

teristics, tradition, and literary influences recurs in many of the individual chapters sometimes makes the presentation a bit mechanical and superficial. There are occasional astute observations in the book, but these tend to get lost in the broad presentation. Unfortunately, overall perspectives also tend to retreat into the background, even though some such perspectives are highlighted in the last chapter. The book is more of an encyclopaedia of the medieval literature treated, but as such it is a well-documented and well-informed work, not least in view of the 820 footnotes.

Lars-Erik Edlund  
 Dept. of Language Studies  
 Umeå University  
 Sweden  
 lars-erik.edlund@umu.se

Josef Eskhult (ed.), *Georg Stiernhielm. Linguistic Works. Volume 1. Phonology, Morphology, Semiotics, Sound Symbolism and Transformational Grammar and Semantics. Unpublished Manuscripts Edited with Introduction; Georg Stiernhielm. Linguistic Works. Volume 2. Etymology, Historical and Comparative Language Studies and Programme for the Renewal of the Swedish Language. Unpublished Manuscripts and Early Prints Edited with Introduction, Translation of De linguarum origine praefatio, and Reception Studies* (Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Studia Latina Upsaliensia 38:1–2), Uppsala: Uppsala University 2023, ISBN 9789151311036; 9789151311043, 561 + 544 pp.

The above two volumes are a critical edition of the linguistic works of George Stiernhielm (1598–1672). In the first volume, we are presented with this versatile scholar's texts on phonology, morphology, semiotics, sound symbolism, grammatical variability, and semantics, and in the second one, based on unpublished manuscripts, his texts on etymology and historical and comparative language research, as well as a programme for the renewal of the Swedish language. A great deal of research has been devoted to Stiernhielm's *Hercules*, for example by Hjalmar Lindroth, Axel Friberg, Bernt Olsson, Eva Melkas and Nils Ekedal. Stiernhielm's language theory and lexemes have also been the focus of studies by Carl Ivar Ståhle, and his rhetoric by the above-mentioned Bernt Olsson. Stiernhielm stands out as an intellectual giant of his time.

He was born as Göran Olofsson in Vika, Dalarna, the son of mine owner and bailiff Olof Markvardsson and his wife Karin Mattsdotter. After schooling in Uppsala, he departed on a decade-long educational journey to Germany where he pursued studies at the universities of Wittenberg, Greifswald and Helmstedt. His contacts with contemporary great Swedish scholars such as Johannes Bureus and Johan Skytte, as well as with language researchers and historians on the European continent, contributed greatly to his intellectual development.

Chapter 2 presents a well-informed account of other aspects of his fascinating official career, and a following chapter (pp. 83 ff.) treats of his prolific production of both published and unpublished works. The subsequent chapters (pp. 113 ff.) provide context by describing his language theories on the different levels of language and his grammatical-rhetorical theories. Here, Eskhult places Stiernhielm in a history of

science context, which could usefully have been further elaborated. It is interesting to acquaint oneself with Stiernhielm's *Proteus seu instrumentum rhetoricum* (1635) och *Coelum Musarum seu Proteus rhetoricus* (1650–1651); these titles refer to *Proteus*, an ancient sea god said to have had the ability to assume all sorts of shapes. A short chapter (pp. 131–134) deals with the manuscripts and editorial principles.

This is followed in Volume 1 by several source texts on the phonological and morphological building blocks of language, language philosophy and what is summarised in the volume as “transformational Grammar and Semantics.” Here one can read about, for example, how Stiernhielm exemplifies in Swedish Plato's sound symbolism (pp. 222 ff.) and how vowels and diphthongs are related to colours (pp. 235 f., cf. Fig. 17 on p. 541). The *Proteus* works referred to above are dealt with in greater detail in Chapters 10 and 11. Introductions in English provide an insight into the content of the various texts. A scholarly critical apparatus, which in Volume 1 comprises over 1,240 notes (and in Volume 2 just under 1,500), provides a wealth of additional information and references to relevant literature.

Volume 1 concludes with a few appendices, a comprehensive bibliography, in which some of the works referred to are missing but can be found in Volume 2, and indices where, as far as Swedish readers are concerned, the Swedish words and dialectal Nordic words (pp. 510–513) are the most interesting.

The introduction to the second volume, which, as mentioned above, deals with etymology, historical and comparative language research, and a programme for the renewal of the Swedish language, starts with a short overview of the existing research on Stiernhielm's comparative works. The author states that in international history of science contexts, Stiernhielm is regarded as a pioneer in the development of the Scythian hypothesis (comprehensibly described on pp. 30 ff.) which precedes ideas of an Indo-European language (pp. 16 ff.). We are also given insights into the political (pp. 22 ff.) and intellectual (pp. 27 ff.) contexts in which he wrote his texts on comparative language research.

One section in this volume treats of the purging of foreign elements in the Swedish language (pp. 69 ff.), and his lexicographical works (pp. 73 ff.). Next follow texts by Stiernhielm's hand on etymology (Chapters 7–9), historical and comparative language research (Chapters 10–13), and the renewal of the Swedish language (Chapters 16–17). The last-mentioned chapters are particularly interesting from a Swedish point of view, not least because they present the Swedish replacements for Latin terms suggested by Stiernhielm (pp. 366 ff.). Moreover, we are acquainted with the texts written in connection with the controversy between Stiernhielm and Johannes Terseus over an interpretation of a few chapters in the Book of Genesis (Chapter 14), as well as with Stiernhielm's own catalogue of his collection of linguistic literature and source texts (Chapter 15). A concluding section in Volume 2 (Chapters 18–21) contains a reception study on Stiernhielm as a historical language researcher and language reformer, and a host of interesting observations. Like the first volume, the second one has an appendix, a bibliography, and various indices where the Swedish words (pp. 505–508) are of particular value.

As can be seen from the above, this edition is rich in its content. Volume 2 has analytical chapters both before and after the actual edition, while in Volume 1 they appear before the edition. One might wonder whether, in the edition as a whole, it

would not have been better to present the analytical sections first and then all the source texts. It is also a bit surprising that the presentations of the editorial principles in Volume 1 (pp. 132–134) and Volume 2 (pp. 87–88) are identical, which seems to indicate that the two volumes can be seen as separate editorial projects. This, however, does not detract from the fact that this edition is a valuable collection of sources, also for scholars of Nordic languages. In addition, the volumes provide an insightful picture of a fascinating and eminent giant of learning—Stiernhielm is obviously so much more than just the author of *Hercules*.

Lars-Erik Edlund  
 Dept. of Language Studies  
 Umeå University  
 Sweden  
 lars-erik.edlund@umu.se

Ryan Foster & Christian Cooijmans (eds.), *History, Landscape, and Language in the Northern Isles and Caithness. 'A'm grippit dis land.' A Gedenkschrift for Doreen Waugh* (The North Atlantic World 6), Turnhout: Brepols 2023, ISBN 9782503600130 & 9782503600147 (e-print), 196 pp.

This volume is a Festschrift or, as stated in the title, a *Gedenkschrift* to celebrate the Scottish place-name scholar Dr Doreen Waugh (1944–2015), an important scholar who explored the Scottish past, especially Shetland and Orkney, often from a toponymic perspective. Waugh was raised in Shetland, and later studied English at the University of Edinburgh. After graduating, she worked as a high school teacher, with an interlude as an English language teacher in Borås, Sweden. It is said that her husband once gave her a copy of Bill Nicolaisen's "Place-names of Scotland," which was a life-changing read for her; for the rest of her life, place-names became for her, in her own words, "an endless source of fun, inspiration, enthusiasm and intellectual excitement." She took evening classes with Ian Fraser and later did a PhD with him on names in Caithness, graduating in 1985, after which she went on to become a tour-de-force in Scottish place-name studies for the rest of her life.

This collection of essays does not only deal with place-names but also runes, language, and important aspects of early Scottish history. In the introduction, the editors first provide a presentation of Doreen Waugh, her background, and her research, followed by an overview of the essays in the volume. In the following article, Val Turner describes the various research projects Doreen Waugh was engaged in.

Jacob King explores the interaction between Norse and Gaelic in Caithness by analysing the place-names. Going back to an idea by Doreen Waugh that the Norse settlers in Caithness established themselves on the best land, while later Gaelic settlers (or those who had been displaced by the Scandinavians) were pushed to more peripheral and less fertile land, King focuses on the Gaelic element *achadh* 'farm' and the distribution of such place-names, and can confirm Waugh's hypothesis.

In a long and important article, Ryan Foster discusses the interesting place-name elements *sætr* and *ærgi* in Shetland and the Faroe Islands. As known, *sætr* in Norway is a common word for a summer shieling, and Christian Matras showed in an