

again, there is a blend of archaeological and historical study, pulling together information from disparate sources to produce a composite whole. Except in comments about Celtic society in general, it must be borne in mind that what is reconstructed for Pictish society is based on analogy from Scottish sources or from the writings of Bede and other non-Pictish scholars and observers. Despite this handicap, what has been produced is a highly credible image.

The 'Art of the Picts and Scots' is the largest but least successful section. Clearly, this is the field which is of greatest personal interest to the authors, but with 48 pages devoted to the Picts and 12 to the Scots there is a striking imbalance. Indeed, the section on Dalriada seems almost an afterthought tagged on to the end of a detailed essay on the evolution of Pictish art.

Praise for the book has to be tempered with complaints about its editing and the quality of some of its maps. There are, for example, distressing signs that the authors' knowledge of Scottish geography is not quite what it should be, Fig. 7, for example (map of Historical Pictland) locating Restenneth somewhere in the vicinity of Glen Shee! The errors are most noticeable in the captions to the illustrations: the Raasay Stone (Fig. 96) is on Raasay, not Skye; there is no such stone as the Eassie 'Priory' stone; while in the text Fowlis Wester is located in Fife (p. 135) in the index as being in Angus, as well as correctly in Perthshire (p. 127). Such mistakes detract from the overall value of the book.

Apart from these minor areas of complaint, *The Picts and the Scots* is largely successful in achieving what it set out to do: present state-of-the-art academic research on these two peoples in an accessible format. There are those who will complain that the approach is too 'popular' (no footnotes, for example), but this is surely to misrepresent the purpose behind the book. In presenting what is often highly complex or contentious material in a readable, understandable fashion it must be voted a great success and its authors must be applauded for what they have achieved.

Richard Oram

***The Ancient Monuments of Shetland*, ed. C. Tabraham. Published for Historic Scotland by HMSO (Edinburgh, 1993), 64 pp., £3.95.**

The Ancient Monuments of Shetland is an attractive handbook for the tourist in Shetland who wishes to visit the eight sites cared for by Historic Scotland on behalf of the Secretary of State for Scotland: Stanydale, Clickhimin, Ness of Burgi, Mousa Broch, Jarlshof, Muness Castle, Scalloway Castle and Fort Charlotte. The text is by Noel Fojut and Denys Pringle who comment in very general terms about the periods to which the eight monuments belong. The chief photographer is David Henrie, with additional photographs by Mike Brooks, Noel Fojut and Denys Pringle. The illustrations are eye-catching and give the tourist a foretaste of what to expect when visiting the sites.

The writers, Fojut and Pringle, sweep through thousands of years in a limited number of pages and they are, at times, forced to lean on generalisation and over-simplification in their attempt to inform the public about such a widely divergent range of monuments. Their aim is obviously to inspire interest and enthusiasm in the reader so that he/she will wish to visit the sites described and they are, for the most part, successful. Sometimes they are dealing with periods of history and monuments about which very little is known, as in the section on the 'temple' at Stanydale and they use the sensible technique of posing questions in their text which the reader can ponder when visiting the site. The section on brochs also necessitates the posing of many questions and, in general, Fojut and Pringle point to the uncertainties of history but,

unfortunately, they depart from their usual cautious stance in their interpretation of the name Mousa as 'bird island' and in other attempts at explaining the meaning of place-names.

The section of the book which refers to the period of Norse settlement is limited, as the writers point out at the beginning, by the existence of a separate publication on the Norse site at Jarlshof. It is unfortunate that such a significant period in Shetland's history should not have received more extensive coverage and there is a general sense of imbalance in the volume, resulting from the artificial limitations imposed upon the writers by their remit. The latter part of the book, however, seems to gel more effectively and visitors to Munes and Scalloway Castles will certainly find the book a useful guide. The section dealing with Fort Charlotte in Lerwick is also accurate and informative.

The book ends with some atmospheric photography and with suggestions for further reading which the visitor who wishes to find out more about the islands should enjoy.

Doreen Waugh

NORNA-RAPPORTER 45: *Analogi I Navngivning*, eds. Gordon Alboge, Eva Villarsen Meldgaard and Lis Weise (Uppsala, 1991), 244 pp.

(NORNA-forlaget, St Johannesgatan 11, S-752 21 Uppsala, Sweden.)

The papers in NORNA-RAPPORTER 45 were presented at the 10th Nordic Congress of Onomastics which was organised by The Institute for Name Research in Copenhagen. The theme of the Congress was 'Analogy in Naming' and the volume contains papers on a variety of names in several different countries. Of particular interest to the Scottish reader is the paper by Gillian Fellows-Jensen entitled '*Nordiske spor i det skotske lavland?*' (Traces of Scandinavian Settlement in the Central Lowlands of Scotland?) and the paper by W.F.H. Nicolaisen entitled 'Scottish Analogues of Scandinavian Place-Names'. Fellows-Jensen considers the numerous parallels between Scandinavian names in the Central Lowlands of Scotland and those in the English Danelaw and this theme of parallels of naming recurs throughout the volume, as one might expect. Nicolaisen, in fact, defines the term 'analogy' as 'Partial resemblance created through the imitation of models or patterns' and he goes on to establish the main principles which he believes to be at work in the naming of places in *Scotia Scandinavica*, when, as he says, 'viewed under the aspect of analogy'. His theories, as always, give plenty of food for thought and analogies spring to mind from every nook and cranny of the country or the map, supporting his belief that 'analogy is the driving force which powers naming, name and what is named'.

The above articles are largely concerned with place-names but personal names also feature. The article by Gulbrand Alhaug, who analyses nineteenth- and twentieth-century Norwegian feminine names and compares new women's names ending in -y with similar names in Old Norse and English, highlights the significance of 'fashion' in the creation of personal names and the same is, of course, true of Scottish naming. Our national newspapers periodically publish lists of personal names which are in vogue and the force of analogy is often clearly visible in these lists. Personal names in literature are similarly subject to the influence of analogy and, as Karen Thuesen points out in her article entitled '*Folkevisens kvindenavnne: Forbilleder og former*' (Feminine names in the Danish Ballads: models and forms), the 'poetic' names which are found in the medieval Danish ballads seem to suggest German influence. Another article which points to the literary or metaphorical quality in naming is an interesting study, by Rob Rentenaar, entitled '*Navnemønstre I Nordvesteuropas litorale toponymi*' (Name-patterns in the littoral toponymy of North-West Europe).