



Workflow: Annotated pdfs, Tracked changes

PROOF COVER SHEET

Journal acronym: RIMU
Author(s): Alexandre Nobajas
Article title: Book Review
Article no: 1382239
Enclosures: 1) Query sheet
2) Article proofs

Dear Author,

1. Please check these proofs carefully. It is the responsibility of the corresponding author to check these and approve or amend them. A second proof is not normally provided. Taylor & Francis cannot be held responsible for uncorrected errors, even if introduced during the production process. Once your corrections have been added to the article, it will be considered ready for publication.

Please limit changes at this stage to the correction of errors. You should not make trivial changes, improve prose style, add new material, or delete existing material at this stage. You may be charged if your corrections are excessive (we would not expect corrections to exceed 30 changes).

For detailed guidance on how to check your proofs, please paste this address into a new browser window: <http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/production/checkingproofs.asp>

Your PDF proof file has been enabled so that you can comment on the proof directly using Adobe Acrobat. If you wish to do this, please save the file to your hard disk first. For further information on marking corrections using Acrobat, please paste this address into a new browser window: <http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/production/acrobat.asp>

2. Please review the table of contributors below and confirm that the first and last names are structured correctly and that the authors are listed in the correct order of contribution. This check is to ensure that your name will appear correctly online and when the article is indexed.

Sequence	Prefix	Given name(s)	Surname	Suffix
1		Alexandre	Nobajas	

Queries are marked in the margins of the proofs, and you can also click the hyperlinks below.

Content changes made during copy-editing are shown as tracked changes. Inserted text is in **red font** and revisions have a red indicator ▲. Changes can also be viewed using the list comments function. To correct the proofs, you should insert or delete text following the instructions below, but **do not add comments to the existing tracked changes**.

AUTHOR QUERIES

General points:

1. **Permissions:** You have warranted that you have secured the necessary written permission from the appropriate copyright owner for the reproduction of any text, illustration, or other material in your article. Please see <http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/permissions/usingThirdPartyMaterial.asp>.
2. **Third-party content:** If there is third-party content in your article, please check that the rightsholder details for re-use are shown correctly.
3. **Affiliation:** The corresponding author is responsible for ensuring that address and email details are correct for all the co-authors. Affiliations given in the article should be the affiliation at the time the research was conducted. Please see <http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/preparation/writing.asp>.
4. **Funding:** Was your research for this article funded by a funding agency? If so, please insert 'This work was supported by <insert the name of the funding agency in full>', followed by the grant number in square brackets '[grant number xxxx]'.
5. **Supplemental data and underlying research materials:** Do you wish to include the location of the underlying research materials (e.g. data, samples or models) for your article? If so, please insert this sentence before the reference section: 'The underlying research materials for this article can be accessed at <full link> / description of location [author to complete]'. If your article includes supplemental data, the link will also be provided in this paragraph. See <http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/preparation/multimedia.asp> for further explanation of supplemental data and underlying research materials.

No Queries

How to make corrections to your proofs using Adobe Acrobat/Reader

Taylor & Francis offers you a choice of options to help you make corrections to your proofs. Your PDF proof file has been enabled so that you can mark up the proof directly using Adobe Acrobat/Reader. This is the simplest and best way for you to ensure that your corrections will be incorporated. If you wish to do this, please follow these instructions:

1. Save the file to your hard disk.
2. Check which version of Adobe Acrobat/Reader you have on your computer. You can do this by clicking on the "Help" tab, and then "About".

If Adobe Reader is not installed, you can get the latest version free from <http://get.adobe.com/reader/>.

3. If you have Adobe Acrobat/Reader 10 or a later version, click on the "Comment" link at the right-hand side to view the Comments pane.
4. You can then select any text and mark it up for deletion or replacement, or insert new text as needed. Please note that these will clearly be displayed in the Comments pane and secondary annotation is not needed to draw attention to your corrections. If you need to include new sections of text, it is also possible to add a comment to the proofs. To do this, use the Sticky Note tool in the task bar. Please also see our FAQs here: <http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/production/index.asp>.
5. Make sure that you save the file when you close the document before uploading it to CATS using the "Upload File" button on the online correction form. If you have more than one file, please zip them together and then upload the zip file.

If you prefer, you can make your corrections using the CATS online correction form.

Troubleshooting

Acrobat help: <http://helpx.adobe.com/acrobat.html>

Reader help: <http://helpx.adobe.com/reader.html>

Please note that full user guides for earlier versions of these programs are available from the Adobe Help pages by clicking on the link "Previous versions" under the "Help and tutorials" heading from the relevant link above. Commenting functionality is available from Adobe Reader 8.0 onwards and from Adobe Acrobat 7.0 onwards.

Firefox users: Firefox's inbuilt PDF Viewer is set to the default; please see the following for instructions on how to use this and download the PDF to your hard drive:
http://support.mozilla.org/en-US/kb/view-pdf-files-firefox-without-downloading-them#w_using-a-pdf-reader-plugin

Book Review

5 *Mapes i control del territori a Barcelona: vuit estudis*. Edited by Ramon Grau and Carme Montaner. Barcelona: Ajuntament de Barcelona and Institut Cartogràfic i Geològic de Catalunya, 2016. ISBN 978-84-9850-938-0 and 978-84-393-9505-8. Pp. 216, illus. Euro €33.65 (paperback).

10 Thanks to the collaboration between the Institut Cartogràfic i Geològic de Catalunya and the Arxiu Històric de la Ciutat de Barcelona, on 14 and 15 October 2015 a large group of experts met in the third round of the 'Jornades d'Història de la Cartografia de Barcelona'. The packed programme included talks by some of the most eminent experts in the city's cartographical heritage. Thankfully, the organizers managed to liaise with most of the authors who presented their research at the meeting, and the book reviewed here contains eight investigations into the city's rich cartographical production.

15 The first chapter, by Ramon Pujades, provides a comprehensive history of the cartographical depiction of Barcelona starting with Ptolemy and finishing in the seventeenth century. It is an excellent synthesis that covers a long timespan in sufficient detail and gives a significant number of examples. This chapter also provides a necessary context that helps to put the rest of the essays in perspective.

20 The map covered in the second chapter is perhaps the one that was the most celebrated during the conference, at which the recently rediscovered map, *Lever-nivelé de la place de Barcelona* (1823–1827), was presented for the first time. It was drawn by the French army that was popularly known as the 'Hundred Thousand Sons of Saint Louis', which occupied the city in 1823 and remained there until 1827. During that period they evidently surveyed the area around the city at an astonishing level of detail, since the map was drawn at a scale of 1:1000 with contour lines at one metre intervals.

25 The map, however, was of such military importance that it was taken back to Paris when the troops retreated to France, remaining at the Service historique de la Défense until it was recently found by Francesc Nadal and Carme Montaner, who explain that this might be the first map of Barcelona with modern contour lines, a technical feat that would not be repeated until thirty years later when Ildefons Cerdà (1815–1876) began his topographical map of Barcelona. In the following chapter, Ramon Grau explains how, between 1854 and 1865,

Cerdà created and used contour lines on his map. Grau compares its altimetric accuracy with that of the earlier *Lever-nivelé*. It is worth noting that Cerdà was the engineer who designed Barcelona's urban expansion in the nineteenth century.

50 The following three chapters focus on other maps created for different purposes. The first of them deals with the cartography executed by the Spanish military, which at the time (1854–1860) ruled the city, in connection with its defence strategies after the old city walls had been demolished. By carrying out important archival research, Luis Urteaga and José Ignacio Muro explain the different projects and maps associated with them.

55 Another chapter covers the cartographic documents generated during military work aimed at establishing the administrative limits of the city precisely. Apart from contextualizing the maps, Joan Capdevila includes a comprehensive list of the works carried out between 1889 and 1917 by different councils and indicates where the original documents can be found. Finally, the last of these three chapters addresses maps from Sarrià, a town that remained independent until 1921, when it was merged with Barcelona. While most cartographical research has traditionally focused on the city of Barcelona, Jesús Burgueño explains the different plans produced by Sarrià as it planned its urban expansion while having to deal with the, finally inevitable, fusion with Barcelona.

60 The last two chapters are unique in the sense that non-traditional sources have also been used to study the cartographical heritage of the city. Teresa Navas has studied tourist maps to examine how the city's monuments have been represented through time. She starts with perhaps the first monumental map from 1914 and goes on to explore how both cartography and design evolved thorough the decades. In the final chapter Xavier Cazaneuve looks at an understudied source of cartographic information, the documents produced by civil-law notaries between 1735 and 1860, which are stored in the Arxiu Històric de Protocols de Barcelona. He does not stop with a description of the plans found in those documents, but tests their validity by using the recently digitised Garriga i Roca Quarterons from 1860 and 412 notarial documents.

65 This volume presents an excellent compendium of articles covering a diverse range of times and topics. Although

95 at first glance the chapters may appear to be disconnected, all eight share a common theme, how maps created by different people for different purposes have been used to control the city in different ways; hence the book's title. Finally, mention should be made of the high quality of the

book's production, with good-quality paper and dozens of illustrations that effectively enhance the text.

© Alexandre Nobajas
Keele University

<https://doi.org/10.1080/03085694.2018.1382239>

100

105