

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

MAP NO.	DATE	NAME	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	DESCRIPTION	COLOUR
1	Based on 1564	Kramer, Gerhard (known as MERCATOR)		<b>SCOTLAND, FROM [GERHARD] MERCATOR'S MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS</b> Rough outline map showing mainland Scotland, the Orkney Islands, the Hebrides and the north west tip of Northern Ireland, with north facing right. Major rivers are shown and mountains are crudely depicted. Only larger towns are indicated by dots only, no names given. This map is loosely based on Gerardus Mercator's wall maps of the British Isles, which were published by him in 1564. Mercator (1512-1594) was a Flemish mathematician, philosopher, theologian, historian, geographer and instrument-maker whose fame now rests upon his skill as a cartographer. He will be forever associated with the 'Mercator Projection' which he devised in 1569 to enable the projection of a sphere onto a flat plane for the first time. It is highly probable that Mercator got the information about Scotland for his maps from a Scottish cartographer, John Elder (fl.1542-65), who supplied him with his own maps. He invited Mercator to publish these under the Mercator name, which he did in 1564.	No
2	1570	ORTELIUS, Abraham (1527-1598)	ANTWERP	<b>SCOTIA TABULA [MAP OF SCOTLAND]</b> From Ortelius's Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Scotland with north to the right of the sheet - based on Mercator's wall maps of the British Isles compiled in 1564 (See CM1) However, unlike CM1 it contains place names and has an elaborate design. Abraham Ortelius (1527-98) the Flemish cartographer and dealer in maps in prints, is considered the father of the modern atlas. Although he first published maps in 1564, the Theatrum Orbis Terrarum is often considered the first true 'atlas' i.e. a collection of uniform sheets bound together for which printing plates were specifically engraved. He owned a large private collection of maps and was able to include the most up to date cartographic knowledge thanks to his correspondence with other map-makers. Forty editions of his atlas were published between 1570 and 1612 and it established Flanders as the centre of map publishing for the next century. Facsimile photo-lithograph published by R.S. Shearer & Son, Stirling in 1905.	No
3	1573	ORTELIUS, Abraham	ANTWERP	<b>SCOTIA TABULA</b> A later, coloured edition of CM 2.	Yes
4	1573	ORTELIUS, Abraham	ANTWERP	<b>SCOTIA TABULA</b> As CM3.	Yes
5	1578?	LESLIE, John	ROME?	<b>LA VRAIE ET ENTIERE DESCRIPTION DU TRES ANCIEN ROYAUME PAYS ET ISLES D'ECOSSES. [TRUE AND COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE VERY ANCIENT KINGDOM AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND]</b> An enlargement of the map which accompanied the work De Origine Moribus ... Scotorum by John Leslie, Bishop of Ross and published in Rome in 1578. North is shown to the right. The bottom of the map contains a dedication to James VI in French and a brief description of Scotland, also in French [PHOTOSTAT REPRODUCTION]	No

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

6	1573	ORTELIUS, Abraham	ANTWERP	<b>ANGLIAE, SCOTIAE, ET HIBERNIAE, SIVE BRITANNICAR: INSULARUM DESCRIPTIO [ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND ... ]</b> Abraham Ortelius' finely engraved, detailed and important map of the British Isles, from the 1573 edition of <i>Theatrum Orbis Terrarum</i> .... Derived from Mercator's wall map of Europe and shown with north to the right of the page, the depiction of Scotland and north west England is remarkably accurate, whilst that of Wales, south western England and Ireland less so. Map includes part of the French coast.	No
7	1583	ARFEUILLE, Nicolas de Nicolay, sieur d'	PARIS	<b>VRAYE &amp; EXACTE DESCRIPTION HYDROGRAPHIQUE DES COSTES MARITIMES D'ECOSSE ET DES ILLES ORCHADES HEBRIDES AVEC PARTIE D'ANGLETERRE ... [TRUE AND EXACT HYDROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE COAST OF SCOTLAND, THE ORKNEY ISLANDS, THE HEBRIDES AND PART OF ENGLAND]</b> This major 16th-century sea chart of Scotland was created by Frenchman Nicolas de Nicolay (1517-1583). It was based on the notes of Alexander Lyndsay, who prepared a pilot guide for King James V's voyage around the north of Scotland in 1540 to quell the Lords of the Isles. The map was substantially more accurate than most charts of the 17th and 18th centuries, particularly for the Western Isles. It was printed to accompany the French translation of Lyndsay's <i>A Rutter</i> [pilot-guide] of the Scottish Seas, which was written in Scots c. 1540 (see above) The east coast of Scotland was always easier to map because of its trade routes with Europe and smoother coastline and sea charts were produced from the late 16th century. The rugged west coast was much harder to chart; there were fewer good charts of this area until the cotton and tobacco trade with the Americas in the 18th century. Some parts of Lewis and Skye were not accurately charted until the mid-19th century.	No
8	1593	DE JODE, Cornelius (1568-1600)	ANTWERP	<b>ANGLIAE, SCOTIAE, ET HIBERNIE NOVA DESCRIPTO [A NEW DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND]</b> Gerard de Jode published the first edition of his two volume atlas <i>Speculum Orbis Terrarum</i> in 1578 to compete with Ortelius's <i>Theatrum Orbis Terrarum</i> of 1570. However, it was not a commercial success, despite De Jode's outstanding reputation. There was a degree of professional jealousy between the two men, with some suggesting that Ortelius may have tried to delay publication. De Jode had made plans for another enlarged edition but this was uncompleted at his death in 1591. His son Cornelis de Jode took over and published the <i>Speculum Orbis Terrae</i> in 1593 with newly engraved plates, thus making those of the first edition extremely rare.	Yes

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

9	1594	NAGEL, Heinrich	COLOGNE	<p><b>SCOTIAE TABULA [MAP OF SCOTLAND]</b></p> <p>Scotland is shown with north to the right of the sheet. This map was first issued in Matthias Quad's <i>Europae totius orbis terrarum</i> in 1592, engraved by Heinrich Nagel. Matthias Quad (1557-1613) was a Dutch geographer, cartographer and engraver who settled in Cologne. Although his work was noticeably influenced by Gerard Mercator, Abraham Ortelius and Gerard de Jode he developed an own style, quite distinct from that of other cartographers of the time. He worked closely with publisher Jan Bussemacher, and together they brought out the <i>Europae totius orbis terrarum</i>.</p>	No
10.1	1595	Kramer, Gerhard (known as MERCATOR)	DUISBERG	<p><b>SCOTIA REGNUM. [KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND IN TWO SHEETS, NORTH AND SOUTH]</b></p> <p>The first two parts of Mercator's <i>Atlas</i>, as he termed it, were published in 1585 and 1589 and the third part was completed after his death by his son Rumold. Intended as a complete and comprehensive description of the whole world, Mercator was unable to finish it in his lifetime. His maps were unrivalled in their precision, classification and beauty. This map of Scotland in two sheets impresses not only because of its precision But also its decidedly artistic character. It is one of the most common of the of the old maps of Scotland as it passed through so many editions and was available in so many atlases. Mercator was a true Renaissance man: mathematician, philosopher, theologian, historian, geographer and cartographer as well as an engraver. His name will always be associated with the Mercator Projection which he first used in 1569 to create the</p>	No
10.2					No
11	1595	Kramer, Gerhard (known as MERCATOR)	DUISBERG	<p><b>SCOTIA REGNUM [KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND]</b></p> <p>As above, but on one single sheet.</p>	No
12	1607	HOLE, William	LONDON	<p><b>SCOTIA REGNUM [KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND]</b> Engraved by William Hole, one of the earliest English map-engravers, this double-page map of Scotland was based on Mercator's map of 1595. It appeared in the first illustrated edition of William Camden's <i>Britannia</i> (1607). Camden (1551-1623), first published this work, a history of Britain from pre-Roman times, in 1586. However, not until the 1607 edition did Camden include maps of English and Welsh counties as well as maps of Ireland and Scotland. In fact, <i>Britannia</i> was the first British atlas to feature a separate map of Scotland, making this the first map of Scotland made by an Englishman in England. Later and revised editions appeared throughout Camden's lifetime and long after.</p>	No

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

13	1636	HONDIUS, Hendrik	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>SCOTIA PARS SEPTENTRIONALIS [NORTH OF SCOTLAND]</b></p> <p>This map shows Northern Scotland, the Orkney Islands, the Hebrides and Isle of Skye. Hendrik Hondius (1593-1651) was the son of Jodocus Hondius (1563-1612), who had purchased the engraving plates of Mercator's Atlas in 1604. In spite of their excellence, his maps could not compete with the continuing demand for Ortelius's Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Hondius added 40 maps to Mercator's original number and from 1606 onwards published enlarged editions in several languages, still under Mercator's name but with himself as publisher. These atlases have become known as the Mercator/Hondius series. After the death of Jodocus Hondius in 1612, his Amsterdam business was carried on by his widow and sons, Jodocus II and Henricus, and eventually included his son-in-law, Jan Jansson.</p>	No
14	c.1611	SPEED, John	LONDON	<p><b>THE KINGDOME OF SCOTLAND</b> <span style="float: right;">From John Speed's</span></p> <p>atlas, Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine(1611-12). John Speed (1552-1629) was the foremost English mapmaker of the 17th century, bringing England into the mainstream of map-publishing, previously dominated by the Dutch. Speed's Theatre... contains a single sheet for each county of England and Wales, a map of Scotland and a map for each of the four Irish provinces. Inset into the corner of the county maps is a plan of the county town and illustrations of famous battles, local coats of arms and historical sites. This map of Scotland is typical of their decorative nature. Early issues depict full-length portraits of James VI, Queen Anna and their two sons; after the Commonwealth was established these were changed to 'commoners'. The Theatre... was an immediate success and many editions followed. It was a supreme achievement in British cartography and became the blueprint for folio atlases until the mid-18th century. (See also CM26)</p>	No
15	c1611	SPEED, John	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>BRITANIA PROUT DIVISIA FUT TEMPORIBUS [BRITAIN AS IT WAS DIVIDED AT THE TIME]</b></p> <p>The Saxon Heptarchy from John Speed's Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine (1611-12), with a series of 14 side cartouches representing each of the Saxon kingdoms. All the maps for Speed's publication were printed at the Amsterdam workshop of Jodocus Hondius between 1605 and 1610. In 1584, Hondius had moved to London to escape religious persecution in Flanders, returning to Amsterdam in 1593. Given their similar occupations, it is likely that he had some contact with John Speed during his stay in England.</p>	No

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

16	1635	BLAEU, Willem	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>SCOTIA REGNUM</b> Map of Scotland from the Dutch edition of the Willem Blaeu's great atlas, <i>Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, sive, Atlas Novus</i>. It depicts topographical features, towns, cities, waterways, mountains and forests. The Orkney Islands are inset top right. The Blaeu family of Amsterdam produced the earliest maps of the Scottish counties and provinces, based on manuscript surveys done by the Scot Timothy Pont in the late 1500s. Willem Janszoon arrived in Amsterdam around 1600 as a seller of globes and maps, adding Blaeu or Blaeuw to his name. He first published maps in 1604, diversified into sea charts and became the official map maker for the Dutch East India Company. He had to compete with established Amsterdam map makers, such as Claes Visscher and Hendrik Hondius, but his entrepreneurial know-how and scientific background made his business pre-eminent. Blaeu had always wanted to publish a major atlas showing up to date maps of the world and his <i>Atlas Novus</i> was first published in 1635 with German text, followed by Dutch, French and Latin editions. After Blaeu's death, his son Joan continued to rework and expand the atlas. Between 1640 and 1655, four further editions were published, growing from 2 volumes in the first edition to 6 in the last one, among them the first atlas of Scotland. The Blaeu family were instrumental in establishing the international reputation of Dutch cartography.</p>	Yes
17	1638	JANSSON, Jan	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>SCOTIA REGNUM</b> An elegant map of Scotland, with two armorials and an inset of the Orkney Islands, similar to CM16. Jan Jansson (1588-1664) was the son of a bookseller and publisher from Arnhem. In 1612 he married the daughter of cartographer Jodocus Hondius and opened his own shop in Amsterdam. In 1616 he published his first maps of Italy and France. Jansson may have worked up material inherited from the Hondius family who had purchased the plates for Mercator's Atlas in 1604. (see also CM22)</p>	Yes
18	1653	GORDON, Robert	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>SCOTIA ANTIQUA</b> [ANCIENT SCOTLAND AS KNOWN TO THE ROMANS] A map by Robert Gordon of Straloch (1580-1661), the geographer and antiquary. Place names are given with Roman and modern names. The River Forth is named 'Bodotria' and the Antonine Wall is 'Valli Adriani'. In 1641, at the request of King Charles I, Gordon undertook the correction and superintendence of a great Atlas of Scotland, based on the survey work originally undertaken by Scottish map-maker Timothy Pont in the late 16th century. The task was completed in 1648 and published by Joan Blaeu of Amsterdam, under the title of <i>Theatrum Scotiae</i>. This map has been reprinted from this publication. (See also CM 19 and CM20)</p>	Yes

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

19	1653	GORDON, Robert	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>SCOTIA REGNUM [THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND]</b> Reprinted from <i>Theatrum Scotiae</i> (1648). Robert Gordon of Straloch (1580-1661), born in Aberdeenshire in 1580, was famous as a geographer and antiquary. He revised Timothy Pont's maps of Scotland for Blaeu's Great Atlas and it is apparent from their correspondence that Blaeu was also looking to fill gaps in his coverage of Scotland. Gordon may have wanted to produce replacements for maps which pleased Blaeu, but, judging from the sheer volume of his surviving work in the National Library of Scotland, he seems to have set about depicting Scotland quite independently of this work for Blaeu although his real motivation remains a mystery.</p>	Yes
20	1654	BLAEU, Joan	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>CUNINGHAM EX SCHEDIS TIMOTHEO PONT [CUNNINGHAM FROM TIMOTHY PONT'S SURVEY]</b> Map of the historic district of Cunningham, bordered by Renfrew and Clydesdale to the north and east respectively and by Kyle to the south and the Firth of Clyde to the west. The original survey of Scotland by Scottish cartographer Timothy Pont (1565-1614) was worked up Robert Gordon of Straloch (1580-1661) to produce the first detailed maps of Scotland. These formed the basis of the first atlas of Scotland - Volume V of Joan Blaeu's first monumental world atlas, <i>Theatrum orbis terrarum, sive Atlas novus</i>. The exact year in which Pont began his survey is unknown but there is some evidence that he had completed his travels by 1596. The original number of Pont's manuscript maps has been estimated at around 130. Many of these are now lost, but 77 are preserved in the National Library of Scotland. For Scots, Blaeu's 1654 Atlas presented a striking visual representation of their nation in print.</p>	No
21.1	1659	JANSSON, Jan	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>INTER TAUM FLUVIUM ET SEPTENT-RIONALIS ORAS ANGLIAE [BETWEEN THE RIVER TAY AND THE NORTH OF ENGLAND]</b> Map showing part of Scotland from Loch Tay to the Solway Firth, with similarities to CM16. Jan Jansson or Janssonius (1588-1664), map engraver and publisher, had by marriage joined with the successful Dutch map publishing firm of Jodocus Hondius. His great business rivals were the Blaeu family and each was often accused of plagiarising the other's work. Like Blaeu, Jansson was determined to produce an atlas of the world which would outstrip the works of Mercator and Ortelius. His multi-volume work began publication in 1657. Printed in black and white - with colour and gilding only added later by hand if it was part of the customer's request. By 1660 there were 11 volumes.</p>	No

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

21.2	1659	JANSSON, Jan	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>LORNA, KNAPDALIA, CANTIRE, IURA, ILA, GLOTA, ET BUTE INSULAE [LORNE, KNAPDALE, KINTYRE, JURA, ISLAY, RIVER CLYDE, ISLES OF BUTE]</b> Map showing the west coast of Scotland between Morven and Renfrewshire and the islands around the Firth of Clyde. Jan Jansson or Janssonius (1588-1664), map engraver and publisher, had by marriage joined with the successful Dutch map publishing firm of Jodocus Hondius. His great business rivals were the Blaeu family and each was often accused of plagiarising the other's work. Like Blaeu, Jansson was determined to produce an atlas of the world which would outstrip the works of Mercator and Ortelius. His multi-volume work began publication in 1657. Printed in black and white - with colour and gilding only added later by hand if it was part of the customer's request. By 1660 there were 11 volumes.</p>	No
21.3	1659	JANSSON, Jan	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>MORAVIA, BADENOCH, ATHOL, ABERDOINA [ MORAY, BADENOCH, ATHOLL, ABERDEENSHIRE]</b> Map showing Scotland between the Cromarty Firth and the Firth of Tay. Jan Jansson or Janssonius (1588-1664), map engraver and publisher, had by marriage joined with the successful Dutch map publishing firm of Jodocus Hondius. His great business rivals were the Blaeu family and each was often accused of plagiarising the other's work. Like Blaeu, Jansson was determined to produce an atlas of the world which would outstrip the works of Mercator and Ortelius. His multi-volume work began publication in 1657. Printed in black and white - with colour and gilding only added later by hand if it was part of the customer's request. By 1660 there were 11 volumes.</p>	No
21.4	1659	JANSSON, Jan	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>LOCHABRIA OMNESQ, INSULAE VERSUS OCCIDENTEM SITAE, UT UISTO, MULLA, ALIAEQUE [LOCHABER, NORTH AND SOUTH UIST, PART OF SKYE AND MULL]</b> Map showing area of Scotland from Skye to the northern tip of Jura. Jan Jansson or Janssonius (1588-1664), map engraver and publisher, had by marriage joined with the successful Dutch map publishing firm of Jodocus Hondius. His great business rivals were the Blaeu family and each was often accused of plagiarising the other's work. Like Blaeu, Jansson was determined to produce an atlas of the world which would outstrip the works of Mercator and Ortelius. His multi-volume work began publication in 1657. Printed in black and white - with colour and gilding only added later by hand if it was part of the customer's request. By 1660 there were 11 volumes.</p>	No

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

21.5	1659	JANSSON, Jan	AMSTERDAM	<b>EXTIMAE SCOTIAE PARS SEPTENTRIONALIS IN QUA PROVINICAE ROSSIA, SUTHERLANDIA, CATHENESIA AT STRATH-NAVERNIAE [ROSS-SHIRE, SUTHERLAND, CAITHNESS AND STRATHNAVER]</b> Map of mainland Scotland from the island of Stroma to the Beaully Firth. Jan Jansson or Janssonius (1588-1664), map engraver and publisher, had by marriage joined with the successful Dutch map publishing firm of Jodocus Hondius. His great business rivals were the Blaeu family and each was often accused of plagiarising the other's work. Like Blaeu, Jansson was determined to produce an atlas of the world which would outstrip the works of Mercator and Ortelius. His multi-volume work began publication in 1657. Printed in black and white - with colour and gilding only added later by hand if it was part of the customer's request. By 1660 there were 11 volumes.	No
21.6	1659	JANSSON, Jan	AMSTERDAM	<b>TABULA LEGI ET HARAIAEAC SKIAE REL SKIANAE INSULARUM [HARRIS AND SKYE]</b> Map showing the Outer Hebrides, Isle of Skye and a section of the west coast opposite Skye. Jan Jansson or Janssonius (1588-1664), map engraver and publisher, had by marriage joined with the successful Dutch map publishing firm of Jodocus Hondius. His great business rivals were the Blaeu family and each was often accused of plagiarising the other's work. Like Blaeu, Jansson was determined to produce an atlas of the world which would outstrip the works of Mercator and Ortelius. His multi-volume work began publication in 1657. Printed in black and white - with colour and gilding only added later by hand if it was part of the customer's request. By 1660 there were 11 volumes.	No
21.7	1659	JANSSON, Jan	AMSTERDAM	<b>ORCADIUM ET SCHELANDIA INSULARUM [ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLANDS]</b> Map showing the Shetland and Orkney Islands side by side. Jan Jansson or Janssonius (1588-1664), map engraver and publisher, had by marriage joined with the successful Dutch map publishing firm of Jodocus Hondius. His great business rivals were the Blaeu family and each was often accused of plagiarising the other's work. Like Blaeu, Jansson was determined to produce an atlas of the world which would outstrip the works of Mercator and Ortelius. His multi-volume work began publication in 1657. Printed in black and white - with colour and gilding only added later by hand if it was part of the customer's request. By 1660 there were 11 volumes.	No

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

22	1659	JANSSON, Jan	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>SCOTIA REGNUM [KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND]</b> Latin map of Scotland and the Hebrides and Orkney Island (but not the Shetland Islands) showing towns and cities, districts, lochs, rivers and mountain ranges. Jan Jansson or Janssonius (1588-1664), map engraver, had by marriage joined with the successful Dutch map publishing firm of Jodocus Hondius. His great business rivals were the Blaeu family and each was often accused of plagiarising the other's work. Like Blaeu, Jansson was determined to produce an atlas of the world which would outstrip the works of Mercator and Ortelius. His multi-volume work began publication in 1657. Printed in black and white - with colour and gilding only added later by hand if it was part of the customer's request. By 1660 there were 11 volumes.</p>	No
23	1666	GOOS, Pieter	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>PAASKARTE OM ACHTER YRLAND ... [DUTCH SEA CHART]</b> Sea chart showing the west coast of England and Scotland, whole of Ireland, the northern coast of Scotland and part of the English Channel. The map identifies soundings, sand bars, fishing banks and navigational hazards. From the Zee-Atlas published by Pieter Goos (1616-75), who had worked with the Hondius family in Amsterdam. As the world's greatest sea trading nation, marine cartography was a specialty of the Dutch and no-one produced more lavish sea charts than Goos. His luxury volumes, printed on top quality paper and beautifully coloured, were often intended more for the merchant collector than the practical mariner. Goos's Zee-Atlas was the companion marine atlas of choice for Joan Blaeu's famous terrestrial atlas.</p>	Yes
24	1673	BLOME, Richard	LONDON	<p><b>A MAPP OF THE KINGDOME OF SCOTLAND</b> This map includes many settlements and towns but the coastline has little detail. Taken from Blome's Britannia: or, A Geographical Description of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the Isles and Territories thereto belonging (1673). Richard Blome (1635-1705) was an entrepreneur, attracting sponsors for his publications and the first person to publish maps by subscription. He often used interchangeable coats of arms for different editions; the dedication on this sheet is to James, Duke of Monmouth and Buccleuch, the eldest of Charles II's illegitimate children. Blome was often accused of plagiarism for his publications but replied: "I do not own myself the Author, but the Undertaker of this work"</p>	No

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

25	c.1675	DE WITT, Frederick	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>SCOTIA REGNUM [KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND]</b> A very detailed map showing counties and other small political subdivisions. It has a decorative cartouche, typical of maps from this period. Probably the most complete map of Scotland issued to date, although Ailsa Craig and the Isle of May are missing. Frederick De Witt (1616-1698) moved to Amsterdam from Gouda and by 1654 he had opened a printing office and shop. His first atlas appeared in 1661; dating De Witt's atlases can be difficult because usually no dates appeared on the maps and their publication extended over many years. The business acquired the surviving plates of Joan Blaeu after his printing house was destroyed by fire in 1672.</p>	Yes
26	1676	SPEED, John	LONDON	<p><b>THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND</b> Map of Scotland from a later edition of John Speed's atlas entitled Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine (see CM14). In comparison to the earlier version with its illustrations of royalty, this edition has four side cartouches depicting a 'Scotch Man', A Scotch Woman', 'A Highland Man' and 'A Highland Woman' instead of the portraits of James VI and his family. Place-name spellings are identical to those of CM14.</p>	No
27	1679	GREENE, Richard	LONDON	<p><b>A NEW MAP OF SCOTLAND WITH THE ROADS</b> Printed by Robert Greene and William Berry, this is credited as the earliest road map of Scotland. With the introduction of a postal service in the late 17th century, there was a growing demand for these kind of maps. Most of the roads shown are in the south, along with coastal routes in the east, Galloway and the north east. None are shown in the Inner and Outer Hebrides, nor the Orkney Islands. There are almost no roads in the north and west - here people would have usually travelled using a network of tracks only passable on foot, horseback or with packhorses.</p>	Yes
28.1	c1685	DANKERTS, Justus	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>NOVA TOTIUS ANGLIAE, SCOTIAE ET HIBERNIAE, TABULA, IN 4 SHEETS [NEW MAP OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND]</b> With elaborate title cartouches depicting cherubs and sea creatures these sheets show: parts of the east of coast of Scotland (1); Central and Western Scotland, the Hebrides and Northern Ireland (2); remainder of Ireland, Wales and Devon and Cornwall (3); Central and Eastern England and most of the Netherlands (4). Taken from the second edition of Danckerts's, Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula [New Map of the Entire World], which is hard to date accurately. These sheets would have originally been a double page spread. Justus Danckerts (1635-1701) belonged to a mapmaking family, which included his father, brother and his three sons. They were best known for their decorative atlases and wall charts.</p>	Yes
28.2					
28.3					

28.4					
29	1688	ADAIR, John	EDINBURGH	<p><b>A TRUE AND EXACT HYDROGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SEA-COAST AND ISLES OF SCOTLAND, MADE IN A VOYAGE OF JAMES THE FIFTH. (PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY)</b></p> <p>Taken from John Adair's printed atlas The Description of the Sea-Coast and Islands of Scotland with Large and Exact Maps for the Use of Seamen, this sea chart is a new version of CM7. John Adair, (c.1655-1722) a mathematician living in Edinburgh, embarked on a number of cartographic ventures during his lifetime. In 1683, a prospectus published in Edinburgh for a 'Scottish Atlas' stated that the Privy Council of Scotland had engaged him to survey the shires of Scotland. He also charted the coast of Scotland from 1686 and was made a fellow of the Royal Society in 1688. However, lack of finances meant that few of his enterprises came to fruition. His maps of several Scottish counties, although completed in manuscript form in the 1680s, were not published until long after his death.</p>	No
30	1690	VISSCHER, Nicholas	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>EXACTISSIMA REGNI SCOTIAE TABULA ... [AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE KINGDOME OF SCOTLAND...]</b> An extremely detailed and attractive map of Scotland, showing counties, cities, towns, castles, churches, lochs, rivers and streams. Decorated with two elaborate baroque cartouches and with a key to symbols. Nicolas Visscher (1649-1702) was part of a cartographic and publishing dynasty in Amsterdam founded by his grandfather, Claes, a pupil of Jodocus Hondius. The family's maps were known for the high quality of their engraving, exceptionally fine ornament and accuracy.</p>	Yes

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

31	1692	SANSON, Nicholas	PARIS	<p><b>LES ISLES BRITANNIQUES, QUI CONTIENNENT LES ROYAUMES D'ANGLETERRE, ESCOSSE ET IRLANCE ETC. [THE BRITISH ISLES WHICH CONTAIN THE KINGDOMS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND ETC.]</b> Large scale map of England, Scotland and Ireland with Shetland and Orkney Islands inset. The cartouche notes Nicolas Sanson as the mapmaker, Alexis-Hubert Jaillot (1632-1712) as the publisher and that the map is derived from those of G. Cambdene [W.Camden], C. Saxon, J. Speed, T. Pont, R. Gordon and IB Boazius [G. Boazio]. Nicolas Sanson (1600-67), pre-eminent French cartographer of the 17th century, came from an educated middle-class family, like many other French map-makers. His major work, Atlas Cartes Générales de Toutes les Parties du Monde, was first issued in 1654.</p>	Yes
32	1693	SANSON, Nicholas	PARIS	<p><b>LE ROYAUME D'ECOSSE [THE KINGDOME OF SCOTLAND]</b> A French map of Scotland showing the division into counties. Credited to Nicolas Sanson (1600-67), the leading French geographer and cartographer and tutor to Louis XIV, the map was actually redrawn and embellished by Alexis Hubert Jaillot (1632-1712) who managed the Sanson business in Paris. The content of the map is influenced by those published by the Blaeu family, notably in respect of lochs, forests, rivers and the inclusion of the Bass Rock. The alignment of some places (e.g., Skye and Arran) is unusual.</p>	Yes
33	1695	MORDEN, Robert	LONDON	<p><b>SCOTLAND</b> An extremely detailed map of Scotland but with the northern and western coastlines showing some inaccuracies. Robert Morden (c.1650-1703), an English bookseller and publisher was one of the first commercially successful map makers. He produced a series of high quality county maps of England and Wales used by William Camden for a new edition of his Britannia in 1695. The same year he also published a map of Scotland partly copied from that produced by Robert Gordon of Straloch and used by Joan Blaeu (see CM20) but with some areas more accurately surveyed. In contrast to the previous century's highly decorative style of maps, Morden simplified his presentation in favour of clarity of detail.</p>	No
34	1710	AA, Pieter van der	LEIDEN	<p><b>L'ECOSSE SUIVANT LES NOUVELLES OBSERVATIONS DE MESSRS DE L' ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES [SCOTLAND ACCORDING TO NEW OBSERVATIONS OF THE GENTLEMEN OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE]</b> French language map of Scotland, showing main towns and cities, with engravings of mythological scenes and Dutch trading ships. Pieter van der Aa (1659-1733) began his career in Leiden as a Latin trade publisher, producing classical texts about medicine and science. Later he began to publish atlases and maps, compiling numerous multi-volume collections of works. In 1715 he was appointed head printer for the city of Leiden and the university.</p>	No

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

35	1700	FER, Nicholas De	PARIS	<p><b>TABLE DES LATITUDES ET LONGITUDES DES PRINCIPAUX LIEUX DU ROYAUME D'ECOSSE [TABLE OF LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES OF THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND]</b>            French map of Scotland, including a table of longitudes and latitudes for the main towns. The Orkney Islands are part of the main map with rough maps of the Shetland and Faroe Islands inset top. Some place names are not familiar e.g. Glaick, Anagra, Braig. Cartographer, engraver and publisher, Nicolas de Fer (1646-1720) issued more than 600 separate maps, including atlases, sheet maps and large wall maps. It has been said that his output resulted in a reduction in quality but his appointment as 'Geographe de le Dauphin', offered him unprecedented access to the most up to date cartographic information.</p>	Yes
36	n.d.	TIRION, Isaak	AMSTERDAM	<p><b>NIEWE KAART VAN'T NOORDER GEDEELTE VAN GROOT BRITANNIE BEHELZENDE HET KONIGRYKE SCHOTLAND [NEW MAP OF THE NORTHERN PART OF GREAT BRITAIN WHICH IS THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND]</b>            Dutch map showing Scotland divided into districts with Shetland inset top right. A scale is included with Schotsche (Scottish) miles shown and their German, English and French equivalents. Isaak Tirion (1705-1769) produced illustrated books, charts and maps for the Dutch mercantile elite. During his prolific career he was associated with the Dutch East India Company and in 1749 he published the Dutch language edition of Lord George Anson's Voyage Around the World, a work remarkable for the quality of its maps and charts</p>	Yes
37	1702	DELISLE, Guillame de	PARIS	<p><b>LES ISLES BRITANNIQUES OU SONT LE ROYAUME D'ANGLETERRE TIRE PAR SPED, CELUI D'ECOSSE TIRE DE TH. PONT ETC., ET CELUI D'IRLANDE TIRE DE PETTI. LE TOUR RECTIFE... PAR G DE L'ISLE GEOGRAPHE DE L'ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES [THE BRITISH ISLES, WHICH ARE THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND DRAWN BY SPEED, THAT OF SCOTLAND BY TIMOTHY PONT ETC., AND THAT OF IRELAND BY PETTI. CORRECTED BY G. DE L'ISLE]</b>            French map showing England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, the Orkney Islands, part of the Shetland Islands; parts of Northern France, Belgium and Netherlands; parts of Denmark and Norway and the North Sea. Taken from an early edition of Delisle's untitled atlas which included several innovative maps of North America. The son of Claude Delisle, Guillaume (1675-1736) was one of four brothers who ran a cartographic workshop in Paris in the early 18th century. He has an important place as the first 'scientific' cartographer who incorporated the most current information on exploration and topography into his maps.</p>	Yes

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

38	1703	ADAIR, John	EDINBURGH	<p><b>THE FRITH (sic) AND RIVER OF TAY, WITH ALL THE ROCKS, SANDS, SHOALLS ETC. SURVEYED BY JOHN ADAIR.</b> A map of the coast of Fife from Anstruther to the Firth of Tay, upriver as far as Scone and then north of Angus to Red Head. Taken from John Adair's atlas <i>The Description of the Sea-Coast and Islands of Scotland with Large and Exact Maps for the Use of Seamen</i>, first published by him in Edinburgh in 1688. Settlements, castles, estates, waterways, hills, and sandbars are shown. Marine charts of this period contained information for mariners, but also played an important part in establishing the coastline and shape of Scotland, providing unique information on coastal settlements and ports. John Adair (c.1655-1722), one of the great Scottish cartographers, was unique in that his talents were used to produce both land and sea maps. Although his printed works are few, many of his manuscripts still survive which provide a truer picture of his talent. (see also CM29)</p>	No
39	1703	ADAIR, John	EDINBURGH	<p><b>THE COAST OF SCOTLAND FROM THE RED HEAD TO ABERDEEN SURVEYED BY JOHN ADAIR GEOGRAPHER FOR THAT KINGDOM</b> A simple, plain map showing coastal settlements of Angus and Aberdeenshire (none inland), rivers and hills. Taken from John Adair's atlas <i>The Description of the Sea-Coast and Islands of Scotland with Large and Exact Maps for the Use of Seamen</i>, first published by him in Edinburgh in 1688. John Adair (c.1655-1722), one of the great Scottish cartographers, was unique in that he worked on both land and sea maps. Although his printed works are few, many of his manuscripts still survive which provide a truer picture of his talent. (see also CM29, CM38)</p>	No
40	1708	CORONELLI, Vincenzo and NOLIN, Jean Baptiste	PARIS	<p><b>LE ROYAUME D'ECOSSE ETC. [THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND ETC.]</b> Map showing Scotland, Inner and Outer Hebrides with the islands of Orkney, Shetland and Faroes inset on the right. Place names are in French, Latin and English. The dedication is to James Francis Edward Stuart, 'The Old Pretender', who, if his father James II had not been deposed in 1688, would have ascended to the British throne in 1701 as James III. Very few nations recognised 'The Old Pretender' as king; his main supporter was his cousin King Louis XIV of France. This map was published in the same year that James and his French allies attempted a landing in Scotland to incite a rebellion, but were foiled by bad weather and outmanoeuvred by the Royal Navy. The Italian cosmographer Coronelli (1650-1718) had made his name in Paris in 1683 by constructing two 15' painted globes for Louis XIV. Smaller engraved versions of these were produced by Nolin (c.1657-1708) who went on to become the French publisher of Coronelli's maps.</p>	Yes

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

41	1710	HOMANN, Johan Baptiste	NUREMBERG	REGNUM SCOTIAE [THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND] Map of Scotland showing the Inner and Outer Hebrides, the Orkney Islands and part of Northern Ireland. Extremely detailed with many places names and an elaborate cartouche at top left. Similar to CM30. This was the only map of Scotland produced by Homann and was used by him and his heirs until 1790. Johann Baptist Homann (1663-1724 )and his family were the foremost German map publishers of the 18th century, offering a comprehensive range of world maps. Rivalling the publications of the Blaeu dynasty in the Netherlands, their maps are noted for the quality of their engraving, colouring and execution. Founded in the year 1702, Homann's printing house made a huge contribution to the German cartographic industry, after a long period of domination by the Dutch.	Yes
42	1714	MOLL, Hermann	LONDON	THE NORTH PART OF GREAT BRITAIN CALLED SCOTLAND A highly decorative map of Scotland and the Western Isles, with Orkney and Shetland Islands inset right. Fishing notes are given for the coast of Barra : 'Several ships of ye Isle of Orkney come hither in Summer to fish and return loaden	Yes
43	1714	SENEX, John & MAXWELL, John	LONDON	<b>A NEW MAP OF GREAT BRITAIN CORRECTED FROM THE OBSERVATIONS COMMUNICATED TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY ETC.</b> A large, colourful map and detailed map, with the isles of Orkney and Shetland inset. The east coast of Scotland is depicted more accurately than the north and west. First published in 1708 by John Senex in partnership with Charles Price, it celebrates the Act of Union the previous year. The map has a large allegorical cartouche representing the armorials of England, Wales and Scotland and a more flamboyant cartouche above with a medallion portrait of Queen Anne. Senex (c.1678-1740) was one of the most important English map publishers of the 18th century. Engraver, publisher, surveyor and geographer to Queen Anne, he teamed up with James Maxwell and Charles Price to produce maps of the world, including loose maps of many countries. The dedication is to William Connelly (1662-1729), Speaker of the Irish Parliament, even though Ireland is not shown in detail.	Yes

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

44	1721	SENEX, John	LONDON	<p><b>A NEW MAP OF SCOTLAND ACCORDING TO GORDON OF STRALOCH REVISED AND IMPROVED BY I. SENEX.</b> The cartouche contains the heading <b>A NEW MAPP OF SCOTLAND, THE WESTERN, ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLES</b>, a heraldic shield with the lion rampant, allegorical figures and a dedication to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Taken from John Senex's <i>New General Atlas</i>, which beside the excellent maps and town plans includes 393 pages of informative and historically important text. The maps which state that they were revised by Senex, are believed to be from plates previously owned or published by Christopher Browne. Senex added a new title, removed the previous publisher's name and address and dedication. He also changed and added some place names.</p>	Yes
45	1727	ADAIR, John	EDINBURGH	<p><b>NOVA SCOTIA TABULA CUM NOMINIBUS REGIONUM INSULARUM FLUMINUM URBIUM ETC.</b> Map of Scotland with the Outer Hebrides and the Orkney and Shetland Islands included. Some inaccuracies with northern and western coastlines. Only main towns are depicted, with Latin place-names. It was engraved by J. Clark for J. Paton's 1727 edition of George Buchanan's <i>Rerum Scoticarum Historia</i> [History of Scottish Affairs], which was first published in 1582. Buchanan (1506-1582), Scottish humanist and historian, was tutor to the young King James VI. He began his <i>History</i>, published in the year of his death, with a discussion of the nomenclature of the British Isles, a detailed geographical description of Scotland and an account of the origin of the British peoples. Buchanan believed that geography was crucial to the historical understanding of a nation. See also CM38 and CM39. [Photostat copy]</p>	No
46	1732-33	RAPIN, Paul de	LONDON	<p><b>A NEW MAP OF SCOTLAND, ENGLAND AND IRELAND. Vol.1, p.162.</b> Map showing counties and major towns. Taken from an English translation of <i>L'Histoire de L'Angleterre</i> (1723-25), written primarily for the instruction of foreigners. Paul de Rapin (1661 - 1725), a French Protestant soldier and historian, came to England as part of the army of William of Orange in 1688. The English translation of de Rapin's history, <i>The History of England</i>, was undertaken by historian Nicholas Tindal(1687-1744) who published it in 15 volumes between 1725 and 1731, adding topical footnotes and well-known legends from the past. A second edition appeared in two folio volumes between 1732-33. Tindal then continued <i>The History of England</i> up until the reign of George II. (See also CM51)</p>	No

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

47	1733	BRUCE, Alexander	EDINBURGH	<p><b>A PLAN OF LOCH SUNART ETC. BECOME FAMOUS BY THE GREATEST NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT THIS AGE HAS PRODUCED</b> The coastal settlements and topography around Loch Sunart and Loch Shiel [Ardnamurchan] and parts of Morven and Mull, surveyed by Captain Alexander Bruce (fl.1706) and engraved by Richard Cooper (1696-1764). Unconventionally, the map contains several narrative boxes with additional information and a drawing of the mine workings at Strontian. The map was reproduced in <i>The True Interest of Great Britain</i>, published in 1740 by Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope. Murray had discovered lead ore and bought land around Loch Sunart in 1723. The map is dedicated to General George Wade (1673-1748), Commander in Chief of the army in Scotland, who was a partner in the company.</p>	No
48	1734	COWLEY, John	LONDON	<p><b>DISPLAY OF THE COASTING LINES OF SIX SEVERAL MAPS OF NORTH BRITAIN SHOWING THE DISAGREEMENT AMONG GEOGRAPHERS ETC.</b> Map showing six different outlines of the coastline of Scotland, as depicted by six different map historical makers. Cowley (fl.1734-45), who had surveyed Ardnamurchan for Sir Alexander Murray (see also CM47), realised the inaccuracies of the existing maps of Scotland. He was encouraged by Murray to create an accurate map of Scotland based on the work of John Adair, Herman Moll, Robert Gordon of Straloch, John Senex, Inselin of Paris and Nicholas Sanson. Using Ardnamurchan Point to take his bearings, Cowley reduced all the maps to the same scale and superimposed them. He concluded that Adair's outline was the most accurate and Timothy Pont's inland survey, as printed in Blaeu's Atlas (1654), was the most reliable. This map was published in <i>The True Interest of Great Britain</i> by Sir Alexander Murray in 1740 with an explanatory note by Cowley.</p>	Yes
49	1734	COWLEY, John	LONDON	<p><b>A NEW MAP OF NORTH BRITAIN WITH THE ISLANDS THEREUNTO BELONGING ETC.</b> Map showing the counties or 'Burroughs' of Scotland, including a key indicating which 66 Burroughs selected 15 Members for Parliament after the Act of Union in 1707. The outline was based on an amalgamation of earlier maps as amended by Cowley's own survey of Ardnamurchan, Sir Alexander Murray's observations of the west coast and Adair's map of the east coast (1688). Cowley was very aware of the inaccuracies of the maps due to the problems of surveying the coast in small ships when seas were rough. He was also trying to align three different systems of measurement: English miles, Scottish miles and Highland miles. It was reproduced in <i>The True Interest of Great Britain</i> published by Sir Alexander Murray in 1740 with an explanatory essay. Engraved by Richard Seale who worked for many of the leading English cartographers of that period.</p>	No

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

50	1735	SUETTER, Matthaues	AUGSBURG	<b>NOVA ET ACCURATA TOTIUS REGNI SCOTIA ... [NEW AND ACCURATE MAP OF THE WHOLE OF SCOTLAND]</b> An extremely detailed map of Scotland with many place-names, making it difficult to read. Mountain ranges, large lochs, rivers and roads are shown. Engravings at the top depict fishermen and farmers going about their work. Mattheus Seutter(1678-1757) was apprenticed to the German map publisher Johann Baptist Homann in Nuremberg, but left to settle in Augsburg where he established his own business publishing atlases, including the Atlas Geographicus (1725) and Grosser Atlas(c.1735).	Yes
51	1744	SEALE, Richard William	LONDON	<b>A MAP OF THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND FROM THE LATEST AND BEST OBSERVATIONS FOR MR. TINDAL'S CONTINUATION OF MR. RAPIN'S HISTORY</b> Map of mainland Scotland, the Western Isles, the Orkney Islands with the Shetland Islands inset top. Quirky comments are included, e.g. 'Here is St. Ouran's Church famous for the burial of 60 Kings of Scotland, Norway and Ireland'[Iona]; 'Plenty of Cod, Ling and Large Eels' [Harris] and 'Famous for the Dutch fishery 2000 Bushes have been fishing here for herrings in a summer' [Shetland]. Drawn and engraved by Seale for Nicholas Tindal's The Continuation of Mr. Rapin de Thoyras's History of England (London, 1744-1747) English historian Nicholas Tindal (1687-1744) translated and then continued Paul de Rapin's L'Histoire de L'Angleterre. Tindal's Continuation extended Rapin's original work until the reign of George II. (See also CM46)	No
52	1746	DICEY, William and Cluer	LONDON	<b>A CORRECT MAP OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND WITH PRINCIPAL ROADS DRAWN FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS WHEREIN IS EXACTLY MARK'D THE LANDING OF YE PRETENDER IN SCOTLAND, THE PLACES OF ACTION WITH THE MARCHES AND PRECIPITATE RETREAT OF THE REBELS. LIKEWISE THE COASTS OF FRANCE, FLANDERS, HOLLAND, DENMARK AND NORWAY CONTAINING ALL YE TRADING PART OF THE NORTH SEA WITH THE MOST NOTED PORTS, ROCKS, SANDS AND SHOALS.</b> A map of the British Isles and Ireland with a few places in northern France, Flanders, The United Provinces and the southern tip of Norway included. It shows compass lines and sandbanks. Maps of this period were often described as 'new' or 'correct', emphasising their accuracy, however, this example shows a very large St. Kilda and the Isle of Skye depicted strangely. William Dickey (fl.1720-1756) ran a successful printing business with his son Cluer, operating from the middle to the late 18th century. They were staunch supporters of the Hanoverians, as the dedication to the Duke of Cumberland demonstrates.	Yes

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

53	1766	BRION DE LA TOUR, Louis	PARIS	<p><b>L'ECOSSE DRESSE CONFORMEMENT AUX OBSERVATIONS ASTRONOMIQUES ET AUX INTINERAIRES [SCOTLAND ACCORDING TO ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS AND SURVEYS]</b>            Taken from Brion de la Tour's Atlas General, this French map depicts mainland Scotland and the Western Isles but not the Orkney or Shetland Islands, which are included with the map of the British Isles. Counties, mountains and main rivers shown. It has an elaborate and intricate border with accompanying information about Scotland. Louis Brion de la Tour (1743-1802), Cartographer Royal to King Louis XV, had several important atlases to his name, notably the Atlas General. Much of his work was produced with Louis Charles Desnos (fl. 1750 - 1790), a Parisian instrument maker and map publisher who also had a warrant from the Danish king for the supply of books and maps.</p>	Yes
54	1761	DORRET, James	LONDON	<p><b>AN ACCURATE MAP OF SCOTLAND DRAWN FROM ALL THE PARTICULAR SURVEYS HITHERTO PUBLISHED, WITH MANY ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS</b> An extremely detailed map showing mainland Scotland, part of Northumbria, the Western Isles, with the Orkney and Shetland Islands inset. James Dorret (fl.1744-61), published one of the first relatively accurate outlines of the coast of Scotland. Little is known about him; he described himself as a land surveyor but was employed as a valet by the 3rd Duke of Argyll. At the Duke's order and expense he prepared a new large-scale map of Scotland; this was such an improvement on earlier maps that it remained a template until 1789, when John Ainslie revised the outline once more. This map was the third drawn up by Dorret during his career and was published in The Large English Atlas by Brown, Kitchin et al., in 1787.</p>	
55.1	not before 1766	BOWLES, Carington	LONDON	<p><b>A NEW AND COMPLETE MAP OF SCOTLAND AND ISLANDS THERETO BELONGING; FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS, THE SHIRES PROPERLY DIVIDED AND SUBDIVIDED, THE FORTS LATELY ERECTED &amp; ROADS OF COMMUNICATION, OR MILITARY WAYS ETC.</b> Extremely detailed map of Scotland in two</p>	Yes

55.2	not before 1766	BOWLES, Carington	LONDON		Yes
56	1778	KITCHIN, Thomas	LONDON	<b>NORTH BRITAIN OR SCOTLAND DIVIDED INTO ITS COUNTIES CORRECTED FROM THE BEST SURVEYS &amp; ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS</b> Colourful and detailed map showing the Hebrides, Orkney Islands with Shetland Isles inset. The counties are depicted in either green, yellow or pink and begin to resemble their modern counterparts. Thomas Kitchin (c.1718 - 1784) was a London-based cartographic engraver, publisher and author. He produced a large body of work, including engravings for periodical publications and was appointed Hydrographer to King George III in 1773. Many of Kitchin's maps continued to be updated and published well after his death.	Yes
58.1	1794	CAMPBELL, LT.	LONDON	<b>NEW AND CORRECT MAP OF SCOTLAND OR NORTH BRITAIN WITH ALL THE POST AND MILITARY ROADS, DIVISIONS...DRAWN FROM THE MOST APPROVED SURVEYS ETC.</b> Extremely detailed map of Scotland in two sheets: Sheet 1 shows Northern Scotland as far south as Aberdeen, including the Hebrides, Orkney Islands and with Shetland Islands inset top right. Sheet 2 covers Southern Scotland and Northern England as far south as Hartlepool. Notes every town, hamlet, bishopric, country, forest, castle and road. Even offers some offshore detail with regard to the various postal ferries, rocks and other undersea dangers, and cod fishing grounds. Roads are a special feature of this map, heights of mountains are given and there are notes on features and places. Lieutenant Duncan? Campbell (fl. 1750 - 1800) was a Scottish cartographer and surveyor employed with the British Admiralty. Similar to CM55.	Yes

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

58.2	1794	CAMPBELL, LT.	LONDON		
59	1796	MACPHERSON, David	LONDON	<p><b>AN HISTORICAL MAP OF SCOTLAND WITH THE NORTH PART OF ENGLAND, ADAPTED TO THE YEAR 1400; AND CONSTRUCTED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC MATERIAL AVAILABLE</b> Taken from Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History etc. (1796) Colourful map of Scotland with place-names as they would have appeared in the year 1400. Fife and Midlothian are shown inset in a larger scale. The ornamental group at the top right of the map depicts Caledonia on the left, pointing to a breach in the Gramis dyke through which the Picts have driven the Romans and Liberty on the right, and reading a scroll which lists all the illustrious defenders of the liberty of Scotland. Maps such as this one had a strong cultural purpose, fusing terrain with historiography. According to the Edinburgh-born historian David MacPherson (1746-1816) 'Geography is one of the eyes of history'.</p>	Yes
60	1799		LONDON	<p><b>A GENERAL MAP OF SCOTLAND DISTINGUISHING THE LOWLAND, HIGHLAND AND THE INTERMEDIATE DISTRICTS</b> Produced for the Appendix for The Report from the Commission upon the Distilleries in Scotland this map shows areas of whisky production. It divides the country into 4 districts: Lowland; the present Highland; Intermediate (a thin slice of the country from the Mull of Kintyre to Aberdeenshire) and the tiny district of Ferrintosh in the County of Ross. Only larger towns are shown. The exhaustive Commission of 1798-99 was concerned largely with the suppression of illicit distilling or, if that proved difficult to achieve, to devise a better way of setting and collecting the tax levied on whisky. In 1797 this tax was £54, having trebled in the space of two years. The Report described the challenges faced by the Excise men in carrying out their job.</p>	Yes

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

<b>61.1</b>	1811-12	PINKERTON, John	LONDON	<b>SCOTLAND (CM61.1) Northern Part and (CM61.2) Southern Part.</b> An extremely detailed map with the Northern Part including the Hebrides, Orkney Islands with Shetland Islands inset. Counties, topographical features, towns and cities are shown. Taken from Pinkerton's A Modern Atlas (1808-15) which was similar to John Thomson's New General Atlas (CM62). Edinburgh-born John Pinkerton (1758-1826) was an antiquarian, author and historian who moved to London in 1781. He was also a mapmaker of some note and redefined cartography by exchanging the elaborate decoration favoured in the 18th century for more accurate detail. Pinkerton maps are renowned for their quality, size, colouration and detail.	Yes
<b>61.2</b>	1811-12	PINKERTON, John	LONDON		
<b>62</b>	1814	THOMSON, John	EDINBURGH	<b>DENMARK</b> Very detailed map, in English, with Iceland and the Feroe (sic) Islands shown inset. Engraved by William Dafsauville or Dassauville for Thomson's A New General Atlas: consisting of a series of geographical designs...(1814-17) John Thomson(1777-c.1840) was one of the leading exponents of the Edinburgh school of cartography which flourished in the early 1800s. Like John Pinkerton (see CM61), he heralded a breakthrough in British maps by abandoning decoration in favour of detail and accuracy. Although Thomson's Atlas ultimately bankrupted him, the county maps and the atlases containing them survived, providing the most detailed picture of Scotland prior to the Ordnance Survey.	Yes

## Cairns Mitchell Maps

64	1846	ROBINSON, C.G.	LONDON	<p><b>FRITH (sic) OF CLYDE, SHEET 2, BETWEEN TOWARD AND WHITEFARLAND POINTS</b> Extremely detailed Admiralty Chart showing fathoms, rocks, stones, lights and harbours. Surveyed by Captain Charles G. Robinson, R.N., F.R.G.S., HMS Shearwater, in 1846 and published for the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty in 1852. The Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty was established in 1795, in response to a need for accurate and detailed sea charts. Captain Robinson was one of several surveyors appointed by the Admiralty to conduct such surveys. By the mid-nineteenth century, the Admiralty was considered by many to be world leaders in hydrography and chart publishing. Admiralty charts show dangers to shipping, such as wrecks and sandbanks, and document notable features such as forts and other coastal defences. They were also available for civil use. (see also CM65)</p>	No
65	1846-69	ROBINSON, C.G.	LONDON	<p><b>SCOTLAND WEST COAST, SHEET 2, FIRTH OF CLYDE AND LOCH FYNE</b> Admiralty Chart, surveyed by Captain Charles G. Robinson, R.N., assisted by Lieut. E.J. Bedford, Command. Drury, Lieut. Creyke. Insets showing Troon Harbour, Ayr Harbour, Lamlash Harbour and Sanna Island. From the 1830s, The Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty engaged in a wholesale re-survey of the coastal waters of the British Isles. Scotland's seas were systematically charted as part of this 'Grand Survey of the British Isles' and by the 1850s, some 255 charts of home waters had been produced. This particular chart includes hand-written notes and markings. A guide to symbols or letters has been included as well as the speed of the ebb and flow tides in knots. At the foot of the map, the date of publication is given as 1869 but there is a note about magnetic variations in 1871 given on the main description. (See also CM64)</p>	

### Cairns Mitchell Maps

66	1745	EDGAR, William	STIRLING	<p><b>STIRLINGSHIRE FROM A SURVEY BY WILLIAM EDGAR IN 1745,'with a few alterations to accommodate it to the present time. Upon which are also exhibited the Roman wall called Graham's dyke, with the stations upon it; the track of the Roman causeway; the remains of Cambus Kenneth; the Canal; with Plans of the Battles of Falkirk in 1298 and Bannockburn in 1314.</b> William Edgar's map shows an area from Lake of Menteith to Falkirk and from Dumgoyne to Alloa. Towns, rivers and roads are shown along with Edgar's characteristic hills. Inset are plans of the Battles of Falkirk and Bannockburn. This copy is taken from an 1892 facsimile reprint of William Nimmo's History of Stirling which was first published in 1777. William Edgar (1701-1746) was born in Berwickshire and entered into an apprenticeship with George Riddle (or Riddell) in Edinburgh. He then worked as a surveyor for the Duke of Cumberland's army producing an impressive list of maps and plans which contained valuable reconnaissance information on roads, forts, river crossings and other strategically important features. Probably his most famous map was a plan of Edinburgh dated 1742. He died of exposure in July 1746 while surveying a new road from Inverness to Fort Augustus.</p>	No
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