lass,
    So deep in luve am I;
And I will luve thee still, my dear,
    Till a' the seas gang dry.

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
    And the rocks melt wi' the sun;
And I will luve thee still, my dear,
    While the sands o' life shall run.

¹ If this be entirely by Burns, he never was more successful in imitating the Volks-lied.
And fare-thee-weel, my only Luve!
And fare-thee-weel, a while!
And I will come again, my Luve,
Tho' 'twere ten thousand mile!

Young Jamie, pride of a' the Plain.¹

Tune—"The Carlin of the Glen."

Young Jamie, pride of a' the plain,
Sae gallant and sae gay a swain,
Thro' a' our lasses he did rove,
And reign'd resistless King of Love.

But now, wi' sighs and starting tears,
He strays amang the woods and breirs;
Or in the glens and rocky caves,
His sad complaining dowie² raves:

"I wha sae late did range and rove,
And chang'd with every moon my love,
I little thought the time was near,
Repentance I should buy sae dear.

"The slighted maids my torments see,
And laugh at a' the pangs I dree;²
While she, my cruel, scornful Fair,
Forbids me c'er to see her mair."

The Flowery Banks of Cree.²

Here is the glen, and here the bower
All underneath the birchen shade;
The village-bell has told the hour,
O what can stay my lovely maid?

¹ Conceivably an appeal to the offended Mrs Riddell.
² Mrs Riddell's name, like that of the heroine, was Maria.
'Tis not Maria's whispering call;
'Tis but the balmy breathing gale,
Mixt with some warbler's dying fall,
The dewy star of eve to hail.

It is Maria's voice I hear;
So calls the woodlark in the grove,
His little, faithful mate to cheer;
At once 'tis music and 'tis love.

And art thou come! and art thou true!
O welcome dear to love and me!
And let us all our vows renew,
Along the flowery banks of Cree.

Monody

On a lady famed for her Caprice.¹

How cold is that bosom which folly once fired,
How pale is that cheek where the rouge lately glisten'd;
How silent that tongue which the echoes oft tired,
How dull is that ear which to flattery so listen'd!

If sorrow and anguish their exit await,
From friendship and dearest affection remov'd;
How doubly severer, Maria, thy fate,
Thou diestd unwept, as thou livedst unlov'd.

Loves, Graces, and Virtues, I call not on you;
So shy, grave, and distant, ye shed not a tear:
But come, all ye offspring of Folly so true,
And flowers let us calll for Maria's cold bier.

¹ This, with the three following effusions, is not ereditable to Burns. To libel a woman with whom he had been on friendly terms was less than chivalrous, above all as Burns, no duelist, could not be expected to give her husband the satisfaction then customary. "The burning line" of Burns, in "The Epistle from .Esopus to Maria," cannot always be construed.
FROM ESOPUS TO MARIA

We'll search through the garden for each silly flower,
We'll roam thro' the forest for each idle weed;
But chiefly the nettle, so typical, shower,
For none e'er approach'd her but rued the rash deed.

We'll sculpture the marble, we'll measure the lay;
Here Vanity strums on her idiot lyre;
There keen Indignation shall dart on his prey,
Which spurning Contempt shall redeem from his ire.

THE EPITAPH.
Here lies, now a prey to insulting neglect,
What once was a butterfly, gay in life's beam:
Want only of wisdom denied her respect,
Want only of goodness denied her esteem.

Pinned to Mrs Walter Riddell's Carriage.
If you rattle along like your Mistress's tongue,
Your speed will outrival the dart;
But a fly for your load, you'll break down on the road,
If your stuff be as rotten's her heart.

Epitaph for Mr Walter Riddell.
Sic a reptile was Wat, sic a miscreant slave,
That the worms ev'n d—d him when laid in his grave;
‘In his flesh there's a famine,' a starved reptile cries,
‘And his heart is rank poison!' another replies.

Epistle from Esopus to Maria.
From those drear solitudes and frowsy cells,
Where Infamy with sad Repentance dwells;
Where turnkeys make the jealous portal fast,
And deal from iron hands the spare repast;
FROM ESOPUS TO MARIA

Where truant 'prentices, yet young in sin,
Blush at the curious stranger peeping in;
Where strumpets, relics of the drunken roar,
Resolve to drink, nay half—to whore no more;
Where tiny thieves not destin'd yet to swing,
Beat hemp for others, riper for the string:
From these dire scenes my wretched lines I date,
To tell Maria her Esopus' fate.

"Alas! I feel I am no actor here!"
'Tis real hangmen real scourges bear!
Prepare Maria, for a horrid tale
Will turn thy very rouge to deadly pale;
Will make thy hair, tho' erst from gipsy poll'd,
By barber woven, and by barber sold,
Though twisted smooth with Harry's nicest care,
Like hoary bristles to erect and stare.
The hero of the mimic scene, no more
I start in Hamlet, in Othello roar;
Or, haughty Chieftain, 'mid the din of arms
In Highland Bonnet, woo Malvina's charms;
While sans-culottes stoop up the mountain high,
And steal from me Maria's prying eye.
Blest Highland bonnet! once my proudest dress,
Now prouder still, Maria's temples press;
I see her wave thy towering plumes afar,
And call each coxcomb to the wordy war:
I see her face the first of Ireland's sons,
And even out-Irish his Hibernian bronze;
The crafty Colonel leaves the tartan'd lines,
For other wars, where he a hero shines:
The hopeful youth, in Scottish senate bred,
Who owns a Bushby's heart without the head,
Comes 'mid a string of coxcombs, to display
That veni, vidi, vici, is his way:
The shrinking Bard adown the alley skulks,
And dreads a meeting worse than Woolwich hulks:
Though there, his heresies in Church and State
Might well award him Muir and Palmer's fate:
Still she undaunted reels and rattles on,
And dares the public like a noontide sun.
*What* scandal called Maria's jaunty stagger
The ricket reeling of a crooked swagger?
*Whose* spleen (e'en worse than Burns's venom, when
He dips in gall unmix'd his eager pen,
And pours his vengeance in the burning line,)—
*Who* christen'd thus Maria's lyre-divine
The idiot strum of Vanity bemus'd,
And even the abuse of Poesy abus'd?—
*Who* called her verse a Parish Workhouse, made
For motley foundling Fancies, stolen or strayed?

A Workhouse! ah, that sound awakes my woes,
And pillows on the thorn my rack'd repose!
In durance vile here must I wake and weep,
And all my frowsy couch in sorrow steep;
That straw where many a rogue has lain of yore,
And vermin'd gipsies litter'd heretofore.

Why, Lonsdale, thus thy wrath on vagrants pour?
Must earth no rascal save thyself endure?
Must thou alone in guilt immortal swell,
And make a vast monopoly of hell?
Thou know'st the Virtues cannot hate thee worse;
The Vices also, must they club their curse?
Or must no tiny sin to others fall,
Because thy guilt's supreme enough for all?

Maria, send me too thy griefs and cares;
In all of thee sure thy Esopus shares.
As thou at all mankind the flag unfurls,
Who on my fair one Satire's vengeance hurls—
Who calls thee, pert, affected, vain coquette,
A wit in folly, and a fool in wit!
Who says that fool alone is not thy due,
And quotes thy treacheries to prove it true!

Our force united on thy foes we'll turn,
And dare the war with all of woman born:
ON JOHN BUSHBY, ESQ.

For who can write and speak as thou and I?
My periods that deciphering defy,
And thy still matchless tongue that conquers all reply!

Epitaph on a Noted Coxcomb,

Capt. Wm. Roddick, of Corbiston.

Light lay the earth on Billy's breast,
His chicken heart so tender;
But build a castle on his head,
His scull will prop it under.

On Capt. Lascelles.

When Lascelles thought fit from this world to depart,
Some friends warmly thought of embalming his heart;
A bystander whispers—"Pray don't make so much o't,
The subject is poison, no reptile will touch it."

On Wm. Graham, Esq. of Mossknowe.

"Stop thief!" dame Nature call'd to Death,
As Willy drew his latest breath;
How shall I make a fool again?
My choicest model thou hast ta'en.

On John Bushby, Esq., Tinwald Downs.

Here lies John Bushby—honest man,
Cheat him, Devil—if you can!

1 An example of "the gentle art of making enemies."
2 Burns does not shine in his epigrams much more than Herrick did. The two following efforts are not exceptions to the rule.
Sonnet on the death of Robert Riddell,
Of Glenriddell and Friars' Carse.¹

No more, ye warblers of the wood! no more;
   Nor pour your descent grating on my soul;
Thou young-eyed Spring! gay in thy verdant stole,
More welcome were to me grim Winter's wildest roar.

How can ye charm, ye flowers, with all your dyes?
   Ye blow upon the sod that wraps my friend!
How can I to the tuneful strain attend?
That strain flows round the untimely tomb where Riddell lies.

Yes, pour, ye warblers! pour the notes of woe,
   And soothe the Virtues weeping o'er his bier:
The man of worth—and hath not left his peer!
Is in his "narrow house," for ever darkly low.

Thee, Spring! again with joy shall others greet;
Me, memory of my loss will only meet.

The lovely lass o' Inverness.²

The lovely lass o' Inverness,
   Nae joy nor pleasure can she see;
For, e'en to morn she cries "alas!"
   And aye the saut tear blin's her e'e.

"Drumossie moor, Drumossie day—
   A waefu' day it was to me!
For there I lost my father dear,
My father dear, and brethren three.

¹ This sonnet is remarkable for its defiance of rule.
² A song in the manner of the old popular ballads. Drumossie is the usual Highland name for Culloden Moor.
"Their winding-sheet the bluidy clay,
          Their graves are growin green to see;
And by them lies the dearest lad
          That ever blest a woman's e'e!

"Now wae to thee, thou cruel lord,
          A bluidy man I trow thou be;
For mony a heart thou has made sair,
          That ne'er did wrang to thine or thee!"

Charlie, he's my Darling.

'Twas on a Monday morning,
          Right early in the year,
That Charlie came to our town,
          The young Chevalier.

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

As he was walking up the street,
          The city for to view,
O there he spied a bonie lass
          The window looking through,
          An' Charlie, &c.

Sae light's he jumped up the stair,
          And tirl'd at the pin;
And wha sae ready as hersel'
          To let the laddie in.
          An' Charlie, &c.

_rattled._

1 This need not be Burns's, or not entirely his. Scott was heard by Sir William Gell to murmur the last verse by the shore of Lake Avernus, which, according to a letter of Lockhart to Mr. Christie, "resembles a third rate Highland loch."
He set his Jenny on his knee,
All in his Highland dress;
For brawly weel he ken'd the way
To please a bonie lass,
An' Charlie, &c.

It's up yon heathery mountain,
An' down yon scroggie\textsuperscript{a} glen,
We daur na gang a milking,
For Charlie and his men,
An' Charlie, &c.

**Bannocks o' Bear Meal.\textsuperscript{1}**

*Chorus—* Bannocks o' bear meal.
Bannocks o' barley,
Here's to the Highlandman's
Bannocks o' barley!

**Wha, in a brulyie,\textsuperscript{b} will**
First cry a parley?
Never the lads wi' the
Bannocks o' barley,
Bannocks o' bear meal, &c.

**Wha, in his wae days,\textsuperscript{c}**
Were loyal to Charlie?
Wha but the lads wi' the
Bannocks o' barley!
Bannocks o' bear meal, &c.

**The Highland Balou.\textsuperscript{2}**

Hee balou, my sweet wee Donald,
Picture o' the great Clanronald;
Brawlie kens\textsuperscript{d} our wanton Chief
Wha gat my young Highland thief.

\textsuperscript{a} bushy. \textsuperscript{b} battle. \textsuperscript{c} troubles. \textsuperscript{d} well knows.

\textsuperscript{1} The words are certainly by Burns to an old air.
\textsuperscript{2} This excellent Celtic lullaby is said to be adapted from the Gaelic.
Leeze me on thy bonie craigie, An' thou live, thou'll steal a naigie, Travel the country thro' and thro', And bring hame a Carlisle cow.

Thro' the Lawlands, o'er the Border, Weel, my babie, may thou furder! Harry the louns o' the laigh Countrie, Syne to the Highlands hame to me.

The Highland Widow's Lament.¹

Oh I am come to the low Countrie, Ochon, Ochon, Ochrie! Without a penny in my purse, To buy a meal to me.

It was na sae in the Highland hills, Ochon, Ochon, Ochrie! Nae woman in the Country wide, Sae happy was as me.

For then I had a score o' kye, Ochon, Ochon, Ochrie! Feeding on yon hill sae high, And giving milk to me.

And there I had three score o' yowes, Ochon, Ochon, Ochrie! Skipping on yon bonie knowes, And casting woo to me.

I was the happiest of a' the Clan, Sair, sair, may I repine; For Donald was the brawest man, And Donald he was mine.

¹ Entirely by Burns. The widow deplors the excesses of Cumberland.
Till Charlie Stewart cam at last,  
Sae far to set us free;  
My Donald's arm was wanted then,  
For Scotland and for me.

Their waefu' fate what need I tell,  
Right to the wrang did yield;  
My Donald and his Country fell,  
Upon Culloden field.

Ochon! O Donald, oh!  
Ochon, Ochon, Ochrie!  
Nae woman in the world wide,  
Sae wretched now as me.

It was a' for Our Rightfu' King.¹

It was a' for our rightfu' King  
We left fair Scotland's strand;  
It was a' for our rightfu' King  
We e'er saw Irish land, my dear,  
We e'er saw Irish land.

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

He turn'd him right and round about,  
Upon the Irish shore;  
And gae his bridle reins a shake,  
With adieu for evermore, my dear,  
And adieu for evermore.

¹ The third verse of this beautiful song is found in a stall-ballad, but the date of the ballad is not ascertained. Scott introduced the verse, with variations, in "A weary lot is Thine, fair maid," in Rokeby.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

The soger frae the wars returns,
The sailor frae the main;
But I hae parted frae my Love,
Never to meet again, my dear;
Never to meet again, my dear,

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

Ode for General Washington's Birthday.¹

No Spartan tube, no Attic shell,
No lyre Æolian I awake;
'Tis liberty's bold note I swell,
Thy harp, Columbia, let me take!
See gathering thousands, while I sing,
A broken chain exulting bring,
And dash it in a tyrant's face,
And dare him to his very beard,
And tell him he no more is feared—
No more the despot of Columbia's race!
A tyrant's proudest insults brav'd,
They shout—a People freed! They hail an Empire saved.

Where is man's godlike form?
Where is that brow erect and bold—
That eye that can unmov'd behold
The wildest rage, the loudest storm
That e'er created fury dared to raise?
Avaunt! thou caitiff, servile, base,
That tremblest at a despot's nod,
Yet, crouching under the iron rod,

¹ The Ode, or part of it, was sent to Mr Perry for The Morning Post. Mr Miller of Dalwinton (as Scott informed Lockhart) wished Burns to increase his income by contributing to this newspaper.

The last paragraph was printed by Currie; the rest of the poem, taken from the original MS., first appeared in the Kilmarnock edition of 1876.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Canst laud the hand that struck th' insulting blow!
Art thou of man's Imperial line?
Dost boast that countenance divine?
   Each skulking feature answers, No!
But come, ye sons of Liberty,
Columbia's offspring, brave as free,
In danger's hour still flaming in the van,
Ye know, and dare maintain, the Royalty of Man!

Alfred! on thy starry throne,
   Surrounded by the tuneful choir,
   The bards that erst have struck the patriot lyre,
   And rous'd the freeborn Briton's soul of fire,
No more thy England own!
Dare injured nations form the great design,
   To make detested tyrants bleed?
   Thy England execrates the glorious deed!
Beneath her hostile banners waving,
   Every pang of honour braving,
England in thunder calls, "The tyrant's cause is mine!"
That hour accurst how did the fiends rejoice
And hell, thro' all her confines, raise the exulting voice,
That hour which saw the generous English name
Linkt with such damned deeds of everlasting shame!

Thee, Caledonia! thy wild heaths among,
Fam'd for the martial deed, the heaven-taught song,
   To thee I turn with swimming eyes;
Where is that soul of Freedom fled?
Immingled with the mighty dead,
   Beneath that hallow'd turf where Wallace lies
Hear it not, WALLACE! in thy bed of death.
   Ye babbling winds! in silence sweep,
   Disturb not ye the hero's sleep,
Nor give the coward secret breath!
Is this the ancient Caledonian form,
Firm as the rock, resistless as the storm?
Show me that eye which shot immortal hate,
   Blasting the despot's proudest bearing;
ON THE SEAS AND FAR AWAY

Show me that arm which, riev'd with thundering fate,
Crush'd Usurpation's boldest daring!—
Dark-quench'd as yonder sinking star,
No more that glance lightens afar;
That palsied arm no more whirls on the waste of war.

Inscription to Miss Graham of Fintry.¹

HERE, where the Scottish Muse immortal lives,
In sacred strains and tuneful numbers joined,
Accept the gift; though humble he who gives,
Rich is the tribute of the grateful mind.

So may no ruffled feeling in my breast,
Discordant, jar thy bosom-chords among;
But Peace attune thy gentle soul to rest,
Or Love ecstatic wake his seraph song,

Or Pity's notes, in luxury of tears,
As modest Want the tale of woe reveals;
While conscious Virtue all the strains endears,
And heaven-born Piety her sanction seals.

On the Seas and far away.²

Tune—"O'er the hills and far away."

How can my poor heart be glad,
When absent from my sailor lad;
How can I the thought forego—
He's on the seas to meet the foe?
Let me wander, let me rove,
Still my heart is with my love;
Nightly dreams, and thoughts by day,
Are with him that's far away.

¹ Daughter of Burns's patron in the department of the Customs.² Thomson did not think this "one of Burns's happiest productions," and he was right.
ON THE SEAS AND FAR AWAY

Chorus.—On the seas and far away,
On stormy seas and far away;
Nightly dreams and thoughts by day,
Are aye with him that's far away.

When in summer noon I faint,
As weary flocks around me pant,
Haply in this scorching sun,
My sailor's thund'ring at his gun;
Bullets, spare my only joy!
Bullets, spare my darling boy!
Fate, do with me what you may,
Spare but him that's far away.
On the seas and far away,
On stormy seas and far away;
Fate, do with me what you may,
Spare but him that's far away.

At the starless, midnight hour
When Winter rules with boundless power,
As the storms the forests tear,
And thunders rend the howling air,
Listening to the doubling roar,
Surging on the rocky shore,
All I can—I weep and pray
For his weal that's far away.
On the seas and far away,
On stormy seas and far away;
All I can—I weep and pray,
For his weal that's far away.

Peace, thy olive wand extend,
And bid wild War his ravage end,
Man with brother Man to meet,
And as a brother kindly greet;
Then may heav'n with prosperous gales,
Fill my sailor's welcome sails;
To my arms their charge convey,
My dear lad that's far away.
CA' THE YOWES

On the seas and far away,
On stormy seas and far away;
To my arms their charge convey,
My dear lad that's far away.

Ca' the Yowes to the Knowes.¹

Second Version.

Chorus.—Ca' the yowes to the knowes,
Ca' them where the heather grows,
Ca' them where the burnie rowes,
My bonie Dearie.

Hark the mavis' e'ening sang,
Sounding Clouden's woods amang;
Then a-faulding b let us gang,
My bonie Dearie.
Ca' the yowes, &c.

We'll gae down by Clouden side,²
Thro' the hazels, spreading wide,
O'er the waves that sweetly glide,
To the moon sae clearly.
Ca' the yowes, &c.

Yonder Clouden's silent towers,³
Where, at moonshine's midnight hours,
O'er the dewy bending flowers,
Fairies dance sae cheery.
Ca' the yowes, &c.

Ghaist nor bogle shalt thou fear,
Thou'rt to Love and Heav'n sae dear,
Nocht of ill may come thee near;
My bonie Dearie.
Ca' the yowes, &c.

¹ The chorus from an older song.
² A little river so called, near Dumfries.—R. B.
³ An old ruin in a sweet situation at the confluence of the Clouden and the Nith.—R. B.
SHE LOES ME BEST OF A'

Fair and lovely as thou art,
Thou hast stown my very heart;
I can die—but canna part,
My bonie Dearie.
Ca' the yowes, &c.

She says she loes me best of a'.

_Tune—“Oonagh’s Waterfall.”_

Sae flaxen were her ringlets,
Her eyebrows of a darker hue,
Bewitchingly o'er-arching
Twa laughing e'en o' lovely blue;
Her smiling, sae wiling,
Wad make a wretch forget his woe;
What pleasure, what treasure,
Unto these rosy lips to grow!
Such was my Chloris' bonie face,
When first that bonie face I saw;
And aye my Chloris' dearest charm—
She says, she lo'es me best of a'.

Like harmony her motion,
Her pretty ankle is a spy,
Betraying fair proportion,
Wad make a saint forget the sky:
Sae warming, sae charming,
Her faultless form and gracefu' air;
Ilk feature—auld Nature
Declar'd that she could do nae mair:
Hers are the willing chains o' love,
By conquering Beauty's sovereign law;
And still my Chloris' dearest charm—
She says, she lo'es me best of a'.

*a stolen.

1 Miss Lorimer is again the heroine.
TO DR MAXWELL

Let others love the city,
And gaudy show, at sunny noon;
Gie me the lonely valley,
The dewy eve and rising moon,
Fair beaming, and streaming,
Her silver light the boughs amang;
While falling, recalling,
The amorous thrush concludes his sang;
There, dearest Chloris, wilt thou rove,
By wimpling burn and leafy shaw,
And hear my vows o' truth and love,
And say, thou lo'es me best of a'.

To Dr Maxwell.

On Miss Jessy Staig's recovery,¹

Maxwell, if here you merit crave,
That merit I deny;
You save fair Jessie from the grave!—
An Angel could not die!

To the beautiful Miss Eliza J——n,

On her Principles of Liberty and Equality.²

How, Liberty! girl, can it be by thee nam’d?
Equality too! hussey, art not asham’d?
Free and Equal indeed, while mankind thou enchainest,
And over their hearts a proud Despot so reignest.

¹ On Miss Staig, the heroine of *Lovely Young Jessie.*
² The idea occurs, as Mr Scott Douglas points out, in a Latin Epigram of Dr Johnson.
ON A COUNTRY LAIRD

On Chloris

Requesting me to give her a Sprig of Blossomed Thorn.¹

From the white-blossom’d sloe my dear Chloris requested
A sprig, her fair breast to adorn:
No, by Heavens! I exclaim’d, let me perish, if ever
I plant in that bosom a thorn!

On seeing Mrs Kemble in Yarico.²

KEMBLE, thou cur’st my unbelief
Of Moses and his rod;
At Yarico’s sweet note of grief
The rock with tears had flow’d.

Epigram on a country Laird,

not quite so wise as Solomon.³

BLESS Jesus Christ, O Cardoness,
With grateful, lifted eyes,
Who taught that not the soul alone,
But body too shall rise;
For had He said “the soul alone
From death I will deliver,”
Alas, alas! O Cardoness,
Then hadst thou lain for ever.

¹ One of seventeen scraps sent by Burns to Creech the publisher.
² Another of the seventeen. Mrs Kemble played in Inkle and Yarico.
³ The victim was Maxwell of Cardoness.
ON AN INNKEEPER

On being shewn a beautiful country Seat

   Belonging to the same Laird.¹

     We grant they're thine, those beauties all,
     So lovely in our eye;
     Keep them, thou canuch, Cardoness,
     For others to enjoy!

On hearing it asserted Falsehood

is expressed in the Rev. Dr Babington's very looks.

     That there is a falsehood in his looks,
       I must and will deny:
     They tell their Master is a knave,
       And sure they do not lie.

On a Suicide.

     Earth'd up, here lies an imp o' hell,
       Planted by Satan's dibble;
     Poor silly wretch, he's damned himself,
       To save the Lord the trouble.

On a Swearing Coxcomb.

     Here cursing, swearing Burton lies,
       A buck, a beau, or "Dem my eyes!"
     Who in his life did little good,
       And his last words were "Dem my blood!"

On an Innkeeper nicknamed "the Marquis."

     Here lies a mock Marquis, whose titles were shamm'd,
       If ever he rise, it will be to be damn'd.

¹ It is a pity that these things must be included among poems.
ESTEEM FOR CHLORIS

On Andrew Turner.

In se'enteen hunder 'n forty-nine,
The deil gat stuff to mak a swine,
An' coost it in a corner;
But wilily he chang'd his plan,
An' shap'd it something like a man,
An' ca'd it Andrew Turner.

Pretty Peg.¹

As I gaed up by yon gate-end,
When day was waxin weary,
Wha did I meet come down the street,
But pretty Peg, my dearie!

Her air sae sweet, an' shape complete,
Wi' nae proportion wanting,
The Queen of Love did never move
Wi' motion mair enchanting.

Wi' linked hands we took the sands,
Adown yon winding river;
Oh, that sweet hour and shady bower,
Forget it shall I never!

Esteem for Chloris.²

Ah, Chloris, since it may not be,
That thou of love wilt hear;
If from the lover thou maun flee,
Yet let the friend be dear.

¹ Of not very certain authorship.       ² Esteem for Miss Lorimer may have been a genuine sentiment.
HOW LANG AND DREARY

Altho' I love my Chloris mair
Than ever tongue could tell;
My passion I will ne'er declare—
I'll say, I wish thee well.

Tho' a' my daily care thou art,
And a' my nightly dream,
I'll hide the struggle in my heart,
And say it is esteem.

Saw ye my Dear, my Philly.¹

*Tune*—"When she cam' ben she bobbit."

O saw ye my Dear, my Philly?
O saw ye my Dear, my Philly,
She's down i' the grove, she's wi' a new Love,
She winna come hame to her Willy.

What says she my dear, my Philly?
What says she my dear, my Philly?
She lets thee to wit she has thee forgot,
And forever disowns thee, her Willy.

O had I ne'er seen thee, my Philly!
O had I ne'er seen thee, my Philly!
As light as the air, and fause as thou's fair,
Thou's broken the heart o' thy Willy.

How Lang and Dreary is the Night.²

How lang and dreary is the night
When I am frae my Dearie;
I restless lie frae e'en to morn
Though I were ne'er sae weary.

¹ Omitted, not unjustly, by Thomson from his musical publication. ² Chloris is celebrated to the tune of Cauld Kail in Aberdeen.
INCONSTANCY IN LOVE

Chorus.—For oh, her lanely nights are lang!
   And oh, her dreams are eerie;
   And oh, her widow’d heart is sair,
   That’s absent frae her Dearie!

When I think on the lightsome days
   I spent wi’ thee, my Dearie;
   And now what seas between us roar,
   How can I be but eerie?
   For oh, &c.

How slow ye move, ye heavy hours;
   The joyless day how dreary:
   It was na sae ye glinted by,
   When I was wi’ my Dearie!
   For oh, &c.

Inconstancy in Love.¹

Tune—“Duncan Gray.”

Let not Woman e’er complain
   Of inconstancy in love;
Let not Woman e’er complain
   Fickle Man is apt to rove:
Look abroad thro’ Nature’s range,
   Nature’s mighty Law is change,
Ladies, would it not seem strange
   Man should then a monster prove!

Mark the winds, and mark the skies,
   Ocean’s ebb, and ocean’s flow,
Sun and moon but set to rise,
   Round and round the seasons go.
Why then ask of silly Man
   To oppose great Nature’s plan?
   We’ll be constant while we can—
   You can be no more you know.

¹ “I have been at Duncan Gray to deplorably stupid,” Burns writes to dress it in English, but all I can do is draw it in English; Thomson (Oct. 19, 1794).
THE LOVER'S MORNING SALUTE

The Lover's morning salute to his Mistress.¹

Tune—"Deil tak the wars."

Sleep'st thou, or wak'st thou, fairest creature?
Rosy morn now lifts his eye,
Numbering ilka bud which Nature
Waters wi' the tears o' joy.
Now, to the streaming fountain,
Or up the heathy mountain,
The hart, hind, and roe, freely, wildly-wanton stray;
In twining hazel bowers,
Its lay the linnet pours,²
The laverock to the sky
Ascends, wi' sangs o' joy,
While the sun and thou arise to bless the day.

Phoebus gilding the brow of morning,
Banishes ilk darksome shade,
Nature, gladdening and adorning;
Such to me my lovely maid.
When frae my Chloris parted,
Sad, cheerless, broken-hearted,
The night's gloomy shades, cloudy, dark, o'ercast my sky:³
But when she charms my sight,
In pride of Beauty's light—
When thro' my very heart
Her burning glories dart;
'Tis then—'tis then I wake to life and joy!

¹ Burns says that he met a lady at dinner: "As usual I got into song, and returning home I composed the following."
² Otherwise—
"Now through the leafy woods,
And by the reeking floods,
Wild Nature's tenants freely, gladly stray:

³ "When absent from my fair,
The murky shades of care
With starless gloom o'ercast my sullen sky; &c."
The Winter of Life.¹

But lately seen in gladsome green,
The woods rejoic'd the day,
Thro' gentle showers, the laughing flowers
In double pride were gay:
But now our joys are fled
On winter blasts awa;
Yet maiden May, in rich array,
Again shall bring them a'.

But my white pow,a nae kindly thoweᵇ
Shall melt the snaws of Age;
My trunk of eild,c but buss or beild,d
Sinks in Time's wintry rage.
Oh, Age has weary days,
And nights o' sleepless pain:
Thou golden time, o' Youthfu' prime,
Why comes thou not again!

Behold, my Love, how green the Groves.²

Tune—"My lodging is on the cold ground."

BEHOLD, my love,³ how green the groves,
The primrose banks how fair;
The balmy gales awake the flowers,
And wave thy flowing hair.⁴

¹ Written "to an East Indian air which you would swear was a Scottish one." Burns was persuaded of its authenticity. It does not seem necessary to believe that Burns referred to premature old age in himself.
² November 1794.—On my visit the other day to my fair Chloris (that is the poetic name of the lovely goddess of my inspiration), she suggested an idea which, on my return from the visit, I wrought into the following song. (Burns to Thomson.)
³ Originally "My Chloris, mark," and "flaxen hair," but in February 1796 Burns objected both to her name and style of beauty.

a head.  b thaw.  c age.  d without bush or shelter.
CHARMING MONTH OF MAY

The lav'rock shuns the palace gay,
And o'er the cottage sings:
For Nature smiles as sweet, I ween,
To Shepherds as to Kings.

Let minstrels sweep the skilfu' string,
In lordly lighted ha':
The Shepherd stops his simple reed,
Blythe in the birken shaw.

The Princely revel may survey
Our rustic dance wi' scorn;
But are their hearts as light as ours,
Beneath the milk-white thorn!

The shepherd, in the flowery glen;
In shepherd's phrase, will woo:
The courtier tells a finer tale,
But is his heart as true!

These wild-wood flowers I've pu'd, to deck
That spotless breast o' thine:
The courtiers' gems may witness love,
But, 'tis na love like mine.

The charming month of May.¹

Tune—"Daintie Davie."

It was the charming month of May,
When all the flow'rs were fresh and gay.
One morning, by the break of day,
The youthful, charming Chloe—
From peaceful slumber she arose,
Girt on her mantle and her hose,
And o'er the flow'ry mead she goes—
The youthful, charming Chloe.

¹ Altered from an older set of words.
LASSIE WI’ LINT-WHITE LOCKS

Chorus.—Lovely was she by the dawn,
Youthful Chloe, charming Chloe,
Tripping o’er the pearly lawn,
The youthful, charming Chloe.

The feather’d people you might see
Perch’d all around on every tree,
In notes of sweetest melody
They hail the charming Chloe;
Till, painting gay the eastern skies,
The glorious sun began to rise,
Outrival’d by the radiant eyes
Of youthful, charming Chloe.
Lovely was she, &c.

Lassie wi’ the lint-white Locks.¹

Tune—“Rothiemurchie’s Rant.”

Chorus—Lassie wi’ the lint-white locks,
Bonie lassie, artless lassie,
Wilt thou wi’ me tent the flocks,
Wilt thou be my Dearie, O?

Now Nature cleeds the flowery lea,
And a’ is young and sweet like thee,
O wilt thou share its joys wi’ me,
And say thou’lt be my Dearie, O.
Lassie wi’ the, &c.

The primrose bank, the wimpling burn,
The cuckoo on the milk-white thorn,
The wanton lambs at early morn,
Shall welcome thee, my Dearie, O.
Lassie wi’ the, &c.

And when the welcome simmer shower
Has cheer’d ilk drooping little flower,
We’ll to the breathing wood-bine bower,
At sultry noon, my Dearie, O.
Lassie wi’ the, &c.

¹ “Still harping on” Mr Lorimer’s “daughter.”
PHILLY AND WILLY

When Cynthia lights, wi' silver ray,
The weary shearer's hameward way,
Thro' yellow waving fields we'll stray,
   And talk o' love, my Dearie, O.
   Lassie wi' the, &c.

And when the howling wintry blast
Disturbs my Lassie's midnight rest,
Enclasped to my faithfu' breast,
   I'll comfort thee, my Dearie, O.
   Lassie wi' the, &c.

Dialogue Song.—Philly and Willy.¹

_Tune—"The Sow's tail to Geordie."_

**He.** O Philly, happy be that day,
   When roving thro' the gather'd hay,
   My youthfu' heart was stown away,
   And by thy charms, my Philly.

**She.** O Willy, aye I bless the grove
   Where first I own'd my maiden love,
   Whilst thou did pledge the Powers above,
   To be my ain dear Willy.

Both. For a' the joys that gowd can gie,
   I dinna care a single flie;
   The {lad} I love's the {lad} for me,
   And that's my ain dear {Willy. }
   {Philby.}

**He.** As songsters of the early year,
   Are ilka day mair sweet to hear,
   So ilka day to me mair dear
   And charming is my Philly.

¹ "I am much pleased with your stanzas," Burns wrote to Thomson (Nov. 19, 1794).
PHILLY AND WILLY

She. As on the brier the budding rose,
Still richer breathes and fairer blows,
So in my tender bosom grows
  The love I bear my Willy.
Both. For a' the joys, &c.

He. The milder sun and bluer sky
That crown my harvest cares wi' joy,
Were ne'er sae welcome to my eye
  As is a sight o' Philly.
She. The little swallow's wanton wing,
Tho' wafting o'er the flowery Spring,
Did ne'er to me sic tidings bring,
  As meeting o' my Willy,
Both. For a' the joys, &c.

He. The bee that thro' the sunny hour
Sips nectar in the op'ning flower,
Compar'd wi' my delight is poor,
  Upon the lips o' Philly.
She. The woodbine in the dewy weet,
When ev'ning shades in silence meet,
Is nocht sae fragrant or sae sweet
  As is a kiss o' Willy.
Both. For a' the joys, &c.

He. Let fortune's wheel at random rin,
And fools may tine, and knaves may win;
My thoughts are a' bound up in ane,
  And that's my ain dear Philly.
She. What's a' the joys that gowd can gie?
I dinna care a single flie;
The lad I love's the lad for me,
  And that's my ain dear Willy.
Both. For a' the joys, &c.
FAREWELL THOU STREAM

Contented wi' Little and cantie wi' Mair.¹

Tune—"Lumps o' Puddin'"

CONTENDED wi' little, and cantie wi' mair,
Where'er I forgather wi' Sorrow and Care,
I gie them a skelp as they're creeping alang,
Wi' a cog o' gude swats and an auld Scottish sang.

Chorus—Contented wi' little, &c.

I whiles claw the elbow o' troublesome thought;
But Man is a soger, and Life is a faught;
My mirth and gude humour are coin in my pouch,
And my Freedom's my Lairdship nae monarch dare touch.

Contented wi' little, &c.

A townmond o' trouble, should that be my fa';
A night o' gude fellowship sowthers it a';
When at the blythe end o' our journey at last,
Wha the deil ever thinks o' the road he has past?

Contented wi' little, &c.

Blind Chance, let her snapper and stoyte on her way;
Be't to me, be't frae me, e'en let the jade gae:
Come Ease, or come Travail, come Pleasure or Pain,
My warst word is: "Welcome, and welcome again!"

Contented wi' little, &c.

Farewell thou Stream.²

Air—"Nansie's to the greenwood gane."

FAREWELL, thou stream that winding flows
Around Eliza's dwelling;
O mem'ry! spare the cruel thoes
Within my bosom swelling.

¹ The air is described by Burns as "Bacchanalian." The words represent his own troubled mind at this date, with his convivial consolations.
² An altered version of the lines on "The Last Time I came o'er the Moor."
CANST THOU LEAVE ME THUS

Condemn'd to drag a hopeless chain
And yet in secret languish;
To feel a fire in every vein,
Nor dare disclose my anguish.

Love's veriest wretch, unseen, unknown,
I fain my griefs would cover;
The bursting sigh, th' unweeiting groan,
Betray the hapless lover.
I know thou doom'st me to despair,
Nor wilt, nor canst relieve me;
But, O Eliza, hear one prayer—
For pity's sake forgive me!

The music of thy voice I heard,
Nor wist while it enslav'd me;
I saw thine eyes, yet nothing fear'd,
Till fears no more had sav'd me:
Th' unwary sailor thus, aghast
The wheeling torrent viewing,
'Mid circling horrors sinks at last,
In overwhelming ruin.

Canst thou leave me thus, my Katie.1

Tune—"Roy's Wife."

Chorus—Canst thou leave me thus, my Katie?
Canst thou leave me thus, my Katie?
Well thou know'st my aching heart,
And canst thou leave me thus, for pity?

Is this thy plighted, fond regard,
Thus cruelly to part, my Katie?
Is this thy faithful swain's reward—
An aching, broken heart, my Katie!
Canst thou leave me, &c.

1 This appears to be an overture to the offended Mrs Riddell, or so Chambers supposes. A kind of lyric reply, in the lady's hand, was found among Burns's papers.
THE TEAR-DROP

Farewell! and ne'er such sorrows tear
That fickle heart of thine, my Katie!
Thou mayst find those will love thee dear,
But not a love like mine, my Katie,
Canst thou leave me, &c.

My Nanie's Awa.¹

_Tune_—"There'll never be peace till Jamie comes hame."

Now in her green mantle blythe Nature arrays,
And listens the lambkins that bleat o'er her braes;
While birds warble welcomes in ilka green shaw,
But to me it's delightless—my Nanie's awa.

The snawdrap and primrose our woodlands adorn,
And violets bathe in the weet o' the morn;
They pain my sad bosom, sae sweetly they blaw,
They mind me o' Nanie—and Nanie's awa.

Thou lav'rock that springs frae the dews of the lawn,
The shepherd to warn o' the grey-breaking dawn,
And thou mellow mavis that hails the night-fa',
Give over for pity—my Nanie's awa.

Come Autumn, sae pensive, in yellow and grey,
And soothe me wi' tidings o' Nature's decay:
The dark, dreary Winter, and wild-driving snaw
Alane can delight me—now Nanie's awa.

The Tear-drop.²

Wae is my heart, and the tear's in my e'e;
Lang, lang has Joy been a stranger to me:
Forsaken and friendless, my burden I bear,
And the sweet voice o' Pity ne'er sounds in my ear.

¹ Mrs MacLeodose was one of Burns's Nancies or Nancies, the lines may or may not refer to her.
² The lines might show a presentiment of early death, dramatically put.
A Man's a Man for A' That

Love thou hast pleasures, and deep hae I luv'd;
Love, thou hast sorrows, and sair hae I pruv'd;
But this bruised heart that now bleeds in my breast,
I can feel by its throbings, will soon be at rest.

Oh, if I were—where happy I hae been—
Down by yon stream, and yon bonie castle-green;
For there he is wand'ring and musing on me,
Wha wad soon dry the tear-drop that clings to my e'e.¹

For the sake o' Somebody.²

My heart is sair—I dare na tell,
My heart is sair for Somebody;
I could wake a winter night
For the sake o' Somebody.
O-hon! for Somebody!
O-hey! for Somebody!
I could range the world around,
For the sake o' Somebody.

Ye Powers that smile on virtuous love,
O, sweetly smile on Somebody!
Frac ilka danger keep him free,
And send me safe my Somebody!
O-hon! for Somebody!
O-hey! for Somebody!
I wad do—what wad I not?
For the sake o' Somebody.

A Man's a Man for a' that.³

Tune—"For a' that."

Is there for honest Poverty
That hings his head, an' a' that;
The coward slave—we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a' that!

¹ "The tear frae his Philis's e'e," is Johnson's reading.
² "Somebody" remains anonymous.
³ Sent to Thomson on Jan. 15, 1795, having then been composed for a fort-night.

580
A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT

For a' that, an' a' that.
Our toils obscure an' a' that,
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The Man's the gowd for a' that.

What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hoddin's grey, an' a' that;
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine,
A Man's a Man for a' that:
For a' that, and a' that,
Their tinsel show, an' a' that;
The honest man, tho' e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that.

Ye see yon birkie b ca'd a lord,
Wha struts, an' stares, an' a' that;
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a coof c for a' that:
For a' that, an' a' that,
His ribband, star, an' a' that:
The man o' independent mind.
He looks an' laughs at a' that.

A prince can mak a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, an' a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Gude faith, he maunna fa' d that!
For a' that, an' a' that,
Their dignities an' a' that:
The pith o' sense, an' pride o' worth,
Are higher rank than a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may,
(As come it will for a' that,)
That Sense and Worth, o'er a' the earth,
Shall bear the gree, e an' a' that.
For a' that, an' a' that,
It's coming yet for a' that,
That Man to Man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that.

*coarse.  b fellow.  c blockhead.  d try.  e pre-eminence.
Craigeburn Wood.¹

Sweet fa's the eve on Craigeburn,
   And blythe awakes the morrow;
But a' the pride o' Spring's return
   Can yield me nocht but sorrow.

I see the flowers and spreading trees,
   I hear the wild birds singing;
But what a weary wight can please,
   And Care his bosom wringing!

Fain, fain would I my griefs impart.
   Yet dare na for your anger;
But secret love will break my heart,
   If I conceal it langer.

If thou refuse to pity me,
   If thou shalt love another,
When yon green leaves fade frae the tree,
   Around my grave they'll wither.

Versicles of 1795.

The solemn League and Covenant.²

The Solemn League and Covenant
   Now brings a smile, now brings a tear;
But sacred Freedom, too, was theirs:³
   If thou'rt a slave, indulge thy sneer.

¹ A recast of an earlier piece by Burns.
² Written in vol. xiii. of The Statistical Account of Scotland, s.v. Balmaghie.
³ The writer of the pages on Balmaghie had remarked on the rude rhymes of a Covenanting epitaph. As a rule, Burns preferred Dundee to the Covenanters, who, if they wished to be "free" themselves, were equally anxious to deny freedom to everyone who disagreed with them.

Cunningham gives these two lines as:

"Cost Scotland blood, cost Scotland tears;"
   But it sealed Freedom's sacred cause."
Compliments to John Syme of Ryedale.¹

Lines sent with a Present of a Dozen of Porter.

_O had the malt thy strength of mind,_
_Or hops the flavour of thy wit,_
'Twere drink for first of human kind,
_A gift that even for Syme were fit._

_JERUSALEM TAVERN, DUMFRIES._

Inscription on a Goblet.

_THERE'S Death in the cup, so beware!_  
_Nay, more—there is danger in touching;_  
_But who can avoid the fell snare,_  
_The man and his wine's so bewitching!_

Apology for declining an Invitation to dine.

_No more of your guests, be they titled or not,_  
_And cookery the first in the nation;_  
_Who is proof to thy personal converse and wit,_  
_Is proof to all other temptation._

Epitaph for Mr Gabriel Richardson.²

_HERE Brewer Gabriel's fire's extinct,_  
_And empty all his barrels:_  
_He's blest—if, as he brew'd, he drink,_  
_In upright, honest morals._

¹ Mr Syme was Burns's companion on a tour in Galloway. Mr Scott Douglas quotes a remark of his to some one who regretted the loss of literature in Burns's death. "No, no, he could have done nothing more: he was burnt to a cinder!" Mr Syme was the source of an anecdote about Burns and a sword-cane, which is of no importance, and, like the other tale concerning the composition of _Scots Wha Hae_ on the Galloway tour, is probably apocryphal. Unluckily Scott published it in the _Quarterly Review_.
² A Dumfries brewer, later Provost of the town.
Epigram on Mr James Gracie.¹

Gracie, thou art a man of worth,
O be thou Dean for ever!
May he be d—d to hell henceforth,
Who faults² thy weight or measure!

Inscription at Friars’ Carse Hermitage,

To the Memory of Robert Riddell.²

To Riddell, much lamented man,
This ivied cot was dear;
Wand’rer, dost value matchless worth?
This ivied cot revere.

Bonie Peg-a-Ramsay.³

Cauld is the e’enin blast,
O’ Boreas o’er the pool,
An’ dawin it is dreary,
When birks are bare at Yule.

Cauld blaws the e’enin blast,
When bitter bites the frost,
And, in the mirk and dreary drift,
The hills and glens are lost:

Ne’er sae murky blew the night
That drifted o’er the hill,
But bonie Peg-a-Ramsay
Gat grist to her mill.

¹ Mr Gracie was a local Banker. ² Written on a window-pane in the aforesaid Hermitage. ³ "Malvolio’s a Peg-a-Ramsay," but the history of Peg is lost: like her character.
O AYE MY WIFE SHE DANG ME

There was a bonie Lass.¹

There was a bonie lass, and a bonie, bonie lass,
And she lo'ed her bonie laddie dear;
Till War's loud alarms tore her laddie frae her arms,
Wi' mony a sigh, and a tear.
Over sea, over shore, where the cannons loudly roar,
He still was a stranger to fear;
And nocht could him quail, or his bosom assail,
But the bonie lass he lo'ed sae dear.

Wee Willie Gray.²

Tune—"Wee Totum Fogg."

Wee Willie Gray, and his leather wallet,
Peel a willow wand to be him boots and jacket;
The rose upon the breir will be him trews an' doublet,
The rose upon the breir will be him trews an' doublet.

Wee Willie Gray, and his leather wallet,
Twice a lily-flower will be him sark and cravat;
Feathers of a flee wad feather up his bonnet,
Feathers of a flee wad feather up his bonnet.

O aye my Wife she dang Me.³

Chorus—O aye my wife she dang me,
An' aft my wife she bang'd me,
If ye gie a woman a' her will,
Gude faith! she'll soon o'er-gang ye.

¹ "Words for Music."
² A child's song with an appearance of popular antiquity.
³ This is not to be taken as the "lyric cry" of personal emotion.
O STEER HER UP

On peace an' rest my mind was bent,
And, fool I was! I married;
But never honest man's intent
Sae cursedly miscarried.
O aye my wife, &c.

Some sairie\(^a\) comfort at the last,
When a' thir days are done, man,
My pains o' hell on earth is past,
I'm sure o' bliss aboon, man,
O aye my wife, &c.

Gude Ale keeps the Heart aboon.\(^1\)

Chorus—O gude ale comes and gude ale goes;
Gude ale gars me sell my hose,
Sell my hose, and pawn my shoon—
Gude ale keeps my heart aboon!

I HAD sax owsen in a pleugh,
And they drew a' weel eneugh:
I sell'd them a' just ane by ane—
Gude ale keeps the heart aboon!
O gude ale comes, &c.

Gude ale hauds me bare and busy,
Gars me moop\(^b\) wi' the servant hizzie,
Stand i' the stool when I hae done—
Gude ale keeps the heart aboon!
O gude ale comes, &c.

O steer her up an' haud her gaun.\(^2\)

O STEER\(^c\) her up, an' haud her gaun,\(^d\)
Her mither's at the mill, jo;
An' gin she winna tak a man,
E'en let her tak her will, jo.

\(^{a}\) sorry. \(^{b}\) take up. \(^{c}\) stir. \(^{d}\) keep her going.

\(^1\) Partly traditional. \(^2\) A new version of an old song.

586
The Lass o' Ecclefechan.

Tune—"Jack o' Latin."

Gat ye me, O gat ye me,
O gat ye me wi' naething?
Rock an reel, and spinning wheel,
A mickle quarter bason:
Bye attour my Gutcher has
A heich house and a laich ane,
A' forbye my bonie sel,
The toss o' Ecclefechan.

O hand your tongue now, Lucky Lang,
O hand your tongue and jauner;
I held the gate till you I met,
Syne I began to wander:
I tint my whistle and my sang,
I tint my peace and pleasure;
But your green graft, now Lucky Lang,
Wad airt me to my treasure.

* threaten.  
* over and above.  
* kept the path.  
* scold.  
* backward.  
* rebuff.  
* goodsire, grandfather.  
* belle.  
* chatter.  
* grave.  
* direct.  

1 Burns writes of this place as Hogg Balmawhapple.
LET ME IN THIS AE NIGHT

O let me in this ae Night.¹

O lassie, are ye sleepin yet,
Or are ye waukin, I wad wit?
For Love has bound me hand an’ fit,
And I would fain be in, jo.

Chorus.—O let me in this ae night,
This ae, ae, ae night;
O let me in this ae night,
I’ll no come back again, jo!

O hear’st thou not the wind an’ weet?
Nae star blinks thro’ the driving sleet;
Tak pity on my weary feet,
And shield me frae the rain, jo.
O let me in, &c.

The bitter blast that round me blaws,
Unheeded howls, unheeded fa’s;
The cauldness o’ thy heart’s the cause
Of a’ my care and pine, jo.
O let me in, &c.

HER ANSWER.

O tell na me o’ wind an’ rain,
Upbraid na me wi’ cauld disdain,
Gae back the gate ye cam again,
I winna let ye in, jo.

Chorus.—I tell you now this ae night,
This ae, ae, ae night;
And ane for a’ this ae night,
I winna let ye in, jo.

¹ The original is old and was popular.
The snellest blast, at mirkest hours,
That round the pathless wand’rer pours
Is nocht to what poor she endures,
That’s trusted faithless man, jo.
I tell you now, &c.

The sweetest flower that deck’d the mead,
Now trodden like the vilest weed—
Let simple maid the lesson read
The weird may be her ain, jo.
I tell you now, &c.

The bird that charm’d his summer day,
Is now the cruel Fowler’s prey;
Let witless, trusting, Woman say
How aft her fate’s the same, jo!
I tell you now, &c.

I’ll aye ca’ in by yon Town.¹

Air—"I’ll gang nae mair to yon toun."

Chorus.—I’ll aye ca’ in by yon town,
And by yon garden-green again;
I’ll aye ca’ in by yon town,
And see my bonie Jean again.

There’s nane sall ken, there’s nane can guess
What brings me back the gate again,
But she, my fairest faithfu’ lass,
And stowulinsᵃ we sall meet again.
I’ll aye ca’ in, &c.

She’ll wander by the aiken tree,
When trystin time draws near again;
And when her lovely form I see,
O haith! she’s doubly dear again.
I’ll aye ca’ in, &c.

ᵃ secretely.

¹ Town is not a city, but a toun: a farm-stead and the cottages round it.
O wat ye wha's in Yon Town.¹

*Tune—"I'll gang nae mair to yon toun."

*Chorus—O wat ye wha's in yon town,
    Ye see the e' nin sun upon,
    The dearest maid's in yon town,
    That e'ning sun is shining on.

Now haply down yon gay green shaw,
She wanders by yon spreading tree;
How blest ye flowers that round her blaw,
    Ye catch the glances o' her e'e!
    O wat ye wha's, &c.

How blest ye birds that round her sing,
    And welcome in the blooming year;
And doubly welcome be the Spring,
    The season to my Jeanie dear.
    O wat ye wha's, &c.

The sun blinks blythe in yon town,
    Among the broomy braes sae green;²
But my delight in yon town,
    And dearest pleasure, is my Jean.³
    O wat ye wha's, &c.

Without my Fair, not a' the charms
    O' Paradise could yield me joy;
But give me Jeanie in my arms
    And welcome Lapland's dreary sky!
    O wat ye wha's, &c.

My cave wad be a lover's bower,
    Tho' raging Winter rent the air;
And she a lovely little flower,
    That I wad tent and shelter there.
    O wat ye wha's, &c.

¹ Adapted afterwards as a tribute to Mrs Oswald of Auchencruive. This involved the change of "Jeanie" to "Lucy."
² "And on yon bonie braes of Ayr."
³ "And dearest bliss is Lucy fair."
BALLAD FIRST

O sweet is she in yon town,
The sinkin sun’s gane down upon;
A fairer than’s in yon town,
His setting beam ne’er shone upon.

If angry Fate is sworn my foe,
And suff’ring I am doom’d to bear;
I careless quit aught else below,
But spare, O spare me Jeanie dear.

For while life’s dearest blood is warm,
Ae thought frae her shall ne’er depart,
And she, as fairest is her form,
She has the truest, kindest heart.

Ballads on Mr Heron’s Election, 1795.

Whom will you send to London town,
To Parliament and a’ that?
Or wha in a’ the country round
The best deserves to fa’ that?
For a’ that, and a’ that,
Thro’ Galloway and a’ that,
Where is the Laird or belted Knight
The best deserves to fa’ that?

Wha sees Kerroughtree’s open yett,
(And wha is’t never saw that?)
Wha ever wi’ Kerroughtree met,
And has a doubt of a’ that?

Wha

a obtain.
b door.

The Tory candidate was backed by Murray of Broughton, in Galloway: “not Iscariot.” Mr Heron, as a Whig opposed by Lord Galloway’s interest, had Burns’s good wishes. Mr Heron was elected. Dr Muirhead replied to Burns with a ferocious adaptation from Martial xi. 66. Et delator es et calumniator. Chambers prints the verses, which are said to have vexed Burns a good deal.
BALLAD FIRST

For a' that, and a' that,
Here's Heron yet for a' that!
The independent patriot,
The honest man, and a' that.

Tho' wit and worth, in either sex,
Saint Mary's Isle can shaw that,
Wi' Dukes and Lords let Selkirk mix.
And weel does Selkirk fa' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
Here's Heron yet for a' that!
The independent commoner
Shall be the man for a' that.

But why should we to Nobles jouk,
And is't against the law, that?
For why, a Lord may be a gowk,
Wi' ribband, star and a' that,
For a' that, and a' that,
Here's Heron yet for a' that!
A Lord may be a lousy loun,
Wi' ribband, star and a' that.

A beardless boy comes o'er the hills,
Wi' uncle's purse and a' that;
But we'll hae ane frae mang oursels,
A man we ken, and a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
Here's Heron yet for a' that!
For we're not to be bought and sold,
Like naigs, and nowt, and a' that.

Then let us drink—The Stewartry,
Kerroughtree's laird, and a' that,
Our representative to be,
For weel he's worthy a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
Here's Heron yet for a' that!
A House of Commons such as he,
They wad be blest that saw that.

\[ ^{a} \text{bow.} \] \[ ^{b} \text{fool.} \] \[ ^{c} \text{horses and cattle.} \]
Ballad Second—Election Day.¹

*Tune—"Fy, let us a' to the Bridal."

Fy, let us a' to Kirkcudbright,
For there will be bickerin there;
For Murray's light horse are to muster,
And O how the heroes will swear!
And there will be Murray, Commander,²
And Gordon,³ the battle to win;
Like brothers they'll stand by each other,
Sae knit in alliance and kin.

And there will be black-nebbit Johnie,⁴
The tongue o' the trump⁵ to them a';
An he get na Hell for his haddin,⁶
The Deil gets na justice ava.
And there will be Kempleton's birkie,⁷
A boy no sae black at the bane;
But as to his fine Nabob fortune,
We'll e'en let the subject alane.

And there will be Wigton's new Sheriff;⁸
Dame Justice fu' brawly has sped,
She's gotten the heart of a Bushby,
But, Lord! what's become o' the head?
And there will be Cardoness, Esquire,⁹
Sae mighty in Cardoness' eyes;
A wight that will weather damnation,
The Devil the prey will despise.

¹ The arrangement of the stanzas differs much in the various copies, and there are not a few variations in the text.
² Mr Murray of Broughton in Galloway.
³ Thos. Gordon of Balmagie, the Tory candidate, a nephew of Murray.
⁴ John Bushby.
⁵ jew's-harp.
⁶ home.
⁷ William Bushby of Kempleton, a brother of John. He lost heavily by Douglas, Heron & Co.'s Bank, and went to India, where he made a large fortune.
⁸ Mr Bushby Maitland, son of John, and newly appointed sheriff of Wigtonshire. The Epistle from Esopus to Maria refers to him in similar terms.
⁹ David Maxwell of Cardoness.
ELECTION DAY

And there will be Douglasses doughty, 1
New christening towns far and near;
Abjuring their democrat doings,
By kissin' the —— o' a Peer:
And there will be folk frae Saint Mary's 2
A house o' great merit and note;
The deil ane but honours them highly—
The deil ane will gie them his vote! 3

And there will be Kenmure sae gen'rous, 4
Whose honour is proof to the storm,
To save them from stark reprobation,
He lent them his name in the Firm.
And there will be lads o' the gospel,
Muirhead wha's as gude as he's true; 5
And there will be Buittle's Apostle, 6
Wha's mair o' the black than the blue.

And there will be Logan M'Dowall, 7
Sculdudd'ry an' he will be there,
And also the Wild Scot o' Galloway,
Sogering, gunpowder Blair. 8
But we winna mention Redcastle, 9
The body, c'en let him escape!
He'd venture the gallows for siller,
An 'twere na the cost o' the rape.

But where is the Doggerbank hero,
That made "Hogan Mogan" to skulk?
Poor Keith's gane to h-ll to be fuel,
The auld rotten wreck of a Hulk. 10

1 The Messrs Douglas, brothers, of Carlinwark and Orchardton. They had just altered the name of Carlinwark to "Castle Douglas."
2 The Earl of Selkirk's family.
3 "And there will the Isle o' Saint Mary's Exult in the worth of her youth; Alas for the Isle o' Saint Mary's In trusting to reason and truth!" Mr Gordon of Kenmure.
4 Rev. Mr Muirhead, minister of Urr.
5 Rev. George Maxwell, minister of Buittle.
6 Mr Blair of Dunskey.
7 Colonel M'Dowall of Logan.
8 Walter Sloan Lawrie, of Redcastle.
9 These four lines were published for the first time by Mr Scott Douglas. A battle between the English and the Dutch was fought at the Doggerbank on August 5th, 1781.
ELECTION DAY

And where is our King's Lord Lieutenant,
Sae fam'd for his grateful return?
The birkie is gettin' his Questions
To say in Saint Stephen's the morn.

But mark ye! there's trusty Kerroughtree,1
Whose honor was ever his law;
If the Virtues were pack'd in a parcel,
His worth might be sample for a';
And strang an' respectful's his backing,
The maist o' the lairds wi' him stand;
Nae gipsy-like nominal barons,
Wha's property's paper—not land.2

And there, frae the Niddisdale borders,
The Maxwells will gather in droves,
Teugh Jockie,3 staunch Geordie,4 an' Wellwood,5
That grieves for the fishes and loaves;
And there will be Heron, the Major,6
Wha'll ne'er be forgot in the Greys;
Our flatt'ry we'll keep for some other,
Him, only it's justice to praise.

And there will be maiden Kilkerran,7
And also Barskimming's gude Knight,8
And there will be roarin' Birtwhistle,9
Yet luckily roars i' the right.
And there'll be Stamp Office Johnie,10
(Tak tent how ye purchase a dram!)
And there will be gay Cassencarry,
And there'll be gleg Colonel Tam.11

1 Patrick Heron, of Kerroughtree, the Whig candidate.
2 This refers to the fictitious electors, so common before the Reform Act of 1732, popularly called "paper," or "faggot voters."
3 John Maxwell, Esq. of Termoarty.
4 George Maxwell of Carruchan.
5 Mr. Wellwood Maxwell.
6 Major Heron, brother of the Whig candidate.
7 Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran.
8 Sir William Miller of Barskimming, afterwards Lord Glenlee.
9 Mr. Alex. Birtwhistle of Kirkcudbright.
10 John Syme, Esq., Distributor of Stamps for Dumfries.
11 Colonel Goldie, of Goldielea.
BALLAD THIRD

And there'll be wealthy young Richard,¹
   Dame Fortune should hing by the neck,
For prodigal, thriftless bestowing—
   His merit had won him respect.
And there will be rich brother Nabobs,²
   (Tho' Nabobs, yet men not the worst,)
And there will be Collieston's whiskers,³
   And Quintin⁴—a lad o' the first.

Then hey! the chaste Interest o' Broughton,
   And hey! for the blessin's 'twill bring;
It may send Balmaghie to the Commons,
   In Sodom 'twould make him a king;
And hey! for the sanctified Murray,
   Our land wha wi' chapels has stor'd;
He founder'd his horse among harlots,
   But gied the auld naig to the Lord.

Ballad Third.
John Bushby's Lamentation.

_Tune—“Babes in the Wood.”_

'TWAS in the seventeen hunder year
   O' grace, and ninety-five,
That year I was the wae'est man
   Of any man alive.

In March the three-an'-twentieth morn,
   The sun raise clear an' bright;
But oh! I was a waefu' man,
   Ere to-fa'⁵ o' the night.

Yerl Galloway lang did rule this land,
   Wi' equal right and fame,
And thereto was his kinsmen join'd,
   The Murray's noble name.

¹ Richard Oswald, Esq. of Auchincruive. ² Messrs Hannay. ³ Mr Copeland of Collieston. ⁴ Mr Quintin M'Adam, of Craigen-gilan.

596
BALLAD THIRD

Yerl Galloway's man o' men was I,
And chief o' Broughton's host;
So twa blind beggars, on a string,
The faithfu' tyke a will trust.

But now Yerl Galloway's sceptre's broke,
And Broughton's wi' the slain,
And I my ancient craft may try,
Sin' honesty is gane.1

'Twas by the banks o' bonie Dee,
Beside Kirkcudbright's towers,
The Stewart and the Murray there,
Did muster a' their powers.

Then Murray on the auld grey yaud, b
Wi' winged spurs did ride,
That auld grey yaud a' Nidsdale rade,
He staw c upon Nidside.2

An there had na been the Yerl himsel,
O there had been nae play;
But Garlies was to London gane,
And sae the kye might stray.

And there was Balmaghie, I ween,
In front rank he wad shine;
But Balmaghie had better been
Drinkin' Madeira wine.

And frae Glenkens cam to our aid
A chief o' doughty deed;
In case that worth should wanted be,
O' Kemnure we had need.

a cur.   b marc.   c stole.

1 For these verses some copies give:—
Yerl Galloway lang did rule this land,
Made me the judge o' strife,
But now Yerl Galloway's sceptre's broke,
And eke my hangman's knife.

2 An allusion to the lady with whom
Murray eloped, belonging to the house
of Johnston, whose crest is a winged
spur.
BALLAD THIRD

And by our banners march'd Muirhead,
And Buittle was na slack;
Whase haly priesthood nane could stain,
For wha could dye the black?

And there was grave squire Cardoness,
Look'd on till a' was done;
Sae in the tower o' Cardoness
A howlet sits at noon.

And there led I the Bushby clan,
My gamesome billie, Will,
And my son Maitland, wise as brave,
My footsteps follow'd still.

The Douglas and the Heron's name,
We set nought to their score;
The Douglas and the Heron's name,
Had felt our weight before.

But Douglasses o' weight had we,
The pair o' lusty lairds,
For building cot-houses sae fam'd,
And christenin' kail-yards.

And then Redcastle drew his sword,
That ne'er was stain'd wi' gore,
Save on a wand'rer lane and blind,
To drive him frae his door.

And last cam creepin' Collieston,
Was mair in fear than wrath;
Ae knave was constant in his mind—
To keep that knave frae scaith.

*     *     *     *
THE SPINNING O'T

Inscription for an altar of Independence,

At Kerroughtree, the Seat of Mr Heron.1

Thou of an independent mind,
With soul resolv'd, with soul resign'd;
Prepar'd Power's proudest frown to brave,
Who wilt not be, nor have a slave;
Virtue alone who dost revere,
Thy own reproach alone dost fear—
Approach this shrine, and worship here.

The Cardin o't, the Spinnin o't.2

I coft a stane o' haslock woo, a
To mak a wab to Johnie o't;
For Johnie is my only jo, b
I loe him best of onie yet.

Chorus—The cardin o't, the spinnin o't,
The warpin o't, the winnin o't;
When ilka ell cost me a great,
The tailor staw c the lynin o't.

For tho' his locks be lyart d grey,
And tho' his brow be beld e aboon,
Yet I hae seen him on a day,
The pride of a' the parishen.
The cardin o't, &c.

a fine wool from the sheep's throat. b love.
c stole. d hoary. e bold.

1 Probably of summer 1794, as Mr Scott Douglas argues. 2 This has an appearance of antiquity.
THE LASS THAT MADE THE BED

The Cooper o’ Cuddy.\(^1\)

Tune—“Bab at the bowster.”

*Chorus*—We’ll hide the Cooper behint the door,
   Behint the door, behint the door,
   We’ll hide the Cooper behint the door,
   And cover him under a mawn,\(^a\) O.

The Cooper o’ Cuddy came here awa,
He ca’d the girrs\(^b\) out o’er us a’;
An’ our gudewife has gotten a ca’,
That’s anger’d the silly gudeman O.
   We’ll hide the Cooper, &c.

He sought them out, he sought them in,
Wi’ deil hae her! an’ deil hae him!
But the body he was sae doited\(^c\) and blin’,
   He wist na where he was gaun O.
   We’ll hide the Cooper, &c.

They cooper’d at e’en, they cooper’d at morn,
Till our gudeman has gotten the scorn;
On ilka brow she’s planted a horn,
   And swears that there they sall stan’ O.
   We’ll hide the Cooper, &c.

The Lass that made the Bed to Me.\(^2\)

*When Januar’ wind was blowing cauld,*
   *As to the north I took my way,*
   *The mirksome night did me enfauld,*
   *I knew na whare to lodge till day:*

\(^a\) basket. \(^b\) hoops. \(^c\) stupid.

---

1 Scottish humour of the sort common in the *Fabliaux,* before Worcester fight, but in that case the conclusion, of course, is impossible.
2 There is a traditional version. The adventure is attributed to Charles II.
THE LASS THAT MADE THE BED

By my gude luck a maid I met,
   Just in the middle o' my care,
And kindly she did me invite
   To walk into a chamber fair.

I bow'd fu' low unto this maid,
   And thank'd her for her courtesie;
I bow'd fu' low unto this maid,
   An' bade her make a bed to me;
She made the bed baith large and wide,
   Wi' twa white hands she spread it doun;
She put the cup to her rosy lips,
   And drank—"Young man, now sleep ye soun'!"

Chorus—The bonie lass made the bed to me,
   The braw lass made the bed to me,
I'll ne'er forget till the day I die,
   The lass that made the bed to me.

She snatch'd the candle in her hand,
   And frae my chamber went wi' speed;
But I call'd her quickly back again,
   To lay some mair below my head:
A cod she laid below my head,
   And servèd me with due respect,
And, to salute her wi' a kiss,
   I put my arms about her neck.
   The bonie lass, &c.

"Haud aff your hands, young man!" she said,
   "And dinna sae uncivil be;
Gif ye hae ony luve for me,
   O wrang na my virginitie."
Her hair was like the links o' gowd,
   Her teeth were like the ivorie,
Her cheeks like lilies dipt in wine,
   The lass that made the bed to me:
   The bonie lass, &c.
HAD I THE WYTE?

Her bosom was the driven snae,
Twa drifted heaps sae fair to see;
Her limbs the polish’d marble stane,
The lass that made the bed to me.
I kiss’d her o’er and o’er again,
And aye she wist na what to say:
I laid her ’tween me and the wa’;
The lassie thocht na lang till day.
The bonie lass, &c.

Upon the morrow when we raise,
I thank’d her for her courtesie;
But aye she blush’d and aye she sigh’d,
And said, “Alas, ye’ve ruin’d me.”
I clasp’d her waist, and kiss’d her syne,
While the tear stood twinkling in her e’e;
I said, my lassie, dinna cry,
For ye aye shall make the bed to me.
The bonie lass, &c.

She took her mither’s holland sheets,
An’ made them a’ in sarks to me;
Blythe and merry may she be,
The lass that made the bed to me.
Chorus—The bonie lass made the bed to me,
The braw lass made the bed to me;
I’ll ne’er forget till the day I die,
The lass that made the bed to me.

Had I the wyte? She bade me. ¹

Had I the wyte, had I the wyte,
Had I the wyte? she bade me;
She watch’d me by the hie-gate side,
And up the loan she shaw’d me.
And when I wadna venture in,
A coward loon she ca’d me:
Had Kirk an’ State been in the gate,
I’d lighted when she bade me.

¹ An old song amended.

* blame.
DOES GAUL INVASION THREAT?

Sae craftilie she took me ben,
   And bade me mak nae clatter;
‘For our rangunshoch, a glum gudeman
   Is o’er ayont the water.’
Whae’er shall say I wanted grace,
   When I did kiss and dawte b her,
Let him be planted in my place,
   Syne say, I was the fautor.c

Could I for shame, could I for shame,
   Could I for shame refus’d her;
And wadna manhood been to blame,
   Had I unkindly used her!
He claw’d her wi’ the ripplin-kame,d
   And blae and bluidy bruis’d her;
When sic a husband was frae hame,
   What wife but wad excus’d her!

I dighted e aye her e’en sae blue,
   An’ bann’d the cruel randy,f
And weel I wat, her willin mou
   Was sweet as sugar-candie.
At gloamn-shot, g it was I wot,
   I lighted on the Monday;
But I cam thro’ the Tyseday’s dew,
   To wanton Willie’s brandy.

Does haughty Gaul invasion threat? 1

Tune—‘‘Push about the Jorum.’’

Does haughty Gaul invasion threat?
   Then let the louns beware, Sir;
There’s wooden walls upon our seas,
   And volunteers on shore, Sir:
     * rough.  
     b pet.  
   * defaulter.  
     d wool-dressing comb.  
     w wiped.  
     t ruffian.  
   g nightfall.  

1 Written for the Dumfries Volunteers. Burns, if sincere, changed his mind about the Revolution, like Coleridge and Wordsworth.

603
DOES GAUL INVASION THREAT?

The Nith shall run to Corsincon,
And Criffel sink in Solway,
Ere we permit a Foreign Foe
On British ground to rally!
We'll ne'er permit a Foreign Foe
On British ground to rally!

O let us not, like snarling curs,
In wrangling be divided,
Till, slap! come in an unco loun,
And wi' a rung decide it!
Be Britain still to Britain true,
Amang ourselves united;
For never but by British hands
Maun British wrangs be righted!
No! never but by British hands
Shall British wrangs be righted!

The Kettle o' the Kirk and State,
Perhaps a clout may fail in't;
But deil a foreign tinker loun
Shall ever ca' a nail in't.
Our father's blude the Kettle bought,
And wha wad dare to spoil it;
By Heav'n's! the sacrilegious dog
Shall fuel be to boil it!
By Heav'n's! the sacrilegious dog
Shall fuel be to boil it!

The wretch that would a tyrant own,
And the wretch, his true-born brother,
Who would set the Mob aboon the Throne,
May they be damn'd together!
Who will not sing 'God save the King,'
Shall hang as high's the steeple;
But while we sing 'God save the King,'
We'll ne'er forget THE PEOPLE!
But while we sing 'God save the King,'
We'll ne'er forget THE PEOPLE!
ON CHLORIS BEING ILL

Address to the Woodlark.¹

_Tune_—"Loch Erroch Side."

O stay, sweet warbling woodlark, stay,
Nor quit for me the trembling spray,
A hapless lover courts thy lay,
Thy soothing, fond complaining.
Again, again that tender part,
That I may catch thy melting art;
For surely that wad touch her heart
Wha kills me wi' disdaining.

Say, was thy little mate unkind,
And heard thee as the careless wind?
Oh, nocht but love and sorrow join'd,
Sic notes o' woe could wauken!
Thou tells o' never-ending care;
O' speechless grief, and dark despair:
For pity's sake, sweet bird, nae mair!
Or my poor heart is broken.

Song.—On Chloris Being Ill.²

_Tune_—"Aye wauken 0."

_Chorus_—Long, long the night,
Heavy comes the morrow
While my soul's delight
Is on her bed of sorrow.

Can I cease to care?
Can I cease to languish,
While my darling Fair
Is on the couch of anguish?
Long, long, &c.

¹ If the piece had an occasion nothing about it is known.
² It appears that Mrs Burns was not jealous of Chloris, a letter of Burns's avers that she asked Chloris to dinner.
HOW CRUEL ARE THE PARENTS

Ev'ry hope is fled,
Ev'ry fear is terror;
Slumber ev'n I dread,
Ev'ry dream is horror.
Long, long, &c.

Hear me, Powers Divine!
Oh, in pity, hear me!
Take aught else of mine,
But my Chloris spare me!
Long, long, &c.

How Cruel are the Parents.¹

Altered from an old English song.

Tune—John Anderson, my jo."

How cruel are the parents
Who riches only prize,
And to the wealthy booby
Poor Woman sacrifice!
Meanwhile, the hapless Daughter
Has but a choice of strife;
To shun a tyrant Father's hate—
Become a wretched Wife.

The ravening hawk pursuing,
The trembling dove thus flies,
To shun impelling ruin,
Awhile her pinions tries;
Till, of escape despairing,
No shelter or retreat,
She trusts the ruthless Falconer,
And drops beneath his feet.

¹ This and the following piece were written for music in May, 1796.

606
Mark Yonder Pomp of Costly Fashion.

_Air—Deil tak the wars._

Mark yonder pomp of costly fashion
Round the wealthy, titled bride:
But when compar'd with real passion,
Poor is all that princely pride.
Mark yonder, &c. (_four lines repeated_).

What are the showy treasures,
What are the noisy pleasures?
The gay, gaudy glare of vanity and art:
The polish'd jewels blaze
May draw the wond'ring gaze;
And courtly grandeur bright
The fancy may delight,
But never, never can come near the heart.

But did you see my dearest Chloris,
In simplicity's array;
Lovely as yonder sweet opening flower is,
Shrinking from the gaze of day,
But did you see, &c.

O then, the heart alarming,
And all resistless charming,
In Love's delightful fetters she chains the willing soul!
Ambition would disown
The world's imperial crown,
Ev'n Avarice would deny,
His worshipp'd deity,
And feel thro' every vein Love's raptures roll.
'Twas na her bonie blue e'e.\(^1\)

*Tune—"Laddie, lie near me."

'Twas na her bonie blue e'e was my ruin,
Fair tho' she be, that was ne'er my undoin';
'Twas the dear smile when nae body did mind us,
'Twas the bewitching, sweet, stown\(^a\) glance o' kindness.
'Twas the bewitching, sweet, stown glance o' kindness.

Sair do I fear that to hope is denied me,
Sair do I fear that despair maun abide me,
But tho' fell fortune should fate us to sever,
Queen shall she be in my bosom for ever:
Queen shall she be in my bosom for ever.

Chloris, I'm thine wi' a passion sincerest,
And thou hast plighted me love o' the dearest!
And thou'rt the angel that never can alter,
Sooner the sun in his motion would falter:
Sooner the sun in his motion would falter.

Their Groves o' sweet Myrtle.\(^2\)

*Tune—"Humours of Glen."

Their groves o' sweet myrtle let Foreign Lands reckon,
Where bright-beaming summers exalt the perfume;
Far dearer to me yon lone glen o' green breckan,
Wi' the burn stealing under the lang, yellow broom.
Far dearer to me are yon humble broom bow'rs
Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk, lowly, unseen;
For there, lightly tripping, among the wild flowers,
A-list'ning the linnet, aft wanders my Jean.

\(^a\) stolen.

1 Chloris still inspires an alteration of an old song.
2 Rather patriotic than popular. The brave Caledonian, in fact, did not view "gold-bubbling fountains" with disdain.
FORLORN, MY LOVE

Tho' rich is the breeze in their gay, sunny valleys,
And cauld Caledonia's blast on the wave;
Their sweet-scented woodlands that skirt the proud palace,
What are they?—the haunt of the Tyrant and Slave.
The Slave's spicy forests, and gold-bubbling fountains,
The brave Caledonian views wi' disdain;
He wanders as free as the winds of his mountains,
Save Love's willing fetters—the chains of his Jean.

Forlorn, my Love, no comfort near.¹

Air—"Let me in this ae night."

FORLORN, my Love, no comfort near,
Far, far from thee, I wander here;
Far, far from thee, the fate severe,
At which I most repine, Love.

Chorus—O wert thou, Love, but near me!
But near, near, near me,
How kindly thou wouldst cheer me,
And mingle sighs with mine, Love.

Around me scowls a wintry sky,
Blasting each bud of hope and joy;
And shelter, shade, nor home have I;
Save in these arms of thine, Love.
O wert thou, &c.

Cold, alter'd friendship's cruel part,
To poison Fortune's ruthless dart—
Let me not break thy faithful heart,
And say that fate is mine, Love.
O wert thou, &c.

But, dreary tho' the moments fleet,
O let me think we yet shall meet;
That only ray of solace sweet,
Can on thy Chloris shine, Love!
O wert thou, &c.

¹ One of a group of songs of May 1795.
THE BRAW WOOER

Fragment,—Why, why tell the Lover.\(^1\)

*Tune*—"Caledonian Hunt's delight.

Why, why tell the lover
Bliss he never must enjoy?
Why, why undeceive him,
And give all his hopes the lie?
O why, while fancy, raptur'd slumbers,
"Chloris, Chloris," all the theme,
Why, why would'st thou, cruel—
Wake thy lover from his dream.

The Braw Wooer.\(^2\)

*Tune*—"The Lothian Lassie."

Last May,\(^3\) a braw wooer cam doun the lang glen,
And sair wi' his love he did deave\(^a\) me;
I said, there was naething I hated like men—
The deuce gae wi'm, to believe me, believe me;
The deuce gae wi'm to believe me.

He spak o' the darts in my bonie black e'en,
And vow'd for my love he was diein,
I said, he might die when he lik'd for Jean—
The Lord forgie me for liein, for liein;
The Lord forgie me for liein!

A weel-stocked mailen, himsel' for the laird,
And marriage aff-hand, were his proffers;
I never loot on that I kenn'd it, or car'd;
But thought I might hae waur offers, waur offers;
But thought I might hae waur offers.

\(^a\) annoy.

\(^1\) Burns found the air difficult, and did not complete the song.
\(^2\) A very popular piece of May, 1795.
\(^3\) "Ae day" in Johnson's copy.
This is No My Ain Lassie

But what wad ye think?—in a fortnight or less—
The deil tak his taste to gae near her!
He up the Gate-slaack to my black cousin, Bess—
  Guess ye how, the jad! I could bear her; could bear her;
  Guess ye how, the jad! I could bear her.

But a' theniest week, as I petted wi' care,
  I gaed to the tryst* o' Dalgarnock;
But wha but my fine fickle wooer was there,
  I glowr'd as I'd seen a warlock, a warlock,
  I glowr'd as I'd seen a warlock.

But owre my left shouther I gae him a blink,
  Lest neighbours might say I was saucy;
My wooer he caper'd as he'd been in drink,
  And vow'd I was his dear lassie, dear lassie,
  And vow'd I was his dear lassie.

I spier'd for my cousin fu' couthy and sweet,
  Gin she had recover'd her hearin,
And how her new shoon fit her auld schachl't feet,
  But heavens! how he fell a swearin, a swearin,
  But heavens! how he fell a swearin.

He beggèd, for gudiesake, I wad be his wife,
  Or else I wad kill him wi' sorrow;
So e'en to preserve the poor body in life,
  I think I maun wed him to-morrow, to-morrow;
  I think I maun wed him to-morrow.

This is no my Ain Lassie.³

Tune—"This is no my house."

Chorus—This is no my ain lassie,
  Fair tho' the lassie be;
Weel ken I my ain lassie,
  Kind love is in her e'e.

¹ altered to "lang loan" to please
² "And how my auld shoon fitted
³ A song of July-August, 1795.
⁴ shuffling.

Thomson, who also objected to "Dal-
garnock" in the next verse as too
local.
O BONIE WAS YON ROSY BRIER

I see a form, I see a face,
Ye weel may wi' the fairest place;
It wants, to me, the witching grace,
The kind love that's in her e'e.

This is no my ain, &c.

She's bonie, blooming, straight, and tall,
And lang has had my heart in thrall;
And aye it charms my very saul,
The kind love that's in her e'e.

This is no my ain, &c.

A thief sae pawkie a is my Jean,
To steal a blink, by a' unseen;
But gleg b as light are lover's een,
When kind love is in her e'e.

This is no my ain, &c.

It may escape the courtly sparks,
It may escape the learned clerks;
But well the watching lover marks
The kind love that's in her eye.

This is no my ain, &c.

O bonie was yon Rosy Brier. 1

O BONIE was yon roisy brier,
That blooms sae far frae haunt o' man;
And bonie she, and ah, how dear!
It shaded frae the e'enin sun.

Yon rosebuds in the morning dew,
How pure, amang the leaves sae green;
But purer was the lover's vow
They witness'd in their shade yestreen.

a sly. b quick.

1 Thought to be the last of many songs on Chloris.
TO ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM

All in its rude and prickly bower,
That crimson rose, how sweet and fair;
But love is far a sweeter flower,
Amid life's thorny path o' care.

The pathless wild, and whimpering burn,
Wi' Chloris in my arms, be mine;
And I the world nor wish nor scorn,
Its joys and griefs alike resign.

Song Inscribed to Alexander Cunningham.¹

Now spring has clad the grove in green,
And strew'd the lea wi' flowers;
The furrow'd, waving corn is seen
Rejoice in fostering showers.
While ilka thing in nature join
Their sorrows to forego,
O why thus all alone are mine
The weary steps o' woe!

The trout in yonder whimpering burn
That glides, a silver dart,
And, safe beneath the shady thorn,
Defies the angler's art—
My life was ane that careless stream,
That wanton trout was I;
But Love, wi' unrelenting beam,
Has scorch'd my fountains dry.

That little floweret's peaceful lot,
In yonder cliff that grows,
Which, save the linnet's flight, I wot,
Nae ruder visit knows,
Was mine, till Love has o'er me past,
And blighted a' my bloom;
And now, beneath the withering blast,
My youth and joy consume.

¹ Dated August 3, 1795, or sent to Mr Cunningham on that date.
The waken'd lav'rock warbling springs,
And climbs the early sky,
Winnowing blythe the his dewy wings
In morning's rosy eye;
As little reck'd I sorrow's power,
Until the flowery snare
O' witching Love, in luckless hour,
Made me the thrall o' care.

O had my fate been Greenland snows,
Or Afric's burning zone,
Wi' man and nature leagued my foes,
So Peggy ne'er I'd known!
The wretch whose doom is "hope nae mair"
What tongue his woes can tell;
Within whase bosom, save Despair,
Nae kinder spirits dwell.

O that's the Lassie o' my Heart.¹

*Tune—"Morag."

O wat ye wha that loes me
And has my heart a-keeping?
O sweet is she that lo'cs me,
As dews o' summer weeping,
In tears the rosebuds steeping!

*Chorus—O that's the lassie o' my heart,
My lassie ever dearer;
O she's the queen o' womankind,
And ne'er a ane to peer her.

If thou shalt meet a lassie,
In grace and beauty charming,
That e'en thy chosen lassie,
Erewhile thy breast sae warming,
Had ne'er sic powers alarming;
O that's the lassie, &c.

¹ Sent to Mr Cleghorn, in January 1796, after an illness of the Poet's.
Inscription

If thou hadst heard her talking,
And thy attention's plighted,
That ilka body talking,
But her, by thee is slighted,
And thou art all-delighted;
O that's the lassie, &c.

If thou hast met this Fair One,
When frae her thou hast parted,
If every other Fair One
But her, thou hast deserted,
And thou art broken-hearted;
O that's the lassie o' my heart,
My lassie ever dearer;
O that's the queen o' womankind,
And ne'er a ane to peer her.

Inscription,

Written on the blank leaf of a copy of the last edition of my poems, presented to the Lady whom, in so many fictitious reveries of passion, but with the most ardent sentiments of real friendship, I have so often sung under the name of—"Chloris."¹

'Tis Friendship's pledge, my young, fair Friend,
Nor thou the gift refuse,
Nor with unwilling ear attend
The moralising-Muse.

Since thou, in all thy youth and charms,
Must bid the world adieu,
(A world 'gainst Peace in constant arms)
To join the Friendly Few.

Since, thy gay morn of life o'ercast,
Chill came the tempest's lour;
(And ne'er Misfortune's eastern blast
Did nip a fairer flower.)

¹ This sets forth the true nature of Burns's affection for Miss Lorimer.
THE WREN'S NEST

Since life's gay scenes must charm no more,
Still much is left behind,
Still nobler wealth hast thou in store—
The comforts of the mind!

Thine is the self-approving glow,
Of conscious Honour's part;
And (dearest gift of Heaven below)
Thine Friendship's truest heart.

The joys refin'd of Sense and Taste,
With every Muse to rove:
And doubly were the Poet blest,
These joys could he improve.

R. B.

Fragment.—Leezie Lindsay.¹

Will ye go to the Hielands, Leezie Lindsay,
Will ye go to the Hielands wi' me?
Will ye go to the Hielands, Leezie Lindsay,
My pride and my darling to be.

Fragment.—The Wren's Nest.²

The Robin to the Wren's nest
Cam keekin' in, cam keekin' in;
O weel's me on your auld pow,¹
Wad ye be in, wad ye be in?
Thou's ne'er get leave to lie without,
And I within, and I within,
Sae lang's I hae an auld clout
To rowe² ye in, to rowe ye in.

¹ These four lines are all that Burns wrote for the old air. ² The original is published by Chambers in his Popular Rhymes of Scotland.
News, Lassies, News.¹

There's news, lassies, news,
  Gude news I've to tell!
There's a boatfu' o' lads
  Come to our town to sell.

Chorus—The wean wants a cradle,
  And the cradle wants a cod;¹
  I'll no gang to my bed,
  Until I get a nod.

Father, quo' she, Mither, quo she,
  Do what you can,
I'll no gang to my bed,
  Until I get a man.
  The wean, &c.
  
I hae as gude a craft rig,²
  As made o' yird and stane;
  And waly fa' the ley-crap,³
  For I maun till'd again.
  The wean, &c.

Crowdie ever mair.²

O that I had ne'er been married,
  I wad never had nae care,
Now I've gotten wife an' weans,⁴
  An' they cry "Crowdie" evermair.

Chorus—Ance crowdie, twice crowdie,
  Three times crowdie in a day
  Gin ye crowdie ony mair,
  Ye'll crowdie a' my meal away.

¹ Words for music.
² The original is old, and the sentiment, during his declining days, came sadly home to Burns.
JOCKEY'S PARTING KISS

Waefu' Want and Hunger fley\^ me,
  Glowrin\^b by the hallan\^c en';
Sair I fecht them at the door,
  But aye I'm eerie\^d they come ben.
  Ance crowdie, &c.

Mally's meek, Mally's sweet.\(^1\)

*Chorus—* Mally's meek, Mally's sweet,
  Mally's modest and discreet;
  Mally's rare, Mally's fair,
  Mally's every way complete.

As I was walking up the street,
  A barefit maid I chanc'd to meet;
But O the road was very hard
  For that fair maiden's tender feet.
  Mally's meek, &c.

It were mair meet that those fine feet
  Were weel laced up in silken shoon;
An' 'twere more fit that she should sit
  Within yon chariot gilt aboon,
  Mally's meek, &c.

Her yellow hair, beyond compare,
  Comes trinklin down her swan-like neck,
And her two eyes, like stars in skies,
  Would keep a sinking ship frae wreck,
  Mally's meek, &c.

Jockey's taen the parting kiss.\(^2\)

*Air—* "Bonie lass tak a man."

Jockey's taen the parting kiss,
  O'er the mountains he is gane,
And with him is a' my bliss,
  Nought but griefs with me remain,

\(^{\text{a}}\) scare. \(^{\text{b}}\) staring. \(^{\text{c}}\) partition at the door. \(^{\text{d}}\) frightened.

\(^1\) Mally is not a heroine with a recognized original.

\(^2\) Probably written in sickness.
TO COLLECTOR MITCHELL

Spare my Love, ye winds that blaw,
    Plashy sleets and beating rain!
Spare my Love, thou feath'ry snaw,
    Drifting o'er the frozen plain!

When the shades of evening creep
    O'er the day's fair, gladsome e'e,
Sound and safely may he sleep,
    Sweetly blythe his waukening be.
He will think on her he loves,
    Fondly he'll repeat her name;
For where'er he distant roves,
    Jockey's heart is still the same.

Verses to Collector Mitchell. ¹

FRIEND of the Poet, tried and leal,
Wha, wanting thee, might beg or steal;
Alake, alake, the meikle deil
    Wi' a' his witches
Are at it skelpin jig and reel,
    In my poor pouches? ²

I modestly fu' fain wad hint it,
    That One-pound-one, I sairly want it;
If wi' the hizzie ³ down ye sent it,
    It would be kind;
And while my heart wi' life-blood dunted, ⁴
    I'd bear't in mind.

So may the Auld year gang out moanin
To see the New come laden, groanin,
    Wi' double plenty o'er the loanin,
To thee and thine:
Domestic peace and comforts crownin
    The hale design.

¹ The same illness of the winter of 1795 is alluded to here.

² pockets.
³ girl.
⁴ beat.

619
THE DEAN OF FACULTY

POSTSCRIPT.
Ye've heard this while how I've been lickit,
And by fell Death was nearly nickit;
Grim Ioon! He got me by the fecket,\textsuperscript{a}
And sair me sheuk;
But by gude luck I lap a wicket,
And turn'd a neuk.

But by that health, I've got a share o't,
And by that life, I'm promis'd mair o't,
My hale and weel\textsuperscript{b}, I'll tak a care o't,
A tentier\textsuperscript{c} way;
Then farewell folly, hide and hair o't,
For ance and aye!

The Dean of Faculty.\textsuperscript{1}

A New Ballad.

\textit{Tune—"The Dragon of Wantley."}

Dire was the hate at old Harlaw,
That Scot to Scot did carry;
And dire the discord Langside saw
For beauteous, hapless Mary:
But Scot to Scot ne'er met so hot,
Or were more in fury seen, Sir,
Than 'twixt Hal and Bob for the famous job,
Who should be the Faculty's Dean, Sir.

This Hal for genius, wit and lore,
Among the first was number'd;
But pious Bob, 'mid learning's store,
Commandment the tenth remember'd:
Yet simple Bob the victory got,
And wan his heart's desire,
Which shews that heaven can boil the pot,
Tho' the devil piss in the fire.

\textsuperscript{a} vest.
\textsuperscript{b} health and welfare.
\textsuperscript{c} more careful.

\textsuperscript{1} Henry Erskine, Dean of Faculty, and a Whig, presided at a public meeting in an Edinburgh Theatre. The Whigs had protested against a Sedition Bill. (Chambers.)
TO COLONEL DE PEYSTER

Squire Hal, besides, had in this case
   Pretensions rather brassy;
For talents, to deserve a place,
   Are qualifications saucy.
So their worship's of the Faculty,
   Quite sick of merit's rudeness,
Chose one who should owe it all, d'ye see,
   To their gratis grace and goodness.

As once on Pisgah purg'd was the sight
   Of a son of Circumcision,
So may be, on this Pisgah height,
   Bob's purblind mental vision—
Nay, Bobby's mouth may be opened yet,
   Till for eloquence you hail him,
And swear that he has the angel met
   That met the ass of Balaam.

In your heretic sins may you live and die,
   Ye heretic Eight-and-Thirty!
But accept, ye sublime Majority,
   My congratulations hearty.
With your honours, as with a certain king,
   In your servants this is striking,
The more incapacity they bring,
   The more they're to your liking.

Epistle to Colonel de Peyster.1

My honor'd Colonel, deep I feel
Your interest in the Poet's weal;
Ah! now sma' heart hae I to speel\textsuperscript{a}
   The steep Parnassus,
Surrounded thus by bolus pill,
   And potion glasses.
\textsuperscript{a} climb.

1 Colonel de Peyster commanded the Dumfries Volunteers.

621
TO COLONEL DE PEYSTER

O what a canty world were it,
Would pain and care and sickness spare it;
And Fortune favour worth and merit
   As they deserve;
And aye rowth o' roast-beef and claret,
Syne, wha wad starve?

Dame Life, tho' fiction out may trick her,
And in paste gems and frippery deck her;
Oh! flickering, feeble, and unsicker
   I've found her still,
Aye wavering like the willow-wicker,
'Tween good and ill.

Then that curst carmagnole, auld Satan,
Watches like baudrons by a ratton
Our sinfu' saul to get a claut on,
   Wi' felon ire;
Syne, whip! his tail ye'll ne'er cast saut on,
He's aff iike fire.

Ah Nick! ah Nick! it is na fair,
First showing us the tempting ware,
Bright wines, and bonie lasses rare,
   To put us daft;
Syne weave, unseen, thy spider snare
O hell's damned waft.

Poor Man, the flie, aft bizzes by,
And aft, as chance he comes thee nigh,
Thy damn'd auld elbow yeuks wi' joy
   And hellish pleasure!
Already in thy fanc ey's eye,
Thy sick'er treasure.

Soon, heels o'er gowdie in he gangs,
And, like a sheep-head on a tangs,

---

*a abundance.  
*b uncertain.  
*c the cat.  
*d catch.  
*e itches.  
*f sure.  
*g over head.  
*h tongs.
A LASS WI' A TOCHER

Thy glistening laugh enjoys his pangs,
    And murdering wrestle,
As, dangling in the wind, he hangs,
    A gibbet's tassel.

But lest you think I am uncivil
To plague you with this draunting drivel,
Abjuring a' intentions evil,
    I quat\(^a\) my pen,
The Lord preserve us frae the devil!
    Amen! Amen!

A Lass wi' a Tocher.\(^1\)

*Tune—"Ballinamona Ora."

Awa' wi' your witchcraft o' Beauty's alarms,
The slender bit Beauty you grasp in your arms,
O, gie me the lass that has acres o' charms,
O, gie me the lass wi' the weel-stockit farms.

*Chorus—Then hey, for a lass wi' a tocher,\(^b\)
    Then hey, for a lass wi' a tocher;
    Then hey, for a lass wi' a tocher;
    The nice yellow guineas for me.

Your Beauty's a flower, in the morning that blows,
And withers the faster, the faster it grows:
But the rapturous charm o' the bonie green knowes,
Ilk spring they're new deckit wi' bonie white yowes.\(^c\)
    Then hey, for a lass, &c.

And e'en when this Beauty your bosom hath blest
The brightest o' Beauty may cloy when possess'd;
But the sweet, yellow darlings wi' Geordie impress'd,
The langer ye hae them, the mair they're carest.
    Then hey, for a lass, &c.

\(^a\) lay down. \(^b\) dowry. \(^c\) geese.

1 Written for an Irish air, to oblige Mr Thomson. (February 1796.)
Heron Election Ballad, No. IV.¹

The Trogger.

*Tune—"Buy Broom Besoms."

Wha will buy my troggin, a fine election ware,
Broken trade o' Broughton, a' in high repair?

*Chorus*—Buy braw troggin frae the banks o' Dee;
Wha wants troggin let him come to me.

There's a noble Earl's² fame and high renown,
For an auld sang—it's thought the gudes were stown³—
Buy braw troggin, &c.

Here's the worth o' Broughton⁴ in a needle's e'e;
Here's a reputation tint by Balmaghie.⁵
Buy braw troggin, &c.

Here's its stuff and lining, Cardoness's head,⁶
Fine for a soger, a' the wale⁷ o' lead.
Buy braw troggin, &c.

Here's a little wadset,⁸ Buittle's⁹ scrap o' truth,
Pawn'd in a gin-shop, quenching holy drouth.¹⁰
Buy braw troggin, &c.

Here's an honest conscience might a prince adorn;
Frae the downs o' Tinwald,¹¹ so was never worn.
Buy braw troggin, &c.

¹ Mr Heron was unseated by a son of Lord Galloway's in May 1796.
² The Earl of Galloway.
³ Mr Murray of Broughton.
⁴ Gordon of Balmaghie.
⁵ Maxwell of Cardoness.
⁷ John Bushby of Tinwald.
ª packman's wares.  b stolen.  c choice.  d mortgage.  e thirst.
VERSICLES TO JESSIE LEWARS

Here’s armorial bearings frae the manse o' Urr;
The crest, a sour crab-apple, rotten at the core.¹
Buy braw troggin, &c.

Here is Satan’s picture, like a bizzard gled,
Pouncing poor Redcastle,² sprawlin like a taed.³
Buy braw troggin, &c.

Here’s the font where Douglas⁴ stane and mortar names;
Lately used at Caily christening Murray’s crimes.
Buy braw troggin, &c.

Here’s the worth and wisdom Collieston⁵ can boast;
By a thievish midge they had been nearly lost.
Buy braw troggin, &c.

Here is Murray’s fragments o’ the ten commands;
Gifted by black Jock⁶ to get them aff his hands.
Buy braw troggin, &c.

Saw ye e’er sic troggin? if to buy ye’re slack,
Hornie’s⁷ turnin chapman—he’ll buy a’ the pack.
Buy braw troggin, &c.

Complimentary Versicles to Jessie Lewars.⁷

THE TOAST.

Fill me with the rosy wine,
Call a toast, a toast divine;
Give the Poet’s darling flame,
Lovely Jessie be her name;
Then thou mayest freely boast,
Thou hast given a peerless toast.

¹ Rev. Jas. Muirhead of Urr, against whom Burns had a grudge.
² Walter Sloan Lawrie of Redcastle.
³ Douglas of Carlinwark, who changed the name of that town to Castle Douglas.
⁴ Copland of Collieston.
⁵ John Bushby.
⁶ Satan.
⁷ During Burns’s last illness, Miss Lewars, kinswoman of an exciseman, was his nurse and companion.
LAY THY LOOF IN MINE, LASS

THE MENAGERIE.

Talk not to me of savages,
From Afric's burning sun;
No savage e'er could rend my heart,
As Jessie, thou hast done:
But Jessie's lovely hand in mine,
A mutual faith to plight,
Not even to view the heavenly choir,
Would be so blest a sight.

JESSIE'S ILLNESS.

Say, sages, what's the charm on earth
Can turn Death's dart aside!
It is not purity and worth,
Else Jessie had not died.

ON HER RECOVERY.

But rarely seen since Nature's birth,
The natives of the sky;
Yet still one seraph's left on earth,
For Jessie did not die.

O lay thy Loof in mine, Lass.¹

Chorus—O lay thy loof⁹ in mine, lass,
In mine, lass, in mine, lass;
And swear on thy white hand, lass,
That thou wilt be my ain.

A slave to Love's unbounded sway,
He a'ft has wrought me meikle wae;
But now he is my deadly fae,
Unless thou be my ain.
O lay thy loof, &c.

¹ Perhaps Miss Lewars is the heroine.
A HEALTH TO ANE I LOE DEAR

There's mony a lass has broke my rest,
That for a blink I hae lo'ed best;
But thou art Queen within my breast,
For ever to remain.
  O lay thy loof, &c.

A Health to ane I loe dear.¹

Chorus—Here's a health to ane I loe dear,
    Here's a health to ane I loe dear;
    Thou art sweet as the smile when fond lovers
        meet,
        And soft as their parting tear—Jessy.

   Altho' thou maun never be mine,
   Altho' even hope is denied;
   'Tis sweeter for thee despairing,
       Than ought in the world beside—Jessy.
       Here's a health, &c.

I mourn thro' the gay, gaudy day,
   As hopeless I muse on thy charms;
But welcome the dream o' sweet slumber,
   For then I am lockt in thine arms—Jessy.
   Here's a health, &c.

I guess by the dear angel smile,
   I guess by the love-rolling e'e;
But why urge the tender confession,
   'Gainst Fortune's fell, cruel decree?—Jessy.
       Here's a health, &c.

¹ Miss Lewars is believed to be the subject.
TO MISS JESSY LEWARS

O wert Thou in the Cauld Blast.¹

O WERT thou in the cauld blast,
On yonder lea, on yonder lea,
My plaidie to the angry airt,a
I'd shelter thee, I'd shelter thee;
Or did Misfortune's bitter storms
Around thee blaw, around thee blaw,
Thy bieldb should be my bosom,
To share it a', to share it a'.

Or were I in the wildest waste,
Sae black and bare, sae black and bare,
The desert were a Paradise,
If thou wert there, if thou wert there;
Or were I Monarch o' the globe,
Wi' thee to reign, wi' thee to reign,
The brightest jewel in my Crown
Wad be my Queen, wad be my Queen.

Inscription to Miss Jessy Lewars.

On a copy of the Scots Musical Museum, in four volumes, presented to her by Burns.²

ThINE be the volumes, Jessy fair,
And with them take the Poet's prayer,
That Fate may, in her fairest page,
With ev'ry kindliest, best presage
Of future bliss, enrol thy name:
With native worth and spotless fame,
And wakeful caution, still aware
Of ill—but chief, Man's felon snare;

¹ Written for music played by Miss Johnson to send the copy of the Museum Lewars.
² On June 17, 1796, Burns requested
FAIREST MAID ON DEVON BANKS

All blameless joys on earth we find,
And all the treasures of the mind—
These be thy guardian and reward;
So prays thy faithful friend, the Bard.

Dumfries, June 26, 1796.

Fairest Maid on Devon Banks.¹

Tune—"Rothiemurchie."

Chorus—FAIREST maid on Devon banks,
   Crystal Devon, winding Devon,
   Wilt thou lay that frown aside,
   And smile as thou wert wont to do?

   Full well thou know'st I love thee dear,
   Couldst thou to malice lend an ear!
   O did not Love exclaim: 'Forbear,
   Nor use a faithful lover so.'
   Fairest maid, &c.

Then come, thou fairest of the fair,
Those wonted smiles, O let me share;
And by thy beauteous self I swear,
   No love but thine my heart shall know.
   Fairest maid, &c.

¹ Dated Brow, on the Solway Firth, on July 4; he returned to Dumfries on July 12, 1796. Burns had gone thither on July 18, he died on July 21.
A REFERENCE GLOSSARY OF
THE RARER WORDS

Abaeck, behind 96, 12.
Abeigh, aloof; stand abeigh 157, 23; 507, 24.
Abread, abroad; set abroad 205, 20; spread abroad 158, 15.
Aft-loof, off-hand 82, 6.
Agley, awry 124, 4.
Aiblins, perhaps 6, 12, etc.
Aidle, foul-water 394, 18.
Airle-penny, earnest money 468, 27; 496, 2.
Aires, id. 216, 37.
Aire, iron 176, 13.
Airt (a.), direction; anither airt 3, 18; a the airts 342, 6.
Airt (v.), to direct; airted till her 375, 31.
Aith, oath; swoor an aith 77, 13.
Aiver, cart-horse; a noble aiver 228, 16.
Aizle, a live ember 177, 21.
Ajee, ajar 531, 27.
Aire, ashes 116, 22.
Asklent, obliquely 43, 7; askance 507, 23.
Asteer, astir 119, 32.
Athur, athwart 545, 23.
Aught, possessed of; whose aught thae chiel 422, 2.
Aughtlins, in any way 224, 25.
Auldfarran, wise, sagacious; — friendly letter 109, 5; — chap 170, 5.
Aumous, ains; — dish 127, 26.
Ava (of all), at all 71, 3.
Awaik, doubled up 517, 25.
Awe, once, 11, 8.
Awkart, awkward; — Muse 81, 5.
Awnie, bearded (of grain) 152, 2.
Bade, endured; — an unco bang 255, 20. See bide.
Bade, asked, desired; bade nae better 411, 22. See bid.
Baggie, beltie 156, 5.

Bairn, child; mammy’s ae bairn 329, 14, etc.
Bairn-time, offspring 159, 1; thae bonie bairn-time 228, 1.
Bake, biscuit; bakes an’ gills 100, 30.
Bang, blow; an unco bang 255, 20.
Bannock, oatmeal cake 375, 28.
Bar, yeast 397, 30.
Barmie, yeasty; — noddle 179, 14.
Bauckie-bird, the bat 127, 4.
Baudrouns, a cat 177, 9; 492, 5; 622, 14.
Bauk, beam 177, 3.
Baulk-en’, beam-end 177, 11.
Bawk, a field path, untilled ridge; a corn enclosed hawk 319, 18.
Baws’nt, white-striped; sonsy baws’nt face 161, 1.
Bawtie, a dog’s name 361, 11.
Bear, barley; Scotch bear, 151, 27; bearded b. 285, 16; corn an’ b. 443, 3.
Beas’ (=beasts), vermin, 224, 29.
Beck, curtsey 7, 11.
Beet, to add fuel 63, 21; — the lover’s fire 498, 12; — his hymeneal flame 233, 6.
Beld, bald 599, 20.
Belyve, presently 280, 3.
Ben, into the parlour 143, 1; 185, 30; but and ben 318, 26.
Ben, a parlour; a routhie ben 498, 8.
Benmost, innermost; benmost bore 129, 5; — neuk 225, 4.
Bethankit, grace after meal 280, 6.
Bicker, a wooden cup 94, 27; cog or bicker 153, 10.
Bicker, a short race 70, 24.
Bicker, to run (of a stream) 90, 30.
Bid, ask for, wish; bid nae better 223, 18; ne’er bid better 271, 24. See bade.
GLOSSARY

Bide, endure; bide the stour 15, 21; 535 n. — See bade.
Biel', bield, a shelter, dwelling; random b. 208, 23; cozie b. 237, 26; sheltered spot 497, 28; 499, 20; but buss or bield 572, 12.
Biel, comfortable; biel and warm 499, 9.
Bien, comfortable; her house sae bien 314, 24; bien and snug 60, 12.
Bien, biely, comfortahly; cleeds me bien 499, 8; biely clad 48, 12.
Big, to build 123, 17; 162, 12.
Biggin, a building; auld clay b. 184, 24; howlet-haunted b. 391, 20.
Bike, swarm 544, 22.
Bill, bull 149, 4.
Billie, fellow, brother 71, 16; 236, 7; 237, 31; billie, dam and sire 436, 11; chapman billies 437, 17.
Bing, a heap; potatoe-bings 254, 1.
Birk, birch, birken 308, 12.
Birken, of birch; birken shaw 318, 30.
Birkie, fellow 100, 23; honest b. 286, 18; a b. well worth gowd 297, 3.
Birr, vigour 427, 10.
Burr, to whirr; birring patricks 268, 5.
Birses, bristles 224, 18.
Bizz, ferment, bustle 150, 11.
Bizzard gled, kite 625, 4.
Blad, a large piece; a b. 'O Johnie's morals 234, 9. — See blaud.
Blae, blue; black an' blae 58, 23; blae eastlin wind 374, 20.
Blastie, a little wretch 200, 10; 205, 22.
Blate, bashful, backward 114, 12; blate an' laithfu' 143, 6; young an' blate 284, 21; owre blate to seek 238, 26.
Blaud, a large piece; a hearty blaud 81, 15.
Blaud, pelt, beat 174, 22; bitter blaudin shower 105, 24.
Blaw, brag, boast 79, 7.
Bllellum, chatterer, blusterer; sourmou'd gireen bllellum 298, 1; blethering, blustering drunken bl. 438, 14.
Blether, blethers, nonsense 82, 5; thole their blethers 46, 24; stringin' blethers up in rhyme 185, 5.

Blether, to talk nonsense; busy blether'in 98, 8.
Blink, a glance; — o' Robie's e'e 498, 17.
Blink, a moment; a blink did tarry 315, 4.
Blinders, wretches 155, 16.
Blinders, pretty girls; witching, cursed, delicious bl. 272, 1.
Blitter, nairne-snipe 332, 28.
Bluntie, stupid person; look like bluntie 469, 11.
Blype, a large piece; skin in blypes 120, 26.
Bock, vomit; boked (of a stream) 273, 26.
Bodle, a small coin (2 pennies Scots = 1 bodle; 2 boddles = 1 plack); I'll wad a b. 256, 3; cared na a b. 441, 6.
Bode, look for; I'll bode nac want 12, 7.
Bole, recess in the wall 488, 19.
Bonnie, beautiful, pretty 1, 4, etc. etc.
Bonnoch (= bannock), oatmeal cake 171, 26.
Boord, board; the jinglin icy boord 149, 12.
Boor-tree, elder-tree 148, 11.
Boost, must needs (for old Scottish behuissit); boost to ride 200, 2; boost to pasture 227, 8.
Boo't, extra payment; boot and better horse 388, 24; o' boot (= to boot) 51, 14.
Bore, recess, hole; benmost bore 129, 5.
Bouk, body 401, 25.
Bountith, bounty 495, 23.
Bow-houg'd, crook-thighed 491, 28.
Brae, bank, slope; frae bank to brae 16, 7; the steyest brae 158, 26; etc.
Brailk, harrow; pleugh or braik 80, 22.
Brainge, to dash forward 158, 13.
Brankie, gay, fine 403, 18.
Branks, wooden horse-curb; cheeks o' branks 71, 6; the beast an' branks 105, 1; as if led wi' branks 265, 16; etc.
Brash, sudden illness; pain an' brash 154, 14.
Brats, rays; brats o’ duddies 412, 12.
Brattle, a short race 158, 2; bickering brattle (scamper) 122, 25.
Brattle, onset; b. o’ winter war 274, 3.
Braw, fine, handsome 1, 9, etc.; mair braw nor when they’re fine 114, 7.
Brawly, very well; brawly ken 255, 16; 556, 29.
Braxes, sheep that die of disease 87, 32.
Brechan, horse-collar 249, 6.
Brent, smooth, bright; your bonie brow was Brent 386, 10; Brent new 441, 12.
Brie, juice; the barley brie 154, 3; 398, 9.
Brisket, breast 158, 15.
Brock, body 57, 13; a stinkin brock 182, 32.
Brogue, trick 150, 7.
Broo, water 258, 9; snaw-broo (melted snow) 256, 30.
Broose, wedding-race from church 157, 27.
Brose, meal mixed with boiling water 403, 2.
Browst, a brewing 336, 16.
Brugh, burgh 254, 23.
Bruyie, quarrel, broil 90, 22; 430, 6.
Bunstane, brimstone 102, 2.
Brunt, burst 117, 21.
Brust, bust 167, 26.
Buckie, fellow; that daft buckie 423, 11; envious buckies 477, 28.
Buckle, ca’rl 389, 10.
Buff, to pound; buff our beef 58, 29.
Bughtin-time, folding-time 501, 23.
Burilid, stalwart; bairdly, scree an’ swank 156, 17; b. chiel 162, 24.
Bum-clock, humming beettle 167, 3.
Bumble, blunderer 236, 22.
Burdies, girls 442, 22.
Bure, ca’rl 157, 8.
Burn, burnie, a small stream 86, 11.
Burnwin, the blacksmith 153, 17.
Busk, to dress up; buskit in a braw new coat 255, 21; bonie b. nest 296, 10; a buskit up naething 244, 12.
Bus, bush 572, 12.
But, without; but blot 285, 21; but bush or bield 572, 12.

Butt the house, in the parlour 375, 4.
Butt, the kitchen part of the house; a roothic butt 498, 8; but an’ ben 318, 26.
By, beside; by himsel’ 118, 21.
Bye attour, moreover 587, 19.
Byke, swarm, crowd 136, 10; hive, 443, 28.

Ca’, drive (of cattle) 29, 9; work, ca’ at my hammer 140, 7.
Ca’d, driven; ca’d a shoe on 438, 19.
Caddie, cadie, fellow; and -licht caddies 89, 20; cowe the cadie 171, 22.
Cadger, carrier, hackker; a cadger’s whip 128, 2.
Caff, chaff; some pyles o’ caff 197, 8.
Caird, tinker 134, 2; 182, 27.
Cairn, a heap of stones 440, 23.
Calf-ward, calf-pasture 74, 9.
Callan, callant, a boy 58, 12; 202, 10; a Scottish callan 462, 25; callant (that) tents the kye 417, 12.
 Caller, fresh; — air 95, 25; fishes’ c. rest 499, 15.
Callet, trull 128, 22.
Cankert, cankrie, cankered 270, 29.
Cannie, careful, cautious; wi’ cannie care 45, 11; 115, 6; cannie for hoarding o’ money 11, 5; quiet, a cannie hour 37, 17; a cannie errand 141, 26.
Cannie, quietly 74, 29; cleverly 103, 27; carefully 36, 14.
Cannilie, quietly 100, 24.
Cantie, lively, merry; — as a kit 121, 2; kind and c. carlin 169, 20; hale an’ well an’ cantie 411, 12; etc.
Cantrait, cantrip, spell, magic 149, 8; 272, 14; etc.
Care na by, do not mind 2, 18; 35, 21; 390, 7.
Carl, old man; a gray-hair’d carl 270, 25.
Carlie, dim. of carl; a fusionless carlie 496, 24.
Carlin, old wife; kind, and cantie carlin 169, 20.
Cartes, playing cards 63, 10; 67, 24.
Catch-the-plack, money making 80, 4.
GLOSSARY

Cauk, chalk; cauk an' keel 391, 19.
Caup, a wooden cup; cogs an' caups 102, 14; the luggit caup 153, 16.
Cavie, coop; chicken-cavie 135, 19.
Change-house, tavern 100, 22.
Chanter, a part of the bag-pipe 32, 14; 85, 21; 105, 16.
Chap, fellow 226, 30.
Chap, a blow 153, 18.
Chap, to strike 94, 26.
Cheep, squeak; wi' tuned' cheep 176, 10.
Cheep, to chirp; — like some chicken 287, 30.
Chiel', chield, fellow; an odd kind chiel 76, 25; a dainty chiel 237, 27; best o' chiel's 60, 20.
Chimla, chimlie, chimney 60, 10.
Chitterling, skivvering 274, 11.
Chuckie, a hen; auld chuckie Reekie 296, 8; a dainty chuckie (of a woman) 314, 23; 413, 3.
Chuffie, fat-faced; — vinter 169, 3.
Clachan, village 72, 13; 125, 22; the clachan yill 70, 7.
Claise, clothes 43, 19.
Clankie, a smart knock 404, 2.
Clap, clapper of a mill 197, 19.
Clark, clerkly, learned 93, 11.
Clarty, dirty; — barn 397, 30.
Clash, idle talk; the countra clash 179, 21.
Clash, to gossip; let them clash 47, 14.
Clatter, gossip; kintra clatter 47, 12.
Clatter, to chatter 153, 26.
Clauth, caught; — her by the rump 444, 17.
Clauthitin, grasping, scraping 11, 6.
Clauth, to clauth at 622, 13; clautit, scraped 229, 26.
Claut, a quantity; — o' gear 469, 15; — o' siller 516, 24.
Claver, clover 497, 27; 499, 26.
Clavers, nonsense 461, 29; — an' havers 285, 7.
Claw, to scratch 577, 8.
Claw, a blow 417, 6.
Cleckin, a brood of chickens 297, 31.
Cleck, to clothe 267, 7; etc.
Cleck, to seize, steal; — the sterlin 181, 15; cleekit, joined hands 442, 11.

Cleg, gad-fly; the clegs o' feeling 271, 11.
Clink, coin 3, 7; 376, 13.
Clink, to sit down quickly 98, 31.
Clinkum, the bell-ringer, beadle 251, 27; Clinkumbell 103, 6.
Clips, shears 32, 5.
Clifthmaclaver, idle talk 228, 18; 259, 9.
Clock-in-time, hatching-time 46, 13.
Cloot, hoof 23, 10; 30, 7.
Clootie, Cloots, Satan 147, 6; 151, 1.
Clour, a blow; clours an' nicks 89, 14.
Clout, to patch; clout the caldron 134, 27; clouted 226, 20.
Clout, a patch 604, 18.
Clunk, to sound (of liquour) 135, 14.
Coble, a fishing-boat 157, 14.
Cock, cockie, good fellow 44, 10; 413, 5.
Cod, a pillow 601, 21; 617, 7.
Coft, bought 443, 10; 599, 11.
Cog, a wooden dish; cogs an' caups 102, 14.
Coggie, dim. of cog 299, 23.
Collieshangle, uproar 422, 22.
Coof, fool, winny 69, 15; blockhead! coof! 185, 13.
Cook, to hide; — underneath the braes 121, 16.
Cooser, a stallion 423, 14.
Coost, did cast, threw — a hitch 28, 10; tossed, — her head 507, 22; threw off, — their claise 43, 19; — her duddies 442, 13.
Cootie, a small pail 147, 9.
Cootie, with feather'd legs; — moorcocks 268, 6.
Corbie, raven 258, 31.
Coup, overturn; coup the cran 251, 21. See cowp.
Couthie, kindly, loving 115, 21; — Fortune 478, 7.
Cowe, a fright 89, 25.
Cowe, to top; — her measure shorter 178, 8.
Cowp, to fall; I nearhand cowpit 78, 8; to overturn, stocks are cowpit 105, 13.
Cowt, a colt 200, 11; 228, 15.
Crack, talk, conversation 52, 7; 76, 10, etc.; pl. cracks 44, 15; 116, 30.
Crack, to talk; cracks o' horses 143, 4.
Craft, a croft 227, 9.
Craft-rig, a craft ridge 617, 15.
Craig, throat 392, 27.
Craigie, dim. of craig 135, 4; 557, 1.
Crack, landrail 499, 26.
Crankous, irritable 171, 1.
Cranrench, hoar-frost 123, 32; 127, 8.
Creel, basket; senses in a creel (= confused) 85, 1.
Creepie-chair, stool of repentance 196, 1.
Creeshie, greasy 174, 9; 442, 17.
Crook, old cow 56, 9.
Crood, to coo; the cushat croods 86, 29; 90, 31.
Croon, a moaning cry 121, 22; eldritch croon 148, 6.
Croon, to make a hollow sound; to jow an' croon 103, 7; to hum over 440, 14.
Crooning, humming over 77, 23.
Crouchie, crook-backed 119, 29.
Crouse, merry; fond, keen an' crouse 149, 6.
Crouse, crouseous, merrily; crackin' crouse 164, 7; crousely, crouse 263, 6.
Crowdie, meal mixed with milk 402, 28; 617, 24.
Crowdie-time, breakfast-time 97, 19.
Crummock, a staff 270, 22; 442, 25.
Crump, crisp 97, 32.
Crunt, a knock 89, 16.
Cuif, ninny; fumblin' cuifs 153, 27.
See coof.
Cummock, a staff 237, 13.
Curch, female head-dress 314, 24.
Curchie, curstey 96, 21.
Curmuring, rumbling noise 75, 2.
Curpin, crupper, hawmch 119, 9.
Curple, id. 236, 26.
Cushat, voel-pigeon 86, 29; 433, 1.
Custock, heart of a cabbage stalk 116, 3.
Cutty, short; cutty stool 264, 6; cutty sark 443, 5.
Daddie, father 3, 27; 47, 10.
Daffin, merry-making 97, 11; 130, 31; 197, 10.
Daft, foolish 130, 27; 135, 22.
Dails, planks 95, 7.
Daimen, occasional; a daimen icker 123, 11.
Dang, pret. of ding; dang o'er my daddie 496, 18; — her tapsalteerie 544, 19.
Darklins, in the dark 117, 3.
Daul, a large piece 102, 18.
Daunder, to suunter 427, 12.
Daunton, subdue, depress 47, 7; 337, 17.
Daurk (=day-work), day's labour 159, 7; his handaark 162, 16.
Dawt, dawt, to fondle; kiss and dawt 47, 24; 603, 6; muckle dauit 229, 20; dauit hawkie 149, 3.
Dautie, darling 506, 23.
Daviely, spiritless; dowff an' daviely 362, 2.
Daw, to daw 398, 8; day was dawin 315, 5.
Dawin, the dawning 405, 17.
Dawd, dawt, see daw, daut.
Dead, death 400, 16.
Dead-sweer, very tooth 232, 33.
Deave, deafen, annoy; deave us wi' their din 178, 14; did deave me 610, 14.
Deil, devil 7, 3, etc.; deil a ane 3, 28; deil-hauch 166, 14; deil-ma care 72, 28.
Delvin, digging 232, 8.
Dern, to hide; dernd in caves 126, 1.
Devel, a heavy blow 267, 15.
Diddle, move quickly 199, 11; 270, 19.
Dight, to wipe; dight his hide 64, 27; — that tear 133, 9; — your e'en 361, 24; to clean (of corn) 197, 8.
Din, dark-skinned; she's dour an' din 7, 3; 491, 16.
Ding, to beat; — a' to sticks 305, 6; chiel that winna ding 226, 17.
Dink, neat 291, 6.
Dirl, a ratte; play'd dirl on the bane 72, 29.
Dirl, to ratte 441, 20; dirl'd them aff 544, 17.
Doit, to benumb; my very senses doited 305, 24.
GLOSSARY

Doited, stupid; — lear 152, 19; — beastie 249, 10; — monkish race 257, 25.

Donsie, troublesome 157, 4; unlucky 197, 26; saucy 496, 28.

Dool, sorrow; dool to tell! 56, 14; sing dool 258, 25; dool an' sorrow 436, 15; numerous human dools 264, 5.

Dorty, saucy 172, 15.

Doue, grave, sober, respectable; douce or merry tale 77, 8; — black-bonnet 106, 2; — folk 183, 17; — honest woman 148, 8.

Doucelly, gravely, soberly 167, 17; — fill a throne 228, 17.

Dought (pret. of dow), could, would; do what I dought 305, 15; doughtna hear us 306, 2.

Doup, posteriors 126, 15; 264, 4; doup-skelp 422, 20.

Dour, stubborn; dour an' din 7, 3; 491, 16; toughly dour 255, 20; fell and dour 273, 16; backward 361, 16.

Douse, see douce.

Dow, a dove 402, 14.

Dow, can 45, 14; as lang's I dow 82, 18; the best they dow 108, 8. See downa and dought.

Dowff, downcast; dowf and weary 501, 25; pitless, — excuses 81, 13.

Dowie, dull, doeful 31, 10; 341, 16; — stiff an' crazy 156, 10.

Downa, cannot; — be disputed 226, 18; — yoke a naig 230, 17; etc.

Downa-do, want of power 497, 3.

Doylt, stupid, crazy; — drucken hash 154, 15; doylt an' dozin 458, 3.

Doystin, walking stupidity 26, 13; some doystin body 427, 8.

Dozen'd, dozin, benumb'd 374, 23; 458, 3.

Drants, long discourses 11, 3.

Draunting, drawling 623, 6.

Dree, endure; — the kintra clatter 196, 12.

Dreigh, wearisome 157, 20; 335, 23.

Dribble, drizzle; winter's sleetly d. 129, 31.

Dribble, to scrape (of a fiddler) 132, 28; move slowly 270, 22.

Droddum, breech 205, 12.

Drone, part of a bagpipe 43, 21.

Drouk, to soak; — the stoupy tow 488, 22; my drouk'it sark-sleeve 388, 6.

Drouth, thirst 137, 16; 108, 9.

Drouthy, thirsty; — neibors 437, 18.

Drumlie, muddy, turbid; swelling d. wave 4, 14; waters never d. 503, 11; the d. Dutch 422, 19.

Drummock, meal and water 287, 14.

Drunt, pet, sour humour 116, 12.

Dub, a pool; the burning d. 57, 29; gummie dubs 282, 8.

Duddie, ragged 160, 22; — weans 162, 15; — boy 205, 15; — desperate beggar 228, 12.

Duddies, rags, clothes; orra d. 127, 12; brats o' d. 412, 12.

Duds, rags; flaffin'it duds 224, 29.

Dunt, a knock 343, 8.

Dunt, to beat 619, 24.

Dusht, dashed down 185, 27.

Dyvor, bankrupt; d. beggar louns 353, 4.

Earning, eagle 432, 19.

Eastlin, eastern; blae e. win' 374, 20.

Eerie, awed, frightened; an eerie swither 70, 26; fley'd an' eerie 119, 18; ghostly, wi' eerie drone 148, 10.

Eild, old age; crazy cild 256, 19.

Elbuck, elbow 109, 11; 270, 19.

Eldritch, unearthly, ghostly; — laugh 74, 13; — squeal 99, 21; — croon 148, 6; — skreieh 443, 34; haunted, — tow'r 434, 8.

Erse, Scottish Gaelic 150, 27.

Ether-stane, adder-stone 347, 14.

Ette, intent 444, 18.

Eydent, diligent 142, 16.

Fa', lot; plenty be your fa' 286, 30; 577, 13.

Fa', to get 591, 21; to try 581, 24.

Faikit, dispensed with 109, 20.

Fairin, a present, reward 75, 24; 444, 1.

Fa'n, faun, fallen 367, 19; 392, 8.

Fan', fand, found 87, 13; etc.

Faris, thick cakes 97, 31.

Fash, trouble, annoyance; gie' ane fash 47, 16; fash o' fools 264, 9.
GLOSSARY

Fash, to trouble; f. me for't 45, 27; f. nae mair 110, 10; ne'er f. your head 60, 23; ne'er f. your thumb 168, 14.

Fashions, troublesome 376, 4.

Fasten-o'en, Eastern-even 76, 9.

Fatt'rels, tramings 205, 2.

Fauld, to fold sheep; a-faulding let us gang 563, 12.

Faulding-slap, fold-gate 207, 16.

Fause-house, see note to 115, 15.

Faut, lack; f. o' light 426, 3.

Faut, find fault with 584, 5.

Fautor, defaulter 603, 8.

Fawson, seemly; honest f. folk 164, 14; handsome, f. hizzies 224, 25.

Feat, trim; lasses f. 114, 6.

Feck, greater part 97, 3; the f. o' my life 494, 29; worth 361, 23.

Fecket, west 389, 12; 620, 4.

Feckless, weak, powerless; a f. matter 47, 15; f. as a rash 280, 14.

Fecly, mainly 200, 16.

Feid, feud; deadly f. 268, 26.

Feirrie, active; f. auld wife 496, 19.

Fell, keen 273, 16; strong (of cheese) 144, 1.

Fen, shift; mak a fen' 387, 15.

Fen', make shift; fecht an' fen' 426, 11; how do you fen' 493, 12.

Feud, look after 29, 20; ward off 98, 10.

Fere, companion; my trusty f. 355, 1; 411, 29.

Ferlie, a wonder, marvel; nae ferlie 183, 30; 367, 16; crowlin ferlie 204, 11.

Ferlie, to wonder 163, 29.

Fey, death-doomed 402, 3.

Filgin-fain, excited with joy 77, 1.

Fien', fient, fiend, devil; f. a hair 2, 22; f. a wame 71, 3; fient-haet 165, 19; fien-ma care 496, 19 (compare deal).

Fier, active; hale an' fier 60, 26.

Fissle, fidget with joy 80, 15.

Fittie-lan, a plough-horse 158, 7.

Flaflin, fluttering 224, 29.

Flainen, flannel 205, 14; 442, 17.

Fleeech, to supplicate, favne; fleech'd an' pray'd 507, 26; fleechin, flether'in dedication 230, 4.

Fleg, kick; jirt an' fleeg 82, 13; uncouth kintra fleeg 427, 1.

Fletherin, flattering 230, 4.

Flewit, sharp stroke 252, 18.

Fley, to scare 618, 1; be na fley'd 71, 14; fley'd an' eerie 119, 13; fley'd aya 528, 12.

Flichterin', fluttering 141, 17.

Flinders, fragments 237, 4.

Flinging-tree, flail 184, 15.

Flisk, to fret (of a horse) 158, 13.

Flit, shift 159, 21.

Flyte, to scold 587, 4.

Fodgel, plump; a fine, fat, f. wight 391, 15.

Foor (pret. of fare) went 335, 27; 405, 10.

Foorsday, Thursday 217, 11.

Forbears, ancestors 29, 27; 32, 3; 427, 31.

Forbye, besides 392, 25.

Forfairn, worn out 256, 19.

Forfoughten, exhausted 284, 24.

Forgather, to meet 52, 3; 70, 25; 160; 8; to take up with 30, 11.

Forjeskit, tired out 81, 1.

Forrit, forward 462, 26.

Fou, drunk 44, 13; 67, 7; 70, 8.

Foughten, troubled; f. an' harass'd 165, 12.

Foumart, pole-cat 405, 15.

Fouth, abundance 392, 13.

Fow, a bushel 159, 16.

Freath, foam; fizz an' freath 153, 15; freathing 243, 19.

Fremit, strange 416, 6.

Fud, a hare's tail 268, 7; to co' er their fuds 137, 15.

Fuff, to puff; fuff't her pipe 117, 19.

Furder, progress; gude speed and furder 103, 25.

Furder, to speed; weel may thou furder 557, 6.

Furr, a harre's tail 268, 7; to co' er their fuds 137, 15.

Fuff, to puff; fuff't her pipe 117, 19.

Furder, progress; gude speed and furder 103, 25.

Furder, to speed; weel may thou furder 557, 6.

Furr-ahin, a plough-horse 200, 7.

Fusionloas, a plough-horse 200, 7.

Fyke, bustle 443, 27.

Fyke, to fidget 109, 19; fyke an' fumble 226, 23; scrape and f. 544, 22.

Fyle, to dirty 98, 21; 492, 10.

Gab, mouth 114, 12; 122, 15; 127, 25.
Gab, to talk 169, 16.
Gae, gang, to go; pret. gaed; part. gaen, gane.
Gairs, gories (in dress) 290, 10.
Gangrel, vagrant; g. bodies 127, 10.
Gar, to make 2, 4, etc.
Gash, sugacious; farmers — 97, 24; a
gwasie g. guidwife 102, 19; a g.
an' faithfu' tyke 160, 31.
Gashin, talking; g. at their cracks
116, 30.
Gate, way; gae your gate 38, 10; a'
to the gate (= away) 257, 2; pl.
ways, manners 29, 23.
Gatty, gouty 105, 9.
Gaud, good 383, 9.
Gaudsman, ploughboy 200, 23.
Gaun, going; hand her gaun 586, 32;
as subst. aucht hours' gaun 158, 9.
Gaunt, yawn; grain'd an' gaunted
422, 17.
Gauzy, gawse, buxom, jolly; a g.
gash guidwife 102, 19; her g.
middle 132, 29; large, his g. tail
161, 5.
Gawkie, foolish person 297, 5.
Gaylies, pretty well 224, 16.
Gears, goods, money 2, 17; 2, 25, etc.
stuff (of drink) 202, 9.
Geck, toss the head, geck at me 2, 21;
crutch 227, 19.
Ged, a pike 285, 2.
Genty, dainty 291, 1.
Geordie, a guinea 161, 29.
Get, offspring 32, 1; 227, 12.
Gie, to give; pret. gied, ga'e; part.
gien, gien.
Gif, if; gif I rise 38, 16; etc.
Giglets, girls 264, 1.
Gilpey, young girl 118, 8.
Gimmer, a young ewe; twa gimmers-
pets 75, 5.
Gin, if; gin ye go 330, 6.
Girdle, a baking-plate 127, 16.
Girm, to disport the face; girm an' gape
32, 9; grim horror girm'd 430, 4;
girnin spite 279, 4; sour-mour'd
girnin blellum 298, 1.
Girrs, hoops 600, 8.
Gizz, a wig 150, 12.
Glaikit, foolish 109, 16; g. Folly's
portals 197, 23; g. glesome dainty
damies 412, 5; etc.

Glossary

Glaum, to grasp 401, 20.
Gled, a kite 404, 3.
Gleg, sharp, keen; as g.'s a whittle
95, 12; g. as ony wumble 236, 25;
Death's g. gullie 270, 3; quick,
smart 200, 29; 216, 9; gleg as light
612, 13.
Gleg, cleverly, quickly 392, 25.
Glib-gabbit, of ready speech 170, 3.
Glieb, a field 469, 15.
Glint, to glance 96, 2; 208, 17.
Gloamin, twilight 167, 2.
Gloamin-shot, night-fall 603, 21.
Glow'r, a stare; willyart g. 265, 14;
short-lived g. 273, 18; silent g.
434, 9.
Glow'r, to stare; I glow'd 185, 27;
the moon began to gl. 70, 13.
Glow'rin, staring 52, 22; 64, 20; gl.
round 440, 15; gl. een 28, 14;
gapin, gl. countra laird 250, 5.
Glunch, a frown 154, 27.
Glunch, to frown; gl. an' gloom 168,
15.
Goavin, gazing stupidly 265, 16; idly
g. 270, 12.
Gowan, a daisy 36, 7; 74, 9; 354,
16.
Gowany, daised; — glens 463, 5.
Gowf, to strike; — like a ba' 43, 18.
Gowk, fool; conceited g. 256, 17;
gowks an' fools 297, 5.
Gowling, howling, 233, 1.
Graff, turf, grave 51, 11; 587, 29.
Graip, a dving-fork 119, 8.
Graith, harness, implements; pleugh
and g. 77, 14; pleughman wi' their
g. 158, 14; guides an' gear an' g.
199, 18; spinning-gr. 336, 3; garb;
attire, heavenly g. 43, 13; ridin g.
97, 24; shooting g. 268, 12.
Graitthing, vestments; Episcopal g.
244, 6.
Grat, pret. of greet.
Gree, prize, superiority; carry the g.
9, 4; bure the g. 86, 17; 581, 32.
Greet, to weep 29, 30; 438, 27, etc.
pret. grat 309, 24; part. grutten
362, 4.
Grien, to long for 595, 16.
Grieve, steward 224, 15.
Groanin-maut, maill for a lying-in
195, 32.
GLOSSARY

Groset, gooseberry 205, 8.
Grumpifie, the pig 119, 31.
Gruntle, a grunt; grane an’ gr. 119, 20.
Gruntle, the face; twists his gr. 154, 27.
Grunzie, snout 492, 8.
Grushie, thriving; gr. weans 163, 19.
Grutten, part of greet.
Gude, guid, good 6, 21, etc.
Gude, God; Gude keep thee 30, 10.
Gudeman, head of the house 36, 17.
Gude-willie, hearty 355, 3.
Guirdfather, father-in-law 156, 23.
Gully, a large knife 71, 18; lang-kail g. 392, 30.
Gurlavage, riotous play 105, 26.
Gumlie, muddy; — dubs 232, 8; — jaups 257, 6.
Gumption, sense 94, 3.
Gusty, tasty; — sucker 153, 12.
Gutcher, grandfather 587, 19.
Haddin, holding, home 503, 13.
Hact, a thing; damn’d haet (not a thing) 72, 24; sient haet o’t 73, 5; the devil haet 110, 3.
Haffet, the temple; his lyart h. 144, 10; some beggar’s h. 204, 23; her h. locks 315, 12.
Haflins, half (adv.) 142, 30; haflins-wise 100, 26.
Hag, moss-hole; mony a weary h. 263, 23; muirs an’ haggis 104, 3.
Haggis, a pudding boiled in the stomach of a sheep, etc. 279, 13.
Hain, axe, spair 85, 21; be hain’t wha like 109, 21; some hain’d rig 159, 22; weel-hain’d geir 258, 22.
Hairat, harvest 118, 6; 264, 6.
Haivers, nonsense; claivers an’ h. 285, 7.
Hal’ (hold) above; house or hal’ 61, 21; 123, 30; 150, 18.
Hale, health; my h. and weel 620, 10.
Hallan, a partition in a cottage 143, 31; 286, 32; 618, 2.
Hallan-door, outer door 494, 1.
Hallions, clovens 224, 18.
Han’-afore, han’-ahin, plough horses 199, 23-25.
Hand-waled, selected 271, 13.

Hansel, a gift (as at New Year); blew hansel in 91, 24; their hansel (= maiden) throne 15, 3.
Hansel, to give such a gift; to hansel in the New Year 156, 3.
Hap, a covering; their winter h. 253, 28.
Hap, to wrap 237, 26.
Harn, coarse cloth 443, 5.
Hash, blockhead; dull conceited h. 78, 13; drucken h. 154, 15.
Haslock woo’, wool from the neck of the sheep 309, 11.
Haugh, a meadow 86, 26; 152, 1.
Haurl, to drag 119, 9; 432, 7; skin in bylypes cam haurlin (tearing) 120, 26.
Havins, good manners 30, 4; havins, sense an’ grace 80, 2; h. an’ sense 395, 8.
Havr’el, half-vilited 114, 19; 126, 19.
Hawkie, a cow 143, 30; 149, 3.
Hecht, to promise 120, 20; 414, 25; threaten 234, 17.
Heckle, a sharp pin 264, 3; a set of these for flax dressing, teething a h. 140, 3; the Muses’ heckles 340, 26.
Hee balou, a lullaby 556, 27.
Heels-o’er-gowdie, head over heels 622, 31.
Heceze, raise, exalt 228, 2; 341, 24.
Hein-shinn’d, in-shinned (?) 491, 28.
Herd, a herd boy 120, 9; 443, 28; herdsmen 89, 8.
Herriet, plundered; poindt an’ h. 224, 19.
Herryment, spolation; h. an’ ruin 258, 20.
Hench, a hollow; you lowin h. 147, 19.
Heuk, a reaping hook 363, 10.
Hilch, to hobble, limp 64, 23; hilchin, limping 119, 28.
Hiltie-skiltie, heller-skelter 110, 9.
Hing, to hang; pret. hang 240, 15; etc.
Hirple, to limp; he hirples twa Fauld 338, 6; November h. o’er the lea 445, 1; hoasts an’ h. 458, 2; he hirpler’d up 135, 22; the hares were hirplin 96, 3; h. owre the field 181, 5.
Hissel, a flock; herds an’ hisses 89, 8.
Histie, barren 208, 25.
GLOSSARY

Hizzie, a young woman 96, 8; 162, 24; 185, 23; etc.
Hoast, a cough 155, 9; 184, 23.
Hoast, to cough 458, 2; h. up some palaver 250, 8.
Hoddin, riding heavily 97, 25.
Hoddin-grey, cloth of the natural colour of the wool 581, 6.
Hoggie, a young sheep 332, 19.
Hog-score, a line on the curling rink 267, 27.
Hog-shouther, to push with the shoulder 87, 20.
Hoodock, miserly; harpy, h. purs euproud 271, 14.
Hool, a case, shell 121, 23.
Hoolie, softly 180, 2.
Horn, a horn-spoon 280, 1; a comb 204, 27.
Host, see hoast.
Hotch’d, fidgeted 443, 20.
Houghmagandie, fornication 103, 22.
Houlet, an owl 440, 18; houlet-haunted 391, 20.
Hove, to swell; had hov’d her wame 75, 8.
Howdie, mid-wife 153, 29; 251, 24.
Howe, a hollow, dell 31, 28; howes or hillocks 341, 21.
Howe, hollow; it spak richt h. 71, 13.
Howe-backit, sunk in the back 156, 6.
Hawk, to dig; howkit 161, 10; howkit dead 148, 30.
Hoy, to incite; they hoy’t out Will 120, 19.
Hoyse, a lift (by a rope) 178, 7.
Hoyte, to amble; h. an’ hobble 157, 13.
Hunkers, hams 134, 11.
Hurcheon, hedgehog; o’er h. hides 432, 8.
Hurchin, urchin; h. Cupid 135, 16.
Hurdies, haunches 161, 6; 237, 17; etc.
Hurl, tumble 257, 5; ride, h. in a cart 217, 14.
Hushion, a stocking leg 492, 8.
Hyte, crazy 272, 2.
Icker, an ear of corn 123, 11.
Ier-oe, great-grandchild 233, 15.
Ik, each 13, 5, etc.; ilka 11, 13, etc.
Ill-willie, ill-disposed 237, 32.
Ingine, genius 77, 4.
Ingle, fire-place; hing us owre the ingle 60, 5.
Ingle-check, fire-side 184, 21.
Ingle-lowe, the fire 185, 21; 488, 20.
Ingle-side, fire-side 105, 5.
Ither, other 29, 30; 32, 31; etc.
Jank, to trife; jauk or play 142, 17.
Jankin, delay; she made nae j. 117, 7.
Janner, foolish chatter 587, 24.
Jaup, a splash; gumble jaups 257, 6.
Jaup, to splash; that jaups in huggies 280, 28; jaup a gown 427, 16.
Jaw, to throw 41, 8.
Jillet, a girl 237, 9.
Jimp, slender; thy waist sae j. 352, 6; adv. jimpily 372, 3.
Jimpes, stays; j. an’ jirkenet 290, 12.
Jink, a dodge; gien us a’ a j. 236, 7.
Jink, to move smartly; jink an’ diddle 109, 11; 270, 19; turn a corner jinkin 151, 5.
Jinker, racer; a j. noble 157, 15; jinkers, lively girls 271, 32.
Jirkenet, jacket 290, 12.
Jirt, jerk; mony a j. an’ fleg 82, 13.
Jo, sweetheart 386, 7; pl. joes 461, 30.
Jocteleg, a clasp knife 104, 11; 115, 4; a faulding j. 392, 29.
Jouk, duck down; to nobles j. 183, 13; j. behind the hallan 426, 27.
Jow, to ring (of a bell) 103, 7.
Jundie, to jostle 87, 20.
Jurr, a servant 125, 18.
Kae, a jackdaw; the thievish kaes 172, 21.
Kail, colewort; stocks o’ k. 29, 26; k. an’ potatoes 67, 34.
Kail, broth; gude warm k. 203, 26.
Kail-blade, a cabbage leaf 73, 15.
Kail-run, stalk of colewort 73, 6.
Kail-whittle, cabbage-knife 125, 15.
Kain, rent in kind 161, 23; 267, 9.
Kebars, rafters 129, 2.
Kebuck, a cheese 102, 21; 144, 1.
GLOSSARY

Kebbuck-heel, a cheese remainder 103, 3.
Keckle, giggle 264, 1.
Keek, a glance; gae a k. 119, 21; every kindling k. 286, 2.
Keek, to peep; the sun keeks 105, 14; keek thro' every man 221, 11; keek in his hilt k. 92, 1.
Keekin-glass, looking-glass 483, 4.
Keel, red chalk; cauk an' k. 391, 19.
Kelpies, river horses 149, 13.
Ken, to know 6, 10, 1, etc.; pret. kenn'd.
Kenhin, a little; gang a k. wrang 193, 27.
Kep, to catch; kep a tear 434, 20.
Ket, a fleece; wi' tauted k. 32, 2.
Kiaugh, anxiety; k. an' care 141, 21.
Kimmer, a wrench 140, 9; lo'esome kimmers 204, 4.
King's-hood, a part of the entrails of an ox, etc. 72, 14.
Kintra, country 423, 14; etc.
Kirn, a churn 148, 32.
Kirn, a harvest home; a rantin k. 118, 12; jovial rantin kirns 163, 31; k. an' weddin's 133, 18.
Kirsen, christen 79, 26.
Kittle, to tickle; k. up your harp 82, 9; k. up my reed 85, 17; k. up our notion 101, 13; k. hair on theirm's 133, 29.
Kittle, tickle; the k. kimmer 82, 23; tickfish, a shot richt k. 258, 17; k. wark 291, 27; very apt, k. to be miseard 71, 21.
Kiuillin, cuddling 115, 15.
Knagge, lony 156, 6.
Knappin hammer, stone-breaker's hammer 78, 12.
Knowe, a knob, hillcock 31, 23; glens an' knowes 338, 2.
Knurl, a dwarf 510, 29.
Knurlin, a dwarf 462, 9.
Kye, cows 3, 24; etc.
Kyte, stomach; weel-swall'd kytes 280, 3.
Kytho, shaw; fu' sweetly k. 114, 8.
Laigh, low 230, 15; etc.
Laik, lock; l. o' gear 2, 17.
Laird, squire 6, 25; 10, 5; etc.
Laithfu', bashful; blast an' l. 143, 6.
Lallan', lowland; a l. tongue 150, 27; the l. laws 131, 25; in plain braid lallans 88, 16.
Lap, leapt 121, 23; 160, 32.
Lave, the rest 123, 13; aboon the l. 139, 15; like the l. 143, 9; whistle o'er the l. o't 133, 12; 389, 27.
Lav'rock, the lark 8, 19; etc.
Lawin, reckoning 426, 6.
Lay, lea 113, 18; 156, 9.
Lear, learning 3, 23; 62, 6; etc.
Lee-lang, liven-long; — day 184, 16; 315, 16; — nitches 166, 31.
Lesseome, delightful; l. love 498, 31.
Lizzie, (£elife is me), dear is to me; — on thee 92, 14; — on drink 101, 6; — on rhyme 110, 11; — on my spinnin-wheel 499, 6.
Leister, a salmon spear; a threesome'd l. 70, 29.
Leugh, laughed 175, 12.
Ley-crap, lea-crop 617, 17.
Libbet, gelled 422, 29.
Lickit, whipped 109, 18.
Licks, a beating; gat his l. 59, 15.
Lift, the sky; far south the l. 273, 19; aboon the l. 206, 16.
Lift, a quantity 83, 8.
Lightly, to scorn 2, 17.
Lilt, to sing 175, 2.
Limmer, a light woman 82, 21; mistress 165, 21.
Lin, linn, a waterfall 253, 18; 332, 25; 433, 6.
Link, to trip quickly; linked at it 442, 14; send him linkin 151, 3.
Lint, flax; sin' l. was i' the bell 144, 4.
Lintwhites, linnets 86, 26.
Lippen, to trust 411, 21.
Loof, palm of the hand 90, 4; waukit l. 185, 14; there's my l. 469, 22; weel-spread looves 232, 2.
Loot (pret.) let; l. a winze 120, 25.
Loup, lowp, to leap 264, 2; 412, 7; lowpin o'er a linn 508, 3.
Low, lowe, flame 221, 13; 510, 11.
Low, to blaze; lowin burnstane 102, 2.
Luckie, dame; honest l. 314, 20.
GLOSSARY

Lug, the ear 259, 24; 263, 20; corner, the chiml 60, 10.

Luggie, a wooden dish with handles 122, 2; 280, 28.

Luggit, with ears or handles; the l. caup, 153, 16.

Lum, chimney 116, 7.

Lunt, puff of smoke 117, 19; steam 122, 14.

Lunt, to puff; the luntin pipe 164, 5.

Lyart, grey, hoary; 1. pow 82, 16; 1. lining 96, 11; 1. leaves 127, 3; 1. haffets 144, 10.

Mae, more (of number); mony mae 74, 6; 269, 20.

Mailen, a farm 389, 19; stockit mailens 48, 22.

Mair, more, greater 10, 14; etc. something mair 24, 7; nae mair 11, 3; etc.

Maslum, mixed grain; twa m. bonnocks 171, 26.

Maskin-pat, tea-pot 41, 7.

Maukin, a hare 184, 11; 268, 7; 433, 17.

Mann, must; I mann bear 7, 3; indeed man 1 34, 4; etc.

Mawn, a large basket 600, 6.

Melder, a grinding of corn 488, 17.

Mell, to meddle, associate 80, 13; 154, 23.

Melvie, to soil with meal 102, 31.

Mense, good manners; behave wi' m. 31, 21; your little m. 256, 6.

Menseless, unmannerntry; m. graceless brutes 30, 8.

Mess John, the clergyman 252, 1.

Messan, a little dog 160, 20.

Midden, a dunghill 361, 17.

Midden-cresils, duns-baskets 492, 9.

Midden-hole, dunghill-gutter 120, 16.

Mim, prim; meek and mim 100, 15.

Mim-mou'd, prim-mouthed 249, 30; 415, 5.

Minnie, mother 157, 2; 297, 31.

Mirk, dark; m. an' rainy 85, 20; mirk's the night 426, 2.

Misc'd, abused 174, 20.

Mishanter, mishap, disaster 47, 5; 270, 14.

Mislear'd, mischievous; kittle to be m. 71, 22.

Mixtie-martixe, confused 52, 15.

Mools, earth, the grave 264, 7; 297, 9.

Moop, to nibble (as a sheep) 30, 13; consort with 586, 22.

Moudiewort, a mole 161, 10.

Muslin, thin broth 183, 7.

Mutchkin, a pint 95, 9; m. stowp 168, 26.

Naig, a nag 517, 19; dim. naigie 526, 30.

Nappy, ale 95, 1; 437, 21; 439, 16.

Natch, abuse 250, 25.

Neuk, a corner; turn'd a neuk 89, 3; 620, 7; cozie i' the neuk 101, 21.

New-ca'd, newly-calved 80, 21.

Nick, a sharp blow; clour an' nicks 89, 14.

Nick, a mark; auld crumminie's nicks 216, 8.

Nick, to cut; to n. the thread 72, 3; nickit Abel's craig 382, 27; nickin doun (reaping) 103, 27; nicket, caught 620, 3.

Nievefu', hand in n. 104, 27; walie nieves 492, 9.

Nievefu', handfu'; n. of a soul 84, 2.

Niffer, exchange 197, 29.

Nowt, cattle 164, 35; 200, 24; 247, 8.

O'erword, a refrain 511, 23.

Or, ere 268, 29; a wee blink or the dawn 405, 17.

Orra, extra, superfluous; — duddies 127, 12.

Oughtlins, to any extent 423, 13.

Ourie, shivering 274, 2.

Out-cast, quarrel 56, 15.

Outler, unhoused; — quay 121, 21.

Owre, over; owre the knewe 29, 27; owre an' owre again 30, 19; etc.

Owsen, oxen 383, 18; 501, 24; 506, 22.

Owthor, author 94, 29.

Oxter, to support by the arms 517, 21.

Pack an' thick, intimate 161, 8.

Paidle, to paddle; — through dirt an' dub 201, 18; paidl'd i' the burn 354, 20.

Paidle, towander aimlessly; — out and in 496, 21; paidlin body 496, 20.

Paidle, nail-bag 381, 18.

Paitrick, partridge 45, 21; 76, 4; etc.
GLOSSARY

Pang, to cram; — fu' o' knowledge 101, 9.
Parritch, porridge 152, 29; parritch-pats 392, 17.
Pattle, pettle, a plough-stick 123, 2; 170, 21; 199, 22.
Paunchy, proud; p. feudal thane 88, 1; yon p. dog 228, 28.
Pawkie, sly and humorous; p. thief 178, 23; 612, 11; her p. een 235, 31.
Pechan, the stomach 161, 33.
Pech, to pant; up Parnassus pechin 249, 8.
Penny-fee, wages in money 36, 13.
Penny-whelp, small ale 101, 10.
Philibeg, kill 392, 26; 402, 5.
Phrase, to flatter; phrase and praise 217, 1; phrasin terms 84, 25.
Pickle, a small quantity; a p. nits 120, 5; a p. siller 375, 32.
Placads, proclamations 43, 5.
Plack, a coin (4 pennies Scots) 48, 9; 153, 30; to catch a plack 231, 27.
Plackless, copperless 154, 21.
Pliskie, a trick; play'd her that p. 171, 4.
Pocks, bugs, wallets 137, 14.
Point, to distract 163, 4; 224, 19; part. point't.
Poortith, poverty 163, 11; 221, 2; come wealth, come p. 270, 24.
Ponk, to poke 72, 18.
Pouse, a push 251, 2.
Poussie, a hare 76, 5.
Pouts, chickens 46, 14.
Pow, head; his auld beld p. 388, 7; frosty p. 388, 13; white p. 572, 10.
Preen, a pin; no worth a p. 88, 6.
Prie, to taste; prie'd her bonie mou' 116, 25.
Prief, proof 178, 27; stuff o' prief 477, 20.
Priggin, haggling 259, 3.
Primie, demure 116, 11.
Provenes, provosts 258, 1.
Puddock-stools, load-stools 297, 7.
Pyet, magpie 375, 10.
Pyke, to pick the meat off 133, 23.
Pyles, grains; p. o' caff 197, 6.

Quat, to give up 104, 25; q. my chanter 105, 10; q. my sang 184, 4; pret. quat their play 184, 10.

Queans, girls 442, 15.
Queir, choir; baith kirk an' q. 47, 20.
Quay, a young cow 121, 21.
Quietlin-wise, quietly 94, 21.
Quo' (quoth), said; quo' Findlay 34, 4; quo' scho 92, 2.

Raible, to rattle off 100, 20.
Rair, to roar 483, 30; rairin 101, 25; wad rair't 158, 17.
Raize, to anger 156, 14.
Ramfeezled, fatigued; tapetless, r. hizzie 81, 7.
Ramgunshoch, rough, rude 603, 3.
Ram-stam, headlong 183, 31.
Randy, ruffian; the cruel r. 603, 18; reif randies 353, 9; randie, gangrel bodies 127, 10.
Rant, to sport noisily; ranted an' sang 127, 14; rantin' thro' the house 164, 8.
Rants, merry-makings; fairs an' r. 153, 2.
Raploch, coarse; rough an' r. 110, 16.
Rash, a rush; a with'er'd r. 280, 14; the rashes 37, 1; rash-buss, a tuft of rushes 148, 17.
Ratton, a rat 120, 14; frightened rats 129, 4.
Raucle, rough; a r. carlin 131, 14; a r. tongue 172, 7.
Raught, reached; r. down the pock 119, 1.
Rax, to stretch; r. your leather 159, 23; leather r. an' draw 174, 10; r. Corruption's neck 227, 21; raxin conscience 106, 16.
Ream, froth; mantling r. 164, 3.
Ream, to froth; richly reams 136, 19; the swats sae reamed 441, 5; reamin swats 439, 2.
Reave, rob; r. an' steal 29, 25.
Rebutte, rebuf 587, 9.
Red, reade, to advise 71, 17; 391, 11.
Rede, advice; reck the rede 222, 31.
Red, afraid; I'ru r. ye're glaikit 109, 16.
Red-wud, stark-mad 171, 5; 200, 10.
Recstit, was redive 168, 25.
Recstit, smoked; r. gizz 150, 12.
Reif randies, sturdy beggars 353, 9.
Remead, remedly 31, 5; 268, 22.
Rickles, stacks of grain 104, 2.
GLOSSARY

Rief, robbery; stealth or r. 178, 24.
Rig, a ridge, patch 159, 22; corn rigs an' barley rigs 33, 1.
Riggin, ridge, roof 184, 26; 391, 21.
Rigwoodie, bony, lean; r. hags 442, 24.
Ripp, a handful of hay, etc. 156, 5; rips o' corn 29, 22.
Ripplin-kame, flax-comb 603, 13.
Risk, to split, crack; rair't an' riskit 158, 17.
Rive, to tear 44, 26; 164, 33; to burst 280, 5.
Rockin, a social gathering 76, 9.
Roon, a shred, stripe; her last r. 88, 20.
Roose, to praise 79, 10; r. you see weel 81, 21; to r. you up 230, 5; ye roos'd him than 98, 12; to flatter 250, 18; 272, 19.
Roose, glory; made toom r. 395, 11.
Rottan, a rat 517, 13.
Roupit, spent with shouting; hearse an' r. 361, 19; my r. muse is hearse 167, 21.
Routh, abundance; r. o' gear 367, 10; rowth o' rhymes 155, 21; 192, 22.
Routhie, well-provided 493, 8.
Rove, to flow (of tears) 81, 20; (of water) 256, 30; 465, 2.
Rove, to wrap 616, 27.
Rowt, to low (of cattle); kye rowt 80, 21; the kye stood rowtin 167, 4; rowt out-owre the dale 175, 30; rair an' rowt 247, 6.
Run-delfs, regular devils 166, 28; 200, 22.
Rung, a cudgel 172, 8; a' meikle hazel r. 405, 20.
Runkl'd, wrinkled, 97, 12.
Runt, stalk of cabbage, etc.; runs o' grace 176, 3.
Ryke, to reach 133, 9.

Sair, to serve; sair't the king 45, 17; 416, 25; what sairs your grammars 78, 10; some less mann sair 109, 9.
Sairie, sorry; s. comfort 588, 6.
Sark, a skirt 4, 2; 10, 25; 88, 19.
Saught, willow; s. or hazel 158, 6; thraw s. woodies 412, 15.

Saut-backets, salt-boxes 392, 17.
Sear, a steep bank or cliff 274, 6; a rocky s. 121, 12.
Sear, scare; to stap or s. me 72, 10.
Seaut', a scold; ill-tongued sc. 150, 21.
Seauldin, scolding; the sc. jad 175, 16.
Sear, timid; nor blate nor sc. 147, 22.
Sone, a flour cake 155, 20; sounpe scones, 153, 8.
Sonner, disrupt 280, 10.
Sonner, to loothe 182, 28.
Scrach, to scream hoarsely; patricks scraichin 76, 4.
Screed, a tear, rent 85, 14; 97, 5.
Screed, to repeat gibbly 200, 31.
Sriechin, screeching 167, 25. See skreigh.
Scrievin, careering 110, 9; 121, 6; 152, 17.
Scrippit, scanty; sc. stature 179, 8.
Scroggie, covered with stunted bushes; — bras 332, 26; — glen 556, 7.
Sculdud'dry, immorality 594, 18.
Shach't, shuffling; sh. feet 611, 18.
Shaird, shorn; the hinmost sh. 90, 13.
Shangan, a cleft stick 174, 23.
Shanl', shallow 58, 8.
Shaver, a wag; an unco sh. 228, 22.
Shavie, a trick 110, 18; 200, 5.
Shaw, wood, grove 121, 8; birken sh. 318, 30; 399, 14.
Shearer, reaper 105, 23.
Sheep-shank, something unimportant; nae sheep-shank 255, 31; nae sh. bane 83, 3.
Sheugh, a trench; sh. or dyke 160, 32; howkin in a sh. 162, 11; trench'd wi' mony a sh. 74, 17.
Shiel, a hut 498, 1; 499, 28.
Shill, shrill; loud an' sh. 35, 19; 329, 24; 333, 31.
Shog, a shake 150, 9.
Shool, a shovel; spades an' shools 78, 11; fire-shool an' fender 392, 20.
Shore, to threaten 135, 23; sh. wi' hell 216, 16; sh. to smit you 242, 10; fortune may you shore, etc. 249, 29; sh. before you strike 422, 6; shor'd the Kirk's undoin, 176, 16; to promise 309, 29.
GLOSSARY

Shure, recap’d; sh. in hairst 363, 8.
Sic, such 13, 12; etc.
Sicker, sure; s. treasure, 622, 30; steady 70, 22; (adv.) soundly 94, 25.
Sidelines, sideways 54, 22.
Siller, money (silver) 12, 4; etc.
Sin, son, 118, 17.
Singet, singed 384, 31.
Sinn, the sun 105, 14; sinny, sunny 470, 14.
Sin sync, since them 524, 27.
Skaiith, hurt, harm 71, 17; 234, 16; 254, 1.
Skaiith, to hurt 45, 1.
Skeigh, mettled; young an’ sk. 157, 19; shy, distant; Meg was sk. 333, 23; looked unco sk. 507, 23.
Skellum, rascal 438, 13; worthless sk. 106, 28; self-conceited sk. 298, 3.
Skelp, a slap 577, 5.
Skelp, to slap 220, 22; sk. an’ scald 147, 15; to resound, skelpin kiss 127, 24; to run, walk smartly; skelp awa’ 250, 11; Tam skelpit on 440, 11; come skelpin 64, 16; 96, 9; skelpin bareft 97, 28; to work hard, skelpin at it 104, 7.
Skelpie-limmer, a term of abuse 117, 24.
Skelvy, shelving; sk. rocks 310, 1.
Skinking, thin, liquid; nac sk. ware 280, 27.
Skinklin, glittering; sk. patches 462, 15.
Skirli, to scream 115, 13; he skirli’d out, encore! 129, 7; (of bagpipes) 441, 19.
Sklent, a side movement 179, 81.
Sklent, direct obliquely; sk. their joke 202, 22; sidelin sklent 84, 23; wi’ sklentin licht 148, 14; to deviate from truth 92, 26.
Skouth, scope 107, 19.
Skreigh, a yell; an eldritch sk. 443, 34.
Skreigh, to scream; prance an’ snore an’ sk. 157, 21.
Skyrin, bright-coloured; sk. tartan-trews 402, 6.
Skyte, a slap; wi’ bitter sk. 127, 6.
Slap, an opening in wall or hedge 20, 25; 103, 10; slaps an’ styles 438, 2.
Slee, sly 157, 3; sleeve, slyest 178, 23.
Slid’ry, slippery; Fortune’s sl. ba’ 235, 2.
Sloken, quench 265, 6.
Slype, to slide gently; slypet owre 158, 13.
Smeddum, powder 205, 10.
Smeek, smoke 184, 23.
Smoor, to smother 254, 7; 440, 20.
Smyrie, a small crowd 162, 15.
Snakin, exulting 68, 11.
Snap, smart; sn. conceits 463, 13.
Snapper, stumble 577, 18.
Snash, abuse 163, 2.
Sow-broo, melted snow 256, 30.
Sned, to stop 250, 23; to cut 412, 15.
Sneeshin-mill, snuff box 164, 5.
Snell, sharp, bitter; sn. and keen 123, 20.
Snick, a latch 155, 19; to draw a snick (to cheat) 216, 29.
Snick-drawing, latch-lifting, stealthy 150, 5.
Snirtle, to snigger 134, 16.
Snood, a ribbon for the hair 339, 10.
Snool, to crane 238, 26; to snub 169, 10.
Snoove, to push on, snoov’d awa’ 158, 30; to sneak 251, 32.
Snowk, to sniff as a dog; sniff’t an’ snowkit 161, 9.
Sonsie, sonsy, sweet, jolly; s. and sweet 10, 27; s. women 95, 3; s. snirkin Bess 201, 7; the s. queen 285, 29; honest s. face 161, 1; 279, 22.
Soom, to swim; sink or s. 168, 15.
Sough, a sighing noise; wi’ wavin s. 148, 18; gaed s. for s. 401, 7. See sugh.
Sowens, a preparation of oat-flour 122, 14.
Sowp, a quantity of liquid; sowps o’ drink 236, 3.
Sowth, to whistle in a low key; s. a tune 61, 30.
Sowther, to solder, patch up 166, 22; 577, 14.
Spae, to foretell; sp. your fortune 117, 27.
Spails, chips of wood 224, 21.
Spairge, to spatter 147, 9; 227, 13.
GLOSSARY

Spate, a flood 257, 1; 463, 12.
Spean, to wean; sp. a foal 442, 20.
Speel, to climb; to sp. the braes 85, 2; — the holy door 99, 8; five an' forty's speel'd 181, 2; to mount, — on a beastie 217, 13.
Speer, spier, to ask 3, 28; 389, 26; speir in for, ask after 7, 10.
Spence, parlour 31, 24; ben in the sp. 184, 19.
Spleuchan, a large purse or pouch 72, 14; 125, 20.
Splore, a frolic 67, 30; 127, 11; a random sp. 236, 10.
Sprinkle, to scramble; sp. the brae 264, 28.
Sprattle, to struggle 204, 24; 274, 5.
Spring, a dance tune 45, 15; 315, 18.
Sprittie, full of tough roots 158, 17.
Spunk, a match; we'll light a sp. 178, 16; a spark 75, 25; spirit, a man of sp. 135, 12.
Spunkie, spirited; a sp. Norlan' billie 170, 7.
Spunkie, spirit, liquor 202, 18.
Spunkies, will-o' the-wisps 149, 17.
Spurtle, a porridge-stick; sp.-blade, a sword 392, 9.
Squatter, to flap; sq. like a drake 148, 23.
Squattle, to sprawl 204, 23.
Stacher, to stagger 70, 9; 141, 16; 341, 2.
Staig, a young horse 498, 18.
Stang, to sting 136, 29.
Stang, to carry on a pole 125, 19.
Stank, a stagnant pool; soor Arminian st. 57, 9; the Muses st. 136, 17.
Stapple, a stopper 94, 8.
Stark, strong 93, 8.
Starn, a star 432, 17; dim, starnie 435, 1.
Startle, to run hastily 165, 1.
Stauumrel, half-witted 258, 19.
Staw, stole 115, 8; etc.
Staw, to surfelt; st. a sow 280, 8.
Stechn, cornering 161, 32.
Steek, to close; st. their een 114, 17; 173, 26; st. your gab 176, 25.
Steer, disturb, stir 67, 10; etc.
Steeve, firm; buirdly, st. an' swank 156, 17.
Sten, a leap, bound 388, 2; 433, 5.
Sten, to rear; lap an' stent 158, 27.
Stent, engage, hire; my watchman stented 170, 13.
Stents, dues 161, 23; cesses, st. an' fees 423, 7.
Stey, steep; the steyest brae 158, 26.
Stibble-rig, the leading reaper 118, 15.
Stick-an-stowe, completely 89, 26.
Stilt, to hop 64, 23.
Stimpart, eighth part of a bushel 159, 17.
Stirk, a young bullock 78, 15; 130, 28.
Stoit, to stumble 305, 12; stoiter, id. 130, 11. See stoyte.
Stoor, deep-sounding 148, 21; stern, st. an' grim 415, 22.
Stot, an ox 248, 29; 493, 18.
Stoun, a pang, throb 330, 23; life's various stounds 445, 10.
Stound, to throb with pain; st. wi' anguish 456, 3.
Stour, dust; gaed like st. 2, 20; amang the st. 208, 5; commotion, kick up a st. 175, 5; turmoil, tumult, bide the st. 15, 21; stood the st. 42, 15.
Stourie, dusty; the st. tow 488, 22.
Stown, stolen 527, 4.
Stownlins, stealthily 116, 25; 589, 25.
Styke, to stretch; streek 255, 33; 298, 15.
Strome, to straddle 82, 14.
Stroan, to make water 160, 24.
Strunt, liquor 122, 16; 517, 17.
Strunt, to strut 204, 13.
Studdie, anvil 153, 23; 432, 9.
Sturt, disension; st. and strife 247, 17; 291, 18.
Sturt, to annoy 166, 5; sturtin, frightened 119, 7.
Styme, the least thing; see a st. 95, 8.
Sucker, sugar 153, 12.
Sugh, rushing sound; wi' angry s. 141, 5; s. o' wings 255, 6. See sough.
Sumph, stupid fellow; surly s. 286, 11.
Swank, supple 156, 17.
Swankies, strapping fellows 97, 26.
Swap, an exchange 51, 12; 79, 23.
Swap, to exchange; swapped for the worse 388, 23.
Swarf, to swoon 402, 25.
Swat, sweated 442, 12.
Swatch, sample; — o' Hornbook's way 75, 13; — o' Manson's barrels 234, 10; sw. a chosen sw. 98, 23.
Swats, ale 439, 2; 441, 5; 577, 6.
Swirl, a sweep, curve 161, 6.
Swirlie, twisted; — moss-oak 120, 23.
Swith, quick! 174, 12; swith awa! 353, 8.
Swither, doubt; an eerie sw. 70, 26; a hank'ring sw. 173, 9; I've little sw. 271, 21.
Sybowl, an onion 203, 28.
Tack, lease 422, 27; 477, 26.
Tackets, shoe-nails 392, 15.
Taets, small quantities; t. o' hay 29, 22.
Tale, enumeration; tell'd his tale 57, 19.
Tappetless, senseless; t. rampeez'd hizzie 81, 7.
Tappit-hen, quart measure 466, 3.
Tapsalteerie, tosy turvy 37, 20; 544, 19.
Targe, to examine, test 200, 28.
Tarrow, to grumble 225, 7; 229, 24.
Tassie, a goblet 355, 8.
Tawie, quiet, gentle; t. quiet an' cannie 157, 5.
Tawpy, blockhead; tawpies, gows an' fools 297, 5.
Tawted, matted; t. ket 32, 2; t. tyke 100, 22.
Teen, vexation; spite an' t. 309, 24.
Temper-pin, regulating pin 270, 26; 335, 26.
Ten-hours' bite, forenoon feed 81, 4.
Tent, heed; tak t. aye 70, 9.
Tent, to look after; t. them duly 29, 21; t. the waifs 56, 9; t. the gospel-sanct 58, 7; t. thy early morning 320, 4; t. the kye 417, 13; to give heed to; t. me, billie 71, 16; I rede you t. it 391, 11; regard, care for; I t. less 60, 13; scarcely t. us 62, 19.
Tenstie, attentive; wi' t. e'e 116, 1; wi' t. care 159, 21; some t. rin 141, 25; a tentier way 620, 11.
Tentless, careless; wi' t. heed 32, 25; 180, 17.
Thack an' rape, home-comforts 162, 17; 253, 29.
Thairm, gut; painch, tripe or th. 279, 17; cat-gut, fiddle-strings 133, 29; 176, 11; thairm-inspiring 259, 19; 270, 6.
Theekit, thatched 105, 4.
Thieveless, dry, spiteful; th. sneer 255, 29.
Thig, to beg; thiggin 224, 28.
Thir, these; thir words 9, 3; etc.
Thirl, to thrill; th. the heart-strings 76, 19.
Thole, to suffer, endure; — their blethers 46, 24; — the winter 123, 31; — a factor's snash 163, 2; — her mother's ban 251, 23; — scath an' banter 270, 17.
Thow, a thar 149, 11; 256, 29; nae kindly th. 572, 10.
Thowless, pithless; th. jade 81, 14.
Thrang, busy 98, 26; 160, 7; 164, 19.
Thrapple, throat 94, 9; 430, 5.
Thrave, two shocks of grain 123, 11.
Throw, a twist 120, 10.
Throw, to turn, twist 41, 4; th. sangh woodies 412, 15; thrown his heel 266, 29; to thwart 42, 16; 136, 25.
Throwin, twisting 120, 22.
Throws, throes 524, 19.
Threap, to argue 89, 2.
Through, to prove 258, 25.
Throw'er, through other, in confusion 114, 25; 173, 11.
Thummart, pole-cat 57, 13.
Tine, to lose 174, 2; tint, lost 257, 11; 272, 12; to be lost 465, 8; to go astray 509, 11.
Tip, a ram; moorland tips 32, 1. See tooop.
Tirl, to strip; t. the hallions 224, 18; tirlin the kirks 147, 26.
Tirl, to rattle; — at your door 306, 1; — at the pin 555, 24.
Tither, other; on the t. hand 7, 7; etc.
GLOSSARY

Tittlin, whispering 98, 14.
Tocher, doory 156, 24; 336, 24.
Tocher, to dower 9, 7.
Tocher-band, marriage-settlement 465, 10.
Tocher-gude, marriage-portion 290, 21; 500, 21.
Tod, a fox 57, 13; 332, 29; a t. in the fauld 396, 11.
Todlin, walking unsteadily 70, 20; 141, 16.
To-fa', fall 596, 27.
Toon, empty; t. tar-barrel 94, 16; as t.'s a whistle 168, 26; t. roose 395, 11.
Toom, to empty; toon'd their pocks 137, 14.
Toop-lamb, a young ram 30, 1.
Toss, belle 587, 22.
Toun, a farm 141, 26; etc. See town.
Tout, blast; t. o' trumpet 268, 27.
Tozie, shaggy; his t. back 161, 3; a t. tyke 441, 7.
Tow, a rope 103, 6; 200, 8; 489, 4.
Town, a farm 31, 14. See town.
Towmond, a twelvemonth 9, 23; 144, 4; 264, 22.
Towsing, rumpling 130, 31.
Toy, a woman's cap 205, 14.
Toyte, to totter 159, 20.
Tozie, muddled; the t. drab 127, 23.
Trams, shafts 200, 18.
Transmugrified, changed 198, 15.
Trashtrie, rubblish 162, 1.
Trig, neat 396, 17; 492, 7.
Trinklin, flowing 618, 22.
Trin'le, wheel 200, 20.
Trogger, a packman 624, 2.
Troggin, packman's wares 624, 4.
Troke, to trade, exchange 202, 24.
Trowth, troth! indeed! 2, 18.
Trump, a jew's harp 593, 12.
Tryste, a fair, market; tr. an' fairs 132, 28; tr. o' Dalgarnoch 611, 7.
Trysted, arranged; the tr. hour 15, 18.
Tulyie, quarrel; the holy t. 56, 1; logic t. 90, 20; etc.
Twa-fauld, doubled up 338, 6.
Twal', twelve 75, 27; twalt, twelfth; twal-hundred (of linen) 10, 26.
Twang, twinge 268, 20.

Twin, to separate, bereave 154, 15; 223, 14; twine 495, 23.
Twistle, wench 56, 21.
Tyke, a dog, cur; worrying t. 56, 8; tawted t. 160, 22; faithful' t. 160, 31; unco t. 333, 3; towsie t. 441, 17.
Tyne, see tine.

Unchancy, dangerous 202, 7. See wanchanie.
Unco, (adj.) great, exceeding; an unco fit 64, 24; — calf 246, 21; — slip 251, 16; strange, — tales 122, 12; — folk 329, 15; — tyke 333, 8.
Unco (adv.), very, extremely; unco green 118, 11; etc.
Uncs, strange things, things 142, 8.
Unkend, unknown 99, 5; etc.
Unsicker, uncertain 622, 9.
Usquabae, whisky 104, 29; 127, 21.

Vauntie, proud 411, 11.
Virl, a ring 255, 24.
Vogie, proud 332, 22.

Webster, a weaver; an honest w. 74, 25; w.'s shuttle 125, 13; wives an' w.'s 274, 33.
Wad, would 2, 31; etc. Wadna, would not 2, 16; etc.
Wad, to wager 170, 21.
Wadset, mortgage 624, 17.
Wae, sad; wae to think 151, 11; w. and weary 544, 23; w. days 556, 21; wae'est man 596, 22; poor, worthless, wae men 286, 15.
Waes me, woe is me, 74, 7; waesucks! alas! 102, 28; wae worth, woe betide 154, 13.
Waifs, strayed sheep 56, 9.
Wair, to spend 60, 22; 249, 20. See ware.
Wale, choice; the pick an' w. 10, 5; 176, 3; ace and w. 375, 16; w. o' cocks 44, 10; w. o' guns 46, 7.
Wale, to choose; grape and w. 114, 17; w. a sang 157, 10; w. a portion 144, 12.
Walie, waly, large, goodly; w. boy 92, 3; w. nieve 286, 21; 492, 9. See waulie.
Glossary

Wame, the belly 46, 21; 71, 3; 75, 8; food fills the w. 152, 13.
Wamefou, belly-full 230, 14.
Wanchancie, unlucky 32, 8. See un-chance.
Wanrestfu', restless 29, 24.
Ware, to spend; w. his care on 411, 25. See wair.
Wark-lume, tool, implement 149, 7.
Wary ( = warldy), worldly; the w. race 37, 12; w. cares an' w. men 37, 19.
Warste, to wrestle, struggle; w. in the ditch 28, 11; w. for your favour 250, 6; w. wi' Time 255, 19; 421, 36.
Warste, a struggle; w. an' care, 503, 2.
Wastraie, waste 162, 2.
Wat, wat, know; I wat 31, 20; wate 500, 1; 614, 19.
Water-brose, meal mixed with hot water 183, 7.
Water-kelpie, river-horse 149, 13.
Waulin, wobble 157, 17.
Waught, a draught 355, 3.
Wauken, a waken 101, 8; etc. Waukin, awoke 33, 11.
Waukin, waking 338, 5.
Waukit, hardened 185, 14.
Waukrife, wakeful; w. winkers 272, 3; w. cock 405, 14; w. minnie 405, 25; w. morn 434, 12.
Waulie, jolly; w. wench 442, 28.
See waile.
Waur, to overcome; w. them a' 43, 8; 417, 1; he'll w. me 72, 12; might waur' thee 158, 2.
Wearn (a wee een), child 47, 5; man, wife an' w. 267, 7; dim. weanie 153, 25.
Wecht, a wivnowing sieve 120, 2.
Wee, little 208, 3; etc.; a wee, a little; I grudge a wee 60, 11; a wee unsought for 47, 18; a wee aback 96, 12; a short time, stood a we 253, 13.
Weel, well 9, 6; etc.
Weel-gaun, well-going 197, 16.
Weel-hain'd, well-kept 144, 1.
Weel-tocher'd, well-dancered 11, 3; 329, 16.
Weepers, mourning 237, 1.
Westlin, western; w. wind 34, 3; 35, 19. Cf. eastlin.
Whaizle, to wheeze 153, 4.
Whang, a slice 97, 30.
Whang, to lash 175, 8.
Whatna, what (lit. what kind of); wh. day o' wh. style 91, 14.
Whatt, did cut (pret. of whyte) 104, 11.
Whau, a curlew 44, 6.
Wheep, to fly nimbly; see our elbucks wh. 176, 12.
Whid, a flé; a rousing wh. 69, 23.
Whid, a start, spring 86, 27.
Whiddin, scampering (of hares) 76, 5; 433, 17.
Whigaleeries, crotches 256, 4.
Whingin, peevish, grumbling 436, 13.
Whins, furze 440, 23.
Whirlygigums, ornaments 255, 24.
Whisht, silence; held my wh. 185, 25.
Whitter, drink, refreshment 79, 27.
Wick, a curling term; w. a bore 267, 24.
Widdifu', wretched 516, 29. See woodie.
Widdif, struggle; weary w. 109, 12; 270, 22.
Wight, strong, stout 93, 8.
Willyart, wild; w. glow'r 265, 14.
Winna, will not 28, 47; etc.
Winlock, window 171, 29; doors an' w.'s 274, 1.
Winlock-hotter, a window-seat 441, 15.
Wintle, a stagger 119, 22.
Wintle, to struggle, wriggles; w. in a halter 52, 20; w. in a woody 126, 29; w. like a coble 157, 14.
Winze, an oath 120, 25.
Wonner, a marble; blasted w. 162, 3; 204, 17.
Woodie, woody, a wilky, the gallow; in a w. dance 59, 14; wintle in a w. 126, 29; the waeu' w. 131, 19; etc.
Wooer-bab, lovers' knots 114, 10.
Wordy, worthy 56, 17; 279, 18.
Wraith, a ghost 43, 13.
Wund, angry, mad; as w. as w. can be 154, 2; a w. bear 494, 9. Cf. red-wud.
Wumble, auger, wimble 236, 25.
GLOSSARY

Wyliecoat, flannel vest 205, 16.
Wyte, to blame 154, 8; 271, 27.
Wyte, blame; had I the wyte? 602, 28.

Yard, garden; Eden's bonie y. 149, 29.
Yaud, an old horse 597, 13.
Yealings, contemporaries 257, 32.
Yell, dry, without milk 149, 4.
Yerd, earth 449, 2. See yird.
Yerk, to jerk 179, 15.
Yerl, earl; y. Galloway 597, 1.
Yestreen, yesterday evening 2, 19; 15, 25.
Yett, a gate 126, 16; doors an' yetts 224, 28.

Yeuk, to itch; neck was yeukin 423, 6; yeuks wi' joy 622, 27.
Yill, ale 102, 12; the clachan y. 70, 7.
Yill-caup, ale-cup; y.-c. commentators 100, 29.
Yird, earth 114, 24; 127, 3; etc. See yerd.
Yokin, a spell, set to, bout; a y. at the pleugh 284, 23; — at sang about 76, 13.
Yon, yonder; this .. and that .. and yon 16, 2.
Yont, beyond; frae y. the Tweed 29, 34.
Yowe, a ewe 30, 6; 31, 27; kye an' yowes 338, 1; dim. yowie 30, 9.
## INDEX OF FIRST LINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A guid new year I wish thee, Maggie</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A head, pure, sinless quite of brain and soul</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Highland lad my love was born</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lassie, all alone, was making her moan</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A rosebud by my early walk</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A slave to love's unbounded sway</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A' the lads o' Thorniebank</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A' ye wha live by soups o' drink</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adieu! a heart-warm fond adieu!</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admiring Nature in her wildest grace</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adown winding Nith I did wander</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ae day as Death, that gruesome ear</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ae fond kiss, and then we sever</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afar th' illustrious exile roams</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Again rejoicing Nature sees</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Again the silent wheels of Time</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah, Chloris, since it may not be</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah, woe is me, my mother dear</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All hail, inexorable lord</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All villain as I am—a damned wretch</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altho' he has left me for greed o' the siller</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altho' my back be at the wa'</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altho' my bed were in yon muir</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altho' thou maun never be mine</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amang the trees where humming bees</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Among the heathy hills and ragged woods</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ance crowdie, twice crowdie</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ance mair I hail thee, thou gloomy December</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And Charlie, he's my darling</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And I'll kiss thee, yest, yet</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And O for aye and twenty, Tam</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And O my Eppie, my jewel, my Eppie</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An honest man here lies at rest</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An somebody were come again</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An ye had been where I hae been</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna, thy charms my bosom fire</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As cauld a wind as ever blew</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# INDEX OF FIRST LINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Line</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As down the burn they took their way</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As father Adam first was fool'd</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As I cam by Crochallan</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As I gaed down the water side</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As I gaed up by yon gate end</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As I stood by yon roofless tower</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As I was a-wandering ae morning in spring</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As I was walking up the street</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As Mailie an' her lambs thegither</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As on the banks o' winding Nith</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As Tam the Chapman on a day</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ask why God made the gem so small</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Brownhill we always get dainty good cheer</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auld chuckie Reekie's sair distrest</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auld comrade dear, and brither sinner</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awa, Whigs, awa</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awa wi' your belles and your beauties</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awa wi' your witchcraft o' beauty's alarms</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bannocks o' bear meal, bannocks o' barley</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beauteous rosebud, young and gay</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behind yon hills where Lugar flows</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behold, my love, how green the groves</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behold the hour, the boat, arrive</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below thir stanes lie Jamie's banes</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beyond thee, dearie, beyond thee, dearie</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bless Jesus Christ, O Cardoness</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blest be M'Murdo to his latest day</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blythe, blythe and merry was she</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blythe hae I been on yon hill</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonie lassie, will ye go</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonie wee thing, cannie wee thing</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braw, braw lads on Yarrow braes</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright ran thy line, O Galloway</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But lately seen in gladsome green</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But rarely seen since Nature's birth</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But warily tent when you come to court me</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By all I lov'd, neglected and forgot</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Allan stream I chanc'd to rove</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By love, and by beauty</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Oughtertyre grows the aik</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By yon Castle wa' at the close of the day</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ca' the yowes to the knowes</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can I cease to care, can I cease to languish</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canst thou leave me thus, my Katie</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carle, an the king come</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauld blaws the wind frae east to west</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

652
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX OF FIRST LINES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cauld is the e'enin blast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cease, ye prudes, your envious railing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarinda, mistress of my soul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come, bumpers high, express your joy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come, let me take thee to my breast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contented wi' little, and cantie wi' mair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn rigs and barley rigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curs'd be the man, the poorest wretch in life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curse on ungrateful man that can be pleas'd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughter of Chaos' doting years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dear Myra, the captive ribband's mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dear ——, I'll gie ye some advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dear Sir, at any time or tide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dear Smith, the slee'ist, pawkie thief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deluded swain, the pleasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dire was the hate at old Harlaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does haughty Gaul invasion threat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dost thou not rise, indignant shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duncan Gray cam here to woo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dweller in yon dungeon dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth'd up, here lies an imp o' hell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edina, Scotia's darling seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expect na, sir, in this narration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairest maid on Devon banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair Empress of the poet's soul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair fa' your honest, sonsy face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair maid, you need not take the hint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair the face of orient day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fareweel to a' our Scottish fame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farewell, dear friend, may gude luck hit you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farewell, old Scotia's bleak domains,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farewell, thou fair day, thou green earth, and ye skies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farewell, thou stream, that winding flows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farewell, ye dungeons dark and strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fate gave the word, the arrow sped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fill me with the rosy wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fintry, my stay in worldly strife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First when Maggie was my care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a' that, and a' that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For auld langsyne, my dear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For lords or kings I dinna mourn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For thee is laughing Nature gay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forlorn, my love, no comfort near</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX OF FIRST LINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frae the friends and land I love</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday first's the day appointed</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend of the poet, tried and leal</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the white-blossom'd sloe my dear Chloris requested</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From thee, Eliza, I must go</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From those drear solitudes and frowsy cells</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full well thou know'st I love thee dear</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fy, let us a' to Kirkcudbright</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gane is the day, and mirk's the night</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gat ye me, O gat ye me</td>
<td>587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go, fetch to me a pint o' wine</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gracie, thou art a man of worth</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant me, indulgent Heaven, that I may live</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green grow the rashes, O</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gude pity me, because I'm little</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guid mornin' to your Majesty</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guid speed and furder to you, Johnie</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha! whaur ye gaun, ye crowlin ferlie</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had I a cave on some wild distant shore</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had I the wyte, had I the wyte</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hail, Poesie! thou nymph reserved</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hail, thairm-inspiring, rattlin Willie</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hark, the mavis' evening sang</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has auld Kilmarnock seen the deil</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He clenched his pamphlets in his fist</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He who of Rankine sang</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health to the Maxwell's veteran chief</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hear, Land o' Cakes, and brither Scots</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hee, balou, my sweet wee Donald</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her daddie forbade, her minnie forbad</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her flowing locks, the raven's wing</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here awa, there awa, wandering Willie</td>
<td>514, 515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here, Brewer Gabriel's fire's extinct</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here is the glen, and here the bower</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here cursing, swearing Burton lies</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here Holy Willie's sair-worn clay</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here lies Boghead among the dead</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here lies a mock Marquis, whose titles are shamm'd</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here lies John Bushby, honest man</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here lies Johnie Pigeon</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here lie Willie Michie's banes</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here lies, now a prey to insulting neglect</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here Souter Hood in death does sleep</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here Stuarts once in glory reign'd</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here where the Scottish Muse immortal lives</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here's a bottle, and an honest friend</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX OF FIRST LINES

Here's a health to ane I loe dear 627
Here's a health to them that's awa 508
Here's to thy health, my bonie lass 11
Hey, ca' thro', ca' thro' 294
Hey, the dusty miller, and his dusty coat 335
His face wi' smile eternal drest 362
Honest Will to heaven's away 320
How can my poor heart be glad 561
How cold is that bosom which folly once fired 549
How cruel are the parents 606
How daur ye ca' me "howlet face" 483
How lang and dreary is the night 569
How, Liberty! girl, can it be by thee named 565
How long and dreary is the night 334
How pleasant the banks of the clear winding Devon 320
How Wisdom and Folly meet, mix, and unite 378
Humid seal of soft affections 355
Husband, husband, cease your strife 540

I am a bard of no regard 136
I am a fiddler to my trade 133
I am a keeper of the law 43
I am a son of Mars who have been in many wars 128
I am my mammy's ae bairn 329
I bought my wife a stane o' lint 488
I call no goddess to inspire my strains 397
I coft a stane o' haslock woo 599
I do confess thou art sae fair 487
I dream'd I lay where flowers were springing 4
I fee'd a man at Michaelmas 496
I gaed a waefu' gate yestreen 400
I gaed up to Dunse 363
I got your letter, winsome Willie 84
I had sax owsen in a plench 556
I hae a wife o' my ain 3-12
I hae been at Crookieden 475
I hold it, sir, my bounden duty 215
I lang hae thought, my youthfu' friend 220
I'Il aye ca' in by yon town 589
I'm now arriv'd, thanks to the gods 261
I'm o'er young, I'm o'er young 329
I'm three times doubly o'er your debtor 109
I mind it weel in early date 284
I murder hate by flood or field 435
I never saw a fairer 502
I once was a maid, tho' I cannot tell when 129
I see a form, I see a face 612
I sing of a whistle, a whistle of worth 407
## INDEX OF FIRST LINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If thou should ask my love, could I deny thee</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If ye gae up to yon hill-tap</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you rattle along like your Mistress's tongue</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilk care and fear when thou art near</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill-fated genius, Heav'n-taught Fergusson</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In coming by the brig o' Dye</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Mauchline there dwells six proper young belles</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Politics if thou would mix</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In se'enteen hunder and forty-nine</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In simmer when the hay was mawn</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Tarbolton, ye ken, there are proper young men</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In this strange land, this uncouth clime</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In wood and wild, ye warbling throng</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhuman man, curse on thy barb'rous art</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instead of a song, boys, I'll give you a toast</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a whim-inspired fool</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there for honest poverty</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is this thy plighted fond regard</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is na, Jean, thy bonie face</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was a' for our rightfu' King</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was in sweet Senegal that my foes did me enthral</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was the charming month of May</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was upon a Lammas night</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ithers seek they kenna what</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamie, come try me</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jockey's taen the parting kiss</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Anderson, my jo, John</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kemble, thou cur'st my unbelief</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ken ye ought o' Captain Grose</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilmarnock wabsters fidge and claw</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kind sir, I've read your paper through</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Know thou, O stranger to the fame</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Onlie, honest lucky</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lament him, Mauchline husbands a'</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lament in rhyme, lament in prose</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lassie wi' the lint-white locks</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last May, a braw wooer cam down the lang glen</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late crippled of an arm and now a leg</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let me ryke up to dight that tear</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let not woman e'er complain</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let other heroes boast their scars</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let other poets raise a fracas</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life ne'er exulted in so rich a prize</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light lay the earth on Billy's breast</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Index of First Lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lone on the bleaky hills the straying flocks</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long life, my lord, and health be yours</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long, long the night</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord, to account who dares thee call</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord, we thank, and thee adore</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loud blaw the frosty breezes</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis, what reck I by thee</td>
<td>353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovely was she by the dawn</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mally's meek, and Mally's sweet</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark yonder pomp of costly fashion</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxwell, if here you merit crave</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet me on the Warlock knowe</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musing on the roaring ocean</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My bonie lass, I work in brass</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My blessings on ye, honest wife</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My blessings upon thy sweet wee lippie</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Chloris, mark how green the groves</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My curse upon your venom'd stang</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My father was a farmer upon the Carrick border</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My girl she's airy, she's buxom and gay</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My godlike friend—nay, do not stare</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Harry was a gallant gay</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My heart is sair, I daurna tell</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My heart is a-breaking, dear tittie</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My heart is wae, and unco wae</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My heart was ance as blythe and free</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My honor'd Colonel, deep I feel</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My lady's gown, there's gairs upon't</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My lord a-hunting he is gane</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My lord, I know your noble ear</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My lov'd, my honor'd, much respected friend</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My love, she's but a lassie yet</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Peggy's face, my Peggy's form</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Sandy gied to me a ring</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nae gentle dames tho' ne'er sae fair</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nae heathen name shall I prefix</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No churchman am I for to rail or to write</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No cold approach, no altered mien</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No more of your guests be they titled or not</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No more of your titled acquaintances boast</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No more, ye warblers of the wood, no more</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No sculptur'd marble here, nor pompous lay</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No song nor dance I bring from yon great city</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Spartan tube, no Attic shell</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Stewart art thou, Galloway</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2T 657
INDEX OF FIRST LINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Line</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Now haply down yon gay green shaw</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now in her green mantle blythe Nature arrays</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now Kennedy, if foot or horse</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now Nature cleeds the flowery lea</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now Nature hangs her mantle green</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now Robin lies in his last lair</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now Rosy May comes in wi' flowers</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now simmer blinks on flowery braes</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now Spring has clad the grove in green</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now westlin win's and slaughtering guns</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O a' ye pious, godly flocks</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O aye my wife she dang me</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O bonie was yon rosy brier</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O cam ye here the fight to shun</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O can ye labor lea, young man</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O could I give thee India's wealth</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Death! hadst thou but spar'd his life</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Death! thou tyrant fell and bloody</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O for him back again!</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Gowdie, terror o' the Whigs</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O gude ale comes and gude ale goes</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O had each Scot of ancient times</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O had the malt thy strength of mind</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O how can I be blythe and glad</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O how shall I unskilfu' try</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O I am come to the low countrie</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Kenmure's on and awa, Willie</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O ken ye what Meg o' the mill has gotten</td>
<td>516,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Lady Mary Ann looks o'er the castle wa'</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O lassie are ye sleepin' yet</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O lay thy loof in mine, lass</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O leave novels, ye Mauchline belles</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O leeze me on my spinning wheel</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O let me in this ae night</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Logan, sweetly did'st thou glide</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Lord, since we have feasted thus</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Lord, when hunger pinches sore</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O lovely Polly Stewart</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Luve will venture in where it daurna weel be seen</td>
<td>458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Mary at thy window be</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O May, thy morn was ne'er so sweet</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O meikle thinks my luve o' my beauty</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O merry hae I been teethin' a heckle</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O mirk, mirk is the midnight hour</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O mount and go! mount and make you ready</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O my luve's like a red, red rose</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O once I lov'd a bonie lass</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O open the door, some pity to shew</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Philly, happy be the day</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O poortith caul'd, and restless love</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O raging Fortune's withering blast</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O rough, rude, ready-witted Rankine</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O sad and heavy should I part</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O saw ye bonie Lesley</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O saw ye my dearie, my Eppie M'Nab!</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O saw ye my dear, my Philly?</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O sing a new song to the Lord</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O stay, sweet warbling woodlark, stay</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O steer her up, and haud her gaun</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O that I had ne'er been married!</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O that's the lassie o' my heart</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Thou dread Power who reign'st above</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Thou in whom we live and move</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Thou great Being! what thou art</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O thou pale orb that silent shines</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Thou, the first, the greatest friend</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Thou unknown, Almighty Cause</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Thou! whatever title suit Thee</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Thou, who in the heavens does dwell</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Thou who kindly dost provide</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O thou whom poesy abhors</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Tibbie, I hae seen the day</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O wat ye wha's in yon toun?</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O wat ye wha that loes me?</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O were I on Parnassus hill</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O were my love yon lilac fair</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O were thou love but near me</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O wert thou in the cauld blast</td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O wha my baby-clouts will buy</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O wha will to St Stephen's House</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O when she cam ben she bobbit fu' law</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O whistle and I'll come to you, my lad</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O why should fate sic pleasure have!</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O why the deuce should I repine</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O Willie brew'd a peck o' mant</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O wilt thou go wi' me, sweet Tibbie Dunbar</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O ye wha are sae gude yourself'</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O ye whose cheek the tear of pity stains</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of a' the airts the wind can blaw</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of all the numerous ills that hurt our peace</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of lوردly acquaintance you boast</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old winter with his frosty beard</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On a bank of flowers, in a summer day</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Cennoch banks a lassie dwells</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On peace and rest my mind was bent</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX OF FIRST LINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Line</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Once fondly lov'd, and still remember'd dear</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One night as I did wander</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Queen Artemisia, as old stories tell</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oppressed with grief, oppress'd with care</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthodox ! orthodox ! wha believe in John Knox</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our thrissels flourished fresh and fair</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out over the Forth, I looked to the north</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peg Nicholson was a good bay mare</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Praise Woman still,&quot; his Lordship roars</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rash mortal, and slanderous poet</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raving winds around her blowing</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revered defender of beauteous Stuart</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right, Sir, your text I'll prove it true</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin was a rovin boy</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin shure in hairist, I shure w' him</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusticity's ungainly form</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sad thy tale, thou idle page</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sae flaxen were her ringlets</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sae rantingly, sae wantonly</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Say, sages, what's the charm on earth</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searching auld wives' barrels</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See the smoking bowl before us</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensibility, how charming</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is a winsome wee thing</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She's fair and false that causes my smart</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Should auld acquaintance be forgot</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrewd Willie Smellie to Crochallan came</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sic a reptile was Wat, sic a miscreant slave</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sing hey, my braw John Highlandman</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sing on, sweet thrush upon the leafless bow</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir, as your mandate did request</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir, o'er a gill I gat your card</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Wisdom's a fool when he's fou</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir, yours this moment I unseal</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep'st thou, or wak'st thou, fairest creature</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some books are lies frae end to end</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spare me thy vengeance, Galloway</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay, my charmer, can you leave me</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still anxious to secure your partial favour</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Stop thief?&quot; Dame Nature called to Death</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strait is the spot, and green the sod</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streams that glide in orient plains</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet are the banks—the banks o' Doon</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet closes the ev'ning on Craigieburn wood</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX OF FIRST LINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Line</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweet fa's the eve on Craigieburn</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet flow'ret, pledge o' meikle love</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet naiveté of feature</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talk not to me of savages</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That there is falsehood in his looks</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bairns gat out wi' an unco shout</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The blude-red rose at Yule may blaw</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bonie lass made the bed to me</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Catrine woods were yellow seen</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cooper o' Cuddy cam here awa</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The day returns, my bosom burns</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The deil cam fiddlin thro' the toun</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Devil got notice that Grose was a-dying</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The flower it blaws, it fades, it fa's</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The friend whom wild from Wisdom's way</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The gloomy night is gath'r'in fast</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The heather was blooming, the meadows were mawn</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The king's most humble servant, I</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The laddies by the banks o' Nith</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lamp of day with ill-presaging glare</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lang lad they ca' Jumpin John</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The last time I came o'er the muir</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lazy mist hangs from the brow of the hill</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lovely lass o' Inverness</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The man, in life wherever placed</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The night was still, and o'er the hill</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The noble Maxwells and their power</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The poor man weeps—here Gavin sleeps</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Robin to the Wren's nest, cam keekin in</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The simple bard, rough at the rustic plough</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The simple bard, unbroke by rules of art</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The small birds rejoice in the green leaves returning</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The smiling Spring comes in rejoicing</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The solemn league and covenant</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sun had closed the winter day</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sun he is sunk in the west</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Thames flows proudly to the sea</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The wean wants a cradle, the cradle wants a cod</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The weary pund, the weary pund</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The wind blew hollow frae the hills</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The winter it is past, and the summer's come at last</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The wintry west extends his blast</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their groves o' sweet myrtle, let foreign lands reckon</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Then, gudewife, count the lawin</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Then, hey for a lass wi' a tocher</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theniel Menzies' bonie Mary</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX OF FIRST LINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There lived a carle in Kellyburn Braes</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There's a youth in the city, it were a great pity</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There's auld Rob Morris that wins in yon glen</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There's death in the cup, so beware</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There's nane shall ken, there's nane can guess</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There's news, lassies, news, gude news I've to tell</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There's nought but care on every hand</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There was a bonie lass, and a bonie, bonie lass</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There was a lad was born in Kyle</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There was a lass and she was fair</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There was a lass they ca'd her Meg</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There was a wife won'd in Cockpen</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There was five carlins in the South</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There was three Kings into the East</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There was once a time, but old Time was then young</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They snool me sair, an' haud me down</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thickest night, surround my dwelling</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thine am I, my faithful Fair</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thine be the volumes, Jessie fair</td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This day Time winds th' exhausted chain</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is no my ain lassie</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This wot ye all whom it concerns</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou flattering mark of friendship kind</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou greybeard, old Wisdom, may boast of thy treasures</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou hast left me ever, Jamie</td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou, Liberty, thou art my theme</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou ling'ring star, with less'ning ray</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou of an independent mind</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou, who thy honor as thy God rever'st</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou whom Chance may hither lead</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou's welcome, wean, mishanter fa' me</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tho' cruel Fate should bid us part</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Though fickle Fortune has deceived me</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tho' women's minds, like winter winds</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thro' and thro' the inspir'd leaves</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Tis friendship's pledge, my young, fair friend</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the weaver's gin ye go, fair maids</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To daunton me, to daunton me</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Riddell, much lamented man</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To you, Sir, this summons I've sent</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True-hearted was he, the sad swain o' the Yarrow</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn again, thou fair Eliza</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Twas ev'n, the dewy fields were green</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Twas in the seventeen hunder year</td>
<td>597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Twas in that place o' Scotland's isle</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Twas na her bonie blue e'e was my ruin</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twas on a Monday morning</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX OF FIRST LINES

Up an waur them a' Jamie .................. 417
Up in the morning's no for me .............. 334
Up wi' the carles o' Dysart ................ 294
Upon a simmer Sunday morn ................. 95
Upon that night, when fairies light ......... 113

Wae is my heart, and the tear's in my e'e . 579
Wae worth thy power, thou cursed leaf ...... 243
We are na fou, we're nae that fou ......... 398
We cam na here to view your warks ...... 305
We grant they're thine, those beauties all . 567
We'll hide the cooper behint the door ...... 600
Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower ....... 208
Wee, sleeket, cow'rin, tim'rous beastie .... 122
Wee Willie Gray and his leather wallet ... 585
Wha in a brulzie will first cry a parley ... 556
Wha is that at my bower door ? ............ 38
Wha will buy my troggin, fine election ware ? 624
Whare are ye gaun, my bonie lass ? ....... 405
Whare are ye been sae braw, lad ? ....... 403
Whare live ye my bonie lass ? ............ 490
What ails ye now, ye lousy bitch ........... 250
What dost thou in that mansion fair ...... 528
What of Earls with whom you have supt .... 482
What can a young lassie do wi' an auld man ? 457
What needs this din about the toon o' Lon'on 420
What will I do gin my hoggie die ? ....... 332
When biting Boreas, fell and dour ....... 273
When by a generous public's kind acclaim ... 287
When chapman billies leave the street .... 437
When chill November's surly blast ....... 53
When dear Clarinda, matchless fair ....... 326
When Death's dark stream I ferry o'er .... 312
When first I came to Stewart Kyle ....... 49
When first my braw Johnie lad cam to the toun 467
When Guildford good our pilot stood ....... 41
When Januar' wind was blawing cauld .... 600
When Lascelles thought fit from this world to depart ... 553
When Lyart leaves bestrew the yird ....... 127
When Morine deceased to the devil went down 529
When Nature her great master-piece designed 347
When o'er the hill the eastern star ....... 501
When Princes and Prelates, and hot-headed Zealots 510
When rosy May comes in wi' flowers ....... 381
When the drums do beat, and the cannons rattle ... 385
When wild War's deadly blast was blown .... 518
Where are the joys I ha'e met in the morning ! 537
Where, braving angry winter's storms ....... 321
### INDEX OF FIRST LINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Line</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where Cart rins rowin to the sea</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While at the stook the shearers cower</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While briers and woodbines budding green</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While Europe's eye is fix'd on mighty things</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While larks, with little wing, fan'd the pure air</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While new-ca'd kye rowte at the stake</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While virgin Spring by Eden's flood</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While winds frae off Ben Lomond blaw</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whoe'er he be that sojourns here</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whoe'er thou art, O reader know</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whom will you send to London town</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whose is that noble dauntless brow</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why am I loth to leave this earthly scene</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why, why tell the lover</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why, ye tenants of the lake</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wi' braw new branks in mickle pride</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willie Wastle dwelt on Tweed</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will ye go to the Hielands, Lizzie Lindsay</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilt thou be my dearie</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wishfully I look and languish</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Esop's lion, Burns says, sore I feel</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Pegasus upon a day</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wow, but your letter made me vauntic</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye banks and braes and streams around</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye banks and braes o' Bonie Doon</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye flowery banks o' bonie Doon</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye gallants bright, I rede ye right</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye hypocrites! are these your pranks</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye Irish lords, ye Knights and Squires</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye Jacobites by name, give an ear</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye maggots, feed on Nicol's brain</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye men of wit and wealth, why all this sneering</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye sons of old Killie, assembled by Willie</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yestreen I had a pint o' wine</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yestreen I met you on the moor</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye true &quot;Loyal Natives&quot; attend to my song</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yon wandering rill that marks the hill</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yon wild mossy mountains sae lofty and wide</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Jamie, pride of a' the plain</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Jockie was the blythest lad</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Peggy blooms our boniest lass</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your billet, sir, I grant receipt</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your friendship much can make me blest</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your News and Reviews, Sir</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You're welcome to Despots, Dumourier</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You're welcome, Willie Stewart</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

664
INDEX OF NAMES

Aberfeldy, 308.
Adamhill, 52.
Afton, River, 471.
Aiken, Andrew, 220.
———, Robert, 65, 68, 140, 141, 201, 239, 248, 394.
Ainslie, Miss, 296.
———, Robert, 363.
Alexander, Wilhelmina, 194.
Alison, Peggy, 14.
Allan, River, 530.
Allan, see Ramsay.
Alloway Kirk, 438, 440.
American War, 41.
Armour, Adam, 125.
———, Jean, 50, 63, 64, 91, 186, 245, 342.
Auld, Rev. Wm. (Daddy), 58, 65, 250, 396.
——— Reekie, 296, 305.
———, Town of, 176, 438.
———, Presbytery, 68.
Babington, Dr, 567.
Bacon of Brownhill, 465.
Bailie, Lesley, 500.
Ballantine, John, 253, 394.
Ballochmyle, 112, 240.
Balmaghie, 596, 597.
Bannockburn, 535.
Beattie, James, 177, 190.
Bennals, The, 9.
Bess (the poet's daughter), 201, 245.
Black Jock, see Russell.
Blackbyre, Laird of, 9.
Blacklock, Dr, 411.
Boghead, Laird of, 40.
Boswell, James, 163, 346.
Braehead, Laird of, 9.
Breadalbane, 307.
Broughton, see Murray.
Brownhill Inn, 465.

Bruar Water, 309.
Bruce, Robert, 113, 535.
Brydone, Patrick, 188.
Buchan, Dr, 72.
Bunness, Robert, 84 n., 208.
Burnet, Miss, 273, 445.
Burns, Miss, 297.
Bushby, John, 551, 553, 593, 596, 624, 625.
Campbell, Mary, 217, 401, 503.
Cordoness, 566, 567, 593, 598, 624.
Carrick, 24, 53 n., 113.
Carron Iron Works, 305.
Cassilis, 53 n.
——— Downans, 113.
Castle Gordon, 313, 322.
Catrine, 112, 260.
Cessnock Banks, 12.
Chalmers, Margaret, 321.
———, Willie, 249.
Chloris, 564, 566, 568, 605-15.
Clarinda, 326, 328, 339.
Clouden, 563.
Cockpen, 489.
Coil, River, 256, 513.
Coila (Kyle), 85, 86.
Colean, 113.
Corsincon, 351.
Cowgate (Mauchline), 100.
Craigdarroch, 403, 429.
Craigengillan, 283.
Craigieburn, 454, 532.
Cree, River, 548.
Creech, William, 296, 359.
Crochallan, 281, 282.
Cruikshank, Miss, 371.
———, William, 320.
Cunningham, Alex., 344, 613.
Daer, Lord, 261.
Dalrymple, Rev. Dr, 63, 59, 394.
Davis, see Sillar.
Davies, Deborah, 456.
De Peyster, Colonel, 621.
INDEX OF NAMES

Dempster, George, 170, 182, 190.
Devon, River, 320, 629.
Dove (Dow), John, 124, 202, 216.
Dumourier, General, 510, 522.
Dunaskin, 204.
Dunlop, Mrs, 419.
Ecclefechan, 587.
Edinburgh, 277.
Elphinstone, 292.
Erskine, Henry, 620.
Faile, 7.
Feal, River, 260.
Fenwick, 176.
Fergusson, Robert, 78, 85, 86, 283, 487.
Ferrier, Miss, 305.
Fontenelle, Miss, 504, 505, 541.
Ford, Laird o’ the, 9.
Friar’s Carse Hermitage, 343, 356, 584.
Fullarton, Colonel, 190.
Fyers, Falls of, 312.
Galla Water, 512.
Galloway, Earl of, 528, 596.
Galston Muirs, 96.
Garpal Water, 256.
Ged’s-Hole, Johnie, 74.
Gilbertfield, see Hamilton.
Glenbuck, 257.
Glencairn, Earl of, 176, 287, 452.
Glencoe, 374.
Glenriddell, 408, 429, 459.
Goldie, Commissary, 520.
Goldie (Gowdie), John, 98.
Gracie, James, 584.
Graham, Robert, of Fintry, 347, 397, 426, 478.
—, Miss, 561.
—, William, 553.
Gray, Thomas, 192.
Greenock, 256.
Grieve, James, 40.
Grose, Francis, 390, 456.

— of Gilbertfield, 85.
Henderson, Matthew, 432.
Heron of Kerroughtree, 591-599, 624.
—, Robert, 411.
Hood, William, 39.
Hornbook, Dr, 69, 72.
Hughes (Hugh Wilson), 28.
Humphrey, James, 50.
Hunter Blair, Sir James, 303.

Inverary, 25
Irvine, River, 86, 186, 260.
Isabella, see M’Leod.

Jean, see Armour.
Jenny Geddes, 341.

Kelly Burn, 498.
Kemble, Mrs, 566.
Kennore Inn, 307.
Kennmure, Lord, 476.
Kennedy, John, 202, 242.
—, Peggy, 110.
—, Thomas, 52.
Kerroughtree, see Heron.
Killiecrankie, 403.
Kilmarnock (Killie), 98, 174, 199, 266, 269.
Kirkpatrick, Nelly, 1.
Kyle, 91.

Laggan, Laird of, 529.
Lamington, 482.
Lapraik, John, 76-84, 103.
Lascelles, Capt. 553.
Lesley, see Baillie.
Lewars, Jessie, 625-628.
Lincluden, 545.
Loch Turit, 317.
Logan, Major, 270.
—, Miss, 272, 281.
Logan Braes, 524.
Lonsdale, Earl of, 552.
Lorimer, Jean, see Chloris.
Lugar River, 35, 86, 194, 256.

M’Adam, Mr, 203.
M’Gill, Rev. Wm., 58, 59, 377, 393.

666
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mackenzie, Dr</td>
<td>234</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackinlay, Rev. James</td>
<td>174, 178, 266, 394</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M'Lanaclan</td>
<td>259</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M'Lehose, Mrs</td>
<td>see Clarinda, Nancy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M'Leod, Isabella</td>
<td>302, 333</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M'Math, Rev. John</td>
<td>59, 105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M'Murdo, John</td>
<td>368, 429, 523</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M'Quhae, Rev. Mr</td>
<td>58, 59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M'Pherson</td>
<td>331</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggie Lauder</td>
<td>174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailie</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria, see Riddell</td>
<td>Whitefoord</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markland, Miss</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary, Highland, see</td>
<td>Campbell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary, Queen of Scots</td>
<td>446</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master-on, Ann</td>
<td>371</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauchline, 65, 125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, belles, 49, 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, corps, 202</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, fair, 79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, holy fair, 97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, lady, 59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, race, 79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, toun, 49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxwell, John</td>
<td>477</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michie, William</td>
<td>293</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millar, Rev. Alex.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Miss</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell, Collector</td>
<td>619</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery Castle, 503</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery's Peggy</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moodie, Rev. Alex.</td>
<td>56, 57, 99, 394</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morine of Laggan</td>
<td>529</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morison, Mary</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morton, Miss</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosgiel, Rob</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muir, William</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muirhead, Rev. Mr</td>
<td>594, 625</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muirkirk, 76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray of Broughton</td>
<td>593, 595, 597, 624</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, Euphemia, 318</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy (Mrs M'Lehose)</td>
<td>431-436</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherplace, Campbells</td>
<td>of, 51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherton, 177</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicol, William</td>
<td>293, 398, 423</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nith, 351, 383, 522, 545</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nithside, 341, 597</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliphant, Rev. James</td>
<td>174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oswald, Mrs</td>
<td>364</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oughtertyre, 317</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paisley John (Dove)</td>
<td>216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker, Hugh</td>
<td>340</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peebles, Rev. Wm.</td>
<td>58, 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peggy, see Alison, Chalmers, Kennedy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillips, see M'Murdo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pope, Alexander</td>
<td>76, 106, 378</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensberry, 428</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racer Jess</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsay, Allan</td>
<td>78, 85, 86, 462</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rankine, John</td>
<td>43, 44, 52, 53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renton of Lamerton</td>
<td>293</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richardson, Gabriel</td>
<td>583</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richardton, 187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riddell, Maria</td>
<td>523, 539-543, 549, 550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, Robert, 367, 369, 554, 584</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, Walter, 550</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertson, Rev. John</td>
<td>176, 267</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roddick, Capt. Wm.</td>
<td>553</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronalds of the Bennals</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roslin Inn, 291</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruisseaux, Robert</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell, Rev. John</td>
<td>56, 57, 93, 101, 174, 178, 394</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Mary's Isle</td>
<td>594</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samson, Tam</td>
<td>266</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott, Miss Jean</td>
<td>302</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, Mrs, of Wauchope</td>
<td>284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw, Drs Andrew and</td>
<td>David, 58, 59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shenstone, William</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherramuir, 401</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sillar, David</td>
<td>60-64, 109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simson, William</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smellie, William</td>
<td>281</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, James</td>
<td>125, 178, 245</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, Miss, 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Rev. G.</td>
<td>59, 99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Souter Johnie</td>
<td>439</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staig, Jessy</td>
<td>516, 565</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stair, 260</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steele, Sir Richard</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stella, 209</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven, Rev. James</td>
<td>246</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart Kyle</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart, Polly</td>
<td>466</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——, Willie, 465</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX OF NAMES

Stinchar, 35 n.
Stirling Inn, 306.
Strathallan, 312.
Sutherland, George, 418, 420.
Sylvander, 326, 328.
Syme, John, 533.

Tam o' Shanter, 437.
—, the chapman, 52.
— Walker (tailor), 251.
Tarbolton, 6, 9, 39, 40.
— lasses, 6.
— mill, 40.
Taylor, Dr, 94.
Tennant, James, 374.
Terreagles, 473.
Thomson, James, 192, 472, 506.
—, Peggy, 34.
Tinnock, Nance, 171.
Tootie, Master, 215.
Turner, Andrew, 568.

Tweed, 86, 472.
Tytler, Wm., 294.

Walker, Thomas, 251.
Wanlockhead, 365.
Washington, George, 559.
Wee Johnie, see Wilson.
Westerha', 416, 428.
Whitefoord, Maria, 112, 194.
— Sir John, 454.
Willie, Holy, 65, 68, 396.
Willie's mill, 70.
Wilson, John, 240.
—, see Hughoc.
Wodrow, Dr Peter, 58.
Woods, William, 287.

Yarrow, 86, 318, 472, 512.