

Bibliography

For the study of Ayrshire at the time of Burns there are several contemporary works. *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, ed. Sir John Sinclair, 21 vols., 1791-1799, contains a wealth of information relating to the various parishes (for page references, see p. 257). There are two specialised agricultural reports: Andrew Wight, *The Present State of Husbandry in Scotland*, 6 vols., the Ayrshire tours of 1777 and 1778 being recorded in Vol. III, Part 1, 1784; Col. William Fullarton, *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Ayr*, Board of Agriculture Report, 1793. Three sets of maps are worth careful examination: General William Roy, *Military Survey of Scotland*, 1755-1767, MS maps in British Museum, with photographic copies in various libraries; A. and M. J. Armstrong, *Map of Ayrshire*, c.1775, accompanying the present volume; Taylor and Skinner, *Survey and Maps of the Roads of North Britain*, 1776.

Early 19th century publications which record personal memories of Burns's Ayrshire are particularly valuable. William Aiton, *A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Ayr*, Board of Agriculture Report, 1811, is a wide and exhaustive survey of many aspects of economic and social life by a contemporary of Burns; how exhaustive may be indicated by the fact that he quotes the whole of Burns's *Jolly Beggars* as a footnote. George Robertson, *Topographical Description of Cunninghame*, 1821 (cited as *Robertson*), deals with the northern part of the county. John Galt, *Annals of the Parish*, 1821, though usually classified as fictional, was described by its author as 'a kind of treatise on the history of society in the west of Scotland during the reign of King George the Third,' and in his *Literary Life* he indicates the basis of fact. Then in the *Miscellany*, Vol. VI, 1939, of the Scottish History Society there was printed an invaluable document written in 1842 by Rev. J. Mitchell, entitled 'Memories of Ayrshire about 1760.' To this list may be added James Paterson, *Contemporaries of Burns*, 1840, which gives biographical sketches of a series of Ayrshire versifiers; and Wilson and Chambers, *The Land of Burns*, 2 vols., 1840, which comprises studies of places and persons associated with Burns.

The 19th century saw the production of several detailed county histories, which contain much useful material. James

Paterson, *History of the County of Ayr*, 2 vols., 1847, 1852, was also published in an extended form as *History of the Counties of Ayr and Wigtown*, 5 vols., 1863-1866; with *addenda*, 1871. (This edition has been frequently cited in the present volume, and references are given to the appropriate sections, viz., *Kyle, Cunninghame, Carrick*.) A useful source-book, William Robertson, *Historic Ayrshire*, 2 vols., 1891, 1894, contains *inter alia* Fullarton's Agricultural Report, extracts from Wight, and parts of Chalmers' *Caledonia* and the *Statistical Account*. The same author produced a general county history—William Robertson, *Ayrshire and Ayrshire Families*, 2 vols., 1908.

By the end of the 19th century students of Burns were devoting more attention to his background, and the principal biographers since then—Angellier, Snyder, Hecht, De Lancey Ferguson—have each recognised the importance of the environment in shaping the Poet's development. J. O. Mitchell, *Burns and His Times*, 1897, considers what is revealed of Burns's surroundings in his poetry. T. F. Henderson, *The Auld Ayrshire of Burns*, 1906, provides an interesting though superficial study. *The Book of Robert Burns*, ed. C. T. Rogers, 3 vols., 1889-1891, includes articles on all Burns's principal associates.

New material was provided by historians. There have been general works, from H. G. Graham, *The Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century*, 1899, and later editions, to Henry Hamilton, *The Industrial Revolution in Scotland*, 1932. There has been an increasing flow of special studies of 18th century Ayrshire since A. Edgar, *Old Church Life in Scotland*, 2 vols., 1885, 1886. To the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, J. H. G. Lebon contributed articles on 'The Development of the Ayrshire Coalfield' (1933), 'The Face of the Countryside in Central Ayrshire during the 18th and 19th centuries' (1946), 'The Process of Enclosure in the Western Lowlands' (1946), 'Old Maps and Rural Change' (1952), and has also written on 'The Beginnings of the Agrarian and Industrial Revolutions in Ayrshire' (reprinted in the present volume). For the *Ayrshire Collections*, John Strawhorn has provided two studies on 'The Background to Burns,' one on 'Agriculture in 18th Century Ayrshire' (Vol. 3), another on 'Industry and Commerce in 18th Century Ayrshire' (Vol. 4). From Thomas Hamilton there is *Poor Relief in South Ayrshire*, 1750 - 1845, 1942; and 'The Ayrshire Commissioners of Supply' in *Ayrshire Collections*, Vol. 1. Sir James Fergusson's contributions include *Lowland Lairds*, 1949; 'Making Interest in Scottish County Elections,' in *Scottish Historical Review*, 1947; and 'A Wine Merchant's Letter Book' in *Ayrshire Collections* Vol. 4. William Boyd, *Ayrshire Education Through Seven Centuries*, 1959,

includes a long section on the 18th century. J. E. Shaw, *Ayrshire, 1745-1950, 1953*, is a recent general work containing some new material.

In addition to these books and articles, and others noted elsewhere in this present volume as dealing with special topics, reference should be made to the Indexes of the *Burns Chronicle*; Professor J. Egerer's *Bibliography of Robert Burns, 1959*; Mitchell and Cash, *Bibliography of Scottish Topography*, Scottish History Society, 2 vols., 1917; and the catalogues in the local libraries, particularly the Carnegie Library, Ayr, and the Dick Institute, Kilmarnock.
