

at the Stockholm City Museum's photo archives, which has also contributed photos. Brief but informative preambles to the sections dealing with the various city districts provide the reader with a quick historical overview, and the name interpretations in the various sections are presented in a concise and pedagogical manner. The book is a treasure trove of information and is highly recommended to all those interested in urban naming practices.

Lars-Erik Edlund
 Dept. of Language Studies
 Umeå university
 Sweden
lars-erik.edlund@umu.se

Clas Tollin, *Sveriges kartor och lantmätare 1628 till 1680. Från idé till tolv tusen kartor* (Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien. Handlingar. Antikvariska serien 58; Skrifter utgivna av Riksarkivet 43), Stockholm: Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien; Riksarkivet 2021, ISBN 9789188763242; ISSN 00836761; ISSN 14024705, 464 pp.

As is well known, access to maps is extremely important in place-name research, as they contain lots of place-name forms, including names of fields, meadows and out-field lands. Maps also show what a district looked like in older times before settlements were established, drainage ditches dug, dams built etc. Ever since the early seventeenth century, a large number of maps have been produced in Sweden, and researchers from other countries often envy us this rich material; for example, the British geographer Elizabeth Baigent (cited in the book on p. 386) stated that "Sweden's cartographical inheritance is unique because of its priority, its comprehensiveness, and its preservation."

This richly illustrated book by cultural geographer and agrarian historian Clas Tollin, who leads the project *Nationalutgåvan av de äldre geometriska kartorna* ['National edition of the older geometric maps'] at the Swedish National Archives, presents a large-scale cartographic enterprise commenced in the first few decades after the establishment of the Swedish National Land Survey (Sw. Lantmäteriet) and which laid the foundation for that authority. The database resulting from this project, including all maps, has been available on the National Archives' website since 2010. The systematic mapping of Sweden's villages and farms at the time, from Öland to Tornedalen and from Värmland to Karelia, is completely unique. In total, the so-called geometric cadastral records comprise about 12,000 maps and some so-called smaller-scale geographical maps, for example of a district. Strangely enough, the reasons behind this large-scale mapping enterprise are not entirely clear, but a possible motive is that the Crown wanted to obtain a better basis for taxation.

The opening chapter provides an informed description of the background to contemporary European cartographic projects that may have served as an impetus to the Swedish project. The chapter furthermore contains an interesting account of Swed-

ish large-scale maps from the time before 1630; here, I found particular interest in Rasmus Ludvigsson's maps of lakes and rivers with mill sites and fishing waters, and in the maps found in court files. Thus, there are maps preceding the issuance of the Royal Land Survey Instructions in 1628. The presentation then turns to an account of the organisation and personnel of the geometric mapping project, which provides insights into how the practical cartographic work was done, including information about the technology and equipment used. Here, the reader can follow the day-to-day work of the surveyors as they travelled to farms and villages; a diary from 1696 gives particularly good insights into the work during the early years of the Swedish National Land Survey. A significant milestone is of course the above-mentioned Royal Land Survey Instructions addressed to Anders Bure, who led the work during the first few years of the project.

The description of the content and symbols of the maps is fascinating and substantiated with a number of photos of maps. Cartographic components such as scale bars, north arrows and compass roses are dealt with, and a description is given of how farms, fields, meadows, hop gardens, cabbage gardens, orchards, places with stands of linden trees and birch trees, as well as a number of other features, are marked on the maps. Fishing waters are also often given on the maps, as well as churches, roads with toll gates, sea tolls where customs duties were paid and places of execution. Given that these surveying records were drawn up in a time characterised by Gothicism and great-power ambitions, it is surprising, however, that ancient sites are hardly ever marked on the older geometric maps.

A very comprehensive chapter entitled “Karteringens rumsliga och kronologiska förlopp efter lantmätare och landskap” [‘Spatial and chronological course of the mapping, by surveyor and province’], provides a systematic presentation of the mapping process, province by province, and the chapter also deals with the geographical maps (see above). This detailed presentation provides a very clear picture of the extent of the mapping of the different provinces, as well as of the different phases of the project.

The next chapter deals with the mapping of ecclesiastical districts and counties during the 1660s and 1670s, and discusses maps of the so-called protected mile around certain castles (Sw. *fredsmilskartor*), land surveys in the newly conquered provinces and some private map collections. The penultimate chapter gives the reader insights into how comparisons between draft maps (Sw. *konceptkartor*) and finished geometric maps (Sw. *renovationer*) can provide knowledge about how the mapping was carried out. In general, there is a good agreement between the two types of maps. One thing that can be observed, however, is that the textual descriptions are often significantly fuller in the draft maps than in the finished ones, e.g., in terms of ownerships, abandoned farms, enfeoffments and names of fief holders. Tollin summarises this by saying that the draft maps show “that the actual number of abandoned farms was significantly greater than what appears in the finished maps” (p. 367)—it was of course important for the Crown to find out about such farms in the villages, why they had been abandoned and whether this had resulted in the Crown's income in the form of tax, rent and other revenue having been “unlawfully reduced” (p. 361).

In the concluding summary and discussion, Tollin presents a selection of interesting discussion points and provides a clear picture of the different phases of the mapping enterprise with the help of an instructive suite of maps (pp. 372–375), a map

of the surveys of freehold estates, baronies and counties in the provinces of Södermanland, Östergötland, Västergötland and Småland (p. 378) and various other maps. Finally, we learn that the large-scale mapping enterprise in the seventeenth century continued in the following centuries with the mapping of new settlements and later on with surveys carried out in connection with various land partition reforms (Sw. *storskiftet*, *enskiftet*, *laga skiftet*) and the even later surveys whereby definitive borders between state and private land were established in Norrland (Sw. *avvittring*). However, it was the work with the geometric maps in the 1630s and 1640s that laid the foundation for the Swedish National Land Survey and resulted in “a map material that is unparalleled in the world” (p. 386).

The concluding appendices list the map collections, title pages of map collections by surveyor and year, and the surveyors. Sources and literature references are listed, followed by a personal index and a valuable index containing a large number of place-names. As mentioned above, this book is generously illustrated with excellent reproductions of often beautifully coloured maps. Tollin presents his extensive material skilfully and in great detail, while never losing sight of the overall perspectives of this formative phase of the history of the Swedish National Land Survey. The publication of this book, as well as the database at the National Archives linked to it, is a truly outstanding cultural achievement.

Lars-Erik Edlund
Dept. of Language Studies
Umeå university
Sweden
lars-erik.edlund@umu.se

Olga Ulturgasheva & Barbara Bodenhorn (eds.), *Risky Futures. Climate, Geopolitics and Local Realities in the Uncertain Circumpolar North* (Studies in the Circumpolar North 6), New York: Berghahn 2022, ISBN 9781800735934, xiv + 218 pp.

The volume *Risky Futures. Climate, Geopolitics and Local Realities in the Uncertain Circumpolar North*, edited by the social anthropologists Olga Ulturgasheva and Barbara Bodenhorn, continues Berghahn’s series *Studies in the Circumpolar North*. The volume features contributions by Indigenous and non-Indigenous scholars and experts and addresses uncertainties and risks resulting from global climate and environmental changes in the Arctic and the Himalayas.¹

The Foreword to the volume authored by Peter Schweitzer critically unpacks the notion of the Arctic as a shared space with similar economic, social and cultural processes that was constructed after the end of the Cold War, as international academic collaborations, Indigenous movements and cross-border cultural exchanges devel-

¹ I would like to thank European Research Council project “InfraNorth” under the European Union’s Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme (Grant Agreement No. 885646) for support and inspiration I received while writing this book review.