



Sheetlines

The journal of
THE CHARLES CLOSE SOCIETY
for the Study of Ordnance Survey Maps

This edition of *Sheetlines* was published in 1994 and the articles may have been superseded by later research.

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Published by
THE CHARLES CLOSE SOCIETY
for the Study of Ordnance Survey Maps
www.CharlesCloseSociety.org

The Charles Close Society was founded in 1980 to bring together all those with an interest in the maps and history of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain and its counterparts in the island of Ireland. The Society takes its name from Colonel Sir Charles Arden-Close, OS Director General from 1911 to 1922, and initiator of many of the maps now sought after by collectors.

The Society publishes a wide range of books and booklets on historic OS map series and its journal, *Sheetlines*, is recognised internationally for its specialist articles on Ordnance Survey-related topics.



SHEETLINES

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Charles Close Society — Future Meetings

Annual General Meeting

The 1995 Annual General Meeting will be held on 13th May at the Town Hall, Nuneaton. Full details will be published in the next *Sheetlines*, but in the meantime you might wish to note that it will start at 1030 for 1100. In the afternoon, as usual, the Map Market will be held.

---OOO---

Midlands Evening Meeting — 8th February, 1995

A second meeting will be held on Wednesday, 8th February, 1995 at St Saviour's Church Meeting Hall, starting at 1930. The Hall is situated in Main Street, Branston, near Burton-on-Trent, best approached from the A38 along the road which has recently been de-classified from A5121. The Meeting Room is the new extension to the church which is on the south side of the road (map reference SK 225 212, *Landranger* map sheet 128) .

Further details can be obtained from Lez Watson, 54, King Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3AF (tel: 01283 541303)

---OOO---

Bodleian Library Meeting — 18th March, 1995

Rob Wheeler has arranged a meeting at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, for Saturday, 18th March, 1995, from 1000–1230. Nick Millea, the Map Librarian will give a talk on "*Ordnance Survey Plans and the Register of Contaminated Land — Implications for map libraries*". The talk will be illustrated with suitable exhibits. There will be a limit of 30, so members wishing to attend should notify Rob Wheeler, whose address and telephone number are printed on the rear cover.

---OOO---

Sheetlines

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December, 1994

The Editor wishes all Charles Close Society Members

Compliments of the Season

with some appropriate words from Ordnance Survey maps!

Eila Muriel Joyce Campbell

31 December 1915 — 12 July 1994

Professor Campbell joined this Society in its early weeks of life and from the first was a staunch supporter of its work. She always attended Annual General Meetings, and although she never held office, she was no backbencher; she was noted for dispensing nuggets of practical advice or penetrating slivers of constructive criticism from the front row. These meetings were held in the Geography Department at Birkbeck College, of which Eila was head of department from 1970 until 1981.

Quite apart from her academic distinction, Eila brought great sensitivity to a department whose students were mainly part-timers. As one of those post graduate students formerly supervised by Eila, I had the great benefit, on the personal side, of her immense sympathy with the difficulties experienced by those trying to study after having done a hard day's work. (She herself had achieved an honours degree in Geography at Birkbeck in 1941 while working full time as a school teacher.) However, when I became Hon. Secretary, Hon Treasurer, and then Hon Editor of this Society, I was subjected to some concise comments, all sound and well founded, on the inadvisability of undertaking multiple tasks simultaneously.

Eila was educated at Bournemouth High School for Girls and Brighton Diocesan Training College for Teachers. Her work at Birkbeck spanned forty years, during which time (in 1947) she gained her MA in Geography with distinction. It has been said of Eila that her greatest achievement was bridging the gap between geography and cartography; she was indeed writing on the history of cartography when your chairman was a mere toddler. Her lasting contribution in this field was the work she did for the *Imago Mundi*, the international journal for the history of cartography, which she joined in 1947 as corresponding editor for England, assuming the position of overall Editor in 1974.

Those members who attended our last AGM will remember signing a card to wish her well, and I received a reply soon afterwards saying that she had been delighted to be remembered by us all. It was to be her last communication with me and with the society.

Yolande Hodson

Marginalia

Invitation:

Members of the Charles Close Society are cordially invited to a meeting of the Emhemera Society on Tuesday, 7th February, 1995, at the Victory Services Club, Seymour Street, London W1, where Tim Nicholson will give a talk with slides entitled *Selling the Map: The Emphemera*

of the Ordnance Survey. Seymour Street is at the extreme southern end of Edgware Road, about 100 yards north of Marble Arch, on the left. Coffee and biscuits are provided, and there is a cash bar. Gather from 6.15 pm for a 7.15 pm start.

'Free Offer':

Those among the membership who are dog owners may have noticed the Pascoes Original Complete Dog Food are promoting in conjunction with the Ordnance Survey, a free *Landranger Series* map offer. It is necessary to collect 8 tokens for each map required, with a limit of two maps per household. The offer closes on 30th

April 1995. The essence of the promotion is that Pascoe's is the *best* dog food and thanks to the Ordnance Survey, Britain is the best mapped country in the world — "*If you'd like to take your dog on a different walk every day, Ordnance Survey points the way.*"

Recycled maps:

Following the article on recycled maps as stationery, Wilbur Cocke wrote to say that some which he had bought brought back some old memories. The paper is part of an air map

Map Storage:

Roy Twort writes describing the method he uses for storing large rolled maps. Although it may cause despair amongst Bon Vivants, he uses wine racks; they are only 10^{1/2}" long, but they

The Godfrey Award:

I reported in the last *Sheetlines* an award to be made jointly by Alan Godfrey Maps and the British Cartographic Society to a Librarian who has furthered the 'Use, Appreciation and Understanding of Maps in an exceptional way'. I am pleased to record that the award of Ralph Williams Wood Carving of a migrating Flycatcher (symbolising a traveller) and the cheque for £250 was awarded to Martin Hayes, Local Studies Librarian with West Sussex

Subscription Renewal:

Membership subscriptions for 1995 are due by 1 March 1995, and are acceptable now. The rates are listed on the enclosed renewal form, which Roger Hellyer asks that you return intact, and without pins or staples.

Last year at this time Roger wrote asking that members should pay their subscriptions early, preferably upon receipt of *Sheetlines*, and in any event before the deadline of 1 March. A greater proportion of you than ever were kind enough to do so, and consequently much reduced the need to send out reminders, saved the society a lot of money, and him a lot of time. On both

Advancing age and advancing sales:

Richard Oliver writes: Kind reference was made in *Sheetlines* 39 and 40, first to a Significant Birthday of mine on 17 (not 19!) March, and secondly to the presentation to me at the AGM of a leather-bound and inscribed copy of my *Concise Guide*. Can I take this opportunity both to thank those who subscribed to the framed copy of the Mayson poster, and to thank the Society for the *de*

covering the English Channel; just on one edge it features Dieppe where he was in the Casino which was a hospital for officers during the phoney war in early 1940.

comfortably accommodate his largest maps, 29" when rolled. The problem of damaged edges does remain, but the racks can be put on top of shelving, which does minimise the possibility.

County Council. The award acknowledges the work which Mr Hayes has done in re-organising the Map Collection throughout the county, principally in the Chichester and Worthing libraries, and for producing portfolios of various maps for branch libraries. He also mounted training sessions for his colleagues throughout the county on accessing the map information. Our congratulations to Martin Hayes on receiving the award.

counts he was thankful for members consideration, and asks last year's late payers to act likewise, and pay before the deadline this year. **A reminder** to those of you who pay by standing order: that you should ignore the enclosed subscription renewal form and take no action, unless you were one of those who last year paid both by cheque and by standing order. Please take great care in future to avoid doing this if only because of the headaches it causes Roger!

luxie Concise Guide. Although we expected to break even on the book, no-one expected that the entire first printing of over 1000 copies would be exhausted in under a year, nor that it would prove so profitable. As I said at the AGM, the writing of the *Concise Guide* was not an entirely altruistic effort, insofar that it has been purchased by most local record offices (as was intended), and serves

as a suitable introduction when I descend on them for my remunerated work of cataloguing enclosure, drainage, rating and public health maps. Also, though it has been suggested that the book represents prodigious labour, this is not so: it

is far more a monument to the possibilities of the silicon chip and fast-running microcomputers, which enable raw notes to be converted in camera-ready output with the minimum of effort.

The Battle of Arnhem, 1944

Fulbeck Hall, at Grantham, Lincolnshire was the Headquarters of the 1st Airborne Division in 1944; this year the owners of the house, Mr and Mrs Fry, held a special exhibition to commemorate the Division's role in the Battle of Arnhem. For the exhibition, the Royal Geographic Society kindly lent all the relevant maps.

The exhibition was very successful and it has been decided to have a permanent Arnhem Museum at Fulbeck Hall. Consequently Mrs Fry is searching for the appropriate maps to have on display.

The maps which are being sought (and which should be 1944 or earlier) are:

GSGS 2541 – Holland 1:100,000
 Sheet 2 Utrecht
 Sheet 5 Æs Hertogenbosch

GSGS 4042 – North West European 1:250,000
 Sheets 2A & 3A Walcheren–Amsterdam
 Sheet 3 Brussels–Liege

GSGS 4072 – Europe (Air) 1:500,00
 Sheet NE 48/2 Paris
 Sheet 'NEW' 48/2 Le Harve

GSGS 4369 Ordnance Survey of Great Britain
 (Aeronautical Map) 1:500,000 (RAF War)
 Sheet 5 Midlands and Wales
 Sheet 6 North Sea
 Sheet 7 South West England
 Sheet 8 Straight of Dover

GSGS 4427 – Holland 1:25,000
 Sheet 387 Ede
 Sheet 388 Ginkel
 Sheet 5 NE Renen
 Sheet 6 NW Arnhem

The map details have been copied from those lent to the exhibition by the RGS; scouring the RGS collection indicates that the listed maps are the most suitable, but if there are substitutes of the same or similar scale covering the same areas, that would be adequate.

The exhibition will be re-opening Easter 1995, and in the meantime colour photocopies of the RGS maps will be used, but of course originals will add to the authenticity.

Any member who is able to help can contact Mr and Mrs Fry at Fulbeck Hall, Grantham, Lincolnshire, NG32 3JW, (Tel. 01400 272205)

Ordnance Survey Topics

Recent Ordnance Survey Information Papers

A further group of OS Information Papers was issued early in October. Comments by your contributor are in square brackets; neologisms are as in the original.

Paper 6/1994 describes the 'Pre-Build Trials' in Wakefield and in Scotland. In essence, Pre-Build enables digitised site plans for proposed developments to be incorporated in the OS large-scale database and compared with digitised land title information held by HM Land Registry. This can bring to light discrepancies between the boundary shown on the developer's plan and that on the digitised land title: for example, on at least two of the eight site plans involved in the Wakefield trial significant discrepancies were found. 'With present practice, such errors usually become known only when parts of the site are being sold, typically after construction has started or is even completed. It is anticipated that developers can save significant amounts of money and time by the early identification and resolution of such discrepancies with title boundaries.' The trials seek to assess the possibility of setting up a national clearing house for pre-build information.

Paper 8/1994, 'Cartographic Concepts Study - Proposed Changes for Landranger Maps', describes proposed changes designed to provide 'more information on access to the environment'. It is hoped to publish a sample map in Spring 1995.

'White Roads': it is proposed that those maintained by local authorities will be shown by 'a unique symbol' and described in the legend as 'Other routes with public access (Information collected from Local Authority records)'. [This is thoroughly welcome; the only pity is that it has taken so long to get round to it.]

Access land: 'A current project sponsored by the Countryside Commission and the Countryside Council for Wales is attempting to identify sources of information on, and types of, access land. Ordnance Survey is providing mapping for the trial in return for the results of the project. The first of six selected Landranger maps will be completed this autumn. This will

be used as a platform for new proposals for showing access land'.

Welsh Language: a new legend is being designed which will include a Welsh translation. [Presumably this will only appear on those sheets which include Welsh territory.]

'Other features under consideration': 'The following are being investigated as potential changes to the existing national specification or for special version mapping: Forest Enterprise Land and recreational facilities; Cycle route information; Disabled facilities; Tourist information to local specifications; Access to water for recreation; Hill shading - where appropriate.' [It is to be hoped that the hill-shading will be confined strictly to 'special version mapping': it will presumably be digitally generated, and does not strike this commentator as much of a success on either the *Yorkshire Dales* 1:63,360 tourist map or the 1:250,000 *Travelmasters*.]

'Accuracy of surveyed and other information': 'Ordnance Survey prides itself on the accuracy of its surveyed information and will always strive to maintain high standards. For non-surveyed information, e.g. tourist features, rights of way, Ordnance Survey attempts to use authoritative and reliable sources. Thought is being given to describing more accurately the authenticity and accuracy of non-surveyed information. The aim is to provide as much useful information as possible with an indicated level of reliability.'

Paper 9/1994, 'Schools and Ordnance Survey digital map data' describes various measures being taken to encourage use of OS digital data in schools, including the preparation of a list of mapping software packages compatible with OS data and its display and manipulation.

Paper 11/1994 is 'Items of special interest', [which seems to be a euphemism for 'sundries'].

Large scale database: OS is studying the structure and content of this, with a view to meeting the needs of both existing customers and of the still developing GIS (Geographic Information Systems) industry. It is intended to put a 'business case' for this, which will result in improved data quality, to the Ordnance Survey Management Board to consider in the spring of 1995. ('Such a re-engineering of the data might enable land parcels to be recognised automatically, and facilitate area measurement': see 'Land parcels', below.)

Change only update: 'Some customers would like to be able to obtain information on change which has occurred since a specified date (rather than the complete map).?'? Clearly this depends upon date-stamping detail at the time of survey although of course this is not necessarily the same as the date when the change took place. It would also require the management by Ordnance Survey of very complicated customer records. Even with these pre-requisites, no action we take now can address the vast archive of past surveys.

'This requirement therefore remains unsatisfied for the time being. However, future developments in the structure of Ordnance Survey data may open the door to a non-retrospective service in the longer term.'

Land parcels and areas measurements:
^{?superscript?} OS is introducing a new package for Superplan Graphic Plots with parcel numbers and

measured areas, which will be substantially cheaper than the current charge for area measurement of £70 + VAT for the first four parcels and £10 per parcel thereafter. For the present the work will continue to be done in Southampton, but it is hoped that during 1995 Superplan agents with plotting equipment will be able to offer a measurement service on demand. Further improvements will be possible only if and when parcels can be automatically recognised within the data. 'Where field boundaries have not changed, customers may find it more economical to buy an Old Map.... Putting the clock back and restoring all parcel numbers and area values on all of Ordnance Survey's large-scale products is regrettably not possible.'

'Another, although admittedly more costly, solution would be a customised survey or Farm Record Map. This concept is being tested with three Agents (in Cambridge, Hereford and Kendal), and if successful will be introduced throughout the country in 1995. Using the best available base mapping, a Farm Record Map can include area measurements and additional survey work, giving a completely tailored and up-to-date product which can even show features outside the normal Ordnance Survey map specification.'

Paper 12/1994, '*The future history of our landscape*', is of such importance that it is reprinted verbatim.

Richard Oliver

The Future History of Our Landscape Ordnance Survey Information Paper 12/1994

In October 1992 a Seminar under the title 'The Future History of Our Landscape' was held at The Royal Society. The purpose of this seminar was to consider ways of preserving the historical record of our changing landscape for future generations.

Ordnance Survey subsequently initiated a review of the users, and uses made, of non-

current Ordnance Survey mapping. The Ordnance Survey Consultative Committee machinery was used to gather information and Tony Campbell, Chairman of the British Committee for Map Information and Catalogue Systems, undertook the collation of information received and the production of a report. This Paper consists of his report. Ordnance Survey is

indebted to Tony Campbell for his efforts in compiling this comprehensive report from the mass of information available. The views expressed by the respondents and by his text are not necessarily the views of Ordnance Survey.

Ordnance Survey's intention is that Information Papers should reach the widest possible audience. All recipients are therefore invited to photocopy and distribute Papers, or items from Papers, as they consider appropriate. Further copies of Papers are available from:

Consultative Committee Liaison,
Room N113,
Ordnance Survey,
Romsey Road,
SOUTHAMPTON,
SO16 4GU.
Tel: 01703 792251 Fax: 01703 792660

September 1994

An Audit of the Historical Use Made of Ordnance Survey Mapping

Summary

The report that follows summarises responses to a questionnaire. This was designed to elicit information about the use of superseded large scale Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, and the likely effects if, at some point in the future, this was no longer available. The greater part of the report is in the words of the respondents themselves.

It might reasonably have been assumed that the past landscape is a matter for historians alone. Nothing could be further from the truth. There are few aspects of present management and future planning for which superseded mapping is not essential. "The planning profession", as the Royal Town Planning Institute explained, "...is concerned with the future, in particular the future use and development of land. Nevertheless, the planning process, recognising the continuity of most change, must take into account the past, an inheritance spanning everything from scheduled ancient monuments to derelict and despoiled land". The Association of Consulting Engineers confirmed that "...the initial step in the majority of projects was to determine the type of land on which construction was to take place and its previous history".

It might also have been fair to assume that each profession or interest group would be exclusively concerned with information of obvious relevance to itself. Again, the responses show otherwise. "It is important to realise", as the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland

commented, "that architects require access to historic mapping material for a wide range of reasons, for all types of clients". The Country Landowners' Association's reply echoed this: "Landowners somewhere may be expected to use the maps for almost every purpose identified for one reason or another". Geographers actively seek out the interconnections between apparently unrelated aspects of the landscape, as Dr C Board of the London School of Economics and Political Science described: "Has enclosed surface water disappeared/reappeared, evidence of a falling/rising water-table. Have hedgerows and other field boundaries disappeared/been replaced? What new roads have appeared?...to what extent may any of these kinds of landscape change be related to relief, altitude or aspect, or to improved access by road or rail?"

As OS moves into a fully digital environment as far as large scale mapping is concerned, with immense advantages to many users of current data, it needs to consider the comments about digital use, set out in Section 4. Given the size and importance of many of the organisations concerned, surprisingly few respondents are even considering the holding of superseded information in digital form. There are two reasons for this. Firstly, the identification of topographical change, or continuity, involves the comparison of maps from different periods. The difficulty of comparing digital data with analogue images suggests to some the creation of a superseded mapping archive in digital form. To most however, and this is the second reason, the

perceived costs of the digital option rule that out. To achieve the necessary comparability, most would therefore prefer to continue with analogue mapping.

This last point is one for OS to ponder, and also the government which sets its cost recovery targets. What is the national cost in lost opportunities if expensively produced digital mapping is not fully exploited or if substitutes have to be found for superseded mapping? The question of cost, and the likely reduction in use resulting from it, are discussed in Section 5 under 5.1 and 5.7.

The respondents were clearly of one mind that continued access to superseded mapping was essential, whether their particular concern with the landscape was its preservation, change, understanding or use. A number predicted that traditional uses would increase not decrease (5.6). Several expressed the desire that such access should be free or at least inexpensive.

The greatest concentration of opinions come under the Section 5 headings where respondents predict the operational difficulties that would result from a lack of access to superseded mapping. The concern about the importance of maintaining that access was widespread and, in some cases, strongly felt. The report's clear conclusion is that ready access to superseded OS large scale mapping is essential to the country's economic efficiency, historical understanding and environmental health. A few sample quotes give the flavour of the whole:

“The availability of historical records is no less necessary in the digitised age than it was previously”.

Introduction

In October 1992, a seminar was held at the Royal Society, entitled "The Future History of our Landscape". The meeting sought to canvas a wide body of opinion about the need to ensure that large scale OS mapping would be preserved and made available to future generations once it had been superseded. Arising out of that seminar, it was agreed at the Ordnance Survey

“Many small organisations and members of the public will not have the financial means ever to change to computerised mapping”.

[If superseded mapping was no longer available] “costs of developments would inevitably rise”...“We would have lost our collective memory”...“A civilised society should surely not be willing to contemplate such a loss”.

“Retaining information on previous uses of land is essential if we are to avoid major mistakes with life and death implications”.

“For this major reserve of detailed and accurate information...to be restricted or withdrawn would be a scandal”.

“...superseded large scale OS maps are a key source of information which may be relevant to the safe, cost effective development of ground”.

“The matter is one of major cultural concern, as well as one of business intelligence. It is becoming increasingly clear that, in a country with many layers of civilisation, a knowledgeable and balanced understanding of that history and its cultural heritage are important preconditions against which decisions for the future must be made”.

“[Damage] can only arise if Government ignore the overwhelming advice of professional map users in which case presumably it will be happy to accept on behalf of the tax-payer any financial liabilities that may occur”.

Director General's Conference on 26 May 1993 that the Consultative Committee mechanism should be brought into play to gather information about the use made of non-current OS mapping and opinions about its value. The importance of the historical dimension was specifically recognised by OS in Consultation Paper No 5 Digital Update Supply (April 1993). This talked

of the "...types of events which are significant in the history of an object".

The questionnaire asked for the following categories of information:-

1. Profession, institution, interest group etc., that has need of non-current large scale OS mapping.
2. The types of information extracted from the maps.
3. The use made of the information.
4. The effect if access to non-current analogue (paper/microfilm) maps became impossible in future.

The questions were posed in the context of "maps used in the traditional way as analogue images (paper, microfilm)", but similar information was requested about "maps in digital form".

In addition to use of the Consultative Committee machinery, the request for information was broadcast more generally via 'GIS News' (November 1993), the British Cartographic Society 'Newsletter' (February 1994) and the Charles Close Society's 'Sheetlines' (April 1994). Finally, in June 1994, a request for information was sent to a targeted list of organisations that had not hitherto responded. In all, 60 organisations and individuals responded. Of these, four were OS Consultative Committees: the British Committee for Map Information and Catalogue Systems, the

The first three Sections are presented in simple inventory form; Sections 4 and 5 reproduce respondents' comments. Comments on the mechanics of setting up an archive of OS superseded mapping are not included, since this is currently under discussion by officials representing the various parties

Central Council of Physical Recreation, the National Joint Utilities Group, and the Standing Committee of Professional Map Users. Some organisations sent in multiple responses. Many others could not be contacted within the time available, among them names suggested by respondents. Those listed in Section 6 should be seen as a significant cross-section, rather than the full national picture. To those who would have responded had they learnt of the survey we offer apologies. In the same way, this report should not be judged a failure if omissions are found in Sections 1-3. While aiming to be as comprehensive as possible, the main aim has been to express the full range of categories in each case.

The responses have been analysed under the following Section headings:-

- Section 1. Types of historical information used.
- Section 2. Purposes for which the historical information is used.
- Section 3. Users of historical information.
- Section 4. Anticipated digital use of superseded mapping.
- Section 5. The damage that would be caused if superseded information was no longer available in future.
- Section 6. Respondents.

Section 1 Types of historical information used

Abandoned, disused features

Acreage information and parcel numbers

Archaeological - tumuli, earthworks etc.

Architectural details

Boundaries - county, district, electoral, estate/land parcels, parish, property, etc.

Cleared features

Coastal features and erosion

Commons and other public areas

Communications - airports, canals, harbours,
railways, roads, footpaths

Contaminative use

Drainage

Excavation

Forestry

Geomorphological features - coasts and rivers

Hydrographic features (e.g. HWMS & LWMS)

Industrial complexes

Landfill sites

Landscape change - hedgerows etc.

Land use - agriculture, industry, recreation, urban
spaces Location of features

Mining workings and opencast coalmining

Names (descriptive and distinctive) - buildings,
farms, industrial sites, roads, settlements, streets

Numbers - houses, roads

Quarries, sand and gravel pits, waste dumps

Relief - e.g. railway embankments/cuttings, slopes,
cliffs

Religious sites and buildings

Rights of way - bridleways, public footpaths, roads

Settlements

Surface geology - caves, outcrops, boulders

Tanks

Tunnels

Vegetation types - woodland, marshes etc.

Walls, course of

Waste dumps

Water courses, springs

Wells

Section 2 Purposes for which the historical information is used

Access - routes, rights

Agricultural history

Archaeology - location, study and care of historic
environment

Architecture - history, building construction,
restoration projects

Boundaries - determination of position, extent and
nature, parish (preliminary to using Parish Records)

Building and construction projects

Cartobibliographical research

Change, understanding the processes

Coastal change, measuring (e.g. erosion,
reclamation, inundation, Mean High/Low Waters
relating to title)

Compensation Claims - records of cleared
properties in connection with conservation and/or
preservation strategies

Compulsory Purchase Orders, Valuation

Contracts - maintenance and reconstruction

Conveyancing, e.g. interpretation of title deeds

Dating issues

Derelict land reclamation

Designed landscape, study of

Development/redevelopment proposals - identifying
suitable sites

Disputes - ownership (e.g. when deeds lost),
planning obligations, right of way

Drainage

Economic change, measuring

Economic context, understanding

Economic history

Education

Engineering geology

Environmental impact studies

Environmental research

Environmental resource management

Erosion, measurement of; landslips, cliff movement

Estate management

Estate measurement

Evaluation of past decision making

Family history

Field boundary changes, measuring

Flood risk analysis

Genealogy

Geographical knowledge of past generations, establishing

Geotechnical investigations

Government policy making

Grant applications

Green Belt assessment

Hedgerow loss, measuring

Highway Act, preparation of orders under

Historical activities, understanding

Historical characterisation in landscape assessment

Historical geography

Historic towns/villages

Housing development

Industrial archaeology

Industrial decline, measuring

Inventory of Gardens and Designated Landscapes

Land contamination

Land definition - title, tenancy agreements

Landfill site histories

Land instability, measurement of, e.g. mining activity or removal of woodland or hedgerows on clay soils, former landslips

Land plans, preparation

Land Registration - Examination of Title

Landscape change - nature at a given time

Landscape design_Landscape evaluation

Landscape regression analysis

Landscape restoration

Land use - change, former (site development), history, identifying traditional use

Liability in respect to Health and Safety

Listing buildings

Local history

Location of features

Longevity of topographical features

Maritime history

Measurement - area, distance, length

Mine entries and mine tips

Monuments at Risk Survey (MARS)

National curriculum projects (history, geography)

National Monuments Record (archaeological and architectural sites)

Natural environment, understanding its evolution

Palaeontological sites

Parkland, change in

Parliamentary questions, select committees considering private bills etc.

Picture research (for publication)

Planning, change of land use

Planning, construction etc., anticipating problems, considering applications

Planning control (site history, established uses etc.)

Pre-survey checking

Property - architectural details, ownership, preparing sale descriptions

Public enquiries and consultation

Railway history

Rates of change, assessment of

Rescue strategies, devising

Rights of way, determination of

River course change

Road history

Road name changes (interpretation of deeds)

Road route planning

Sea defence design

Site investigation, development and change of use

Social change, measuring

Social context, understanding

Soil survey work - siting boreholes, trial piles

Subsidence, risk of

Surface drainage

Textual references and map information , reconciling the two

Tourism

Town and country planning

Town/village development, measuring

Traffic regulation orders, preparation of

Transport proposals

Tree Preservation Orders, clarifying	Valuations
Underground structures, identifying former	Vegetation change
Understanding the past	Waste dumps
Unsafe ground for building, identifying	Water courses and diversions - for hydrogeological models
Urbanisation, measuring	Water level changes
Urban redevelopment	Woodland cover, change in

Section 3 Users of Historical Information

Agricultural historians	Farmers	Lawyers
Amenity groups	Field archaeologists	Local authorities (planners, Sites & Monuments Records)
Applicants, appellants and objectors in planning cases	Garden historians	Local history groups
Archaeological societies	Genealogists	Mining historians
Archaeologists	Geographers	Museum curators
Architects	Geologists	National Rivers Authority
Architectural historians	Geomorphologists	Naturalists
Archivists	Geophysicists	Place name historians
Civil engineers	Geotechnical engineers	Planners
Conservation agencies and groups	Government - central (multiple uses)	Property owners
Consulting engineers	Government - local (multiple uses)	Recreational groups
County archaeological officers	Highway authority	Rights of Way groups
Developers	Historians of cartography	Schools, colleges, universities
Earth Science researchers	Historical geographers	Sites and Monuments Record keepers
Ecologists	Hydrogeologists	Social historians
Economic historians	Industrial archaeologists	Soil scientists
Educationalists	Industrial historians	Surveyors, General Practice (property valuations)
Engineers	Land managers	Teachers
Environmental scientists	Landowners	Terrestrial ecologists
Estate agents	Land Registries	Transport historians
Estate managers	Land Registries	Urban historians
Family historians	Landscape ecologists	Valuers
	Land surveyors	

Section 4 Anticipated digital use of superseded mapping

4.1 Currently use/intend to use a digital archive

“BAA holds digital data bases for seven of its own airports. For civil engineering purposes the...information is required past and present”. (British Airways Authority, Heathrow).

“We will retain digital superseded boundaries for administrative areas”. (General Register Office for Scotland).

“As long as all the map data is updated and existing data maintained against specific date coded storage the actual medium is not of great significance”. (The Institution of Highways and Transportation).

“Retaining a set of digital superseded boundaries for administrative areas within England and Wales will be crucial to our business activities when digital mapping is adopted by OPCS”. (Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys).

“The Royal Parks also has an interest in digital mapping for the same purposes described above [for paper-based non-current mapping]”. (The Royal Parks)

4.2 Digital use is likely to mirror existing analogue use

“On the archaeological side, we would anticipate that...there will be a growing demand for the digital versions of superseded maps to facilitate the gathering of historical information. This is underlined by the higher profile which archaeology now enjoys in the planning process as a result of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16”. (Association of County Councils).

“Archive maps need to be tagged with the date of survey and their existence recorded on a data base. Organisations need the ability to call back superseded maps from archive systems using the hardware/software in contemporary use and overlay/compare with the current or other archive versions of the

same map area”. (Birmingham City Council, Economic Development Department).

“Although there is no experience yet with the digital situation the same uses can be expected of current maps in due course, and access to previous ‘editions’ of digital datasets will be required”. (British Geological Survey).

“However, these practical issues should not be allowed to obscure or become confused with the fact that the availability of historical records is no less necessary in the digitised age than it was previously”. (The Law Society).

4.3 Historical and current maps must be compatible

“It is essential that historic plans are digitised if future plans are kept only in digital form, in order to allow reading through time. Also maps/plans (back to first edition, even if practical to Surveyors’ First Drafts) ought in due course to be digitised too”. (English Heritage).

“In addition to its role in traffic management/tolling etc. it is likely that kinematic GPS will play an increasing part in maintenance management. It is in that context that the interaction between historical data and newly acquired information becomes of crucial significance.” (The Institution of Highways and Transportation)

Section 5 The damage that would be caused if superseded information was no longer available in future

5.1 Non-specialists will be unable to use digital data

“Landowners...will not have access to digital mapping equipment nor would they be comfortable with it”. (Country Landowners’ Association).

“One must appreciate that many small organisations and members of the public will not have the financial means ever to change to computerised mapping...the Crown Estate must in support raise its voice to the importance of a national map archive”. (The Crown Estate).

“Even if there was some cost effective means of converting all editions of non current mapping to digital form there would remain a number of users who would not have the resources to access this data and would need some form of analogue output.” (The Institution of Civil Engineers).

“Many, probably most, users will need the maps to be supplied to them in paper form, since it is improbable that for the foreseeable future many potential users will have the hardware to use digitised data”. (The Law Society).

“Digital data...is expensive in terms of hardware, and does not have the flexibility of paper unless printed out. This approach will limit who can do historical research to those with access to maps’. “The effect of the loss or reduction of access to paper/microfilm mapping will be difficult to predict in so far as much is available to the public. Replacement by digital mapping is likely to restrict that access, especially in the short term, as will the cost which will be prohibitive to many of our users’. (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland).

5.2 It is anticipated that superseded mapping will continue to be used in traditional ways

“All editions and revisions of large scale maps published hitherto have been found necessary and useful in particular cases. It must be assumed, therefore, that there will be a continued need in the future which our member organisations and their members will expect to find fulfilled, as far as possible, by local libraries, or, as a last resort, by the national copyright libraries...[In the digital era our members] would hope, at least, for the periodic production and distribution to libraries of archival microfilms at intervals appropriate to the rate of change in the area”. (The Central Council of Physical Recreation).

“We do hold maps which have been superseded. They are retained for historical purposes and can be referred to if a superseded boundary needs to be examined.

They were however bought as current maps’. (General Register Office for Scotland).

“As far as we can see we will always require superseded mapping”. (HM Land Registry).

“I cannot see any reason to suppose that both the need for and the desirability of historical maps will lessen, so far as our interest is concerned.” (Historic Scotland).

“Although we have a commitment to digital mapping as the way forward, some of our activities will remain paper map based for the foreseeable future...OPCS would continue to use superseded maps for traditional purposes’. (Office for Population, Censuses and Surveys).

“Planners frequently require details of these features, many of which are represented on

current or superseded topographic maps. There is no reason to suppose that this requirement will cease when today's digital mapping become progressively superseded by

continuous or periodic revision". (The Royal Town Planning Institute).

5.3 Loss of superseded information would cause operational difficulties

"Consulting engineers are involved in design and construction throughout the country and it is usually essential that historical data is available to them. Otherwise, the lack of historical data will require costly survey and investigation...The initial step in the majority of projects was to determine the type of land on which the construction was to take place and its previous history". (The Association of Consulting Engineers).

"For assessing archaeological implications of planning and development proposals, the former land uses depicted on superseded maps can provide vital information about the potential for survival of archaeological remains. Out-of-date maps also prove useful, and in some instances vital, for the integration of other sources of archaeological information, such as features visible on aerial photographs". (Association of County Councils).

"Great effect commercially and financially for our company". "Unable to carry out assessments". "More cost to client". "It would make part of my job very difficult". (Bodleian Library, a survey of the views of contaminated land consultants on the possible unavailability of superseded data).

"No longer having easy access to superseded and historical mapping would cause great difficulty in many areas". (British Rail Property Board).

"We are a multi-disciplinary practice with architects, engineers and other professions involved in the design of buildings and other structures. Reference to maps including superseded editions is essential when

investigating the feasibility of sites and drawing up proposals. Without access to superseded editions there will be no effective way to check on previous development/uses of land". (Building Design Partnership).

"Problems and needs in relation to property can arise in many situations: access to the previous maps of the relevant area is a very important source of information in sorting it out...Planning requires a considerable understanding of the past history of land and property and, again, archive material is most useful. The ability to show that a site has not always been an open area but put to other uses or previously built on can assist the consideration of an application...The loss of map based data would seriously affect landowners and farmers; they need to have access to the physical records...Finally, I can confirm that I have made use of archive map data...when in private practice. In each case the issue could not have been resolved amicably or adequately without such material". (Country Landowners' Association).

"In the event of historical maps not being available the Commission would be unable to determine the degree and extent of landscape change, or to foresee long term threats to countryside features". (Countryside Commission).

"It is unlikely that demand would decrease. But some institutions, which can easily store analogue maps, would not have the facilities or budget to provide access to digital data. This would mean that the number of access points for information would decrease causing serious inconvenience to searchers. Any

considerable decline in facilities for the public consultation of historical topographical data later than the 1990s would seriously impair research facilities for those now dependent upon the availability of analogue maps including legal firms, students of all ages, interest groups and members of the general public. (Hampshire Record Office).

“My inspectorate finds historical OS maps of fundamental importance in listing buildings, as map evidence gives information on additions to and demolitions of buildings and provides evidence of continuity of, or changes in, names and use of some buildings. Very often this information is not available in any other way, and the quality of our list descriptions, and indeed of our assessment of merit, would be greatly weakened were historical maps not available. In a fair number of cases map evidence can determine whether or not a building should be listed. We are also involved in revising the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, for which historical map evidence is of critical importance”. (Historic Scotland).

“A study of old mapping is a vital part of any site investigation prior to construction work”. (The Institution of Structural Engineers).

“Historical maps are an essential basis for historical research of the kind pursued by our members, and we would regard their absence as a serious handicap to our activities”. (Railway and Canal Historical Society).

“Without access to current maps, the work of the Planning Department...would be severely affected. In the future we will need these maps for comparison”. “Maps are often the only way to see/identify change over time, which is the basis for professional advice”. “The loss of superseded map information would have a major impact on both map use and research by the public and RCAHMS and would reduce the ability of future generations to understand the historic environment

through ‘slices in time’ ”.(Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland).

“Questions of liability about past uses of sites and their suitability for development are likely to increase the need for access to such documentation; its absence is likely, therefore, to lead to greater liability risks for professionals, and potentially higher professional indemnity insurance premiums”. (The Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland).

“...searching for information is at best a time consuming and expensive job. Made more difficult the quality of professional services could diminish with unfortunate consequences. In an increasingly litigious society the possibility of an increase in claims, spurious or otherwise, by aggrieved parties might rise. Costs of developments would inevitably rise as more time was spent researching for previously recorded information, money that could be put to better use in supporting a well managed national information base. Local authorities would be looked to for the maintenance of an archival information base, and whilst that might be attractive to historians, for architects who practice nationwide it is unlikely to be looked upon as acceptable”. (Royal Institute of British Architects).

“The impact would be significant. Member firms would be forced to use out-dated maps... Archive material is still needed and if it is not available investigations will become more expensive. Professional negligence premiums will be affected as chartered surveyors may not be sure how far they should go in investigating sites”. (The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors).

“Information on land parcels is essential to the operation of farms and estates...We require up-to-date, and historical, complete information in a readily available form. If this

is not maintained landowners would be obliged to use out-of-date and inaccurate data with serious consequences”. (Scottish Landowners’ Federation).

“In such cases it may be important to know what was on a particular site at certain dates and how, if at all, the land and the use made of it, has changed over the years. Without an archive this information would be lost and the ability to claim land rights and/or discharge

statutory duties reasonably and properly could be seriously affected or even removed...Without a map archive or if digital mapping is not ‘date tagged’ it would be difficult to carry out time series analyses such as monitoring land use and administrative boundaries changes, and mapping work linked to Censuses”. (Welsh Office)

5.4 It is essential that superseded map information remains readily available

“The Academy...believes that it would be highly regrettable if the unbroken sequence of change as recorded in the printed maps was now to cease”. (The British Academy).

“It is ironic at a time when the Government is proposing to introduce Regulations (The Construction Design and Management Regulations) which will require organisations to retain information about buildings in the interests of Health and Safety (in Health and Safety Files) that they seem to be considering allowing far more critical information to be lost! Retaining information on previous uses of land is essential if we are to avoid major mistakes with life and death implications”. (Building Design Partnership).

“The situation would be poor indeed if archive material is not retained. The wealth of information that can be extracted from the previous maps cannot be overemphasised. For the environmentalists, the planners, the scientists and others, who may need to assist landowners at one time or another or undertake work on their own behalf, the loss of this information would be very serious. One of the most important legacies is this major reserve of detailed and accurate information; for it to be restricted or withdrawn would be a scandal”. (Country Landowners’ Association).

“The Crown Estate, continuously uses on a daily basis all forms of OS maps ranging from the earliest editions...to the latest Superplans...The Crown Estate has made its views known to the Ordnance Survey as to the importance of keeping an archival record of all OS maps available to the public and the professional map user”. (The Crown Estate).

“We are keenly aware that superseded large scale OS maps are a key source of information which may be relevant to the safe, cost effective development of ground...[the list of examples serves] to illustrate the wide range of potentially valuable or, in some cases, essential information contained on superseded OS maps”. (Department of the Environment, Minerals and Land Instability Division).

“[We] would strongly support any policy to maintain a rolling programme of preserving non-current mapping”. (English Heritage).

“It is considered that only OS itself can maintain the provision of a comprehensive map base. Any move to hive off part of that process to the private sector must ensure that under no circumstances whatever can any data be ‘lost’ ”. (The Institution of Highways and Transportation).

“I think I can fairly state that estate agents, of whom there are approximately 10 000

represented by this Association, feel very strongly as to the question of maintaining historical information on large scale Ordnance Survey maps...I sincerely hope that my response will be of assistance in helping to persuade the proper Authorities that maintaining records with historic features recorded is essential for the future". (The National Association of Estate Agents).

"In the Land Registration arena it is impossible to predict when historic mapping information is needed or how much time, expense and distress, in dispute situations, could be saved by its availability but in many instances it has proved invaluable. RoS have no doubt that a decision to cease to maintain a history of mapping change would ultimately be viewed as short sighted and expedient". (Registers of Scotland).

"The ability to identify change over time is essential to historical research. Often maps are the only way into this, giving a dated landscape picture." "[Lack of access to historical maps would be] extremely detrimental - we would have lost our collective memory". (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland).

"Although alternative contemporary sources of data such as aerial photographs and satellite images will be available for future study, substantial quantities of information on maps will still be unique and alternatives will remain far more difficult for users to easily comprehend and manipulate. The loss of superseded map information will therefore have a major impact on historical studies and our understanding of the historic environment for future generations". (Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England).

"However, the matter is one of major cultural concern, as well as one of business intelligence. It is becoming increasingly clear

that, in a country with many layers of civilisation, a knowledgeable and balanced understanding of that history and its cultural heritage are important preconditions against which decisions for the future must be made. That approach applies as much to maps and the landscape, as it does to buildings themselves and to the urban fabric of our towns and cities...The importance and value of, as well as the interest in, archive information should in no way be underestimated". (The Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland).

"The declining availability of information is a matter of considerable concern. Ordnance Survey, and the Government, should not under-estimate the interest there is in archive information, and in particular the availability of hard paper copy". (Royal Institute of British Architects).

"The Royal Town Planning Institute takes the view that a national map archiving system is essential. Other systems may be established, especially by some large OS customers, generally on a local basis or for a particular purpose. However, this is no substitute for a comprehensive, consistent and reliable archive, which should continue to be maintained on a long term country-wide basis and made accessible to all". (The Royal Town Planning Institute).

"Past editions at regular intervals of large scale maps have proved essential for documenting change over time, and lack of such maps in future would be a considerable loss. Ordnance Survey should be urged to continue the availability in hard copy or microfilm formats which can be used without reliance on digital technology which rapidly becomes obsolete". (Society of Antiquaries of London).

"If this indispensable archive were to be neglected and become out of date a crucial

source of information would be lost. As professional map users we would emphasise that adequate provision must continue to be made for the maintenance of a national mapping archive that can be accessed in as user friendly a manner as possible”. “SCPMU members...do hold a very strong opinion that it is absolutely essential that a record is kept of superseded Ordnance Survey maps”. (The Standing Committee of Professional Map Users).

“It would be greatly to the detriment of historical studies and to any future general understanding of our past if the changes in publication format of current mapping result in an ‘information gap’ for the period post 1990 similar to that which exists pre 1860... [If national archiving arrangements cannot be made,] in some areas there must be a very great danger of total loss. A civilised society should surely not be willing to contemplate such a loss”. (Surrey Record Office).

5.5 There is a continuing need for superseded information to be available in analogue form

“We would also support the retention of traditional maps as we believe that it will be some time before the use of digital maps is sufficiently widespread”. (Building Design Partnership).

research would be impossible to carry out in widely scattered locations as they are now... any research involving the use of maps in the field, where it is vital to compare the map with the ground would be impossible”. (Dr C Board, London School of Economics and Political Science).

“If analogue maps were not to be available in future, a large number of small pieces of

5.6 It is anticipated that there will be an increase in the usage of superseded maps

“The use of non-current maps will increase over the years, especially with regard to industrial and historical research, and the National Monuments Record will in future be required to provide information on current buildings and sites, whilst retaining the ability to compare this with the past. The rate of change in the landscape, both built and social, over the next few years will be rapid, and this makes it imperative that we are able to have ready access to various ‘editions’ of maps at low cost”. (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland).

“Although we are not currently major users of modern non-current mapping for historical purposes, this will be of increasing importance to the National Monuments Record in future decades as current buildings and sites begin to be included in the scope of the Record. The very rapid rate of social, economic and industrial change, and its impact on the built environment, makes this an inevitable development”. (Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England).

5.7 Cost is likely to be a problem

“We do have an interest in digital mapping, but so far cost considerations have made us reluctant to make any positive moves”. (Historic Scotland).

“The Flood Studies Report (FSR) and Micro-FSR are not totally dependent upon any particular series but do rely upon access to paper maps...NRA and consulting engineers...simply cannot afford the prices

attached to digital data. The above processes could therefore be independent of paper map availability, although many of the users, as a result of financial limitations, are not". (Institute of Hydrology).

"[Damage] can only arise if Government ignore the overwhelming advice of professional map users in which case presumably it will be happy to accept on behalf of the taxpayer any financial liabilities that may occur. These may comprise: induced landslips; damage to underground services; destruction of heritage and sites of special scientific interest; environmental damage, preventable pollution and increased health risks associated with inadvertent encroachment onto contaminated land together with all the increased costs of extra investigation designed to safeguard against such events. It seems irresponsible to be willing to pay twice for information that has already been obtained and is in the public domain. The Americans do not do so and have no intention of so doing - why should

we?". (The Institution of Highways and Transportation).

"It is possible that the cost of accessing or maintaining digital data could severely restrict the use of historic mapping compared to paper/microfilm equivalents". (Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England).

"We recognise the potential for digitised mapping, but it must be available in a medium which can be easily used by landowners and farmers. It is not satisfactory that the data be available at huge expense in digital form, or at considerable range through selected sources. Landowners should be able to obtain good, accurate maps easily and at reasonable expense". (Scottish Landowners' Federation).

"[Absence of superseded map data would mean] increased effort (ultimately a cost to the nation) of deriving necessary data by indirect means, often a laborious and costly process". (Sir A Muir Wood).

Section 6 Respondents

Institution of Highways and Transportation

Institution of Structural Engineers

Law Society

Law Society in Scotland

London Docklands Development Corporation

National Association of Estate Agents

National Joint Utilities Group/OS Consultative Committee

Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys

Railway and Canal Historical Society

Registers of Scotland

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

Royal Geographical Society

Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland

Royal Institute of British Architects

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

Royal Parks

Royal Town Planning Institute

Scottish Landowners' Federation

Scottish Office, Environment Department

Society of Antiquaries of London

Soil Survey and Land Research Centre

Standing Committee of Professional Map Users

Surrey County Council, County Planning
Department

Surrey Record Office

Victoria History of the Counties of England

Welsh Office, Planning Division

Sir A M Muir Wood

Dr R Oliver, Exeter University

ADAS, Food, Farming, Land & Leisure

Association of Consulting Engineers

Association of County Councils

Association of District Councils

Birmingham City Council, Economic
Development Department

Bodleian Library, Oxford (user survey)

British Academy

British Airways Authority, Heathrow

British Committee for Map Information and
Catalogue Systems

British Geological Survey

British Rail Property Board

Building Design Partnership

Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland

Central Council of Physical Recreation

Council for British Archaeology

Country Landowners' Association

Countryside Commission

Crown Estate

Department of the Environment, Minerals and
Land Instability Division

Department of Transport, Highways Engineering
Division

English Heritage

General Register Office for Scotland

Geographical Association

Hampshire Record Office

HM Land Registry

Historic Scotland

Institute of Hydrology

Institute of Terrestrial Ecology (NERC)

Institution of Civil Engineers

Personal

John Beer

Dr C Board, London School of Economics and
Political Science

Tony Campbell, British Library Map Library
Chairman,

British Committee for Map Information and Catalogue Systems/Ordnance Survey Consultative
Committee

8 September 1994

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*(The editor is grateful to the Ordnance Survey for supplying a copy of this Information Paper on
disc, thus obviating the need for complete retyping)*

1:25,000 Ordnance Survey Map Products

Earlier this year Steve Simpson wrote to the Ordnance Survey in response to the OS request in the Information Paper 12/1993 for suggestions regarding the three 1:25,000 Series regarding the (then) new *Explorer Map Series*. This article summarises Steve's original letter to the Ordnance Survey, the reply from the Publishing Manager, Small Scale Mapping, (shown in Helvetica typeface) and some observations on the three series. This last is derived from the new Small Scale Map Index, first published 1994, which incidentally is included with this edition of *Sheetlines*.

Likening the introduction of the *Explorer* series to "Special District Sheets", Steve raised the question of the introduction of a "Large Sheet Series", suggesting that it would be a vast improvement on the current small sheets of the current *Pathfinders*.

A new national larger size *Pathfinder* series is already under serious consideration. However, with over 1200 individual *Pathfinder* sheets to sort out, we have had to set up a feasibility study which may take some time to finalise recommendations.

At the time of writing Steve had not seen any of the new *Explorer* series but hoped that the colour scheme would be more like of the *Outdoor Leisure* series,

and not the utilitarian scheme perpetuated on sheet 1126 (*The Gower*)

The *Explorer* series has the same mapping specification as the *Pathfinder*. We are currently undertaking a Cartographic Concepts study (OS Information Paper 8/93) into the type of mapping features required by today's user, and when this study is complete we will apply any constructive comments to the 1:25,000 scale mapping products in general.

Two of the five new sheets will be printed double sided and Steve hoped that the Survey would resist the temptation to perpetuate that form of map representation.

Only one of the existing *Explorers* is printed double sided, *Chiltern Hills South*. This was necessary to cover the area properly. I know that some users do not like double sided maps, but from an economic production point of view, one double sided map considerably reduces our selling and distribution costs as compared to two single sided maps of the same area, whilst giving the popular leisure market consumer very good value of money.

Is it a good idea to have four names for maps on the same scale and which are very similar?

On this point, the *Gower Special Pathfinder* will be converted to *Explorer*, thus Ordnance Survey will offer the consumer a family of 1:25,000 products as follows:

Outdoor Leisure maps (National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty)	—	Motoring, holiday, hill climbing, walking and cycling in the National Park and main leisure Britain.
Explorer Maps (Popular Beauty Spots)	—	Walking, hill climbing, cycling and day trips in some of the popular, but perhaps less explored, beauty spots of the country.
Pathfinder Maps (completes coverage of the country)	—	Local walking, social and planning.

Finally, Steve suggested a number of possible areas (in the Lancashire and Cumbria to cover the northern part of the Pennine Way, the Northumberland National Park and the Border Forest Park)) which would be suitable if the 'ad hoc' approach to areas to be covered by large sheets is to be continued.

The Ordnance Survey expressed thanks for the suggestion of areas for *Explorer* treatment. Our approach is far from 'ad hoc', as I have a publishing programme covering 20 further titles up to the year 2000. These titles are purposely spread over the country in order to maintain national interest. Two of the areas suggested in your letter are already in the programme; I like some further of the suggestions which may tidy up the whole area in order to avoid bits and pieces of left over *Pathfinder*.

The *Pathfinder* series is the standard 1:25,000 map which covers the whole country in (originally) 1372 sheets, most of which are non-overlapping, covering an area of 20 km by 10 km. However, some are extended, for example sheet 678, (SD32/33) *Blackpool*, whilst sheet 646 (TA26/27) *Flamborough* is only half size. And some, rather like the early series of One-inch maps which did not over-lap, are mainly sea, 1181 *Weston-Super-Mere*, for example.

The *Outdoor Leisure* maps cover popular and recreation areas of the country — "Packed with detail they are invaluable to the serious walker and climber. A wealth of tourist information is also given". Most cover an area of 500 km². Sheet 32, now withdrawn¹, was titled *Mountainmaster of Ben Nevis* and was printed on water-resistant paper. "Where an area of a *Pathfinder* is completely covered by an *Outdoor Leisure* map, then the *Pathfinder* map **may not** be available". Reference to the Index shows that where a *Pathfinder* area is completely covered by a *Outdoor Leisure* map, the *Pathfinder* is not listed.

The *Explorer* series is defined as covering well known leisure and recreation areas not

already covered by *Outdoor Leisure* maps. "At the same detailed scale as the *Outdoor Leisure* maps and *with tourist information added* (editor's italics), they will enable the user to carry out a full and rewarding exploration of the area." The *Explorer* maps cover an area of 20 km by 20 km, or 30 km by 30 km. The footnote to the 1994 Index states that where the area of a *Pathfinder* map is completely covered by an *Explorer* map, the *Pathfinder* **will no longer** be available.

A study of the 1994 Index Map shows that the *Outdoor Leisure* series cover specific areas, covering as many parts of *Pathfinders* as necessary, whereas the *Explorer* series have sheetlines which are coincident with *Pathfinder* sheetlines, which is what renders the *Pathfinder* for that particular area redundant. For example, *Explorer* sheet 5, *Mendip Hills East* covers *Pathfinder* sheets 1199 (ST65/75), 1219 (ST64/74) and 1239 (ST63/73). A quick calculation shows the *Explorer* at £4.50 is better value than three *Pathfinders* at £3.95 each!

Incidentally, the Isle of Man is not shown as being covered by 1:25,000 maps.

¹ Specific reference was made to this map in *Sheetlines* 40, page 33.

Changes in Title on Landranger Maps

Bill Henwood

Tim Nicholson's article in *Sheetlines* 40, "Theme and Variations — the Retitled Small Scale Map", highlighted the importance of the sheet title to the map-buying general public.

How often has a Charles Close Society member visited their favourite Ordnance Survey stockist to find a vexed customer peering with furrowed brow at the index diagram on the back of a Landranger sheet, then running a finger along the map spines looking for a specific placename, opening and refolding a sheet, only to return it in disgust to the shelf (usually in the wrong place) and then start the procedure all over again¹.

The title appears three times on each Landranger map: that on the spine, that on the front cover, and that on the map itself. In earlier years the three were usually the same, but today, with larger and simplified title appearing on the spine and the increasing use of "...and Surrounding Area" on the front cover, the three are rarely the same. It is surely the title on the map itself that must be regarded as definitive, in spite of the fact that the current Ordnance Survey catalogue lists the titles as they appear on the front cover².

Of the 204 Landranger sheets, at least 54 have had a change of title as it appears on the map, and of these five have seen two changes. This poses questions the answers to which need further research: why so many changes, when the One-inch Popular, New Popular and the Seventh Series only a handful of changes during their publication histories? Why are 80% of the changes in the "northern block", sheets 1–101?

For now a list of the changes must suffice. The parameters are that the title is the one printed on the map; that the recent addition of Welsh 'sub-titles' is excluded, but linguistic changes to main titles are included; that

publication dates are those of coloured sheets; and that "&" is used in the following listing to denote "and", regardless of whether "&" or "and" is used on the map³.

I am indebted to Rod Sladen for sending me his checklist of sheet name changes, which has of much help in compiling this article. Any errors or omissions in the list are mine. Additions and corrections will be welcomed.

¹ Naturally, at this point any CCS member will offer assistance.

² Ordnance Survey Maps, Atlases and Guides Catalogue, 1994

³ On several sheets "&" has become "and", and vice versa.

Sheet No.	Sheet Title	New Sheet Title	Edition & Code	Pub. Date
7	Pentland Firth	Orkney – Southern Isles	2nd A	1987
17	Strath of Kildonan	Helmsdale and Strath of Kildonan	2nd A/	1981
18	Sound of Harris	Sound of Harris & St. Kilda	2nd A/**	1988
21	Dornoch Firth	Dornoch, Alness & Invergordon	2nd A3	1989
24	Raasay & Loch Torridon	Raasay, Applecross & Loch Torridon	2nd A/**//	1987
26	Inverness	Inverness & Strathglass	2nd A/**/*	1987
27	Nairn	Nairn & Forres	2nd A2	1988
28	Elgin	Elgin & Dufftown	2nd A	1987
34	Fort Augustus	Fort Augustus & Glen Albyn	2nd A2	1989
35	Kingussie	Kingussie & Monadhliath Mountains	2nd A3	1989
36	Grantown & Cairngorm	Grantown, Aviemore & Cairngorm	2nd A3	1990
39	Rhum & Eigg	R·m & Eigg	2nd A1	1992
41	Ben Nevis	BenNevis & Fort William	2nd A2	1989
42	Loch Rannoch	GlenGarry and Loch Rannoch	2nd A/**//*	1987
43	Braemar	Braemar to Glen Atholl	2nd A/**/	1987
44	Ballater	Ballater & Glen Clova	2nd A1	1990
47	Tobermory	Tobermory & North Mull	2nd A	1987
48	Iona & Ben More	Iona, Ulva & West Mull	2nd A	1987
52	Aberfeldy & Glen Almond	Pitlochry & Aberfeldy	1st A/*	1981
		Pitlochry to Crieff	2nd A/*	
	1988			
54	Dundee	Dundee to Montrose	2nd A/*	
	1988			
56	Loch Lomond	Loch Lomond & Inveraray	2nd A1	1989
58	Perth & Kinross	Perth to Alloa	2nd A	
	1987			
66	Edinburgh	Edinburgh & Midlothian	2nd A/**/**/**/*	1987
67	Duns & Dunbar	Duns, Dunbar & Eyemouth	2nd A1	1989
69	Island of Arran	Isle of Arran	2nd A	1987
73	Galashiels & Ettrick Forest	Peebles and Galashiels	2nd A/*	
	1982			
77	New Galloway & Glen Trool	Dalmellington to New Galloway	2nd A	
	1986			
78	Nithsdale & Lowther Hills	Nithsdale & Annandale	2nd A	1987
80	The Cheviot Hills	Cheviot Hills and Kielder Forest	2nd	A/**//*
	1988			
81	Alnwick & Rothbury	Alnwick & Morpeth	2nd A/*	
	1987			
83	Kirkcudbright	Newton Stewart & Kirkcudbright	1st A/*	1980
84	Dunfries	Dunfries & Castle Douglas	2nd A	1987
86	Haltwhistle & Bewcastle	Haltwhistle & Alston	2nd A/*	
	1984			
		Haltwhistle, Alston & Alston	2nd B	1992
87	Hexham & Corbridge	Hexham & Haltwhistle ⁴		
88	Tyneside	Tyneside & Durham	2nd A/**/**/**/*	1987
89	Workington & Whitehaven	West Cumbria	1st A/*	1979
90	Penrith & Keswick	Penrith, Keswick & Ambleside	2nd A/**	1988

⁴ Altered prior to publication in 1976. Appears as Hexham & Corbridge on list of sheet numbers and names published 1974 (Ordnance Survey Leaflet No. 50)

91	Appleby	Appleby-in-Westmoreland	2nd A	1983
93	Teeside & Darlington 1979	Cleveland & Darlington	2nd A/*	
		Middlesbrough & Darlington	2nd A/**/*	1983
96	Barrow-in-Furness	South Lakeland	2nd A	1982
		Barrow in Furness & South Lakeland	2nd A1	1989
97	Kendal & Morecambe	Kendal to Morecambe	2nd A/*	1989
98	Wensleydale & Wharfedale	Wensleydale & Upper Wharfedale	2nd A1	1989
101	Scarborough	Scarborough & Bridlington	2nd B	1990
104	Leds & Bradford	Leeds, Bradford & Horrogate	2nd A/**/*	1988
113	Grimsby & Cleethorpes	Grimsby	2nd A/**/*	1987
115	Caernarvon & Bangor	Caernarfon & Bangor	2nd A/**/*	1978
		Snowdon	2nd A/**/*	1982
117	Chester	Chester & Wrexham	2nd A/**/*/*	1986
118	The Potteries	Soke-on-Trent & Macclesfield	2nd B	1991
119	Buxton, Matlock & Dovedale	Buxton, Matlock & Dove Dale	2nd A	1977
120	Mansfield and The Dukeries	Mansfield & Worksop	2nd A/**/*	1987
159	Swansea and The Gower	Swansea and Gower	2nd A	1980
170	The Rhondda	Vale of Glamorgan & Rhondda	2nd A	1980
196	The Solent	Solent & The Isle of Wight	2nd A	1980
203	Land's End & The Lizard	Land's End, The Lizard & the Isles of Scilly	2nd A	1982

Western Front and Boer War Mapping

John Cruickshank

I was delighted to have Peter Chasseaud's comments (*Sheetlines* 40) on my article published in *Sheetlines* 39. It does not surprise me that there is much that he knows that I do not. I am greatly relieved to find that he does not disagree with what I put forward. The information about the PRO file containing these maps is important although its location in the far south eastern corner of the country makes it rather inaccessible to those more centrally based.

I await the publication of Peter's list of GSGS numbers with interest. Crispin Jewett's list of the first 2000 (reviewed in *Sheetlines* 36, p34) finishes in 1905, leaving both Charles Close's period in charge of GSGS and the Great War without a catalogue.. The inadequacies of my list are obvious and I would be glad for it to be superseded.

Despite knowing of the *Report on Survey on the Western Front* of 1920, I failed to find a copy and therefore was unable to make use of it. The Chatham file on the history of MI4 was unknown to me. It must contain much material of interest to this society and to the wider public. It cries out for some publication in some form.

My quibble about the caption in Peter's book is that the GSGS number 2526, as far as I am aware, was only applied to the later contoured 1:80,000 sheets. The earlier uncontroled sheets to my knowledge bear Ordnance Survey imprints only. If there are exceptions, perhaps in reprinted states, I'd be interested to hear of them. His statement that there were 26 contoured sheets does not agree with the diagram given as figure 1 in my article, which only lists 16. Incidentally, I confess that since publication I have noticed that my own list of GSGS numbers includes a misprint: GSGS 2516 should read 2526. The failure to pick this up in proof is, of course, mine.

Ian O'Brien's comments were also welcome. I accept that secrecy may have contributed to the retention of out of date examples in the 1912 *Manual*. I find it difficult to believe that at the height of empire the War Office cared a jot for any copyright¹.

¹ Whether overseas military maps should be publicly advertised and available is an interesting point. Between the world wars they were, and were recommended for school study by Hinks (*Maps and Survey*, 2nd to 5th

I still think that the style and content of the *Manual of Map Reading* strongly suggest that Charles Close wrote it. Certainly a comparison of the 1898 *Textbook of Military Topography* with the 1906 *Manual* shows that there is a close relationship between the two. Chunks of identical text occur though considerable revision and shortening were required for the *Manual* and much material was more appropriate for the *Textbook of Topographical and Geographical Surveying* (1905). While explicit confirmation would of course be desirable, it seems to me that as head of TSGS Close must have had considerable input to the 1906 *Manual*, and that both the 1905 *Textbook* and the 1906 *Manual* should be seen as daughters of the 1898 *Textbook* prepared for different markets.

My comments about Boer War mapping were very superficial. The Chatham file mentioned above must contain relevant material. Seymour (*A History of the Ordnance Survey*, 1980, Dawson, Folkestone, p204) touches the subject only very briefly but quotes an official report on the subject. The Royal Commission on the South African War identified many controversial issues (Cd 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792). *The Times History of the War in South Africa* Vol. VI (1909), Ed L.S. Amery, includes a condensed but very useful account (pp350–353). The following notes are based on some sheets in my own collection together with the above.

F and CFW Jeppe compiled their map in six sheets of the Transvaal, at 1:476,000, in Pretoria from the Transvaal surveys immediately before the war broke out. It was elaborately colour printed on cloth in Switzerland, and published in

editions, 1923–1947, Cambridge). Now they are not, which as a taxpayer and occasional overseas traveller, I find intensely irritating. The treasury should perhaps reconsider this policy; a trading fund and full cost recovery is obviously an option. Secrecy is probably irrelevant for maps copied or compiled from standard sources, while good maps based on new material should be trumpeted to the world and marketed aggressively. The military instinct to keep everything secret risks concealing poor or declining standards. Exposure to commercial pressures might be a useful, if uncomfortable, stimulus!

printed card slip cases by Stanfords in 1899. The quality of the printing was far ahead of anything produced at that time by the Ordnance Survey, and possibly by any firm in this country. It was known by IDWO (Intelligence Department War Department), but they did not issue it to the expeditionary force. Instead IDWO and Ordnance Survey used it to produce their own small monochrome lithographed sheets at 1:250,000 (IDWO 1367). They omitted the farm boundaries which were the whole basis of the map and the only measured feature, while emphasising topographical features which were not included in the original surveys except as sketches of very variable quality. The sheets were prepared after the army had left for South Africa and the IDWO waited for comments on the first two sheets (which were irrelevant to the immediate situation) before starting work on the others. The sheets proved to be useless topographically, though valuable as insulation inside the uniform. The copies of Jeppe's map intercepted fortuitously in Cape Town on their way to Pretoria provided Field Marshall Lord Roberts with his first knowledge of this map and his only supply.

If maps of the Transvaal were a problem at the beginning of the war, mapping of the rest of South Africa, with the exception of a limited area of northern Natal, was non-existent. Farm surveys existed in Cape Town of Cape Colony and in Bloemfontein for the Orange Free State. Compilations had not been published although a manuscript compilation of the Free State surveys known as Herfst's map did exist in Bloemfontein and copies of tracings of this map had reached IDWO. None of the farm surveys were based on any framework of triangulation and the quality varied widely. Those in Bloemfontein were not available until the Free State had been occupied.

The urgent necessity of to provide some sort of mapping of Cape Colony and the Free State led to the commissioning by the field Intelligence Department in Cape Town of a compilation of the farm surveys at 1:250,000. Lord Roberts claimed that this was his initiative on his arrival in Cape Town in January 1900. Army personnel competent to do the work were not available. The compilation was carried out in

the early months of 1900 by John Wood of the South African firm of Wood and Ortlepp of Cape Town and Johannesburg. Printing in four colours was carried out by the Argus Lithography Co of Cape Town. This was the Imperial Map of South Africa. The maps carry Wood and Ortlepp's trademark and John Wood's lithographed signature, together on some sheets with the signature of Colonel GFR Henderson, Director of Military Intelligence. The maps vary in the quality of content: Barkly East (April 1900) gives the impression of a landscape mapped in some detail; Bethulie (February 1900) looks less convincing; while large areas of the Ladybrand sheet (April 1900) are blank except for the words DEFECTIVE COMPILATION. Sheets were printed on cloth backed paper or cloth. They were issued in thick board bookfold covers with the Royal Arms at the top over the series title, the sheet title in the middle, and "Wood and Ortlepp / Cape town and Johannesburg" at the bottom. Wood and Ortlepp had compiled farm surveys previously and, for example, had produced a large map of the Witwatersrand Goldfield in February 1899 that went through more than one edition. On this map, while Wood is described as a map compiler, Ortlepp is described as Government Surveyor, by implication to the Transvaal Government.

Nevertheless, the advance to Bloemfontein in March 1900 seems to have been performed without maps.

What is a Cape Rood?

The preciseness of a scale of 1: 148,752 is rather interesting; why not 1:148,750. If the map was an amalgamation of local farm surveys, would not an 'arbitrary' scale of 1:148,000 or 1:150,000 have been accurate enough given that 1000 Cape Roods is about 2.35 English miles, and the accurate difference between the given scale and 1:148,000 and 1:150,000 is 21 and 35 yards respectively. From the scale given one rood equates to 12.396 feet, say 12.4 feet. The English "Rod, Pole or Perch" was a measure that varied from

During 1900 survey trained officers started to arrive at the Cape (including Charles Close) and military production of maps started. Mapping sections were eventually based in Cape Town, Bloemfontein and Pretoria. Two Survey Sections were also active. Close claimed to have produced the first British military map litho-printed in the field. I have little information on these maps except for two examples of a very crudely printed 1:148,752 (1000 Cape roods to 1 inch) series in 60 sheets of Transvaal, compiled and printed in Pretoria from the farm surveys under the direction of Major (later Lieutenant Colonel) HM Jackson, RE, in February 1901. Seymour's *History of the Ordnance Survey* p204 provides some further details based on a *Report on Survey and Mapping Sections in South Africa* (1903) that I have not seen, as does the Times' History.

Even a superficial study of Boer War mapping makes it clear that this war had immense effects on British colonial and military mapping, which have continued to the present. It would be interesting to know more of how Ordnance Survey was affected. A ferment of small-scale map development took place in the first decade of this century. The South African War and the experience of OS staff there must have contributed to this. The OS half-inch map was certainly the result of new military ideas; it surely cannot have been the only one.

county to county originally. English perches seem to have varied between 12 and 18 feet, which would make a Cape Rood of 12.4 feet compatible with 16th and 17th century practice. Only as land surveying developed in the 17th century did it standardise at five and a half yards, or sixteen and a half feet. John suggests that the scale was based on the customary scale of the farm surveys in Pretoria. He knows of no later use of the scale, or indeed the unit of measurement.

Official Mapping of New Zealand

During a visit to New Zealand in February, 1994, I had the opportunity of visiting “The Map Shop” in Wellington. The shop is the retail outlet of the Department of Survey & Land Information (DOSLI), which is responsible for the official mapping of New Zealand and its dependent territories. Most map making processes take place in offices above the shop, though the maps are printed in nearby Masterton. The shop is run by two knowledgeable and extremely friendly ladies who, once aware of my interests, did their best to ensure that as much information as possible could be placed at my disposal. This included their catalogue (for internal use only) of current and superseded mapping, in scope not unlike the various registers of GSGS mapping I have been able to examine here. My questions on New Zealand IMW mapping demonstrated the advantages of so much expertise upstairs: I was passed over to someone who had in the old days worked on these 1:1 million maps. He explained that on its inconvenient graticule sheet lines the

original series was never more than provisional. For final mapping at the scale a much more convenient two-sheet format had been adopted, that initially recorded its provenance in the IMW map, though at present does not.

During the 1970's DOSLI made radical alterations to their mapping. Earlier maps had usually been imperial, on the Transverse Mercator Projection, International (Hayford) Spheroid. The origin of the projection was at 171°30' E.Long, 44°00' S.Lat. There was a yard grid, and both grid and graticule were expressed in terms of Geodetic Datum 1949. The contour interval was 100 feet. The new metric mapping is drawn on the New Zealand Map Grid Projection, a minimum-error conformal projection. The grid is the New Zealand Map Grid, showing co-ordinates in metres, still in terms of the Geodetic Datum 1949, based on the International (Hayford) Spheroid. The contour interval is 20 metres.

Current New Zealand mapping is largely small-scale, even the cadastral mapping, for

*Roger Hellyer visiting the New Zealand Department of Survey and Land Information
Map Shop in Wellington*

which the basic scale is 1:50,000 (NZMS 261). For areas not owned by the state, complete record map coverage of New Zealand is available, showing all plans of survey, all latest subdivisions, legal description of land, areas, legal roads, reserves, and other public lands, generally at 1:10,000 for rural areas, and 1:1000 and 1:500 for urban areas. These were until recently published as printed maps, but are now increasingly available only as photocopies. In addition land title plans, showing boundary, bearings and distances, areas of parcels and all legal information necessary for the issue of title, may be acquired, once a land title survey is completed, as plan prints, transparencies or microfilm. The survey data is made available for public searching and copies are obtainable. Air photographs are also available through the Map Shop.

Topographical mapping begins at the smallest scale of 1:20 million with a map of the entire Pacific, and there is a map of the islands of the South Pacific at 1:10 million. Single sheet maps of New Zealand are at 1:4, 1:3, 1:2, 1:1.25 and 1:1 million, the last two as flat wall maps. There is also a 1:1 million map on two sheets (the IMW derivative mentioned above), and then at these larger scales: 1:500,000 ("Coast to Coast" Series in 4 sheets), 1:250,000 ("Terrainmaps" in 18 sheets) and a 1:50,000 "Topomap" series (NZMS 260), which is complete for the north island and, but for some thirty sheets, also for the south. The old Yard

Grid one-inch map remains available in these areas. 1:50,000 sheets usually have no border on their north or east sides. The 1:2 and 1:1 million series are also available in outline: the 1:2 million outline and 1:500,000 are also published overprinted with local authority boundaries: the 1:250,000 exists also in an aeronautical chart version. There is no 1:25,000 series, though there was once an incomplete one in the old yard grid days. That said, DOSLI did publish one metric grid sheet at 1:25,000 in 1978, entitled Hakarimata (just north of Hamilton) (NZMS 300), for which there seems no rational explanation. The map has the appearance of a series sheet, but is not so numbered, and is evidently not a "special". The area mapped measures 15 km wide by 14 km high, and is not an obvious subdivision of the parent 1:50,000 sheet. The colours and legend are similar to the 1:50,000 topographical map. It is now listed among DOSLI miscellaneous maps, and the map shop staff told me they had sold one in ten years. They have now sold two.

DOSLI also publish many special maps of New Zealand - "Parkmaps", "Trackmaps", "Touringmaps" and "Holidaymakers" - these are at various scales and for self-explanatory functions. They publish "Streetfinders" of many towns. Their off-shore coverage offers special maps at various scales of many Pacific islands, and at least two covering the New Zealand sector of Antarctica.

Roger Hellyer

A new map publisher

A 'new' publisher is about to publish the town plan of Cambridge printed by the Ordnance Survey — Heffers of 19, Sidney Street, Cambridge, CB2 3HL. (There are a number of Heffers shops, and this one is the where their superb map department is situated.) *Cambridge* is expected to be published in the Spring, 1995, and will cost in the order of £5. It will be available both flat and folded, the latter having a pictorial cover, almost certainly a photograph of the Bridge of Sighs. (What a great

disappointment that the opportunity has not been taken to use a painting in the style of the pre-war Ordnance Survey covers.) Members who would like to have a copy may reserve one by writing to the above address, for the attention of Mr Michael Crotty.

A number of other town maps which are produced and printed by Ordnance Survey are published by local authorities, and they will listed in the future article about Ordnance Survey Customised Products.

Dunn and Wilson Library Maps

Further to Richard Oliver's note in *Sheetlines* 36 on Dunn and Wilson library edition maps of the Seventh Series, Tim Nicholson asks if anyone knows how many of the Seventh Series Tourist Maps were offered? Tim knows of *Cambridge* and *North Yorkshire Moors* (edition B/*/*). Each of these, and no doubt any others which were produced, had a special pictorial design on the map case. This rigid case, in book fold form, enclosed the map and its heavy-duty covers.

One Inch 3rd Edition (Large Sheet Series) — prices in retailers covers

Last year I was very pleased to acquire a copy of the 1" 3rd Edition LSS sheet 86 (*Newmarket Sudbury and Bury St Edmonds* - print code 7.12 9.14) in George Philip & Son covers - a retailer cover not recorded for that sheet in Guy Messengers monograph on the 3rd Edition (LSS). I also noted that the price on the cover was 3/6 whereas the price on the map was an oddly printed 3/- or possibly 3/6. The price for unmounted and mounted were clearly printed 1/6 and 2/-.

In October 1993 I wrote a short note to Guy mentioning both facts. I was most surprised to receive a four page reply:-

"Dear Peter,

Thank you for bringing the case of sheet 86 (1" LSS) to my notice. I think it adds light to the phenomenon which I commented on in my notes on sheets 85 and 136, in both of which states exist which the apparent printed price in sections is 3/6. I acquired my copy of sheet 86 (7.12 8.14) in a Stanford cover some time after the monograph was published, and did no more than observe with the naked eye that the printed price is blurred. Close examination however revealed that the blurring represents an imperfectly printed figure 6 after the oblique stroke. But what is more significant is that in my other copy of this state in an OS Ellis Martin cover, the price 3/- is printed cleanly, and the typeface used for the '3' is not the same as that used in the Stanford copy which seems to be executed by hand.

Returning to sheets 85 and 136, I find that I have no records of a printed 3/- for either of them, and that is only in sheet 85 that there is a real indication of incomplete erase of 2/6 before 3/- was added to the plate. So some other explanation has to be sought.

I think it may be this: the original retail price regime authorised by the Ordnance Survey for the LSS was:-

Paper, folded in covers	1/6
Cloth, mounted in covers	2/-
Mounted in sections	2/6

Increase of the price 'Mounted in sections' to 3/- was authorised in 1915, but some little time elapsed before the new prices appeared at the foot of reprints of the maps, though price change labels were issued for covers almost at once. The next price change was authorised in 1919 and this was to 2/-, 3/- and 4/- respectively, while at the same time the prices of the Popular Edition were stabilised at 1/9, 2/6 and 3/6.

It seems probable that at this point the OS realised that discrepancies between map price and cover price were so frequent as to be seriously embarrassing and deleted all prices from ensuing LSS reprints, and on Popular Edition sheets gave only the price of flat unmounted map. There after the authentic price was that quoted in official price lists, and printed on official covers or price change labels.

But for a time there seems to have been confusion among retailers who had been authorised to buy flat unmounted maps wholesale and dissect, mount and cover them for themselves. If you have a number of examples of yellow covers printed for the LSS by Edward Stanford, you will have noticed that basic printed prices of 2/-, 2/6, 3/-, 3/6 and 4/- can be found and that manuscript or hand stamped alterations of all these can occur. The final price of 3/6 is by no means uncommon. Occasionally one finds handwritten alterations of the price on the map to conform to the cover price. In those printings of the maps where there is printed price you sometimes find a hand stamped price.

So it seems that there may have been a period during which some dealers were confused about the price differential between LSS and Popular sheets of the same area and took it into their own hands to reduce the LSS price to the Popular level. Or perhaps they reduced the price simply to get rid of surplus stocks.

The question remaining unanswered though is “*Did the muddle spread over into the OS's own printing rooms?*” If not, how come some sheets were reprinted with a price never officially authorised?

Finally one other question requires an answer. It is this: “*When once a retailer has bought a batch of maps at wholesale prices and paid for them, has the publisher any real control over the retail price at which they are ultimately sold?*” Particularly when a new edition is already in production and its sale is being actively promoted.

" You should buy the Popular Sheet because it is both cheaper and more up to date"

I think all of this must have happened within a period of a very few months, perhaps about 1920, and that it is purely a matter of chance that it is those three sheets that were affected plus a hypothetical few not yet discovered.

Many Thanks,

Guy

If you would like to send a note to Sheetlines you are welcome to make use of my comments.”

The above letter was written to me only a few weeks before Guy Messenger's death on 25th November 1993. I never met Guy but felt very sad and a great loss on reading the news in *Sheetlines* 38.

Peter Stubbs

Index diagrams for map collections

by Richard Oliver

In *Sheetlines* 34 Gerry Jarvis described a method of cataloguing a small map collection, using a database suitable for a domestic microcomputer, and other methods were described in *Sheetlines* 40, including annotating a second copy of the various Charles Close Society monographs and other lists. Although the database solution is theoretically the best, the database needs to be set up in the first place, which means extra effort, and annotating a published analogue list is probably the most satisfactory answer for those collecting multiple versions of the same sheet. I don't think there is anything vandalistic about this, and the Society benefits financially from the sale of extra copies! It is at its weakest where either the map series is still in publication (e.g. the 1:50,000) and any list needs constant amendment, or where the only existing cartobibliography is 'provisional' in nature, e.g. the Half-inch. Also, by no means all the carto-bibliographies published by CCS remain in print. If one is collecting maps for which there is no cartobibliography at all, for example the various military versions of the One-inch, then the only practicable method is to keep a list with the necessary minimum of

details on disk and take a fresh print-out periodically.

The 'visual index' solution was briefly mentioned in *Sheetlines* 40, and it is the one which I have found to be the most satisfactory for many purposes. Most small scale maps in covers published by the Ordnance Surveys of Britain and Ireland have included a sheet line index on the back cover, and for those that don't sheet line indexes can be found elsewhere, notably in the various reissues published since 1991 by David Archer, and reviewed in *Sheetlines*. (Parenthetically, most overseas series, e.g. the French 1:100,000 and the Swiss 1:25,000, 1:50,000 and 1:100,000, which are aimed at the mass market are provided with good index maps on the cover as well, but other series, e.g. the Spanish and Dutch topographical series, which are less mass-market minded, do not, and finding or constructing an index may be difficult for those without access to a good map library.) What we lack as yet is a compact volume drawing together indexes for all these OS small-scale series, from the One-inch Old Series right through to the new 1:50,000 of Ireland. The only categories of mapping for which this

method is unsuited are small-scale tourist and district sheets, which often overlap awkwardly, and special purpose mapping published on only one or two sheets, such as the Ten-mile 'planning series'. The Ten-mile maps are a clear case where annotating a cartobibliography is better than shading an index, and Roger Hellyer's monograph is well suited for this.

I have an A4 spring-back binder of indexes, mostly redrawn (examples have appeared occasionally in *Sheetlines*, e.g. numbers 12, p.9; 13, pp 12-13; 40, p.18), which are shaded in pencil or crayon to show sheets held. Duplicate indexes can be used both to provide a general overview of a series and an analysis of editions. For example, for the One-inch New Series small sheet series I have a general (sheet lines only) index, in two copies, one showing all sheets, regardless of whether they are originals or photocopies, and the other originals only. There then follow separate indexes for New Series, first edition, engraved sheets; ditto, photocopies; ditto, in outline; ditto, with hills [not many of those]; ditto, 'Advance Edition published by photozincography' [not many of them, either]; New Series, revised edition, photocopies (different colours distinguish photocopies of my maps and other people's maps), ditto, originals; ditto, in outline; ditto, with hills [all one of those!]; ditto, in colour; Third Edition, photocopies; ditto, originals; Third and Fourth Edition, in outline; ditto, with hills [one, again!]; Third Edition, small coloured. The astute will notice that there is a good deal of overlap in all this: a superficial inspection suggests that my collection is much vaster and grander than is really the case! It may be added that the minimum size of box suitable for shading is about 6 mm square. Some recent OS catalogues and annual reports have included A4-sized indexes to the 1:25,000 *Pathfinder* series, but, quite apart from copyright considerations, the 'boxes' are too small to shade easily. (However, the indexes published on the backs of the later (integral cover) issues of the 1:25,000 Provisional Edition/First Series are very suitable for shading.)

Pencil or other shading is particularly well adapted to indexes of small-scale map series

where there are overlaps, as it shows at a glance the actual area covered. The main alternative, favoured by many map libraries, is to draw diagonals across sheets held. This system works best where the sheets are butt-jointed and there are few if any overlaps: large-scale mapping, both County Series and National Grid, is an obvious instance. It has the advantage that any base-map information remains legible, and that there is no shading to produce an unsatisfactory 'blotchy' effect if the index has to be photocopied (an important consideration for many map libraries), but it is unsatisfactory where there are complicated overlaps.

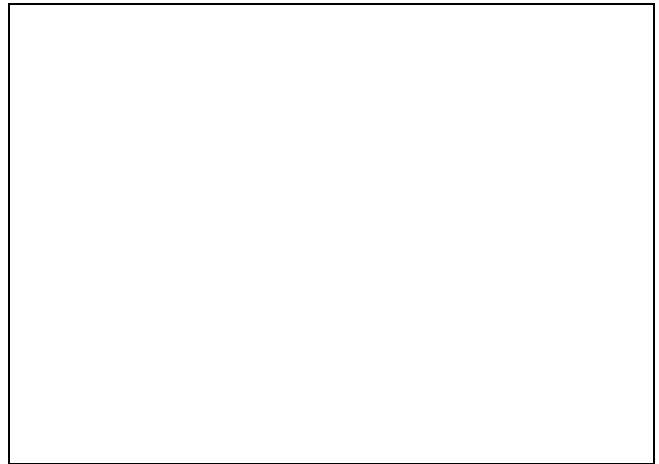
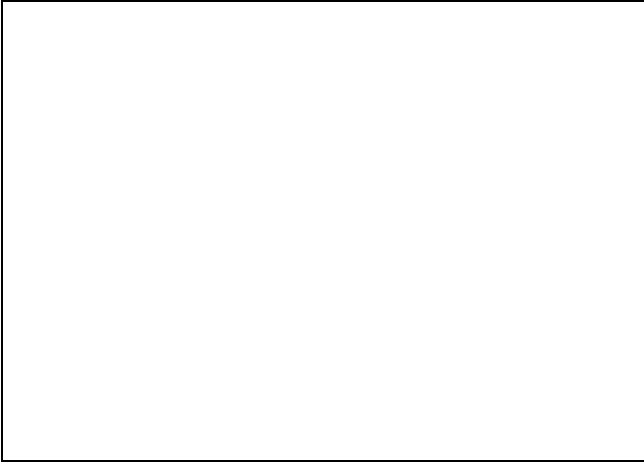


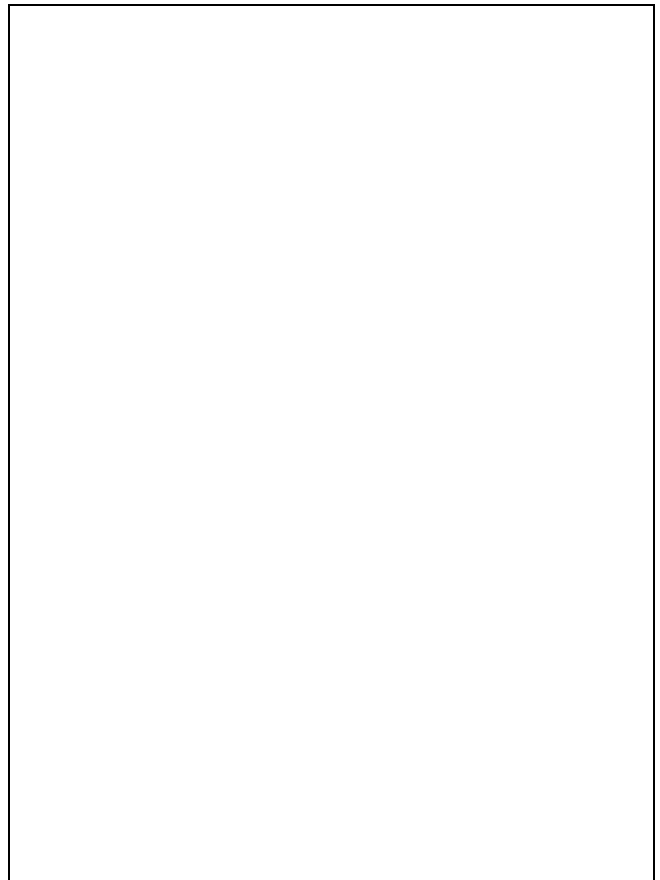
Fig. 1 illustrates what happens to 1:50,000 Sheets 136, 137, 147 and 148. The minimum size of 'box' which can be filled legibly by diagonals by unskilled drawing is also rather larger than for tinting; about 8-9 mm square is about the smallest reasonable size. For butt-jointed mapping there is the compensating advantage that multiple diagonals can be used to show which editions of a sheet are held; this can be useful where the sheet lines are unchanged, but it is awkward where there is a 'transfer of meridian' (which seems to happen in areas such as the fringes of London where continuity is particularly desirable), and complications also arise when the Six-inch is published at one period in full sheets and at another in quarter-sheets. It also demands still larger boxes (10 mm square, or more).



Most of the solutions suggested here have been used by Ordnance Survey at various times, but there remains another which combines diagonals and tinting, and which was used by OS for a set of county diagrams, first prepared *circa* 1937, which record the progress of 1:2500 revision. (These diagrams are now in the custody of the Charles Close Society.) These consist of cross-diagonals, shaded in as the work progresses (Fig. 4).

A variation of the diagonal method is either to ring or to shade the sheet number. Different coloured rings can indicate different editions (or formats) held. This does mitigate problems caused by overlaps, (though less so the Six-inch full/quarter-sheet problem), but it is not very graphic, and large boxes (10-12 mm square minimum) are desirable for clarity (See Fig. 2.).

Multiple bands of tint (see Fig. 3) can be used to show various editions held; this can be very useful for large-scale series where the number of editions published can vary considerably from one sheet to the next, and the size of the bands can vary accordingly. It can be used to indicate progress in acquiring sheets where publication is complete, but it is practically unworkable for a series still in publication. Also, the number of editions of a sheet which can be recorded by this means is limited; probably six or eight is about the maximum.



Reports of Meetings

Branston, near Burton upon Trent, 9th September, 1994

Outside the business part of this year's AGM, I fell into conversation with a couple of members about the need for local CCS meetings. We agreed that the society had sufficient members to support occasional, if not regular, meetings of an informal kind. We also agreed that as the Midlands area had a large number of

members it would be well placed to hold one or two experimental meetings.

Because I live in the Midlands, the job of organising the first get together somehow (! *ed.*) fell to me; Burton upon Trent is fortunately on the boundary of the East and West Midlands. So, after consulting with some members of the committee, I hired a room for 9th September

from a neighbourly parish priest. The room holds about a dozen souls — a good size.

As it turned out, the August edition of *Sheetlines* didn't arrive until the first week of September; the local meeting of the Railway and Canal Historical Society in Nottingham was also on the same evening. Consequently, I received apologies from two members, one of whom — David Fletcher — said that the clash probably prevented another two or three members from coming. Lessons will be learnt for the future on both these scores. The meeting was attended by Bill Henwood from Lichfield, Phil Coutanche all the way from Stourbridge, and myself. We all came armed with a bag or two of goodies which kept us engrossed for a couple of hours. Phil brought along a bound volume of turn of the century Six-inch maps of the Ashby de la Zouch area. The sheets were partially hand coloured

and appeared to relate to the operation of the Ashby tramway, or its disuse. Bill showed us a number of District and Tourist maps along with some local curiosities. I provided a few local One-inch maps and — my favourite — a 1:500 scale map of the streets around my home. We enjoyed the evening enormously and agreed to meet again.

Following the event, I talked with David Fletcher about how I felt it went, and we both reckon that although the meeting only attracted three members at the first attempt, the size of the membership in the Midlands is large enough to support future meetings. I have therefore booked the meeting room again for 8th February, 1995, and look forward to seeing some of our fellow members there.

Lez Watson

Visit to the Ordnance Survey, 16 September, 1994

Although our visit to the Ordnance Survey at Southampton was to the same programme as the previous visit on 17th June, 1994, I must record our thanks to Ray Tarling for his patience and enthusiasm in conducting us through the fascinating processes of producing our favourite maps.

Personally, I found the day overwhelming, trying to assimilate all the information. The feeling that I had at the end was that I wanted to return the next (working) day and go through it all again, by which time I would have some idea of the questions that I wanted to ask. One area where I would have liked to spent more time was Customised Products¹. I must comment on an

impression given in the last report in respect of the Nebiolo Colora 7000 printing press; although it suffered with some teething problems it is now working perfectly, and enables the minutest adjustments to be made to the any of the individual plates to correct any mis-registration, and can even control the quantity of ink to any part of a plate. I would even have been absorbed watching the plates being changed and the setting up of the next print run.

Thank you to all the members of the Ordnance Survey at Maybush who must have their patience sorely tried by visitors who regularly interrupt their work.

Lionel Hooper

¹ The work and products of the Customised Products will be the subject of a future article in *Sheetlines*.

Lake District Meeting, 21st–23rd October, 1994

Friday, 21st October

On a cold and rainy evening some 20 members of the Charles Close Society, plus eight spouses, gather for refreshments in the bar of the Shap Wells Hotel. Travellers' tales of nightmare journeys were quickly forgotten as old

acquaintances were renewed and new introductions effected.

After an excellent dinner in the restaurant, members adjourned to another bar, complete with roaring log fire, to continue their informal discussions on various Ordnance Survey subjects. It transpired that Tim Nicholson had spent a fruitful afternoon exploring the second-hand bookshops of Kendal (a detailed plan of all book shop locations had been specially produced for him by Steve Simpson); in one shop Tim had managed to unearth a box of over 100 Populars, mostly in mint condition.

Saturday, 22nd October

After breakfast a small party set off for Kendal in search of 'Tim's Populars', and were rewarded for their efforts. They returned just in time at 1045 to join 40 members who had assembled in the hotel meeting room to hear Yolande Hodson's talk on Lake District Mapping. Yolande started by saying that, until recently, the Ordnance Survey had not truly catered for the needs of map users in the Lake District and that competitors' maps had more relevant tourist information, had clearer roads and paths and were far easier to use. Then, with the aid of a slide projector, she presented some very early tourist maps of the area, including Peter Crossthwaite's 1780 map. An early 1800 map had a most useful guide to wine hotels and other hotels, two products for the price of one — a map and a guide. An 1860 Crutchley map proclaimed good and cheap maps, half the scale and half the price of Ordnance Survey maps. A beautiful 1870 Tourist Atlas was shown with maps, text and pictorial views. Not until 1900 did OS produce its first map especially for the tourist and even this was not an easy-to-read example. The next part of the slide show concentrated on hachuring, hill shading and layering.. Robert Dawson, at OS 1791–1835, as a leading pioneer and his ideas are still fundamental to 20th century maps. Examples of geometric shapes with sophisticated brushwork techniques were shown. The OS Six-inch map suffered from a great variance in the scale of shading for hills and quite often did not match up with adjoining sheets. An OS One-inch map had black and white slabs, which looked quite futuristic, but, in comparison to the

Bartholomew gradual colour graduation map of 1881/82, left a lot to be desired. The final slide was of an OS 1948 colour experimental map.

Yolande continued her talk by showing some guides by other map sellers. A 1920's Smith's Potato Crisps reminded you to pack their product to take with you on your travels through the Lake District. A Penguin guide from 1939 contained a Bartholomew map. The 2nd edition Badderley guide had a detailed 3 inch map. Some not very subtle hill shaded and layered maps, with what appeared to be the colours laid on with a trowel, were shown. The 1920 OS tourist map was superseded in 1925 with a layered map with grey contours. Although this was at the leading edge of technical ability of the time, a very dirty looking map was the result. The final pre-war map was the 1933 printing which was shown in a Benderfold format. In 1948, still in the pre-computer age, the OS produced 88(!) experimental versions of the area. A number of the sheets on display at the meeting and it was difficult to see the subtle changes between some of the versions. It was not until 1955 that Lew Harris, the then Director of Marketing at Ordnance Survey, went back to Dawson's principles by given a deeper tone to the hills, a lower tone to the valleys, and the impression of light coming from the north west. By using purples, yellows, browns and greens he tried to capture the landscape in one of its moods. experiments with purple contours and the removal of purple from the hills were made. On the very rare 'A' edition 7th Series 1957, an instruction to erase all 50ft contours was issued. The June 1958 'B' edition was quickly followed in July by the 'B/', where the woods were shown in green. The 'B////' was reprinted four times without change. In 1970, with the printing of the 'C/*' version, the OS for the first time actually included tourist information on their Lake District map. At the same time there was some controversy as to what they were doing by putting such information on the map and in some people's eyes actually defacing it. However, by 1987 attitudes had changed and useful information was even being printed on the reverse of the map! Following a brief general discussion Yolande concluded her talk by stating

that inferior cartography does not prevent sales of maps. Chris Board, on behalf of those present, thank Yolande for her talk.

There was time before lunch to look at the examples of the many Lake District maps that members had brought to the meeting. Steve Simpson had on display his bi-centennial boxed set 7th Series One-inch maps. Many members had not seen a set before and were intrigued to see it. For the record it is set number 54 of 65.

After lunch, there was further time to look at the exhibits and to enter a David Archer competition. This was billed as “a light hearted competition with some serious questions”. The serious questions were difficult enough, the caption questions were thought provoking but guessing the identity of 14 members from some early archive photographs was almost impossible. First prize went to the clear winner Roger Hellyer, who received the complete set of Lake District Outdoor Leisure maps. The runner-up prize of an Explorer Map of Kielder

Forest was presented to Nick Krebs. Yolande, on behalf of all those present, thanked Steve for organising such a successful event. Following afternoon tea, the meeting broke up.

Those members who stayed for a second evening at the hotel had an equally enjoyable time as the previous night. The sound of music from a wedding reception being held at the hotel added to the general hubbub at dinner.

Sunday, 23rd

After either an early, or late, breakfast, depending on whether one had remembered to turn one's watch back, most members departed. There was, however, a small group of keen walkers who were to be treated to a guided walk of some stone circles and henge monuments in the area. Your correspondent was not able to join the group, and watched as they departed the hotel. It can be assumed they all safely returned as no reports of missing persons were given out on the news.

Mike Cotterell

New Maps

Ordnance Survey of Great Britain

New publications between 1 May and 31 August 1994 included:

Conventional paper maps:

1:63,360 *Touring Map and Guide* [derived from 1:50,000 2nd Series]:
Lake District, B (7/94).

1:50,000 *Landranger* (2nd Series):

12 B (8/94)	32 B (5/94)	33 B (7/94)	34 A3 (8/94)	50 A2 (8/94)
58 A2 (8/94)	61 A1 (8/94)	72 B (7/94)	76 A2 (8/94)	89 B (5/94)
103 B1 (8/94)	105 B1 (5/94)	109 B3 (5/94)	111 B3 (7/94)	130 B (7/94)
139 B2 (7/94)	152 B1 (5/94)	153 B1 (7/94)	154 B1 (7/94)	155 B1 (8/94)
158 A3 (5/94)	175 B2 (5/94)	197 B1 (7/94)	198 B1 (5/94).	

1:25,000 *Pathfinder* (2nd Series), revised sheets:

NZ24/34 (572) B (8/94)	SE43/53 (684) B (8/94)	SK44/54 (812) C(7/94)
TQ65/75 (1209) B (7/94)		
‘new format’: SU22/32 (1263),	SU42/52 (1264),	SU51/SZ59 (1284) (all edition A).

(We have not seen the ‘new format’, but presumably it involves a southward extension of 1264 and 1284 and thus enables 1283 and 1303

and the western half of 1284 to be withdrawn, duplicating as they do cover by the *New Forest* Outdoor Leisure Map. The reuse of edition ‘A’

for 1263 and 1264 means that for SU22/32 and SU42/52 there will be two 'A' editions, which is unlikely to find favour with map librarians and carto-bibliographers. It was not always so: when

SX85/95 (1358) was republished in 1971 with a similar southward extension it was treated as edition B.)

County street atlases: Nottinghamshire (7/94), available as: hardback, 3.5 inches to 1 mile, £12:99 (ISBN 0319-00377-9); softback, 3.5 inches to 1 mile, £8:99 (ISBN 0319-00378-7); pocket edition, 2.5 inches to 1 mile, £4:99 (ISBN 0319-00376-0).

Six other atlases have been re-published in these three alternative formats: East Essex; West Essex; East Sussex; West Sussex; Hampshire North; Hampshire South. The official announcement draws attention to their utility in schools, including the strange words: "Children may easily plan their journey to and from school..."

Digital mapping: cover by *Superplan* is spreading rapidly; by 22 August 1994 the whole of TQ had been completed, and recent extensions included a large swathe of Devon.

Ordnance Survey of Ireland

The following 1:50,000 *Discovery* series sheets have recently been published: 'First Edition': Sheets 6, 16, 22, 25, 31, 70.

It seems that there has been a change of policy, and that in future new sheets will be issued initially as 'First Edition' rather than as 'Preliminary Edition'. Sheets 22 and 31 are wholly new; Sheets 6, 16, 25 and 70 have previously appeared as 'Preliminary Editions'. The design of the maps continues to evolve: the front covers now include the sheet number top right, in purple on a yellow 'tab', the lettering of cultural names is now slightly more spaced out than that of physical names, and on Sheet 31 the distinction between roads over and under 4 metres in width is now acknowledged in the legend. The our republished sheets all appear in what is now the standard style, i.e. with cased roads and ypsometric tinting ('layers'), but retain some 'superseded' attributes, notably the lack of distinction between 'yellow' roads over and under 4 metres in width. Revision apparently reflecting change on the ground is oddest, or example revision of Sligo airport on Sheets 16 and 25 (G610370, etc), and the addition of long-distance paths on Sheet 70 (Q41, etc); elsewhere, there is correction of what was evidently a mistake, the 'yellow wood', on Sheet 6, (H142952), and the perimeters of built-up areas

have been edited so as to appear rather less generalised, e.g. at Dingle on Sheet 70 (Q445005). By far the most interesting alteration is on Sheet 70, where all antiquity descriptions which were in English on the Preliminary Edition now appear in Irish, so that for example 'Standing Stones' are now 'Galláin', whereas 'Clocháin' remain 'Clocháin'. Putting the descriptions wholly in Irish does have the merit of consistency, but, in the absence of a translation somewhere (not necessarily on the map face: in the margin, perhaps), it may possibly cause difficulties for non-Irish speakers. Against this, it should be pointed out that nationalist feeling is particularly strong in Kerry and that Sheet 70, with its mass of antiquities standing out in red against the natural relief, can be 'read' as an explicit expression of Irish culture, as well as a tactic to draw English (and French and German) speaking tourists to the district. These latest sheets are printed on a more shiny paper than used hitherto for the 1:50,000: possibly this may be to overcome the tendency of the paper used for the earlier sheets in the series to wear easily along the folds.

Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland

The following 1:50,000 *Discoverer* series sheet has recently been published: 'Reprinted with amendments': Sheet 18 (dated 1994).

The Godfrey Edition

Between 7 July and 5 November 1994 coverage was extended to the following places: Banbury; Banff; Barnehurst (Kent); Burslem; Chorlton cum Hardy; Clones and Roslea (Monaghan: the 750th map in the Godfrey Edition); Crewe; Eton; Frome; Hanwell; High Wycombe; Kirkintilloch; Lenzie; Marlow; Sowerby Bridge; Taunton; Wilton.

1:2500 first editions published by Clywd County Council

Clywd County Council have fairly recently (1991-2) published three coloured reproductions of 1:2500 first edition mapping, for Flint, Ruthin and Wrexham. The reproductions only cover the built-up area (rather than being full sheets), but are of admirable clarity, and are cordially recommended to anyone who wants a few good specimens of this mapping, but despairs of finding originals. They cost about £2:50 each,

and it is suggested that in the first instance potential purchasers enquire of either the Flintshire or Denbighshire branches, viz. Clywd Record Office, The Old Rectory, Hawarden, Deeside, CH5 3NR (tel: 01244-532364), or Clywd Record Office, 46 Clywd Street, Ruthin, LL15 1HP (tel: 018242 3077).

Richard Oliver

Book Reviews

Nicholson and Ordnance Survey, *Inland waterways map of Great Britain*, Ordnance Survey, 1993, ISBN 0-7028-2147-0, £4:99.

R.J. Dean, *Historical map of the Birmingham canals*, Cleobury Mortimer, M. & M. Baldwin, 1989, ISBN 0-947712-08-9, £3:50.

R.J. Dean, *Canals of Manchester*, Cleobury Mortimer, M. & M. Baldwin, 1989, ISBN 0-947712-12-7, £3:00.

R.J. Dean, *Inland navigation: an historical waterways map of England & Wales*, Cleobury Mortimer, M. & M. Baldwin, 1993, ISBN 0-947712-20-8, £4:95.

Your reviewer, whose experience of inland waterways is confined to having traversed a few of them by various means (cycling along a certain towpath in Cheshire was decidedly the least successful; swimming in the Horncastle Canal in April was the most chilly; canoeing the Exeter canal most interesting), cannot claim to be an expert in the subject; but he knows what he likes and wants.

The Nicholson-OS offering is a companion to these publishers' Waterways Guides, which have been on sale for some years, and provides a useful summary of the present state of the navigable waterways, showing as it does waterways of various type and capacity, distances, and locks. The main map is at 1:443,520, with

supplementary maps (e.g. of the Caledonian canal) at smaller scales. Unfortunately, it is one of those maps which fails to make the best of itself. The waterways are printed in various colours, against a 'grey' base derived from the 1:625,000 *Routeplanner*; the latter is frequently obscured by the waterways, and bits of names, roads and settlements come and go. If the object is to guide users to the waterways, then the result is largely a failure. As well as the 'navigable' waterways, there are other blue lines on the map, with names, which, in the main, are watercourses. I say "in the main", as something rather odd happens at Keelby (TA 1610), in north-east Lincolnshire, where a stream (actually the East Halton Beck and Skitter Beck) appears to turn the environs of Immingham

into an island. Reference to the 1:50,000 (Sheet 113) shows that this is both a draughting error and ill-considered generalisation. The much wider, if shorter (and non-insular) River Freshney (TA 2409, etc.) is wholly omitted. Close inspection of these watercourses shows that they run in short straight lengths (indicative of hasty compilation and digitisation), and what I suspect happened was that the navigable waterways by themselves made for an empty-looking map, and so it was decided to add some others, which were presumably chosen on the grounds of length rather than navigability. It would have been far more useful if these other waterways had been chosen on the basis of those which are navigable by canoe or rowing-boat (e.g. the Freshney). It would also, to say no more, have been useful to add the National Grid. As the waterways information is credited to Nicholson (Robert, *not* Tim, readers note), perhaps they can be blamed for this omission and, not least of this map's drawbacks, the stupid system of folding, which manages to combine the least useful attributes of the Bender fold and the concertina or book-fold. Opened at the top, the map looks like a normal Bender. Turn it over, and south of Droitwich and St Neots white paper greets you. To go further south (which includes the legend) you have to open out the bottom of the map fully. It is difficult to see why this clumsy arrangement was adopted; the paper is the same size as that used for the *Travelmaster* and *Outdoor Leisure* maps, and a cross-Bender fold would have answered far better. In its present form, the folding is a must for connoisseurs of the ridiculous.

To sum up, then, this map would be greatly improved if it was folded sensibly, if it only included canoeable 'other' waterways (it might also include inland lakes with facilities for sailing), and included the National Grid.

Request for Reviewers

Within the Charles Close Society we have a number of members who have developed an expertise in their particular interest, but reticently hide their light under the proverbial bushel. Occasionally the society receives books for

One turns to the Dean-Baldwin maps with a feeling of relief. There may be no National Grid, but everything else desirable is there. Richard Dean is well-known to the Charles Close Society as a former editor of *Sheetlines*; readers with waterway interests will have encountered his cartographic skills elsewhere, for example in the East Midlands volume in the admirable David and Charles regional canal history series. The general map is to be supplemented in due course by various maps, such as those of the Manchester and Birmingham canals, of the more complicated waterway districts. These are intended as 'historical' maps, but anyone wanting a general reference map of the waterway system is far better advised to buy the general Baldwin/Dean map than the OS/Nicholson offering. (Of course, those who wish to try their luck with an improbably gaudily painted narrow boat [mayhap with aluminium windows] on such as the Skitter Beck will patronise OS/Nicholson.) The only snag is that it is printed back-to-back, so if you want the map for display you will have to buy two copies, which comes quite expensive. Information given includes opening dates, indication whether or not a waterway is still navigable, its type (ship, barge, narrow boat, tub boat), notable flights of locks, and canals authorised but not built. It is invaluable for cartographic historians, and though it must be admitted that few canals were built after the first OS maps were published, there are some surprises: for example, the Slough Arm of the Grand Junction Canal was opened as late as 1882, long after the district had been mapped at 1:2500. The more detailed maps include, as well as opening dates, dates of authorisation, of disuse by commercial traffic, and of formal abandonment.

I very much hope that we shall not have to wait too long before something similar is available for railways. It is sorely needed.

Richard Oliver

review and members buy those publications which are of particular interest to them. Your editor is looking to increase the number of members who are willing to write reviews of such

books and at the same time ease the load on the few members who do it now.

There is no special qualification other than interest and some previous knowledge against which to make a judgment of the publication. Any member who is occasionally willing to undertake a review, please write to me to indicate your area of interest. For anyone who has not written a review before, I can send a framework to assist in your approach to the task..

In late November I received a copy of *Maps for Family History, A Guide to the records of the Tithe, Valuation Office, and National Farm Surveys of England and Wales, 1836–1943*,

William Foot, published by the Public Record Office in their Readers Guide Series.

I have also received notice of the Royal Historical Society Guides and Handbooks 18, *Historians' Guide to Early British Maps, A Guide to pre-1900 Maps of the British Isles*, General Editor Helen Wallis, published by Boydell and Brewer. This book includes contributions from 9 members the of Charles Close Society.

Any members who are willing to review either of these two books, or any other publications, are asked to let me know.

Lionel Hooper

Addenda and Corrigenda

The Ten-mile map — 1

One of the beauties of *Sheetlines* is that Charles Close Society books, once published, need not remain incapable of development and improvement. It is possible through its pages to reach the majority of purchasers of a book like mine, and occasionally offer them the fruits of further research, both of the author and others who are good enough to correspond with him, and in addition to admit to one's errors, and offer amendments to them.

The following is thus what I hope will prove to be only the first of such reports on the *Ten-mile Map*. The tabular material will frankly mean very little to those who do not own the book, since I have employed, without explanation, the column headings of the book where all these things are explained. Several duplicate copies of maps have been reported, but usually these are

only listed below when they replace "PC" sources, or are the first located.

I would like to thank the following for taking the trouble to tell me of additional sources: David Archer, Ian Mumford, Ian O'Brien, Richard Oliver, and in particular John Symons, who told me about the de la Beche Report. Had I examined this important source myself, I would not have naively assumed as I did that adding geology to the Ten-mile Map merely reflected contemporary activity on south-west one-inch sheets. The de la Beche Report provides positive cause for this revision, and in addition gives us a "special" use of the Ten-mile Map that is nearly two decades earlier than any so far known, even if it was not the OS that actually published it.

[As a service to the members of the Society, the editor can supply copies of the following list printed on A4 paper, on four sheets, single sided, columnated where appropriate, in (hopefully) the original font. This will enable purchasers of the book to make most amendments easily with a pair of scissors and Prittstick.

Anyone wishing to take advantage of this offer should send 70p in stamps (2 X 25p and 1 X 19p will be acceptable), or a cheque, to the Editor.]

ADDENDA

p.viii Map Library codes: ADD: Duc: University College, Dublin; US-Wc: Library of Congress, Washington D.C.

p.18 I.1: ADD: NEW STATE S-P2.5 (?1822)

Introduction of new standard features

B.2 Topographic features

gg Heathland, marshland: eg New Forest (15se), Romney Marsh (4nw)

hh Woodland: eg in New Forest, and in parkland

Changes

1. Sheppey road from outline to final state (2sw,3nw)

2. "+" symbols added at Chigwell (1sw), Hailsham (5sw), Cranley (8sw), Ewhurst, Ockley, Capel, Leigh (8se), Morested (11nw), Shaw, Linkenholt (12nw), Leckford (12sw), Lassham, Shaldon (12se), N.Wotton (19sw)

3. Beer Ferrers (northern one) to Beer (25sw)

4. Waterlining added on 28,36,37,38,39,58

US-Wc G5750 S63.G7 Index, no watermark

p.18 I.1: REPLACE STATE S-P3 DETAILS WITH:

Skeletal one-inch sheet completed: 7 (1822)

Introduction of new standard features

C.9 Italic

1 Small detached "Part of Oxon" (7nw)

Changes

1. Eddystone Lighthouse added (24sw)

2. *R.Thames, I.of Dogs* added in London (1sw)

Og (in library office) (TEW 1823 [?NB]); PC

p.18 I.1 S-P4: ANOTHER COPY: US-Wc Liechtenstein Hauslab collection, with ms date 1824 (TEW 1823 NB)

p.21 I.1: ADD: NEW STATE S-4.5 (?1848)

Introduction of new standard features

A.9 List of fourteen *Country Agents*: west of 39

Changes

1. Prices reduced in list of plates (on 1.7.1848)

2. Sheet 1 noted as quartered in the list of plates

3. *West End* agent T.W.Saunders, 6, *Charing Cross* added

NB: This agency was probably awarded in late 1846

Additions to railways (+ Italic names)

London Bridge-Greenwich

Corbetts Lane Jcn-West Croydon EPSOM STN 10.5.47

Norwood-Brighton+

Redhill-Dover+

TONBRIDGE-TUNBRIDGE WELLS 20.9.45-25.11.46

PADDOCK WOOD-MAIDSTONE 29.5.44

ASHFORD-RAMSGATE 6.2.46-13.4.46

MINSTER-DEAL 1.7.47

RAMSGATE-MARGATE 1.12.46

THREE BRIDGES-HORSHAM OLD STN 14.2.48

KEYMER JCN (WIVELSFIELD)-LEWES 1.10.47

BRIGHTON-ST LEONARDS 8.6.46-7.11.46

SOUTHERHAM JCN (LEWES)-NEWHAVEN 8.12.47

POLEGATE-EASTBOURNE BR 14.5.49

Brighton-Shoreham FAREHAM 24.11.45-1.10.48

COSHAM-PORTSMOUTH 15.3.47-14.6.47

London Nine Elms-Southampton+

CLAPHAM JCN-RICHMOND 27.7.46

WEYBRIDGE-CHERTSEY 14.2.48

WOKING-GUILDFORD 5.5.45

EASTLEIGH-SALISBURY MILFORD 27.1.47

NORTHAM J (SOUTHAMPTON)-DORCHESTER STN 1.6.47-29.7.47

HAMWORTHY JCN-HAMWORTHY BR 1.6.47

Paddington-Bristol+

READING-HUNGERFORD 21.12.47

SOUTHCOTE JCN (READING)-BASINGSTOKE 1.11.48

Thingley Jcn (Chippenham)-Trowbridge WESTBURY 5.9.48

BRISTOL Standish-Birmingham Camp Hill+ 8.7.44

MANGOTSFIELD-KEYNSHAM TRAMWAY 17.7.32=

SOUNDWELL COLLIERY BR

WESTERLEIGH MINERAL BR

OXWICK FARM MINERAL BR

Bristol-Exeter+ PLYMOUTH 30.5.46-4.4.49

YATTON-CLEVEDON BR 28.7.47

ALLER JCN (NEWTON ABBOT)-TORQUAY 18.12.48

Euston-Birmingham+

LEIGHTON BUZZARD-DUNSTABLE 29.5.48

BLETCHLEY-BEDFORD 17.11.46

BEDFORD GOODS BR

BLISWORTH-PETERBOROUGH 13.5.45-2.6.45

COVENTRY-LEAMINGTON 9.12.44

Liverpool Street-Norwich

STRATFORD....Trumpington+ YARMOUTH 1.5.44-15.12.45

NB: Islington alignment to Tottenham deleted. Norwich-Yarmouth alignment as in the 1842 Y&N Act

BROXBORNE JCN-HERTFORD 31.10.43

Chesterton 52-GODMANCHESTER 17.8.47 (*NB:* on 52 only)

US-Wc G5750 S63 (RT 1845)

p.21 I.1: REPLACE STATE S-5 DETAILS WITH:

This issue was apparently current for eight years. No railway marked was opened later than 1849, it is recorded on 1854 paper, and a possible 1856 EPD is known.

Introduction of new standard features

A.10 *Printed from an Electrottype*: bc, 1mm anl

Changes

1. Price reduced to *Price_ Two Shillings*
2. Middle Level Main Drain added, unnamed (65nw)
3. The Bolton agent *M^r H.Bradbury Jun^r* added
4. The Dumfries agent altered to *Mess^{rs} J.G.Montgomery*

Additions to railways (+ Italic names)

LIVERPOOL STREET.....50+ *Norwich* 1.6.46-3.12.49

NB: Alignment from Colchester as in EU and I&B Acts of 1844, 1845 and 1846. EC route to Norwich deleted. The line into Liverpool Street was never drawn

Stratford-Yarmouth

Great Chesterford 51-NEWMARKET≡ 3.1.48

CHESTERTON (CAMBRIDGE) 52-Godmanchester 17.8.47

ST IVES-MARCH 1.2.48

ELY NORTH JCN-65≡ 10.12.46

MARCH-WISBECH SOUTH BRINK 3.5.47

WISBECH-MAGDALEN ROAD 1.2.48

ELY NORTH JCN-KINGS LYNN 27.10.46-26.10.47

KINGS LYNN-DEREHAM 27.10.46-11.9.48

WYMONDHAM-FAKENHAM 7.12.46-20.3.49

REEDHAM-LOWESTOFT 3.5.47

STRATFORD-NORTH WOOLWICH 29.4.46-14.6.47

WITHAM-MALDON 15.8.48

WITHAM-BRAINTREE OLD STN 15.8.48

COLCHESTER-HYTHE 1.4.47

BENTLEY-HADLEIGH BR 21.8.47

HAUGHLEY-BURY ST EDMUNDS 30.11.46

PC (EPD 22 Dec.1851); Lkg S039752 (JWTM 1851); Ob C17 (26)-(26a) (JWTM 1853) (EPD 2 Sep.1853 at foot of map); PC (JWTM 1854); Lrgs 6 (JW 1854) (EPD 26 Jun.185?6); Lbl Maps 59.c.43

p.26 I.1 S-11: ANOTHER COPY: US-Wc G5750 S63.G7 (T&JH 1868, EPD ?1870)

p.42 I.2 M-P14: ANOTHER COPY: US-Wc (T&JH 1868, EPD ?1870)

p.50 I.3 NS-N-2: COPY LOCATED: EXg (EPD Jan.1895)

p.50 I.Supplement 1: ADD: NEW MAP (first in sequence):

Index to the Ordnance Geological Maps of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset:

Standidge & C^o Litho London. In Henry T. de la Beche *Report on the Geology of Cornwall, Devon and West Somerset*, published in London by Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longmans for HMSO, 1839.

A Standidge coloured lithograph of the south-west portion of the Index (State S-P8), comprising sheets 20 to 23 and west thereof. The need for the mapping of geological features here provides a full and satisfying explanation for their simultaneous appearance on that particular area of the index.

p.69 II.2 **Index to Six Inch Sheets**: ADD: NEW STATE 3.5 (1930)

Changes

1. CCR replaced by CR, bottom left, 10mm bnl
2. Reprint date altered to 1930, bottom left, 14mm bnl

US-Wc

p.69 II.2 **Index to Six Inch Sheets**: REPLACE STATE 4 DETAILS WITH:

Changes

1. Reprint date altered to 1937, bottom left, 14mm bnl
2. Some copies are printed in blue

BFq; Dtf; Duc (in blue); NTg

p.83 III.1 **Great Britain** [Outline Series]: COPY LOCATED

1 2 3 4 6 7 8 11 12 ■14 16 17 18 19
 10 200/1903 1903ao - - -:fm Av+ j Ob0 - - - Og

This is presumably the state offered as "9.03: not found". The 9.03 print code appears on the 5.06 printing

p.83 III.1 **Great Britain** [hillshaded]: COPIES LOCATED

1	2	3	4	6	7	8	11	12	■14	16	17	18	19
5,6	1.14	1904aq	12.13	12.13	-:qi	Bx+ j	HSb0	-	notes	-	US-Wc		
7,8	5.09	1904ao	4.09	-	-:fm	Ay+ j	HSb0	-	notes	-	US-Wc		
9	3.13	1904aq	3.13	1.11	1904fm	Bx+ j	HSb0	-	notes	-	US-Wc		
10	3.14	1904aq	3.14	-	-:qi	Bx+ j	HSb0	-	notes	-	US-Wc		
11	1.14	1904aq	12.13	-	1904fm	Bx+ j	HSb0	-	notes	-	US-Wc		
12	6.10	1904ao	6.10	-	-:fm	Ax+ j	HSb0	-	notes	-	US-Wc		

p.84 ADD: Extracts of the hillshaded map also appear in Cox 1928, 1930

p.120 IV.1 Ten Mile Map of Great Britain (3 sheets): ADD: NEW VERSION

Ten Mile Map of Great Britain: [Untitled map with military overprint]

1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10 11 12 ■14 16 17 18 19
 3 ■1400/33 1933ct:np Ov c 1933 ■CG nd j 0w1 - - - PC

Printed by the 19th Field Survey Co.R.E. (corrected from the 5th FSC) for a purpose as yet unknown. The base map is the same as the RAF 1950/34 printing, and the Irish Grid border includes the indentation required by the compass rose of the RAF map. The overprint is brown, and consists merely of the underlining of several placenames within a border (of the Southern Command?)

following county boundaries from Lincolnshire at the Wash, around Birmingham, to Monmouthshire on the River Severn

p.121 Note para.2: Other copies of specimen 22d are in PRO Air 2/10215

p.127 IV.2 Supplement 4: ADD NEW VERSION

Boundary Commission for Scotland: House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Acts, 1944 and 1947: Map of the Counties of Caithness, Inverness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, Zetland.: ■showing Burghs, Districts and Civil Parishes (revised to 31-10-47) [red] and Parliamentary Boundaries [green]

1	2	3	4	5	9	10	11	12	■14	16	17	18	19
4	L5	1947:3/-	O	-	-	-	gh+	Ow0	-	-	-	not found	1
4	L5:■a	1947:3/-	O	-	■NG	-	gh+	Ow3	31.10.47	-	-	not found	2
4	L5:■aaa	1947:4/6	O	-	■NG	-	gh+	Ow4	31.10.47	-	-	SOrm	3

1. Combined index to sheet lines of the Old Six Inch Series

2. Showing Local Government boundaries [red]

3. Showing Parliamentary [green] and Local Government [red] boundaries

p.139 IV.3 Supplement 1: ADD NEW MAP

Administrative Areas: ■South Eastern Region (No 12)

1	2	3	4	6	11	12	■13	■14	15	16	17	18	19
-	3762/E	1952fx:np	--	B-	g	Ow3	nd:np	nd	-	-	-	SOos	

Compiled and reproduced by the OS. Sheet limits 470km E - 650km E, 070km N - 190km N. The counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex are overprinted. The map is presumably to be found in some official report

p.139 IV.3 Supplement 2: RENAME "Military and defence issues"

p.139 IV.3 Supplement 2: ADD NEW MAP

Category 1 Key Points: Period ending June 1944

1	2	3	4	6	11	12	■13	■14	15	16	17	18	19
1	1244/Ch	1942fx:2/-	2h	B-	k	Ob6	fouo	6.1944	-	-	-	book	
2	1244/Ch	1942fx:2/-	2f	B-	k	Ob6	fouo	6.1944	-	-	-	book	

KPID Map N^o 1060, classified Top Secret, the base map overprinted by KPID. Key points include factories, iron and steel works, ship building, BBC, docks and harbours, electricity, food, gas works, ordnance, post offices, wireless stations, railways, oil, RDF and other vital sites, together with CEB principal transmission lines at 132kV, hydro-electric and oil pipe lines, and coalfields. In *Chronicle of Main Air Attacks on Great Britain & Northern Ireland and of their Effects on the Vital National War Effort (1939-1945)* (London, Home Office (Civil Defence Department) Key Points Intelligence Directorate, 60, Princes Gate, London SW7, 1948 (80 5/48)). Copy No 29 is in PRO Air 20/7288

p.141 IV.4 1:1,250,000 Great Britain: COPY LOCATED

■Index to the Sheets of the Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 Second Series

2	3	6	8	11	12	■13	■14	15	17	18	19
C:■B	1964sb:np	1964	k	Ow1	nd	nd	-	-	-	SOos	

NB: There is no overprint date

p.159 V.1: COPY LOCATED, AND NOTE 2 REVISION

Index to the Ordnance Survey Maps at Scale of 1:10,560 (Six Inches to the Mile) on National Grid Sheet Lines

1 2 3 6 8 10 11 12 ■13 ■14 15 16 17 18 19
 1 B:■B/ 1958ga - 1958 1958+ g Ow2 nd:np nd - - SOos 2

2. Overprinted "Plate 2A" (or "2B") in black in top right hand corner, presumably for some internal OS purpose

p.160 V.1: ADD TO THE NOTE ON: **The Ray Society Publication No 146**

Copies in covers were sold in a slip case with a commentary by J.E.Dandy (London, 1969)

p.169,171 V.3: ADD NEW MAPS

Index to 1:25 000 Pathfinder Maps and Outdoor Leisure Maps

Index to Pathfinder Maps: Outdoor Leisure Maps: Explorer Maps: Landranger Maps [from 1994 edition]

1 2 3 8 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

A,A1,A2 issues: no change

[NS] nc - 1994d - k Ow4 nd 1.1.94 CPT 1

1. Landranger sheet lines and sheet numbers are added in magenta. Outdoor Leisure maps are blocked in yellow, Explorer maps in brown and the Gower special map in green. Marginal information is reorganised, but in other respects the map follows closely the 1990-92 issues

Sitefinder Map 1993/1994

1 2 3 8 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

NS A - 1993d - k 1b0 - 11.92 RH

Produced for the Camping and Caravan Club to replace the series of maps listed on p.167. Derived from the 1:625,000 database, but still based on the RPM and not the Travelmaster, and showing information later than that on the last RPM (BB) edition - eg the alignment of the new A14 extension to the M6 is shown. Showing National Parks, Landranger sheet lines and sheet numbers and much tourist information. In a different array of colours to the RPM. With an inset of Ireland at 1:2,000,000

■Traffic Areas: 1st April 1984 / RPM, "W" edition

1 2 3 8 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

N W nd:rv 1983u - k Rb1 - 8.83 - - RH

S W nd:rv 1983u - k Rb1 - 8.83 - - RH

Showing DOT transport areas and offices. The overprint was drawn by RPHP3 Drawing Office, Department of Transport

p.171 V.3 Supplement 1: COPY LOCATED, AND NOTE 2 REVISION

Ordnance Survey "Ten Mile" Map of Great Britain Sheet 1 (or Sheet 2)

1 2 3 6 8 10 11 12 ■13 ■14 15 16 17 18 19

1 nc:note 1958ga - CCR 1958 jg 9b0 1957 - - - PC 2

2. M325 (ex GSGS 4676) Edition 2-GSGS, 1957 (1) and 1962 (2). Print codes 5000/8/62/6324/OS and 6000/7/62/6324/OS

p.173 V.3 Supplement 3: ADD NEW MAPS

North [290km E to 550km E, 440km N to 670km N]

Yorkshire & Humberside [340km E to 570km E, 340km N to 500km N]

1:625,000 test sheets. The outline base is krystal black, the hills brown, built-up areas yellow, the sea blue. Overprinted regional boundaries are red. **North** has a Tyneside inset at 1:250,000. Crown Copyright 1973. The maps are stamped "OS Planning Division: Planning 2B: 15 Jan 1974". Copies in SOrm

Communications and Settlement Pattern in parts of the North West and Yorkshire and Humberside and adjoining areas

Communications and Settlement Pattern in parts of South Wales and Severnside

Figures 15 and 17 printed on one sheet [295km E to 550km E, 330km N to 468km N and 240km E to 400km E, 155km N to 230km N, also accommodating the legend]. Compiled by MHLG for the Committee on Intermediate Areas. With roads to 4.68, railways to 12.68. A four colour map, with blue sea and four overprint colours. Copies in SOrm

p.192 Appendix 4.3: ADD

3762 Administrative Areas: South Eastern Region 1952

p.193 Appendix 4.6: ADD L5

1:633,600 Diagram of Scotland 4 1947

The new generation 1:625,000 maps do not fit the categories in the book, and are thus reported separately, and without detailed specification.

Sheet 1 of the new 1:250,000 **Travelmaster Series** is at 1:625,000, and replaces the **Routeplanner**. The North and South sheets are printed back to back. Single sided versions for use as flat maps are assumed, but as yet unconfirmed. The map appeared in 1992, but was not recorded in OSPR.

In 1993 two Outline sheets were published, derived from the Travelmaster Sheet 1 North Sheet and South Sheet.

In 1994 **Index to show Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 and 1:10 560 Scale Maps on National Grid Sheet Lines North (or South) Sheet** was published. The single overprint colour is red. The Travelmaster shows some revision: eg Northern Ireland mapping is corrected.

CORRIGENDA

p.vii (Brian Adams): DELETE "after 1981".

p.15 col.2 para.2 line 11: DELETE "the".

p.31 change 7 line 3: REPLACE "placename" with "location".

p.35 plate 4 description: DELETE "North".

p.68 line 14: READ topographical map, State 4.

p.87 OSI [outline map] note 4 READ Supplement 3.

p.89 penultimate entry: ADD CROSS REFERENCE (p.71) to "The Angler's Guides".

p.91 penultimate entry: DELETE "All known....have topography".

p.91 final entry: READ "Fivemiletown".

p.106 final paragraph: for "6 September 1942" READ "6 September 1945".

p.110 No 3 in table (Administrative Areas): col.A READ 4.

p.128 penultimate entry: READ "See p.192".

p.131 third entry, line 2 of note: DELETE "the".

p.132 penultimate entry, note 1: DELETE "Of these".

p.138 final entry, note 1: REPLACE "printing" with "publication".

- p.140 first entry, para.2 of note: READ “Arbroath to Glasterlaw was closed”.
- p.143 first entry, col.19: Note “2” refers to 115 or 116, not 119.
- p.144 IV.6: READ “(Copy SOOs)”. ADD “See p.113”.
- p.152 V.1 entry 2a: ADD “: from 1969 NORTH (or SOUTH) SHEET”.
- p.160 line 2 (under header): READ “ “B” print code survives.”.
- p.162 RPM note line 4: READ “See p.160f for earlier RPM editions”.
- p.167 third entry, sheets 1,2, first states, col.16: REPLACE “-” with “x”.
- p.177 para 1, last line: READ “(0.08mm)”.
- p.182 col.2, para 2, line 9: READ “round the initially blank area north...”.
- p.189 final entry: for “(see p.186)” READ “(see p.185)”.
- p.197 Christiansen “Cambrian”: READ “Newton Abbot, David & Charles”.
- p.198 Oliver, second entry: RELOCATE Oliver, third entry, on new line.

Roger Hellyer

A list of 1:50,000 editions, 1974–1994

Following the publication of the summary list of 1:50,000 editions in *Sheetlines* a number of additions and corrections to the list have been drawn to my attention, for which I am indebted to David Archer, Bill Henwood, Rod Sladen and Lez Watson.

- 10 - 2nd Series - A/: add: [9/84].
- 13 - 2nd Series - A/: add: [1984].
- 14 - 2nd Series - A/: add: [2/84].
- 16 - 2nd Series - correct revision date to ‘1973’.
- 17 - 2nd Series - A/: add: [1980].
- 18 - 2nd Series - A/: add: [7/84].
- 19 - 2nd Series - add ‘new’ edition: A/ [1985].
- 23 - 2nd Series - A/: add: [1984].
- 24 - 2nd Series - A/*//: add: [1985].
- 24 - 2nd Series - A/*///: add: [3/87].
- 25 - 2nd Series - add ‘new’ edition: A// [1985].
- 30 - 2nd Series - correct revision date to ‘1986’.
- 32 - 2nd Series - add ‘new’ edition: A*/ [1/88].
- 36 - 2nd Series - A*/: add: [4/84].
- 37 - 2nd Series - A1: publication date should read (10/92).
- 39 - 2nd Series - A/ - correct to [11/85].
- 41 - 2nd Series - editions A2 and A3 should be reversed.
- 42 - 2nd Series - A*/: add: [10/85].
- 43 - 2nd Series - add ‘new’ edition: A*/ [10/87].
- 44 - 2nd Series - add ‘new’ edition: A/ [5/84].
- 45 - 2nd Series - A1: publication report date refers to outline edition.
- 52 - 1st Series - A/**/: correct to [1/83].
- 54 - 2nd Series - A2: publication date should read (9/91).
- 55 - 1st Series - A/*: publication date should read (7/79).
- 58 - 1st Series - A/*: publication date should read (9/79).
- 59 - 2nd Series - revision date is ‘1985’ on A, is omitted on A1 and is ‘1986’ on A2.
- 66 - 2nd Series - A*/: add: [8/82].
- 76 - 2nd Series - A: publication date should read (9/87).

- 77 - 2nd Series - A1: publication date should read (12/91).
- 80 - 2nd Series - A/**/: publication date should read (4/88).
- 87 - 2nd Series - A/**/: add [1/83].
- 87 - 2nd Series - B: publication date should read (6/92).
- 89 - 2nd Series - A/*: publication date should read (4/86).
- 90 - 2nd Series - A/: add: [10/86].
- 92 - 2nd Series - A/**/: add: [12/86].
- 96 - 2nd Series - A/: correct to: [9/83].
- 97 - 2nd Series - A/: correct to [6/84].
- 99 - 2nd Series - add 'new' edition: A/**/ [1/87] 101 - 2nd Series - A: publication date should read (2/76).
- 102 - 1st Series - A/**/: publication date should read (3/79).
- 102 - 2nd Series - 'A/**/' should read 'A/**/'.
- 104 - 2nd Series - A: publication date should read (9/79).
- 105 - 2nd Series - A/*: publication date should read (2/80).
- 105 - 2nd Series - A/**/: correct to [6/85].
- 109 - 2nd Series - B2: publication date should read (7/92).
- 112 - 2nd Series - A/**/**: publication date should read (12/85).
- 112 - 2nd Series - B1: publication date should read (2/93).
- 115 - 2nd Series - Sequence should be: A (3/74); A/* (2/75); A/** (7/78).
[N.B.: A/** was reported as A/** in 7/78 publication report.]
- 120 - 2nd Series - A: publication date should read (1/81).
- 120 - 2nd Series - A/: correct to [9/82].
- 124 - 2nd Series - A/: add: [4/86].
- 125 - 2nd Series - A/: correct to [7/86].
- 127 - 2nd Series - A/**/**: publication date should read (7/84).
- 130 - 2nd Series - A/: add [5/82].
- 135 - 2nd Series - A1: publication report date refers to outline version.
- 141 - 2nd Series - A: publication date should read (9/79).
- 152 - 2nd Series - B: publication date should read (2/92).
- 153 - 2nd Series - A/**/**: publication date should read (7/86).
- 155 - 2nd Series - A//: add: [2/83].
- 157 - 2nd Series - A2: publication date should read (2/93).
- 160 - 2nd Series - A/: correct to [8/85].
- 162 - 2nd Series - A/: add: [5/82].
- 165 - 2nd Series - add 'new' edition: A/*/ [7/87].
- 168 - 2nd Series - add 'new' edition: A2 [8/89] [not in publication report: 'facsimile reprint' of A/**/].
- 173 - 2nd Series - A3: publication report date refers to outline version.
- 173 - 2nd Series - B: revised 1991.
- 174 - 1st Series - A/**/: publication date should read (4/80).
- 174 - 2nd Series - A2: publication date should read (1/89).
- 175 - 2nd Series - B1: publication date should read (2/91).
- 176 - 2nd Series - C1: publication date should read (4/91).
- 180 - 2nd Series - A4: publication date should read (5/92).
- 184 - 2nd Series - add 'new' edition: A2 (1/92).
- 187 - 2nd Series - A/**/**/**: publication date should read (6/85).
- 193 - 1st Series - A/*: publication date should read (2/75).
- 193 - 2nd Series - add 'new' edition: A3 (3/91).

- 195 - 2nd Series - B: publication date should read (1/92).
 196 - 1st Series - A/*: publication date should read (9/78).
 200 - 1st Series - A/*: publication date should read (9/78).
 200 - 2nd Series - A/: add: [12/85].
 201 - 2nd Series - A/*/*: publication report date refers to outline version.
 203 - 2nd Series - A/*/*: publication report date refers to outline version.
 204 - 1st Series - add 'new' edition: A/* (4/80).
 204 - 2nd Series - A//: add: [2/86].
 204 - 2nd Series - add 'new' edition: A///: [3/87].

Richard Oliver

A Map in my Collection — Queries and Answers

A map in my collection — 2

Tim Nicholson has what is clearly a version of the 3½ inch to the mile map of the Cuillins described in *Sheetlines* 38 and 40. It is entitled *The Cuillin Hills, Skye*, and was “reproduced for the Scottish Mountaineering Club from the 6–Inch Ordnance Survey Map of Scotland”. Published in Edinburgh in September 1907, it is

a reduction from the Six–inch/mile Second Edition of 1903. Main climbing routes are shown as thick red lines, and lesser ones as thin red lines. Broken red lines indicate routes with “some scrambling over rocks”. The map is folded in marbled covers with a Stanford label. Is this a first edition?

A Map in my Collection — 5

Richard Oliver writes that the apparently odd version of New Series first edition Sheet 99 described by Donald Binns in *Sheetlines* 40, with the Yorkshire portion left blank, is ‘normal’ in the sense that that there was method behind the apparent madness! Between 1858 and 1890 four One-Inch maps of Scotland (Sheets 13, 20, 98, 99) and sixteen of England and Wales (Sheets 79-81, 85-6, 88, 90, 95-101, 314, 329) were initially published with part blank. This mapping was all derived from Six-inch (1:10,560) or larger scale surveys, and the reason for areas being left blank was either that the blank area had not been surveyed at the larger scales (the four Scottish sheets, and England and Wales Sheets 95, 314 and 329), or that (the remaining sheets, such as 99, including portions of southern Lancashire and Yorkshire) the ‘blank’ area had been mapped long before at Six-inch but was due to be upgraded to 1:2500. The four Scottish sheets and England and Wales Sheets 90, 95, 101, 314 and 329 were all republished with the blank areas completed before they were comprehensively revised and republished in 1895-9 in the ‘revised’ or *de facto* ‘second edition’ of the New Series, (characterised by the distinction of single and double track railways and churches with towers and spires).

The other sheets (79-81, 85-6, 88, 96-100) remained incomplete until they were republished in ‘revised’ form in 1895-6, invariably with a note in the manner ‘*Yorkshire and Lancashire portions added in 1895*’ below the publication note. It may be noted that Sheets 74-78, 83-4 and 87 were not published at all in the New Series ‘first edition’: all made their debut in 1896 in the *de facto* ‘revised’ or ‘second edition’ style. (Perhaps this complete non-existence is the ultimate in ‘incompleteness’; does anyone possess blank sheets of early 1890s OS printing paper which they are prepared to claim are the ‘first editions’ of the eight unpublished sheets?!)

As Donald remarks, there is no indication on these incomplete sheets that they were to be republished later in more orthodox form. That they were published at all, at a time when the OS was short of engravers to produce them, is perhaps an indication of an obsession with completing the mapping of individual counties; it is difficult otherwise to justify nearly empty sheets such as England 79, 81 and 85 and Scotland 13 and 20. Although comments based on a small sample of surviving copies can be risky, I suspect that most of these sheets sold very badly; Sheet 99 might be expected to sell, covering as it does part

of the Peak District, and Sheet 329 *Bournemouth* seems to have had a modest sale, but how many takers can there have been for Sheet 85, all but about 8 of its 216 square miles being blank! The eccentricities extend into the sheet names: in its incomplete form Sheet 96 was named *Birkenhead*, which town duly appeared in the ‘complete’ part of the map, but was renamed *Liverpool* when the Lancashire portion was added, whereas Sheets 85 and 100 were *Manchester* and *Sheffield* from the beginning!

Incidentally, apart from the twenty sheets listed above, which were officially treated as ordinary publications, being listed in the publication reports and being sent to the legal deposit libraries, other ‘incomplete’ sheets were made available for sale, at any rate for a time between about 1859 and 1867, and perhaps to those ‘in the know’ rather than to the public at large. These fall into two groups, the most numerous being ‘outline’ sheets which are complete except for contours and vegetation ornament. Much less numerous are the sheets of which part is blank. The most striking example of this is a copy of Scotland One-inch Sheet 48, printed in 1864, in the possession of the Royal Geographical Society,

A map in my collection — 7

Peter Addiscott writes about the 1:50,000 Series; he bought a second series sheet 204 in 1985 (print code 3400/3/84/840149 S) at the same time as a sheet 203. He had waited a while before purchasing these sheets as the sheet 204 had a paper cover instead of the usual card cover, and he thought, wrongly as it transpired, that a revised sheet may be issued before he went on holiday. The paper cover is a continuation of the map paper and has the usual OS symbols explanations by the lower left hand side of the map, with the cover details occupying the top right hand side. The outside of the cover has the

on which the Fifeshire portion, in the south-east (surveyed 1852-4), is complete, the central part, of Perth and Forfar shires (surveyed *circa* 1855-60) is incomplete to various degrees, and the north-west part is wholly blank! The only northern English example that I can recall is a privately-owned copy of sheet 99 NE (New Series Sheet 37), on which a couple of parishes remain to be engraved. It would be extremely useful if readers could draw other ‘incomplete’ maps to *Sheetlines*’s attention.

To conclude: there is one ‘incomplete’ One-Inch sheet which never was complete, and that is Old Series sheet 39, published in 1820. This was published mainly so as to include Ramsey Island and its companions off the west coast of Pembrokeshire, but overlapped onto sheet 40. Whereas the non-overlapping part was fully engraved, complete with hachures (and a puff of smoke from Smalls Lighthouse, before it wore off the plate), the non-overlapping part was engraved in ‘skeleton’ form only, with roads, villages and some minor place names.

Illustrations showing the 1890 and 1899 sheets are reproduced overleaf.

normal OS titles and writing as well as showing the area covered by the map within a black square (with a black ‘204’ in the centre), beyond which the map coverage is extended to show the fit of the adjacent sheets.

He asks how common were paper covers for 1:50,000 sheets, or was the 204 a one off?

The 204 is the oldest 1:50,000 sheet that he has showing an ISBN number and bar code. The sheet 203, bought at the same time, (print code 13000 12 83/831260 S) has a normal card cover and *no* ISBN number. When did the ISBN and bar codes occur?

*This page:*The north-east corner of New Series Sheet 90 as first published in 1890 with the Yorkshire portion omitted;

Opposite page: as republished in 1899, now including the Yorkshire portion. The latter map shows 'Tourist Information': Inn, Smithy, Villages with Post Office (P) and villages with Telegraph and Post Office (T). Even letter boxes (LB) are shown! Both maps reproduced at 70% full size

A Map in my Collection — 8

Mike Meredith has a copy of the One-inch Popular *Southampton* Special Sheet (District Map), published 1928, on which the road from Portswood to Bitterne (the northern outskirts of Southampton) has been inked-in in red. He has only seen one other copy similarly treated, although not so neatly. Was this carried out by

the Ordnance Survey. Were all the sheets of that printing amended in this way?

On the standard Popular sheet 132, the road in question changes from yellow on printing 3000/28 to red on printing 5000/29 — about the same time as the printing of the district sheet.

If this was an OS amendment, are there other examples?

A Map in my Collection — 9

From Rob Wheeler: I recently acquired a dissected copy of New Popular One-inch sheet 158 *Oxford & Newbury* (print code 8840) bearing a 10/6d price sticker. Thus it must have been sold on or after 1 July, 1950. The 'Roads Revised' version of this map had been published in 7/48 showing, inter alia, the cutting of the A423 at Benson, comparable changes to unclassified roads at Abingdon, suburban

development at Oxford and Reading, new works/depots at Didcot, Oxford and elsewhere, and numerous minor changes. Yet, a full two years after the publication of this 'Roads Revised' version purchasers of the very expensive dissected map were still getting the unrevised printing. No wonder sales were so poor! Does anyone have a more extreme example of this?

A map in my collection —10

Steve Simpson has a Six-inch map which is part of south east London which he is unable to place.

Comparison of the sheet with the London index (pages 98 and 99 of David Archer's reprint of the 1905/6 Ordnance Survey Index) indicates that it covers quarter sheets 11NE, 11SE and 15NE. The sheet measures 28 x 40⁷/₁₆ inches

overall and 24 x 35⁷/₈ inches between the neat lines. There is no title and limited marginal information; contours are shown in red at 100' intervals and all railways have their pre-grouping names. So far as can be told, the conventional signs and writing are as shown in the 1905/6 index. The map is printed on quite flimsy paper.

Can any member identify the map?