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SCOTTISH MAPS FORUM

The Forum was initiated by the National Library of Scotland in 2002:
- To encourage multi-disciplinary map use, study and research, particularly relating to Scottish maps and mapmakers
- To disseminate information on Scottish maps and map collections
- To record information on maps and mapmaking, particularly in a Scottish context
- To liaise with other groups and individuals with map related interests
- To build on, and to continue, the work of Project Pont

CAIRT

The newsletter is issued twice a year. "Cairt" is Gaelic & 17th century Scots for map.
For further information, or to be added to the mailing list, please contact:

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Scottish Post Office Directory maps, 1794-1944

We have just added online 400 new street maps of Scottish towns held within Post Office Directories. The Post Office Directory maps allow the locations of people, industrial premises, and addresses that are listed in the Scottish Post Office Directories to be viewed geographically. As well as naming all the streets in the town, the Post Office Directory maps show good detail of many other features of the urban landscape, clearly highlighting public buildings, churches and chapels, schools, railways, tramways, docks, harbours, and public gardens and parks. Sometimes too, the Post Office Directory maps show boundaries of parishes, municipal wards, and parliamentary divisions. From the later 19th century, the Post Office Directories were issued every year for several larger towns, and so these maps can provide a far more regular chronology of urban change compared to Ordnance Survey maps.

Scottish Post Office Directory maps, 1794-1944

A georeferenced Post Office Directory for Cowcaddens in 1930 seen through our new Spy Viewer (see page 3)

NLS does not hold complete runs of these Directories or their maps, and some maps within volumes cannot be easily digitised with our current technology, so there will be further additions in future. Our coverage of towns so far includes Aberdeen, Broughty Ferry, Carnoustie, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Inverness, Monifieth, Newport-on-Tay, Perth and Wormit.

- The POD maps are all available in the combined list of Scottish town plans at http://maps.nls.uk/towns/index.html
- We have georeferenced selected town plans for Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow and these are available at: http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/ (under ‘Scotland, Town Plans’)
- Over 700 PO Directories for Scottish towns are at: http://digital.nls.uk/directories/
In the last six months, we have made available an additional 10,000 maps online, taking our total online maps at: [http://maps.nls.uk](http://maps.nls.uk) now to over 168,000 items. These are the main additions:

**Estate maps of south-west Scotland**

We have been very pleased to continue our collaboration with DAMP - the Dumfries Archival Mapping Project - which goes from strength to strength: finding, liaising with owners, and scanning estate maps with a focus on Dumfries-shire and the Stewartry. This August they held a very successful Scanfest, scanning over 400 maps in just a week, including some of the Duke of Buccleuch’s extensive collections at Drumlanrig, with important holdings too from Dumfries and Kirkcudbright Museums. Through the good offices of Dumfries Archives, we were also happy to put online the Maxwell of Monreith Estate Maps and Plans, 1777-1778, a set of estate maps and accompanying schedules surveyed by John Gillone (1767-1809) in 1777-78, relating to Monreith estate in Wigtownshire. NLS holds the accompanying Monreith estate papers and archives.

The maps are available under the respective counties and parishes on our estates page: [http://maps.nls.uk/estates/index.html](http://maps.nls.uk/estates/index.html)

Selective maps have also been georeferenced at [http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/](http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/) (under ‘Scotland, Estate Maps’)

An “18th century helicopter view” of the mines at Wanlockhead in 1759 by James Wells in our 3D viewer.

Further information about DAMP at: [http://www.damproject.org/](http://www.damproject.org/)

**Times Survey Atlas of the World, 1920.**

This major folio world atlas, with its 112 full-colour maps, was significant in being the first Times world atlas with maps prepared by the Edinburgh Geographical Institute of John Bartholomew & Son Ltd. The Atlas presents the state of the world just after the First World War, through the familiar and beautiful Bartholomew layer colouring of relief. The work for the volume was a major undertaking for Bartholomew, stretching over the previous five years, and in some ways, it was the crowning glory of all of John George Bartholomew’s atlases. We have also created a georeferenced world layer of the main topographic maps in the atlas which display appropriately at different scales.

View the whole Atlas at [http://maps.nls.uk/atlas-times-survey/index.html](http://maps.nls.uk/atlas-times-survey/index.html) by individual map sheets, and the georeferenced layer at: [http://maps.nls.uk/openlayers.cfm?m=1&id=180](http://maps.nls.uk/openlayers.cfm?m=1&id=180)
Ptolemy World Atlases, 1525 and 1584.

Ptolemy's Geography was a synthesis of Greek scientific and geographic thought, compiled in the 2nd century A.D., and its re-discovery and printing in Western Europe in the 15th century had a catalytic effect on Renaissance cartography. We have just put online:

- a 1525 edition of Ptolemy’s Geography with a translation of the text by Willibald Pirckheimer, including 24 maps supplementing the original 26 produced and edited by Lorenz Fries, published by Johann Grüninger.
- a 1584 edition of Ptolemy’s Geography including maps by Gerhard Mercator, dedicated to Abraham Ortelius. View Ptolemy Atlases: http://maps.nls.uk/mapmakers/ptolemy.html
- Read further information about Ptolemy and the Geography at http://maps.nls.uk/atlas/ptolemy/

Other brief website updates:

- Ordinance Survey characteristics sheets: This set of 40 printed items show the different symbols, features, styles for lettering, and stamps used on the main Ordnance Survey maps from the mid to late 19th century through to the 1920s. View characteristics sheets at: http://maps.nls.uk/os/characteristic-sheets/index.html
- New, completely revised OS six-inch Scotland, 1st edition, 1840s-1880s, georeferenced layer: http://maps.nls.uk/openlayers.cfm?m=1&id=5 - more seamless than ever before...
- New georeferenced versions of Arrowsmith's landmark 1807 map of Scotland (http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=5&lat=56.8126&lon=-4.9160&layers=123969245), and his 1796 map of the world (http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=5&lat=56.0000&lon=-4.0000&layers=100611144)
- A new georeferenced layer of Bartholomew half-inch to the mile mapping, England and Wales, 1919-1926 http://maps.nls.uk/openlayers.cfm?m=1&id=179
- A new Map Spy viewer for georeferenced maps, allowing them to be seen through a circular spyglass (see cover image). You can alter the size of the spyglass with the blue slider on the left, and choose any historic layer to display within the spy. http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/spy/index.cfm
- New ‘Show my location?’ geolocation option in our Find and Explore viewers using Firefox and Internet Explorer.
- Thomas Pennant interactive map tour application. A collaborative project with the ‘Curious Travellers’ team based at the University of Glasgow: http://curioustravellers.ac.uk/map/

You are Here map exhibition

This exhibition, which was reported on in our last issue, opened on 22 July and has been going well, with visitor numbers in excess of 48,000, about 25% up on previous totals for the time of year. It has been accompanied by an ongoing range of events, including schools workshops, storytelling, a map discussion group and lectures, and these will continue to 3 April 2017. There is also a changing ‘map of the month’ exhibit and blog. Further summary information is available at: http://www.nls.uk/exhibitions/maps

In October, the You are Here:10 things you need to know about maps, a new “Learning Zone” website, was launched. Based on the content of the exhibition, the website features a glossary of cartographic terms and two interactive quizzes. A gallery of maps illustrates ten areas of map use and understanding. The site also includes downloadable teaching activities linked to the Education Scotland Curriculum for Excellence: http://digital.nls.uk/learning/you-are-here/
Blaeu Maps of Scotland (1654) gazetteer

As reported in Caird 27, we are extremely grateful to Dr Bob Henery for compiling a gazetteer of all 11,358 names on the Pont manuscript maps, ca. 1583-1614 (http://maps.nls.uk/pont/placenames/a-d.html). Bob has since gone on to kindly compile a further gazetteer of all the names on the Blaeu maps, printed in 1654 – some 28,394 names! As for the Pont gazetteer, the names have been categorised by feature type, and more modern forms of the name, where known, have been given too. By clicking on the name it takes you direct to the name on the relevant Pont or Blaeu map. It is also possible to search the names by place name elements (ie. any string of characters) and limit this to particular maps or types of feature. The two gazetteers combined therefore provide a comprehensive set of placenames, based on the earliest detailed maps of Scotland. The names primarily relate to Timothy Pont’s work (ca. 1583-1614), with additions by Robert and James Gordon (ca. 1630-1652). At the suggestion of the Editor, work has begun on pairing up names in Pont that appear in Blaeu, with some 4,000 pairs already identified. A fuller report should be available in the next issue of Caird.

- View the Blaeu gazetteer at: http://maps.nls.uk/atlas/blaeu/gazetteer/browse/a-d.html with the Blaeu gazetteer search at: http://maps.nls.uk/atlas/blaeu/gazetteer/search/

Ordnance Survey Name Books - free access

The Ordnance Survey Name Books, held in the National Records of Scotland, provide information about place names and building names on the Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile, first edition mapping (c.1840s-1880s). They are rightly held in high regard for their value, explaining the form of the name chosen on the maps, as well as variant names, and the authorities consulted. They can also include descriptive remarks or general observations on topography too (especially in the Lowlands). Although scanned in 2014, from September 2016, the entire volumes are now freely available without subscription on ScotlandsPlaces.


The Name Books can be browsed by volume, but are also accessible by each Ordnance Survey map. If you search by county/parish, then choose ‘1st edition 6-inch’, the relevant sheets appear for where you are located. With a particular sheet selected on screen, all the names included on it are listed below.

gb1900 placenames project

The Library is a partner in a new online project which launched in September, aiming to create a complete list of the estimated three million place names on Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition County Series maps of Britain, ca. 1892-1910. The National Library of Wales and the University of Portsmouth are also collaborators. The site’s software enables contributors to mark each name by clicking next to it, and then to type in the name itself. To ensure accuracy, each name needs to be identically transcribed by two different volunteers. In the first three months, over 1.8 million names have been recorded, with over 600,000 confirmed. The final list of place names will be not just the most detailed gazetteer ever created for Britain: it will be the world’s largest ever historical gazetteer. It will be released under a Creative Commons licence, making it usable by everyone without charge.

- For more information, or to get involved, please go to: http://www.gb1900.org/
Unravelling and conserving “The Chimney Map”

As reported in Cairt 12 (Feb 2008), a rare map, dating from ca.1689-94, was found “stuffed up a chimney” in a house in north-east Scotland. The map was recovered during renovation on the house, and was destined for the skip before someone had second thoughts and it was gifted to the National Library. It arrived at the Library rolled up in a plastic bag, and was in a very poor condition, encrusted with dirt, and severely damaged in places after being attacked by vermin and insects. Following difficult examination, the map was found to be a large double-hemisphere map of the world - *Nova totius terrarum orbis tabula*, by Gerard Valck and Leonard Schenk. In its time, it would perhaps have been hung on a wall to be admired by visitors - a similar map from the same period is shown in Vermeer’s ‘Painter in his Studio’. The map is also rare - there are only two similar copies of it held in other libraries.

For several years, the map remained in the plastic bag it arrived in, but fortunately an external donation allowed detailed conservation work on the map this year. The project to clean and restore it proved to be one of the most complex yet undertaken by the Library’s conservation department, and involved a variety of specialist treatments which covered five key stages:

- Opening and flattening the map
- Separating it into its original eight sections
- Removing the linen backing
- Dry cleaning and washing the paper
- Re-assembling the cleaned sections onto a new paper lining.

The full story of the conservation, together with photographs, is described in the Library's magazine, Discover 33, [http://www.nls.uk/about-us/publications/discover](http://www.nls.uk/about-us/publications/discover). Additionally, two short films have been made illustrating the conservation work and exploring the history of the map:

- The Chimney Map [https://youtu.be/g6Bn3xBGfWY](https://youtu.be/g6Bn3xBGfWY) showcases the conservation work - 4 minutes
- ‘Unravelling the chimney map’ [https://youtu.be/WxxJpAYhzpq](https://youtu.be/WxxJpAYhzpq) explores the conservation and history of the map by a conservator, a map curator, a historian and an explorer - 11 minutes

Scottish Oil Shale Maps

Inside a conglomeration of old farm buildings and new structures in West Lothian sits a hidden gem – the Museum of the Scottish Shale Oil Industry. It houses Scotland’s shale mining collections – minute books, legal documents, photographs, letters, and maps – and the staff and volunteers are currently digitising these and placing them online at [http://www.scottishshale.co.uk/](http://www.scottishshale.co.uk/).

Although the maps were created for the shale industry they contain fascinating contextual information that will be of interest to West Lothian and Lothians researchers.

Most of the maps in the collection have been scanned. Some are too big to place online immediately and have to be seamed into a single file. The work is expected to be completed within six months. But many maps have been placed online already and are available alongside their respective collections. Those that relate to the British Petroleum archive are available to view at [http://www.scottishshale.co.uk/Collections/BPLinks/BPMaps.html](http://www.scottishshale.co.uk/Collections/BPLinks/BPMaps.html) and those that relate to the main museum collection are at [http://www.scottishshale.co.uk/Collections/Museum/MCMaps.html](http://www.scottishshale.co.uk/Collections/Museum/MCMaps.html).
In 1783 James Stobie, factor to the Duke of Atholl, published a county map of Perth and Clackmannan at a scale of 1 inch to 1 mile, on 9 sheets. Chris Fleet describes the background to this survey in *History Scotland* and this note is a postscript. Stobie was supported by Thomas Graham of Balgowan, the Duke's brother-in-law (their wives were sisters), who recommended him to the Perthshire Commissioners of Supply. The Commissioners' principal responsibility was to collect the Land Tax (or Cess Tax) from all proprietors whose land was worth at least £100 pa, but they also supported community activities such as road building, which had a separate committee, the Highway Commissioners.

On 5 October 1779 Thomas Graham informed the Perthshire Highway Commissioners that Stobie had collected £500 of subscriptions and was about to start the survey. Stobie, who was in attendance at the meeting, offered to use his spare time when supervising the engraving in London to draft a plan at 2 inches to the mile for the use of the Road Trustees when planning road improvements and other work.

This suggests that the original survey may have been made at 2 inches to a mile: it was not uncommon for maps to be drafted at a larger scale and then reduced when engraved. Such a map would have been vast, perhaps about 36 sheets. With this agreement in place, Stobie could occupy his time profitably in London, and also potentially defray some of his expenses.

The Commissioners agreed, but postponed a decision on the amount of the fee until the plan was completed. A later minute on 26 October 1784 confirms a payment of £70 for the manuscript plan, together with a copy of the printed map, and instructs the clerk to arrange for a box to protect it. This manuscript plan does not seem to have survived in Perth & Kinross Archive.

**1787 edition**

As well as this specially drawn copy at 2 inches to one mile, Stobie also published a reduced map at 1 inch to 3 miles in 1787. An advertisement announcing the publication of this reduced edition on one sheet has the addendum:

“A new and elegant edition of the Large Map, containing sundry useful additions, is just now published and selling at the original price.”

This implies that there was a different edition of the 9-sheet map. Comparing a small section of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society’s copy with the National Library of Scotland’s copy, showed a couple of additional place names in the NLS copy which suggested that NLS’s could be the later variant, so a comparison was made of all the names on the two copies. This revealed just one other place name difference – the parish name of ‘Dunkeld’ was omitted in the RSGS copy. This hardly constitutes “sundry useful additions”, but does indicate that NLS’s copy is probably the 1787 ‘new edition’ mentioned in the advertisement. It is possible that there may be other small differences but only place names have been checked.

Extracts from Stobie’s 1-inch map of Perthshire (left) and NLS 1787 map (right), showing addition of Dunkeld parish name

RSGS 1783 map (above) and NLS 1787 map (left), showing addition of Gallybraehead and Cauldside in Moneyd parish

Discovering a new edition of James Stobie’s map of The Counties of Perth and Clackmannan (1783)
As the publication date was not changed on the later map, catalogue records in various libraries all show their copies as 1783. The existence of a 1787 edition was known when Rodger’s 1972 bibliography of county maps was compiled, as it does list a 1787 9-sheet edition in RSGS (as well as the 1783 ed.), but it was not listed in *Early maps of Scotland*, vol. 2 (1983). RSGS does not appear to have this copy now.

These extracts make it easier to distinguish the two versions. I leave it to map cataloguers to decide whether to describe the 1787 variant as a ‘revised reprint’ or a ‘new edition’!

Diana Webster

*Scottish Maps Forum Seminar – 31 March 2017*
Board Room, National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh

**Old maps and new directions: recent research in historical maps of Scotland**
This day seminar provides a public forum for hearing more from eight different researchers, who have been actively working on historical maps of Scotland in recent years. The morning will focus particularly on 19th century mapping, with the afternoon focused more on 18th century themes. The cost will be £25 for the day, including morning coffee, a buffet lunch and afternoon tea. Please book through the flier enclosed with Cairt, and available too at [http://www.nls.uk/collections/maps/subject-info/forum](http://www.nls.uk/collections/maps/subject-info/forum).

Please be warned, our Board Room only takes 60 people and places will be allocated on a first come-first served basis. We hope to continue these seminars on an annual basis in different locations (with more space!)

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Diana Webster is currently researching the role of Commissioners of Supply in mapping Scotland’s counties 1770-1830.

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2 Perth & Kinross Archive. Perthshire Highway Commissioners Minute Book: CC1/2/1/1 pp.204-5
3 CC1/2/1/1 p.306
5 NLS: EMS.b.230

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**Cairt Competition**

**Two copies of the Scotland: Mapping the Islands to be won**

We have recently added the modern Stamen Terrain layer (produced by Stamen Design from OpenStreetMap data) to our georeferenced map viewers.

To win a copy of the *Scotland: Mapping the Islands*, please let us know the name of the Scottish island shown in the Stamen Terrain extract to the right – send or e-mail your answers, marked Cairt Competition, to maps@nls.uk or to the address on the front cover by 31 March 2017.

The winners will be picked randomly from the correct entries and informed by 15 April 2017.

Congratulations to Marilyn Brown and Pete Milne who each won a copy of the Scottish Maps Calendar from last issue’s competition, and thanks to all who took part. The mapmaker of the map showing Bonnie Prince Charlie’s crossings of the Minch after Culloden was James Alexander Grante. His *Carte ou sont tracées toutes les différentes routes, que S.A.R. Charles Edward Prince de Galles, a suivies dans la grande Bretagne* can be viewed at [http://maps.nls.uk/military/403.html](http://maps.nls.uk/military/403.html). Grante was a Jacobite French officer of Scottish descent, who accompanied Bonnie Prince Charlie throughout most of the 1745 Rebellion.

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**Maps Reading Room Opening Hours**

The opening hours of the Maps Reading Room were revised in July 2016. Current opening hours are 9.30am to 5pm on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The Library is keen to discover how this new pattern is working for readers. A short survey will be distributed to visitors to the Maps Reading Room during January 2017. A copy of the survey is included with this issue of Cairt, and is also available online at [http://www.nls.uk/using-the-library/reading-rooms/maps/opening-hours](http://www.nls.uk/using-the-library/reading-rooms/maps/opening-hours).

We would welcome your comments. Please either complete and return the form, or e-mail any feedback to maps@nls.uk. Thank you.
This attractive 26 page book accompanies the exhibition and blog ([https://thegreatlinesproject.wordpress.com/](https://thegreatlinesproject.wordpress.com/)) last year of the same name, curated by Karen Rann. Inspired by the development of the contour line, and exploring the various ways that map-makers and artists have depicted the third dimension, the project also created Hutton’s “missing” map, using his data from the 1774 research on Schiehallion in Perthshire with Nevil Maskelyne to create a four-foot-square map of Schiehallion and an elegant 3-D model. Please read the blog or e-mail the author for further details: karenrann@yahoo.co.uk

In *Cairt* 27 we included a short piece by Alan Ereira on John Ogilby (1600-1676), who was born in Kirriemuir, and retained important, if covert, support from the Earl of Airlie for most of his life. Ogilby had a varied career, initially as a dancing-master and theatre owner, then poet and translator, and latterly as the compiler of geographical works and atlases, culminating in his *Britannia* (1675). In this book, Alan Ereira brings Ogilby’s incredible life-story to light, revealing how the celebrated *Britannia* is far more than a harmless road atlas...

As reported in the last issue of Cairt, this attractive, 256 page volume was published in October, and takes a thematic look at the mapping of Scotland’s islands, using maps to illustrate particular subjects in their history.

In *Cairt* 28 we featured an article by Douglas on Alexander Ogg’s *Plan of New and Old Aberdeen* (1847-55), and a reference to Douglas’ paper (in *Scottish Local History* 93) with details of the first part of Ogg’s working life in Scotland. This second paper continues and completes the story of Ogg’s eventful life, following his emigration to New Zealand in 1850, and varied and tough work as a surveyor and gold prospector here. There are surviving maps by Ogg which show the routes of new roads in the Pelorus Valley, and surveys for planning the new towns of Havelock and Bulwer. Ogg’s life as a surveyor was beset by financial difficulties - his wife and six daughters were unable to afford the passage to New Zealand so he was permanently estranged from them - and he died of a stroke in 1865 whilst apparently living on a wrecked boat off Hokitika.

Douglas Lockhart, ‘Note 6: FA MacDonald Plans Collection, University of Aberdeen’, *Scottish Local History* 95 (Autumn 2016), 25-6. As reported on by Douglas in *Cairt* 29.

**Scottish map books for sale**

IMCoS (International Map Collectors’ Society) is disposing of its library and three out-of-print Scottish map books are available for sale (one copy of each, first come first served).

- *Togail tir; Marking time: the map of the Western Isles*; ed Finlay Macleod. (Acair, 1989). £10
- *The Scot and his maps*, Margaret Wilkes. (Scottish Library Association, 1991). £8

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