

SHEETLINES

The Newsletter of THE CHARLES CLOSE SOCIETY

No. 12 - April 1985

ORDNANCE MAP OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Master-General and Board of Ordnance having granted their Authority for the Sale of Impressions taken from the Plates engraved at the Tower, for the General Survey of Great Britain, performed under the Superintendence of Colonel WILLIAM MUDGE, of the Royal Artillery, on a scale of one inch to a mile; The Public are hereby informed, that the following Plates are already finished, and may be had by application to Mr. BAKER, Principal Engraver, at the Drawing Room, in the Tower of London, and of most of the Principal Map and Book Venders in the Kingdom.

		Price £ s. d.
PART I.	Containing the County of ESSEX, with portions of SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE, SURREY, KENT, and MIDDLESEX; comprised in Plates No. 1, 2, 47, 48.	3 3 0
PART II.	Containing nearly the whole of DEVONSHIRE, part of SOMERSETSHIRE, part of DORSETSHIRE, part of GLAMORGANSHIRE, and the Eastern part of CORNWALL; comprised in Plates No. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.	5 6 0
PART III.	Containing the Western part of CORNWALL, and part of DEVONSHIRE; comprised in Plates No. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33. Or, with Three additional Sheets from Part II. to complete the County of Cornwall, £4 10s.	2 2 0
PART IV.	Containing nearly the whole of DORSETSHIRE, with portions of SOMERSETSHIRE, WILTSHIRE, and HAMPSHIRE; comprised in Plates No. 15, 16, 17, 18.	3 3 0
PART V.	Containing nearly the whole of SUSSEX, with portions of KENT and HAMPSHIRE, including the Isle of WIGHT; comprised in Plates No. 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, completing the Southern Coast.	4 4 0
PART VI.	Containing the greater part of SURREY, with portions of HAMPSHIRE, WILTSHIRE, BERKSHIRE, MIDDLESEX, and SUSSEX; comprised in Plates No. 6 and 12.	1 17 0

see 'Notes and Queries'

Mr. BAKER will show an Index Map of the Survey, and Gentlemen wishing to procure Maps of the Country adjacent to their own Estates, may select any sheets they please for that purpose. Several other Plates of this Work are now in an advanced state of engraving.



TOURIST MAPS AND ONE INCH DISTRICT MAPS FIRST ISSUED 1913-1938: AN INTRODUCTION.

by Tim Nicholson.

Some members of the CCS have asked for a listing of Tourist and One Inch District maps of the inter-war years, and the writer hopes that what follows will meet the need.

Their different headings, with their titles, identify District maps which are otherwise difficult to spot without the help of an OS list, Tourist maps have only one heading.

Some notes on cover designs are given; but cover designs are an unreliable indicator of series, date and the map inside. Many standard and two 'own-cover' designs (see notes) were interchangeable between District and Tourist maps; old covers were perpetuated on more recent maps to use them up; and old maps were put inside new covers in order to sell them. Cover titles varied on the same map - emphasising different towns - in order to encourage local sales. Publication and other dates in the imprints on the maps should be treated with reserve: see article in Sheetlines for December 1984. A final warning: the terms 'Tourist' and 'District' map were at times used almost interchangeably in OS literature. This is because all Tourist maps were in fact district maps in the accepted generic sense, being centred on a particular district.

This article is no more than an introduction to its subject. The listings of titles and dates below ignore the great number of reprints. The maps existed in many styles, as revealed in means of showing height, lettering and so forth, which depended on the style of the 'parent' map (Third Edition, Popular, Fifth, Fifth Relief etc. Grids, sheet lines and folding systems all varied. These details await a much fuller study than can be made here.

Tourist maps first issued 1920-1938 (The heading was 'Tourist Map' in all cases)

Brighton 1921	Lake District 1920 (layered style 1925)
Burns' Country 1921	Land's End 1921
Cairngorms 1922 (5th Relief style 1936)	Lower Strath Spey 1921
Cheltenham 1922	Middle Thames 1923
Chichester 1922	New Forest 1920 (5th Relief style 1938)
Dartmoor 1922	Norfolk Broads 1936
Deeside 1920	Oban 1920 (5th Relief style 1936)
Dorking and Leith Hill 1929	Peak District 1924
Exmoor Forest 1921	Rothsay and Firth of Clyde 1920
Hertford and St Albans 1922	Scott's Country 1921
Ilkley 1935	Snowdon 1920 (layered style 1925; 5th Relief style 1936).
Invergordon to Loch Ness 1934	
Isle of Wight 1921	Trossachs and Loch Lomond 1920 (layered style 1930)

Tourist cover designs -

Cheltenham was called a District map on the cover. Dorking & Leith Hill and Hertford & St Albans seem to have been issued only in standard covers, never in 'own-view' covers (those illustrating features of the map). Other Tourist maps were seen in at least four standard cover styles, as well as in 'own-view' covers. Brighton, Exmoor Forest and New Forest were each sold in two different 'own view' covers.

District maps first issued 1913-1937

Purely Third Edition District maps continued to be sold and reprinted into the

1930s and 1940s. They are not included here. Readers are referred to Guy Messenger's definitive writings on the subject. Confusingly, OS lists generally make no distinction between them and the maps dealt with here.

1) Experimental coloured maps 1913-1919

Maps in this elaborate style, with its 13 colours and complex relief, were intended to be the successors of the Third Edition coloured series as the standard one-inch map; but post-war austerity dictated that (apparently) only seven sheets were published, all District maps. The eventual standard series was the much simpler Popular Edition, which was more cheaply and quickly produced. Some of the experimental maps' features were carried over into the earliest Tourist maps.

Belfast 1918 ¹	Glasgow 1914
Cork 1919	Ilkley 1914
Dorking and Leith Hill 1914	Killarney 1913
Dublin 1918	

1 The existence of four Irish sheets is noted in 'The New One Inch and Quarter Inch Maps of the Ordnance Survey' by Lt.Col. W.J. Johnston, Geographical Journal, vol.55, 1920, pp 192-200. The present writer has seen three; Richard Oliver in Sheetlines No.11, p 5 identifies the other as Belfast 1918.

2) Third Edition, with Popular features. Heading: Road Edition Lake District 1920.

3) Popular Edition, with Third Edition features. Heading: Provisional Popular Edition, One Inch Map

York 1919

4) Popular Edition. Heading: Popular Edition One Inch Map.

The earliest style for District maps derived purely from the Popular Edition

Aldershot Command 1920	Aldershot South 1919 ²
Aldershot North 1919 ²	Salisbury Plain 1920

5) Popular Edition. Heading: Special Sheet Popular Edition or Special Popular Edition One Inch Map

Birmingham & Wolverhampton 1927	Maidstone & Tunbridge Wells 1928
Bristol 1922	Manchester 1924
Chilterns 1932	Norfolk Broads 1932
Derby 1934	North East Wales 1932
Forest of Bowland 1934	North Staffordshire 1930
Hastings, Bexhill & Eastbourne 1928	Oxford 1921
Leeds 1930	Sidmouth, Budleigh Salterton & Exmouth 1928
Leicester 1936	Southampton 1928
Liverpool 1924	Weston Super Mare 1929
London North 1925	Worcester & Malvern 1925
London South 1925	Wye Valley 1929

2 Some prototypes are dated 1914 and have no heading; and of these some had hillshading and hachuring as well as contours.

6) Popular Edition Heading: see below

Barnsley 1931 (heading: Parts of Sheets 31, 32, 37, 38)

Bolton & Bury 1930 (heading: Parts of Sheets 30, 36)

Huddersfield 1930 (heading: Parts of Sheets 31, 37)

Almost all District maps were composite of the 'parent' maps; but for a reason so far unknown to the writer, these three sheets covering an area in Lancashire and west Yorkshire were not given 'mainstream' headings of their period, as under 5) above.

7) Fifth (Relief) Edition. Heading: Special District Relief Map

Aldershot North 1932

Dartmoor 1936

Aldershot South (Hindhead & District)
1932

Exmoor Forest 1936

8) Fifth Edition. Heading: Special District Map.

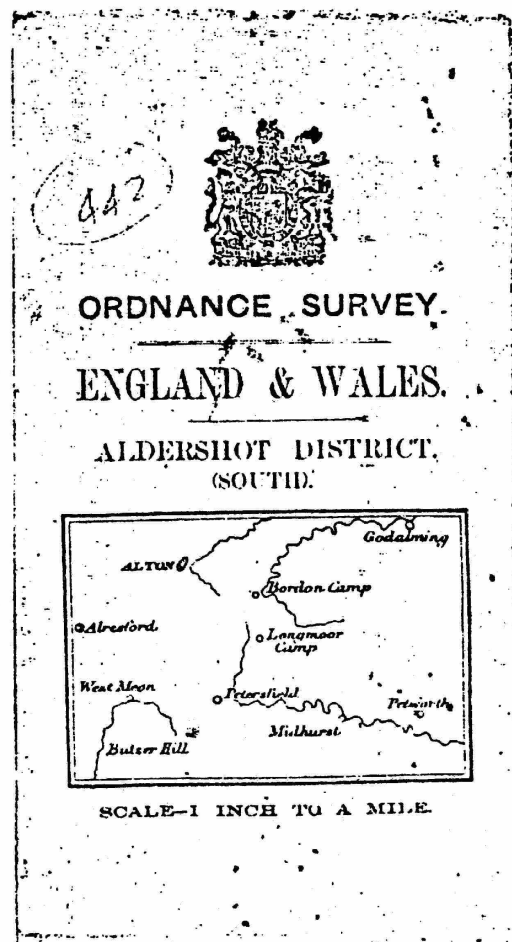
London 1937

St Albans 1937

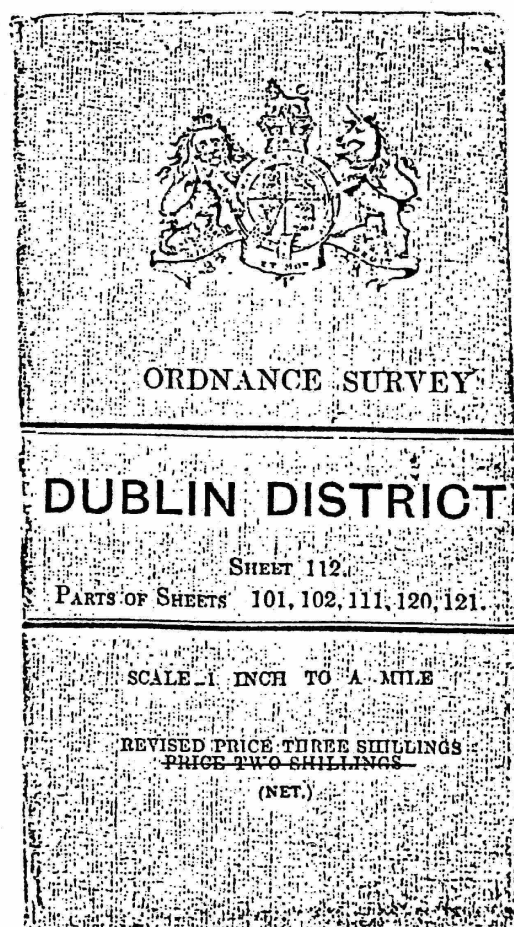
District cover designs

Dartmoor and Exmoor Forest were seen in the corresponding 'own-view' Tourist covers (those illustrating features of the map) Bristol, Chilterns, Liverpool, Oxford and Wye Valley were published in 'own-view' covers. District maps were seen in a range of at least nine standard cover styles, and in variants of these. Irish Free State reprints of Irish experimental coloured maps 1) were issued in their own range of covers.

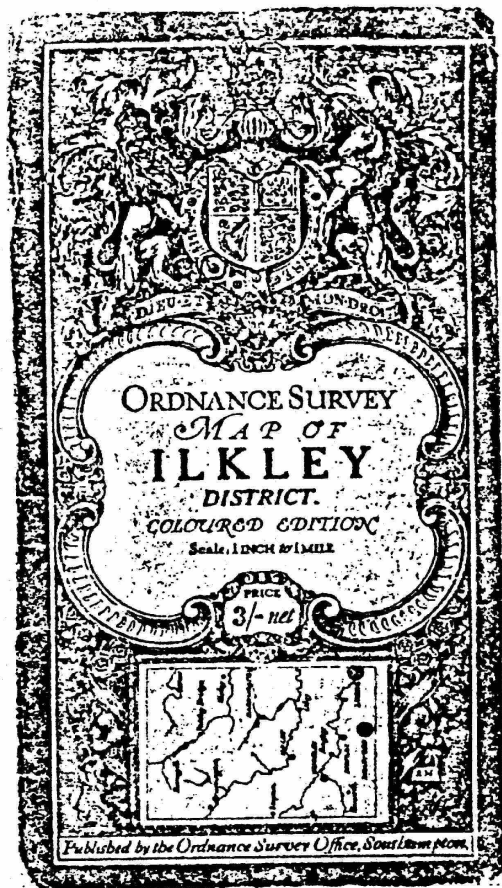
Standard cover designs for Tourist and District Maps
1913-18



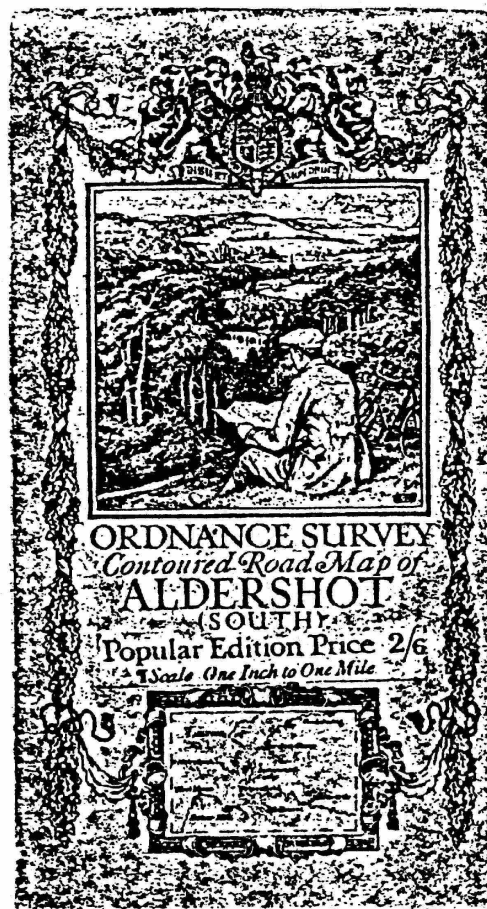
District



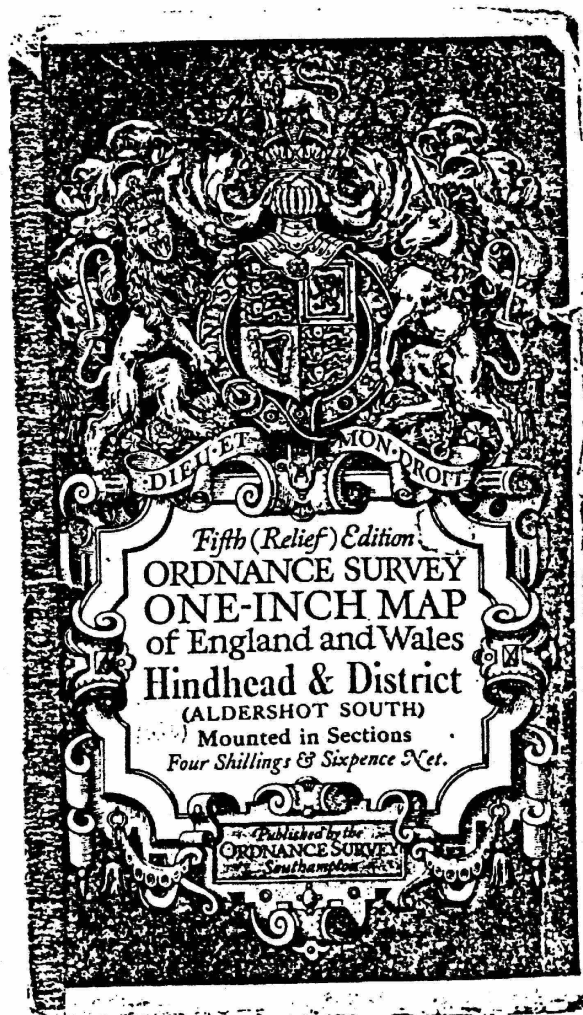
District



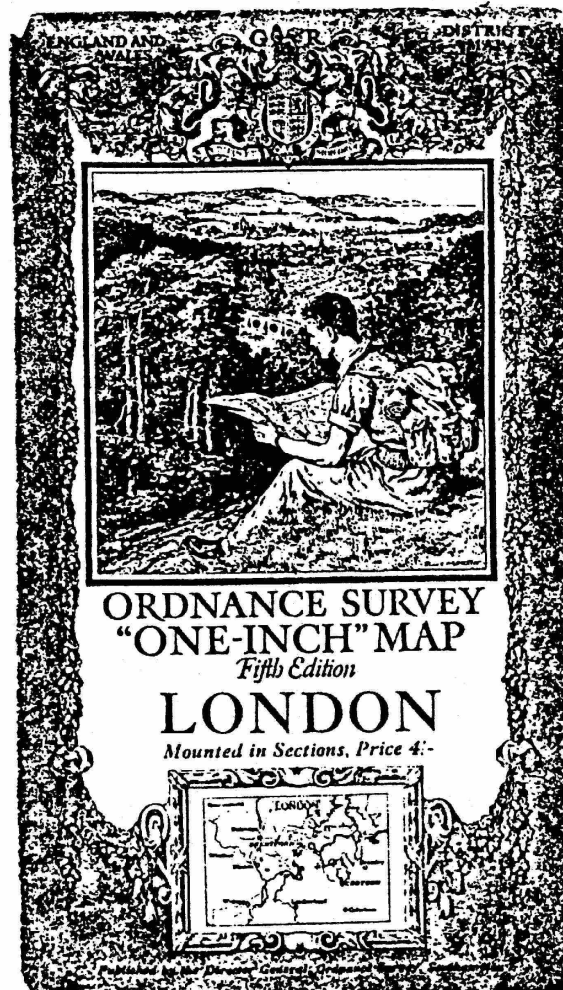
District



District



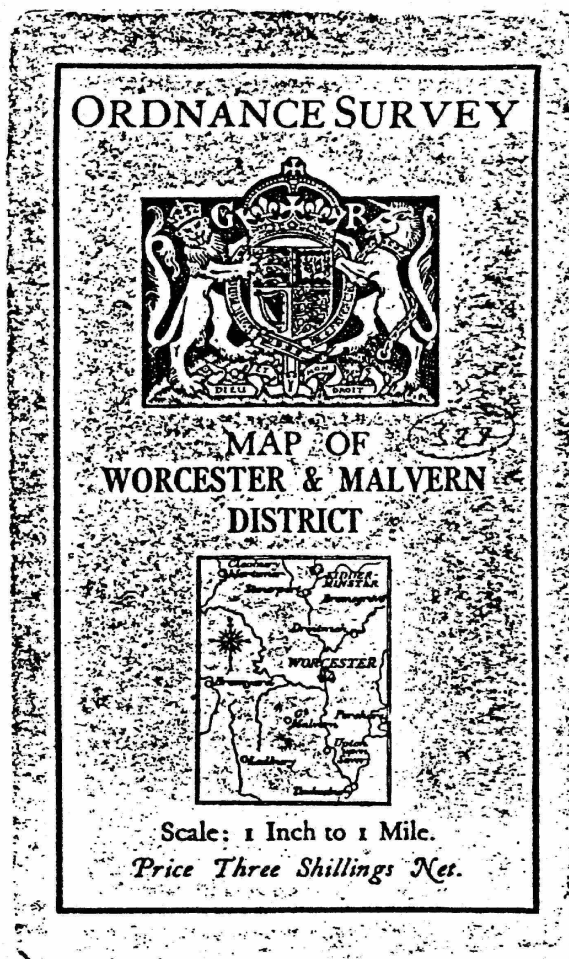
District



District



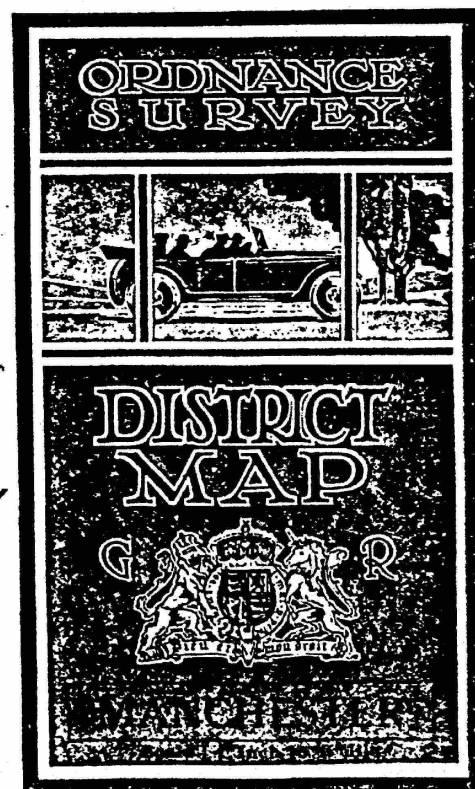
Tourist



District and Tourist



District and Tourist



Mounted in Sections Price 4/-

District and Tourist

NEW LIGHT ON THE NEW SERIES

by Richard Oliver.

On January 26th a group of ten CCS members met to discuss the 1-inch (1:63,360) map's development between 1840 and 1914, under my guidance. Space prevents anything like a full account of the proceedings, and so I have decided to concentrate on a few aspects only, mainly to do with the 1-inch New Series, with a view to correcting and elucidating my article in Sheetlines No.5 (December 1982). A point to be emphasised strongly is that the design of the 1-inch maps has evolved continuously from the 1800s to the present day, and that the 'New Series' is as much a structural as an aesthetic concept.

The Origins of the 'new series'.

There appear to be three reasons why a re-engraved map of England and Wales was authorised in July 1872:

1) and most obviously: the out-of-datedness of the 1-inch Old Series, especially in the militarily important south and south-east of England. Although piecemeal revisions had been made, (in a few cases of entire sheets), mainly between about 1835 and 1844, the feeling of those who made the decisions appears to have been strongly against revising old maps before publication of northern England and Scotland was completed.

2) Though wanted by the War Office, the new map would not be paid for from W.O. funds, as since April 1870 the O.S. had been paid for from the Office of Works vote. This is significant, as in the early 1870s there was great pressure on the W.O. to economise in every possible way.

3) In December 1870, Captain Charles Wilson, R.E., (who would be Director-General of the O.S. in 1886-94), made a report to the W.O. on certain aspects of the Franco-Prussian war 1). Amongst other things, he noted that though the French had excellent maps of the territory beyond their frontier, their own 1:80,000 topographical map was seriously out of date. The obvious parallel with the O.S. 1-inch Old Series would surely not have been lost on the W.O.

Engraving of the nascent New Series had begun some time before the Treasury authority was given, as by April 1872 what we today know as NS-1-0:272 was nearly complete, and a copy was sent to the financial mandarins (2).

Fool Sheet Series?

The most sensational feature of this proto-272 is its number: '76 S.E.'. It is apparent that the original intention was to number the 'new series' from north to south as a series of full 36" x 24" sheets divided into quarters, along the lines shown in Fig.1. This would be a logical development of the Old Series quarter sheets, but illogical when we bear in mind that the 59 full sheets divided into quarters of the Irish 1-inch had been renumbered as 205 individual sheets back in November 1858! This New Series 'full sheet series' did not last very long, and by the time that the first one-inch map of the Isle of Man appeared, (in Outline in December 1873), the familiar sheet numbers 1-360 had been adopted.

Exit sheet 100, enter sheet 14/20

This 1-inch sheet stands out in a number of ways. It was the only full sheet published north of the Preston-Hull line. Its outline format was non-standard for the date in that it lacked contours: a legacy of the unique way in which the island was surveyed. It was started in 1864 with Exchequer funding in the normal way, but in 1866 the island was made financially independent, and the Treasury decided that any further surveys must be on a repayment basis (3). The Manxmen took objection, and a result of the eventual financial settlement was that the contouring was abandoned.

You would have thought this distinction enough, but no, for the Manx 1-inch sheet must surely be unique in that for a period it bore three sheet numbers. At an early CCS meeting it was asked whether this sheet ever bore the number 100, as part of an unrenumbered Old Series. The answer is complex. On publication, (in Outline in December 1873, with Hills in February 1874), it bore two New Series numbers - but no Old Series number. In the bottom margin is a diagram, (engraved in a different position in the separate formats, a sure sign of a comparatively late addition to the plates), showing how the single large sheet relates to the five constituent New Series small sheets. A third of the way up on the map face, is the feature shown in Fig. 2, which has hitherto been a puzzle, but which in fact represents the cutting lines for New Series 'full sheet series' sheets 14 and 20, (see Fig. 1). Unlike any other regular 19th century O.S. map known to me, there is no sheet number in the top right-hand corner, only the sheet name 'Isle of Man'. In the early 1880s, as with the other renumbered sheets north of the Preston-Hull line, the Isle of Man sheet was renumbered to the extent of being equipped with the usual style of heading, viz: '(formerly 100) SHEETS 36, 45, 46, 56, 57', but the cutting lines for Sheets 14/20 were retained for some years, so that for a period this sheet bore three sets of numbers, two of which were obsolete and one of which had not been carried during the 1870s, when it would have had some residual relevance. Somewhat later the cutting lines were adapted for the New Series small sheets, and the Full Sheet Series disappeared from public view. (There are similar cutting lines on New Series small combined sheets 275/291, (Lundy), and 357/360, (Scilly Isles).)

Early 1-inch coloured maps

In my former article, I said that NS-1 sheets 255 and 274 were printed in colour, with outline in black, and water and contours in blue. This is not entirely correct. True, there is a copy of 274 in the R.G.S. in that distinctive style; it was one of a number of interesting O.S. specimens sent thither on 7 June 1890, for a very mysterious exhibition. However, the coloured versions of 255 and 274 which were sold to the public were zincographed in 1887, and had outline in black, contours in red, and water in blue (4). The copy of 274 at the R.G.S. is double-printed from copper, and is annotated 'Not on sale'. Also received by the R.G.S. on 7 June 1890, but since vanished, were versions of 317 and 332 with outline in black, hills in brown and contours in red.

Another interesting sheet received at the same time was NS-1-H:345, double-printed from copper with hills in brown. This sheet, together with the other three Isle of Wight hill sheets, was only put on sale in early 1893, and may well be the first sheet to have its hills engraved on a separate plate. This move had been decided on in 1889: 345 may not have taken all that long to prepare, as it is about 90% sea. It is possible that the R.G.S.'s double-printed 274 was prepared as part of preliminary experiments with colour registration.

However, the O.S. did not start colour-printing the 1-inch map on a significant scale until the mid-1890s. A War Office committee of 1892 investigated military mapping in the U.K. (5), and amongst its recommendations was one that maps in colour be tried. A few months later the Dorington Committee on the O.S. also recommended such experiments, and Lieut-General Sir Redvers Buller, Adjutant-General at the W.O., overcame Treasury opposition by lobbying the Chancellor of the Exchequer directly, observing that 'the want of such a map is more than an inconvenience, it is an evil' (6) The O.S. duly commenced experiments, but were hampered insofar as at that time it did no lithographic printing and in 1896 was obliged to pay Bartholemews' £20 to make experiments on its behalf (7). The first production coloured sheets were printed in 1897.

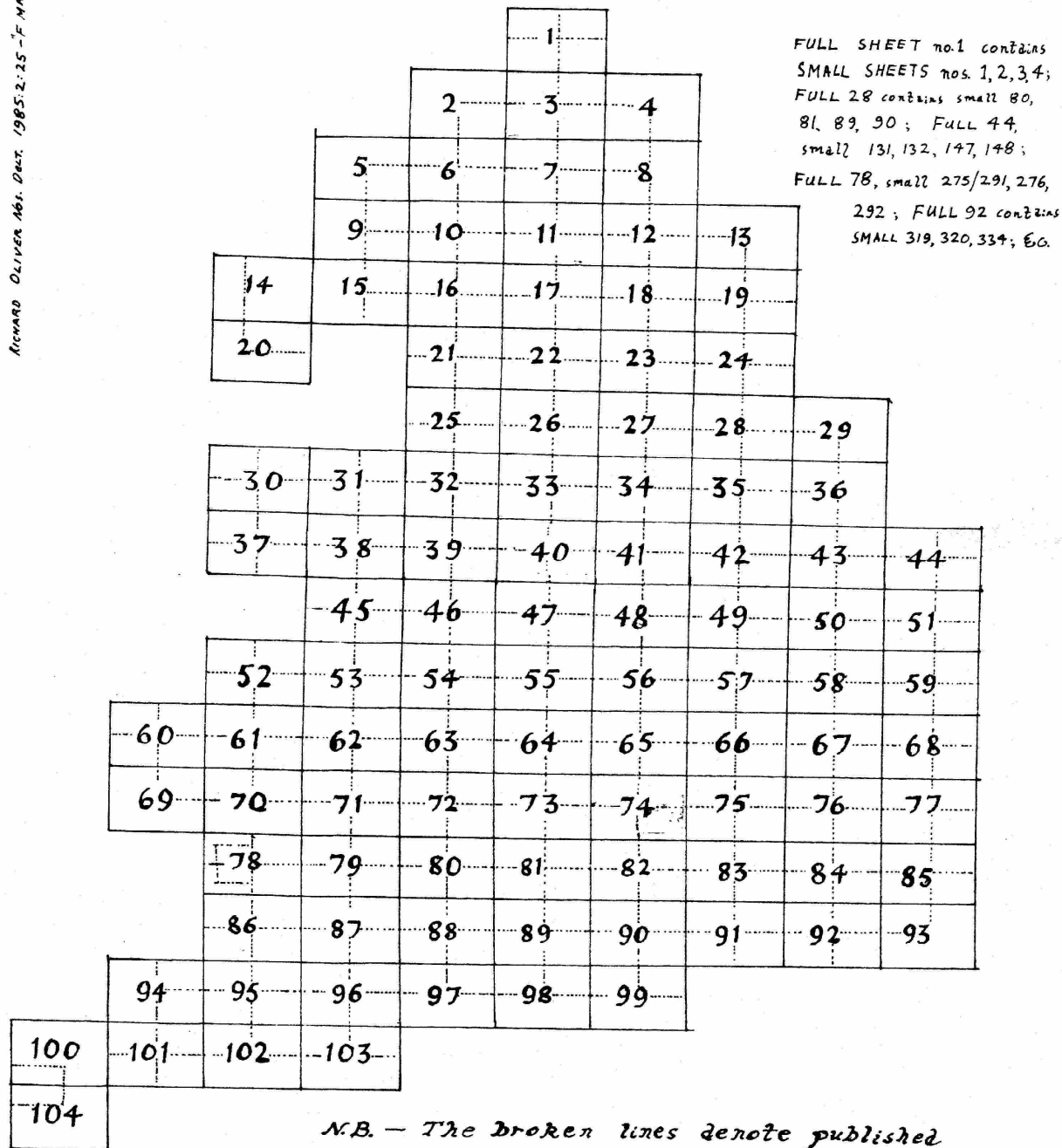
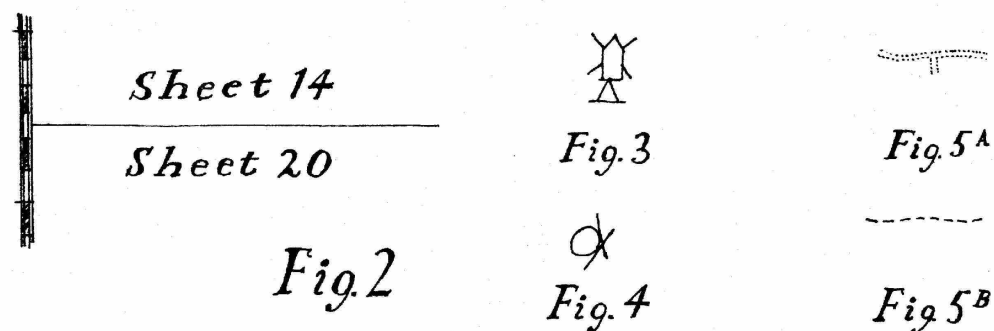


Fig.1 - New Series, "Full Sheet Series" layout



Photozincographed hills

In my former article, I said that 73 NS-1-AH sheets were published in 1892-7. This was correct as far as it went, but it didn't go far enough. In fact, the production of some sheets of the New Series with photozincographed hills, for military purposes, had been envisaged when the series was authorised in 1872, and the relevant Treasury file (1) contains specimens, double-printed from zinc in black. There are copies of sheet 271, (published in 1886, reprinted 1892), and sheet 272 (publication uncertain, reprinted 1893), in existence with photozincographed hills in brown, and these may yet prove to be but the tip of an iceberg of such things, prepared for military use. The elusive colour-printed 317 and 332 would presumably have had photozincographed hills, as engraved hill-plates were only prepared for these two sheets in the early 1890s.

Conventional signs

The earlier sheets of the 1-inch Old Series were well endowed with conventional signs, not only for ordinary landscape features such as windmills and churches, but also for such things as gallows! After 1844 there was a reaction in favour of more written descriptions, and a plainer appearance. Particularly after 1880, there was a gradual move back towards conventional signs, culminating in the range introduced in the mid 1890s as a result of the recommendations of the W.O. committee in 1892. Thereafter there was very little development until the 1920s, and even the 1-inch Popular of England and Wales reserves most of its innovations for the coloured plates, rather than for the black outline plate.

Windmills exemplify the first-you-see-it-then-you-don't aspect very nicely. Old Series sheets 1-90 were very thorough in their recording of windmills, and comparison of the 1-inch Old Series sheets of south Lancashire (published 1841-4) with the earliest 6-inch sheets, (surveyed 1842 onwards), confirms that the 1-inch showed all rural windmills. Thereafter the policy changed: the 6-inch indicates that there were at least five windmills within the area covered by 91 SW (the first sheet to be derived from the 6-inch survey, published December 1847), but only one is shown on the 1-inch, and then by a label rather than by a symbol, a practice followed until the late 1880s, when a symbol (fig 3) was reintroduced. There were however a few exceptions:

- (1) Old Series sheet 93 NE, published 1858, uses the symbol shown in Fig.4, which is quite commonly encountered on the 6-inch maps of Lancashire and Yorkshire, (published 1846-57).
- (2) NS-1-0:274, published 1878, uses a more ornate version of Fig.3, akin in style to pre-1847 usage.

After the reintroduction of the symbol in 1887, the label 'Windmill' was superfluous and was dropped. From some date in the later 1890s, though, the symbol was usually supplemented by the annotations 'Windmill' and 'Old Windmill', presumably so as to distinguish mills with and without sails. Lack of such an annotation may possibly indicate a windpump, but this needs further research. A windpump symbol was introduced onto sheets as they were revised for the Third Edition.

Roads Up to the 1880s, the only roads clearly distinguished were turnpike roads, though closer examination often suggests at least two categories of minor road. From 1886-7 onwards most New Series sheets carried a rudimentary conventional sign panel, classifying roads as 'Turnpike and Main', 'Ordinary Metalled', and 'Minor'. Until about the same time footpaths appear to have been shown by a pair of dotted lines, (as in Fig.5A), when the modern pattern (Fig 5B) was substituted. However, the Fig.5B pattern does sometimes turn up on earlier sheets, e.g. 91 SE, published in 1852. Mileages along main roads also appeared c.1886, and were added to sheets

already published, as well as being a standard feature on new publications.

In 1892 the W.O. Committee recommended a system based on the quality of a road, and during the next decade this was put into effect as the various sheets were revised. There were three classes of metalled roads, plus unmetalled roads, and the O.S. Annual Report for 1900-01 gives the following basis for the classification:

1st class: main roads, usually between towns, with a minimum of 14 feet of metalling.

2nd class: 'are other metalled roads in good repair, fit for fast-wheeled traffic at all seasons

3rd class: 'are all other metalled roads fit for wheeled traffic'.

Post Offices These appear as 'P.O.' on some NS-1-0 and S-1-0 sheets published between c.1883 and 1889. Often the information appears to be given on a selective basis only, but NS-1-0:109 is noteworthy in showing both 'P.O.' and 'L.B.' (for Letter-Box) very numerously.

The 1892 W.O. Committee recommended that Post and Telegraph Offices be shown on the 1-inch, but made no mention of letter-boxes. However, the earliest NS-2 sheets, showed letter-boxes but not post-offices, and the familiar P and T below village names only appeared from July 1896 onwards. The fact that they don't appear in their true position, (a habit which persisted into the early days of the 1-inch 7th series), suggests to me that they were obtained from a G.P.O. list rather than from investigation on the spot.

Churches and Chapels (1) Church of England. Until 1852 Anglican parish churches, and some chapels of ease, were shown simply by a cross, but thereafter, until c.1870, the usual practice was to add both the church's dedication, and its status (vicarage, rectory, etc.). Thereafter until c.1887 only the dedication was given, and thence until the coming of the 1-inch Popular the symbol was supplemented by 'Ch', even after the introduction in the 1890s of the familiar tower-and-spire symbols.

(2) Other places of worship in England and Wales: were often ignored altogether, or else labelled e.g. 'R.C. Ch', 'Quaker Meeting', etc. without the use of any symbol, though there are a very few exceptions.

(3) Scotland and Ireland: possibly because of the marked numerical inferiority of the established religion in these countries, non-established, and particularly Roman Catholic, churches and chapels were shown much more extensively than in England, often in conjunction with the appropriate symbol.

Inns, &c. Until the 1890s, these usually seem to have been shown only where they were landmarks in isolated areas - the implication being that there would be appropriate facilities in villages. Until the early 1880s such inns were usually named: there is a nice selection on 91 SE, including the Polecat. The 1892 W.O. Committee confined its recommendations to the naming of landmark inns, but from the mid-1890s onwards inns at villages were shown comprehensively.

The sting in the tail

In my 1982 article I employed a form of shorthand code, which I suggested for wider adoption, for describing editions: thus NS-1-0 stands for New Series, 1st edition, in Outline. I am now working on an extension of the scheme, so as to embrace all O.S. scales and series, and would be glad to receive any comment or criticism that members may care to make. The system will need some adaption according to scale: thus whilst the smaller scales - 1:25,000 and less - have usually been published in alternative formats, (outline, coloured, &c), the larger scales generally have been published in only one, outline, format. A further difficulty with the larger scales is that from C.1908 editions were

not numbered, at least on the maps themselves. I explained the scheme in more detail in my former article: any observations should be directed to me at: 53 Hanover Terrace, Brighton, BN2 2SN.

Notes

- (1) P.R.O. WO/33/22
- (2) P.R.O. Tl/7200B/11660
- (3) P.R.O. Tl/6890A/13485
- (4) There are apparently copies at the P.R.O., and probably in the O.S. Record Map Library, but so far I have only seen monochrome photocopies.
- (5) Report of Committee on a Military Map of the United Kingdom, War Office, 1892.
- (6) P.R.O. Tl/8834C/10097, particularly Buller to Harcourt, 11 May 1894.
- (7) Tl/9081B/16890

Acknowledgements are gratefully due to Peter Clark, Yolande Hodson, and Guy Messenger for loan of maps; to the RGS map-room staff, particularly for the photocopying; again to Peter Clark for putting me straight about the early coloured maps; to Peter Chasseaud for washing up; and to John and Steve for various things, notably the use of the computer.

(- and our thanks to you, Richard, for a most interesting and enjoyable day, both cartographic and gastronomic! - Ed.)



REVIEWS

1985 Ordnance Survey Motoring Atlas of Great Britain - Temple Press/
Ordnance Survey, 1985. £3.75 (ISBN 0-600-35171-B)

It is not often that a 'new' O.S. map appears, but the republication of the O.S.'s large-format, soft-cover 'motoring atlas' falls into that category, although, as I shall explain, it is not wholly new. This atlas first appeared in early 1983: most of the maps were at 1 inch to 3 miles (1:190,080), though the Scottish highlands and islands were at 1 inch to 7 miles (1:443,520). As republished, the highlands are now at 1 inch to 5 miles, (1:316,800), and it is no longer necessary to resort to enlarging that area from the 1:625,000: the 1:250,000 now suffices throughout.

The O.S.'s venturing into the atlas field was the result of the government's directing it to go forth and make money. In collaboration with commercial publishers, the O.S. has issued three atlases, derived from the 1:250,000 sixth series: two in hardback with the scale unchanged, and this softback one. Although there are now some two dozen atlases of Great Britain on offer, the same basic maps are reused, often at varying scales, over and over again, and the real choice is between half-a dozen different cartographic styles. Though the Motoring Atlas evidently sold very well, running into eight printings in two years, the enlargement of scale made painfully apparent what was already evident: that the duplication of the 1:250,000 negatives at each revision had caused the lettering, in particular to deteriorate badly, and to compare very unfavourably with such rivals as the A.A. 1:250,000. The O.S. evidently decided that the 1:250,000 and its progeny needed an overhaul: and the 1985 Motoring Atlas is the first fruit, though presumably the other atlases and the sheet maps will be similarly republished before long.

The main innovation is that all the lettering has been renewed, but instead of using the excellent sans-serif hitherto standard, the O.S. has chosen a hunched-up style hitherto reserved for suburbs on the 1:50,000 2nd series, and the result is curiously un-O.S. More welcome is the reappearance of sloping lettering, for physical features, water, and woods. It is re-lettering in the strictest sense: every name has been renewed faithfully and uncritically. The result is that there are some curious anomalies: looking at Plates 60 and 61, what have Havenhouse Station (TF 5260) and Old Hall (TA 2818) got that Croxby (TF 1998) and Oxcombe (TF 3177) Certainly not population! It is highly desirable that the O.S. review the generalisation of names on this family of maps.

The basic outline of roads, buildings, &c, is unchanged, but all the black symbols have been renewed, in the style introduced a decade ago onto the 1:50,000 2nd series - including the collapsing-garden-shed symbol for windmills. The colour scheme is unchanged, save that the grid lines are now in blue, not black; and the contours and layer-tints are very wish-washy, and not at all clear or pleasing.

However, at £3.75 this is an excellent bargain. There is an interesting though harmless error in the legend on the back flap which will make the first printing, at least, into a minor curiosity in years to come.

NOTES AND QUERIES

A 'District' Map of Taunton. In about 1928, the OS published a district (N.B. the small 'd' since it was not so designated) map of Taunton, presumably as a special order from the local OS agent Barnicott & Pearce, whose name appears in the bottom margin of the front cover. The map itself is simply 'Popular' Sheets 120 and 129 mounted together on the same piece of cloth (this may even have been done locally) with the bottom margin of Sheet 120 and the top margin of Sheet 129 removed. Hence the nominal title remains the 'Bridgewater & Quantock Hills' of the Sheet 120, and the nominal print run that of Sheet 129 -500/28. No adjustments have been made to the original grids of the sheets. The cover cards are pasted to the backing cloth. The front cover is in the standard buff livery of the time, and entitles the map 'Taunton. Sheets 120, 129. (Popular Edition).' The price at 5/- was comparatively high for a district map of the time. Roger Hellyer, who has this map in his collection, wonders whether members know of other areas which may have been served similarly by special maps?

Tourist Maps - The pictorial cover of the Norfolk Broads Tourist map of 1936 normally bears a printed price below, and a royal cipher flanking the crown above, the central design by J.C.T. Willis. Copies exist with the price panel left blank, and no cipher. Was this, perhaps, a trial cover intended to gauge reaction to the design in the trade? No one would expect it to carry a price; and the absence of a cipher during the Abdication crisis, when no one knew how long Edward VIII would remain king, would be explicable on a trial cover. But another example - the Benderfold Dartmoor Tourist map cover - also lacks a royal cipher, if not a price, and it comes from George VI's reign (1938 or later); so what is the explanation?

Leaflet Listing - Additions from Roger Hellyer:

No.	Short title	Code
-	Abridged List of the Ordnance Survey Small Scale Maps of England and Wales, April, 1921	
-	Abridged List of the Ordnance Survey Small Scale Maps of Scotland, February, 1931	OSO 30,000 1-4-1931
-	Glossary of the most Common Gaelic Words....used on the Ordnance Survey Maps.	OSO 10,000 7-31
	(also a version without code No.)	

Early One Inch OS District Maps in black outline with roads coloured (Sheetlines 11 p 15)

There also exists a second version of the Cotswold Hunt Map. It is a third edition map, published in 1912, with the hunt area now bordered in red, and the hunt meeting places pinpointed in red (they were green on the earlier version), and now named. The size of the map is the same, but the sheetlines have somewhat oddly slipped about a millimetre southwards. It is in the standard white cover. Neither map nor cover is priced. Salisbury District also exists in a third edition format, dated 1906 (with 1907 and 1911 reprints), and priced 1/- paper and 1/6 cloth.

Shell Shock (see Sheetlines No.11) - Campbell Kennedy points out that the advert. by Shell in the Sunday Times depicting the Scottish Popular No.58 Arbroath and Montrose also appeared in the Sunday Express Magazine of 25th November, 1984. Additionally Shell also advertised in the Glasgow Herald of November 16th with almost a full page showing a blow-up of part of the 1:50,000 O.S. Sheet of Mossmorran.

London Street Atlas - Richard Oliver writes: "in Sheetlines No.11, I drew adverse comparison between the O.S.'s ABC London and the Irish survey's mapping of Dublin. Since then ABC London has been republished. The cartography is considerably improved, but is still inferior to Dublin: but the price has been altered from £1:95 to £4:95 (!), and the octavo format, handy for the pocket replaced by a long quarto. The bizarre scale of 1:18,103 (3½ inches to a mile), is retained. Why not 1:20,000? "

An early Landranger? At the January meeting an O.S. 1:50,000 map of the Brighton area was produced, titled 'South Downs', printed in December 1943, and stated to be drawn in the style of GSGS 4250, (1:50,000 of France), as an aid to map reading. With red uncased roads and 10 metre VI contours, it is very distinctive. Several knowledgeable members have been consulted, but not suprisingly none had ever seen such a thing before. Does any one know of any other sheets of this type?

The Quarter-Inch Map (Sheetlines 9 p 3) - Dr. Board suggested that sheets 7A and 12A probably did exist with town plans, though at that time he had not recorded them: Roger Hellyer confirms that they do, sheet 7A in the 200/33 print run, and 12A in the 9000/31. There is also a later print of Scotland sheet 7: 2000/33.

New D.G.- Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, has announced the appointment of Mr. Peter McMaster, B.Sc., Barrister, A.R.I.C.S., as Director General of the Ordnance Survey in succession to Mr. Walter P. Smith, C.B., O.B.E., M.A., F.R.I.C.S., when the latter retires in April, 1985. Mr. McMaster, age 53, was born in Glasgow. After commissioning from the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst into the Royal Engineers, he served abroad and at home including a period with the Ordnance Survey from 1966 to 1969. He joined the Joint Survey Service in 1970 and has served with Directorate of Overseas Surveys (ODA) and the Ordnance Survey, where for the past three years he has been Director of Marketing, Planning and Development. He has a B.Sc.(Eng) London University, is a member of the Middle Temple, and is an Associate Member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (From a DOE press release).

Early Advertising - The front cover of this issue shows a very early example, probably from a book or periodical, of O.S. maps being advertised for sale. From the progress of publication it must be dated after 1817, but before the death of Mudge in 1820. (Reproduced by courtesy of Campbell Kennedy).

One-Inch Third Edition Coloured Large Sheet Series - Guy Messenger wishes to thank all those who responded to his appeal in the last newsletter for copies of covers, as a result of which the only three yet remaining to be found are sheets 4, 5 and 81.

Parish Memoirs - The aborted O.S. attempt to produce detailed topographic descriptions to accompany the Irish survey resulted in only one published volume, for Templemore Parish (1837). Francis Herbert draws attention to the case of Norway, where the Norges Graendsers Opmaalning produced such reports from 1775: it is possible that the Norwegian practice may have influenced Colby in Ireland.

FUTURE MEETINGS

Saturday, 11th May, 1985 - 1030-1630 hrs. Society Annual General Meeting in Room 214, Geography Dept., Birkbeck College, University of London, 7-15 Gresse Street, London. The formal programme will be followed by a Members' Map Market.

Saturday, 15th June, 1985 - 1030 for 1100 hrs. Visit to the National Non-intensive Record of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments located at O.S. Southampton. Lunch provided at approx. £3.00 per head. For further details send SAE to

Saturday, 28th September, 1985 - Manchester University. Full details in August issue.

PUZZLE CORNER

The reference in the last issue was to Old Series sheet No.43. Under Colby's direction this was the first map to be engraved in quarters to speed up publication, although all four in fact appeared simultaneously in 1831. Ross on Wye found itself dangerously close to both vertical and horizontal cut lines. However, the process was reversed during Sir Henry James' period, a few of the quartered sheets being re-amalgamated into full ones by joining together electrotyped duplicates of the plates. Sheet 43 was thus treated in about 1864, and Ross was again united with its hinterlands for the remaining life of the map.

'SHEETLINES'

All back numbers are now, or shortly will be, available for purchase at £1.00 each including postage, and orders with remittance should be sent to the Membership Secretary, address as below.

Apologies are due to those who suffered eye-strain examining the microscopic front cover on issue No.11: it was a printer's error not a test run for future economies! All production tasks including typing, printing and mailing are now being undertaken by Joyce and Neville Hausaman, but future contributions should continue to be sent to me as Editor: Richard Dean,

Deadlines are the first of March, July and November for the following month's issue.

Most articles and notes come from a very small percentage of the members - if you have nothing to contribute, however small, then I will always welcome queries, which will be deftly batted to one of our experts for a response.

MEMBERSHIP

The Charles Close Society for the Study of Ordnance Survey Maps is open to all at an annual subscription of £5.00 (U.K.) or £7.50 for family, corporate or overseas members. The membership year commences on 1st March, but those joining after 1st January will be considered as paid up for the forthcoming year. Cheques (in Sterling please) payable to 'The Charles Close Society' should be sent to the Membership Secretary: Brian Garvan,