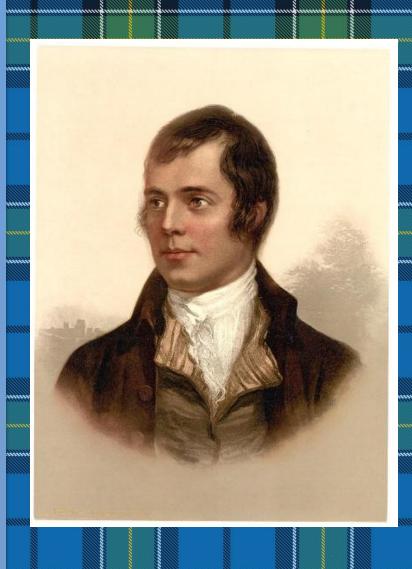


A Burns supper is a celebration of the life and poetry of the poet Robert Burns. The suppers are normally held on or near the poet's birthday, 25 January, sometimes also known as Robert Burns Day (or Robbie Burns Day or Rabbie Burns Day) or Burns Night (Scots: Burns Nicht), although they may in principle be held at any time of the



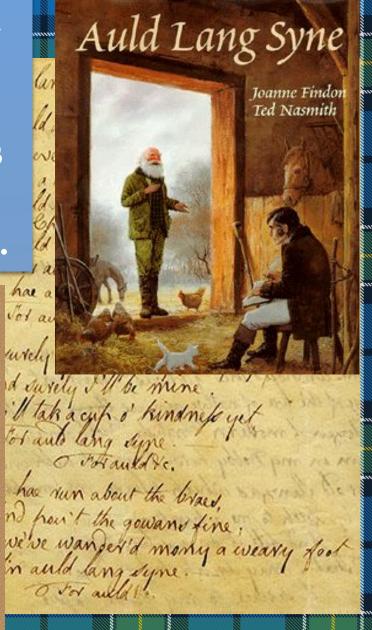
Born in 1759 to a farming family in the town of Alloway, Robert Burns aka Rabbie Burns has grown to become one of the country's most iconic literary figures and Scotland's most revered national poet.

He wrote his first poem aged 15, and by his mid-twenties had gained a reputation for his pioneering views on politics, religion and class-inequalities.



Perhaps his best known work is "Auld Lang Syne", which is sung at New Year's Eve celebrations in Scotland, parts of the United Kingdom, and other places around the world.





During his short 37-year-old lifetime, he penned many works including Auld Lang Syne, Tam O'Shanter and A Red, Red Rose to name just a few, and the legacy he left behind has had a profound effect on future generations around the world ever since, and continues to inspire and influence contemporary artists over 250 years after his birth.

## A Red, Red Rose @. my love is tike a red, red rose That is newly sprung in June. @. my love is like the melody,

As fair are you, my lovely tass, So deep in **love** am I, And I will love you still, my Dear, Till all the seas go dry.

> Till all the seas go dry, my Dear, And the **rocks** melt with the sun!

That is sweetly played in tune.

itill, my Dear, ife shall run.

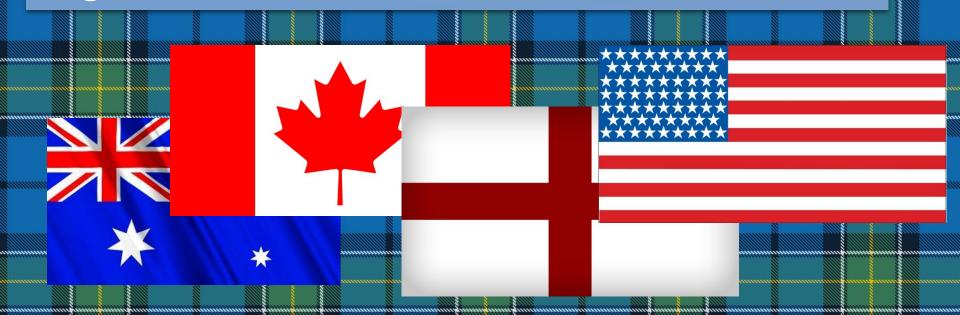
## am 0' Shanter

Coffins stood round, like open presses, That shaw'd the Pead in their last dresses: And thy some devilish contrain sleight! Each in its cauld hand held a light. By which heroic Tam was able To note upon the halv table A wurderer's bases, in albeet-airns: Two spam-lang, wee, unchristened bairns: A thief, new-cutted frac a rape Wil his last gase his gab did gape Five towahawks, wi blode red-rested: Five scimitars, wi murder crusted: A lovific a faither's throat had manufed Whose his ain son of life beneft The grey hairs yet stack to the heft: Wi wair of horrible and awful

Robert Burns



Robert Burns' acquaintances held the first Burns' supper on July 21, the anniversary of his death, in Ayrshire, Scotland, in the late 1700s. The date was later changed to January 25, which marks his birthday. Burns' suppers are now held by people and organizations with Scottish origins worldwide, particularly in Australia, Canada, England, and the United States.



Burns' supper may be informal or formal, only for men, only for women, or for both genders. Formal events include toasts and readings of pieces written by Robert **Burns.** Ceremonies during a Burns' Night supper vary according to the group organizing the event and the location.





## Order of the supper

Host's welcoming speech The host says a few words welcoming everyone to the supper and perhaps stating the reason for it. The event is declared open.

All of the guests are seated and grace is said, usually using the Selkirk Grace, a well-known thanksgiving said before meals, using the Scots language. Although attributed to Burns, the Selkirk Grace was already known in the 17th century, as the "Galloway Grace" or the "Covenanters' Grace". It came to be called the Selkirk Grace because Burns was said to have delivered it at a dinner given by the Earl of Selkirk.

The Selkirk Grace Some hae meat an canna eat, And some wad eat that want it; But we hae meat, and we can eat, And sae let the Lord be thankit.



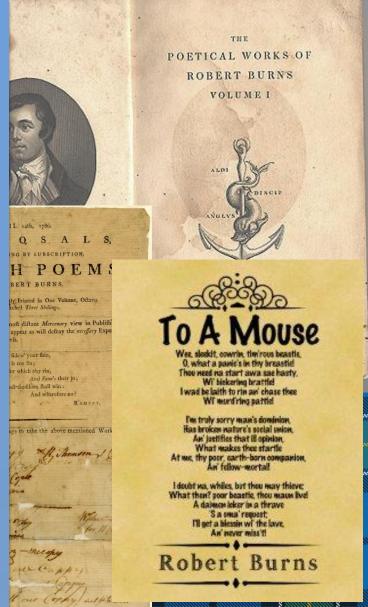
## Supper

At the end of the poem, a Scotch whisky toast will be proposed to the haggis, then the company will sit down to the meal. The haggis is traditionally served with mashed potatoes (tatties) and mashed turnips (A Scottish 'turnip' is an English 'swede') (neeps). A dessert course, cheese courses, coffee, etc. may also be part of the meal. The courses normally use traditional Scottish recipes. For instance, dessert may be cranachan or Tipsy Laird (whisky trifle) followed by oatcakes and cheese, all washed down with the "water of life" (uisge beatha) -Scotch whisky. When the meal reaches the coffee stage various speeches and toasts are given. In order, the core speeches and toasts are as follows.



Toast to the Lassies
The humorous highlight of any Burns Night comes
in this toast, which is designed to praise the role of
women in the world today. This should be done by
selective quotation from Burns's works and should
build towards a positive note. Particular reference
to those present makes for a more meaningful toast.

Reply to the Toast to the Lassies Revenge for the women present as they get their chance to reply. Works by Burns After the speeches there may be singing of songs by Burns - Ae Fond Kiss, Parcel o' Rogues, A Man's a Man, etc. – and more poetry - To a Mouse, To a Louse, Tam o' Shanter, The Twa Dugs, Holy Willie's Prayer, etc. This may be done by the individual guests or by invited experts, and it goes on for as long as the guests wish and may include other works by poets influenced by Burns, particularly poets writing in Scots. Foreign guests can also be invited to sing or say works from their land.



Auld Lang Syne
The chair closes the proceedings by inviting guests to stand and belt out a rousing rendition of Auld Lang Syne. The company joins hands and sings as one, having made sure to brush up on those difficult later lines.

