

GREETINGS  
for Christmas 1919



A VIEW OF THE  
Ordnance Survey Office  
Southampton





# SHEETLINES

The Newsletter of  
THE CHARLES CLOSE SOCIETY

No.2

December 1981

## EDITORIAL

The response to the first issue of 'Sheetlines' has been most encouraging and several members have been prompted to put pen to paper to express their views on the content of the Newsletter. It is not intended to adopt a rigid formula for each number, but rather to follow a certain degree of flexibility which will allow your contributions, no matter how small, to be included as you submit them. Richard Oliver's note on sheet 34 of the Popular Edition one-inch map of England and Wales in this issue is an example of this. Another member has expressed the hope that a 'reasonably light approach to the subject' will be taken now and again to hold the attention of casual collectors like himself.

Finding suitable locations for meetings is always a tedious task, and often involves societies in great expense, and so we are fortunate indeed that the Professor of Geography at Birkbeck College, London University, David Rhind, has offered us the facilities of his department for this purpose. It is intended that we should hold our first Annual General Meeting at Birkbeck in March or April next year, and details of this will be sent out in due course - but in the meantime, please see the call for ideas for the meeting at the end of this issue. Now that we have 63 members, it has been thought useful to include a list of names and addresses with this number; it has not been possible yet to codify members' interests as these seem, so far, to be general rather than specific.

The Society has held a successful first general meeting in Edinburgh and a report on this is given below. During the meeting some suggestions were made of possible material for inclusion in 'Sheetlines'. Among these was the proposal that the Newsletter should feature, from time to time, a biographical section providing information on the life and work of both celebrated and less well known personalities of the Ordnance Survey. This seems an excellent scheme, and clearly the most appropriate person to start with should be Colonel Sir Charles Arden-Close himself. The note which follows is culled from a privately-printed volume compiled by his son, Colonel Richard Arden-Close, from the many obituaries and appreciations which were published following Sir Charles's death. Although by their nature such accounts are often formal and stereotyped, still his character and achievements emerge to such a degree that it is to be hoped that this Society becomes a suitable monument to his name. May we last as long as he did!

It is planned occasionally to reproduce in the Newsletter (limitations of xeroxing permitting) interesting ephemeral items. These will not normally form the cover, but in this instance, the OS Christmas card designed in 1919 by Ellis Martin seemed seasonably appropriate for the front page.

A merry Christmas to you all.

CHARLES FREDERICK ARDEN-CLOSE 1865-1952

Colonel Sir Charles Arden-Close died 29 years ago, on 19th December 1952. For many of us today his name is kept alive principally by the republication of his book 'The early years of the Ordnance Survey'\* of which it has been said that 'in writing these historical and individual notes, Close performed a service to the Ordnance Survey as well as to British geodesy and British surveyors'. In fact the book also provides more of a service to historians than Close could have realised at the time he wrote it. It is now regarded as 'a valuable piece of historical salvage' for much of it was based on the papers collected by Major-General Thomas Colby, Superintendent of the Ordnance Survey from 1820 to 1846, and of which Close had the custody. He presented these papers to OS in 1927, where they were sorted, indexed and intended to be bound, but were subsequently destroyed in the second World War.

When at the inaugural meeting of this Society last year we were trying to select an appropriate name for ourselves, without in any way implying a connection with OS itself, an inspired member suggested that we choose a suitable person's name with which OS was obviously associated. Legendary figures such as William Roy, Mudge, Colby and James came to mind, but none had such immediacy as that of Charles Close. A man of immense stature and accomplishment in his time he was, moreover, a link between the traditions of the nineteenth century and the future practices of the twentieth. He was responsible for the inception of many of the maps now sought after by collectors, and injected into OS a measure of geodetic excellence which it had not experienced since the days of Clarke in the 1850s.

In old age, Close remained a man of formidable intellect: only two months before he died, when he was still writing for publication, the Secretary of the Eugenics Society wrote to him 'I had no idea you were 87 years old; the quality of the articles you send us shows that you carry your years exceptionally well.'

The chronicle of his long and distinguished life begins at St. Saviours, Jersey, C.I., where on 10th August 1865 he was born, the eldest son of Major General Frederick Close R.A. (1830-1899) and one of thirteen children. The family was not wealthy and Close was educated not at public school, but at a crammer's at Woolwich from where, in 1882, he passed into the Royal Military Academy, gaining first place in mathematics in the entrance examination. At the end of the course he passed out first with prizes for mathematics and mechanics and was awarded the Pollock Memorial Medal. Commissioned in the Royal Engineers on 5th July 1884, he joined the School of Military Engineering at Chatham from where, in 1886, he was posted briefly to Gibraltar. There then followed two years back at Chatham where he was put in charge of the Balloon Section, R.E., and then became Assistant Engineer constructing batteries for heavy guns south of Calcutta. In 1890 he was attached to the Survey of India in Upper Burma and then worked on the Mandalay Meridional series of principal geodetic triangulation.

In 1895 Close was sent to West Africa to survey the boundary region between the Niger Coast Protectorate and Kamerun. A short appointment to OS followed under Sir John Farquharson during which time Close clearly summed up the organisation, perhaps thinking of possible plans for the future: 'It was a regular machine ... and the work of making and revising the large-scale plans ... went on with accuracy and despatch ... but the small-scale maps left something to be desired and the Ordnance Survey was quite out of touch with the world of science, and was decidedly at a loss when anything out of the normal routine was put before it.'

In 1898, at the early age of 33, Close was appointed British Commissioner on the frontier delimitation between British Central Africa and Northern Rhodesia and German East Africa (the Tanganyika - Nyasaland boundary) for which he was decorated a year later with the C.M.G. In 1900 he took out a small survey section for the South African war, but was invalided home shortly afterwards. Here he became, in 1902, Chief Inspector in Surveying at Chatham where he introduced the methods he

had learnt on the Survey of India. He also wrote the standard 'Textbook of topographical surveying' which was, in effect a revised and recast version of his 1897 'Textbook of military topography'.

It was owing to Close's initiative that on his appointment in 1905 to Chief of the Geographical Section, General Staff, that the Colonial Survey Committee was formed. And it was directly due to his influence in persuading the British Government to invite foreign official map-making organisations to London for a conference that the International Map of the World at 1:1,000,000 was transformed from a project which was little more than a 'pious aspiration' of several scientists into a practical working proposition which is still in operation today.

The successful launching of the 'Carte Internationale du Monde au Millioneme' served to consolidate Close's now considerable international reputation in the field of maps and surveying, and he may not have been unduly surprised when on 18th August 1911, he received from the War Office the following note: 'Dear Close, will you inform me whether it would be agreeable to you to be appointed Director General of the Ordnance Survey.' Close's annotation on this letter reads 'ans. most agreeable'. Unfortunately the outbreak of war three years later curtailed his plans for developing the geodetic work of the Survey; nevertheless, the geodetic levelling of Great Britain was revised, the one-inch map redesigned, the archaeology division formed, and a vigorous marketing policy developed. During the war, the civilian work of the department ceased and an Overseas Branch of the Ordnance Survey was formed in France and OS resources were channelled into the production of maps for war.

When he retired in 1922 on reaching the age limit for his rank in the army, Close was to have thirty years of lively participation in his many spheres of interest; the breadth of his pursuits is mirrored in the diverse sources of his obituary notices, from the 'Eugenics Review' to the 'Palestine Exploration Quarterly'. His successor as DGOS, Brigadier M.N. MacLeod wrote that 'his wide knowledge and great experience of all kinds of surveying, his keen mind, his energy and initiative, and, above all, his dignified yet genial personality, enabled him to fill, with unusual distinction and success, the office of President of a great number of organisations dealing with various aspects of geography.' Among offices which he held were those of President of the International Union of Geography from 1934 to 1938, President of Section E (geography) of the British Association in 1911, President of the Geographical Association in 1927, President of the Royal Geographical Society, 1927 to 1930 (he was on the RGS Council for 35 years) and was also Chairman of the Palestine Exploration Fund for fifteen years.

Close's numerous writings encompassed four books and many technical articles and papers - several of them on map projections, population problems and archaeology. He received numerous honours and distinctions and was made a C.B. in 1916, a K.B.E. for war services in 1918, and he was also an Officier of the Belgian Ordre de Leopold. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1919 and in 1928 received an Honorary Degree of Sc.D. at Cambridge. In 1914 he was invited to give the Halley Lecture at Oxford and spoke on the geodesy of the British Isles; he was awarded the Victoria Gold Medal by the Royal Geographical Society in 1927 and was elected an Honorary member of several foreign geographical societies.

In 1913, Close married Gladys Violet Percival, and they had two sons and one daughter. Sir Charles took the name Arden-Close in 1938 under the terms of a bequest. Lady Arden-Close survived him by only three months, and his younger son had already died in captivity in the second World War under the Japanese. His eldest son and daughter still survive. A first cousin wrote that 'his funeral service, which took place in the nave of Winchester Cathedral, was conducted by the Dean. This was most fitting, for he was loved and honoured by great and small.'

\* The early years of the Ordnance Survey. A reprint with a new introduction by J.B. Harley. Newton Abbot: David & Charles, 1969. pp.xxxi, 164. illus. ISBN 7153 44773.



REPORT ON THE EDINBURGH MEETING, 21 November 1981

Fourteen members attended this meeting which was held in the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland. The Society is greatly indebted to the kindness of the Map Librarian, Margaret Wilkes, for her generous hospitality and to her colleagues Peter Milne and Joe Hegarty for their hard work in producing an interesting and problem-setting selection of OS material for members to contemplate!

DISCUSSION

The meeting, which was the second since the formation of the Society, was opened by the Chairman, Peter Clark, who immediately announced the deliberate lack of agenda, a device designed to allow members to get to know each other and proclaim their own OS obsessions. In the ensuing discussions it became clear that the private collector of OS material was considered to be a vital piece in the jigsaw of piecing together the complete picture of the Ordnance Survey, especially in the provision of information regarding sheet indexes, symbol variations, classification of type faces, miscellaneous ephemera, folding variations and cover differences, etc. Anomalies and errors in maps were of great interest to many. It was emphasised that no complete collection of OS maps was held by any of the copyright libraries so that there was always the exciting possibility of coming across a hitherto unknown map purely by chance. The possession by a private collector of a complete set of maps was a valuable asset in their study if made generally available. Alan Godfrey made it known that he was very keen to allow researchers access to all the maps he holds. David Ferro, Map Librarian in the University of Edinburgh suggested that it would be most useful if librarians such as himself were to compile lists of the OS ephemera held in their collections.

MATERIAL DISPLAYED

The Isle of Man Guy Messenger (a botanist by profession and mapper of plant distributions) claimed that he had made the journey all the way from Rutland because he couldn't resist meeting other people who must obviously be as fixated as himself about OS maps! He brought with him his collection of OS maps of the Isle of Man - he has been unable to find a copy of an Old Series one-inch sheet actually carrying the sheet number 100 - can anyone oblige? Nor had he been able to locate a sheet 87 in the New Popular series of the one-inch map, and the general opinion was that this was in fact never published, in spite of being shown on the sheet indexes; what he did have, however, was a Second War Revision sheet 87 in a standard 1950s cover. This was thought to be most unusual, and if anyone knows of any other sheet in this series similarly attired please could they write in.

Miscellanea Francis Herbert produced some examples of the 'Abridged List of the Ordnance Survey small scale maps' for England and Wales and Scotland. These were issued in the interwar years, those for England were apparently OS Leaflet No.6, while that for Scotland was No.7. It is not probable that many of these survived, any member possessing examples is asked to let the Editor have details please. Alan Godfrey also displayed a range of pre-World War I maps illustrating the great variety of folding and cover design which he suggested should be described and classified - a job for which the collector was well-fitted.

Peter Milne then introduced us to the display of OS 'curiosities' which he had selected from the Library's collections.

Early OS colour printing Three sheets were shown from the first edition of the twenty-five inch map of Scotland (Dumfriesshire LXII.8, Lanarkshire XXV.15 and Roxburghshire XXI.5) which, unlike their adjoining sheets, were colour printed. Each sheet covered a town area: Annan, Jedburgh and Lanark, and was printed in up to five colours: black, red, yellow, blue (a greenish blue) and brown. The sheets were stamped with the OS embossed date of issue stamp for 1859 (similar examples of these sheets in the British Library were received under copyright in 1860). Incidentally, it was revealed that the initials and numbers on some of the OS stamps served to identify the colourist, where the sheets were hand-coloured.

Similar examples of early colour printing are known for the twenty-five inch map of Newcastle, but the background to what appears to be an experiment for some urban areas remains obscure. Any member knowing more about this, or of any other example, is asked to reveal all.

O.S. Leaflet No. 7/39.

## ABRIDGED LIST



# Ordnance Survey SMALL SCALE MAPS OF SCOTLAND

for Motoring, Cycling, Walking  
and General Purposes

*Published by the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton,*

SOLD BY

The cover for one of the leaflets  
described under Miscellanea

Stereoscopic contouring? One of a block of nine six-inch sheets was shown covering the Arundel area of Sussex (Sussex 49NE, SE; 50; 62NE; 63NW, NE, 1914 edition). The peculiarity of these was that the contours were drawn at 10' instead of 100' intervals and the 100' contours were reinforced. Although the contours were stated to have been sketched on the ground, it was suggested that this block of sheets could be related to the 1926 trial air survey experiment carried out in this area and after which the Arundel Method of radial plotting and stereoscopic contouring was named.

Walking on water A fascinating six-inch sheet of Westmorland (VIISW with part of Cumberland) dated 1900 was shown on which the terrestrial contours continued down into the depths of Ullswater. What at first glance were bathymetric contours were in fact a revelation of the shape of the lake floor. Far from being an error, as was originally assumed, it was explained that it was at one time OS policy to survey all heights, including lake bed heights, above sea level. How long this practice continued for is not known.

Illuminated contours Not an electrified map, but an example of the one-inch sheet (no. 32) covering Edinburgh and dated June 1858, where the contours had been illuminated, or shaded, as it is sometimes termed, to give the effect of relief built up by steps, rather like a relief model built up by blocks. The group was told that similar sheets were done for the English Lake District - six quarter sheets of the Old Series one-inch map - clearly a collector's item of some rarity now. Other sheets of Jerusalem and the Thames Basin are known in this style.

By Royal command? A most unusual sheet of the first edition of the six-inch map covering the area of the royal residence at Balmoral was shown: it was fully hachured in the vertical style, does any member know of any other sheets at this scale with engraved vertical hachures?

Many other 'oddities' were available for inspection during which the Society's Chairman gave detailed explanations to the many questions asked, demonstrating the extraordinary and encyclopaedic range of his knowledge of the subject. It was a most enjoyable day and it is to be hoped that there will be many more meetings like it.

Campbell Kennedy

# SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Old Ordnance Survey maps: the Godfrey Edition. Tyneside maps 18, 19 and 22. Dunston, Gateshead: Alan Godfrey, 1981. ISBN 0 907554 04 0, 02 4, and 06 7 (folded).

Members of the Society will doubtless be familiar with the fine series of volumes of facsimiles of the 1" Old Series Ordnance Survey maps of England and Wales being produced by Harry Margary with introductions by two of our members, Yolande Hodson and J. Brian Harley. Those who are interested in towns will find relevant portions of six-inch first edition maps reproduced in facsimile in The historic towns of Britain by Lewis Braithwaite (London: Black, 1981), although sixteen of the 134 maps reproduced show the joins of dissected copies used - surely unnecessary as the author (or library staff) should have easily been able to track down non-dissected copies in other major collections. For anyone whose cartographic, historical or planning interests range further afield there are the varied city plans and panoramic views of world-wide coverage in facsimile represented by Historic Urban Plans (Ithaca, New York) whose illustrated catalogues themselves are worth collecting.

The foregoing may help to put in perspective the first three sheets published by one of our founder members Alan Godfrey (ex-actor now extra-active). He has had the initiative to make more widely available examples of a 'dead' series of 1:2,500 county series plans in the form of a reproduction to approximately 1:4,000. The present sheets are second edition (1894-95 revision) published originally 1897-98 and are reproduced from the 1912 (sheets 18 and 22) or 1906 (sheet 19) printings. The technique of compilation of smaller scale maps by reduction of larger plans is, of course not new to Ordnance Survey map production, and the process applied to these commercially published reproductions has not detracted in any way as regards clarity of detail. As if this was not enough - there is also reproduced the index map to the twenty-five inch sheets - there are on the verso of the sheets panels of background notes to each area covered and to their particular carto-bibliographical history. Each sheet also contains extracts from the street or name sections of Ward's Directory of Gateshead in addition to an illustration, either from an engraving or a photograph on the front cover.

The size of the Alan Godfrey Edition, at least in its folded format, is ideally suited both for using 'in the field' (cf too the Braithwaite book above) and for the pocket - literally or financially: indeed one can only admire the skill of the printer and Alan's enterprise in this venture as in his previous publication. At a price of £0.75 per sheet Alan must be the Sir Freddie Laker of facsimile map publishing!

Francis Herbert

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The following short notices, which are not meant to be critical reviews, are intended to draw your attention to recently published work on OS; this is by no means an exhaustive list, merely a short selection which will be added to in due course. A more full treatment of SEYMOUR (Ed.), A history of the Ordnance Survey, Folkestone: Dawson, 1981, will appear in the next issue of 'Sheetlines'.

J.H. ANDREWS, A paper landscape: the Ordnance Survey in nineteenth-century Ireland. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1975. pp.xviii, 350. pl.XVIII, illus; appendices. 24cm. ISBN 0 19 823209 8. Price £21.

This is a work of great scholarship, giving a most readable account of the inception of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland and its progress to the end of the nineteenth century. Here are combined amusing anecdotes of the Survey personalities together with painstaking attention to technical detail. Among the wide range of topics which are covered, the maps themselves receive comprehensive treatment, so that it is as much a study of cartography as of an institution. The appendices contain, among others, the Spring Rice Report, Colby's instructions for the Interior Survey of Ireland, 1825, a note on the dating of Irish OS maps, and a select list of maps and plans and a list of the published Annual Reports of the Survey from 1857 to 1921. The quality of production is as high as the price, but this is essential reading even for those whose interest is not in Irish maps,

J.R.S. BOOTH, Public boundaries and Ordnance Survey 1840-1980. Edited by R.A.G. Powell. Southampton: Ordnance Survey, 1981. pp.451, illus. 31cm. Hbk. Price £17.

J.R.S. Booth was a former Superintendent of the OS Boundaries Department, and he has brought together in this book the knowledge he has gathered over many years. As a result it is a mine of detailed information. Produced in a limited number of 200, this is essentially a manual designed to set out the statutory duties and legal requirements of OS in regard to public boundaries and their mapping, together with general instructions as to how those duties should be carried out. It is emphasised that the book has been produced by OS for their own use and, in the usual way of such manuals, addenda will be prepared to supplement the text which at the moment reflects the status as at 1 January 1980.

In spite of the price the book is not printed, but reproduced from typescript. It is well illustrated, however, and contains many explanatory diagrams and tables. The chapter on the Boundary Record Library is most revealing for the historian, for many of the documents which one might expect to see in the Public Record Office are still preserved here because of their relevance to present day boundary work. Of undoubted value is the glossary which occupies over 100 pages - those map users who have noticed trees actually named on maps, such as ash or oak, will now know that these are trees on or along a boundary, some being the 'original marks for the boundary'. A short reading list completes what must be one of the most fascinating staff manuals produced by the Ordnance Survey.

J.B. HARLEY, 'The Ordnance Survey and land-use mapping: parish books of reference and the county series 1:2,500 maps, 1855-1918'. London: Historical Geography Research Group of the Institute of British Geographers, 1979. pp.58, illus. 21cm. Historical Geography Research Series No. 2. ISBN 0 86094 037 3. Pbk. Obtainable from: Geo Abstracts, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ. Price: not given, but about £2.50.

This study by Brian Harley examines the twenty-five inch county maps from the point of view of the vegetation or land-use categories contained in the parish books of reference, and contends that this information constituted in essence 'a simplified form of national land-use survey'. The work embraces the format and content of the books of reference, their relationship to the processes of 1:2,500 survey, the wider context of land-use mapping, accuracy and interpretation of land-use information on the maps.

For many, the last section will be the most useful, as it deals with definitions and specifications, reproducing in part the texts of various OS 'internal instructions', compiled for the use of the surveyors, and not readily available for consultation outside the OS library. For example, a table gives the evolution of the 'simplification of woodland detail on large-scale Ordnance Survey maps, 1880-1919, and another short section gives the conventions in depicting vegetation.

HARRY MARGARY, The Old Series Ordnance Survey maps of England and Wales, scale: 1 inch to 1 mile. A reproduction of the 110 sheets of the Survey in early state in 10 volumes. Introduction by J.B. Harley and Yolande O'Donoghue. Vol.I 1975, Kent, Essex and East Sussex, Vol.II 1977, Devon, Cornwall and West Somerset. Price: £18 each.

Two volumes have been produced (Vol.III is in the press) in the projected series of 10 which will reproduce in book form the 'First Edition' of the one-inch map. Harry Margary has now built up a well earned reputation for publishing first class facsimiles of maps and prints, and his skill has here been tested to the full with the densely engraved detail of the early one-inch maps. An eighth of the original sheet occupies each page of the facsimile and an index map renders any part of a sheet readily findable in the volume. The introductory text is based on considerable original research and an attempt has been made to collate the different states of the sheets reproduced in each volume, and although this only covers the state up to 1840 for the first two books, the whole range of states will be examined in the succeeding volumes. Even so, the collations here provide a reasonable guide to whether you have an early state in your collection. At £18 a book, these are extremely good value now that the original sheets are selling for up to £50 each!



NOTES, QUERIES AND CORRESPONDENCE

It is intended that this should, if possible, be a regular section of 'Sheetlines'. If you are conducting any investigation, no matter how short, do send two or three lines to the Editor for inclusion here.

Fourth Edition one-inch map of England and Wales: sheet 34. From Richard Oliver.

Dr Board's Working Paper on the Quarter-Inch Third Edition (CCS Newsletter No.1) mentions a discrepancy in the early indexes to that family of maps, indicative of a late decision to alter the sheet-lines of (English) sheet 12. Students of the English one-inch Popular Edition will likewise have noticed that until about 1925-6, indexes to that map show sheet 34 as a standard landscape-style sheet, overlapping onto the eastern two-thirds of sheet 33. From about 1926 onwards, sheet 34, which had been published in 1923, is shown correctly as a non-standard portrait-shaped sheet, with an overlap onto the eastern third of sheet 33, and another overlap southwards onto sheets 39 and 40.

Why was the change made? Two possible considerations suggest themselves. Firstly, having so much of sheet 34 overlapping onto sheet 33 seems to be absurd duplication; secondly, by turning sheet 34 on end, so to speak, the difficulty whereby Grimsby and its neighbourhood were divided between sheets 33, 39 and 40 was mitigated to a great extent. The latter was a real enough advantage, but I do not think it the only reason for the alteration to sheet 34's sheetlines.

Both before and after the early 1920s, the OS has appeared to be quite prepared to allow heavy overlaps in coastal areas, for example, the English 1" 3rd edition, large sheet series, sheets 141, 149 and 150; English Popular Edition sheets 97, 98; English 1" 5th edition sheets 102, 111, 129; 1:50,000 series sheets 11, 12. Also, though a native of that town, I do not think, in all honesty, that Grimsby has ever been so important as to justify its own *de facto* 'district' map. I think that sheet 34, as published, was the product of military, rather than civil needs.

The sheetlines for the Popular Edition had probably been finalised by the time of the outbreak of World War I. In about 1915-16, the Humber mouth and estuary were equipped with four land batteries, two estuary forts, and a seaplane station. Four of these remained in military occupation for the whole of 1918-39, and two more were certainly reoccupied in World War II. Had the original layout for sheet 34 been retained, four of these sites would have fallen on that sheet, and the other three would have fallen on sheet 40.

As published, sheet 34 encompasses all seven sites. It seems a curious coincidence at least.

Liverpool From Dr Iain C. Taylor.

Some years ago, I did a fairly extensive review of the various states of the five-foot plans for Liverpool (unpublished to date). I would be most interested to hear from any Society members who have (are) done (doing) similar work in other cities with a view to producing some comparative work in this area. Obviously my access to maps and documentation is now limited, but I would be interested to make contact with someone closer to the source material.

Indexes From Mr D. Garnett.

Publication in the Newsletter of OS  $\frac{1}{4}$ " 3rd Edition indexes prompts me to write to suggest that the Society would provide a great benefit by undertaking, for special subscription or sale, a loose leaf folder of Index Sheets on thin card, each adapted to fill A5 size. Scotland should always be separate from England and Wales to avoid too small a scale.

Unless sheets could be given away, one at a time, with the Newsletter, the quality would need to be better, but a well-produced series would fill a long term need and should command a good pre-publication subscription and post-publication sale price.

----- Your comments on this idea will be appreciated. Editor.

### Map Exchange From Campbell Kennedy.

A regular For sale/Wanted/Swop Section might be popular with collectors. There must be a number of Society members endeavouring to collect complete sets of maps of various scales. A notice in 'Sheetlines' advertising personal requirements might get a good response. My own wants at the moment are Half-Inch England and Wales, green pictorial covers sheet nos. 1,3,4,13,20, for which I would like to exchange nos. 12,27,35,34,40. I am also looking for maps of the Channel Islands.

### Descriptive Booklets

Peter Clark is preparing a bibliographical study of the Descriptive Pamphlets of the small, medium and large scales, which were published during the interwar years and in the post-war period. Please get in touch with him if you have any information on these, or examples in your own collections. It would be especially useful if, when sending details, you could transcribe the details of the title-page and cover exactly, and accompany this with the pagination, number of plates and diagrams, and the print code which may appear on the back page or elsewhere in the pamphlet.

### MEETINGS 1982

#### LONDON

Monday 18 January 5.00 pm at the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7. 'The future of the Ordnance Survey?' by Lord Shackleton KG, PC, OBE, Brigadier George Hardy and W.F. Johnson. A discussion on the future of the national mapping organisation taking note that the government is considering a wide range of options which must inevitably include privatisation. Joint Technical meeting with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Photogrammetric Society and the British Cartographic Society. Members of the Charles Close Society are welcome to attend this meeting.

#### BRADFORD

(note change of date)

Saturday 30 January 11.00am to about 4.00pm at the Bradford Central Library, Princes Way, Bradford, BD1 1NN (about five minutes walk from the railway and bus stations). This will be an open discussion meeting, please bring along any items of interest and parts of your collections.

If you wish to attend, please contact Alan Godfrey, 57-58 Spoor St, Dunston, Gateshead, NE11 9BD. Tel. 0632 608546.

#### LONDON

March/April Annual General Meeting. Date and full details will be announced in the next issue of 'Sheetlines'. If you have any ideas for short papers or presentations, or any subject which you would like to be discussed, please send them to the Editor.




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CONTRIBUTIONS to the Newsletter are welcomed from all members - it is your primary means of communication for the moment. Please address them to the Editor: