

Silvén concludes that Manker’s work consisted in competition and collaboration with other scholars about the construction of Sami history, cultural heritage, and identity. All the time, there was friction between essence and emancipation. Silvén does not take sides in her study. Her ambition is to treat the Sami peoples, Nordiska museet and Manker objectively and with respect. According to Silvén, the purpose, challenges and character of her study can, simply put, be said to be “what needs to be done, why and how?” (p. 13). Her intention (what?) was to extract and analyse how Sami history, cultural heritage and identity have been defined and documented. The chief purpose (why?) was to investigate the role that Manker and Nordiska museet have played in the construction and context of cultural heritage up until today. The third goal (how?) was to problematize Manker’s biography academically. Silvén takes us on a 100-year journey through the lenses of Ernst Manker which I am certain the readers of this book will find fascinating. Ernst Manker played an important role during his lifetime, and he will be important also in the future. Eva Silvén ends her book with the question “Did Manker have a forward-looking Sami emancipation perspective in his work, or an essentially backward-looking one?” Silvén’s answer to both alternatives is yes—in an environment of dynamic and productive friction. There is a dichotomy between Sami–Swedish, or empowerment–resistance in Manker’s work.

REFERENCE

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Nils-Gustaf Stahre, Per Anders Fogelström, Jonas Ferenius & Gunnar Lundqvist (with participation of Börje Westlund, Lars Wikström, Göran Sidenbladh, Lars Cleve & Carl Magnus Rosell), expanded and revised edition by Staffan Nyström, *Stockholms gatunamn*, 4th edition (Monografier utgivna av Stockholms stad 50), Stockholm: Stockholms stad 2022, ISSN 02825899; ISBN 9789170313363, 784 pp.

In the late 1950s, the then Professor of Swedish Language Carl Ivar Ståhle took the initiative for collecting material for a history of Stockholm’s place-names. This eventually resulted in the book *Stockholms gatunamn* [‘Stockholm’s street names’] which has been published in several editions, the first of which appeared in 1982, chiefly authored by Nils-Gustaf Stahre and Per Anders Fogelström. The second edition ap-

peared in 1992 with, among others, Jonas Ferenius and Gunnar Lundqvist being responsible for the update. Staffan Nyström became involved in the work with the third edition in 2005, and in this fourth edition 2022, he is responsible for updating texts, removing outdated names and adding new ones.

In an introductory section, the reader gets an informed overview of the characteristics of Stockholm's place-name repository, as well as an excellent picture of the growth in the number of names. A few highlights from this section will be presented below. It is evident that extensive source material has been used in this book project over the years, such as evidence provided by medieval diplomas, city records, cadastral records, parish catechetical records, deeds of purchase, maps and, later on, leasehold records and estate inventories. The minutes of the Stockholm Name Drafting Committee are of course also important sources, even though the reasoning behind the choice of names were not originally clearly stated in the minutes.

In the City of Stockholm, one finds both spontaneous names that have arisen naturally and names decided by an administrative authority. The spontaneous ones are of course the oldest, and in older times they were often characterised by instability. Names decided by an authority are often thematic names, i.e., they are based on a specific name idea. For example, names based on famous Swedish authors can be found in the city districts of Kristineberg (from 1888), Stadshagen (1888), Fredhäll (1930–1936) and Marieberg (1938) and in the city district of Ladugårdsgärdet (1931, 1943) we find archipelago names. In Långbro and Långsjö (1928–1938) there are names drawn from insects, in Solberga (1949) from different kinds of footwear, in Hökarängen (1946–1949) from words associated with tobacco smoking, etc. The list of proposed name ideas (pp. 19 ff.) is valuable. Some of the ideas, however, are likely to raise a few eyebrows among the readers.

The principles that the Name Drafting Committee seeks to apply in its work are described in the introduction—names should be easy to grasp, pronounce, spell and remember, and must not be easily confused with other names—and the principles to be applied in the naming of a street or a place after a person are also presented. Place-names containing personal names are of different types. Some are of course spontaneous names, such as *Mäster Samuelsgatan* after the vicar Samuel Benedicti Hamarinus (d. 1667), who owned properties along that street. Among the names behind which there is a “baptism act,” there are commemorative names after people who usually, but not always, have a link to the place in question. In addition, there are a large number of thematic names given after a specific group of people, for example “famous Swedish women.”

Second elements appearing in Stockholm names are also listed (p. 30). The most common ones are *väg* ‘road,’ *gata* ‘street’ and *gränd* ‘alley.’ At the end of 2020, these three elements were found in 1,980, 950 and about 500 names, respectively, either as second elements in compound names or as separate second elements in word combinations, such as *Bellmans Väg*. Some such elements denote a specific feature of a locality, such as its design, function etc. (pp. 30 f.). Thus, *far* denotes an underground service street, and *gång* a lane only intended for pedestrian and bicycle traffic. Furthermore, *koppel* is found in the names of short connecting roads that link together different parts of flyover traffic junctions, *länk* in the names of streets that connect

larger routes and *mot* in names of flyover crossings between motorways and other roads. A short section treats of the different types of compound names and linking morphemes in such names (pp. 33 f.).

After these introductory pages, the names in the city are dealt with. A couple of pages are devoted to the possible background to the name *Stockholm*, where the “barrier theory” and the “footbridge theory” are presented, but the discussion then continues along the line of Clas Tollin’s thoughts in his book *Stockholm, Klara kloster och Kungsladugården* (2017). The discussion about the background to the city’s name is likely to continue.

The presentation of the names is divided into three parts: *Innerstaden*, *Söderort* and *Västerort*. Below, I will give some interesting examples from this extremely rich presentation, which comprises a total of 5,454 names of streets, squares, parks and other public places.

One learns, among other things, that Kungsholmen was called *Munkelägret* (*Munkelederne*) prior to 1672; the latter name is known from the 1530s. The first element contains *munk* ‘monk,’ referring to the fact that most of the island of Kungsholmen was owned by a Franciscan monastery before the Reformation, and the second element is discussed with a starting point in an investigation from 2016 by Staffan Fridell (pp. 100 ff.).

Norrmalmstorg has had two older names, *Fiskartorget* and *Packartorget*. According to a charter from 1636, salted fish brought into the city had to be taken to Packartorget for inspection and repackaging (p. 191). How the old name for Reimersholme, *Räkningaholm*, should be interpreted seems unclear. It has been suggested that it might be related to *räkna* ‘count,’ but this is highly uncertain, and whether a connection with *råk* ‘channel through ice, hole in the ice, current line,’ with reference to the conditions at one of the straits near the island, is possible remains to be investigated (pp. 206 ff.).

Skrubba is the name of a farmstead, recorded as early as the Middle Ages, and may be derived from Old Swedish *skrubba* ‘burrow, cave, crevice,’ also occurring in the compound *iordhaskrubba* ‘dugout’; perhaps the first building on the site was a simple dugout. However, this interpretation is not entirely conclusive (p. 479). Two streets in Gamla Enskede, *Lilla Gungans Väg* and *Stora Gungans Väg*, get their name from two farm names. In the eighteenth century, there was a tavern named *Gungans Krog* in this area. The background to this name might be the swampy character of the marshy ground in the area (pp. 399 f.). The strange-sounding street name *Backluravägen* in Hässelby Villastad gets its name from a croft mentioned in the eighteenth century; the name may be connected with *backlure*, a word meaning ‘a remotely located residence’ recorded in the Swedish dialects of western Finland (p. 591). *Fåfången* on Södermalm is named after *Lundins Fåfånga*, a gazebo that was built in the eighteenth century; incidentally, the word *fåfånga* seems to have acquired a specific meaning in Stockholm, namely ‘a gazebo on a mountain with a panoramic view, where the owner would gather their friends for parties’ (p. 255).

The name *Mitigatan* on Kungsholmen is said to have its origins in the mitis casting process, developed in the 1880s by Swedish metallurgist Gustaf Wittenström, that was used at the Karlsvik foundry (p. 119), and *Lignagatan* on Södermalm is named after *Ligna nya snickeri AB* (a carpentry shop), whose name is related to *lignum*, the

Latin word for ‘wood’ (p. 271). *Lidovägen* in the city district of Ladugårdsgärdet is named after the seaside resort of Lido near Venice—a villa was built in the area by a Countess Piper in 1836 (p. 133).

Parmmätargatan on Kungsholmen comes from the occupational designation of *parmmätare*, a person responsible for measuring hay-loads brought into the city (p. 120). The name *Kindstugatan* (1449 *kinhæstagatan*) in Gamla stan has ancient origins and is probably based on *kindhest* ‘a box on the ear,’ likely referring to some memorable fist fight (pp. 62 f.). *Tysta Marigången* in Norrmalm is named after Miss Maria Christina Lindström, called *Tysta Mari*, who ran a pastry business here (p. 202).

Bjurholmsplan on Södermalm is named after the brewer Anders Bjurholm (pp. 240 f.), and *Siargatan*, also on Södermalm, refers to Emanuel Swedenborg (p. 287). In Mariehäll, we find the strange name *Sol och Måne*, referring to a neighbourhood park, which “was an established working name before it was officially adopted” (p. 616).

A large number of thematic names of various kinds are reported in the book. *Sonja Kovalevsky’s Gata* in Vasastaden, named after Sweden’s first female professor (p. 325), is an example of a name inspired by the category “women pioneers.” Other street names in Vasastaden based on this category are *Ninni Kronbergs Gata*, named after a nutritionist (p. 318) and *Johanna Hedéns Gata* after a midwife and barber surgeon (p. 316).

In Liseberg, we find names belonging to the category of “the legend of Staffan Stallare and older Christmas customs,” e.g., *Annandagsvägen*, *Baltasarsbacken* (after *Balthasar*, one of the Three Holy Kings), *Fem Fålers Brunn*, *Staffan Stallares Väg* and *Tre Kungars Lund* (pp. 449 f).

The category of “Nordic children’s literature” has given rise to a series of names in Mariehäll, such as *Dartanjangs Gata* (after Barbro Lindgren’s book *Loranga, Masarin och Dartanjang*), *Kraker Spektakels Gata* (after Lennart Hellsing’s book *Kraker Spektakel*) and *Mamma Muparken* (after Jujja and Tomas Wieslander’s book *Mamma Mu och Kråkan*) (pp. 612 ff.).

Another category, “Swedish waterways,” was used in the naming of streets in Bagarmossen, such as *Byälvsvägen*, *Djupågatan*, *Fyrisgränd*, *Nissastigen*, *Nossagränd* and *Tidagränd* (pp. 359 f.). In Stureby, there are names belonging to the category of “Swedish paper and pulp mills,” e.g., *Billerudsvägen*, *Billingsforsvägen*, *Bollstavägen*, *Brättnevägen*, *Domsjögränd*, *Gideågränd*, *Hallstanäsvägen*, *Lessebovägen* and *Mölnbackavägen* (pp. 495 ff.). “Northern Swedish place-names” constitute the first element of names in Råcksta such as *Alnötorget*, *Hackåsgränd*, *Offerdalsgatan* and *Tärnabytorget* (pp. 643 ff.).

In Flysta, we find names on the theme of “the Great Inland Ice,” such as *Berghällsvägen*, *Gråbergsstigen*, *Gråstensvägen*, *Jökeltvägen*, *Rullstensvägen* and *Rösvägen* (pp. 576 ff.). The somewhat odd category of “tobacco smoking” characterises street names in Hökarängen, such as *Cigarrvägen*, *Munstycksvägen*, *Piprensarvägen*, *Sjöskumsvägen* and *Tobaksvägen* (pp. 432 f.).

The book concludes with a detailed list of sources and literature, followed by a fifty-page place-name index of names of villages, farms, crofts etc., as well as of city districts, streets and public places. *Stockholms gatunamn* contains a generous number of black-and-white photos showing buildings, people, excerpts from maps, etc. The photos are primarily from Per Anders Fogelström’s private photo collection, now kept

at the Stockholm City Museum's photo archives, which has also contributed photos. Brief but informative preambles to the sections dealing with the various city districts provide the reader with a quick historical overview, and the name interpretations in the various sections are presented in a concise and pedagogical manner. The book is a treasure trove of information and is highly recommended to all those interested in urban naming practices.

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Clas Tollin, *Sveriges kartor och lantmätare 1628 till 1680. Från idé till tolv tusen kartor* (Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien. Handlingar. Antikvariska serien 58; Skrifter utgivna av Riksarkivet 43), Stockholm: Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien; Riksarkivet 2021, ISBN 9789188763242; ISSN 00836761; ISSN 14024705, 464 pp.

As is well known, access to maps is extremely important in place-name research, as they contain lots of place-name forms, including names of fields, meadows and out-field lands. Maps also show what a district looked like in older times before settlements were established, drainage ditches dug, dams built etc. Ever since the early seventeenth century, a large number of maps have been produced in Sweden, and researchers from other countries often envy us this rich material; for example, the British geographer Elizabeth Baigent (cited in the book on p. 386) stated that "Sweden's cartographical inheritance is unique because of its priority, its comprehensiveness, and its preservation."

This richly illustrated book by cultural geographer and agrarian historian Clas Tollin, who leads the project *Nationalutgåvan av de äldre geometriska kartorna* ['National edition of the older geometric maps'] at the Swedish National Archives, presents a large-scale cartographic enterprise commenced in the first few decades after the establishment of the Swedish National Land Survey (Sw. Lantmäteriet) and which laid the foundation for that authority. The database resulting from this project, including all maps, has been available on the National Archives' website since 2010. The systematic mapping of Sweden's villages and farms at the time, from Öland to Tornedalen and from Värmland to Karelia, is completely unique. In total, the so-called geometric cadastral records comprise about 12,000 maps and some so-called smaller-scale geographical maps, for example of a district. Strangely enough, the reasons behind this large-scale mapping enterprise are not entirely clear, but a possible motive is that the Crown wanted to obtain a better basis for taxation.

The opening chapter provides an informed description of the background to contemporary European cartographic projects that may have served as an impetus to the Swedish project. The chapter furthermore contains an interesting account of Swed-