

JOURNAL *of* NORTHERN STUDIES

Vol. 5 • No. 2 • 2011

Published by Umeå University & The Royal Skyttean Society

Umeå 2011

The *Journal of Northern Studies* is published with support from The Royal Skyttean Society and Umeå University

© The authors and *Journal of Northern Studies*
ISSN 1654-5915

Cover picture

Scandinavia Satellite and sensor: NOAA, AVHRR

Level above earth: 840 km

Image supplied by METRIA, a division of Lantmäteriet, Sweden. www.metria.se
NOAA®. ©ESA/Eurimage 2001. ©Metria Satellus 2001



Design and layout

Leena Hortéll, Ord & Co i Umeå AB

Fonts: Berling Nova and Futura

Paper: Invercote Creato 260 gr and Artic volume high white 115 gr

Printed by

Davidsons Tryckeri AB, Växjö

Contents / Sommaire / Inhalt

Editors & Editorial board	5
Contributors	7
<i>Articles / Aufsätze</i>	
<i>Marianne Liliequist & Lena Karlsson, Elderly Sami as the “Other”. Discourses on the Elderly Care of the Sami, 1850–1930</i>	9
<i>Frank Möller, “Wild Weirdness?” “Gross Humbugs!” Memory-Images of the North and Finnish Photography</i>	29
<i>Kjell Sjöberg, River Lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> (L.) Fishing in the Area around the Baltic Sea</i>	51
<i>Sabira Ståhlberg & Ingvar Svanberg, Catching Basking Ide, <i>Leuciscus idus</i> (L.), in the Baltic Sea. Fishing and Local Knowledge in the Finnish and Swedish Archipelagos</i>	87
<i>Reviews/Comptes rendus/Besprechungen</i>	
<i>Karen Langgård & Kirsten Thisted (eds.), From Oral Tradition to Rap. Literatures of the Polar North, Nuuk: Ilismatusarfik/Forlaget Atuagkat 2011 (Anne Heith)</i>	105
<i>Håkan Rydving, Tracing Sami Traditions. In Search of the Indigenous Religion among the Western Sami during the 17th and 18th Centuries (Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning, Serie B, Skrifter 135), Oslo: The Institute for Comparative Research in Human Culture, Novus forlag 2010 (Olle Sundström)</i>	112
<i>Thorsten Andersson, Vad och vade. Svensk slätter-, rågångs- och arealterminologi (Acta Academiae Regiae Gustavi Adolphi 110), Uppsala: Kungl. Gustav Adolfs Akademien för svensk folkkultur 2010 (Lars-Erik Edlund)</i>	117
<i>Torben Arboe & Inger Schoonderbeek Hansen (eds.), Jysk, ømål, rigsdansk mu. Studier i dansk sprog med sideblik til nordisk og tysk. Festskrift til Viggo Sørensen og Ove Rasmussen udgivet på Viggo Sørensens 70-års dag den 25. februar 2011, Århus: Peter Skautrup Centret for Jysk Dialektforskning, Nordisk Institut, Aarhus Universitet 2011 (Lars-Erik Edlund)</i>	117
<i>Marco Bianchi, Runor som resurs. Vikingatida skriftkultur i Uppland och Södermanland (Runrön. Runologiska bidrag utg. av Institutionen för nordiska språk vid Uppsala universitet 20), Uppsala: Institutionen för nordiska språk, Uppsala universitet 2010 (Lars-Erik Edlund)</i>	119
<i>Ann Blücker, Juridiska – ett nytt språk? En studie av juridikstudenters språkliga inskolning (Skrifter utg. av Institutionen för nordiska språk vid Uppsala universitet 79), Uppsala: Uppsala universitet 2010 (Lars-Erik Edlund)</i>	120
<i>Matthias Egeler, Walküren, Bodbs, Sirenen. Gedanken zur religionsgeschichtlichen Anbindung Nordwesteuropas an den mediterranen Raum (Ergänzungsbände zum Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde. Herausgegeben von Heinrich Beck, Dieter Geuenich & Heiko Steuer. Band 71), Berlin & New York: De Gruyter 2010 (Lars-Erik Edlund)</i>	121

Märit Frändén, <i>"Att blotta vem jag är". Släktnamnsskick och släktnamnshyten hos samer i Sverige 1920–2009</i> (Namn och samhälle 23), Uppsala: Uppsala universitet 2010 (Lars-Erik Edlund).....	122
Kristina Hagren (ed.), <i>Ordbok över folkmålen i övre Dalarna</i> , Häfte 39, Stypplig–Syt (Skrifter utg. av Institutet för språk och folkminnen. Ser. D 1), Uppsala: Institutet för språk och folkminnen. Dialektavdelningen 2010; <i>Ordbok över folkmålen i övre Dalarna</i> , Häfte 38, Illustrationer S–Stupteln (Skrifter utg. av Institutet för språk och folkminnen. Ser. D 1), Uppsala: Institutet för språk och folkminnen. Dialektavdelningen 2010 (Lars-Erik Edlund).....	123
Therese Leinonen, <i>An Acoustic Analysis of Vowel Pronunciation in Swedish Dialects</i> (Groningen Dissertations in Linguistics (GRODIL) 83), Groningen: Rijksuniversiteit 2010 (Lars-Erik Edlund).....	124
Sigmund Oehrl, <i>Vierbeinerdarstellungen auf schwedischen Runensteinen. Studien zur nordgermanischen Tier- und Fesselungikonographie</i> (Ergänzungsbände zum Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde. Herausgegeben von Heinrich Beck, Dieter Geuenich & Heiko Steuer 72), Berlin & New York: De Gruyter 2011 (Lars-Erik Edlund).....	126
Judy Quinn & Emily Lethbridge (eds.), <i>Creating the Medieval Saga. Versions, Variability and Editorial Interpretations of Old Norse Saga Literature</i> (The Viking Collection. Studies in Northern Civilization. General editors: Margaret Clunies Ross, Matthew Driscoll & Mats Malm. Vol. 18), Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark 2010 (Lars-Erik Edlund).....	127
Gro-Renée Rambø, <i>Historiske og sosiale betingelser for språkkontakt mellom nedertysk og skandinavisk i seinmiddelalderen – et bidrag til historisk språksosiologi</i> , Oslo: Novus Forlag 2010 (Lars-Erik Edlund).....	128
Berit Sandnes, <i>Skånes ortnamn</i> , Serie A Bebyggelsenamn. Del 6 Gärd's härad, Lund: Institutet för språk och folkminnen. Dialekt- och ortnamnsarkivet i Lund 2010 (Lars-Erik Edlund).....	129
Helge Sandøy, <i>Romsdalsk språkhistorie. Från runer til sms – och vel så det</i> , Oslo: Novus Forlag 2010 (Lars-Erik Edlund).....	130
Instructions to Authors.....	132

different demographic groups live in relation to one another?—furthermore the conditions for the language contact, the appearance of the language society and the situations of language use and the usage that may be assumed to have existed. It is obvious that the Germans were generally defined as foreigners. But there were differences: in Visby and Stockholm the Germans settled with their families and participated together with the local burghers in town councils etcetera, while the Germans in Bergen isolated themselves in their own trade stations that delimited them from the local population, in the political respect as well. The reading clarifies that there were differences among the towns concerning the points of time of the contacts as well as regarding the length of the contact period. It is emphasised in the final chapter that the term *semicomcommunication*, which has lately come to be used to some extent in order to describe the linguistic relation between Scandinavian languages and Low German in the Late Middle Ages, “kanskje ikke er tilstrekkelig oppklarende” [‘is perhaps not sufficiently enlightening’] (p. 374). What is instead discussed here is “reseptiv tospråklighet” [‘receptive bilingualism’]—bilingualism that “på ett eller annet tidspunkt kan gå over til å bli aktiv tospråklighet” [‘at one point of time or another may be transformed into active bilingualism’] (p. 375). As already mentioned, the thesis deals with a well-studied area, and it can therefore not be demanded that everything should be thoroughly elucidated. Discussing the language contact between Low German and Gutnish in the Late Middle Ages only on the basis of handbooks by Elias Wessén and Bengt Pamp is however too superficial—for example. Herbert

Gustavson’s investigations contain a lot of important information in this respect—to mention just one example. Gro-Renée Rambø tackles the subject in an ambitious way in her thesis, and deals with a large, almost boundless, amount of empirical data. Even if the analysis is not always very profound and, in addition, could have been more clearly based on the theories referred to, the monograph must be given credit, since it clearly summarises many aspects concerning the historical and social conditions for the language contact among the Scandinavian and Low German populations in the Nordic countries in the Late Middle Ages.

Lars-Erik Edlund

lars-erik.edlund@nord.umu.se

Berit Sandnes, *Skånes ortnamn*, Serie A Bebyggelsenamn. Del 6 Gärds härad, Lund: Institutet för språk och folkminnen. Dialekt- och ortnamnsarkivet i Lund 2010, ISBN 9789172290693; ISSN 02842416, 261 pp.

We have several times earlier in this journal paid attention to the purposeful publication of the series *Skånes ortnamn* [‘The toponyms of Skåne’]. In the current survey we will review the volume that deals with the names in the district of Gärd. The author is Berit Sandnes, who in 2003 defended her doctoral thesis in Trondheim on the contact between the Nordic and Scottish languages in the toponyms on the Orkney Islands. By way of introduction she says that, when she came to Dialekt- och ortnamnsarkivet, Lund [‘Department of Dialectology and Onomastics, Lund’] in 2006, she had never worked with toponyms in Skåne, nor had she written a

word of Swedish. It is therefore a notable feat to publish a volume of the series *Skånes ortnamn* only four years later. One can note that, in contrast to previous volumes of the series, the selection of names of parts of homesteads and crofts is more restrictive in this volume than before, and in addition transparent names like *Ola Jöns* are dealt with only if they display some continuity. These changes are defensible. The district of Gärd in the present Municipality of Kristianstad has the Kristianstad Plain in the east, and in the south and west forest areas, and between these areas the so-called *risbyden*. These conditions are also reflected in the toponyms. Maglehem is the only parish in the district that has a coastline towards the Baltic Sea, and significantly enough there are names in *-drätt* there for places where people fished with some type of seine (p. 124). In the introduction there is an overview of toponyms of different ages in the area. As regards the dialectal conditions the reader is told, among other things, that apical *r* was common in records in the district about 1900, and as late as the 1930s apical *r* and uvular *r* seem to have varied in the parishes of Everöd and Ö. Sönnarslöv. As usual there are a number of topographic words represented in the toponyms, such as *kupa* in connection with *Kuberup* (p. 52) and *ribba* about a strip of land in connection with *Rebbetuaröd* (pp. 82 f.). The interpretation of *Ugerup* as being connected to **wik*, **wiki* 'river bend' is interesting (pp. 91 f.); with this derivation the name would mean 'the croft on the river bend,' which seems to be topographically justified. The connection among Old English *warod*, *ward*, Icelandic *vör* and Norwegian dialectal *vor*—which is mentioned in connection with the derivation of *Everöd* (p.

58)—might have been better clarified in connection with earlier etymological analyses. In connection with the interpretation of *Köle* (p. 133) and *Öllsjö* (p. 160) the interpretative alternatives could have been further tested. In some cases an interpretation is rejected in connection to a word that is not borne out with examples in the dialect, as in the case of *Klåröd* (p. 164), where a connection to an older **klā* 'hill,' 'ravine' should after all be kept open. On the other hand there should have been a more thorough examination of a formation of *Gringelstad* to an element corresponding to Dutch *grind* 'coarse sand,' 'coarse meal' and Old Nordic *grind* 'sand,' 'gravel' (p. 85). A name worth paying attention to—just to mention one of the many younger names—is *Rallate* (p. 41), which is the name of a farmhouse in a deep valley, formed on the verb phrase *ralla tē* (*ralla* 'stumble away'). Usually imperative names of this type refer to inns, but this is not possible in this case. The figures in the monographs are praiseworthy, as is the illustrative series of pictures on pages 104–118 elucidating the factual backgrounds of individual names. There is good reason to be grateful for the publication of the series *Skånes ortnamn* continuing so purposefully, and for this volume now being added to the thirteen earlier ones.

Lars-Erik Edlund

lars-erik.edlund@nord.umu.se

Helge Sandøy, *Romsdalsk språkhistorie. Från runer til sms – och vel så det*, Oslo: Novus Forlag 2010, ISBN 9788270996124, 343 pp.

Romsdalsk is the northernmost outpost of Vestlandsk dialect in western Norway. As far as can be judged,