



SHEETLINES

7 to 10

CCS

THE CHARLES CLOSE SOCIETY
for the Study of Ordnance Survey Maps

SHEETLINES numbers 7 to 10

Sheetlines 7 to 10 were first issued in 1983 and 1984 under the editorship of Richard Dean. For this reissue the original pagination has been retained so as to facilitate bibliographic citation, and continuous pagination has been added at the top outside corners of each page in order to facilitate easy finding using the contents lists below, though the original pagination is also given in brackets, so that (8,9) indicates *Sheetlines* 8, page 9, e.g. Except for a few corrections of misprints the text has been left unaltered, notwithstanding that some of the material has been replaced by more recent research, some of the queries have been answered, and all the meetings have long since taken place. The unevenness of the appearance is due to variations in the original artwork. The references at some points in the text to ephemera being given away or to other enclosures are not applicable to this collected reissue of *Sheetlines*.

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SHEETLINES

The Newsletter of
THE CHARLES CLOSE SOCIETY

No. 7

October 1983

EDITORIAL

Commencing with this issue the editing of Sheetlines has been taken over by Richard Dean,

Our thanks to Yolande Hodson for the first six issues; in the two years since the Society's formation the Newsletter has been built into a thoroughly useful and interesting publication eagerly awaited by all. Although pressure of other commitments has forced her to give up the editorship, Yolande continues as Secretary of the Society (and general fountain of knowledge on all matters OS) and writes as follows -

"This issue sees a major innovation in the form of a new Editor - Richard Dean, a surveyor by profession, well known to all of you through his involvement with 'Cartographics' and indeed, his cartographic expertise and interest in OS maps will bring a welcome professional touch to forthcoming numbers. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking members for their past contributions to the Newsletter, and I hope they will continue their support in the future"

Your new editor proposes to continue with the now well established formula but will always welcome any suggestions for improvement. Sheetlines is the principal means of communication between a widely dispersed membership - please use it to the full. Contributions in the form of scholarly articles, notes of current interests or researches, unusual 'finds' odd comments or plain grouses will all be gratefully received. Double spaced typescript on A4 paper will endear you to the editor but biro notes on old envelopes are equally acceptable.

The task of producing the Newsletter would be reduced if a volunteer were available to type the final script for reproduction. Please let me know if you are able to assist.

In this issue you will find Richard Oliver's record of the talk by Peter Clark at the Sheffield meeting: details from Guy Messenger of his progress through the Third Edition jungle: a useful listing of OS leaflets from Tim Nicholson: and a further selection of Notes & Queries. If you can't find anything to suit your own tastes write and tell me so!

MAPS FOR THE ARMY : THE ORDNANCE SURVEY'S CONTRIBUTION

(This was a talk from the point of view of the maps, rather than the organisations involved, given by Peter Clark at the Society's Sheffield meeting on 18th June 1983).

There is a clear distinction between Ordnance Survey maps and Ministry of Defence/War Office maps. Towards the end of the Crimean War, three distinct streams of military mapping were united in the Topographical and Statistical Department, under Col Sir Henry James. These three were: the O.S.; the Royal Engineer mappers overseas; and the Quarter-Master General's office. It was intended to incorporate the surveying activities of the Inspectorate-General of Fortifications (IGF), but in the event this did not come about. From its formation in 1857 until 1870, the Topographical & Statistical Dept. was based in London, and was mostly concerned with overseas mapping: the O.S., of course, at Southampton. By 1870 a split was due: the O.S. had substantially completed its initial task of producing a 1" military map, and was mainly progressing civil largescale work, and so it was removed from the War Office and placed under the Board of Works, though retaining close links with the Topographical Dept. which carried on under the War Office. Thereafter the division of work between the Topo. Dept. and O.S. was principally on the basis on the size and complexity of individual tasks: Southampton drew and litho printed maps of all parts of the world.

In 1873, an Intelligence Department was set up in the War Office, and the Topo. Dept. became the nucleus of it. The new Department grew quite rapidly, and by 1890 map-making was the function of Section F, and represented a comparatively small proportion of the total work of the Intelligence Dept. Section F at this time had a Staff Captain in charge, 2 military clerks, a map-curator and assistant, 7 draftsmen and 3 printers, and warrant officers and storekeepers, and was housed in a building in St. James Square. We don't know the exact printing-press capacity of the Section, but we do know that OS did much drawing and printing for them.

(At this point, slide of 4" map of Aldershot area in late 1850s shown).

(A slide shown of 1½" scale map of Salisbury Plain, c. 1895 with horizontal hachures derived from the one-inch New Series hill-drawings.)

Up to the time of the Boer War, U.K. military maps were at relatively large scales, e.g. a 3" map reduced from the civil 6", and included work for the IGF and successors. The New Series 2nd edn in colours (NS-2-C) met most military purposes at home.

South Africa was quite a different affair. There was extensive movement, over large tracts of country, and a ½" map was found to be more useful. At this time, Bartholomews' were bringing out their ½" map, and the War Office obtained from that firm sheets of Salisbury Plain; Aldershot; and a four-sheet map of the London area, (of which a slide was shown for SW London area, designated IDWO 1543 (c). Various states of these sheets are known.)

It should be noted that one number series was used successively for I.D.W.O. (Intelligence Div, W.O.), T.S.G.S., (Topo. Sect., General Staff - 1904 on), and G.S.G.S. (Geographical Section, General Staff, 1908 on). A puzzle is that until the late 1920s the O.S. maps in the IDWO/GSGS series seem to have been given serial numbers in haphazard fashion. (Early military printings of the Popular don't carry any GSGS number.)

There was probably some concern in certain (Treasury?) circles that the W.O. was going to Bartholomews' for their maps, when the national O.S. was in being, and no doubt the O.S. was accordingly instructed to produce an official

3

$\frac{1}{2}$ " map. The first version, (1903 on), was half-inch small-sheet-series, which featured a number of conventions not often adopted on O.S. maps, such as a single line to indicate minor roads. The map was produced by drawing, with stamped names, rather than by engraving.

Of the quarter-inch maps, an interesting version is the "Aero Map" of c.1911-12. (slide shown) Six sheets of the $\frac{1}{4}$ " small sheet series covering SE England were produced. Railways and rivers were specially emphasised, thus starting a tradition in aviation mapping of emphasising certain features. At this time there were two R.E. companies in the Aviation wing. Another slide was shown of a yet more interesting - and very rare - $\frac{1}{4}$ " air map, a 1911 Manoeuvre Map, designed to show the landscape from the airman's point of view, with a brown background and white roads.

In 1914, a remarkable new map, covering southern East Anglia and Kent, was hurriedly produced, GSGS 3146. It was at true $2\frac{1}{2}$ " scale (1:25,344) and was laid out as quarters of the 1" New Series 3rd Edition Large Sheet Series (NS-3-LC) map. Prepared from the 6" with the lettering completely redone, contours at 10ft VI, mostly interpolated, it included interesting military information, such as visibility from church towers, and water supplies for horses, steam traction engines, and men. It included a squaring system.

On the Western Front, 1:10,000 and 1:20,000 trench maps were used. They were printed at Southampton, and overprinted in the field by field survey companies. This trench mapping had an influence on U.K. mapping quite different from the E. Anglian $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". For the U.K. a 1:20,000 map was produced (GSGS 2748), mostly by direct reduction from the 6". Called "Artillery Training Map", it used the same squaring system as the Western Front 1:20,000. The 250 or so sheets generally covered military training areas, were not numbered, and were identified by their titles. They were not a very coherent fit. Although now extraordinarily rare, B.L. has a nearly complete set, bound in volumes; only half-a-dozen other sheets are known.

As well as this 1:20,000, some 1:10,000 sheets were produced, and it is thought that one or two 1:40,000 sheets may have been done. These were the three standard Western Front scales.

After 1918, GSGS 2748 continued to be produced, but on regular W.O. Cassini grid sheetlines. The general appearance was similar to the earlier sheets, but the grid-system was different. A number of such sheets were produced in c.1919-21, in black with a coloured grid. As this was intended to be a general training map, an entirely recompiled map was produced; it was a rather elegant map, printed in four colours, using sans-serif type, metric contours, (derived from the New Series 1" hill-sketches), had no special military information and was a thoroughgoing good piece of cartography, although the numbering system was rather awkward, sheets being subdivisions of large sheets identified by Roman numerals. Various special sheets, e.g. Salisbury Plain, sometimes with overprint, appeared.

An interesting offshoot of the 1:20,000 was a 2-sheet map of London of 1926, produced by the O.S. for the W.O. in connexion with the General Strike. Accompanied by a Gazetteer of names, the map is headed "For Official Use Only". Carrying the British System grid, this map turns up in odd forms, e.g. with modified Ansell fold. It is a forerunner of the O.S. 3" map of London of 1933.

In 1929 or 1930, the decision was taken to introduce onto manoeuvre maps the modified British System (MBS) grid, which enabled unique references to be given over a much wider area. (References on the old British System Grid were repeated every 50 km.) Such a grid was necessary for small scale maps, especially when used for Army/Air co-operation.

GSGS No. 3906. 1:25,000. This sheet drawn and published 1931,
and printed at WO 1936.

This is a detailed topographical map of Guildford, Vermont, and its surrounding areas. The map features a grid with coordinates 42, 43, and 44 along the top, and 68 and 69 along the right side. The town of Guildford is centrally located, with its name prominently displayed. To the west, Stag Hill is marked with a peak of 70.000 m. The map shows various roads, including a main road running north-south and several others branching out. Landmarks such as Deer Barre, Hospital, Pumping Station, and Stag Hill are labeled. The map also includes contour lines indicating elevation, with labels like 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 676

At the same time, for reasons unknown, there was a policy change, and the 1:20,000 scale was replaced by 1:25,000. (GSGS 3906) At first, the new map was merely the GSGS 2748 sheets reissued at the smaller scale, and with MBS grid. There was a need to extend coverage, and so the old 2½" of Eastern England received the MBS grid in 1931-3, as a short-cut way of filling out the series. The area covered by this "true 2½" was extended, but the new sheets lacked such refinements as water-supply information! Sheets previously taken only to proof stage in World War I were now printed for issue. The 1:20,000 reductions and those sheets compiled at 1:25,000 cannot be distinguished: they look identical.

GSGS 3906 was used as a vehicle for various experiments, e.g. with no casing for roads; to try drawing economies; or to show street names. (A different experiment in connexion with 3906 was the use of an extract of the Farnham area as a plate accompanying the first edition of the Davidson Committee report in 1938, to demonstrate the possibilities of a civil 1:25,000.) By 1939, coverage was still not extensive: only about 100 sheets had been issued. It was then realised that the War would soon be fought at home rather than in Europe, home defence became crucial, and a decision was necessary on what sort of 1:25,000 was going to be produced. Preparation of metric contours for a national series was clearly impractical so the 4-colour map was abandoned, and direct black reductions from the 6", with MBS grid, were produced. These sheets are marked by breaks between the constituent quarter-sheets, and are headed "Provisional Edition". Later, contours enlarged from the 1" in brown or orange appear. Some green contours were used; there were even a few layered sheets. (Slides of all these were shown).

The last slides shown concerned GSGS 3982, the 1:250,000 Air Chart. There was a large programme of aeronautical mapping in 1937-9, and many new techniques came into use at this time, designed ad hoc. The photonymograph machine, (a form of photo-typesetter), was invented as a result of this work.

Points arising from the Questions

The "Surrey Hills" six-inch: This was a zincographed coloured series, compiled in advance of regular 6" mapping, from tithe maps and similar data. Produced in the 1860s, it had hachures, and is a good example of contemporary military map production on sale to the public.

Catalogues: the W.O. map library catalogue was available to the public from at least 1859 onwards. It was in two volumes, and covered general source material. In 1893 a four-vol catalogue appeared, maintained up to c.1914 by published amendments. The W.O. also published from 1908, or before, onwards until 1952, a catalogue of those of its maps available for sale. It even published catalogues of its Western Front maps during the war, though this was incomplete because of local field survey activity. Sales items were only a small proportion of the total.

1:80,000 maps: In the mid-1930s, 2 or 3 sheets with hachures from the 1" New Series were produced, for familiarisation with the old French 1:80,000.

(Notes by Richard Oliver)

THE O.S. ONE-INCH MAP OF ENGLAND & WALES, THIRD EDITION (LARGE SHEET SERIES)

K.G. Messenger

I am now making steady progress in my detailed comparisons of every different printing state of the 152 sheets of this series. So far as I am able to judge, some 325 such states have to be located and examined, but I have to be a little

[illegible]

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Scale of One Inch to One Statute Mile

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

Metalled Roads: First Class
 " " Second Class
 " " Third Class
 Unmetalled Roads
 Footpaths

the assumed Mean Level of the Sea at Liverpool, which is 0.650 of a foot below the general Mean Low Price. Flat or folded in cover; unmounted 1/6, mounted 2/6, net.

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Metalled Roads: First Class, Second Class, Third Class

Unmetalled Roads

Footpaths

Scale of One Inch to One Statute Mile

Compass Rose

Legend:

- Metalled Roads: First Class
- Metalled Roads: Second Class
- Metalled Roads: Third Class
- Unmetalled Roads
- Footpaths

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[illegible]

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Sucessive changes in the marginal information on Third Edition coloured large sheet 126.

vague about the number because there is no way of knowing for certain the date of the last dated reprint of every sheet, even if a good guess can be made at most of them. The emerging picture is as follows:

MINOR CORRECTIONS. With the exception of three sheets on the Scottish border republished in 1917 with Scottish territory added, no corrected versions of 3rd Edition LSS sheets were issued after 1914, though the Popular Edition which replaced them was not completed for England and Wales until 1926, and for Scotland until 1932. It is not an entirely straightforward task to determine how many corrected reprints were issued for each sheet, and it is by no means clear whether the same tests can be used to determine this for both the Large Sheet Series of England and Wales and the 3rd Scottish Edition.

To determine whether the last known corrected and dated reprint of a LSS sheet is in fact the last, there are five clues which appear at present to be infallible, and one which gives a high degree of probability but has been proved not to be infallible.

(1) POST-WAR DATED REPRINT. All reprints of 3rd edition coloured sheets dated 1920 or later which have been examined so far, have been found to be textually identical with the last corrected prewar state of the sheets concerned. 26 LSS sheets, 6 district sheets and 17 Scottish 3rd Ed: sheets are known as reprints dated 1920 or later; of these about 70% have been critically examined. There seems to be no way of predicting which LSS sheets will turn up as reprints dated 1920 or later. Wholesalers went on distributing stocks of 3rd Edition sheets long after the appearance of their replacements in the Popular Edition, and there is evidence that Edward Stanford still had stocks of at least one sheet in 1930. Sheet 126 (LSS) was reprinted in April 1920, and Popular sheet 125 came out in the same year, so it cannot be assumed that LSS sheets superseded by Popular Sheets in the first years after the War did not get postwar reprints.

(2) BLACK OUTLINE EDITION. Between 50 and 60 LSS sheets were issued between 1917 and 1919 in black outline form: all are in the same state of correction as their related last coloured reprints.

(3) PRICE CHANGE OF DISSECTED VERSION FROM 2/6 to 3/-. Peter Clark is my authority for saying that this change took place after April 1915. 83 LSS sheets and 6 district sheets have so far been found with this printed price change, all in their last known corrected state. Insufficient records have so far been made of this change in Scottish sheets for it to be certain that the same applies.

(4) TOTAL OMISSION OF PRINTED PRICE. All first issues of LSS and derived district sheets, and of Scottish 3rd Edition sheets have a statement of price printed at the foot of the map, viz. 1/6 (paper) 2/- (mounted) and 2/6 (mounted in sections); this statement is omitted altogether in nearly all dated postwar reprints because by 1920 a new price structure had been adopted (2/-, 3/-, 4/-). About 12 other sheets have been found in versions from which the price has been deleted; all are last corrected states and it seems highly probable that they are undated postwar reprints.

(5) ALTERATION OF RIGHTS OF WAY NOTE. Until 1905 and from about 1920 onwards, the standard warning on rights of way printed on OS coloured maps included the words "Road, Track or Footpath". This was shortened to 'Road' in late printings of SSS coloured 1" maps and in all LSS sheets issued up to about 1920; in most but not all postwar dated reprints however, the old wording is restored, and in a certain number of other sheets, in their last known corrected states the same change has been made. Such sheets are almost certainly postwar reprints. 37 LSS and 4 district sheets are known in this state. So far as is known, the original wording was retained throughout the life of the Scottish 3rd Edition.

(6) ELLIS MARTIN COVERS. Two forms of cover designed for the 1" 3rd Edition by Ellis Martin came into use in 1919/1920; both were printed on thick brown paper, the first (type E in my classification of OS LSS covers) in Black and Vermilion, and a sheet found in an Ellis Martin cover will be in its final state of correction, but one example is known of a LSS sheet in an intermediate state having been issued in a Type 'F' cover, so that this test is not infallible. 136 of the 152 LSS sheets, 21 of the 22 district sheets, and a fair number of Scottish and Irish 1" sheets are known in Ellis Martin covers, but type 'E' so far appears to be confined to the LSS and district sheets.

INFERRED INTERMEDIATE REPRINT STATES. The practice of printing the dates of earlier reprints as well as that of the current one was characteristic of coloured 1" maps, from the earliest SSS sheets until about 1934 when it was discontinued in later printings of the Popular Edition. From this it is possible to infer the existence of reprints of 13 sheets, copies of which have so far not been traced:-

22 (1911), 33 (1912), 48 (1911), 53 (1912), 85 (1911), 86 (1912), 99 (1912), 103 (1912), 106 (1910), 107 (1910), 108 (1909), 135 (1910), 144 (1910).

In addition to these, original 1909 printings of sheets 118 and 128 have not yet been found, even in the copyright libraries, and there is some doubt about whether they were in fact issued in replacement of the identical 1906 SSS combined EAST KENT sheets that preceded them.

CONCLUSION. In my search for examples of every possible state of every one of the 152 LSS sheets, I am still unable to confirm the dates of the last corrected reprints of eleven of them. Until a few weeks ago the number was 13, but I found hitherto unknown 1914 reprints of sheets 91 and 131 in the Geography departments of Universities I visited recently and I am planning further such visits in the next few months. The sheet numbers and last known corrected reprint dates of the eleven are :-

70 (1912), 77 (1912), 132 (1910), 139 (1910), 142 (1911), 145 (1912), 146 (1911), 147 (1911), 149 (1911), 150 (1911), 151 (1911).

There seems a very good chance that later reprints of these eleven exist somewhere: if anyone can help with further information I would be pleased to hear from them at 27 South View, Uppingham, Rutland, Leics. LE15 9TU.

FIFTY-SEVEN VARIETIES?

First notes towards a listing of OS leaflets, 1919-1939

Tim Nicholson

The Ordnance Survey became marketing-conscious after the First World War, and one reflection of their newly vigorous advertising policy was a stream of leaflets describing their products. The leaflets listed below are those known to the writer, mostly through belonging to him or to Richard Dean. The aim of the exercise is to encourage owners of other leaflets to write in to Sheetlines with details of them, so building up a listing that will be as full as possible. It will be seen that there were at least 57 in the inter-war years, and the number of different states of these alone could well run to 100 or more. Such a listing should be helpful to students of OS maps of the period. For instance leaflets relating to maps on Place's waterproof paper provide information on their publishing history that may not be obtainable elsewhere.

As a start, 23 leaflets, 16 of them numbered, are listed here in a total of 31 states. A cursory examination of these few alone immediately raises anomalies and questions:

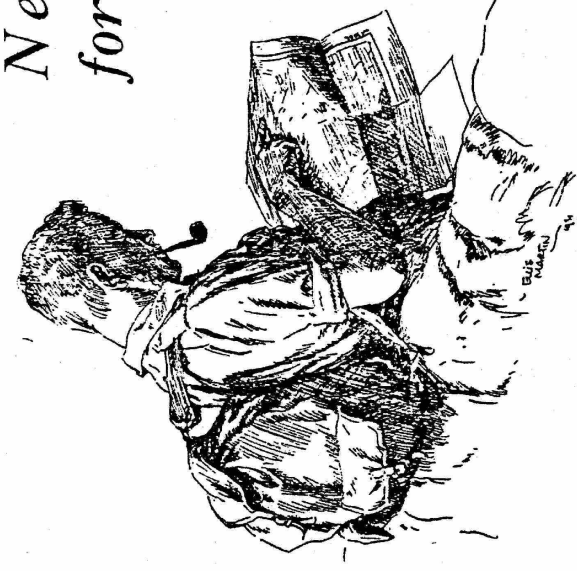


ORDNANCE SURVEY

New Maps for the 1932 Season

".....but the things that make me proud to be a British hiker are our Ordnance Survey maps—the finest in the world. They cover the face of Britain, her footpaths, her streams, and all the King's highways..... These maps galvanise into action British love of romance, of exploration, of study self-reliance. No survey of hiking would be complete without acknowledging the Ordnance Survey's part in its progress."

CLAUD FISHER,
in the *Daily Mail*,
March 21st, 1932.



Maps on the "HALF-INCH" Scale (2 Miles to 1 Inch) :

"THE COTSWOLDS"—This attractive map extends from Stratford-on-Avon and Worcester on the North to Swindon and Malmesbury on the South and from the Forest of Dean and Bromyard on the West to Oxford on the East.

Relief is shown by a new system of delicately printed Hill Shading combined with Layer tints and contours which obscures the names and detail.

Footpaths, tracks and by-roads are shown. Woods are coloured green, Main roads, red, and Secondary roads, brown. Embracing as it does the whole of the Cotswold country the map will be welcomed by Motorists and Cyclists no less than by pedestrians, whether they hike, ramble or just walk.

"THE ISLAND OF SKYE"—Uniform with the above. The sheet covers the whole Island with the Coast of the Mainland from Mallaig to Gairloch and the Islands of Rhum and Canna.

(P.T.O.)

Ordnance Survey Leaflets: No. 1.



ORDNANCE SURVEY

MAPS FOR TOURISTS

Notes on
the Choice of a Scale.



Ordnance Survey Office,
Southampton.

(1) There is no consistency of numbering, even among different states of the same leaflet. Some carry a number; some not. Following a leaflet number (if any), there may be the year of publication, to which is added the figure 2, 3 etc when there was more than one printing in the year.

(2) There is no consistency in coding. Of those without codes, some, from the context in which they were found, are likely to be proofs, and so probably would not carry codes; for others there is no easy explanation. Most codes include the month and year only; some the day of publication as well. Occasionally a complete publishing history is given such as that for 18/35: apparently the second printing of 1935, updated to January 1936 and reissued in July.

(3) The codes do not always have prefixes; and where they do, they differ. For instance, there is CR96 on the 1931 printing of leaflet no. 1; OSO or OS096 on known leaflets up to 1933; 9215 on known leaflets 1935-39; and a solitary 5936 on a 1936 leaflet. Do these prefixes identify printers perhaps?

To conclude with a more general, and probably rhetorical, question: What has happened to all the leaflets? They were flimsy ephemera, many of which were quickly outdated and supplanted; but this does not explain why so few have apparently survived out of (for example) the 100,000 run of just one printing of one leaflet.

ORDNANCE SURVEY LEAFLETS 1919-1939

<u>No.</u>	<u>Short Title</u>	<u>Code (n/c = no code)</u>
1.	Ordnance Survey Maps for Tourists. Notes on the Choice of Scale. (Copy without Code also known - may be a proof)	CR96 OSO 50,000 5-31
2.	Ordnance Survey Maps for Charabanc Tours (See illustration in Sheetlines No. 4)	OSO 10,000 12-3-26
3.	The New Ordnance Survey Map of Scotland on the Scale of One Inch to One Mile (Popular Edition) (Original artwork only, seen at O.S.)	
4.	The Ordnance Survey Map and Archaeology (4 pages)	n/c (possibly a proof)
4.	The Ordnance Survey and Archaeology (6 pages)	9215 1,000 2-36
5.	The New Physical Maps of Great Britain	10,000 1-6-28
6/36	Abridged List of the Ordnance Survey Small Scale Maps of England and Wales.	9215 50,000 1-36
6/36/2	Abridged List of the Ordnance Survey Small Scale Maps of England and Wales.	9215 100,000 1-36
6/37/3	Abridged List of the Ordnance Survey Small Scale Maps of England and Wales	9215 50,000 4-37
7/36	Abridged List Ordnance Survey Small Scale Maps of Scotland	9215 5,000 6-36
7/39	Abridged List Ordnance Survey Small Scale Maps of Scotland	9215 20,000 3-39

9/34	The Ordnance Survey Plans of Great Britain on the Scale of 1:2500	10,000 1-10-34
10/35	The Ordnance Survey Map of Great Britain on the Scale of Six Inches to One Mile	20,000/30 20,000/35
18/35/2	Price List of OS Small Scale Maps revised 1st Jan 1936	5936 5,000 7-36
34	Map of Great Britain in Two Sheets in the Style of the International 1/1,000,000 Map	9215 5,000 5-35
35/35	Abridged List of Geological Maps published by the Geological Survey and Museum	5,000/31 5,000/33 5,000/35
44	Maps of Ireland not now stocked at ... Southampton	9215 1,000 7-36
48/36	Important Notice relating to Ordnance Survey Maps on Place's Waterproof Paper ... discontinued	5,000 10-36
49/35	List of Ordnance Survey Maps printed on Place's Waterproof Paper .. remaindered	5,000 9-36
50	A Description of the Ordnance Survey Small Scale Maps (<u>NB</u> A Leaflet describing the Booklet)	9215 10,000 7-35

Unnumbered

Map of Roman Britain	5,000 20-9-28
A Revolution in Map Making. Ordnance Survey Maps on Places' Waterproof Paper	5,000 17-7-29
Map Memories and the Lure of the Road by Edgar Rowan. Reprinted by permission from <u>The Daily Chronicle</u>	n/c (2 copies)
The Ordnance Survey Maps of Great Britain on the Scale of One Inch to One Mile	OSO 96 10,000 4-32
Ministry of Transport Road Map of Great Britain. Scale Half Inch to One Mile	OSO 30,000 16-8131
Exhibition of Maps and other Productions of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain at the Bookshop of John and Edward Bumpus Ltd....	OSO 1,000 7-33
Ordnance Survey New Maps for the 1932 Season	OSO 10,000 4-32
Abridged List of the Ordnance Survey Maps of England and Wales January 1925*	n/c
Abridged List of the Ordnance Survey Maps of England and Wales May 1932*	OSO 100,000 5-32
Ordnance Survey Plans of Great Britain on the Scale of 1:2500*	OSO 10,000 23-4-31
The Ordnance Survey Map of Great Britain on the Scale of Six Inches to One Mile*	n/c

* For states with leaflet numbers see above.

NOTES & QUERIES

Stick-on Labels. Tim Nicholson has drawn attention to the use of printed labels on the front covers of some one inch maps for the purpose of altering the title. Examples are "Gloucester" stuck over "Cheltenham" on the Tourist Map cover, and a choice of at least three different labels - "Axminster", "Seaton and District", "Lyme Regis" - obliterating the title on Sheet 139 of the Popular Edition (Sidmouth and Bridport) Similar labels appear on District and 5th Edition Covers. Style and printing are typical O.S. - were they applied at Southampton or more likely sent on request to local retailers to help sales in the places concerned? A copy of the Truro sheet (Popular 143) with a "West Cornwall" label in uncharacteristic gothic style black lettering suggests also that some private initiative could have been used.

Six-Inch Town Plans. Following the note in the last Newsletter, Peter Clark has produced a table of revision dates for this series, most being in the period 1919-21, which reveals that Plymouth (revised 1921) should be added to the original list. The maps were not only up to date, but attractively printed in colour folding in wallet style covers sporting a full street index. However, these were not the only series of Town Plans issued: Dr. Egan mentions a Preston sheet of 1933 in his collection, and earlier issues are known for Birkenhead (1897-99) and Shrewsbury (1900). The 1931-4 sheets were poor affairs in monochrome without separate covers or indexes, describing themselves as "Produced by direct untouched transfer from the normal six-inch sheets and printed on cheap paper. Not suitable for joining up to other sheets and not reliable for Engineering or Survey purposes." The full list, courtesy of Peter Clark, is as follows:

OS 6" TOWN MAPS, 1931-34.

	<u>Published</u> (as stated on map)	<u>Imprint</u> (of initial issue)
Blackburn	1933	1000/33
Blackpool	1933	1500/33
Bolton	1931	1000/31
Brighton & Hove	1933	1000/33
Doncaster	1932	400/32
Fleetwood & Cleveleys	1934	500/34
Guildford	1931	500/31
Halifax	1934	1000/34
Hastings	1932	1000/32
Huddersfield	1933	1000/33
Kingston upon Hull	1932	1000/32
Leicester	1932	1000/32
Middlesborough	1932	500/32
Norwich	1932	1000/32
Portsmouth	1933	1000/34
Preston	1933	1000/33
Rochdale	-	500/32
Scarborough	-	1000/32
Shrewsbury	1932	1000/32
Southport	1933	1000/33
Taunton	1932	500/32
Wakefield	-	1000/34
Weymouth	1933	1000/33
York	1932	1000/32

ORDNANCE SURVEY

TOWN MAP OF
PRESTON

Scale : 6 inches to 1 Mile.

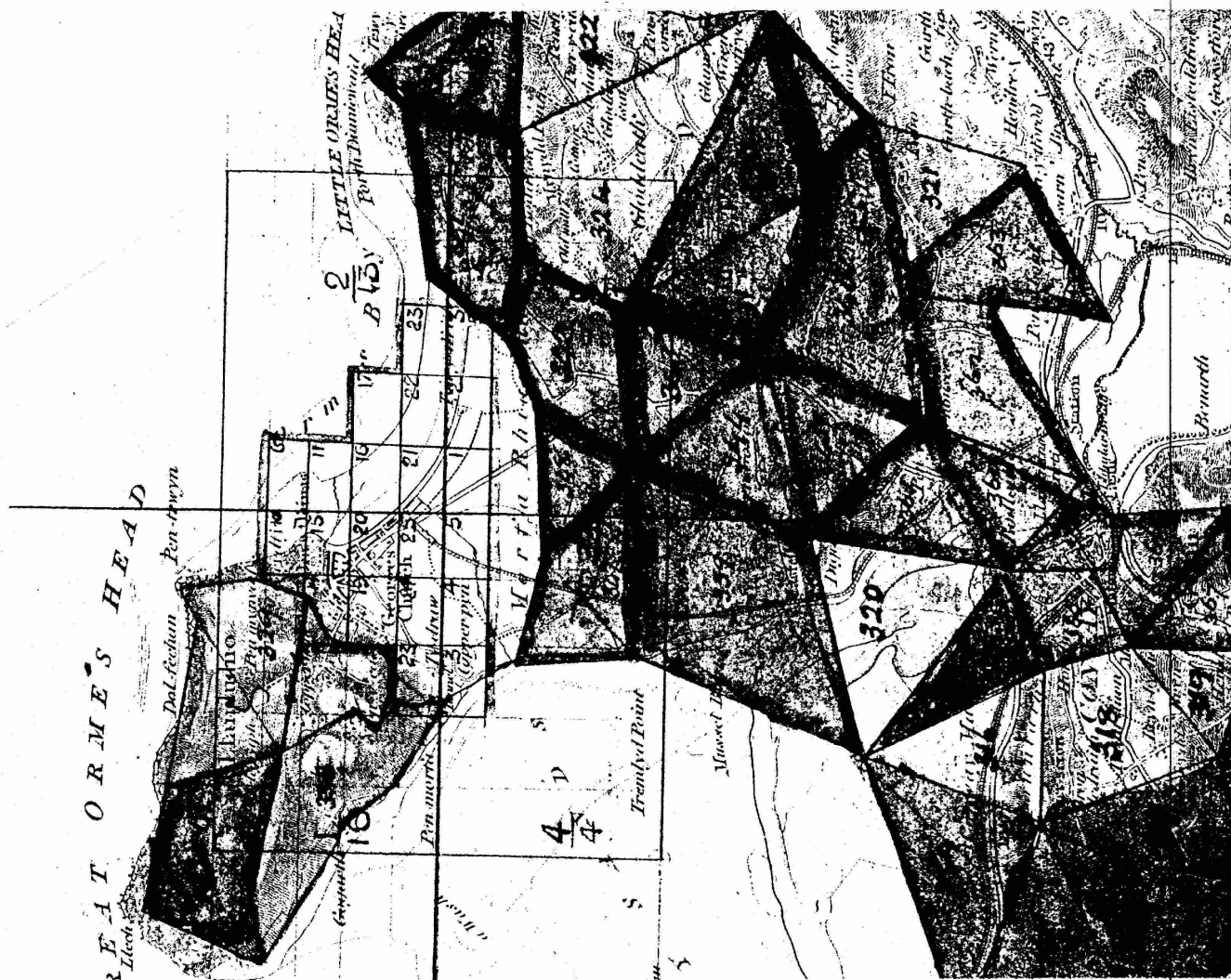
Price : 1/- Net.

"Produced by direct untouched transfer from the normal six-inch sheets and printed on cheap paper. Not suitable for other uses and not reliable for engineering or survey purposes."

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↑
A town map in the 1931-34 series.

See Notes & Queries, A Survey Document? →



(Continued from inside front cover)

Sheetlines no.10 (August 1984)

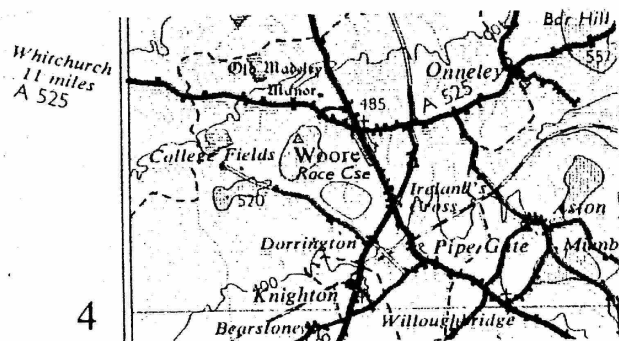
Peter Chasseaud: The development of Artillery Squares and Artillery Training Maps of the U.K. 1914-1918, Part I [N.B.: part II is in <i>Sheetlines</i> 11, pp.12-14]	(10,2) 58
The End of an Era	(10,9) 65
Secretary's news	(10,11) 67
Reports on meetings in London, 12 May 1984, and at Leicester, 30 June 1984	(10,12) 68
Recent publications (OS annual report 1982-3; Tim Nicholson, <i>Wheels on the road</i> ; J.B.Harley on 1:528 Board of Health plans in Warwickshire; J.B.Harley and Gwyn Walters on Welsh orthography; <i>ABC London Street Atlas</i>)	(10,14) 70
New OS maps	(10,18) 74
Notes and Queries (including Western Front mapping; Alan Godfrey's 50th map; English Place-Name Society; district and tourist maps; Fifth Edition publication)	(10,19) 75
What the papers say: 1875 and 1785	(10,22) 78

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PUZZLE CORNER



This extract from a coloured OS map copied to scale contains sufficient information for accurate identification of the original. No prizes, but answer in the next issue.

MEMBERSHIP

The Society is open to all at an annual subscription of £3 (UK) or £5 for family, corporate or overseas (payable in sterling please) members. The membership year commences on 1st March, but those joining after 1st January will be considered as paid up for the coming year. Cheques payable to 'The Charles Close Society' should be sent to the Treasurer: Alan Godfrey, 57-58 Spoor Street, Dunstan, Gateshead NE11 9BD.

MEETINGS 1983

LONDON

Friday 28 October 11.00am to 3.00pm at the Public Record Office, Ruskin Ave., Kew.

A general guide to the resources of the PRO followed by a presentation by Geraldine Beech on the map collections. Luncheon will be served in the visitors' restaurant - prices are reasonable and appetites small and large are catered for. The nearest station is Kew, on the LT District Line and BR Broad St/Richmond service. The PRO is five minutes walk away.

If you wish to attend, please contact Yolande Hodson, Cowper Cottage, Lower Green, Tewin, Herts, AL6 0JX. Tel.043 871 7825.

EDINBURGH

Thursday 24 November Members are welcome to attend a meeting of the British Cartographic Society at the Map Room, National Library of Scotland, 137 Causewayside, Edinburgh, EH9 1PH, at 7.30pm. A lecture by Roger H Fairclough (of Cambridge University Library Map Room): 'Inns, Streets & Churches; Five Centuries of Urban Mapping'.

Saturday 26 November 10.30am to 3.30pm at the Department of Geography Map Library, Drummond St., Edinburgh, EH8 9XP. A talk by Dr C Board (of London School of Economics): 'The Quarter-Inch Map'. There will also be an extensive Notes & Queries session, so do bring along any unusual maps you might have.

If you wish to attend either of these meetings, please contact Alan Godfrey, 57-58 Spoor St, Dunston, Gateshead, NE11 9BD. Tel.0632 608546. An informal social event will be arranged for the Friday evening for those spending the 3 days in Edinburgh.

Several other meetings are being arranged including, we hope, one in London during December. You will receive a programme of these in due course. We are also planning to hold the Society's first weekend conference, tentatively pencilled in for Durham in July. It would be a great help to know roughly how many people would be interested in attending this.