

are also being carried out at Klingrūgarð, where the remains of an early domestic settlement are appearing. As in the west of Scotland, dating evidence is not plentiful.

I am most grateful to the Landsstýri for this opportunity to study comparative material, which made a most stimulating experience, and one which I should like to follow up in more detail in the future.

IAIN A. CRAWFORD

### C. BOOK REVIEWS

*Scottish Trade on the Eve of Union 1660-1707.* By T. C. Smout. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. 1963. Pp. xv+320. 50s.

The last few years have seen a great advance in the study of Scottish pre-Union economic history, not least commercial history. Following Professor Lythe's pioneering work on the Scottish economy between 1550 and 1625, we now have Dr. Smout's equally fine study of the half-century before the Union. Together, these two books are an invaluable complement to the existing politico-religious interpretations of the Scottish seventeenth century.

Dr. Smout's period saw both success and failure. Trade did eventually recover from the Cromwellian doldrums, and reached a peak in the late 1670's. But Scottish merchants were not able to diversify their operations significantly, nor, with the exception of the furtive plantation trade, to break into any of the important new markets exploited by the English and Dutch. As a result, the Scottish economy was unable to withstand the shocks of the 1690's: the French war, four successive harvest failures, increased tariffs and trade restrictions and the Darien disaster.

Though modestly disclaiming any "final verdict" on the causes of the Union, Dr. Smout attaches great importance to the economic factors. Since Scotland had failed to win new markets for herself, she had to seek entry to them by other means. Moreover, the Alien Act of 1705 raised the alarming prospect of exclusion from the English market, on which the Scots had become increasingly dependent. This, according to Dr. Smout, was one of the main reasons why many previously militant members of the Scottish parliament finally accepted the Union.

Not everyone will accept this argument. Dr. Smout might

have strengthened it by fuller treatment of the federalist and other alternatives to an incorporating union. But he does show how useful it is to discuss the necessity of the Union rather than its desirability or otherwise. He also emphasises that, apart from securing the English market, the Union was slow to produce any more specific economic benefit than "a more favourable climate" for expansion—in his final words, "the seventeenth century laid the egg of prosperity, the eighteenth century hatched it, and the Union provided a hen-house where the broody could sit undisturbed".

The foregoing is not quite a fair sample of Dr. Smout's style. He is always lively and readable, even if the occasional sentence runs amok. He has a good ear for a telling phrase, and a sharp eye for an apt quotation. These graces, and the book's neat structure, bear up a deceptive weight of accurate scholarship. Few economic historians make such painless reading.

The book is furnished with five rather drab maps, three useful statistical tables, and a short appendix of illustrative documents. But a list of abbreviations is no substitute for a comprehensive bibliography, particularly as source references are not included in the index. And the price is shocking! Presumably the publishers are only interested in selling to libraries. If so, shame on them, for Dr. Smout deserves the widest possible audience.

JAMES DOW

*The Industrial Archaeology of County Down.* By E. R. R. Green. Belfast: H.M.S.O. 1963. Pp. vii+99, with 3 figures, 4 maps and 33 plates. 25s.

Despite its apparently local nature, this book is likely to become a model for many further studies in Industrial Archaeology; this is fitting since Dr. Green is one of the most active pioneers in this new field of scholarship which concerns itself with surveying and recording industrial remains primarily of the post-Industrial Revolution era. The outcome of a location-survey of the old industrial sites of County Down which began in 1955, this volume is a worthy companion of the forthcoming Survey of Ancient Monuments in County Down.

Dr. Green divides his material into three sections. The first is an excellent essay on the history of the linen industry of County Down as well as an admirable introduction to the inventory of 90 sites of all sorts and sizes carefully listed and delineated: bleachgreens and works, every species of mill,

indications of the sporadic force of the profit-motive as well-integrated enterprises, in all states of repair and dereliction. Without the inventory of sites this section will commend itself to many students because it provides a precise summary of parts of more intensive works such as Conrad Gill's *The Rise of the Irish Linen Industry* (Oxford 1925) and Dr. Green's own *The Lagan Valley 1800-50* (London 1949). The second section on grain-milling, brewing, distillery and flax-scutching, because of the disappearance of the essential evidence of earlier estate maps and rentals, is primarily concerned with the period after 1800. The inventory of sites is far less complete; Dr. Green has selected 45 examples of corn and scutch mills, and this group includes all those which have not been stripped of machinery and wheels. All the distillery and flour mill sites are given, and this part of the inventory lists 104 examples and in addition, there is an excellent plan of Ballycopeland windmill drawn by Peter Rhodes; this mill ceased working in 1915 but, despite the depredations of woodworm and dry rot, is preserved as a monument by the Government of Northern Ireland. The third section on Communications outlines the history of the Newry Navigation and of the Lagan Navigation, two very old and important canals. There are also valuable comments on harbours, lighthouses, railways and roads.

The significance of this book goes far beyond County Down and rests not merely in its value as a model. In recent months we have had also Kenneth Hudson's *Industrial Archaeology* and the *Journal of Industrial Archaeology*; these, with Dr. Green's study of County Down, mark the emergence of a frontier area of knowledge. In content, layout and format, in the ample illustrations and excellent plates, in the clear maps and full bibliography, Dr. Green has made a contribution of the highest standard, both in scholarship and taste. He has done the industrial archaeologist a great service by refusing to involve himself in the arid arguments about the meaning or validity of the term "Industrial Archaeology". As he rightly says, the methods of field survey, recording and occasional excavation make the subject properly a branch of archaeology, although those chiefly interested are likely to be economic historians, historical geographers, historians of technology and architecture as well as antiquarians.

The "Industrial Revolution" was the product of Scottish brains, English capital and Irish brawn—a valuable if imperfect aphorism. Dr. Green's book is of interest to Scottish readers

because it illustrates the special nexus between Ulster and Scotland. The migration of Scottish and also English dissenters to County Down provided an exceptional stimulus to industrial development. There was considerable Scottish investment of capital and managerial leadership. For instance, the modern history of the linen thread industry in Ireland began with John Barbour who left Paisley and settled near Lisburn in 1784 where he built the Plantation works and the nucleus of an industrial village; Barbour was an off-shore David Dale! Similarly, William and John Orr and Robert Gemmill began the Ulster cotton industry. The return to industry of descendants of Scottish landed migrants was particularly important in County Down; men like the Lindsays of Tullyhinar whose forbears left Scotland in the third quarter of the seventeenth century developed extensive interests in linen over a century later. At the industrial level the diffusion of special industrial techniques from Scotland to Ulster was significant: Francis Home's description of the bleaching uses of dilute sulphuric acid in 1756 was the origin of the Irish chemical industry; William Bell's beetling engine driven by water-power (*c.* 1745) was primarily responsible for determining the location of the linen finishing trades—and therefore of all the industry—on the Lagan and Bann rivers. In 1817 the Ulster Linen Trustees imported two sets of Scottish scutching machinery into County Down. Ulster flour-milling was much improved by Scottish machinery and capital. The cheapness of Irish female labour coupled with the more militant attitude of the Scottish labour force encouraged several Scottish manufacturers to set up agencies in Ireland between 1820 and 1857, especially for embroidering and muslin-weaving, but the financial crash of 1857 ruptured this harmonious inter-dependence.

The indirect interest of Dr. Green's book to Scots is equally significant. His methodology is perfect for the treatment of Industrial Archaeology in Scotland. His suggestions are: take a county or region, locate its old industrial sites, record them, unearth as much documentary evidence about the most significant as possible. A complete location survey of industrial sites needs to be done for every Scottish county. We have a Scottish Committee on Industrial Archaeology; we have isolated groups from Inverness to Lanark; we need more enthusiasts to do the recording. The task is immense, but considering the interest expressed by the Scottish Universities, the beneficent activities of the Scottish Development Department

and other government agencies, the awareness of Planning Officers and the regard of architects, it is not insurmountable. Dr. Green's book is a goad to all those interested in the history of Scottish economic development; he has shown us the possibilities of the regional approach.

There are difficulties, and they should not be minimised. Should one go for a complete record of every industry or concentrate upon the most significant sites! I would suggest the latter method. How can one get the most out of every site, considering the limitations of one's technical knowledge about industrial architecture or production processes? Essentially, the aim should be to build up local teams who can help each other. Clearly, the handicraft industries such as boat-building, agriculture, kelp-burning are so diverse technically from urban manufacturing that the regional survey conducted by the local team is the real answer to the Scottish situation. I look forward to the day when volumes on Industrial Archaeology appear for every county in Scotland and I hope that they will measure up to Dr. Green's survey of County Down.

JOHN BUTT

*The Nordic Riddle: Terminology and Bibliography.* By Laurits Bødker in co-operation with Brynjulf Alver, Bengt Holbek and Leea Virtanen. Nordisk Institut for Folkedigtning, Skrifter Nr. 3. Rosenkilde and Bagger, Copenhagen. 1964. Pp. 101. 18.25 (or 26.75 bound) Danish Crowns.

This useful survey, in English, of the varied terminology arising from individual attempts by Scandinavian folklorists to classify their riddles, is arranged in the form of a dictionary (60 pp.) with cross-references, as "a possible basis for a unified Nordic classification". As a link with terms used in other Germanic-speaking countries, four pages are devoted to an alphabetical list of some of the corresponding words in English, Dutch and German, preceded by a bibliography of a dozen works, including Maclean and Sanderson's paper on Shetland riddles in *Scottish Studies* 4 (1960). The main bibliographical section occupies twenty-five pages, and is subdivided as follows: General, Old Norse, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Lappland, Faroe Islands and Iceland.

The Nordic Institute for Folk Literature has published this survey because space prevented its inclusion in the forthcoming

second volume of the *International Dictionary of Regional European Ethnology and Folklore* (for Vol. 1 see *Scottish Studies* 6 (1962), 259), and the opportunity has been taken to include the Finnish terminology for the first time.

EDITOR

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ANNOUNCEMENT

“The Scottish Enlightenment” will be the subject considered by English Section 8 (1750-1800), Modern Language Association, at its meeting in Chicago, December 28, 1965. Anyone wishing to participate, or to have a paper read *in absentia*, should now communicate with the chairman for the 1965 session, Professor William B. Todd, Department of English, University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas.