

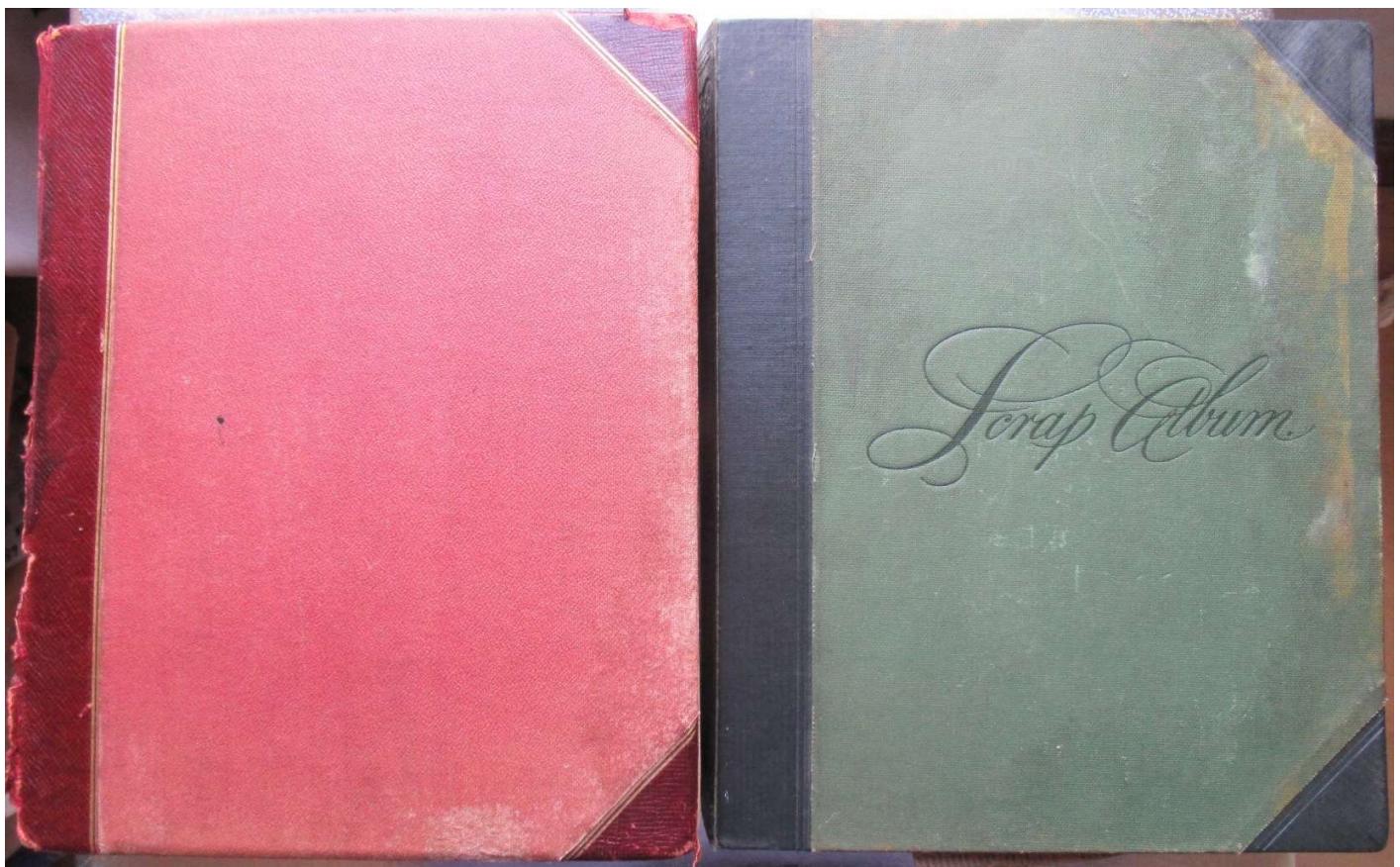
A pair of Scottish scrapbooks,
containing an exceptional
collection of
ephemera,
1909–1919



Compiled by both Margaret Jane Campbell Hunter (AKA Mrs Burnley-Campbell of Ormidale (1857-1938)) and Daisy Helen Burnley-Campbell (later Warrant, post-1918 (b. 1891 d. 1973)).

Dealing with both public and private life, they contain a substantial quantity of material relating to Margaret's participation in the Gaelic movement, including events devoted to Gaelic language, Highland culture, games and music. Also, the suffragette movement, militant and non-militant in Scotland and England. And bourgeois and high society life in general, including sporting occasions, early flight and theatre. As well as much relating to private and social life, at homes, births, marriages and deaths. Culminating in a large quantity of material relating to the First World War, in which both were active, Margaret on the home front in Scotland, and Daisy as a V.A.D., an ambulance driver in Calais and Women's Legion driver in both London and Edinburgh. There was personal tragedy in the family during WW1, with several deaths, including that of Margaret's son, Colin William Burnley-Campbell who was killed in France in 1915. Margaret's husband, Col. Hardin Burnley-Campbell, a notable figure well documented in records elsewhere, appears little other than on invitations to events and the primary focus is on the activities and interests of the two women of the family.

£3,800

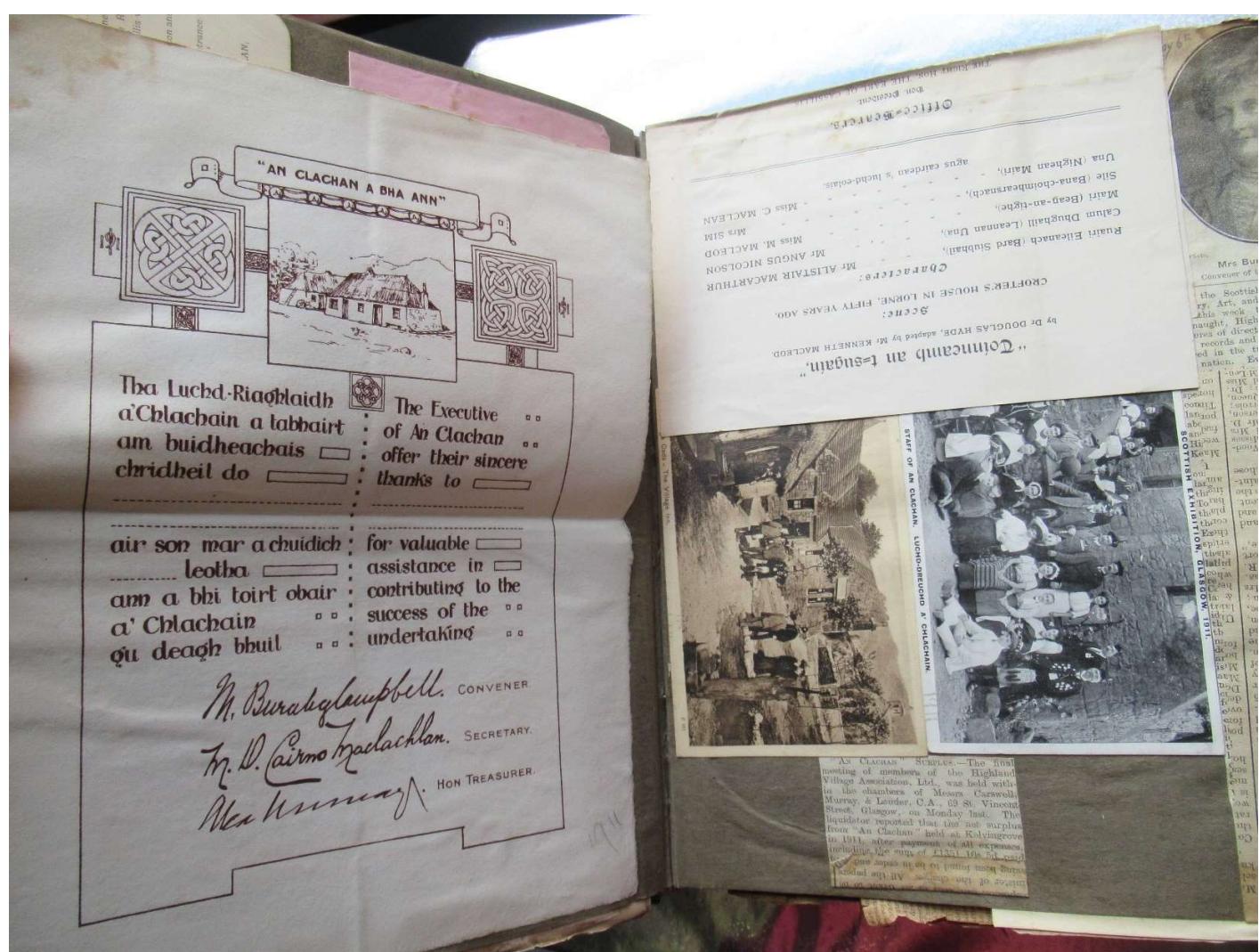
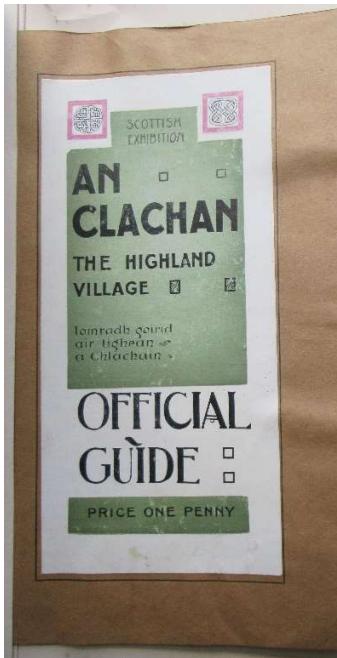


The word scrapbook is misleading, or certainly conjures the wrong images, as while these contain a certain quantity of the sort of cuttings usually associated with the word scrap, the majority of items have been preserved whole, programmes, booklets, letters etc. The pair more accurately should be considered as a remarkable, fully contextualised collection of important, in many cases almost certainly unique, ephemera. Remarkable in the sense that it is rare for such items to have survived so long in their original context, many scrapbooks having been plundered of their obvious trophy items.

The two are bound in red and green cloth respectively, both with black spine strips and corners of a harder wearing cloth. The red is in more fragile condition, with much of the spine strip lost and the hinges fragile, both are rubbed,

stained and externally unprepossessing. The red scrapbook has 40 used and 10 unused sheets, those used are filled on both sides, so 80 pages of material, with two further filled loose sheets inserted and quite a quantity of additional loose ephemera. The green book has 37 used and 12 unused sheets, again filled on both sides, so 74 pages of material as well as a small quantity of loose ephemera. There is crossover in the dates of the material in both scrapbooks, the earliest in the red book being dated 28th August 1909 and the latest May 1913. The green book begins in February 1910 and runs through to 17th March 1919.

Margaret participated actively in the organisation of An Comunn from 1904 onwards, having been elected onto the Executive Council, she subsequently became its President, and Gaelic and Highland music and culture feature accordingly largely, with programmes, menus and tickets for Mòds and other events across Scotland. An Edinburgh Gaelic Musical Association leaflet from November 1911 affirms the continuous active involvement, noting "Mrs Burnley-Campbell, of Ormidale, in the Chair". A clearer indication of the extent and significance of her activity can be seen in the sections devoted to the Scottish Exhibition of 1911, in particular An Clachan, the Highland Village, for which Mrs Burnley Campbell was the Convener, a newspaper cutting of the time further stating that she was "the originator of the project" and "the guiding and inspiring force behind the undertaking from the beginning". A smaller prototype of An Clachan featured at the fund-raising 'Féill A' Chomuinn Ghaidhealaich' in 1907, also substantially organised by Margaret and the other women members of An Comunn.



One piece of loose ephemera merits particular mention as a remarkable survival, a folded poster for the Gaelic Society of Kilmodan's Sixth Mod on 25th March 1913. Kilmodan was the local branch of the society founded by Margaret Burnley-Campbell in 1905.

COMUNN CAIDHEALACH CHILLEMHAODHAIN.

AN SEATHAMH MOD

Air Di-mairt, an 25d do'n Mhairt, 1913, aig
seachd uairean san fheasgar.

GAELIC SOCIETY OF KILMODAN.

SIXTH MOD

On TUESDAY, 25th MARCH, 1913, at 7 p.m.,
In Glendaruel Hall.

Bithidh Co-fharpuisean ann, ann an Leughadh, Aithris, Sgriobhadh 's Seinn na Gaelic, agus ann an Dannsa, 's'an Gniomhachas-Tighe—an t-aon fa dheireadh a toiseachadh aig se uairean.

There will be Competitions in Gaelic Reading, Recitation, Writing, and Singing, and in Industries of the Home, at that date, the Home Industries Competition beginning at 6 p.m.

Bithidh Dan-Chluich "COIR SAMHNA AIR LEANNAN,"
ris an abrar— Air aithris le luchd-chleas.

A short Gaelic Dramatic Sketch, entitled—"LOVERS' RIGHTS ARISING FROM HALLOWE'EN CUSTOMS,"
Will be acted during the Evening.

Criochnaichidh am Mod le DANNSA.
After the Mod a DANCE will follow.

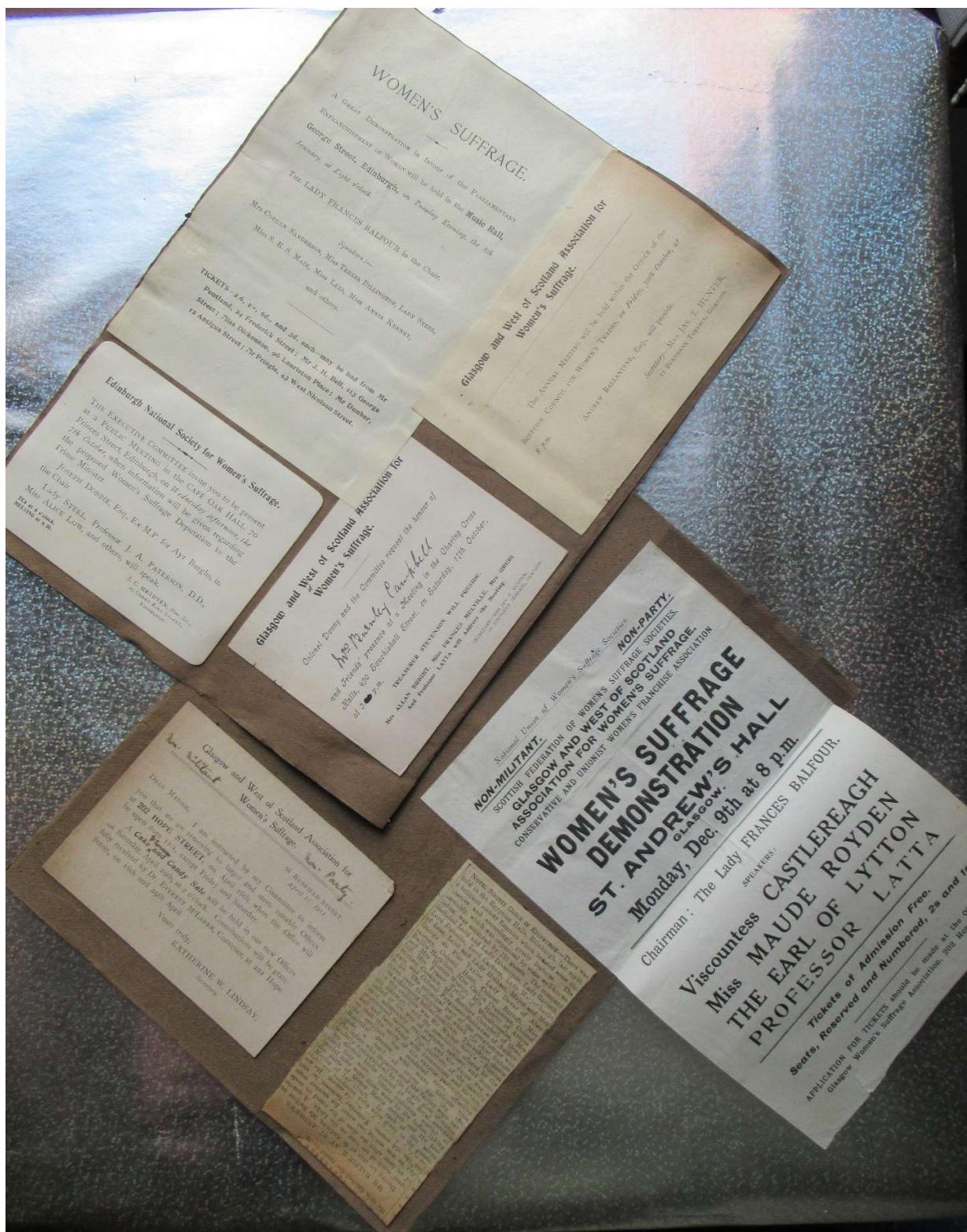
Cosdas Inntrinn do'n Mhod—Air son Buill, 6d; air son muinntir eile, 1s; Clann fo 16, Saor.

Prices of Admission to Mod—For Members, 6d; for Non-Members, 1s; Children under 16, Free.

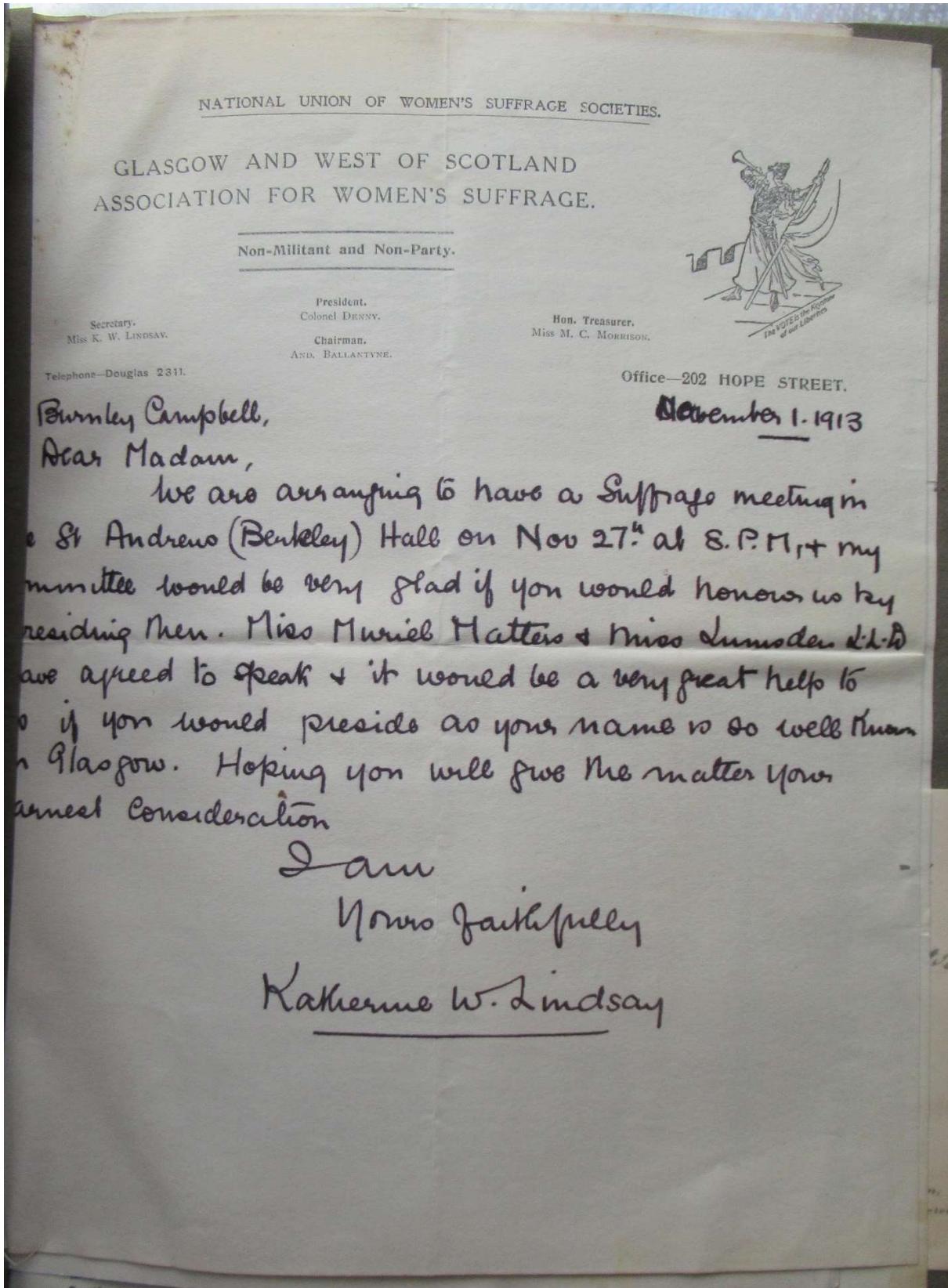
There are 4 pages devoted to the cause of women's suffrage, both militant and non-militant, dating from at least 1911-1913, 2 of these loosely inserted, as well as a further half dozen individual items. Two pages are proudly devoted to single W.S.P.U. Albert Hall Demonstrations, one on June 15th 1912 with a programme and 2 tickets, and the other for the Great Demonstration held on April 10th 1913, with a leaflet, ticket, invitation and postcard of (I think) Emmeline Pankhurst.



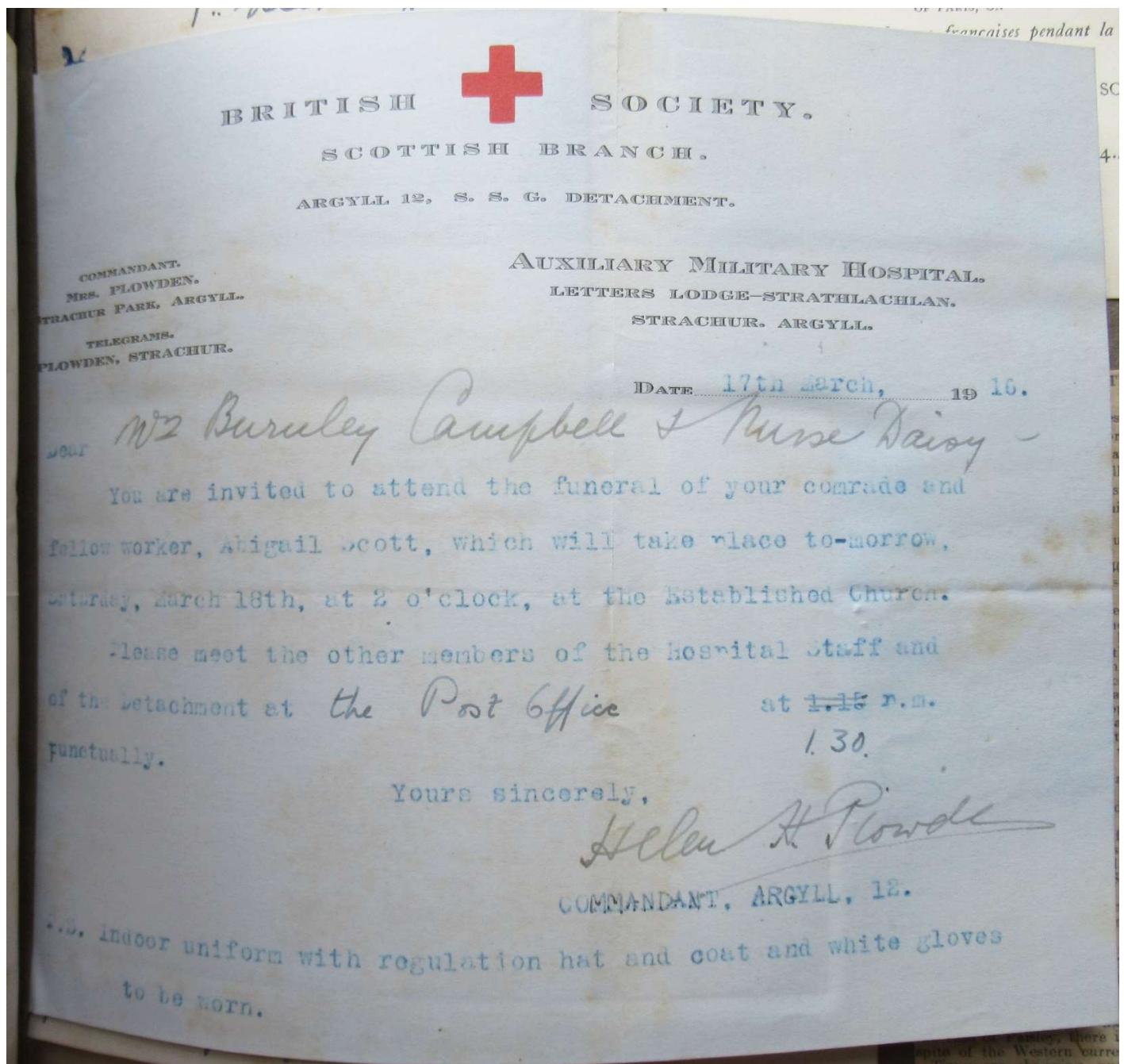
The loose sheets feature the following items: 2 invitations to "Non-Militant" & "Non-Party" Glasgow and West Association for Women's Suffrage events, one hand addressed to Mrs Burnley-Campbell. A card from Katherine W. Lindsay from April 11th 1911 noting an office move from 11 Renfield Street to 202 Hope Street on 26th April, with an invitation to a "Cake and Candy Sale" to raise funds, this hand annotated/corrected, presumably by Katherine. A flyer for "A Great Demonstration in favour of the Parliamentary Enfranchisement of Women" at the Music Hall in Edinburgh on 8th January, with speakers including Annie Kenney and Mrs Cobden Sanderson. An invitation to a meeting of the Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage. A flyer for a non-militant Women's Suffrage Demonstration at St. Andrew's Hall Glasgow on March 9th, presumably 1911.



Another item that merits individual attention is a handwritten letter from Katherine W. Lindsay on headed paper dated November 1913 asking if Mrs Burnley Campbell would be willing to preside over a meeting at St. Andrews Hall, writing that: "it would be a very great help to us if you would preside as your name is so well known in Glasgow". The latter wider fame probably chiefly based upon Margaret's activities in the Gaelic movement, indicating the important connection between the Gaelic and the women's suffrage movement in Scotland in the period before the outbreak of WW1.

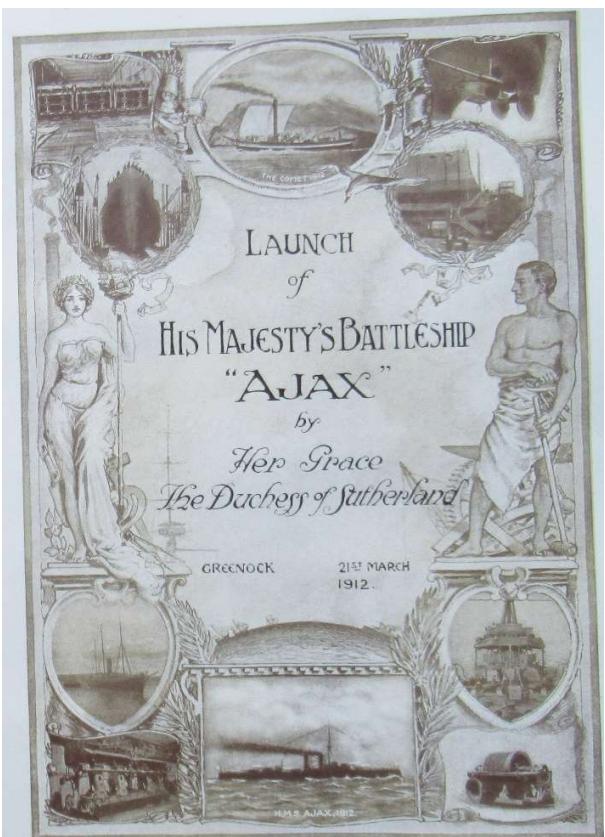
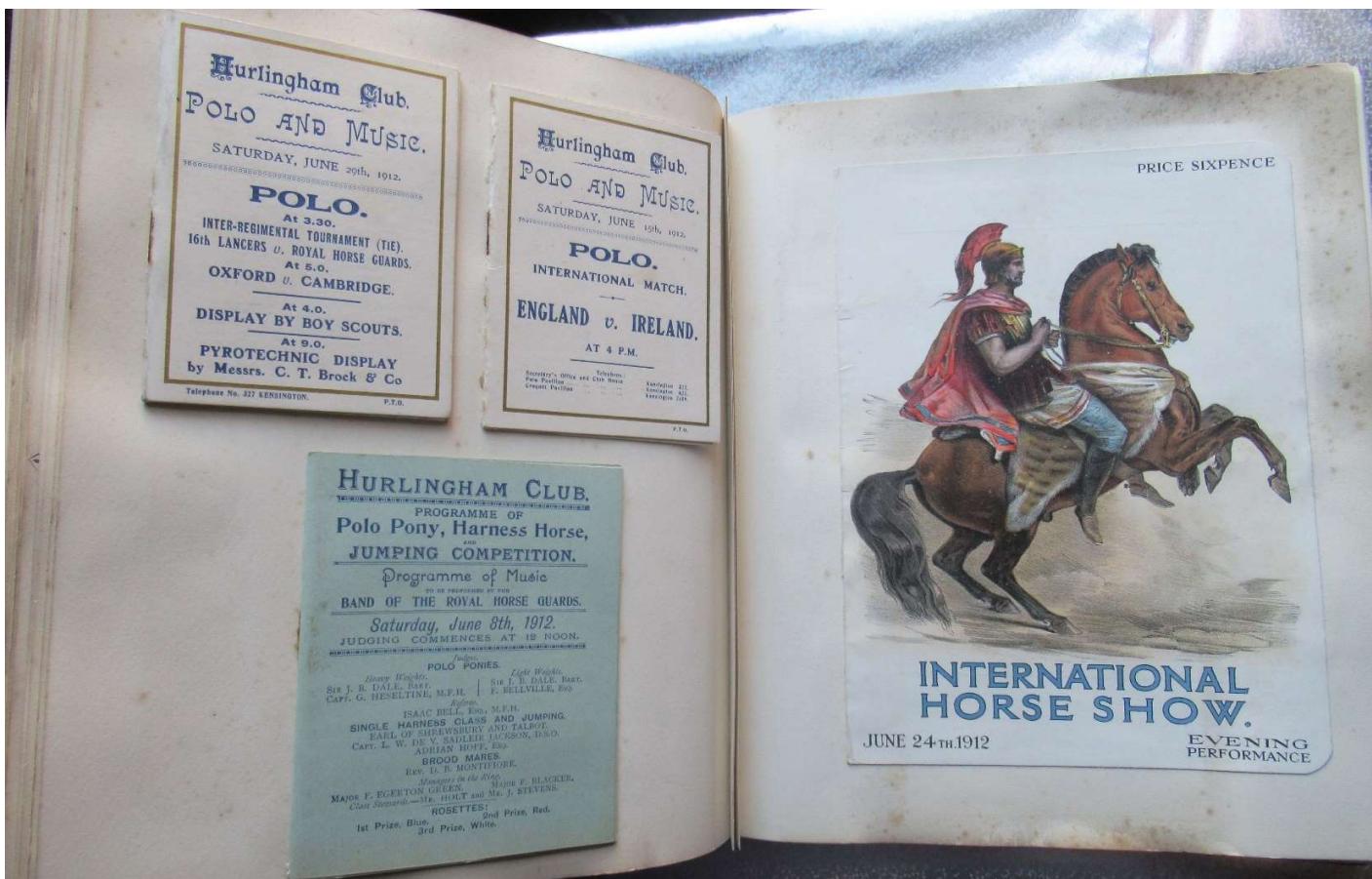


During WW1 Margaret was involved with many women's organisations and campaigns, including 'The Highland Girls' Club : Munition Workers', The National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland and the Women Citizens Association, with ephemera present relating to all of these.



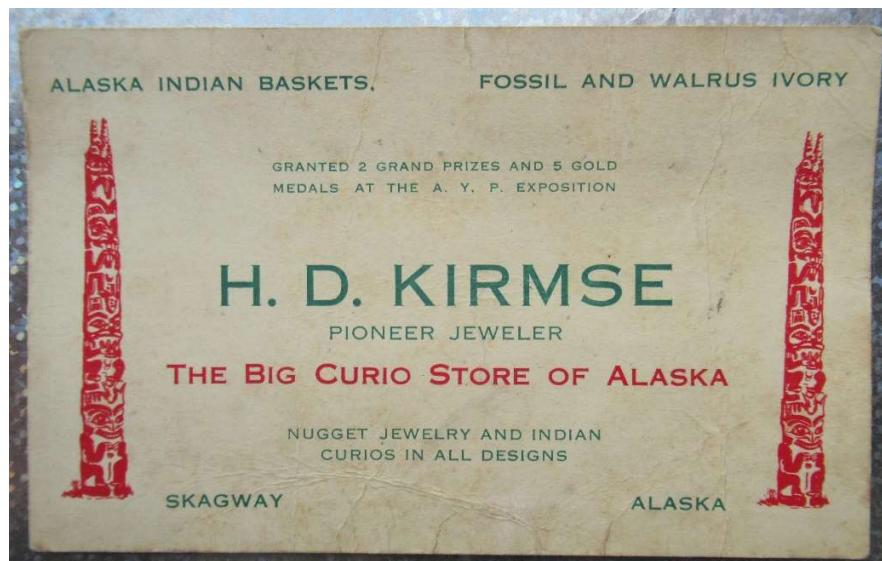
Other notable items include: a page with three 1912 Programmes for "Polo and Music" at the Hurlingham Club in June 1912; programmes and a ticket for the Five Nations rugby union match between Scotland and Wales on February 1st 1913 and a programme promoting the commercial possibilities of aviation at London Aerodrome in April 1913, with the London Mayor on the cover, which urges: "If you have never had a passenger flight you have missed a 20th century thrill".

Picking two of the lighter social occasions, there is a rather gorgeous programme for "Hullo, Ragtime!" at the Hippodrome and one for a very early performance of George Hazelton's 'The Yellow Jacket' at the Duke of York's Theatre.





Margaret Burnley-Campbell seems to have died in 1938, but she would have been 62 in 1919 and Col. Hardin Burnley-Campbell died in 1920, so that may have sapped her considerable energy and caused her to retire partially from public life, though she is recorded as having achieved official recognition in the 1930s for her work in the first two decades of the century. Some of the loose material is slightly earlier than that in the scrapbooks and one item is dated much later from 1939, suggesting further engagement with them by Daisy after her marriage to Duncan Warrand in 1918, possibly following her mother's death. Records indicate that they had one child and that Duncan died in 1946, with Daisy living a further 27 years.



Regarding provenance, the scrapbooks seem to have been retained by the family until recently. Some material from the estate was sold through Bonham's auctions in London in 2021, while these were evidently deemed insufficiently interesting, probably due to their external appearance, and passed through house clearance and subsequently to a provincial auctioneer.

In researching the scrapbooks, Priscilla Scott's 'Women in the Gaelic Movement, 1886–1914' was of considerable help in clarifying the extent and importance of Margaret Burnley-Campbell's work, particularly for the cause of promoting women's participation in the preservation of Gaelic language and culture.



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