This edition of *Sheetlines* was published in 2009 and the articles may have been superseded by later research. Please check the index at [http://www.charlesclosesociety.org/sheetlinesindex](http://www.charlesclosesociety.org/sheetlinesindex) for the most up-to-date references.

*This article is provided for personal, non-commercial use only. Please contact the Society regarding any other use of this work.*

Published by
THE CHARLES CLOSE SOCIETY
for the Study of Ordnance Survey Maps

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the web</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of the Ordnance Survey Record Map Collection</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh event, September 2009</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit to Map Department, Cambridge University Library</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS cover misprint</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit to Guernsey, July 2009</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel Islands maps</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toponymy on the move</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogus Bognor</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit to The National Archives</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the road with Ekwall</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puzzle corner 85 - answers</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picturing Britain : Paul Sandby</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In passing</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordnance Survey index diagrams, part 2</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 5 / Bottom 5</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up the airy mountain – a gallimaufry</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thumbnail sketches on one-inch map covers from 1945 - Part 4</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book reviews</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argleton – the town that never was</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerry musings</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puzzle corner</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New maps</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop Press / Stop Presses</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
News

September saw the publication of the latest Hellyer and Oliver blockbuster, launched at the National Library of Scotland. One-inch engraved maps of the Ordnance Survey from 1847 is a truly monumental work; over 700 pages and weighing in at nearly 3kg. But size isn’t everything and the quality of research in Richard Oliver’s very readable descriptive history and Roger Hellyer’s astonishingly meticulous cartobibliography is deeply impressive. The book also has a section of index diagrams, a gazetteer of map collections, chronology, bibliography and a comprehensive index. No map librarian, serious student or collector of Ordnance Survey maps can afford to be without this major new work. It can be ordered from the Publications manager (details on rear cover) at a price, including postage, of £50 (£37.50 to CCS members). Chris Perkins’ review will be found on page 50 of this issue of Sheetlines.

A workshop day for members interested in getting involved with our website will be held in London on Saturday 30 January. This will provide hands-on opportunity to discover how to create and amend web pages. The site www.charlesclosesociety.org is organised in such a way that any member can contribute on an occasional basis. No technical skill is needed to become a contributor, once a few basics have been understood. The website – and the society – will benefit from there being an informal pool of regular or occasional developers. For booking and information contact info@charlesclosesociety.org.

The 2010 Annual General Meeting and map market will be held in Lincoln on Saturday 8 May. More information will be included in April Sheetlines.

Sharp-eyed readers will notice that our usual feature Forthcoming Events is missing from this issue. After several years of a very active programme of visits and events, the society finds itself without a meetings organiser. Any member interested in arranging visits, on a regular or one-off basis, should contact Chris Board at chairman@charlesclosesociety.org.

Your fledgling editors are deeply conscious of the hard work and dedication of their predecessor, Chris Higley, in his ten years in the editor’s chair. They thank Chris warmly for his assistance in producing their first issue and crave the indulgence of readers whilst they learn this mysterious craft.
Committee news

The committee met on 26 September. One of the main topics of discussion was how to improve the CCS website still further. At present, Sheetfinder is able to offer links to images of Scottish sheets, but not (with certain exceptions) for England & Wales. This is because of the splendid work the National Library of Scotland has done in making available online so much of its collection and allowing a link to their website. We are not aware of any English library planning a comparable service. Accordingly we are considering placing one or more England & Wales series on our website. It will be necessary to hire a scanner, but the greater problem will be locating a source of flat sheets in suitable condition. These are issues yet to resolved but we believe the project to be well worthwhile in principle.

Less satisfactory was our discussion on the visits programme. We have nothing arranged after October 2009 and any resumption of visits will depend on a volunteer coming forward to succeed John Davies. Different visits secretaries have adopted different approaches, and there is no expectation that John’s successor would necessarily be arranging any foreign trips, for example. We would also like to hold some form of social gathering to celebrate the Society’s 30th birthday, but this too will depend on finding a suitable volunteer – not necessarily the same person as the overall visits secretary. So if anyone feels able to take on either of these tasks, we would exhort them to contact the chairman or Hon Sec (contact details on rear cover) or, indeed, to have a quiet word with John Davies or his predecessor to get a clearer idea of what is involved.

We also discussed the CCS archive at Cambridge University. Occasions have arisen in recent years when items have appeared on the open market which we thought would complement the existing collection, and the Society has made occasional purchases in this way for the archive. We believe that, notwithstanding the change of ownership, it will accord with our object and provide valuable public benefit if we continue to act in this way.

The next committee meeting will be on 6 February 2010.

Rob Wheeler - Hon Sec

Cambridge seminars in the history of cartography

Tuesday 23 February 2010
Seller, Pepys and the seventeenth-century London map trade
Lawrence Worms (Ash Rare Books) Venue: Harrods Room, Emmanuel College

Tuesday 4 May
Map of a nation: the early Ordnance Survey and the politics of British landscape
Rachel Hewitt (Queen Mary, University of London) Venue: Gardner Room, Emmanuel College

All seminars will be held at 5.30pm at Emmanuel College, St Andrew’s Street, Cambridge CB2 3AP Refreshments will be available after each seminar. All are welcome.

For any enquiries, please contact sarah.bendall@emma.cam.ac.uk tel. 01223 330476.
Oxford seminars in cartography

Thursday 18 February 2010
*Hot prospects in the cold: the new international geological map of the Arctic*
Marc St-Onge (Geological Survey of Canada)

Thursday 13 May
*The Corpus Christi Collection: a set of Dutch and English manuscript sea charts of South East Asia and the East Indies from around 1660-1670*
Sjoerd de Meer (Maritiem Museum, Rotterdam)

All seminars run from 5.00pm to 6.30pm at the University of Oxford Centre for the Environment, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3QY

For more information contact nick.millea@ouls.ox.ac.uk

Maps and society – lecture series at The Warburg Institute

Thursday 21 January 2010
*Board of Trade and its cartographic agenda in British North America, 1748-1782*
Alexander Johnson (Department of History, University of Exeter)

Thursday 25 February
‘Practical men of science: operational surveys in the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, and the emergence of the RN Hydrographic specialisation’
Captain Michael Barritt, RN (Vice-President, Hakluyt Society)

Thursday 18 March
*Landscape or blandscape? Exploring cartographic style in European topographic maps of the 20th century*
Dr Alexander Kent (School of Geography, University of Southampton)

Thursday 15 April
*Cosmography and cartography: their relationship revisited*
Dr Adam Mosley (Department of History and Classics, University of Swansea)

Thursday 29 April
*Settling disputes through cartography in fourteenth-century Palma de Mallorca: the map of the Siquia Aqueduct*
Dr Chet Van Duzer (Independent Scholar)

Meetings are held at The Warburg Institute, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H OAB at 5.00pm. Admission is free. Meetings are followed by refreshments. All are most welcome. Enquiries: 020 8346 5112 (Dr Delano Smith) or info@tonycampbell.info
On the web

Our own new website, www.charlesclosesociety.org continues to be extended and enhanced. Recent developments have included Sheetfinder, which provides a search facility by gazetteer or key map, returning a list of all OS one-inch, 1:50,000 and six-inch County sheets covering the required locality. This includes UK and Ireland, from the earliest to the latest series. In co-operation with National Library of Scotland we are also able to link to an image of the sheet itself, in cases where NLS hold a scanned image. This facility is now available for all Scottish one-inch and six-inch series plus England & Wales New Popular sheets. In future, we hope to include scanned images of many more map series.

Another recent introduction has been Richard Oliver’s bibliography of written sources of information on Ordnance Survey and associated topics.

Members are encouraged to check the website regularly for news and information, including latest details of forthcoming events. The website is designed to be developed cooperatively and members are invited to become involved in the on-going development of the site. This doesn’t require technical skill, more an interest in the society and how we present ourselves and our researches to the world. A workshop day for those interested will be held in London on 30 January (see notice on page 1) but anyone who would like to be involved but is unable to attend is invited to contact info@charlesclosesociety.org.

Two interesting websites offering open-source, copyright-free mapping of UK are www.openstreetmap.org and http://peoplesmap.com. The former is a ‘crowd’ application, part of a global ‘wiki world map’ being produced by compiling contributions from individuals and made freely available for non-commercial use. The latter is co-ordinated by XYZ Digital Map Company and Getmapping.com and is free for private and non-commercial use, with a perpetual licence for commercial use. This is a business venture and it is interesting that the business model rests entirely on the perception that licence fees for making commercial use of Ordnance Survey mapping are regarded as prohibitively expensive. Both Open Street Map and Peoples Map have attractive cartography of urban areas but, disappointingly, neither shows topography nor contours.

More open-source tools are at http://help.oldmapsonline.org. These are aimed at those wishing to publish scanned maps on the web. The site includes tips, information and software for scanning, publishing, geo-referencing, 3-D visualisation, adding metadata and providing search facilities.

Those interested in military surveying and cartography may like to know of several recent additions to Defence Surveyors’ Association website www.defencesurveyors.org.uk. These include the following:

Notes on the G.S.G.S. maps of Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica, 1 May 1943; Notes on the G.S.G.S. maps of France, December 1943; Notes on the G.S.G.S. maps of Germany, Denmark and Central Europe, March 1944; Notes on maps of The Balkans, July 1944; Report on survey on the Western Front 1914-1918; History of the Fourth Field Survey Battalion R.E.; Handbook of the sound-ranging instrument, H.M.S.O., 1921; Histories of the School of Military Survey.

John Davies
Disposal of the Ordnance Survey Record Map Collection

Chris Board

In *Sheetlines* 85, I recorded the pent-up excitement of the impending move of Ordnance Survey from its 1968 headquarters to a new green-field site two miles away. Consequences of the move include the dispersal of the Record Map Collection, now called the OS Historical Mapping Archive. Some concern was expressed during our AGM in Ludlow and I wrote to the Director General, Vanessa Lawrence. She replied at length explaining that their need to refer to their working library of past editions had diminished to a point where it was no longer viable or appropriate to sustain the collection. They decided not to house this collection at the new site, which avoided investing in expensive, climate-controlled storage.

They have been managing the process of disposal of the collection of many thousands of map sheets ready to move into their new site during the current autumn. No other institution was capable of taking over the entire collection so that piecemeal disposal became unavoidable. (A suggestion that the Charles Close Society ought to have hired a warehouse nearby and housed the collection under their care met with obvious objections.)

The process has been fully discussed by the British and Irish Committee for Map Cataloguing and Systems (BRICMICS). That body represents the libraries and archives communities and is organised from the British Library. OS has to give first preference to The National Archives (TNA) at Kew. However, only those maps which hold manuscript annotations can be accepted by TNA as Public Records. Secondly all five Legal Deposit Libraries are being invited to supplement their existing holdings. These are considered by OS as the ‘formal national collections of published mapping’, supplemented by the third group i.e. some other national and regional archives and record offices which were circulated. Our concerns touched on there being parts of the collection which would not find a home and on the need to record which bodies received which sections of the collection with a view to putting this information in the public domain.

Dr Roger Hellyer has been involved in planning the dispersal programme and the DG expressed Ordnance Survey's grateful thanks for his support and wise counsel. I have been made aware by Peter Barber of the British Library (BL) of help given by both Dr Hellyer and Dr Oliver in identifying mapping from the OS disposals to supplement existing collections at the BL. The OS report to BRICMICS in May 2009 revealed that a miscellaneous collection of mapping from Ordnance Survey International (OSI) had been identified for disposal. In the case of town plans at scales greater than the 25-inch, these are now at BL, awaiting preliminary inspection by Dr Hellyer and Dr Oliver.

During the business meeting of the Map Curators’ Group of the British Cartographic Society in September last, several reports were made available. The British Library had acquired considerable numbers of nineteenth and twentieth century small- and medium-scale OS maps and plans and OS town plans. TNA reported that the disposals from OS Historical Mapping Archive were complete but accessioning them would take rather longer. National Library of Scotland had received County Series six-inch mapping of Scotland, England and Wales. TNA highlighted among material passed to it from OS of both print library and manuscript library, the latter including a number of tithe maps.
Edinburgh event, September 2009

The highlight of our day at National Library of Scotland (NLS) was the launch of One-inch engraved maps of the Ordnance Survey from 1847 by Roger Hellyer and Richard Oliver, with the authors signing copies which the printers had pulled out all the stops to deliver in time.

The day included a series of fascinating illustrated talks. Richard, introducing the book, spoke about some of the more unusual items which they had uncovered during their researches, whilst four other speakers presented topics which, we hope, will in due course find their way to publication in future Sheetlines.

First, Andrew Cook spoke on the training of surveyors for the East India Company, showing some of the beautifully detailed surveys students produced of the two training locations Snowdonia and Lichfield. Rob Wheeler recounted the story of Operation Market Garden, the battle of Arnhem 1944, and suggested that the failure of Allied troops to capture the intended bridges may have been due to errors and inadequacies of the available maps. Chris Board demonstrated recently discovered maps showing the development of postal routes and rural post offices of the Transvaal. Finally, Francis Herbert examined the scanty information available about the network of Ordnance Survey agents in Scotland in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Over lunch we viewed an exhibition prepared by Chris Fleet and his colleague, Karla Baker, of some of the items in the Bartholomew Archive, for which NLS has received funding from the John R Murray Charitable Trust to catalogue and conserve.

Later, Chris Board led a discussion about the disposal by OS of their Historical Mapping Archive, necessitated by their move to new premises. A summary of the current position appears on page 5. John Davies demonstrated Sheetfinder and mentioned the co-operation with NLS by which we are able to display images of sheets from their collection whilst Chris Fleet described the NLS digitisation project, illustrated with items that can be seen on their website at www.nls.uk/maps
Visit to the Map Department, Cambridge University Library

Gerry Zierler

On a sharp sunny day in April a party of about ten members descended on Anne Taylor in the newly reopened Map Department of Cambridge University Library, now greatly improved and with much brighter facilities.

Anne started an excellent visit with a synopsis of the University Library’s architecture and growing requirements as a legal deposit library. She explained that the five staff in the Map Department coped with a card catalogue of over 300,000 cards arranged alphabetically by the area covered on the map but with no geographical hierarchy (so you cannot find out how many maps, for example, there are of Spain and its parts without looking through the whole catalogue) and often with sparse publisher information! However, items catalogued since 2000 can be found on ‘Newton’ the library’s online catalogue www.lib.cam.ac.uk/newton and on COPAC, the inter-library system www.copac.ac.uk

Society members were honoured to see not just a sample from the Charles Close Society Archive which is kept at Cambridge University Library, but also a splendid display mounted especially for our visit.

Included was material from the sixteenth century, such as Ortelius’ image of the world, Braun & Hogenberg’s 1575 map of Cambridge, and an early map of Iceland from 1595.

Other impressive material on display included a portolan of the Aegean from about 1650 and the Gardner (proof) copy of John Speed’s Cambridgeshire and, to the delight of certain

Anne Taylor describes some of the items put on display for the CCS visit to
Cambridge University Library  [GJ]
of those present, Cheshire. Other famous names featured were Cellarius, Ogilby (the road to Oxford from Cambridge) and James Wyld.

Ordnance Survey maps on show included a beautiful 1:500 plan of Clare and Trinity Colleges from 1888, showing the site of the library-to-be as Clare’s cricket ground, together with a 25-inch sheet of Cambridge from 1927, reprinted in 1942 but still showing the library as a first world war hospital.

Members pored over some of Peter Clark’s donation to the library, including an 1889 six-inch map of Hadleigh; the western half hachured, the eastern half not. Also shown were some early examples of colour (blue and brown) with 1887 examples of one-inch maps of Beaconsfield and Ramsgate.

Amongst the OS ephemera were Instructions for Detail Survey 1948, The Red Book 1952, and the Levelling Handbook 1954, all of which gave a fascinating insight into the enormous changes in procedures over the last half century.

We were brought more up-to-date with examples of the Soviet 1:10,000 mapping of Cambridge 1986, and bang up-to-date with screens showing the Newton index online. Anne Taylor was thanked and congratulated on providing such a wide ranging and fascinating display, all with comprehensive verbal descriptions and labelling, into which so much work had gone.

**OS cover misprint**

What follows is an edited extract from dialogue appearing on the Ordnance Maps discussion group [http://uk.groups.yahoo.com/group/ordnancemaps/](http://uk.groups.yahoo.com/group/ordnancemaps/)

*From Richard Evans:* I have just acquired a New Popular Edition one-inch map - Sheet 152 Carmarthen and Tenby and noticed that, on the sheet index on the rear cover, sheet no. 126 (Norwich) is actually numbered 123. i.e. the sheets are numbered west to east 122,123,124,125,123. Is this a common misprint on this edition?

*From Richard Oliver:* A quick look through my collection suggests that this mistake is by no means unknown: it has been noted on both cloth-mounted and dissected versions, possibly dateable to c.1947-8. Perhaps ‘common’ would be too strong a word!

*From Yo Hodson:* This is a very interesting observation. I have looked at my copy (20046) and I see that the Norwich sheet is correctly numbered, but, unlike all the other sheet numbers, this one is quite faint - perhaps as a result of a correction procedure?

*From Richard Evans:* The error is also on my copy of sheet 115 (Pwllheli) 1040. (Both Cloth 3/-, perhaps error limited to these pre-printed covers?)

*From Alan Bowring:* Checking through all of my own collection I found that sheet numbers 97, 98, 104, 105, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 120, 127, 151, 164, 173, 179, 181, 182, 187 & 188 are all characterised by a 123 numbering for Norwich and that, rather oddly, sheets 131 & 182 bear a third place numeral which looks like a hybrid between a 3 and a 6 and which may hint at the origin of the problem. Some are cloth (3/-), some paper (2/6d).

*From Michael Day:* I think the error must have arisen before 1947-8 because I have it on a New Popular sheet 160 dating from 1945. The cover I believe must have been printed at that time too since the price on the front is given as ‘Price (cloth) Two shillings and sixpence’ but a label is attached that says ‘PRICE ALTERATIONS It has been found necessary to amend the prices of the Ordnance Survey One Inch Map, as from the 1st September, 1945’
Visit to Guernsey, July 2009

Chris Higley and Alex Kent

This year’s expedition in our series of visits to look at ‘overseas’ mapping was to Guernsey. Two formal visits were arranged, first to meet Digimap, producers of Channel Islands mapping and second to view the collection of historic mapping in the Priaulx Library. Members later explored the neighbouring islands of Herm, Sark and Alderney.

Digimap

The Bailiwick of Guernsey, historically part of the Duchy of Normandy, is a crown dependency lying outside the United Kingdom. The UK government is, however, still responsible for the island’s defence and foreign affairs.

This complex relationship is reflected in the cartographic history of the Channel Islands. While both OSGB and UK military surveyors have in the past produced maps of the islands, survey activities in Guernsey are now the responsibility of the States of Guernsey, with the work being contracted out to Digimap Ltd, who also provide similar mapping services to the island of Jersey.

Client and contractor enjoy a close and productive partnership, with the offices of Digimap and the States Cadastre located next to each other in the Old Tobacco Factory, La Ramée, on the outskirts of St Peter Port. On arrival, we were welcomed by Colin Le Conte, Managing Director of Digimap. Dave Wakeford of States Cadastre and Dave Killan of Digimap then performed a very instructive double act in explaining the current mapping of the island.

Some of the CCS party with Digimap MD Colin Le Conte (fourth from left) outside
Digimap offices in the Old Tobacco Factory, St Peter Port  [JMD]
With the last full OS survey having taken place in 1898, with partial revision to 1979, it was decided to have a clean start to digital mapping in 1995, using aerial photography carried out by BKS. This is revised every three years. Guernsey benefits both from a single layer of government, implying a very close relationship with the holders of geographically based data, and also from a compact land area, allowing all that data to be brought together into a one seamless, single-tile GIS system with 100% polygonal cover of the island. This digital map is owned by the States of Guernsey and is constantly updated: a new version being produced at least twice a week. Online access (with a tutorial) is available at http://maps.digimap.gg/ and prints from the up-to-date digital database can be made as needed.

Having a single government GIS database means that it becomes, for example, the definitive reference source for road names and postal addresses, while the frequent updating allows IRIS, the Island Roadworks Information System, to display the location of even short-term obstructions such as scaffolding erected on the highway. Land registry information is fully integrated into the database so that a reformed property tax, based on plan area multiplied by the number of floors, can be seen to be fair.

Digimap are experimenting with some innovative new additions. For instance, one would expect the locations of power and communication cables to be available, but the incorporation of live AIS shipping movement data should then allow utility companies to detect which particular vessel has just cut their undersea cable! Maritime information is, of course, important to an island community, particularly given the large tidal ranges in the Channel Islands. We were told that Herm doubles its size at low water.

Use of GIS rather than paper maps was obviously the party line, but we were also shown the draft of a new 1:25,000 paper map, out for consultation at the time of our visit.

So, the best of both worlds? For commercial and professional matters you have access to the latest data online but the tourists will still be able to explore the footpaths of this very attractive island with a proper paper map in their pockets.

Colin Le Conte hospitably concluded our visit by leading a rapid walk through the narrow lanes to introduce us to Guernsey gauche and to host a buffet lunch in the Candie Gardens, on a sunny terrace overlooking the sea and conveniently close to our afternoon visit. Our thanks go to everyone at the Old Tobacco Factory for their generosity, and for providing such a fascinating insight into their work.

Chris Higley
After a superb lunch overlooking the harbour in glorious sunshine, we visited the Priaulx Library. Candie House, a converted town house dating from the 1780s, was donated to the people of Guernsey by Osmond de Beauvoir Priaulx (along with his substantial collection of books) and became the island’s first free public library in 1889. Today, the Priaulx Library is the Guernsey’s premier local studies centre, comprising around 35,000 books as well as a large collection of newspapers, documents, maps, and photographs. Among its many items of interest are a Nuremberg Chronicle from 1493 and volumes personally inscribed by Victor Hugo, who lived in exile on the island from 1856 to 1870. The Library celebrated its 120th Anniversary this year and received a royal visit from the Earl and Countess of Wessex on 6 June.

The host for our visit was Amanda Bennett, who was recently appointed Chief Librarian. The interior of the library is quite magical; most of the furniture dates from the 1880s and is complemented by three magnificent Royal Doulton fireplaces. An ideal place in which to study, perhaps, but no time to loiter – our excellent tour took in so many elements of the library and its many treasures that it definitely whet the appetite for a future visit.

There are approximately 300 maps in the library’s collection (mostly of Guernsey and the surrounding area) and we were treated to a fascinating exhibition and talk by local expert Sue Laker, the Deputy Chief Librarian. The earliest map in the collection dates from 1588 (an excerpt from Waghenaeir’s *Mariners Mirrour*) and shows a series of profiles of the island. This superb example is complemented by offerings from those celebrated figures: Speed, Mercator, and Blaeu. Of course, the cartographic history of any territory is endlessly intriguing and it was interesting to learn how the most accurate and detailed maps of
Guernsey were undertaken by different (sometimes competing) powers over time. The French, for example, appear to have excelled in mapping the island during the eighteenth century. Nevertheless, seeing the development of indigenous cartography was especially fascinating, particularly being shown the fine work of Nicolas Dobrée dating from the mid-1700s.

The wonderful selection of maps on display was a delightful highlight of the tour around the Priaulx Library and it was especially nice to have so many maps of this beautiful island laid out for especially us to see. Our thanks go to Amanda and Sue for providing such a fascinating insight into this Guernsey treasure.

Alexander Kent

**Channel Islands maps**

Those who took part in the recent Guernsey trip and others interested in Channel Islands maps may like to know that Stanford’s London shop has a small remainder supply of GSGS Military Survey 1:10,560 sheets of Alderney (1966), Herm & Jethou (1970) and Guernsey (1986), all with UTM grid. These are not on shelf display, but a polite enquiry of staff in the basement will reveal the drawer in which they reside. Sadly, the stock does not include the Sark sheet (1983) nor the 2004 Ordnance Survey sheet of Alderney.

**Toponymy on the move**

These are dramatic times in the slow-moving world of cartographic nomenclature. Recently two Welsh peaks have been re-named, a Scottish peak has lost its Munro status and a part of the Midlands has been declared black.

OS announced in September that Carnedd Uchaf in Snowdonia (SH 686669) will be known as Carnedd Gwenllian, following consultation with all the parties involved, including the National Park Authority, the National Trust, local authorities and emergency services. The move reunites Gwenllian with her father, uncle and mother, after whom other nearby mountains are named. The Explorer map of the area, OL17, is now available while Landranger 115 will be updated in January 2010.

A name change in South Wales was highlighted on a local ITV programme earlier in the year. Until recently, two hills near Maesteg have both, confusingly, been shown on OS maps as Mynydd Bach (Little Mountain [or hill]). Following representation, the hill north-east of the town at SH 868928 has now been renamed Mynydd Pwlly-yr-Iwrch (Roebuckpool Mountain), which is, apparently, what the locals have always called it.

According to BBC Scotland report on 10 September, Sgurr Nan Ceanniachean (NH 087480) in Wester Ross has been re-measured by the Munro Society and found to be, not 915 as shown on Landranger 25, but a mere 913.4 metres in height and thus a Corbett. The reading has been accepted by OS.

OS announced on 21 August that, following representations from local councils, MPs and the Chamber of Commerce, the name The Black Country will now appear for the first time on OS mapping. Ordnance Survey usually does not show places on its maps that are not geographically defined, like a house, a road or an administrative boundary, but felt moved to react to the strong feeling in the region.

Landranger 139 will now show the region by name and has been retitled ‘Birmingham & Wolverhampton including The Black Country’.
Bogus Bognor: the early states of the
1:25,000 Provisional Edition

Rob Wheeler

The period 1939-1951 saw massive changes to the landscape of Britain. Opencast mining and quarrying occurred in places that would previously have been sacrosanct. Airfields were constructed, often with a scattering of domestic sites around them. Barracks sprang up in the parkland of great houses. When the military moved out, such buildings often accommodated prisoners of war or displaced persons, or became workers’ hostels. The sites sometimes returned to farmland but often became research establishments (eg Harwell) or industrial estates. By such means what happened over little more than a decade has had a lasting effect on our landscape.

The period may be important, but historians have been a bit chary of dealing with it. One reason is the sheer difficulty of establishing what happened. Most cartographic coverage is on the basis of the ‘best available information’, whose date may or may not be known. Security deletions affected many of the categories listed above. Deletion may be straightforward at the small scales but how it was handled at the larger scales is not always clear.

The sources available to the OS in the period were primarily the ARP revision of 1938, RAF air photographs of c.1947, small-scale revision, and the very limited full revision work. Establishing what was used for a given map is often difficult, as I found at Corby. That example also showed that the 1:25,000, though nominally a derivative scale, can appear to show a stage not found at the primary scales. There is a great need for studies of all the OS maps of a particular locality in this period which relate them to reliable independent information on how (and when) the landscape was changing in that locality.

I am not in a position to offer that here. What I propose to discuss is the changes that took place to one particular sheet of the 1:25,000. Specifically, I shall be comparing the ‘A’ and ‘B’ editions of sheet SU90 (41/90 at the time) published in December 1948 and November 1951.

The first change one notices is that the railways have acquired a lot more earthworks, especially in the vicinity of Barnham Junction. Those in the vicinity of Woodgate, a mile to the west, are particularly instructive (Figure 1). The new embankment is shown with a fence halfway up it and this is a symptom of the underlying problem, that the 1:25,000 is an unhappy compromise between a map and a plan. (Recall that, at the time, the OS used the latter term for a product in which everything was represented at its proper scale.) Now field boundaries are very difficult to show other than at their proper scale, but field boundaries include the fences by the side of railways. It is apparent from the six-inch that railways occupied a strip of land upwards of 10m wide; cuttings or embankments increased this to at least 18m and sometimes 30m. The problem for the 1:25,000 draughtsman was that a railway with its flanking fences occupied a width of about 1mm on the map (corresponding to 25m

---

3 Whether the six-inch shows railway land exactly to plan is not relevant here. So far as the draughtsmen for the 1:25,000 were concerned, the six-inch represented ground truth.
on the ground); with earthworks, this extended to 2mm (50m on the ground). The field boundaries for the ‘A’ edition had been distorted sufficiently to allow the 1mm needed on the flat but insufficient allowance had been made for embankments. The hachures often tried to accommodate themselves to this. Thus, the embankment over the stream in Figure 1A is carefully squeezed between the fences; the cutting further west is rather improbably drawn outside the railway land, except for the east-most hachure. However, the most widespread solution was to omit the lesser earthworks altogether. Presumably someone – the Army? – had complained about this and the omitted earthworks were shown on the ‘B’ edition, though now without regard to the field boundaries. From inspection of Figure 1 it is clear that the new hachures were simply added to the existing drawing.

The second aspect to command attention on this map is the treatment of the two airfields, RAF Tangmere and RAF Ford. The A2074 was cut by both airfields and this was indicated by leaving the road in place but omitting the brown fill. But should the road still be drawn with lines of the appropriate thickness for an A-road or with thinner lines for an unclassified road? The draughtsman for the ‘A’ edition seems to have been unable to decide. As Figure 2
shows, this was tidied up for the ‘B’ edition. Similar tidying-up took place at Ford, only there the hangars suddenly appear. (I believe they were no longer in military use.)

Railway earthworks and airfields aside, there is a whole host of minor changes introduced on the ‘B’ edition. Indeed, I tried to establish which grid squares contained such changes and rapidly decided that almost all of them either had modifications to field boundaries, or minor building changes, or both. The only unchanged squares were in those very rural parts where there had probably been no changes on the ground. Inspection of Figure 2 will show such changes at Sheepwash Barn, and at Oar Farm. This farm stood directly in line with the secondary runway, so had almost certainly been razed to the ground. Whatever the source for these changes was, it certainly did not involve surveyors walking the ground!

With that thought in mind, and prompted by some correspondence with John Cole, I compared the two 1:25,000 editions with some of the contemporary six-inch maps for the area, and with the air photo mosaics to provide ground truth.\(^4\) Now this area had benefited from large scale revision in the period 1937-44, but this did not appear at the six-inch scale until Provisional Edition sheets were published about 1950. The latest published six-inch when the 1:25,000 ‘A’ edition appeared had a revision date of 1932 in the southern part around Bognor and some twenty years before that in the northern part of the sheet.

The 1:25,000 ‘A’ edition appears to have been compiled as follows.

i. Field boundaries and land-use (e.g. parkland) are generalised from the last published six-inch.

ii. Buildings are generalised from the unpublished six-inch, where significant change has occurred. In some instances a less accurate source (perhaps ARP revision) has been used. In other cases, the last published six-inch is the source.

iii. Roads are generally taken from the unpublished six-inch.

iv. Hachures, e.g. for pits, are taken from the last published six-inch.

v. ‘Additions’ on the Provisional six-inch, i.e. unfilled buildings derived from sources other than normal large-scale revision, do not appear on the 1:25,000.

The ‘B’ edition updates all material from the old six-inch where this differs from the new – except that ‘additions’ are still not reflected.

Taking field boundaries from one edition and buildings from the next might be expected to produce some horrendous clashes. Actually, in most cases it merely means that new houses are shown without gardens – and gardens tend to be generalised anyway. But occasional horrors appear, as Figure 3 shows. At the top, we see a square of parkland set diagonally, with a building in the centre of the NW side and another at the southern corner. If they look a little incongruous that is because the buildings are actually houses set in private gardens; they and the parkland never existed at the same time.

At the bottom of Figure 3, parkland runs between the beach and a row of buildings; a road threads its way between those buildings. One can see from the air photo mosaic that the houses are set too closely together for the road to pass between the first and second house as shown. The road and the parkland come from the 1932 revision; the houses had been built between then and 1939 and stand in conventional gardens.

\(^4\) At Tangmere, the air photo mosaic has been skilfully touched up to show the landscape depicted on the ‘A’ edition of the 1:25,000.
Figure 4 shows an example of ARP-standard detail. The cul-de-sac pointing NE (Bucks Ham Avenue according to the six-inch) should actually have a sharper bend so that the houses are placed midway between the two streams that bound the plot. On the opposite side of the main road, the buildings at the junction of Greystone Avenue (shown dashed) and Brazewick Avenue (mostly solid) are very inaccurately drawn. This remains unchanged on the ‘B’ edition.

Figure 5 shows a pit from 1932 with a line of houses which has been extended since then to intersect its edge. The hachures have been deleted where they intersect the houses but one of the houses would appear to have a precipitous back garden! More oddly, see how the building behind them changes position between editions. Although the ‘A’ edition has extended the row of houses to match the 1938-40 revision, the building behind was left as in 1932 and was only updated to reflect the 1938-40 revision on the ‘B’ edition. Such a juxtaposition might suggest that the ‘A’ edition was initially drawn in its entirety from the 1932 six-inch, the buildings only being updated to reflect the 1938-40 revision where the draughtsman spotted changes.

Finally, Figure 6 shows the improvements to the A29 north of Bognor. First of all, note the industrial buildings in solid black on the ‘A’ edition. The air photo mosaic shows them still there in October 1947 (albeit with the western cylindrical building/silo moved east) but they are not on the six-inch Provisional Edition. This looks like a security deletion that the ‘A’ edition was early enough to escape. But now consider the road. In 1932 improvement had not started. Our ‘A’ edition shows it widened as far as the new building on the west side.
The Provisional Edition six-inch shows widening further to the north. Is this the state in 1938-40? The air photo mosaic shows widening further north still but, with the exception of a short length where the corner has been cut off, only the eastern carriageway has been laid. The ‘B’ edition shows the improvement complete. This is the single instance I have found where SU90 provides information not available from any other source: that the dual carriageway was open by November 1951. The ‘A’ edition may possibly indicate an early stage of works – perhaps captured in ARP revision but such a conclusion would be highly speculative.

All this is rather depressing. One recognises that the 1:25,000 is ‘a hybrid, and unsatisfactory as a precise historical source’. I had, nevertheless, hoped that careful disentangling of the different sources might yield information additional to that which can be derived from the six-inch. For Bognor at least, this would seem to be a false hope.

Visit to The National Archives

Alan Fair

Twenty members of the Society attended a most successful and interesting afternoon at The National Archives, (TNA) Kew, on 29 October. We were welcomed by Rose Mitchell, map archivist, assisted by Andrew Janes and Eunice Gill. Introducing TNA, Rose talked about the organisation, their maps and their relationship to OS. There is an enormous accessions programme and of particular relevance currently are examples of experimental mapping, experimental materials and overseas work. TNA is not a deposit library and maps held typically have been annotated with specialist data, for example maps prepared by local authorities to show WWII bomb damage. Many maps are produced by other agencies, such as the Hydrographic Office. The records extend to many other documents such as Annual Reports, manuals and instructions, levelling records and old triangulation records.

Andrew then gave a most enlightened presentation, taking us on an exploratory trip through the on-line catalogue. The depth and reach of the modern technology, professionally harnessed, greatly simplifies the work of the researcher in locating documents. But all tastes catered for; how nice to hear there is a paper document How to search for maps available on request. Copying facilities are available and use of own digital camera with no flash allowed.

Eunice then gave an illuminating presentation outlining the accessioning process. OS recommend material for preservation and prepare records for transfer before being responsible for transport. Mirroring OS functions, TNA staff approve the selection of records and oversee the accessioning process. The programme for 2009/10 includes levelling records, triangulation records, public boundary archives and rights-of-way archives.

The second half of the visit was given over to inspection of maps and documents. Many of the latter gave insight into the preparation of the former. Field note books prepared by surveyors give insight into map preparation, the levelling, the triangulation, the integration of man-made features, (‘is that an earthwork or a strip lynchet?’). Innumerable gems, including documents written by Charles Close. The one thing seared in my memory from this most interesting afternoon must be the professionalism, attention to detail and the sheer enthusiasm of the staff. To them, grateful thanks for a good show.

---

On the road with Ekwall

David Shirt

An interest in maps often goes hand in hand with an interest in place-names. And one can scarcely have an interest in place-names without being familiar with the standard work: Eilert Ekwall’s *Concise Oxford dictionary of English place-names*. Several years ago Chris Board suggested to me that, as a lexicographer with the *Oxford English dictionary*, I am in a good position to study the Ekwall files held at Oxford University Press. I did just that, but my notes were subsequently filed away. A recent drive past Lund in Sweden reminded me that this work had yet to see the light of day, so the notes have been duly dusted off, and I have added extracts from a few of Ekwall’s published works.

**Early years**

Bror Oscar Eilert Ekwall (1877-1964) was Professor of English at the University of Lund in Sweden from 1909 to 1942. He produced numerous academic works relating to the English language, especially Early Modern English, beginning early in his tenure at Lund. It is curious that a Swedish scholar should become such a pioneer in English place-name studies, though, with the long-established Scandinavian tradition of place-name studies, it must have seemed a logical progression for Ekwall to move into the discipline himself. The first indication of such an interest is his authorship of *The place-names of Lancashire* (Manchester University Press, 1922), in which his preface hints at the early stirrings of a passion for fieldwork in England:

*This book has been some twelve years in making...* It would probably have been finished long ago had it not been for the war, which temporarily prevented the carrying out of a long-cherished project of going to Lancashire in order to form a personal acquaintance with the topography of the district. It was not until the summer of 1920 that this plan could at last be executed. I then spent over two months in various parts of the county, and in 1921 I had the opportunity of spending a few more weeks there.

We are not told why Lancashire should be so favoured!

This volume predates by a year the founding of the English Place-Name Society, which Ekwall came to be closely associated with. He contributed essays on ‘The Celtic element’ and ‘The Scandinavian element’ to the *Introduction to the survey of English place-names* (1924), and the EPNS subsequently published many county volumes of place-names that followed his Lancashire format. At about the same time Ekwall produced a work on *English place-names in ‘-ing’* (Lund, 1923).

**In search of rivers: Ekwall the motorist**

In the mid-1920s Ekwall was engaged in research that culminated in his book *English river-names* (1928). This was to prove his favourite subject, and the source of his most enjoyable field trips. By way of introduction to this next phase I shall quote from his preface:

While I was working at Lancashire river-names I had to go farther afield and collect illustrative material. I started a collection of river-names, chiefly from Old English sources... From 1923 I have devoted all my spare time to river-names.

It was my good fortune, in 1924, to be awarded by the Faculty of Arts at Lund a Helmer Key travelling scholarship... This scholarship enabled me to spend five successive months in
England, free from teaching and examination duties... The work so begun was continued in the following summers.

I searched through the files held in the OUP archives in the hope of shedding some light on Ekwall the man, the nature of his fieldwork, and the role that maps played in it. His point of contact with the Press was Kenneth Sisam, a New Zealander and one-time lexicographer who was Assistant Secretary to the Delegates (i.e. deputy chief executive) at this time. The files contain a number of hand-written letters that passed between Ekwall and Sisam in the years 1925 to 1936, plus some later correspondence.

On 2 April 1925 Ekwall wrote to Sisam regarding the possibility of OUP publishing a small book on English place-names. He mentions in passing:

I gave in November last a series of three lectures at King's College, London... The first lecture dealt with river-names.

The book proposal was short lived: on 16 June he wrote again to Sisam to withdraw it. He seems to have been overtaken by the excitement of imminent fieldwork:

I am coming over to England towards the end of the month to go on with my river names.

By 11 July he has arrived in London, writing from 23 Craven Hill Gardens, W.2:

We have now decided to leave for Reading on Monday and to start from there on Wednesday morning for a long motor trip to the North of England with a view to exploring rivers. We thought of making a halt at Oxford, if you are there then and have time to see me... I have given a good deal of time already to interpretation work... The chief thing is now to do more field-work.

On his previous trips Ekwall was probably largely confined to foot, bicycle, and public transport. As he says in the preface of River-names (p. vi), he now sees the need for a car:

I owe a great debt of gratitude to Professor and Mrs. Stenton... It was in the course of many drives in their motor-car that I realized the necessity of using a car if one wants to cover a large field in place-name study. This caused me to become a motorist myself.

Ekwall thus acquires a new car, but (not surprisingly!) he decides that he needs more driving practice. On 14 July he writes to Sisam from Merton House, Reading:

Today we have decided to stay on here another day so as to give me a little more time to practise in the new car and to start on Thursday instead of to-morrow. We shall try to be in Oxford not later than about 1 o’clock.

However, the Oxford meeting does not materialize, for on 28 July he writes from York:

We were very sorry that we could not see you in Oxford on the Thursday, but as it was out of the question to defer our departure we made a change in our plans at the last moment and went to Cambridge instead. We hope we may be able to call on you on our way south in the latter half of August.

We have now been on the road quite a respectable time and have in the last few days been exploring the York district. To-morrow we move our centre of operations to the north of Yorkshire and are then going on to Durham and Northumberland. We have really been favoured by the weather, though I confess the heat has sometimes been a little bit trying. Still heat is better than rain when one is motoring, especially in search of rivers. We are having a splendid time and are finding Yorkshire a county where one could spend months without getting to know half what is worth knowing and seeing.

A field trip to the South of England follows in the summer of 1926, and then Ekwall gets down to writing up the work on river-names. On 17 October he writes to Sisam from Lund:
River-names are making progress... The material is now as complete as I can make it... The net result of last summer’s collecting was not considerable, and I think I can now rest content, except for some names that are poorly represented in my collections... I have also finished my journeys in search of rivers. Last summer we covered East Anglia, Essex, Kent, further Devon and parts of Somerset and Cornwall. There are a few spots not explored, but I do not think I shall trouble about them. The chief thing remaining is interpretation.

Late in July 1927 the manuscript for *English river-names* was handed over to the Clarendon Press and it was published the following year. It is a substantial work, with the Introduction alone running to sixty pages. Despite a reprint in 1968 it is now scarce, though it has yet to be superseded.

**Later years**

Ekwall may well have had further field trips to England in subsequent years, but I have found little evidence one way or the other.

The next works to appear included *Studies on English place- & personal names* (Lund, 1931) and *Studies on English place-names* (Stockholm, 1936). These two ‘are to be looked upon as preliminary studies’ for his best-known work, the *Concise Oxford dictionary of place-names*, which was first published by the Clarendon Press in 1936. Most of the correspondence relating to this period is concerned with the mechanics of submitting manuscripts, correcting proofs, dealing with criticisms, and seeing the work through to publication, and there is no mention of fieldwork.

Later editions of the *Dictionary* followed in 1940 and 1947, with added material placed in Appendices, and there was a corrected reprint in 1951. A fourth (‘or really the fifth’) edition appeared in 1960, with more new material, and the Appendices incorporated into the main body of the text. Ekwall was then 83 years of age and it was not unreasonable for him to write that this edition would ‘in all probability [be] the last to be produced by the author’: he died four years later. A dozen further reprints followed over the next twenty-five years, so the *Dictionary* was in print for over fifty years.

Ekwall’s last works included several on place-names that were published in Lund: *Etymological notes on English place-names* (1959), a second edition of *English place-names in ‘-ing’* (1962), and (just a few months before he died) *Old English ‘wic’ in place-names* (1964). On his eighty-fifth birthday Ekwall was presented with *The published writings of Eilert Ekwall: a bibliography*, by Olof von Feilitzen of Stockholm.

**The importance of maps**

Ekwall makes little mention of maps in his correspondence so I shall quote chiefly from his published works. In the introduction to *Place-names of Lancashire* (p. 5) he writes:

*For the purpose of finding out the situation of places I have made diligent use of maps, especially the Ordnance Survey six-inch and one-inch maps, and the valuable special maps found in the Victoria History of Lancaster. I have derived much help from the topographical descriptions found in the last-mentioned work.*

And in the introduction to *River-names* (p. xxxiii):

*The place-name student should make it his business to examine, if possible, the topography of the place, preferably on the spot, but at least in the map... The map often gives sufficient indication. Sometimes it gives even better information than a study of the place. One can see more easily in the map if a river is winding or not. But in most cases one cannot rest content with maps.*
Though Ekwall was clearly reliant on maps, it seems that his wife was chief map-reader – contrary to the usual stereotype! From the preface of River-names (p. vi):

[My wife] has been my faithful companion in all my travels through the length and breadth of England. Without her skill in reading the map I am afraid I should not have found half the rivers I have managed to reach.

From the introduction to the Dictionary (p. xii in the fourth edition):

It has naturally been impossible to visit all the places whose names are dealt with in the book. But maps often give as good information as a visit to the place itself. It is often enough to be able to say whether a place is on a river or not, whether it is on low land or on a hill, and so on. It is not necessary to go to a place called Seaton to make sure if the name means ‘village on the sea’ or ‘village on a lake’... The author has had to rely on the experience gained in the course of many summers’ travelling in all the various parts of England, which, supplemented by the study of maps, must supply the want of special journeys of exploration.

And a final comment, from Etymological notes (p. 5):

I always make a point of consulting the map for every name.

In two later letters Ekwall makes brief mention of maps in relation to specific places, apparently in response to comments made regarding entries in the Dictionary. On 5 May 1936 he wrote to Sisam:

I am sorry about Ashmore. I have not been to the place, and the lake is not in the map at my disposal. The place is on a considerable hill, and it seemed to me unlikely that there would be a lake there.

It is probable that Ekwall is referring to Ashmore in Dorset, which fits the description. The 1:25,000 map does indeed show a small lake or pond in the village at ST 912177.

On 27 November 1953 he replied to a correspondent regarding Saltford near Keynsham:

I do not think I have ever been to Saltford, and I formed my opinion on the name by the help of the map. From that I should never have imagined that tidal salt water could get so high upstream as the place.

One has to agree with Ekwall. Today the map does not show the tidal water of the Avon reaching further upstream than the middle of Bristol.

As far as I am aware, the only map that appears in any of Ekwall’s works is a street map of ‘The City of London c. 1600’, which is folded in at the back of his Street names of the City of London (1954). This is reproduced from the one appended to Kingsford’s 1908 edition of Stowe’s Survey of London, prepared by Emery Walker and ‘laid down on the first edition of the 25-inch Ordnance Map of the Survey of 1873’. Both Ekwall’s and Kingsford’s works were published by the Clarendon Press.

A. H. Smith, in the Times obituary of Ekwall, wrote that ‘Field-work and topography had long been regarded as an essential in these studies in Scandinavia’, though it would be interesting to discover who influenced Ekwall in his formative years. It is therefore not surprising that he became first and foremost a fieldworker, using maps to supplement his research and for navigation in the field, and, only when necessary, as a substitute for fieldwork. Ekwall pioneered the notion that a place-name researcher should actually visit a place to study its topography at first hand. He was well aware of the novelty of this approach in England, and was justifiably irritated when other workers criticized his conclusions relating to ‘local conditions’. In Etymological notes (p. 5):

This is rather a sore point with me, because I think I can claim that no student of English place-names has taken account of local conditions to the extent that I have done.
Despite the murmurings, most subsequent workers eventually followed Ekwall’s example. However, nearly fifty years have passed since the last edition of his Dictionary was published, and time moves on. Some workers have made a speciality of the ‘topographic’ approach in recent years and have taken the research to another level: see, for example, *The landscape of place-names* (2000) by Margaret Gelling and Ann Cole. (I have experienced a little of this at first hand by taking part in some enjoyable courses and excursions in Oxfordshire organized by Gelling and Cole.)

No doubt Ekwall’s notebooks and papers are in Lund. Perhaps one day a more intrepid researcher will study them and furnish us with a fuller account.

**Acknowledgements**

I thank my wife Sandy for commenting on the manuscript, my colleague Dr Tania Styles for her helpful comments and for bringing the Times Obituary of Ekwall to my attention, and Dr Martin Maw and his staff for access to the Ekwall files in the OUP archives. Extracts from unpublished correspondence in the OUP archives appear by permission of the Secretary to the Delegates of Oxford University Press.

**Puzzle corner 85 – answers**

The last issue of *Sheetlines* asked you to identify differences in the description of the Selby to York and the York to Bridlington levelling lines between Walmgate Bar and York Minster. Peter Haigh’s tally and comments follow:

- There is an additional station 2 at the junction of Colliergate and Fossgate (now demolished) on the Y-B line that is not included on the S-Y line.
- Station 31 on Foss Bridge has a ‘Bolt’, whereas station 3 on the same bridge has a ‘Mark’.
- The descriptions of the stations on Foss Bridge and Walmgate Bar appear to be independent surveyors using their own words to describe the same station. But why has there been no editorial standardisation?
- The height of station 31 on Foss Bridge appears to be a typographical error and the height should read 39.993 feet rather than 29.993 feet. The 1907 1:2500 survey map 174.06 (reproduced by Alan Godfrey as *City of York*) shows a benchmark at the northwest corner of Foss Bridge (not found) with a height of 40.0 feet.
- Apart from this gross error of 10 feet, the heights given for Foss Bridge and Walmgate Bar do not precisely agree. There would have been some differences between the independent levelling lines and they were on different loops for the final reduction of errors on those closed loops by the least squares method. Even so it is surprising that there has been no editorial standardisation of these heights.
- The (acknowledged approximate) distance between York Minster, 1, and Foss Bridge, 3, is 2080 + 912 = 2992 links. The distance between Foss Bridge, 31, and York Minster, 32, is 2851 links. On the other hand, the distance between Foss Bridge, 3, and Walmgate Bar, 4, is 2861 links and that between Walmgate Bar, 30, and Foss Bridge, 31, is 2994 links. Assuming that the sum of the 1 – 2 and 2 – 3 station distances is correct, it looks suspiciously as if the final two distances on the Selby to York line have become transposed.
Picturing Britain: Paul Sandby

Exhibition review

Paul Sandby (1731-1809) will be known to members as the topographic artist appointed chief draughtsman to General Roy’s military survey of Scotland in 1747, and particularly for his view of a surveying party by Kinloch Rannoch [8] widey reproduced in descriptions of that survey. Indeed, the item in the exhibition of most interest will probably be the 2.9m by 0.8m section of Roy’s Great Map that is on display. However, there are also a dozen of his drawings from this period. Nor should those with OS interests miss his delightful view of Vintners, Kent [92], which shows Whatman’s Turkey Mills, the source of so much of the paper used for maps at this time.

The real value of the exhibition is the broader picture it offers of Sandby. In his early sketches he seems almost to have avoided the human figure, but his facility in peopling his sketches so developed that in some of the joint works with his elder brother Thomas it was the figures alone that were left to Paul to provide. From pen-and-wash he rapidly extended to watercolours where single works were required, or to etchings where he aimed to reach a wider market. From depicting landscapes and buildings he moved on to genre scenes, to satirical prints and even to compositions so bursting with life and activity that one is reminded of Frith’s famous painting of Paddington Station.

His work is immensely enjoyable. Moreover, his acuteness of observation and the fineness of his detail may provide us with the nearest we shall ever get to a photographic record of this era. For example, there is a watercolour, c1765, of a race meeting at Ascot [81] showing the roughly-made temporary stands, which provided an elevated view and shelter from the rain for those willing to pay for the privilege. It shows the booths behind them where refreshments, mostly alcoholic, were served. And it shows the upper classes watching from their carriages on the other side of the track. It is an interesting contrast with the more developed racecourse at York, where Carr’s elegant grandstand with its own refreshment room encouraged county society to leave the isolation of their carriages and mingle socially with the tradesmen and rich farmers who could afford the subscription to the grandstand.

This sort of interpretation requires some knowledge of the scenes depicted. Unfortunately art historians seem not to take an interest in the minutiae of race courses or of military life. So one looks at, for example, the military camps set up around London following the Gordon Riots [50-52]; one thinks one can distinguish the officers from the private soldiers, one sees what appear to be privately-run booths for refreshments; but one looks in vain for any guidance on such matters in the descriptions, whose social comment is at best generalised and at worst naïve.

The catalogue (245pp, £19.95) has excellent reproductions of all the hundred-plus exhibits. So having puzzled over, for example, the caricatured sketch of the Board of Ordnance meeting [16], one can turn to Wikipedia for a list of Masters-General of the Ordnance, note the crossed-out picture of the Duke of Montagu hanging on the wall (Master-General 1740-42 and 1742-49) and try to work out what is going on. Do let me know if you succeed!

Having opened in Nottingham, the exhibition may be seen at the National Gallery of Scotland, Edinburgh 7 November 2009 – 7 February 2010. It will then move to the Royal Academy of Arts, London, 13 March – 13 June 2010.

R C Wheeler
This article is a round-up of work on the National Grid 1:1250 and 1:2500 scale maps, summarising their content and providing selected updates and corrections.

Documented work on these two scales commenced with that of Richard Oliver on 1:1250 scale maps in *Sheetlines* 24 and 1:2500 in *Sheetlines* 29. In addition to the background to the 1:1250 mapping, the *Sheetlines* 24 article gave a list of virtually every location where such a survey took place, the number of maps involved and the dates of the survey. Richard conceded that the very complexity of the subject meant that the dates were open to correction, which the latest editions of his *Concise guide* succeeds largely in so doing. There were also a number of blanks in map totals which this author undertook to supply in an updated list in *Sheetlines* 56 (with further corrections in 57, 65 and 73 !)

The first twenty years of the 1:1250 National Grid mapping, with lists of the main survey method for most locations, appeared in *Sheetlines* 67 and 81. The 1:2500 was similarly dealt with in 50, 58, 64 and 80 with corrections and additions duly following, again by this author. The articles in *Sheetlines* 50 and 58 dealt with a short-lived expedient of the mid-1950s whereby 1:2500 maps, mainly in rural Devon but in at least a dozen other counties, thought to have been little changed since previous revisions (of between 1900 and 1940) were published unrevised on National Grid sheet lines. The assumption of ‘little change’ was made on the basis of very rough reconnaissance and proved to be unwise in some counties, particularly Sussex.

A list of the maps involved was attempted in *Sheetlines* 58. It was compiled from 1:10560 ‘survey revision’ diagrams, but due to the time lag before production of the smaller scale map, original revision dates were approximate for a quarter of the total. Unfortunately at that time it was not possible to be absolutely certain what the exact total was, but sight, earlier this year, of a Field Division Report from 1956-57 has established that 2230 of these ‘by-passed’ maps (on a 1 x 1km$^2$ format) were published. In addition a further 272 maps, forwarded to OS HQ for by-passing, were returned to the field to be properly revised. This detail explains, in all probability, why it was not possible to trace any such maps in Essex where rural revision had commenced at the same time as in Devon. A record exists that 57 Essex maps had been sent to HQ for by-passing in March 1954.

The number of by-passed maps county by county was originally provided in note 36 page 38 of the 2005 edition of the *Concise guide* – since these figures were originally supplied by this author there is justification for an updated figure now to be provided. The errors mainly arose from county boundary mistakes – Cheshire / Staffs, Cornwall / Devon and Stirling / West Lothian.

[continued on page 37]

---

Supplement:
Ordnance Survey index diagrams, part 2

The new Charles Close Society website includes a comprehensive collection of index diagrams to the various editions of the Ordnance Survey one-inch and half-inch maps, and to the 1:25,000 First Series. Go to www.charlesclosesociety.org/indexes to download these pdf files, which are designed for printing as individual A4 sheets. (Although the diagrams are marked as ‘Copyright’, this is only intended to inhibit commercial re-publication without the Society’s permission. Members, librarians and the general public are very welcome to make sufficient copies for their own use.)

Part 1 of this supplement was published in Sheetlines 85 and contained a selection of A5 versions of essentially the same diagrams, covering the one-inch maps of England and Wales, together with the one-inch series of Great Britain as a whole. The following pages contain some additional diagrams:

One-inch maps of Scotland
- First, Second, Third and Fourth Editions
- Third Edition in colour
- Popular Edition

One-inch maps of Ireland
- First Edition
- Second and Third Editions
- Sheets issued in colour

Half-inch maps
- England and Wales, small sheet series
- England and Wales, Large Sheet Series
- Scotland
- Ireland
- Great Britain, Second Series

The diagrams are in many cases derived from those originally prepared for various CCS publications. They are largely based on the work of David Archer, Roger Hellyer and Richard Oliver, as well as the late Brian Adams and Tim Nicholson. All the diagrams have been carefully checked, but I should be grateful to be alerted to any remaining errors, so that the website may be corrected. The website also includes Sheetfinder to identify sheets covering any specified locality.

Chris Higley

---

1 Sheet line diagrams for other series, and more information about the various styles of sheet published, will be found in Roger Hellyer, Ordnance Survey small-scale maps, indexes: 1801-1998, Kerry: David Archer, 1999.
This layout was used for the First, Second, Third and Fourth Editions of the map, although sheet 123 was not published in the Second Edition and only sheet 26 (with the English portion blank) was published in the Fourth Edition.
One-inch Third Edition map of Scotland in colour

Sheet 29 was combined with the shaded portion of sheet 21 on reissue in 1908
One-inch Popular Edition
map of
Scotland

Adjacent sheets generally overlap by one mile, as is indicated by the double lines
The heavy lines and italic figures show the original full sheet layout. The quarter sheets issued as such are shaded. In 1858, each quarter sheet was renumbered as an individual small sheet, all 205 of which were published.
One-inch Second Edition and Third Edition maps of Ireland

Bonne Projection
Origin: 53° 30' N, 8° W

Sheets not published in Third Edition
Sheets 71/72 combined in Third Edition
One-inch map of Ireland in colour

Bonne Projection
Origin: 53° 30' N, 8° W

Sheets issued in colour with 'Third Edition' revision

- Prepared prior to partition
- Published by OSNI in 1945
- Published by OSI from 1945

A Third Edition large sheet series was designed but only sheet 16/17, Belfast, and sheet 80, Cork, were published
Half-inch map of England and Wales small sheet series

Combined on reissue in 1904-07: 65/74pt, 68/76pt, 73/74pt, 88/97 and 89/98

Only published on combined sheet

Not published
Half-inch map of England and Wales
Large Sheet Series
Half-inch map of Scotland

Bonne Projection
Origin: 57° 30' N, 4° W

All 34 sheets were issued in colour with hill shading, 1908-10
Sheets in this area were issued with layer colouring, 1910-11
Half-inch Second Series map of Great Britain

Transverse Mercator Projection
True origin: 49° N, 2° W

Published sheets

51 Canterbury
39 Norwich
28 Snowdon
36 Birmingham
43 Greater London

Provisional Edition
Second Series
Latest figures (which remain provisional, even though the total is now correct) are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cheshire</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornwall</td>
<td>137²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devon</td>
<td>1537²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorset</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hants</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanark</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leicester</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northumberland</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffs</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warwicks</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Lothian</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilts</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures originally came from the Ordnance Survey, but were in survey/revision blocks which straddled boundaries. By way of example Hampshire which straddled part of Dorset and Wilts was given as 69 and East Dorset as 191.

There are also a few corrections regarding methods to be noted. The Field Report referred to above also established that the 1:1250 survey method for Reading was indeed air graphic as was originally stated. And an earlier report regarding Bath indicated that the air survey would only be taken as far south as the 64 North Grid line, suggesting that the Odd Down and Combe Down localities were chain survey. In *Sheetlines* 67, ST7563NE in Lyncombe Vale was singled out for its high (68) constituent of revision points (RP) for an air surveyed plan. The average for the nine other 1:1250 maps north of the 64 line was 23 which was still on the high side but assumed to be so due to the experimental nature of the method in the late 1940s. It was also mentioned that SX9163NE surveyed at Torquay in April 1951 had at least 106 revision points to control the chain survey of the very difficult town centre area adjacent to the harbour. It was noted that there may possibly have been an additional half dozen or so points, as the map viewed was a 1968 version when a number of RPs would have been absent through destruction. Subsequently, the original was seen and found to have a total of 122, which is thought to be a ‘record’ (for England, Scotland and Wales).

It has been possible to check (roughly) the linear and National Grid accuracy of some twenty out of the fifty seven towns and urban areas revised at 1:2500 in 1960-70 and subsequently re-surveyed at 1:1250 in mainly 1986-89. Slightly more than two thirds of the total were thought to have been contracted out by Ordnance Survey, the remainder being surveyed ‘in-house’. Except in two cases, only the old town centres were involved, but the perceived accuracy of the 1:2500 came as something of a surprise (to the author at least!). Factors which may have had a bearing are (a) that a trigonometrical point is to be found in most town centres, and (b) for all but four of the localities examined, the original 1:2500 map was a reduction of a 1:500 survey of the late nineteenth century. Incidentally, in three cases in the so-called re-plotted counties, the 1:500 had itself been a replot from the 1:1056 survey.

Distance measurement ranging from about fifty to two hundred metres and readable on a 1:2500 scale to about half a metre, was surprisingly good – in some places excellent. This is especially so in view of the fact that measurements impossible to undertake on the ground were taken on the map. Most differences rarely exceeded one and a half metres (usually ten per location or map being an average) with similar results regarding National Grid intersections. Internal property divisions, rarely straightforward in old town centres, were predictably not so good, even allowing for possible alterations over the intervening years.

² An alteration to the Devon/Cornwall boundary in the 1960s was originally overlooked.
Unfortunately, the 1:2500 revision method was known in only a few instances but could be reasonably surmised in several others according to the year the revision was undertaken.

Towns where a National Grid 1:2500 – 1:1250 comparison was undertaken were: Elgin, St Andrews, Skipton, Beverley, Stamford, Rugeley, Lichfield, Stratford-upon-Avon, Huntingdon / Godmanchester, St Neots, Thetford, Newmarket, Hailsham, Sandown / Shanklin, Truro and Penzance / Newlyn.

The 1969 1:2500 revision of Sandown / Shanklin on the Isle of Wight appeared to be remarkably accurate regarding National Grid position and point to point measurement, compared with the 1:1250 resurvey of 1986. It was surprising that Lichfield (1964) which effectively was a machine plotted resurvey from air photography at 1:2500 scale, and experimentally tied to the surrounding overhaul appeared little better than any other revision method. Indeed Truro, which was revised at about the same time by purely ground revision of the existing 1:2500 re-established on the National Grid (and which had a poor reputation locally), compared no worse, at least in the city centre. The three re-plotted county locations (St Andrews, Beverley and Skipton) revised 1964-6 were not any better or worse than the remainder.

It was possible at one location to compare the low water tideline where it was known for certain that different methods had been used. Infra-red photography plotted at six inches to the mile was probably used for 1:2500 (and enlarged to that scale.). Contours plotted from air photographs at the predicted height of mean low water for the 1:1250 were produced some twenty five years later. Five sections of the 1:1250 map were looked at including: (a) the harbour area and two other sections close to the built up area; (b) a section of virtually inaccessible coastline comprising steep cliffs, rocks and boulders and (c) three hundred metres of sand and shingle with an average of forty metres between high and low tide at the foot of steep cliffs and with no ‘firm line’ detail. Whilst the ‘contour’ tide lines (high water also being supplied by this method) were much more intricate, the amount of general agreement was staggering – especially on the inaccessible section. There was also exact National Grid agreement as well – probably due to the town being a revision point re-survey of the 1950s.

To conclude, a future article will describe how a sample 1:2500 by-passed map from each of the counties involved has altered in the intervening years.

**Top 5 / Bottom 5**

Mike Parker, in *Map addict* (see review on page 49 of this issue), nominates his five best and worst *Landranger* sheets. His favourites are: 123 Lleyn Peninsula, 131 Boston & Spalding, 104 Leeds & Bradford, 196 Solent and 34 Fort Augustus, Gen Roy & Glen Moriston.

Consigned to the dustbin of ignominy are 11 Thurso & Dunbeath, 176/177 West London / East London, 148 Presteigne & Hay-on-Wye, 110/111 Sheffield & Huddersfield / Sheffield & Doncaster and 46 Coll & Tiree. To read his reasons, you’ll have to buy the book, but we would like *Sheetlines* readers to nominate their personal love / hate list, with reasons. A selection of your choices will appear in the next issue.
**Up the airy mountain – a gallimaufry**

*Peter Warburton*

Hill walkers like to think that they pay closer attention than others to their maps. A theoretical defence of this thesis could be advanced but it is better regarded as a harmless conceit or, in the present case, a feeble attempt to give a semblance of coherence to a discursive contribution. What follows are examples of mapping that have caused surprise or a brief smile. Some are mistakes, others unexpected truths or reflections of the personal perception of the cartographer. Those that have prompted lines or culs de sac of inquiry have been especially welcome. The guaranteed omission is any consideration of missing contours, a minority interest and apt to be tedious in the telling.¹

Clach a Chleirich (the priest’s boulder) provides a nice example of imaginative mapping. This landmark feature on the 2500ft contour south west of Ben Avon in the Cairngorms (NO 115992) first appeared as a named dot on Popular Edition sheet 43 of 1928 and the 1936 Tourist sheet. By the time of the full revision of 1955 the qualification ‘(ruin)’ was in general use and was correctly added to the nearest former habitations on Seventh Series sheets 38 and 41 in 1957. The mistake was to apply it also to the clerical boulder where the dot was replaced by the hollow square symbol. The site was not neglected for on the A version (1967) of sheet 41 ‘(Ruin)’ was corrected to ‘(ruin)’ but it seems that no one pointed out the basic error. I blame myself: never leave it to others. As would be expected, the Cairngorms Tourist maps of the period replicated the mistake. The boulder was returned to its natural state on Sheet 38 A in 1972 and on the Tourist sheet in 1973 but never on Sheet 41, where the final revision was in 1967. As a ruin the boulder had a good run considering the frequency of minor revision of the area and the fact that up-to-date information on the state of potential places of refuge was printed on the inside covers of Tourist sheets.

Shielings are an increasingly numerous feature of Highland sheets. A minority are described as ‘old’ (presumably the more ruinous) but ‘Sheillings (Disused)’ is the one that catches the eye. It is a pity about the spelling but good to have the status clarified. The visiting sociologist, expecting to find village maidens up for the summer, milking their herds, making cheese and butter and, between times indulging in pre-nuptial romance with village

¹ Vide *Sheetlines* 79, 57. Self reference is the ambition of every footnote author.
lads, would otherwise have been disappointed and also gravely inconvenienced as the site is three miles from the nearest road in a part of Sutherland rich in water features. The address for anyone interested in checking the facts on the ground is NC 475363, Pathfinder 74. A helpful location map is provided below.

Until quite recently that rather disturbing phenomenon the Shake Hole was a rarity, so scarce indeed as not to merit an entry in Richard Oliver’s Concise guide.\(^2\) It has lately been discovered in such numbers that in some places OS have abandoned attempts to mark them individually and have resorted to the discouraging wording ‘Area of Shake Holes’. Affected sheets ought perhaps to bear a cover sticker ‘WARNING. This map includes material that may alarm mothers.’ Such stickers should be of the removable variety.

Another feature that has proliferated, at least as portrayed on the map, is the grouse butt. Conventionally spaced and often drawn up in ranks they appear to dominate moorland landscapes in a way that does not always match reality. The majority have a short life and although they may remain visible in aerial survey, they soon cease to be apparent to the earthbound. Inquiry into one noticeably liberal sprinkling on SJ 24/34 A of 1983 that had been absent from SJ 24 B of 1951 uncovered an intriguingly erratic sequence. On Third Edition Large Sheet Series 51 of 1920 (1903 revision, 1912 minor corrections) there appear

at the same places two rows each of a dozen Shooting Huts. Captain Jones and Lieutenant Washington made this discovery in 1872 and the huts were duly entered on six and 25 inch sheets of that decade, but not on the next editions of c1912, leading to the conclusion that the 1903 revision team knew a butt from a hut. That explanation leaves unanswered the question of how they came to be restored to the map in full profusion in 1920. There is a prudent absence of both hut and butt on Popular Sheet 51 of 1921, a situation that prevailed for the next 62 years.

Hut/butt confusion arising originally, perhaps, from misread notes is the conveniently plausible explanation and yet ... could there once have been two dozen huts, like stranded bathing machines, 1300ft up on Esclusham and Ruabon Mountains? Most improbable, but there were some unlikely Victorian structures on those hills. On the moors above Corwen at 1786ft are the substantial remains of Liberty Hall built c.1850 for the Marquis of Exeter, the shooting tenant, to provide shelter for the guns (SJ 089410). In the parish of Llandegla, near the Cyn y Brain trig point a grass covered pile of dressed stone, some crenellated, is all that remains of Sir Watkin’s Tower, ie Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. At 1840ft the site overtops the memorial tower to George III on nearby Moel Famau. There is no higher ground for miles. Every picture tells a story.

Gold mining in mid-Wales is well documented. The same cannot be said of the Flintshire gold rush of 1886-94 but this brief period of activity did not escape the notice of the Survey. The six and 25 inch sheets of 1912 mark two Old Shafts (Gold) and seven Old Levels (Gold), mainly in the parish of Cilcain. Surprisingly, all these entries survive on early versions of the 2½ inch series. The most dramatically situated and still the most visually prominent are the workings on the upper slopes of Moel Arthur marked in detail on 25 inch Flintshire XII 4 of 1912. The illustration is of the area closest to the hill fort summit but the workings extended over much of the 200 acre licensed sett. This appears to have been the best run of all the ventures and the only one optimistic enough to invest in quartz crushing machinery. Assay results were poor and here and elsewhere work was abandoned as uneconomic.

---

3 The annual Mineral statistics of the United Kingdom includes returns from six of the sites. They employed a total of 22 men in 1889, 8 in 1890 and 2 in 1891/2. No production reported for any year. Data derived from The mines of Flintshire and Denbighshire, University of Exeter Press, 1992.

There is more than gold in those particular hills. In 1903 Lever Bros decided to develop a scouring derivative of their ‘Refined Toilet Monkey Brand Soap’. A catchier, snappier name was needed. After much debate and some unease about the radical nature of the choice, the product was successfully launched as Vim. The colour of the powder was considered a key factor and silica of the right silvery shade was not common. A source was found in the parish of Esclusham Above at no great depth. The Vim silica mine was soon producing and by the end of 1904 2500 tons of silica had been extracted and conveyed by aerial ropeway down a steep hillside to lead mine rail sidings at Minera. From the beginning there was difficulty in safely shoring the levels. Extension of the area worked failed to strike better conditions and, although the mine abandonment plan of August 1910\(^5\) shows that new levels were being driven until early 1910, the mine was shut down that summer.\(^6\) There was a postscript nearly thirty years later when the local entrepreneur who had introduced Lever Bros to the site persuaded their successors that excavation near the capped mine would yield the ideal ingredient for Persil. Preparatory work began but was abandoned in 1940, leaving no trace on the map.\(^7\) The earlier activity is, thanks to the timing of the 1910 revision, fully mapped. It is a pity that the formal title – Silica Mine – is used in preference to the vernacular.

\(^5\) Flintshire Record Office, AB 14-18.
\(^7\) Bryn Ellis, chapter in *Industrial Minera*, Wrexham Maelor Borough Council, 1995.
The depiction of mountainous ground allows the cartographer more scope for interpretation than most terrain, so that the picture that emerges from the map can show striking variation between one edition and the next. One example among many is illustrated. Late Seventh Series mapping of an area to the east of Loch Lomond indicates three innocent looking hills devoid of threatening rockery. It should be added that rock markings are freely applied to nearby hills on the same sheet. The apparent situation is transformed twenty years later on Landranger 56. Sunday school outing country has become expedition territory. In reality the Seventh Series provides the more reliable measure of the hazards. If no one is about, and no one is likely to be, one may proceed along here hands in pocket, *andante cantabile*.

*Extracts from maps published within the last fifty years are reproduced with kind permission of Ordnance Survey. © Crown copyright NC/00/1340.*
Thumbnail sketches on one-inch map covers from 1945

Part 4. Sketch maps on the first post-war Scottish Popular covers

K S Andrews

The previous parts of this series of articles dealt with the development of the cover sketches of the New Popular Edition and the Seventh Series one-inch maps. The first set of Scottish Popular cover sketches were studied for this report. The intriguing changes for the later sketches will be described subsequently.

Introduction

Location sketches on the covers of series sheets had a long pedigree in England and Wales but for Scotland their use had lapsed. For the post-war reissue of one-inch Scottish Popular maps with the National Grid in a new cover, H96.1b, the feature was revived. The sketches measure approximately 37 x 26.5mm, in landscape or portrait format as appropriate, and are drawn, as for the New Popular and Seventh Series, at a scale of 1:1,200,000. For a non-standard larger sheet size such as 72, Glasgow, the scale is reduced.

Whereas the sketch maps on the New Popular Edition were of four basic types, only the two later formats were used on Scottish Populars. They have a two-box frame and place names in Caslon or Times lettering, respectively. The sketch maps show the same range of features as those on the New Popular Edition covers.

The sketches referred to as ‘Caslon’ (Figure 1) have ‘Glasgow’ in Founders Type Old Roman capitals, with all other large settlements such as Paisley italicised, including even Edinburgh. Smaller settlements are in Old Roman sentence case, with rivers and lochs in italics. ‘Times’ sketches (see Figure 2) follow an analogous pattern using Monotype Times Roman typeface.

As in the case of the New Popular Edition which was being issued concurrently, the place name typeface was changed from Caslon to Times as the series was issued, giving Scotland a geographical split into three zones (see Figure 3). Study of the dates of issue of the sheets, their magnetic variations and their print references reveals a complex situation.

Zone 1, sheets 59 to 92

The first covers on sheets in this zone have Caslon sketches. The first cover variant, KA-S3.1,1 is only found in this zone but a few of the sheets here have only been seen in later group 3 covers. Zone 1 sheets have the pre-July 1946 style of print code with ‘Cr’ showing they were printed in Crabwood, Southampton, except for sheets 60, 66 and 72 which have ‘Ch’ – they were printed in Chessington. The magnetic variations on these sheets range from...

---

2 For cover classification by Roger Hellyer, see John Paddy Browne, Map cover art, Ordnance Survey, 1990, 132.
3 Specimens of type, Ordnance Survey, Chessington, 1947.
4 For a description of Scottish Popular cover variants see Sheetlines 84, 33-41.
5 For an explanation of the codes, see Richard Oliver, Sheetlines 83, 27-34.
January 1945 (sheet 72 only) to June 1946 (sheets 63 and 82). Similarly, the dates of issue from the OS listings range from August 1945 (sheet 72) to July 1946 (sheet 63).

The sheets of zone 1 with stylistically uniform cover sketches were issued as a discrete chronological group, not overlapping any others – satisfyingly orderly.

**Zone 2, sheets 27 to 31 and 38 to 40**

The KA-S3 covers on sheets in this zone also have Caslon sketches. The sheets have ‘unique numbers’, showing they were printed from January 1947 on, except sheets 39 and 40 which have the abbreviated style of the earlier code with no indication of the printing works, viz ‘5046’ (i.e. 5,000 copies in 1946). This style of print code was used from July to December 1946. The magnetic variations on these sheets range from June 1946 (sheet 39 only) to June 1947. The dates of issue range from November 1946 (sheets 39 and 40) to June 1947. They were printed and issued after zone 1 was complete.

**Zone 3**

The KA-S3 covers in this zone (all the rest of the series) have Times place names on the sketches. Sheets 44, 57 and 58 have pre-July 1946 Crabwood print codes, showing they were printed before any of the sheets in zone 2; they were issued in July 1946. The decision to change from Caslon to Times font on the sketches was clearly made some time before that - before any of the zone 2 maps with Caslon sketches had been issued. The magnetic variations on zone 3 sheets range from January 1946 (sheet 58) to January 1948. The dates of issue are July 1946 (the Crabwood sheets 44, 57 and 58 as above), August 1946 (sheets 45 and 51) and October 1946 (sheet 50), then from March 1947 through to April 1948.

Six sheets of zone 3 were therefore published before the first sheets of zone 2. It can be inferred that the sketches for all zone 2 covers

---

were prepared well in advance of need when the eventual chronological pattern of issue of the sheets could only be surmised. It could be that at one stage the plan was to issue zone 2 sheets then zone 3 afterwards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magnetic variation date range</th>
<th>Publication date range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zone 1 January 1945 – June 1946</td>
<td>August 1945 – July 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 3 January 1946 – January 1948</td>
<td>July 1946 – April 1948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The edition was completely issued by April 1948, with all sheets to be found in group KA-S3 covers, most of zone 1 in the first variant KA-S3.1,1 and the rest of Scotland in subsequent cover variants up to KA-S3.4.4. Each sheet is naturally to be found in later covers, printed as its stock situation in paper, cloth or dissected format necessitated. Group 3 covers have the sheet number line in block capitals ‘SHEET XX’ using Founders Type Old Style.

**Insets patent or covert**

The accompanying table indicates which sheet insets are shown on the sketch. It can be seen that the inset of an inhabited or recently-inhabited island is shown but that of a skerry (Scottish Gaelic – sgeir) is more likely to be excluded.\(^7\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheet</th>
<th>Inset</th>
<th>Shown</th>
<th>Not shown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ve Skerries</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Foula</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fair Isle</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sule Skerry</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stack Skerry</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sula Sgeir</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rona</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flannan Isles</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Gasker</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>St Kilda archipelago</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Oigh-sgeir</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Inset omitted on later (third) version of this sketch

**Oddities**

Where the aspect ratio of a sheet is non-standard, for example sheets 24 and 69, the coastline is distorted to fit the standard sketch map box, instead of the sketch map box being changed to suit the map. A misrepresentation results (see figure 4, where the Scottish Popular sketch for Islay is shown alongside the Seventh Series version). This problem could have been avoided if a sketch had been made to New Popular dimensions using equipment in use concurrently.

---

\(^7\) A skerry is defined as a small rocky island not suitable for habitation
Figure 3: The distribution of Caslon and Times sketches on group KA-S3 covers. Index diagram adapted from Roger Hellyer, 'Ordnance Survey small-scale maps indexes: 1801-1998', Kerry: David Archer, 1999, by courtesy of the publisher.
A few toponym errors were noted – ‘Port Errol’ for Port Erroll on sketch 31, Peterhead and ‘Ardvasar’ for Ardavasar on sketch 35, Sound of Sleat, which also has a reduced water-lining effect, like the first attempt at the sketch for the adjacent sheet 34, The Cuillins, Rhum and Canna. These blips were corrected subsequently, as will be reported in a later article in this series. Sketch 79, Lanark, has ‘Blythe Br.’ for Blyth Bridge, a rogue spelling which was retained on the later Times sketch.

Sketch 58, Arbroath & Montrose with its unlabelled location ring was not revised. The place was presumably Friockheim, a name, conflating Gaelic and German words, meaning ‘heather home’, so its omission on a cover sketch issued in 1946 may be of interest to readers with a speculative mindset. An unusual feature appears on sketch 25, Benbecula, where ‘North Uist’ is printed in the margin between the inner and outer boxes. Sketch 52, Coll & Tiree, has no named settlements. There were some quite obscure places featured on the first sketches; many were removed from the limelight on revision. Sic transit gloria mundi.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Tim Bleasdale, Keith Case, Peter Gibson and Anne Taylor of Cambridge University Library for access to or information about their collections. The text has benefited from the helpful comments of Richard Oliver.

CCS Member Mike Parker claims that his life as a comedian, tour guide, TV travelogue presenter, columnist and guide book author have all depended on his lifelong love of maps. His book, subtitled ‘a tale of obsession, fudge and the Ordnance Survey’ is a candid self analysis of his life as a map addict, starting at the age of six when he discovered a relief map in the cellar of his new house, to his early collecting and stealing OS 1:50,000 series maps. Parker is a man who writes having trodden the ground. His journeys include travelling to the ends of Roy’s Hounslow Heath baseline to find the cannon barrels marking its ends in a clump of bushes alongside a Heathrow runway and in the suburban Roy Grove in Hampton.

He is not averse to controversy, admitting that he may be too blinded by a fake representation of the world to see the real thing properly and goes on to portray many collectors as 50-60 year old men trying to recapture the world of their childhood. Turning to the CCS he analyses the membership (600 male to 26 female) as a starting point for explaining why it is alleged that women can’t read maps and need to turn them upside down to face the direction in which they are travelling. He trips amusingly through maps for religion, politics sex and gender; when to leave maps behind; satnavs, post codes, distortions introduced to preserve copyright and speculates on the limited future of paper maps in the internet age. Before reviewing his five best and worst of the *Landranger* 1:50,000 maps, he tells us that only 80 of the 204 sheets of the *Landranger* series make a profit and that some Scottish 1:50,000 sheets sell only two or three a year [collectors NB]

He concludes that ‘Maps are methodical little worlds, the rough and ragged landscape tidied up into blocks of uniform colour and sweetly functional symbols. They breathe rules and order in an inherently disorderly world’. The bibliography and the web and blog sites alone are worth the modest investment. This book makes compulsive reading and I can only recommend that you make room on your map shelves for it, even if it means consigning some duplicates to the annual map fair.

David Binns

The latest Charles Close Society monograph published in September 2009 is also the most substantial work ever issued by the Society. One-inch engraved maps of the Ordnance Survey from 1847 comprises over 700 pages in A4 format, and weighs in at 5lb. It focuses on engraved one-inch mapping derived from six-inch or larger field survey and covering England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, eliding with earlier one-inch coverage of the southern half of England described in the Harry Margary volumes. Chris Board concludes his foreword to the work with the view that the authors have achieved a reference work that will be consulted for decades to come. Publicity details relating to the monograph suggests no map librarian, serious student or collector of Ordnance Survey maps can afford to be without this major new work. A serious challenge then for a reviewer and especially for a review published in Sheetlines!

One-inch engraved maps follows the now established format of interpretive historical evaluation from Richard Oliver, (here comprising eight chapters and 106 pages), followed by a substantial cartobibliography from Roger Hellyer which makes up the bulk of the book. Sandwiched between these two rather uneven halves are eight pages of sheet indexes.

The interpretive chapters span the period from Saxton through to the end of the engraved one-inch as a current map, with the completion in 1999 of new Irish 1:50,000 scale mapping. They tell an historical story about the mapping, situating the ongoing and changing publication programme and documenting the variations between England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Richard Oliver presents this material in a chronological sequence, first setting the scene by charting the administrative and political background to the development of national mapping, from Saxton through to the completion of one-inch sheets to the south of the Preston Hull line. He then moves on to the engraved map itself, with four chapters focusing on survey, construction, engraving, design and revision of the mapping. Most of this material is a nineteenth century narrative, but the slow twentieth century decline of the map is also covered. Two thematic chapters then follow, the first focuses on map content, before a brief analysis of the power behind the map.

The cartobibliography which makes up the bulk of the book is arranged first by country, then by in sheet order, and within each sheet states of each map are described in a chronological sequence. A bewildering variety of abbreviations are deployed (including graphical as well as textual elements), so as to be able to compress all of this material into
575 pages. There are 308 pages of entries on England and Wales, 125 pages on Scotland, and 252 pages on Ireland. Hellyer first spends four pages describing the elements that are recorded in the bibliography. This includes sections on marginalia, altitude and submarine contour notes, sheet prices, dates of publication, issues relating to New Series or Revised New Series publication, railways and waterways and map covers. A list of symbols and abbreviations used in the cartobibliography precedes the main listing and is also printed on the inside back cover of the volume. The volume concludes with a five-page listing of map collections, three pages of chronology, a two-page bibliography and five index pages.

So how far does this huge work measure up to the claims that are made for it?

The scholarship upon which the book rests is systematic and rigorous. Oliver’s introductory chapters reflect nearly forty years of ongoing research and extend material originally published in his 1986 DPhil thesis, as well as subsequent shorter articles from *Sheetlines*. His interpretation is supported by a large number of citations published as footnotes. Judicious and apposite quotation supports the arguments.

Hellyer has visited every significant collection in the UK in his quest to identify the printing history of sheets that fall within the remit. Legal deposit and other national collections comprise the most significant sources of data, but more local collections have also yielded significant results, including University Library and Geography departmental collections, as well as other public libraries and archives. His search also includes holdings of significant international libraries such as the Library of Congress, Bibliothèque Nationale, the National Library of Australia, the Royal Library Copenhagen as well as a number of North American University Collections. In total 69 different collections were accessed and supplemented by web and image searching of private holdings.

Despite claims to the contrary it must be recognized that this is a work for the specialist. No attempt is made in the introductory chapters to summarise the broader social and political themes underpinning the work. A conclusion to these chapters drawing the historical threads together would have been a very useful addition, enabling the reader to see something of the wood instead of just individual trees.

The value of a cartobibliographic approach is also taken for granted: general readers (and many Charles Close Society members) may well be deterred by the dense empirical detail of the listings. It takes a long time to get to grips with this level of detail. We are never told in a systematic fashion why the selection of features used to delimit different states of the map matter, or why they are described in that order. Or indeed given a guide to how the book might be used – what shortcuts can be taken if faced with the task of identifying a map? A graphic showing the occurrence of the different descriptive elements on a map face would have been a really useful guide and much clearer than simply describing these elements.

There are other issues that might have been avoided had less been taken for granted and had more thought been spent on why the book needed to be organized in this way. The interpretive introduction is only poorly related to the listings. The two are packaged together, almost because it is assumed to be useful, rather than for any logical or argued rationale. For example there is clearly considerable overlap between the content chapter and the printing histories described later in the book, but these links are not really developed with enough cross referencing. I suspect readers will either access the interpretation, or simply use the listings, instead of deploying both. The two halves of the book read as if they are different projects.
Individual chapters might also have been more clearly organized. In the content chapter material is distinguished first by whether it is marginalia, or map content, but then by an alphabetic listing of features, with alphabetic sub-listings inside more complex categories. The rationale for the selection of these headings is never explained. Smithies gain a top-level entry. But rifle-ranges appear under Security Features. Navigation comprises only water-based navigation, with Roads and Railways listed directly elsewhere. The chapter also cries out for a more systematic illustration. It would for example have made a lot of sense to relate this material to the characteristic sheets that appears on pages 108-9.

Throughout the volume illustrations appear to be included in an almost random fashion, instead of an integral part of the text. They are unevenly spread throughout the work. Chapters one to three, five and six are almost all text. Some of the content described in Chapter seven is illustrated, but the majority is just described. An excerpt of the first Old Series sheet to be constructed based on the Cassini Projection on the origin of Delamere is included, but is unrelated to the text, and an extract from the Isle of Man sheet appears on the very last printed page of the book, for no apparent reason at all. Given the visual nature of the mapping described in this volume more care might have been spent on using the visual to make the book easier to use.

So the overall impression is of a rigorous scholarly volume, but one that might have benefited from rather more (outside?) editorial input. More care over how the material was organized would have made the volume easier to use and would have increased sales. Of course the volume will undoubtedly be significantly useful to anyone interested in the printing history of these maps. I just feel it might have been more useful.

There is also a fascinating story around listing practices waiting to be told, which would be greatly enhance the value of this ultimate collectors’ bible. How did the great quest for new states advance? Where were the most surprising discoveries made? I would strongly encourage the authors to write that story up for Sheetlines!

Chris Perkins (University of Manchester)

Argleton – the town that never was

The Guardian on 3 November reported that Mike Nolan of Edge Hill University, had spotted on Google maps the non-existent place of Argleton, near to Aughton, in the south-western suburbs of Ormskirk.

Whether this is a mistake or a fingerprint is impossible to know. Google didn’t comment, except to say that the data is supplied by Tele-Atlas in Netherlands. They in turn couldn’t explain the error.

But the fact that Argleton still appears after the publicity suggests it wasn’t an accidental error, as previously Google has been quick to correct such mistakes.
If you are passing Aberystwyth pier at dusk in winter, you will notice people walking along the promenade slowly come to a halt, look up into the sky and point. A scene similar to the opening pages of the first Harry Potter book. Something is happening here, and they don’t know what it is, do they, Mr Jones? Thousands and thousands of starlings roost under the pier, arriving as wave after wave of black clouds which swirl around the pier and then zoom beneath it, with the subsequent noise of their chattering being tremendous.

A similar gathering occurs at weekends, especially in the summer, a short way along the prom at the beach café near the bandstand. Dozens of motorcyclists congregate, clad in shiny expensive black and multicoloured leathers, with lots of magnificent machines, all colour and chrome, standing at a slight angle on the wide promenade. A lovely scene, which the town council was recently trying to stop, despite it being a tourist attraction in itself. They arrive in threes and fours, park, have something to eat and drink and then depart, leaving space for new arrivals. None appear to be under the age of 65, men or women, and all are obviously enjoying retirement. We recently came across a similar gathering at the bus station café in Y Fenni (Abergavenny) one Sunday afternoon.

Like the starlings, how do they know where to go? If on holiday, are they able to seek out these meeting places? Are they advertised in motorcycle magazines, or is it just word of mouth? Probably both, but there is also a map, or rather a set of maps, to help them; with nothing for the starlings, so far. The Touring map for motorcyclists comes as a set of twelve maps covering Great Britain and the whole of Ireland. ‘Weatherproof / Write on - wipe off / with list of bike meets’ Scale 1:301,000, and published by Naumann & Göbel Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Cologne, [2006]. A nice compact 26 by 19 inches sheet size, laminated both sides with the set held within a plastic case. A large red circle with a number and motorcyclist within it indicates the meets, with details, such as meet times or days plus directions being in the legend panel.

I am quite keen on thematic maps and thought this an unusual subject, so I paid my pound and bought the set, but then realised that I had really bought them just because I found the maps attractive, and very satisfying to hold. A nice object, nothing really to do with their being maps. After looking at them for an hour or so, I decided that they were not thematic maps, the motorcycle symbols were really just overprints, something rather lightweight compared to a thematic map. To me, thematic maps are overwhelmingly concerned with their subjects, such as geology, land use and agricultural land use, or any of the ‘Ten Mile’ maps published by the Ordnance Survey for the proposed National Atlas: iron and steel, population distribution, sand and gravel, all shown on a very faint ‘ten mile’ base map, and in need of wider recognition. Many maps at the back of a world atlas are thematic, but do not catch the imagination, because they are on such a small scale.

My first appreciation of specialised maps was in the mid-60s, when a geography master held up a copy of a national daily paper and said ‘Well lads, if you want to pull the birds, Eastbourne is the place to go. Females outnumber males two to one’. Two girls for every boy. Whatever rag it was, it featured a map from a piece of academic research showing that

---

1 Actually 1:625,000
females did indeed greatly outnumber males along the English south coast. The only snag being that most were pensioners. Not exactly lying with statistics, but it was a good way to begin a lesson on mapping data of different sorts, and led to Snow’s map of cholera in Soho and Charles Booth’s maps of London poverty.

So, what is the difference between a thematic map and a map with an overprint? An overprint can be fairly simple, in one colour, on a fully coloured base map, for example most manoeuvre maps, the *Power line and obstruction overprint* on 1:50,000 sheets, or at its simplest, the coloured grid over standard Seventh Series sheets issued to the military as M722. All quite clearly overprints, with one series even named so. But sometimes, I feel that individual maps in the same map series can be either an overprint or a thematic map. On opening some trench maps, one is overwhelmed by a mass of red or blue detail, but on others, there is just a little bit of red in one corner which one ignores and immediately studies the grey base map detail, rather than the few coloured trenches. Here, the detail of an overprint is sometimes dominant and sometimes not. So dominant, in my opinion, that a map with an overprint becomes a thematic map.

The maps in the set I bought are overwhelmingly road maps, of equal use to anyone on a motorbike or in a car, with large symbols indicating the meeting places. Nice clear road maps, having a feel of a cross between Michelin maps and the old 1970s National petrol maps, which I particularly liked, and still use in emergencies. The meet symbols are very much an overprint which does not distract the eye from the base map, meaning they can easily be ignored and the maps used by motorists. For me, on a thematic map, the information is not only prominent but dominant, and the map cannot easily be used for other purposes.

And what of the actual maps? Well, despite having a rather dated Triumph motorcycle and motorcyclist on the front covers, they look nice, and are probably ‘fit for purpose’, which is to locate the meets and show the main roads leading to them. But as with most maps, one can find small faults, such as the symbol showing (I assume) a wireless tower which is not in the legend, the same symbol in blue or green for marsh or moor which appear the same even with glasses on, and naming all major roads motorways of some sort. Amongst the named tourist attractions we find Upper Bryn in Newtown, where the only thing of note is the chip shop, and I am still pondering the House on Crotches just south of Bishop’s Castle. On the positive side, they are nice to hold, are a good size, weatherproof and washable, (but no indication is given of what writes and cleans off). Sheets have an overlap, which I like and is probably safer for motorcyclists.

Looking at the legend I was puzzled by symbols for both a National Border and an International Border. My first thought was that either side of a National Border would be two different countries, hence it was an International Border, the same thing. So why have two symbols? The border between Northern Ireland and the Republic was shown as International. Good. That between England and both Wales and Scotland was a National Border, despite defining different countries. Closer examination showed that this symbol was also used for county boundaries, so it appears that a National Border means within a country, an English county; but as so many of our world cousins do, they assume that England, Wales and Scotland are one country. After much thought, I still cannot think of a word or phrase to cover all boundaries such as those dividing English counties, German Länder or Russian oblasts.
These days, one would expect all aspects of a map to be correct, wherever it originated. Should we make allowances for maps of the British Isles not produced in this country, or for maps produced by British cartographers of areas beyond our borders? I would say no. There is enough source material available to produce an accurate map, whether obtained legally or otherwise, and talented translators exist. Throw in international standards plus computers, and a perfect product should result from even a modest cartographic unit. Hence these maps are shoddy in some respects, their strong point being their format: laminated and of a convenient size for use on a motorcycle.

But these are wonderful and saintly maps. Well, beatified, and deserving a certain reverence. Why? Because the legend has a small blue symbol of a steaming cup and saucer, which I have always wanted to see on a map.\(^3\) This identifies the location of a Kiosk, whatever that means. And having seen it in the legend, I just had to find one on a map. In blue, so associated with motorways I assumed. However, I knew the result before I started my search and having spent fifteen minutes following the motorways on the first six sheets, I stopped. Why? Because whatever a kiosk was, it was not British and would not be on these maps. Secondly, if I did find one, I knew that I would have to go and see it at the weekend, and the next sheet to look at was Scotland. If anyone has a kiosk it will be the Scots. I just could not spare the time. Five minutes later I was at it again, looking at Ireland where, like snakes, there is not a single motorway facility, north or south of the International Border. Well, not according to these maps. My beloved symbol was nowhere to be found. Tears of grief. But let us be positive, the most wonderful symbol in the world is now recognised and used by cartographers, and appears to be international, if only in the legend. Another ten years, and who knows what might be on the actual maps. Something really, really useful maybe?

Puzzle corner

Cryptic gazetteer: Can you identify these ten British places? To help, they are in alphabetic sequence. Send your answers, with your own cryptic city to the editors. Answers and the best cryptic clues will be given in Sheetlines 87.

1. In Scotland need returns after Lincoln river (8)
2. Such a body Hazel re-organised in the midlands (5,2,2,5)
3. Northern town where chancellor not backwards (10)
4. Dead, finished port (5)
5. School round south and east follows people by the sea (10)
6. Lectures go haywire out west (10)
7. Chap, city and city (10)
8. Three points keep Brown’s city (9)
9. Perform trade, feeding opening on south coast (8)
10. What evangelical ecologists attempt to do, one hears, in London (7,5)

\(^3\) Sheetlines 59, 52.
New maps

Jon Risby

This list covers small scale maps published between 8 July and 7 November 2009. They are listed by series, and in sheet number order. The columns are as follows: Sheet No. / Title / Edition / Copyright date / Full revision date / Latest revision date / Date of publication. There is also a list of those maps due for publication by OS (by series and in order of their proposed publication).

After the list of OS maps is a résumé of maps published by Alan Godfrey between July and November 2009.

OSGB maps

Revision notes are referenced in column five or six as follows:

1. ‘Reprinted with minor change’
2. ‘Revised for selected change’
3. ‘Revised with selected change’
4. ‘Revised for significant change’
5. ‘Revised with significant change’
6. ‘Major roads revised’

Where details are shown in italics I have not been able to confirm the details by seeing the map itself, and therefore information is based on Ordnance Survey’s list of new publications. Unfortunately I have been unable to confirm the details that were in italics in the last edition, due to lack of time.

For similar reasons this will be my final contribution to New maps. I hope that members have found the information that has been provided over the last ten years informative.

Further information on forthcoming maps and current editions can be obtained from:
www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/partnerships/retailers/docs/currentEditions.pdf

The current editions document is updated by OS early in each calendar month.

Landranger – new editions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheet No</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Copyright date</th>
<th>Full revision date</th>
<th>Latest revision date</th>
<th>Date of publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Fraserburgh, Peterhead &amp; Ellon</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>25/09/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Stonehaven &amp; Banchory</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>17/07/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Haltwhistle &amp; Brampton, Bewcastle &amp; Alston</td>
<td>D1</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>14/08/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Hexham &amp; Haltwhistle</td>
<td>D1</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>14/09/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Isle of Man</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>11/09/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>North East Norfolk, Cromer, Wroxham</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>06/12/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Birmingham &amp; Wolverhampton, inc. The Black Country</td>
<td>C5</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1995-97</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>09/09/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Leicester, Coventry &amp; Rugby</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>09/10/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Worcester, The Malverns, Evesham &amp; Tewkesbury</td>
<td>D1</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>14/10/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick &amp; Banbury</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>06/10/09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explorer and Explorer Active – new editions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheet No</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Copyright date</th>
<th>Full revision date</th>
<th>Latest revision date</th>
<th>Date of publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OL14</td>
<td>Wye Valley &amp; Forest of Dean</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>24/08/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OL24</td>
<td>The Peak District – White Peak area</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>02/10/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OL35</td>
<td>North Pembrokeshire</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>21/09/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OL36</td>
<td>South Pembrokeshire</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>21/09/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Romsey, Andover &amp; Test Valley, Stocksbridge &amp; Ludgershall</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>10/07/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Newport &amp; Pontypool</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>21/08/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>Chiltern Hills West, Henley-on-Thames &amp; Wallingford</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>13/10/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>Oxford, Witney &amp; Woodstock</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>14/10/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>Chiltern Hills North, Aylesbury, Berkhamsted &amp; Chesham</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2009\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>20/10/09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All Explorer maps are also available in the Explorer Active format – edition details are the same as the relevant Explorer sheet.

**Travel Maps – Tour Series - new editions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The Cotswolds and Gloucestershire</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>21/07/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>North York Moors &amp; part of North Yorkshire</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>31/08/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Yorkshire Dales &amp; part of North Yorkshire</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>23/10/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Northumberland</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>14/10/09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Irish maps**

**Discover Maps**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Meath, Westmeath</td>
<td></td>
<td>09/09/09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Forthcoming OSGB and Irish maps**

The following maps have been announced for publication.

**Landranger – new editions**

Maps marked (+A) will also be published in Landranger Active format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Northampton, Milton Keynes, Buckingham &amp; Daventry</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>16/11/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>Bedford, Huntingdon, St Neots &amp; Biggleswade</td>
<td>C4</td>
<td>16/11/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>Cambridge, Newmarket &amp; Saffron Walden</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>16/11/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>Swindon, Devizes, Marlborough &amp; Trowbridge</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>16/11/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Norwich &amp; The Broads, Great Yarmouth</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>14/12/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>Minehead &amp; Brendon Hills, Dulverton Tiverton</td>
<td>D1</td>
<td>14/12/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>Okehampton &amp; North Dartmoor, Credilton &amp; Bovey Tracey</td>
<td>D1</td>
<td>14/12/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Anglesey (+A)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11/01/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Snowdon, Caernarfon (+A)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11/01/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Llyn Peninsula</td>
<td>B3</td>
<td>11/01/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Porthmadog &amp; Dolgellau (+A)</td>
<td>B3</td>
<td>11/01/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Sheffield &amp; Huddersfield, Glossop &amp; Holmfirth (+A)</td>
<td>C4</td>
<td>15/02/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Denbigh &amp; Colwyn Bay</td>
<td>C4</td>
<td>15/02/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Buxton &amp; Matlock, Chesterfield, Bakewell &amp; Dove Dale (+A)</td>
<td>C4</td>
<td>15/02/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>Dorchester &amp; Weymouth, Ceme Abbas &amp; Bere Regis</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>15/02/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Stornoway &amp; North Lewis</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>15/03/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Shrewsbury &amp; Oswestry</td>
<td>B3</td>
<td>15/03/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>East London, Billericay &amp; Gravesend</td>
<td>E4</td>
<td>22/03/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>Maidstone &amp; Royal Tunbridge Wells, Sevenoaks &amp; Tonbridge</td>
<td>C4</td>
<td>22/03/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Liverpool, Southport &amp; Wigan</td>
<td>E1</td>
<td>12/04/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Stoke-on-Trent &amp; Macclesfield</td>
<td>C5</td>
<td>12/04/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Mansfield &amp; Worksop, Sherwood Forest</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>19/04/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Glasgow, Motherwell &amp; Airdrie</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>10/05/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Falkirk &amp; Linlithgow, Dunfermline</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td>10/05/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Edinburgh, Penicuik &amp; North Berwick</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>10/05/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Upper Clyde Valley, Biggar &amp; Lanark</td>
<td>D1</td>
<td>10/05/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Newton Stewart &amp; Kirkcudbright, Gatehouse of Fleet</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>14/06/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Lincoln &amp; Newark-on-Trent</td>
<td>C4</td>
<td>14/06/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Explorer and Explorer Active – new editions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OL43</td>
<td>Hadrian's Wall, Haltwhistle &amp; Hexham</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>30/11/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OL45</td>
<td>The Cotswolds, Burford, Chipping Campden, Cirencester &amp; Stow-on-the-Wold</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>30/11/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Land’s End, Penzance &amp; St Ives</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>04/01/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>The Lizard, Falmouth &amp; Helston</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>04/01/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Falmouth &amp; Mevagissey, Truro &amp; St Mawes</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>04/01/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392</td>
<td>Ben Nevis &amp; Fort William</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>04/01/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OL40</td>
<td>The Broads, Wroxham, Beccles, Lowestoft &amp; Great Yarmouth</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>25/01/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OL15</td>
<td>Purbeck &amp; South Dorset, Poole, Dorchester, Weymouth &amp; Swanage</td>
<td>B3</td>
<td>15/02/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OL22</td>
<td>New Forest, Southampton, Ringwood, Ferndown, Lymington, Christchurch, Bournemouth</td>
<td>B3</td>
<td>15/02/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Cerne Abbas &amp; Bere Regis, Blandford Forum &amp; Beaminster</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>15/02/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Shaftesbury &amp; Cranborne Chase, Poole, Wimborne Minster &amp; Blandford Forum</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>15/02/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Meon Valley, Portsmouth, Gosport &amp; Fareham</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>15/02/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>Luton &amp; Stevenage, Hitchin &amp; Ampthill</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>08/03/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>342</td>
<td>Falkirk, Cumbernauld &amp; Livingston, Linlithgow, Bathgate &amp; Kilsyth</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>15/03/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Cerne Abbas &amp; Bere Regis, Blandford Forum &amp; Beaminster</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>15/02/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Shaftesbury &amp; Cranborne Chase, Poole, Wimborne Minster &amp; Blandford Forum</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>15/02/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Meon Valley, Portsmouth, Gosport &amp; Fareham</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>15/02/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>Luton &amp; Stevenage, Hitchin &amp; Ampthill</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>08/03/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>342</td>
<td>Falkirk, Cumbernauld &amp; Livingston, Linlithgow, Bathgate &amp; Kilsyth</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>15/03/10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Travel Maps – Tour Series - new editions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County / Sheet no / Title / Date of Map / Date of Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>North &amp; Mid Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>South &amp; Mid Wales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discover Maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County / Sheet no / Title / Date of Map / Date of Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Larne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Armagh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alan Godfrey Maps

Details of Alan Godfrey’s reprints of old OS maps are available from Alan Godfrey Maps, Prospect Business Park, Leadgate, Consett, DH8 7PW, tel. 01207 583388, fax 01207 583399, or from their website at www.alangodfreymaps.co.uk. Maps may be ordered directly from the website.

The columns are as follows: County / sheet no / title / date of map / date of issue.
Middlesex 6.13 Edgware 1935 07/09
Middlesex 10.02 Pinner (North) 1935 08/09
Middlesex 10.03 Wealdstone & Hatch End 1935 08/09
Middlesex 10.06 Pinner (South) 1940 08/09
Middlesex 10.07 North Harrow & Headstone 1935 10/09
Middlesex 15.04 North Perivale & South Sudbury 1935 07/09
Middlesex 20.03 Osterley Park 1935 10/09
Nottinghamshire 27.03 Sutton-in-Ashfield 1914 10/09
Nottinghamshire 27.11 Kirkby-in-Ashfield 1914 10/09
Nottinghamshire 42.05 Nottingham (Lenton) 1899 10/09
Pembrokeshire 20.03 St David’s 1906 09/09
Staffordshire 68.02 Wednesbury (Mesty Croft) 1902 07/09
Staffordshire 68.03 Tame Bridge 1901 07/09
Tyneside 26 Scotswood & Derwenathaugh (New Edition) 1895 10/09
Warwickshire 4.11 Four Oaks 1902 09/09
Yorkshire 217.07 Pudsey (East) & Farnley Hall 1906 09/09
Yorkshire 230.08 Halifax (NW) 1931 08/09
Yorkshire 246.10 Huddersfield (Lindley cum Quarmby) 1905 08/09
Yorkshire Town Plans 07 Hull (Prospect Street) 1853 08/09

One-inch England and Wales

The italicised place name in brackets after the title is covered on a large scale map on the reverse.

279 Weston-super-Mare & Highbridge (Huntspill) 1897 08/09
297 Wincanton, Mere & District (Zeals) 1897 08/09
331 Portsmouth & Spithead (Lee-on-the-Solent) 1893 08/09
335/346 Newquay & Trevoze Head (St Agnes) 1894 07/09
347 Bodmin, Lostwithiel & The China Clay District (Lostwithiel) 1894 08/09
353 Mevagissey (Mevagissey) 1894-1905 10/09
359 The Lizard (Manaccan) 1894 07/09

One-inch Ireland

27 Moneymore, Magherafelt & Cookstown (Moneymore) 1900 07/09
36 Belfast & Hillsborough (Hillsborough) 1901 07/09
59 Keady, Castleblayney & Bessbrook (Keady) 1900 10/09

Germany

2 Oberhausen 1944 10/09

Thank you, Jon

This is Jon Risby’s final New maps after ten years of diligent research, recording and compiling these notes. We thank him for his considerable efforts over the years. Although this feature will not appear in future, information on new releases can be found on OS and Alan Godfrey websites as Jon notes above.
Letters

C Roads

On receiving the latest Almanack I looked at the item on Road numbers in Sheetlines 81, and the article on C roads on signposts and maps on the Society website. These items interested me, because at the time I had not seen a sign referring to a ‘C’ number since the 1970s.

However, recently when visiting Yorkshire I passed a sign on the A59, at approx. SE 446564, near Cattal station, which said ‘Weight limit on C278, 250 yards’. It was obviously a modern sign, blue with lower-case white lettering.

I note that Worcestershire, in press notices of coming road closures, specifies C (or U, as the case may be) numbers for all roads involved.

Andrew Turner

James Tucker’s ‘Hiking’

Michael Ivory’s letter (Sheetlines 85) reminded me that this painting was reproduced, uncropped, as the centre piece of the poster advertising the exhibition Mapping the landscape held at Nottingham in May/June 1990. The poster reproduction confirms the identity of the girls’ map as the Cotswolds half-inch tourist map of 1931. However, the designers of the poster used the Wye Valley & Lower Severn one-inch tourist map of 1961 (pre-Beeching railways!) to provide the background for their reproduction of the painting. The latter was also reproduced in monochrome in the splendid exhibition catalogue edited by Nicholas Alfrey and Stephen Daniels.

Ian O’Brien

Stop Press / Stop Presses

As Sheetlines goes to press, we hear that Ordnance Survey are to stop printing their own maps when they move into their new premises in 2010. They have advertised in the European trade journals seeking expressions of interest and will put the work out to tender.

Richard Oliver comments: This is indeed sad, but not entirely surprising – or unprecedented. Some OS quarter-inch and half-inch maps were printed by Waterlow in the autumn of 1914, and large quantities of OS and War Office maps were printed by private firms during WWII. In 1960 Caustons printed sheet 130 of the one-inch Seventh Series, at a time when the OS presses were very busy (a factor that contributed to the abandoning of the half-inch Second series), although this is not mentioned on the maps, and there have been recent rumours of ‘farming out’ of OS printing, in conditions of some secrecy, including to OS of Ireland. (Do OSI and OSNI still print their own?)

Interesting also to consider what this means from a military point of view! One of the justifications for maintaining a state-of-the-art printing establishment at OS was to supplement the MOD’s own facilities – and one of the justifications for the military persisting with paper mapping for many operational purposes was that, unlike laptop computers, paper maps were mechanically foolproof and were not rendered totally useless by being in the line of the occasional bullet.

The Geological Survey used to have their printing done by OS, but since the 1990s it has been handled by a number of commercial firms. A good deal of map and atlas printing is handled by firms in Spain and Italy, where quite a number of OS/Phillips street atlases have been printed. Hitherto it has been common for map and atlas publishers to do their own printing, but I suspect that there is an increasing tendency for ‘origination’ and printing to be divorced – as has been usual for letterpress in the book trade for centuries, and which has seen a refinement in the past 30 years or so with some firms specialising in photo-typesetting, and others undertaking mass-printing.