



CAIRT

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Newsletter of the Scottish Maps Forum

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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 and 17th century Scots for map.

[View previous issues online.](#)

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New map resources, events and display

We are pleased to publicise three new online resources resulting from ongoing collaborations between the *Dumfries Archival Mapping Project* and NLS. Firstly, our innovative GREMLIN Project has created new viewers allowing land-use to be viewed and compared over the last two centuries for the Earlstoun and Holm Estates in the Glenkens, Galloway - view and read more [here](#).

Secondly, we have added a further [238 Dumfriesshire estate maps online](#), particularly focusing on the Buccleuch Estates. These include James Leslie's *Plans of the south side of Barony of Sanquhar* (1766), and his *Plans of the Barony of Drumlanrig* (1772). We also report over the page on a set of recently discovered plans at the Yale Center for British Art relating to the Earl of Selkirk's St Marys Isle estates near Kirkcudbright (mostly dated ca.1812-13).

On other fronts, we are planning a Scottish Maps Forum workshop this May on *The Premodern Scottish Place* - see page 8 for further details.

The Blaeu Atlas of Scotland (1654) is currently on display in the [NLS Treasures Gallery](#) until March 2024.

There will be a [free public talk on the Blaeu Atlas](#) at 17.30 on Thursday 1 February in NLS, George IV Bridge (in person and live streamed).



Collection of Surveys of Scottish Estates of the Earl of Selkirk

David Devereux describes an exciting recent discovery of estate plans in the Yale Center for British Art.

This remarkable collection of 45 estate and property plans held in the Yale Center for British Art came to the attention of the writer and Archie McConnell (*Dumfries Archival Mapping Project*) in August 2022. It is accessible [online](#) and, through the kind permission of Yale University, is now also accessible in the [NLS Maps website](#).

It comprises finished master copies, working copies with land area schedules, and draft sketch copies covering twenty-six farms and properties on the St Marys Isle Estate. This was the principal estate of the Earls of Selkirk in the 18th and 19th centuries, centred on the mansion house on St Marys Isle, located just to the south of Kirkcudbright, in the former Stewartry of Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbrightshire). The farms and properties are located on the east and west sides of the lower reaches of the River Dee and its estuary in Kirkcudbright Bay. They fall into the parishes of Kelton, Kirkcudbright, Twynholm and Borgue.

The earliest plan in the collection (**Fig.1**) shows the farm of Back Gatas on the east side of the Dee, produced by James Tait (ca.1739-ca.1797). Dated 1764, the plan is numbered 'No.16' suggesting that this plan was part of a major survey of the estate carried out by Tait in the mid 1760s, and probably commissioned by the 4th Earl, who succeeded in 1744. Tait is known to have worked extensively in Dumfriesshire at this time.

Seven of the remaining 44 plans are signed: five by John McKinlay (fl. ca.1805-1820) with two dated 1812; one by John Howatson dated 1813 (but qualified as 'drawn for John McKinlay') and one by John Brown, dated 1808. The remaining 37 are unsigned. However on closer examination of the five McKinlay plans, distinctive features in the style of his draughtsmanship become apparent. These include his depiction of trees and particularly the two styles of fleur-de-lis he used as finials to his north arrows. One or the other of these styles appears on 31 of the 37 unsigned plans, suggesting that they may also be attributed to McKinlay with some confidence. One other plan can be attributed to John Brown, also based on its match to the style of the fleur-de-lis drawn on his signed plan, referred to above. Both of his plans cover the farm of Torrs. The remaining five plans either lack a north arrow or the fleur-de-lis finial has been cropped on the digital image available online.

Consequently, the great majority of the estate plans can be identified or attributed to John McKinlay and his assistant or sub-contractor, John Howatson. Given the number of surviving plans and their geographical extent, this would have been a major surveying and map making project for McKinlay, involving some months, if not years, of work. Based on the evidence of the

few dated plans, the work was carried out around 1812-1813, and consequently would have been commissioned by the 5th Earl, who succeeded to the estate in 1799 and died in 1820.

This extensive survey puts into context a smaller series of six estate plans covering the Earl of Selkirk's farms at Carse and Jordieland, both in Kirkcudbright parish, which were donated to The Stewartry Museum in Kirkcudbright in 2005.



Fig.1. James Tait, [Plan of the Back Gatas Lying in the Parish of Kirkcudbright](#), 1764.

Five of these six plans are also accessible through the NLS website, via DAMP. One plan of Jurdiland is signed by John Howatson, but is also qualified as 'drawn for John McKinlay'. The remaining four plans display McKinlay's fleur-de-lis finials. It seems reasonable to assume that this smaller set is also part of the 1812-13 survey of St Marys Isle Estate. The Stewartry Museum holds two earlier McKinlay plans, accessible on the NLS website via DAMP also, namely Glenlaggan farm in Parton parish (signed and dated 1810) and Barmoffaty in Kirkpatrick Durham parish (signed and dated 1812).

The Yale collection is a particularly significant find as relatively few estate records survive for St

Marys Isle estate, the bulk of which are understood to have been destroyed in a fire in the St Marys Isle mansion house in 1941. It is also significant in being the largest known collection of plans produced by John McKinlay. Only a few examples of his output were previously known, but the Yale collection now serves to demonstrate his skill and ability as a mapmaker, draughtsman and calligrapher. His finished master copies are particularly attractive for the small pen-and-ink / colour wash landscape drawings which appear in the margins on some of plans, despite the fact that they are purely imaginative and appear to bear no resemblance to the location mapped!

David F. Devereux



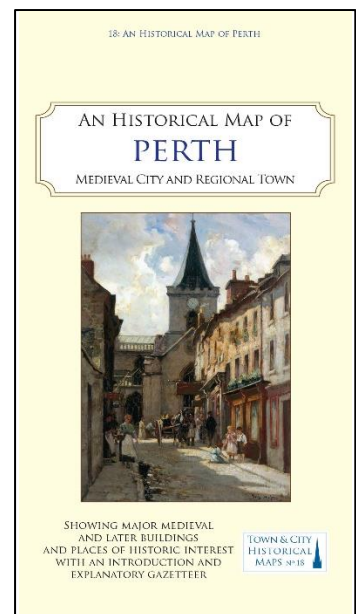
Above left: John McKinlay, [Little Stockartown and Jurdiland](#), ca.1812-1813.

Above right: Examples of the small pen-and-ink / colour wash landscape drawings that appear alongside the maps ([Bishopton](#) and [Whinny Liggate](#)).

All images courtesy of the Yale Center for British Art.

Forthcoming Historic Towns Trust Map of Perth

Readers of *Cairt* may be interested in a forthcoming publication produced by the Historic Towns Trust (HTT) in partnership with the Perthshire Society of Natural Science. This will be a historical town map of Perth and is due to appear in time for the re-opening of the Perth Museum in Spring 2024. The HTT is an academic charitable incorporation which supports and promotes research into the history and topography of British towns and cities and was established sixty years ago as part of a wider European approach to investigating urban studies. Since its foundation, Glasgow has been the only Scottish location mapped but, following the appointment of a Trustee from north of the Border, the Trust has been working with a local group of experts and enthusiasts to produce what will be an attractive full colour map showing the development of the city through time at a scale of 1:2500, based on digitised Ordnance Survey mapping from the early 20th century. On the reverse of the map is a gazetteer adding to Perth's story. Giles Darkes, the Trust's cartographic designer has now produced a series of such maps which includes Alnwick, Swansea, Coventry, Hull and York. The map will retail at £10.99 and it is hoped that some form of launch will be organised nearer the time. The Trust is very keen to produce further maps of Scottish towns. It would welcome and encourage contact from any local groups interested in such a partnership. Further information can be provided in the first instance from the Secretary, John Moore at j.n.moore@me.com



‘The Laudable Spirit of Improving’: The Castle Semple Estate Plan and John Ainslie

Stuart Nisbet considers the evidence to suggest the likely date and surveyor of this fine estate map.

The McDowalls of Castle Semple were one of the earliest colonial merchants to rise to be major landowners, thanks partly to the benefits of surveying. Contrary to the Glasgow tradition of a career in the army, the first William McDowall (1678-1749) served an apprenticeship as a sugar planter on Nevis. He then acquired a former French sugar plantation on adjacent St. Kitts, expanded its boundaries, and developed a second plantation on higher ground. McDowall returned to Britain in 1724 and purchased Castle Semple in Renfrewshire, home for centuries of the Lords Semple.¹

McDowall came home with practical experience of radical change to the landscape, and extended this to Scotland.² In 1727 he employed improver William Bouchert to lay out his policies around his new Palladian mansion.³ From 1728-35 he also engaged surveyor John Watt, to enclose his lands and to attempt to drain the 500 acre Castle Semple Loch.⁴

Timperley cited McDowall as the first merchant to rise to the upper echelons of the landed gentry.⁵ However, his alterations and enclosures created havoc amongst his new estate tenants, blocking their roads and their cattle’s access to water. They took him to court, and won. In McDowall’s opinion they were ‘enemies to the laudable

spirit of improving.’⁶ Much of John Watt’s survey work survives.⁷ This includes his plane table survey sheets, bearings, levels and account books. Unfortunately, his finished estate plan is lost, but it is likely to have been a principal source for the next of McDowall’s major surveying enterprises.

The 1780s plan of Castle Semple was drawn up in the lifetime of McDowall’s son, also William (ca.1715-1786). At ca.2.8m x 1.8m, covering an area of ca.9km x 5km, it is one of the largest estate plans in Scotland (**Fig.1**). Drawn up in vibrant colour, it is also one of the finest. The survey is so large that it is split into a mosaic of ten separate sheets. It shows the result of 50 years of improvement, since Watt’s initial work. It also records the early stages of the planned village of Lochwinnoch, mills and mineral works. Attempts to drain the loch were still ongoing, and the survey shows it still only part-drained.⁸ Unfortunately, no cartouche survives,



Fig.1. [Castle Semple Estate plan]. [Whole map](#) (above) and [detail showing the village](#) (left). Courtesy of Renfrewshire Museums.

¹ Nisbet, S.M., *Early Scottish Sugar Planters in the Caribbean*, in Devine, T.M. (ed.), ‘Recovering Scotland’s Slavery Past’ (Edinburgh University Press, 2015).

² Nisbet, S.M., *From Leeward Sugar Plantations to Scottish Country Estates c. 1680–1730*, in Macinnes, A.I. and Hamilton, D.J. (eds.), ‘Jacobitism, Enlightenment and Empire 1680–1820’ (London, 2014), pp.109–22.

³ National Library of Scotland 301/107 – *Letters of Col. Wm. McDowall*, Diary notes: 8 May, 26 Jun, 7 Jul 1732.

⁴ Nisbet, S.M., ‘John Watt - An early Scottish Land Surveyor’, *Cairt* No.7 (June 2005), pp.3-5; Nisbet, S.M.,

Castle Semple Rediscovered. (Renfrewshire Local History Forum, 2009).

⁵ Timperley, L., *Land Ownership in Scotland in the 18th Century*, PhD Thesis (Univ. of Edinburgh, 1977), p.275.

⁶ National Records of Scotland (NRS) GD124/6/221/3, *Petition and Answers for the Feuars of Lochwinnoch* (1734).

⁷ Birmingham City Archives, *Boulton & Watt Collection*, MS 3219; Moore, J.N., ‘John Watt an early 18th Century Scots Surveyor’, *Renfrewshire Local History Forum (RLHF) Journal* Vol.10 (2000), p.5.

⁸ Nisbet, S.M., ‘Early Drainage of Castle Semple Loch’, *RLHF Journal*, Vol.12 (2003), p.26.

bearing date and surveyor's name, nor has any independent record of these been found.

If we consider the date first, we have a clear idea of an upper limit. From the lack of cotton mills at Lochwinnoch, we know that the survey is most likely pre-1788. At the other end, Semple's history of Renfrewshire provides several clues.⁹ From various events, particularly the date of a bleachfield at Bowfield, planned improvements to Lochwinnoch, and a bridge, we can narrow it down to a year or two either side of 1782.

Perhaps the biggest mystery is that the surveyor of such a large and prestigious map remains unknown. On the one hand, from comparison with other surveys, it seems obvious. It is a very close match in style, colour palette, and text, to the work of John Ainslie. Ainslie is perhaps best known for his county surveys. However he carried out a number of much larger-scale estate and town plan commissions. Perhaps the most extensive was for the Earl of Eglinton, in the late 1780s.¹⁰ Although published in bound books of individual farm plans, rather than full estate plans, in total some cover whole parishes, in Renfrewshire, Ayrshire and Bute. Each individual farm is plotted in colour, typically covering an A3 sheet, including a view of the steading. The example shown is for Orchard Farm, Eastwood Parish, Renfrewshire (Fig.2).¹¹

Around the likely date of ca.1782, Ainslie surveyed Galloway, the site of the McDowall's other main estate, and he would have been well-known to the family.

Adams also noted that at this time, landowners in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire petitioned Ainslie to carry out county surveys.¹² Unfortunately, beyond the list of known surveys by Ainslie, his personal life and commissions are quite poorly documented. Thus, without primary evidence, we cannot be 100% certain that the Castle Semple estate plan is by Ainslie. However the similarities now raise it to be proven that it is *NOT* by Ainslie.

Finally, such estate plans are often seen as objects of art, as much as practical tools for estate management. This links to the topic of 'gentility,' the relationship between country estates, culture and African slavery.¹³ Much of the McDowall's wealth and experience came directly from the management of thousands of enslaved Africans. In the end, acknowledging this is just as important as confirming the date and authorship of the Castle Semple estate plan.

Stuart Nisbet

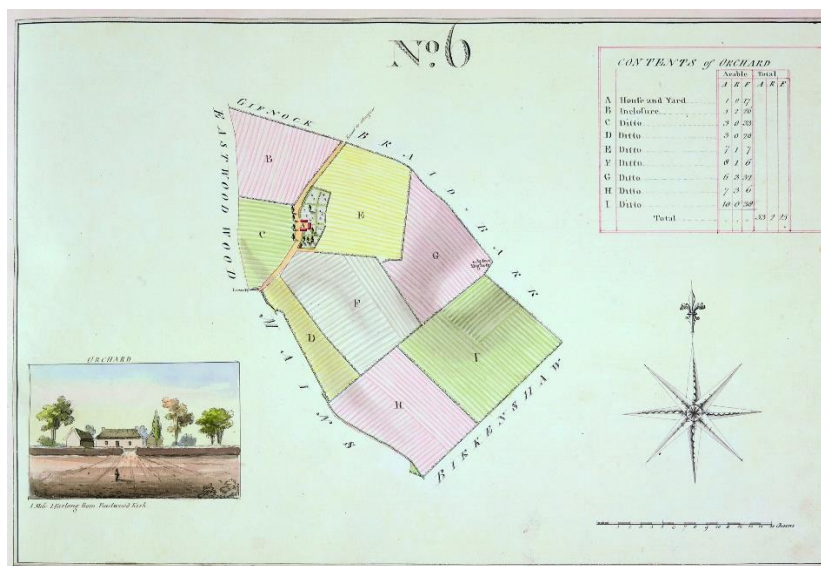


Fig.2. Orchard Farm, Eastwood Parish, Renfrewshire. *Courtesy of the National Records of Scotland.*

Recent publications on Scottish Maps

- Nevis Hulme, 'The representation of Rifle Volunteer Force rifle ranges on OS maps; with a case study from Wester Ross', *Sheetlines* 128 (Dec 2023), pp.10- 28.
- John Moore, 'Plan of the City of Glasgow and its Environs by David Smith, 1828' in John N. Moore and John R. Hume (eds) *A City Situated for Commerce: a Statistical Account of the Barony Parish of Glasgow*. (Glasgow, 2023), pp.219-25.
- David L. Walker, 'Mr George Thomas RN and the Ordnance, 1809-1850', *Sheetlines* 128 (Dec 2023), pp.29-40.

Newly available on the Internet Archive:

John E. Shearer, [Old maps and map makers of Scotland](#) (Stirling, 1905).

⁹ Semple, W., *History of the Shire of Renfrew* (Paisley, 1782).

¹⁰ NRS RHP3, Eglinton Plans.

¹¹ Thanks to Amanda Robb, East Renfrewshire Culture & Leisure, for help with the Eglinton plans.

¹² Adams, I.H, *John Ainslie Map-Maker* (NRS, 1973), p.2.

¹³ Dresser, M. & Hann, A., *Slavery and the British Country House* (English Heritage, 2013).

'He knows really the value of ground': Colin Innes (1756-1822), surveyor, farmer and land agent in Aberdeenshire and the Mearns

Douglas Lockhart discusses the range of work done by a prolific Aberdeen land surveyor.

Colin Innes was born at Kilcoy in the Black Isle (Ross-shire) in 1756 where his father Alexander was innkeeper and servant at Redcastle.¹ He was one of the first apprentices trained by land surveyor George Brown (1747-1816) of Aberdeen and later of Linkwood, near Elgin. In 1777 Brown surveyed the lands south of the mouth of the Dee estuary at Torry (Kincardineshire) owned by John Menzies (1756-1843) of Pitfodells,² and it is likely that Innes assisted in the survey. Whether he did or not, in October 1780 he received £20 for a survey of Menzies' lands in Maryculter Parish (Kincardineshire).³ This led to a life-long professional relationship with Menzies, surveying, arranging leases on the estate, and as a tenant farmer at Upper Torrie (later Torry Farm), Nigg Parish. Some years later, improvements were noted by George Robertson (1758-1832) in his report on the agriculture of Kincardineshire, published in 1810: 'The farm of Upper Torry, ... approaches to the Dee; it consists of 175 acres, partly haugh, or holmes, partly rich loam, and partly dry hard soil. Only a small portion on the top of the bank remains to be improved'.⁴

After Brown moved to Linkwood he recommended Innes, who remained in Aberdeen, in an

advertisement in the *Aberdeen Journal* (January 1781).⁵ In October 1781, Innes was approached by Brown's father-in-law, Peter May, factor at Mount Stuart, to help May's son, Alexander, with a survey of the Isle of Bute. Although he offered to go there in Spring 1782, it is not known whether this materialised.⁶ By September 1783 Innes, now an independent surveyor, was advertising that 'he has had the most extensive practice for several years in surveying, dividing, laying off and valuing grounds'.⁷ Advertisements appear to have been successful: and plans and estate papers indicate that he enjoyed a busy schedule. During the 1780s and 1790s Innes surveyed estates in Deeside, Donside and the northern half of Kincardineshire (**Fig.1**) and laid out new streets and building plots in the Lochlands of Aberdeen.⁸ A survey of part of the River North Esk (1793) on the boundary between Angus and Kincardineshire was his most southerly employment.⁹

Research suggests that opportunities for employment to the north in Buchan were probably limited by competition, for example from William Whyte of Bridgend of Auchlee (Longside Parish) and Robert Johnston on the Fraser of Strichen estates.

When Menzies divided his run-rig lands at Torry into enclosed farms in 1786-87, many of the leases were witnessed by Colin Innes, together with his brothers William, 'student of medicine' (later, surgeon) and John, 'student of mathematics' (later, land surveyor d.1845).¹⁰

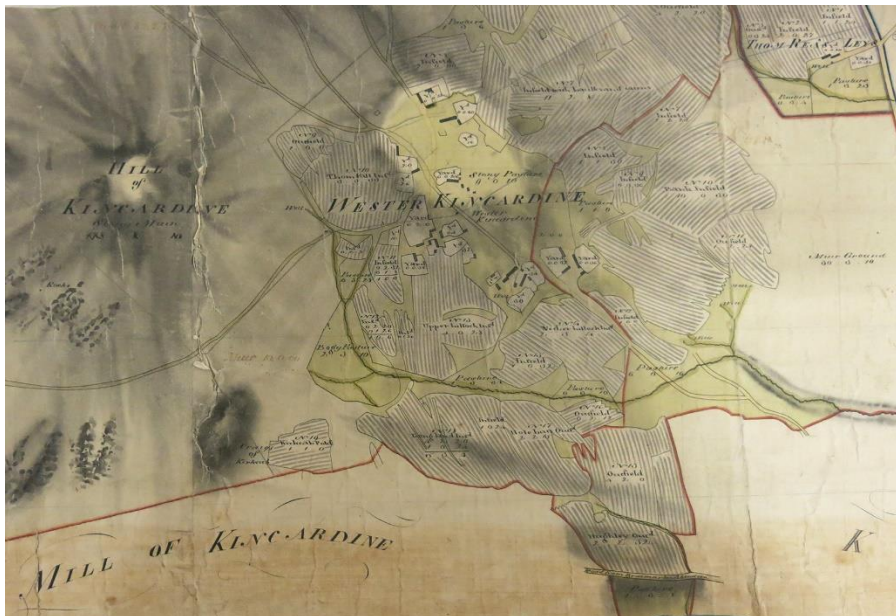


Fig.1. AUL MS 3860/15501 Wester Kincardine in Plan of Finzean's Estate in the Parishes of Lumphanan, Coul [sic], Aboyne and Kincardine O'Neil, 1799. Courtesy of Museums and Special Collections, University of Aberdeen. This farm is now known as Westerton [NJ 577005].

¹ OPR 68/1 p.322 Register of Baptisms, Killearnan Parish, Ross and Cromarty, 22 March 1756.

² NRS GD237/11/118/10 and 11, Accounts 21 July 1778.

³ NRS GD237/11/119/26 Account, 11 October 1780; ACAA DD8/A/5/1 Contents ... Lands of Pitfoddels [sic] 1780.

⁴ ACAA DD8 A/5/8 Rental of Nigg, Brae of Pitfoddels [sic] and Maryculter, 1795; G. Robertson, *A General View of Kincardineshire* ... (London, 1810), p.95.

⁵ NLS Ms. 3271 Journal of George Brown, 1799-1815, f.142; *Aberdeen Journal*, 22 January 1781 p.2 col.4.

⁶ I.H. Adams (ed), *Papers on Peter May land surveyor 1749-1793* (Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, 1979), p.237.

⁷ *Aberdeen Journal*, 29 September 1783 p.4 col.1.

⁸ G.M. Fraser, *Aberdeen Street Names* (William Smith & Sons, Aberdeen, 1901), pp.108-9.

⁹ NRS RHP6301.

¹⁰ Ibid 20 February 1786 p.3 col.3; 6 February 1787 p.3 col.1; 17 April 1787 p.3 col.3; ACCA DD8/A/1/6-8; DD8/A/1/19.

Innes' invoice to Menzies, covering work from 1789-1794, reveals the range of duties he performed, and includes (7 July 1794) 'To a day looking for proper witnesses: £1.1s'. Aberdeen was expanding and the invoice also details meetings with quarriers and masons.¹¹

A report by Charles Abercrombie, engineer, Glasgow in 1794 offered options for re-planning the city centre in which he made the case for 'wide and direct streets'.¹² Abercrombie's masterplan for new streets, known at the time as the South Entry (Union Street) and the North Entry (King Street) was revised by Colin Innes in 1798 and 1799.¹³ Assisted by his brother John, surveys for the New Streets Trustees involved identifying existing properties to be purchased to make way for re-development and marking out the lines of the proposed streets using boundary stones and painted posts. He explained the plans to people affected by the proposed development and to architects competing for the contract to implement the project.¹⁴ In the next few years Colin Innes carried out further surveys: Torry Pier (1801) (**Fig.2**), Footdee (1803) and lands owned by Marischal College at Poynerook, west of Market Street (1803).¹⁵

Advertisements indicate that he was heavily involved in rural land management from the mid-1780s including managing feuing and farms to let; recruitment of tradesmen; appointing contractors for drainage and river embankment work on the River Dee. When Birse Kirk Session considered selling the Kirk Quarter to the Earl of Aboyne in 1801, they commissioned Innes to value the land. His report highlighted the potential for increased rental value once the land had been improved and cautioned against selling too cheaply.¹⁶ Innes was appointed factor on the estate of the Burnett family of Kemnay in 1806. Christian Burnett had sought the advice of Hugh Leslie of Powis who described Innes as 'an excellent judge ... he is a farmer himself and knows really the value of ground'.¹⁷



Fig.2. ACAA CA/10/1/38 Sketch of the Peer of Tory [sic], 1801. Courtesy of Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Archives.

He oversaw the re-organization of farms and tenancies that encouraged agrarian improvement. The first stage at Kemnay was an estate survey in May and June 1806, followed in the Autumn by marking out the revised holdings on the ground, and lastly settling with new tenants, which took around five years to complete.¹⁸ Issues affecting neighbouring landowners resulted in legal work such as: a long-running road dispute at Kirkhill (Kincardineshire) heard before the Court of Session (**Fig.3**); salmon fishing rights on the River Don (1795); the division of moss in Crimond Parish (1812); and the marches of the Earl of Aberdeen's Haddo estate and Pittrichie belonging to Colonel John Alexander Bannerman (1812).¹⁹

His last known plan is dated 1813 and evidence of estate management activities is also scanty after this date. The only references located are advertisements in 1816 for lands to let. One notice proposed to divide 'a considerable part of the farm of Upper Torry' into small possessions which meant that Innes would draw income from sub-letting his land. In another advertisement for North Kirkhill (Nigg), Innes was described as 'Land Surveyor in Aberdeen'.²⁰

¹¹ for example NRS GD237/11/126/26, Accounts 18 May 1789-13 September 1794.

¹² ACAA AHB/3/12/1.

¹³ Ibid CA/10/1/30; CA/10/1/35.

¹⁴ Ibid CA/13/NSIT/1/1; /3/1; /4/2; /4/4; /4/6; /4/12 and /4/13.

¹⁵ ACCA CA/10/1/38; CA/10/1/43; AUL MSM 395/15; *Aberdeen Journal*, 29 June 1803 p.1 col.3.

¹⁶ NRS Records of Birse Kirk Session CH2/595/3; /4; /20 and /21, 1800-1803; R. Callander, *History in Birse* (Birse Community Trust, Banchory, 2000), pp.42-4.

¹⁷ NRAS4412 Burnett of Kemnay Papers, bundle 178 sub-bundle E, Letter, Christian Burnett to John Burnett: Aberdeen, 20 March 1806.

¹⁸ Ibid bundle 45; 178 sub bundle E; 185.

¹⁹ NRS CS237/M/8/2 Murray against Allardice, 1788-96; AUL MS 3175/31003 Plan and sections of the River Don ... November 1795; NRAS64/25/5 Plan of common mosses of Crimond and Logie ... 27 November 1812; NRAS55/18/1/50 Earl of Aberdeen's General Accounts, Crop 1812 p.182 and Crop 1813 p.201; *Aberdeen Journal*, 11 November 1812 p.4 col.1.

²⁰ *Aberdeen Journal*, 17 January 1816 p.2 col.5; 21 August 1816 p.1 col.5.



It seems probable that Innes was reducing his farming commitments. He died at Torry Farm on 20 January 1822 aged sixty-four, the cause of death given as 'swelling, decay & various complaint' [sic] which suggests that he may have been in poor health for some time. The *Aberdeen Journal* recorded his death as 'much and justly regretted'.²¹ Colin Innes was survived by his daughter Elizabeth (1797-1824) who probably lived with her father. An advertisement for a farm overseer, placed by John Innes in the *Aberdeen Journal* three days after his brother's death, was almost certainly for Torry Farm.²²

Douglas Lockhart

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Alex Thomas, Kemnay House; Moira Minty, Haddo and staffs in the National Records of Scotland; Special Collections Centre, University of Aberdeen; Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Archives and Aberdeen Central Library.

Fig.3. Plan of the farm of Kirkhill, May 1790 (detail). Crown copyright; Reproduced with the permission of the National Records of Scotland RHP81919.

²¹ OPR 266/4 f.212 Register of Burials, Nigg Parish, Kincardineshire, 24 January 1822; *Aberdeen Journal*, 6 February 1822 p.3 col.4.

²² *Aberdeen Journal*, 23 January 1822 p.2 col.6.

Scottish Maps Forum seminar - 3 May 2024

The Premodern Scottish Place: Mapping, Chorography, History, Landscape, Literature

This seminar will bring together researchers working on the premodern (medieval and early modern) histories of Scottish cartography, chorography, landscape, history, and literature. Some of the central questions which will be discussed include:

- what are the roles of the respective disciplines (mapping, chorography, landscape history, and literature) in the understanding of place and space in Scotland?
- what is the relationship between the premodern visual record (maps) and texts?
- what is the relationship between the (historical) lived experience of Scottish landscapes and their representations on maps and in other geographical texts and objects?
- what impact did the literary imagination have on the nascent sciences of mapping and chorography, and vice versa?

The seminar will be held in the NLS Causewayside Building, Edinburgh, and also online.

Further details and registration can be found [here](#).

Recent NLS map website additions

Over the last six months, we have put over 8,600 new maps online, with our main additions including:

- OS Six-Inch Ireland (1820s-1970s)
- OS One-Inch Ireland (1850s-1940s)
- OS Quarter-inch England and Wales, 1899-1958
- OS Six-Inch England and Wales, 1st edition (1840s-1880s) georeferenced layer
- OS maps published in 1973
- OS modern 1:50,000 and 1:25,000 Leisure Map layers

More information can be found on our [Recent Additions](#) page.