

ART. I.—*The Chorography, or a Descriptive Catalogue of the Printed Maps, of Cumberland and Westmorland.*

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Communicated at Penrith, Sept. 7th, 1917.

PREFACE.

FOR the sake of uniformity it now seems the wisest plan to catalogue the maps of English counties upon the foundations laid by previous writers. To do so, necessarily involves the study of their work, and to a certain extent the copying of their ascertained facts. Sir George Fordham broke the ground with his two admirable catalogues of the maps of Hertfordshire (1901-7) and Cambridgeshire (1908), and Mr. William Harrison followed in 1907-8, with his very useful descriptions of the maps of Lancashire and Cheshire. In 1911 Mr. Thomas Chubb, of the Map Room in the British Museum, contributed his catalogue of the Wiltshire maps, in 1913 his catalogue of the Gloucestershire maps, and in 1916 his most valuable work on the printed maps of Somersetshire. All these catalogues were contributed to the Archaeological Societies in their respective counties.

From them I have abstracted information respecting the engravers and publishers, and, perhaps what has been of even greater assistance, the date of the publication and reprintings of the various county atlases.

The catalogues already given to us have the maps arranged in strict chronological order, i.e., with the details of an original map separate from its many reprints which are themselves scattered widely throughout the pages; but, with all respect to the authors, I have departed from this form, hoping to facilitate research by

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placing the various issues of each map together, and by giving a minute description of only those maps which I have been able to study.

The Typographical Antiquities of Ames and Herbert, and Richard Gough's *British Topography* have been most useful, and my thanks are due to Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford and Mr. W. T. Lancaster, F.S.A., of the Yorkshire Archaeological Library in Leeds, for their kindly assistance as to the early history of Christopher Saxton.

NOTES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

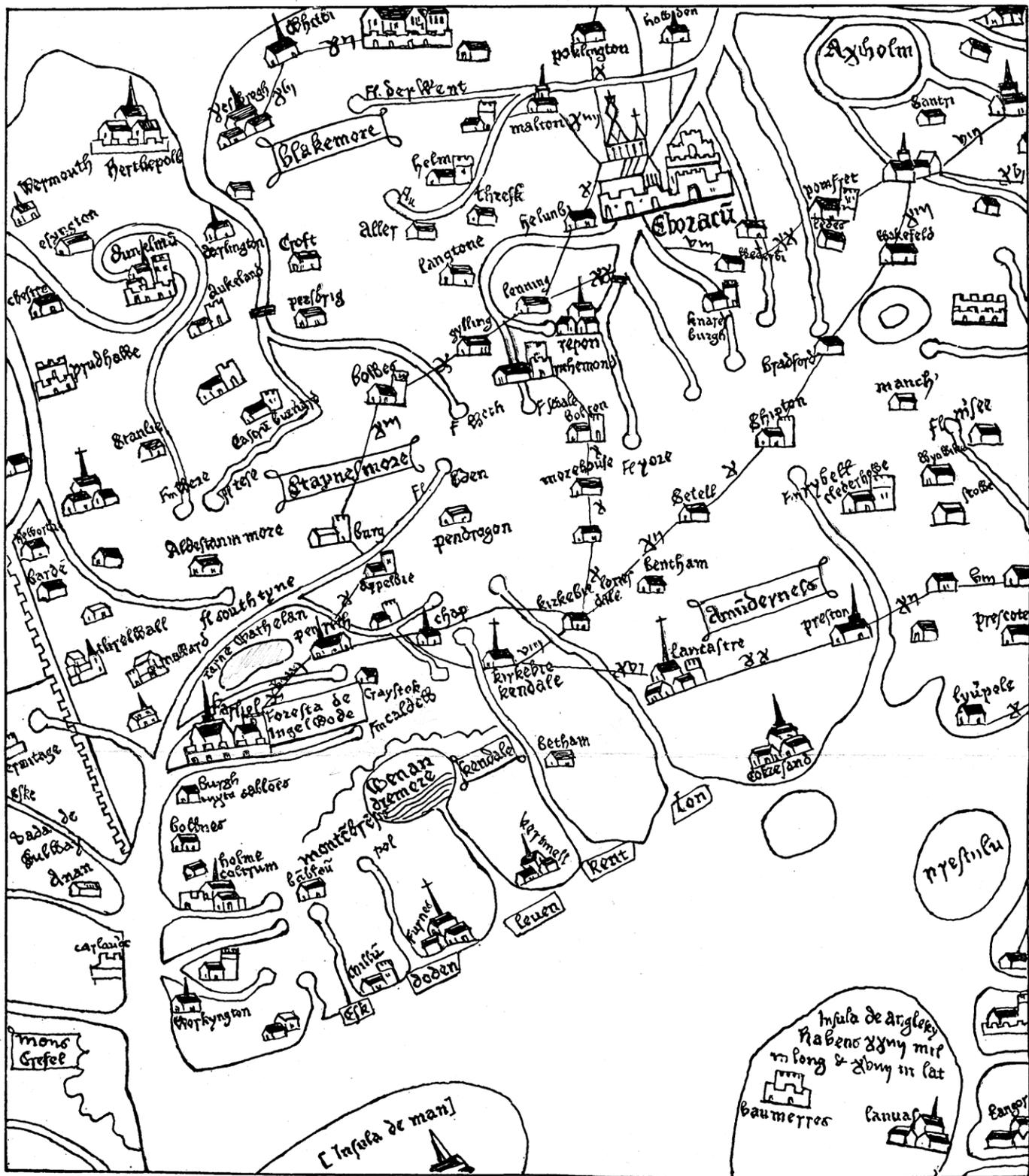
In the size of plates, the width is always given before the height.

The corners of the plates are referred to as the 1st for the top left hand, the 2nd for the top right hand, the 3rd for the bottom left hand, and the 4th for the bottom right hand.

PART I.

THE PERIOD OF THE DUTCH SCHOOL, 1570-1673, WITH THE MERIDIAN TAKEN THROUGH THE AZORES OR CANARY ISLANDS, BUT WITH THE DEGREES NOT SHOWN ON THE PLATES.

Apart from nautical maps cartography lay comparatively dormant from the second century days of Claudius Ptolemy, until he became the teacher of the modern world in the days of the Renaissance. During the Middle Ages geographical and astronomical questions seem to have raised no interest; even the theory of the sphericity of the earth was placed under the ban of the Church. It is true that we have at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and at the Cottonian Library in the British Museum, MSS. of Matthew Paris, C. 1259, in which he gives maps of England and Scotland, showing the "Murus Pictorum," but in which an imaginary bay covers the whole of our



area. It is also true that the Bodleian Library possesses a map of England and Scotland, dated about 1330, which is of great interest. It is drawn on two skins of vellum and was bequeathed to the University of Oxford by Richard Gough who says (*Brit. Topog.*, I, 76), that he purchased it in 1774 from Thomas Martin's sale of MSS. Unfortunately it is now in a very illegible state, which causes one to be all the more grateful to Mr. W. G. Collingwood for the great care which he has taken to reproduce faithfully that portion which covers our district. The principal places are named and distinguished by pictorial churches; Carlisle by a church and castle, Appleby, Brough, Millom and Wolsty are depicted by fortified towers, but not so Pendragon; Naworth and Holme Cultram are enclosed within battlemented curtains, whilst other places are shown by simple houses with red roofs. The 'Murus Pictorum' stretches from sea to sea; the roads are marked by lines and even with the miles in each stage; the rivers and sea are coloured green with their names attached; whilst "Montes Cumbrenses" form a chain of hills reaching to a large oval representing "Wenandremere." *

With the exception, however, of a few notable works such as these, little cartography was attempted until 1478, when Jacobus Angelus de Scarpario translated and published at Rome Ptolemy's great work with maps. In the beginning of the sixteenth century Nicolaus Donis

* The illustration is from a drawing by the Editor, based on a half-tone plate from Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society's *Transactions*, vol. xxv, but very considerably amended and revised by comparison with the original MS. map at the Bodleian Library. The revision has been kindly made by Mr. R. G. Collingwood and the Rev. H. M. Bannister, D.Litt., late of the Vatican Library, who have spent two mornings in trying to read the faded original; and they have recovered a number of names not seen on Gough's engraving in *British Topography*, vol. i, nor on plate ii in *National MSS. of Scotland*, part iii (1872), a double folio page in colours, photozincographed by Col. Sir H. James of the Ordnance Survey. Of these names, the Editor suggests that the place apparently at the head of Eskdale in Cumberland is meant for (Kirk) Bampton; the island between "Lyu'pole" (Liverpool) and Anglesey is Priestholm or Puffin Island, much out of proportion. Between Kendal and Shap there is a place of which the name looks like "Darem," and many names are not legible enough to copy. The name

of Ulm attempted to correct some of them, to which he added five more of his own, and adopted the new art of wood engraving for their reproduction.

From this period a new era in map-making commenced, although for many a long year it was retarded by the zeal and obstinacy with which geographers adopted all the mistakes of their predecessors. For instance, Agathodemon made a set of maps from Ptolemy's geography, and by a great error of longitude drew the Mediterranean 1,400 English miles too long, a mistake that was copied well into the middle of the sixteenth century, whilst the distance between Rome and Nürnberg, two of the best known places in Europe, varied some 500 miles from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. In 1630 Jodocus Hondius ventured to lessen the undue proportions of Asia, but the authority of Ptolemy proved to be too strong for the attempt to be repeated, and this at an age when Europeans were wandering over the whole world.

Of course Agathodemon's trouble, and the crux of all map construction, lay in the difficulty of representing portions of a spherical surface on a plane. The world is round but the map is flat, so that distortion somewhere is unavoidable; and although this may scarcely make itself evident in a parish area it becomes appreciable in the delineation of a county, and is a serious matter in surveying a continent. Therefore, map-construction virtually resolves itself into the drawing of two sets of lines, vertical and transverse, between which the point to

"Insulæ de Man" is in brackets in our illustration because it has been shifted a little to get it into the page.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood remarks:—"The half-tone block [mentioned above] is made from the plate in *National MSS. of Scotland*, part iii. I am not satisfied of the entire accuracy of this plate in every particular. Certain names exist on the original (e.g. at the heads of Eskdale and Dunnerdale which do not appear on it at all; other names are curtailed, e.g. 'mont(es) c(um)bre(n)ses.' This leads me to believe that the plate is photographed from a drawing, as a photograph from the original would have preserved the forms even of the undecipherable names. Further, it seems almost certain that the map was very much more legible in 1872 than it is now. I have been over every name in North England, with the help of the Rev. H. M. Bannister, and we were unable to read quite half of them; in many cases no ink was visible at all."

be fixed must be marked off relatively to that point which the place bears on the sphere with reference to the circles of longitude and latitude. And to obtain these lines many forms of projection were adopted, more or less of a perspective character, until, in the year 1569, Gerhard Kramer of Flanders introduced his cylindrical system, known as Mercator's Projection, which if not less free from distortion, was at least more simple to deal with. By degrees Kramer gathered a school about him, including Jodocus Hondius and his son Henricus, as well as many others to whose works we shall have occasion to refer. But perhaps the chief cause why the centre of cartographic activity moved from Germany to Holland was the production of the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*; a work brought out in 1570, in which the best maps from all countries were collected together, re-engraved, and published by Abraham Ortelius of Antwerp. Its fame grew rapidly, and editions appeared one after the other as quickly as they could be printed, in German, French, Dutch, English and Italian.

The instruments used and the procedure adopted in Flanders differed little from those used and adopted by Ptolemy. From the top of a windmill or tower the direction of the villages and the natural features of the landscape were fixed, with the aid of a Cross-staff, as precisely as possible, and their distances apart as well as from the point of observation were estimated from local sources of information. Lineal measurement was rarely resorted to. Therefore, although here and there traditional blunders were slowly corrected, nothing new was created excepting by way of reproduction brought about by the excellent engravers of this Dutch school. Their maps flourished with some considerable pictorial effect, the blank spaces were abundantly filled with scroll-ornament and heraldic shields, and the sea was enlivened with sailing ships and allegorical marine monsters.

CHRISTOPHER SAXTON.

The great woollen trade between Holland and Yorkshire, as also the arrival of Dutchmen to drain the morasses of our plains, naturally led to a closer intercourse between the two nations in matters of science and art. So that although to Humphrey Lloyd of Denbighshire is due the honour of making the first modern map of England and Wales, reprinted in Ortelius' *Additamentum Theatri Orbis Terrarum* (1533), it is somewhat natural to find that it was the scion of an old Yorkshire family, Christopher Saxton, who immediately followed and surpassed his leader.

Saxton lived at Bramley, near Leeds, according to the following extracts from the Registers:—

Baptisms, 1575. "Agnes, child of Christopher Saxton of Bramley."

Burials, 23rd Feb. 1576. "Agnes, child of Christopher Saxton of The rydge Bramley."

Turning to Thoresby's *Ducatus* we find under Armley, then a village between Bramley and Leeds:—

"In this neighbourhood are other monuments of the Danish times, as particularly Tingley, or more truly Ting-law or low, as it is in the best map that was ever made for this county, and was performed by Mr. Christopher Saxton who lived at or very near that place."

Christopher was educated at Cambridge, and proceeding to London, he fortunately became attached to the household of Thomas Seckford* whose powerful assistance and influence with Queen Elizabeth enabled Saxton to procure a licence, "to imprint maps for England or any county therein for ten years" (Ames and Herbert, *Typographical Antiq.*, vol. iii, pp. 1649-50). Special facilities were granted that he "be assisted in all places where he shall come for the view of such places to describe certain counties in cartes, being thereunto appointed by her

* Master of Requests and of the Court of Awards.

Majestie's bill under her signet." To obviate the difficulties of travelling through Wales, further injunctions were sent to "all justices of peace, mayors and others in Wales to see him conducted unto any toure, castle, highe place or hill, to view that countrey, and that he may be accompanied with ij or iij honest men, such as do best know the countrey, for the better accomplishment of that service; and that at his departure from any towne or place that he hath taken the view of, the said towne do set forth a horseman that can speke both Welshe and Englishe, to safeconduct him to the next market-towne" (Acts of the Privy Council, 1575-7).

This laborious task of personally surveying and delineating each county, the first of its kind in England, and, for a century at least, the foundation for all subsequent attempts, was commenced in 1574 and completed by the year 1579.

The coloured maps, published separately on thirty-six folio sheets, were engraved by Ryther, Hogenberg and others. AUGUSTINE RYTHUR, a native of Leeds, who in London had his "shoppe a little from Leadenhall next to the sign of the Tower" (Ames and Herbert, *Typographical Antiq.*, 1790, vol. iii, p. 1652). His name occurs on the Cumberland and Westmorland map (1576), Durham, Gloucestershire (1577), and Yorkshire (1577) maps. REMIGIUS HOGENBERGIUS, a native of Mechlin, came to England about 1560 and entered the service of Archbishop Parker about 1573 (see Strype's *Life of Parker*, p. 541). He is said to have engraved the maps of Kent with Surrey, Sussex and Middlesex (1575), Wiltshire, Devonshire (1575), Salop, Hereford, Lincoln with Nottingham, Lancashire and Montgomery. LENAERT TERWOORT, of Antwerp, engraved Leicestershire and Warwickshire (1576). NICHOLAS REYNOLDS, of London, only engraved Hertfordshire (1577). FRANCIS SCATTER engraved Cheshire and Staffordshire.

8 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Lord Scrope refers to the map of Cumberland and Westmorland when writing to Lord Burghley as follows:—

I have caused my man to make a tract of the howses and townes neare adjoyning the borders of both realmes, and the devidinge of this marche from Scotland and the Mydle marche, by the ryvers, hills and other bounders, which I truste ar truelie and lardgelie sett downe in this inclosed plott as towching the outwards. And for the inward partes, yf it please your lordship to peruse Christofer Saxton, his particular mappe of Westmerland and Combèrland, set oute by Austin Ryvers anno 1576; your lordship maye plainely understand by thadvertisment of any outerage, in what offyce or signorie the same shall be committed.—
Carlisle, Sep. 18, 1590. H. Scrope. (Cal. Border Papers I. 1560-1594.)

1579. The coloured maps were brought together as an Atlas, with a title page, a frontispiece map of England, signed "Augustinus Ryther Anglus Sculpsit An. Dni. 1579," a set of eighty-four coats of arms, a list of bishops, cities, market towns, castles, churches, rivers, bridges, forests and enclosures in each county, and with an Index.

WESTMORLAND and CUMBERLAND. A very beautiful map and truly wonderful considering the instruments available and the difficult nature of the ground. The county of Cumberland is tinted a delicate yellow and Westmorland a pale rose, and the boundaries are accentuated by gradated tones darkening toward the edge. The lakes are fairly true in form, and, with the rivers and streams, are coloured a silvery-blue tint; Rydal Water, with a large island in the centre, is shown as covering an area much larger than it does at present, and the size of Burnmoor Tarn is somewhat exaggerated. Bright vermilion coloured bridges span the rivers but there are no roads indicated. Churches and chapels, castles and towers, as well as many gabled halls, are shown and coloured with a glazed red. Hills are shown pictorially in size according to their importance, the parks are surrounded by palisades, with a deer in that of Greystoke. The sea is uniformly dotted over and enlivened with finely engraved ships in full sail, fishing boats and dolphins.

Size of plate, 19 $\frac{9}{16}$ by 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

1st corner, a brilliantly coloured cartouche with Jacobean panel inscribed " WESTMORLANDIAE et Cumberlandiae Comit : noua vera et Elaborata descriptio. Ano. Dñi. 1576."

2nd corner, the Royal Arms quarterly :—1 and 4 France, 2 and 3 England, within the garter and surmounted by the Imperial Crown with the words " Elizabeth Regina " engraved beside it. Supporters a crowned Lion and Dragon standing upon a cartouche inscribed DIEV . ET . MON . DROYT .

3rd corner, a thin label inscribed :—CHRISTOPHORVS SAXTON DESCRIPSIT with a large pair of dividers stretching over a Scala Miliarium showing 10 miles to the $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Below a label inscribed :—AVGVSTINVS. RYTHER. ANGLVS. SCVLPSIT. AN. DÑI. 1576.

4th corner, the arms of Thomas Seckford in a shield with mantle, helm, crest and motto.

Margin, composed of an ornamental band of leaves with the words Septentrio, Meridies, Oriens and Occidens inserted within panels in the centre of each side.

1642. A reprint " graven at the charges of a Private Gentleman for the Publicke Good, now newly Revised Amended and Reprinted for William Webb at the Globe in Cornehill."

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. This is a reprint with only the boundaries washed in colour, with the title and date altered, and with the Royal Arms adjusted to include Scotland and Ireland.

Size of plate :— $19\frac{9}{8}$ by $15\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

1st corner, the whole of the title within the panel has been erased, and substituted by :—" COMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND exactly described 1642."

2nd corner, the arms of France and England have been erased to make way for a Quarterly quartered coat, viz. :—1st and 4th grand quarters, France and England quarterly ; 2nd grand quarter, Scotland ; 3rd grand quarter, Ireland. The Unicorn of Scotland now becomes the Sinister supporter in place of Elizabeth's Dragon. The words " Elizabeth Regina " have been clearly erased on either side of the Imperial Crown.

3rd corner, this curiously remains the same with Ryther's name and the original date.

10 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

4th corner, the arms of Thomas Seckford as before but not blazoned.

Margin, as in the 1576 impression.

1652 and 1665. Reprints by Peter Stent, but with the marginal ornament much defaced.

1689-90. A reprint in the "*Shires of England and Wales Described by Christopher Saxton Being the Best and Original Mapps with many Additions and Corrections by Philip Lea at the Atlas and Hercules in the Poultry, Cheapside.*" No text on back.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. A map taken from the same plate as Ryther's and altered by the addition of dotted lines dividing off the Wards, and by marking the main roads. The "PICTES" wall is now embellished with battlements.

Size of plate, 19½ by 15½ inches.

1st corner, a cartouche inscribed :—"COMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND Exactly described." The date has been erased and the following substituted :—"By C. S. Corrected & Amended with many additions by P. Lea." Below are five shields, the first three bearing the arms of Marcatus E.,* Ran. Mescheins and Andrew Harkley, the last two blank. Below again the beautifully engraved ships and dolphins have been erased to make room for the insertion of five Roman altars.

2nd corner, the Royal Arms, with the words "Elizabeth Regina" plainly erased.

3rd corner, the inscribed labels and scale of miles have been erased to make room for a plan of "Carlile" directly copied from Speed.

4th corner, the arms of Thomas Seckford with a new Scala Miliarium engraved above it.

Margin, remains the same. An imprint :—"sold by Geo. Willdey at the Great Toy, Spectacle, China-ware & Print Shop, the corner of Ludgate Street, near St. Pauls, London" has been erased from below.

* Mr. William Farrer writes :—"I have not the least idea who 'Marcatus' was; I should say a pure phantom earl." It has been suggested that he represents Morcar, the last pre-conquest earl of Cumbria.

1607. Our topographical literature commences, of course, with the monumental works of Leland and Camden. The former at the most critical period when he had encouragement from Henry VIII to ransack the libraries and even to save as much of their contents as he could, before the dissolving hand of the monarch and the avarice of his ministers proceeded to spoil the monasteries; the latter, when still a lad at the University, was put upon "restoring antiquity to Britain, and Britain to antiquity" by the Dutchman Ortelius. How far Saxton inspired Camden we cannot say; both of their works were remarkable and the one as important as the other, so that it is only fitting to find the two brought together to illustrate and describe each other. This was accomplished in the 4th or last Latin edition of the *Britannia*, and the last which Camden himself published in 1607. The plates were re-engraved and reduced in size; thirty-four being the work of William Kip of London, who is mentioned by Walpole as an engraver in 1603, and seventeen the work of William Hole (Walpole's *Catalogue of Engravers*, p. 32). The Latin text was printed on the back of each map. The counties of Cumberland and Westmorland are now separated, each being the work of William Kip.

1610. A reprint in the first English edition of Camden, by Philemon Holland, physician at Coventry, distinguished by having no text on the back.

WESTMORLAND. The county boundaries are indicated by fine dotted lines with a clever omission down "Wynan-dermere flu"; the towns are marked in upright lettering, villages in italics, churches with two spired steeples or only one according to their importance, and castles with two square towers; hills and trees are shown pictorially, parks surrounded by palisades, lakes in fairly good form, rivers with bridges spanning them but no roads; there is no attempt made to indicate the degrees of longitude and latitude.

Size of plate, 12½ by 10½ inches.

12 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

2nd corner, a cartouche bearing the inscription :—" WEST-MORLANDIAE Comitatus qui olim Spectavit ad BRIGANTAS."

4th corner, an ornamental panel bearing :—Scala Miliarium, with a rule showing 8 miles to the $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and below the inscription :—" Christophorus Saxton scripsit William Kip sculpsit."

Margin, formed of a single line with " Septentrio," " Oriens," " Meridies," and " Occidens " in the centre of each side.

CUMBERLAND. A similar map to the above.

Size of plate, $12\frac{3}{4}$ by $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

1st corner, a cartouche bearing the inscription :—" CVMBRIA Sive CUMBERLANDIA Quae olim pars Brigantum."

3rd corner, a semi-compass upon a rule showing 10 miles to the 2 inches, and below " Scala Miliarium " in one panel, and the inscription " Christophorus Saxton Descripsit Wilhelmus Kip Sculpsit " in another.

Sea space is dotted over and covered with the word OCEANVS and long knotted flourishes.

Margin formed of a single line with the terms of orientation omitted.

1637. A reprint in Philemon Holland's second edition, distinguished from the last by having plate numbers inserted in the 3rd corner.

WESTMORLAND. An unaltered impression with the plate number 53 added.

CUMBERLAND. An unaltered impression with the plate number 54 added.

We cannot leave Christopher Saxton without noting that in the year 1596 he spent twenty-three days in Manchester, measuring and describing the town. This is recorded in Dr. John Dee's private Diary, printed in 1842 for the Camden Society, in which he describes his own coming to Manchester on the 15th of February, 1596, his installation as Warden of the College on the 20th, and proceeds :

June 14th, Mr. Harry Savill, the antiquary came to me.

June 15th, I wrote by Mr. Harry Savill to Christopher Saxton at Denningly. (Denningly is 3 miles N.E. of Dewsbury.)

- June 21st, Mr. Christopher Saxton cam to me.
 July 5th, Mr. Savill and Mr. Saxton cam.
 July 10th, Manchester town described and measured by
 Mr. Christopher Saxton.
 July 14th, Mr. Saxton rode away.

Whitaker's *Loidis and Elmete* brings the life to a close by saying :—

As this parish (Batley) was the residence, this church (Wood-kirk) in all probability was the place of interment of Christopher Saxton of Dunningley, the first English chorographer, whose maps of England, the fruit of an actual survey which took up nine years, have never been surpassed, scarcely equalled in exactness.

PIETER VAN DEN KEER.

1599. Peter Keer issued at Amsterdam a collection of twenty-eight coloured maps of the counties of England and Wales, in oblong 8vo size. The titles were in Latin, but the backs were free from text ; some are inscribed :—*Petrus Kaerius coelavit*, while others bear the date 1599. The British Museum has no specimen of the map for the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

1617. An uncoloured reprint similar to the above but with the abridged Latin text of Camden's *Britannia* on the back. The plates are numbered in the 4th corner.

1620. An uncoloured reprint with the abridged English text of Speed's *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*. It was published as "*England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland Described and Abridged; with ye Historic Relation of things worthy memory from a farr larger Voulumę Done by John Speed. Anno Cum privilegio 1620.*"

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. A small clearly printed map, copied from Saxton in the details and the spelling of names. The county boundaries are indicated by

14 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

dotted lines, excepting along Windermere ; the names of the towns and principal villages are set down ; the churches are marked by spires upon small circles, or, for the larger towns, upon two circles one within the other ; the hills are shown pictorially ; the lakes are but poor, whilst the rivers are too heavily delineated and only the bridges at Levens and Kirkby Lonsdale are shown ; there are no roads, neither is there any attempt to indicate the degrees of longitude and latitude.

Size of plate, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

4th corner, a cartouche, with a cherub's head at the top, inscribed :—" Westmorland and Comberlād," with the plate number 40.

2nd corner, a panel bracketted out from the margin bearing " Scala Miliarium," with a rule showing 10 miles to $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch.

Margin formed with two plain lines with " Septentrio," " Oriens," " Meridies " and " Occidens " in the centre of each side.

Back. " WESTMORLAND. Chapter XL. Westmorland, by some late Latine writers is called Westmaria . . . Barony of Kendale or Candale, that is, the dale by Can, taking the name of the River Can that runs through it."

1627, 1666, and 1676. Reprints with no text on back.

JOHN SPEED.

John Speed, historian and cartographer, is said, by Fuller, to have been born at Farringdon, i.e., Farndon, Cheshire, in 1552 (*Enc. Brit.*). Following his father's trade he was admitted to the Merchant Taylor's Company in 1580, and was married two years later. Taking a keen interest in antiquities he received from Sir Fulke Greville (Lord Brooke) an allowance in order that he might devote his whole time to the study, with the result that he was enabled to publish a *History of Great Britaine* in six volumes. To illustrate this work he issued, between 1608 and 1610, a series of fifty-four coloured maps of the counties of England and Wales, without text or imprint, without the shield in the 1st corner filled in with arms,

and without the sea being marked over with waves. They were copied from Saxton and John Norden * and were nearly all engraved by Jodocus Hondius † and Abraham Goos.‡ On the 29th April, 1608, a grant was made "To George Humble of privilege, for 21 years, to print a book compiled by John Speed, called 'The Theater of the Empire of Great Britayne, with cartes and maps'" (Cal. St. Papers, Domestic, 1603-10, p. 425).

1610. In the maps brought together as an Atlas, entitled *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*, the colour was still retained and imprints were added at the foot. The Cumberland map:—"Performed by Iohn Speed, and are to be sould in Popes head Alley by the Exchang by I. Sudbury and Georg Humble Cum Privilegio anno Domini 1610." The Westmorland map:—"Performed Iohn Speede and are to be sold by George Humble in Popes head alley against the Exchange." The backs of both maps are plain.

1611. Reprinted without colour but with a description of the county on the front page and a list of the towns, arranged in alphabetical order, on the back.

WESTMORLAND. A somewhat refined copy of Saxton. The county boundaries are indicated by fine dotted lines, passing down the centre of Wynander mere flud to Winster; the towns are marked in upright lettering, but only the villages possessing churches are named, which gives the map a much more open appearance; the hills are more numerous and better drawn pictorially; the parks are surrounded by palisades; the rivers are spanned by bridges

* Norden only surveyed seven counties, viz. :—Essex (1584), Hertfordshire and Middlesex (1593), Surrey, Sussex, Hants, and Cornwall.

† Hondius received a letter from Camden saying that he had recommended him to Speed whom he calls *summa industrium*. Joost de Hondt was born at Walkene in Flanders, 1563, and applied himself from his earliest youth to the art of design. After the Duke of Anjou's treachery to the States he took refuge in England, 1583, set up in London as a maker of charts and distinguished himself by engraving two of the largest then known globes. In 1594 he returned to Amsterdam where he executed many maps, particularly those of Mercator's Great Atlas, and died there in 1611.

‡ Walpole's *Catalogue of Engravers*, p. 33.

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but there are no roads; there is no attempt to indicate the degrees of longitude and latitude.

Size of plate, $20\frac{1}{4}$ by $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

2nd corner, a very elaborate cartouche bearing the inscription:—"THE COUNTIE WESTMORLAND AND KENDALE THE CHEIF TOWNE DE SCRIBED With the Arms of such Nobles as have been Earles of either of them." Above, the Royal Arms, within the Garter, covered by a mantle with Sovereign's Helm and Crest. Supporters, a beautifully engraved Lion and Unicorn.

1st corner, a bracketted out panel engraved with a plan of Kendal with directory notes on the right side and a history of Malcolm, King of Scots' marriage with Margaret attached to the bottom.

3rd corner, the arms of Raphe Nevill, within a laurel border supported on a Jacobean bracket surmounting a panel bearing three shields with the arms of John, Duke of Bedford, John, Duke of Somerset, and John de Foix. A female figure sitting with a book in her left hand as a supporter.

4th corner, a full wheeled compass supported upon a Jacobean bracket surmounting a panel inscribed "The Scale of Miles" with a rule beneath showing 9 miles to the $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Below, the inscription:—"Performed Iohn Speede and are to be sold by George Humble in Popes head alley against the Exchange." A female figure sitting with a book in her right hand and dividers in her left, as a supporter.

Margin, ornamented with a twisted ribbon round a central rod with panels left in the centre of each side for the words, "North," "South," "East" and "West."

Back. Chap 44 WESTMORLAND (page) 85. There is no headpiece. The initial letter W is ornamented with an open foliage design and contained within a border composed of two outer and one inner lines between which are small circular dots with a leaf at each corner. The English text in 11 paragraphs. The sig. letters Y2.

On page 86, WESTMORLAND Booke 1. Beneath a scrolled headpiece, 8 by 2 inches, with a plain shield in the centre, "An Alphabetical Table of all Townes, Riuers, and memorable places mentioned in Westmorland," arranged in six columns, and a triangular tailpiece at the bottom.

CUMBERLAND. A somewhat similar map, only Brougham Castle is here written "Broughton Cast."

Size of plate, $20\frac{1}{4}$ by $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The left inner margin branches out into a ring of $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter in which is inscribed :—CUMBERLAND AND THE ANCIENT CITIE CARLILE DESCRIBED WITH MANY MEMORABLE ANTIQUITIES THEREIN FOUND OBSERVED. On the left side the Lion of England holding a standard bearing the emblem of the Rose, on the right side the Unicorn of Scotland holding a standard bearing the emblem of the Thistle. A small coat of the Royal Arms lies between the banners. Representations of four Roman altars fill the rest of the margin. At the foot but a little to one side is a canopy inscribed “ Henry Clifford Earle ” over his chequered shield, and beneath this again a rule showing ten miles to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The right inner margin branches out into a similar ring inscribed with a history of the Picts Wall, with nude figures on either side bearing standards showing the emblems of the Fleur-de-lis and the Tudor Portcullis. A medal between the banners bearing the legend L. SEPT. SEVERUS. PIUS AUG. BRIT. Beneath another Roman altar, and three shields bearing the arms of “ Marcatus, Ran. Mescheins, and Andrew Harkley, the Earles of Carlisle.” In the bottom corner, a plan of the walled city with directory notes. At the foot a representation of a battle in solid formation, and beneath this the imprint :—Performed by Iohn Speed, and are to be sould in Popeshead Alley, by the Exchange by I. Sudbury and Georg Humble Cum. Privilegio Anno Domini 1610.

Outer Margin ornamented with discs threaded to a central rod, with panels left in the centre of each side for the words “ North,” “ South,” “ East,” and “ West.”

Back. Book 1. CUMBERLAND Chap. 45. (page) 87. A zigzag headpiece with the rose, thistle and fleur-de-lis emblems. The initial letter C. is ornamented with open foliage design and contained within a border composed of two outer and one inner lines between which are small dotted circles with a leaf at each corner. The English text in 10 paragraphs. The sig. letters X 2. On page 88, Book 1, CUMBERLAND Chap. 45. Beneath a scrolled headpiece, $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with an oval in the centre “ An Alphabetical Table of all the Townes, Riuers, and Places mentioned in Cumberland ” arranged in six columns. No tailpiece.

1614. A second edition, with plates unaltered ex-

C

cepting that the Latin names are added where Roman stations exist, and that the text on the back has been reset.

WESTMORLAND.

Back, Booke 1 WESTMORLAND. Chap. 43, (page) 85. A ringed headpiece with fruit design. The initial W has the same foliage design only it is contained within a border of twisted rope and ball. The English text in eleven paragraphs. The sig. letters Aaa. On page 86, Booke 1. WESTMORLAND. Chap. 43, with the same headpiece, list of Towns and tailpiece.

CUMBERLAND. With the sig. letters Bbb.

1616. The first Latin edition by Philemon Holland, with text on the back, and dedicated to King James. There is no ornamental heading to the chapter.

1627. The third English edition. The maps are precisely the same as the 1614 edition, but the text has been again reset.

WESTMORLAND. Book 1. Chap. 43 (page) 85. The same ringed headpiece with fruit design. The initial W has the same foliage design only it is contained within a border of two plain lines. The English text in eleven paragraphs. The sig. letters Aaa.

On page 86, Book 1. WESTMORLAND Chap. 43. The same headpiece with a plain shield, but the tailpiece is now more rectangular with cherubs holding a laurel wreath around the crowned Tudor Rose.

1646. The second and last Latin edition by Philemon Holland. As in the first translation there is no scroll heading to the chapters, and the Latin text is on the back. The initial letter is contained within a dotted border.

1650. The fourth English edition, distinguishable by the imprint, "are to be sold by Roger Rea the Elder and Younger at the Golden Crosse in Cornhill agat

ye Exchange." Initial letter with shaded leaf decoration and no marginal lines. Above the list of towns a scroll heading with blank *oval* shield.

1662. By this time Bassett and Chiswell appear to have become possessed of the plates, as we find them issuing the maps, without any text on the back, imprinted, "to be sold by Thomas Bassett in Fleet street and Richard Chiswell at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard."

1676. This is Bassett & Chiswell's main edition, and although the title page says "In this New Edition are added the Principal Roads and their Branches leading to the Cities and Chief Towns in England and Wales, with their computed distances," the maps of Westmorland and Cumberland do not show them.

WESTMORLAND. The map appears to be an unaltered impression of the 1614 edition, excepting that a shield bearing the arms of Francis Fane E, has been added in the 1st corner, and the imprint in the 4th corner, altered to "Performed Iohn Speede and are to be sold by Thomas Bassett in Fleetstreet, and Ric. Chiswell in St. Paul's Churchyard."

Back. Book 1 WESTMORLAND. Chap. 43 (page) 85. There is no ornamental headpiece. The initial W is surrounded by shaded foliage without any marginal lines. The English text in eleven paragraphs. The sig. letters Aaa. On page 86 the Alphabetical Table of Towns is carried up to the top of the page, the lower half of which has five lines, two and three, drawn across the blank space.

CUMBERLAND. Likewise an unaltered impression of the 1614 edition excepting that a shield bearing the arms of Prince Rupert D. of Cumberland has been added to the 1st corner, that two shields bearing the arms of James Hay E. of Carlile and Charles Howard E. have been added on the right hand side, and that the imprint has been altered to "Performed by Iohn Speed and are to be sould by Tho. Bassett in Fleetstreet and Richard Chiswell in St. Pauls Churchyard."

Back. Book 1 CUMBERLAND Chap 44, page 87. There is no ornamental headpiece. The initial C is surrounded by shaded foliage without any marginal lines. The English text in ten paragraphs. The sig. letters Bbb. On page 88 the Alphabetical table is now arranged in seven columns, and carried to the top of the page with two lines beneath to fill in the blank space.

1743. A set of fifty-eight maps, either coloured or plain, without any text on the back and imprinted :— sold by Henry Overton at the White Horse without Newgate, London.

WESTMORLAND. A much worn impression coloured around the boundaries and with the roads added in double lines.

2nd corner, below the title a line has been added and beneath this the imprint, “ Sold by Hen. Overton at the White Horse without Newgate, London.”

4th corner, below the Scale of Miles, Bassett & Chiswell’s imprint has been erased.

Back. The back is plain.

CUMBERLAND. This is a similar worn impression with the engraving touched up, notably in the nude figures on the right hand side and in the lines of the river in the plan of Carlisle. The drawing of the City walls has been entirely spoilt. In the imprint the words “ Performed by Iohn Speed and are to be sould ” have been retained, to which has been added “ by Henry Overton at the White Horse without Newgate London.” The chief difference is the delineation of the main roads by double lines.

Back. The back is plain.

JACOB VAN LANGEREN.

1635. He brought out a small book entitled “ A Direction for the English Traveller By which he shal be inabled to Coast about all England and Wales. And also to Know how farre any Market or noteable Towne in any Shire lyeth one from an other As also the distance betweene London and any other Shire or great towne By the help also of this worke one may

Know (in what Parish, Village, or Mansion House soever he be in) What Shire he is to passe through & which way he is to travell till he come to his journies End
 Are to be Sold by Mathew Simons at the Golden Lion in Ducke Laine Ao. 1635. Jacob van Langeren sculp."
 A thumb-nail map, 10 miles to the quarter inch engraved on the 4th corner of a plate measuring 4 by 4 inches. The larger portion of the plate is occupied by a triangular table of distances between the towns.

1636. A reprint exactly the same, saving the date.

1650. A reprint issued by John Garrett, at the South Entrance of ye Royal Exchange in Corn-hill.

1643. An enlarged edition sold by Thomas Jenner at the South Entrance of the Exchange. The thumb-nail map has been hammered out, and replaced by another drawn to twice the scale, i.e. 10 miles to the half inch, somewhat obliterating the border line. The dividers and scale are now removed to the left hand corner of the map, and a plate number appears in the bottom margin.

1645. A reprint by John Garrett, at the South Entrance of ye Royall Exchange in Cornhill.

1657. Another edition in 8vo. size, entitled, "A Book of the Names of all Parishes, Market Towns, Villages, Hamlets, and smallest Places, in England and Wales, Alphabetically set down, as they be in Every Shire A work very necessary for Traveilers, Quartermasters, Gatherers of Breefs, Strangers, Carriers and Messengers with Letters"; Printed by M.S. for Thomas Jenner, with three columns of names below, the name at the top of each column being printed within the plate mark. At the top the name of the county and page number. On the back a continuation of the columns of names.

22 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

1662. The three columns of names are the same, only printed lower and clear of the map plate. The pagination is the same.

CUMBERLAND.

Size of plate, $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Top left hand angle, a table of twenty-six towns with their distances from other towns, forming a triangle of figures.

Bottom right hand angle, a wonderfully full map considering the small triangular space left for it, with a pair of dividers spanning a rule showing 10 miles to the half inch.

Margin, composed of a single line without any plate number at the bottom. Above, Cumberland (page) 29.

List of towns in three columns containing the names of 35 places all commencing with the initial C. The list is continued on the back.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map with a table of twenty-six towns; the map is not quite so filled with place names; the pair of dividers span a rule showing 10 miles to the $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch; in the centre of the bottom margin the plate number 39; above, Westmorland (page) 170; a list of towns in three columns containing 5 places commencing with the initial A and 14 places commencing with the initial B; the list is continued on the back.

1668. Precisely the same as last, saving the date on title page.

1677. Precisely the same as above, only printed by S.S. for John Garrett at his Shop as you go up the Stairs of the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. The pagination is different.

WENCESLAUS HOLLAR.

The Earl of Arundel brought Hollar from Prague to England so that he might teach drawing to the Prince of Wales who afterwards became Charles II.

1644. Hollar's maps of England and Wales, commonly called the "Quarter-master's maps," compiled by order of Oliver Cromwell, were published in 1644 under the

title of "The Kingdome of England and principality of Wales exactly described, with euery sheere, and the small townes in euery one of them, in six mappes, portable for euery man's pocket; useful for all commanders and quarteringe of souldiers and all sorts of Persons that would be informed where the Armies be, never so Commodiously drawne before this. Printed and sold by J. Garrett, at the South Entrance of ye Exchange. W. Hollar fecit."

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. These counties with others are delineated on the second map of the collection. The county boundaries are dotted, passing down the centre of Wynander mere flud to Winster, the towns are marked in italics, the hills and trees are pictorial, but the remarkable feature of the map is the delineation of the main roads by double lines and minor roads by single lines, although in most cases very inaccurately placed. There is no attempt to indicate the degrees of longitude and latitude.

Size of plate, 21 by 16½ inches, folded into sixteen so as to make it a suitable size for the saddle bag.

2nd corner, a cartouche inscribed, THE BISHOP-RICKE OF DVRRAM AND CVMBERLAND, WESTMORELAND, YORKESHIRE, LANCAST-SHIRE, AND PARTE OF LINCONSHIRE. The Scale of Myles with a rule showing 20 miles to the 3½ inches.

4th corner, a well modelled star compass.

Margin, a single fine line.

A second edition described as useful for all gentlemen and travaillers that would be informed of the distance of places. Described by one that travailed throughout the whole Kingdome for its purpose. Sold by Thomas Jenner, at the South Entrance of ye Exchange. W. Hollar fecit.

A third edition with the plate retouched by Jefferys. See also under Richard Blome for other works of his.

JAN JANSSON.

He was born at Arnheim c. 1596 and died at Amsterdam in 1664. In his early days he was associated with Henry,

son of Jodocus Hondius, and by marrying his sister acquired full control of the business after Henry's death in 1657.

1646. He published the 4th volume of his *L' Appendice de l' Atlas de G. Mercator et J. Hondius*; containing a description of England in Latin from Camden's *Britannia*, accompanied by coloured maps, 22 by 17 inches, of the English counties compiled from Saxton and Speed.

1646. He issued his *Novus Atlas*, a clearly engraved set of maps, folio, both coloured and uncoloured.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. This is an exact tracing of Saxton's 1642 map as regards the outline, the lakes and rivers, and the palisaded parks, saving that the deer is omitted from that of Greystoke. The boundary between Westmorland and Furness passes down the centre of "Wynander mere flud" to Winster. The same towns and villages are marked but in smaller and neater type, and the clever school of Dutch engraving shows itself even more markedly in the hills and forests. No roads are shown but bridges span the rivers, and there is no attempt to indicate the degrees of longitude and latitude. The whole brilliantly but tastefully coloured.

Size of plate, 21½ by 16¾ inches.

1st corner, a beautifully designed cartouche, supported by dolphins rising from the sea, with Father Neptune and nereids holding fishes in their hands, inscribed:—"CUMBRIA & WESTMORIA Vulgo Cumberland & Westmorland."

2nd corner, four shields supported by cherubs, the first three being occupied by the coat armour of Marcatius, Ran. Mescheins, and Andrew Harkley, Earls of Carlisle.

3rd corner, a cartouche bearing the chequered shield of "Henry Clifford Earle," within a laurel wreath and supported by a falconer and shepherdess with a rocky fell rising up as a background. Below, "Milliaria Anglica quorum quatuor unum Milliaria [*sic*] Germanicum constituunt. Amstelodami Apud Joannem Janssonium."

4th corner, the coat armour of Raphe Nevill supported by cherubs standing on three shields bearing the arms of John Duke of Bedford, John Duke of Somerset, and John de Foix.

Back. Page 337 with a continuation of Camden's description of

Lancashire, with the sig. letters Cccccc. On page 338, WESTMORIA COMITATVS Vulgo WESTMORE-LAND with French text; the initial A being surrounded by a fine foliated design.

1647. An unaltered impression, coloured and with German text.

1649. Reprint with German text.

1652. Reprint without text, and another with Dutch text.

1658. An uncoloured impression with Latin text.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. This is an uncoloured reprint of the 1646 map.

Back. Page 323 WESTMORIA COMITATVS Vulgo WESTMORE-LAND with Latin text The initial A being surrounded by a shaded leaf design. The sig. letters Vuuuu. On page 324 a continuation of the text.

1683. A reprint with the imprint altered to "Amstelodami Apud G. Valk et P. Schenk," with lines of latitude and longitude engraved across the plate. Plain at back.

1710. A reprint in "*Atlas Major* Ex collectione Caroli Allard." The back is plain.

1724. A reprint of the 1683 map.

JOHANNES BLAEU.

William Blaeu, the father, was born at Alkmaar in 1571. In 1599 we find him making globes, and in 1628 surveying the entire coast between Texel and the Meuse. About 1606 he established the famous printing works at Amsterdam, under the name of Guilielmus Janssonius, thus leading to a certain amount of confusion with the rival firm of Jan Jansson; and in 1608 published his *Maritime Atlas—Het Licht der Zeevaart door Willem Jans Zoon tot Amsterdam.* He died in 1638 leaving the business to his son Johann (born 1596) who, between the years

1638-1648, issued the 1st and 2nd vols. of his father's *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum sive atlas novus*. A few years later Johann issued the 3rd vol. in conjunction with his brother Cornelius (who died in 1642), and finally, in 1648 brought out the 4th vol. containing the counties of England and Wales. The text is taken verbatim from Camden's *Britannia*, and is illustrated by sixty-three beautifully engraved and coloured maps, 20 by 15½ inches in size.

1649, and subsequent editions were brought out in Dutch, French, Latin and Spanish, but with each the plates remained unaltered.

1662. Johann brought out his most finished and complete work entitled the *Atlas Major*, which consists of eleven large folio volumes with Latin text; the English counties occupying the 5th vol., entitled "Geographiae Blavianae Volumen Quintum, quo Anglia . . . continetur. Amstelodami, Labore et Sumptibus Joannis Blaeu MDCLXII."

1663, a French edition in twelve vols.

WESTMORLAND. This is an exact tracing of Speed's 1627 map as regards the outline, the lakes and rivers, and the palisaded parks. The boundary passes down the centre of "Wynander mere Flud" to Winster. The same towns and villages are marked but in smaller and neater type, the hills are much smaller, more natural and not so pudding-shaped. There are still no roads shown, neither is there any attempt at indicating the degrees of longitude and latitude. *Size of plate*, 19¾ by 15 inches.

4th corner, a cartouche inscribed:—WESTMORIA COMITATVS; Anglice WESTMORLAND, upon which four cherubs rest with shuttles and shears in their hands as emblems of the woollen trade.

2nd corner, seven shields strung together with ribbons—the upper one bearing the three lions of England, passant guardant; (2) the arms of Ralph Nevill; (3) of John Duke of Bedford; (4) John Duke of Somerset; (5) John de Foix; (6 and 7) left plain.

PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND. 27

1st corner, the Royal arms of Great Britain and Ireland, within the Garter, and surmounted by the royal crown and crest. A Lion and a Unicorn as supporters each holding a standard bearing the emblem of the Rose and the Thistle respectively.

3rd corner, a tablet with a rule showing 6 miles to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Behind a Dutchman on horseback directing a father and son in their plotting out of a survey.

Margin composed of five plain lines with the words "Septentrio," "Oriens," "Meridies" and "Occidens" between the second and third.

Back. WESTMORE-LAND, (page) 291. A large initial letter A ornamented with shaded foliage; the text in French; the sig. letters R rrrr.

On page 292 a continuation of the text.

1664, a Dutch edition with coloured plates.

WESTMORLAND. This is an exact reprint of the last, but coloured.

Back, WESTMORE-LAND, (page) 327. A large initial letter as last only the wood block is much worn; the text in Dutch:—"Aen het uysterste van Lancaster . . . welk tot noch toe met zo onbedurve naem"; the sig. letters B bbbbbb.

On page 328 DE BRIGANTEN with the text continued.

CUMBERLAND. This is an exact tracing of Speed's 1627 map as regards the outline, the lakes, rivers, and parks—the same towns and villages are marked but in smaller and neater type; but the clever school of Dutch engraving shows itself even more markedly in the hills and forests—Copeland Forest being admirably depicted.

Size of plate, $19\frac{3}{4}$ by $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Coloured.

4th corner, a cartouche, inscribed CVMBRIA Vulgo CUMBERLAND surrounded by a mantle with a pastoral scene behind, ploughing, sowing and shepherding. Eagles rest upon the mantle whilst two little cherubs sit beside it picking pearls from oyster shells.

1st corner, the Royal arms within the Garter, and the Lion and Unicorn as supporters. Beside it, a flying cherub is supporting the chequered shield of "Henry Clifford, Earle."

2nd corner, on a crowned shield the Leopards of England supported by the Lion and Dragon, to which are suspended

the shields of Marcatus E., Ran. Meschines and Andrew Harkley.

3rd corner, a delightful cartouche surrounded by sea nereids and dolphins, and inscribed :—"Milliaria Anglica quorum quatuor unum Constituunt Germanicum," with a rule showing 8 miles to the $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Above two full-rigged ships ploughing the Irish Sea.

Margin formed of five lines with the words, "Septentrio," "Meridies," "Oriens" and "Occidens" in the centre of each side.

Back, CVMBERLAND (page) 329. A large initial letter V, surrounded by shaded foliage. The Dutch text :—"Voor Westmore-landt strekt zich ten Westen Cumbria De Derwent, door." The sig. letters C ccccc. On page 330 DE BRIGANTEN with the continuation of the text.

1667, a French edition with coloured plates.

1672, a Spanish edition in ten vols.

Unfortunately a fire broke out in the Amsterdam works directly after the Spanish edition was issued, which resulted in the total destruction of all the plates. Johann Blaeu died the following year.

RICHARD BLOME.

Richard Blome commenced business as a ruler of paper ; he then became a painter of heraldry and finally a publisher.

1670. He brought out a small atlas entitled "*England Exactly Described, Or a Guide to Travellers In a Compleat Sett of maps of all the Countys of England ; Being a Map for each County where every Town and Village in each County is Particularly Expressed with the Names and Limits of every Hundred etc. Very Usefull for all Gentlemen and Travellers being made fitt for the Pockett ; Printed Coloured and Sold by Tho. Taylor at ye Golden Lyon in Fleet street, where are sold All sorts of Mapps and Fine French, Dutch and Italian Prints.*" The 41

maps were engraved by the celebrated Wenceslaus Hollar of Prague and R. Palmer.

1681. A reprint for "*Speed's Maps Epitomiz'd*, or the Maps of the Counties of England Alphabetically placed." 8vo.

(N.D.) Another reprint with the coat of arms erased from the 1st corner, and with something else erased from the lower half of the panel in the 2nd corner.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND.

Size of plate, $7\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 inches.

2nd corner, a very roughly sketched panel made with three lines on the left hand side and two lines at the bottom, divided into two compartments, the upper one being inscribed "A Generall Mapp of the Countyes of CUMBERLAND and WESTMORELAND."

3rd corner, a Scale of Miles with a rule showing 6 miles to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Margin, composed of a single line with the words "North," "South" and "East" written in the centre of these three sides.

1715. Another reprint with the names of some Scottish towns, as also the plate numbers 8 & 9 filled in the 1st corner.

1720. A further reprint with "roads and distances in measured miles according to Mr. Ogilby's Survey" and sold by Thomas Taylor.

1672-3. Blome published his *Britannia* in folio size, with the maps copied from Speed, as he acknowledged in the Preface, but in a very poor and slovenly style. The maps were printed by Thomas Roycroft, with no text on the back, and were dedicated to Charles II. Bishop Nicolson describes the work as "a most Entire piece of theft out of Camden and Speed"; Gough as "a most notorious piece of plagiarism" (*British Topog.*, i, 37),

30 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

while another author remarks that "this person Bloome is esteemed by the chiefest heralds a most impudent person, and the late industrious Garter Sir W. D(ugdale) hath told me that he gets a livelihood by bold practises." The manuscripts at Rydal Hall contain several letters from Blome to Sir Daniel Fleming, as for instance one in which, under date April 29, 1671, he thanks him for a subscription to his *Britannia* and offer of assistance; June 3rd he requests further information; Aug. 22, 1673, he states that the volumes of *The Description of Britannia* are now ready; and Nov. 29, in which he thanks Sir Daniel for notice of errata in his work. Again, on April 15th, 1680, John Adams in writing to Sir Daniel says:—"Mr. Blome hath got nothing but scandal and Evill will by his bad accompts and great mistakes."

CUMBERLAND. A shocking bad copy of Speed in both lettering and drawing and very crude colouring.

Size of plate, 10 by 12½ inches.

2nd corner, a cartouche inscribed:—"A General Mapp of the Countie of CUMBERLAND Described by Ric. Blome By His Matys. Especiall Commands. London. Printed for Richard Blome 1672."

3rd corner. A Scale of Miles with a rule showing 5 miles to the 1¼ inches.

4th corner, The Howard Coat of Arms within a poor mantle and inscribed:—"To the Rt. Honble Charles Howard Earle of Carlisle, Vis^t Howard of Morpeth in Northumberland, Ld. Dacres of Gilsland, Ld. Lieutenant of ye Countyes of Cumberland and Westmorland & one of ye Ld. of his Maj^{ty}s Most Honourable Privy Councill. This Mapp is Humbly dedicated by Ric. Blome." *Margin*, formed of a single line with the words "North," "South," "East" and "West" badly written in the centre of each side.

WESTMORLAND. This also is a shocking bad copy of Speed and very crude in the colouring.

Size of plate, 10 by 12¾ inches.

4th corner, a poor cartouche inscribed "A Mapp of ye Countie of Westmorland Described by Ric. Blome By His Majs. Comand."

1st corner, a hanging flag bearing, quarterly of eight, the arms of "The Hon^{oble} Sr. John Lowther Seinour of Lowther Hall Bart."

to whom " This Mapp is Humbly Dedicated by Ric. Blome." *Margin*, formed of a single line with the words North (spelled " Norh "), " South," " East " and " West " badly written in the centre of each side. Below the bottom margin the word " fro," the rest of the sentence being erased.

Uncoloured reprints of both Cumberland and Westmorland, but otherwise the maps are identically the same.

Blome died in 1707.

PART II.

THE PERIOD OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOL, 1673-1777, WITH THE MERIDIAN TAKEN THROUGH ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON.

The Dutch School gradually died out in the middle of the seventeenth century, or at the very time when important discoveries and scientific inventions provided the means for making more accurate observations, calculations and consequent improvements in cartography. The telescope had been invented only recently; the Dutch mathematician Willebrord Snell had but commenced to introduce his system of triangulation; Cassini calculated the periods of rotation of Jupiter's moons, so important for the determination of longitude, in 1668; whilst the first measurement of a degree from Paris to Amiens was made in 1669. Thus did the Second Period have the means to develop maps that were not merely bare-faced copies of Saxton and Speed. It is true that we, in these remote parts, did not feel the influence for many a long year to come, but I think that we shall find with each succeeding decade a desire to impart more personal knowledge and to represent the details as accurately as possible. We shall find the margins divided off into degrees of longitude and

latitude, the counties divided into Wards, and a gradual introduction of the main roads and distances.

JOHN OGILBY.

1675. " John Ogilby, born near Edinburgh 1600, and, through his father's extravagance, bred a dancing master, teaching in Lord Strafford's family, was by him made Master of the Revels in Ireland, where he built a play-house : but, losing all his fortune in the Irish rebellion 1641, and by spraining his leg having disqualified himself for his former profession, he came to Cambridge, translated Virgil and Homer, and, by pompous editions of them and the Bible, recovered his fortune and place in Ireland, and rebuilt his theatre. The fire of London reduced him again to £5, but, getting appointed King's cosmographer, and geographic printer, he by his Majesty's command, in conjunction with William Morgan, made an actual survey of the principal roads in England and Wales, which he dedicated to the King, under the title of '*Itinerarium Angliae* : or, a book of Roads ; wherein are contained the principal road-ways of his majesty's Kingdom of England and dominion of Wales ; actually admeasured and delineated in a century of whole-sheet copper-sculps, London 1675, large folio.' " (Gough, *British Topography*, i, 101). This was a work of pictorial itineraries, consisting of seven narrow scrolls and an ornamental panel at the top of each page, showing the roads with notes and details of the geographical features of the adjacent country.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. The three inner scrolls are reduced in height in order to make room at the top for a cartouche which is inscribed :—" The continuation of the Road from LONDON to CARLISLE Containing 78 miles 1 Furlong Plate the 2nd and last, Commencing at Garstang in com Lancaster and extending to Carlisle aforesaid." Entering Westmorland at 243 miles 5 furlongs from London, the road passes through Burton, along the western boundary of "Holmes Park," "Frandon," over "Sallat brow," through

"Notclaf," and over "Neither bridg" to Kendal; thence over "Betome hill" a dotted track leads over "Banesdale horse" and so to "Shop" where it becomes a road for one and a half miles, and thence by a track through "Thrumby," to "Clif Chappell" where as a main road it passes through "Lowder" and over "Emonbridge" into Cumberland and Penrith; as a track the line passes through "Sancoldyate" "Englewood Forest," "Hesket" and "War Hesket" to Carlton; and thence as a road through "Harrabey" and the "English Gate" to Carlisle at 301 miles from London.

Size of plate, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A second sheet figures the Roads from Kendal to Cockermouth and from Egremond to the City of Carlisle The first containing 43 miles 7 furlongs The second containing 39 miles 4 furlongs.

Leaving Kendal the road passes through "Barnside," "Stanlay," "Caston" and over a "Moor" to "Winander mere vulgo Windermere water" and Ambleside; thence through the centre of "Ridale Park" and over a fell to "Gresmere"; from here it becomes a dotted track over Dunmaile Raise into Cumberland and passes to the east of "Wibourn Water" to Thurlspot; becoming a road again it passes through "Cust," "Cartherit vill," Keswick, along the north-east bank of "Basinthewait," "Lawbarcus," and over a fell to Cockermouth at 43 miles 3 furlongs from Kendal. Here it joins the "Egremond" to Carlisle Road and passes through Papcastle, "Bodel," "Courtland guard," "Adderskip," to "Thurmilgate"; as a track it passes thence over mountains to "Croskill vill," "Old Carlisle demolisht" and to "Thuresby vulgo Fearsby" and so onward through the Irish Gate to Carlisle.

Size of plate, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

1698. Reprinted under the title of "*Britannia*, or the Kingdom of England and dominion of Wales actually surveyed with a geographical and historical description of the principal roads, explained in 100 maps on copper plates."

1720. John Owen brought out a new work entitled *Britannia Depicta* or "Ogilby Improv'd; Being a correct copy of Mr. Ogilby's Actual Survey of all ye Direct and Principal Cross Roads in England and Wales, Wherein

34 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

are exactly Delineated and Engraven all ye Cities, Towns and Villages By John Owen of the Midd Temple Gent Printed for and Sold by Tho. Bowles Print and Map Seller next ye Chapter House in St. Pauls Churchyard, and Emanuel Bowen Engraver and Printseller near ye Stairs in St. Katherine's" 8vo. This work is a reduction to a portable size of Ogilby's copper-sculps with the addition of a set of small county maps by Emanuel Bowen. The whole containing 73 Itineraries engraved on 273 pages.

CUMBERLAND, which occupies the lower half of a page.

Size of plate, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

1st corner, a plain label inscribed :—CUMBERLAND.

2nd corner, a list of the five Divisions.

3rd corner, English Miles with a rule showing 12 miles to the $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.

4th corner, a description of the size, climate, agriculture, minerals and antiquities of the County.

Margin, a foliated border between two sets of double lines, broken at the top and bottom to allow the map more space.

Back, shows the road from Kendal to Cockermouth, with a description of Keswick down the margin and of Kendal at the bottom.

WESTMORLAND, which occupies the lower half of a page.

Size of plate, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

1st corner, a plain label inscribed :—A MAP of WESTMORLAND.

2nd corner, English Miles placed vertically showing a rule of 10 miles to the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

4th corner, a description of the size, climate, hills, agriculture and manufactures of the County.

Margin, an egg and dart design between two sets of double lines.

Back, the road from York to Pickering with a description of Whitby below.

1724, 1731, 1736. Three reprints with maps and sold by Thomas Bowles.

1759 and 1764. Two other reprints with maps, distinguished by being redated.

1757. The original *Britannia* without maps was " Re-

vised, improved and reduced to a size portable for the pocket by John Senex, F.R.S." This is an oblong volume 9 by 7 inches, and containing 101 plates, each divided into six strips.

1766. A similar Itinerary in narrow slips was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxxvi, page 441, which shows "A correct Map of the Road from London to Carlisle, commencing at Darlaston Bridge in the Chester Road"—also "The Road from Carlisle to Berwick."

Again the *Universal Magazine* (1765-1773) published "A Survey of the Roads from Kendal to Cockermouth and from Egremont to Carlisle in Cumberland." Plate xxxi.

JOHN SELLER.

1676. John Seller brought out a large Atlas, with plates 20 by 16 inches, divided into rectangular spaces which were lettered on the left hand side and numbered on the top. "Sold by George Wildey at the Great Toy, Spectacle, China Ware and Print Shop the corner of Ludgate Street near St. Pauls London."

1676. The same year he furnished a re-engraved copy in which the maps were better drawn, the writing more upright and in which many differences occur in the marginal notes and ornamentations.

1695. Seller brought out his "*Anglia Contracta* or a Description of the Kingdom of England in several new Mapps of all the Countyes therein contained." A small thick volume in which the maps were coloured, and accompanied with a sheet containing a list of the wards and market towns. $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

1701. Uncoloured reprints for Camden's Abridged *Britannia* with improvements and continuations to this Present Time The whole carefully perform'd and Illustrated with above Sixty Maps exactly

engraved Printed by J. B. (rockwell) for Joseph Wild at the Elephant at Charing Cross. 8vo. The preface states that "the Maps are taken from the Plates of the late Ingenious Mr. Seller, Hydrographer to K. Charles II., K. James II., and His present Majesty. What his Skill and Abilities were in these matters, is very well known to the present Age. King Charles and King James II. chose him to Survey the several Counties, being perfectly assured of his Fitness for such a Province, and his Integrity to perform it; after which Survey, these Plates were done by him with the greatest Care and Exactness."

CUMBERLAND. The county boundaries are indicated by dotted lines; the towns and Ravenglas are marked in upright lettering, villages in italics; hills and trees are shown pictorially; rivers with bridges but no roads. The spelling of place names is old showing that they were copied from earlier maps.

Size of plate, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

1st corner, leaves entwined into the shape of an oval, within which the title:—CUMBER LAND.

4th corner, English Miles showing 10 miles to the $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch.

Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines with the words "North," "South," "East" and "West" in the centre of each side.

Back, the back is plain.

WESTMORLAND. The county boundaries are indicated by dotted lines which pass down the centre of Wynander mere as far as Winster. A very similar map to the above.

Size of plate, $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

1st corner, a sprig of foliage bent round into oval shape, within which the title:—WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

4th corner, English Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines with the words "North," "South," "East" and "West" in the centre of each side.

Back, the back is plain.

1703. Reprints for his 3rd edition of the *History of England*, with seventy copper cuts, printed for J. Marshall at the Bible in Grace-Church street. 8vo. 1773-6. Reprints in *The Antiquities of England and Wales*, by Francis Grose Esqre. F.S.A. These are coloured unaltered impressions, from plates eighty years old, excepting that the floral designs around the title have been erased for plain oval or oblong panels and that the Scale of Miles has been re-engraved in bolder style. They are placed in the upper half of a 4to. page, with the text beneath and continued on the back.

CUMBERLAND. An unaltered impression of the 1701 map, excepting that the town of Whitehaven, which was missed out of the previous map, has now been inserted. The county has been washed over with a tint of green, and the boundary emphasised with a thin red line.

Size of plate, $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

1st corner, a plain oval line with the title CUMBERLAND as one word.

4th corner, the scale of English Miles has been re-engraved showing 10 miles to $1\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch.

Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines with the words "North," "South," "East" and "West" in the centre of each side.

Text, on front page, "CUMBERLAND Is a maritime county Wrynose, Solway," continued on the back with a list, in two columns, of "Antiquities worthy Notice in this County."

WESTMORLAND. An unaltered impression of the 1701 map. The county has been washed over with a tint of green and the boundary is emphasised by a thin margin of red.

Size of plate, $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

1st corner, a double lined label with rounded ends, bearing the title WESTMORLAND.

4th corner, the Scale has been re-engraved showing a rule of 10 miles to $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Text, on front page, "WESTMORLAND Is an Inland County its lakes are Winander Meer, Ulles, Broad"

continued on the back with a list, in two columns, of the "Antiquities worthy Notice in this County."

(N.D.) In another edition of *The Antiquities of England and Wales*.

CUMBERLAND. The map seems precisely the same as the 1773 one, with the omission of the green tint over the county and with the addition of a yellow tint over the margin. The letterpress has been re-set.

Text on front page, "CUMBERLAND Is a maritime county The Fells, Penrith Fell, Newton Beacon, Derwent"; continued on the back with the same list of Antiquities, including "Boulness Font" and "Bride Church Fort."

WESTMORLAND. An uncoloured map precisely the same as the 1773 issue.

Text on front page, "WESTMORLAND Is an inland county Its rivers are the Eden, Ken, Lun, Tees, Eamon, Belo, Lowther, Hunna, Winster, Lavennet." Continued on the back with the same list of Antiquities. These latter are likewise very curiously muddled up, as for instance:—"Betham Hall near Ulleswater"; "Betham Church, near Winander Meer"; "Bowness Church, near Milthorpe," etc.

1783-7. Reprints in Grose's New edition of *The Antiquities of England and Wales*, Printed for Hooper and Wigstead. In this re-issue the maps are uncoloured and the type has been again re-set.

CUMBERLAND. In vol. I, opposite to page 42, another impression of the same map.

Text, "CUMBERLAND Is a maritime county, sends 6 members to," continued on the back as above.

WESTMORLAND. In vol. VI opposite to page 20.

Text:—"WESTMORLAND Is an Inland county, Lavennet Blinkernbeck, and the Barrow," continued on the back as above with the same mistakes.

ROBERT MORDEN.

Robert Morden began business in London as a map and globe maker in 1668. By 1688 he was in partnership with

Thomas Cockerill at the Atlas in Cornhill. He published a considerable number of maps but his largest set was used to illustrate Edmund Gibson's editions of Camden.

1695. The Preface to the 1st edition states that "The Maps are newly engrav'd either according to Surveys never before publish'd, or according to such as have been made since Saxton and Speed. . . . One of the best Copies was sent to some of the most Knowing Gentlemen in each County with a request to supply any defects, rectifie the positions, and correct the false spellings. And that the whole business was committed to Mr. Robert Morden, a person of known abilities in these matters, who took care to revise them, to see the slips of the Engraver mended, and the corrections return'd out of the several counties duly inserted." They were delicately drawn maps and printed for A. Swale at the Unicorn at the West-end of St. Pauls Churchyard, and for A. and J. Churchill at the Black Swan in Paternoster Row.

CUMBERLAND. Notwithstanding what Gibson says in his Preface, this map is a distinct tracing from Speed, that is with regard to the general outline, the flow of the rivers, the palisaded parks, and the spelling of the place names. This is the first original map, however, which has the margin divided off into degrees and minutes of longitude and latitude, the first to show the county divided into Wards, and the first to indicate by timid fine lines a few of the main roads.

Size of plate, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

1st corner, a large cartouche inscribed "CUMBER LAND By Robert Morden"

4th corner, a panel issuing from the side bearing the Scale in three forms—Great, Middle and Small. showing 10 miles to the 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches on the Small or British Scale. Below the inscription:—"Sold by Abel Swale, Awncsham and J. Churchill."*

* I take these to refer to the Celtic Mile, equal to 12 furlongs, which was used in the North-west of England and in Wales until A.D. 1500; to the Old English or Germanic Mile equal to 10 furlongs; and to the Old London Mile equal to 5,000 feet, afterwards modified to 5,280 feet, or 8 furlongs, and which became the British Statute Mile.

40 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Roads. Very fine single lines denote the principal roads.

Sea. The Irish Sea is called "The British Ocean," upon which six ships sail.

Margin, composed of an outer and two inner plain lines, marked off at the top into VII to XIV Minutes of Time from London. On the left side into $54^{\circ} 25'$ to $55^{\circ} 24'$, and on the right side in to $54^{\circ} 8'$ to $55^{\circ} 7'$ of latitude, according to which Carlisle is placed at least 6 miles too far north. On the bottom into $2^{\circ} 10'$ to $4^{\circ} 0'$ West of London.

WESTMORLAND. A finely drawn map with much more originality in it than in the last. The county boundaries are indicated by fine dotted lines, passing down the west bank of "Winander Mere" to "New Bridge" and thence up the east bank to Winster; the hills are depicted much more naturally; more parks are shown, filled with trees and surrounded by palisades; "Winander Mere" is in truer proportion and supplied with islands; the main roads are marked by double lines, passing Northward by "Graridge" and Tebay and thence over Shap; but the county is not divided into Wards. Although of the same date as the last this map shows that this county was more carefully gone over.

Size of plate, $16\frac{3}{4}$ by $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

1st corner, a large cartouche, inscribed, WESTMORLAND. By Robert Morden.

3rd corner, three scales of miles showing 8 miles to the $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches on the Small or British Scale.

4th corner, the imprint:—"Sold by Abel Swale, Awnsham and John Churchill."

Roads. Fine double lines denote the principal roads, with the bye ways just started.

Margin, composed of an outer and two inner plain lines, marked off at the top into VII to XI Minutes of Time from London. On the left into $54^{\circ} 16'$ to $54^{\circ} 53'$, and on the right into $54^{\circ} 8'$ to $54^{\circ} 45'$ of latitude, according to which Kendal is placed at least 4 miles too far north. On the bottom into $1^{\circ} 47'$ to $3^{\circ} 5'$ West of London.

C. 1700. Mr. William Harrison says that these maps were brought together in an Atlas form without title or date.

1772. Coloured reprints, after Morden's death, appeared in Gibson's 2nd edition, 2 vols. folio, and

were printed by Mary Matthews for Awnsam Church-ill and sold by William Taylor in Paternoster Row. The Rev. Mr. Francis Brokesby, writing from Shottesbrooke, on May 16, 1711, to Thomas Hearne says :—

“ As Mr. Camden’s Performance in collecting the antiquities of Britain, and observable things in it, has justly been valued by Judicious Persons ; as have also the Collections of others who have made Additions to his *Britannia* : so it must be owned that there are great Difficulties and Discouragements that they must needs meet with, that attempt anything of that nature ; chiefly because they cannot deliver much of what they write from their own knowledge, but from the information of others, When my first design in imparting some of my Observations to you was, that they might have been serviceable to the Reverend Dr. Gibson in a New Edition of The *Britannia*, which you, Sir, then gave me some hopes of ; I shall not omit to mind you of what I observ’d as uncorrect and most blame-worthy in my thoughts of the former Edition, which must not be imputed to the Dr., that is, that Unaccurateness of the Maps, even where they are copied from such as were made with great Exactness (Here follows a list of inaccuracies). These few things I instance in, that if ever there should be a New Edition of the *Britannia*, greater care should be taken herein, and due information procur’d from judicious and observing Persons, etc. etc.” (Printed in full at the end of vol. VI, of Hearne’s Edition of *The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary*).

Notwithstanding such advice, Morden’s maps remained unaltered in this New Edition.

1753. Uncoloured reprints in Gibson’s 3rd edition, printed for R. Ware, J. and P. Knapton, T. Longman, C. Hitch, D. Browne, H. Lintot, C. Davies, J. Hodges, A. Millar, N. Bowyer, J. Whiston, J. & J. Rivington and J. Ward.

1772. Uncoloured reprints in Gibson’s 4th and last edition, printed for W. Bowyer, W. Whiston, T. Davis, W. Strahan, and J. and F. Rivington.

42 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

1701. Morden then brought out a smaller set of fifty-three copper plates, 8 by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, which were printed for S. & J. Sprint, J. Nicholson, and S. Burroughs, in Little Britain. 8vo.

CUMBERLAND. This map is modelled on the 1695 one and retains its main features.

Size of plate, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

4th corner, within a wreath of leaves the inscription :— CUMBERLAND. By Robert Morden. Below three scales of Miles showing 10 miles to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches on the Small or British Scale.

1st corner, "The Names of ye Divisions :—A. Cumberland. ; B. North Allerdale. ; C. South Allerdale. ; D. Leith Ward. ; E. Eskdale Ward."

Margin composed of an outer and two inner plain lines, marked off at the top into VIII to XII Minutes of Time from London. On the left into $54^{\circ} 20'$ to $55^{\circ} 20'$, and on the right into $54^{\circ} 8'$ to $55^{\circ} 6'$ of latitude. On the bottom into $2^{\circ} 21'$ to $3^{\circ} 45'$ West of London. The upper part of the map is carried into the top margin.

WESTMORLAND. Similar to the last.

Size of plate, $6\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

1st corner, an ornamented scroll against the corner with the inscription :—WESTMORLAND. By Robert Morden.

3rd corner, three scales of Miles showing 5 miles to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, on the Small or British Scale.

Margin, composed of an outer and two inner plain lines, marked off at the top into VIII to X Minutes of Time from London. On the left into $54^{\circ} 15'$ to $54^{\circ} 48'$ and on the right into $54^{\circ} 10'$ to $54^{\circ} 44'$ of latitude. On the bottom into $2^{\circ} 0'$ to $2^{\circ} 55'$ West of London.

1704. A re-issue unaltered for the same printers in conjunction with A. Bell and R. Smith of Cornhill.

1708. Coloured reprints with slight alterations on fifty-six copper plates—"Begun by Mr. Morden, Perfected, Corrected and Enlarg'd by Mr. Moll . . . Printed for John Nicholson at the Kings Arms, and John Sprint at the Bell in Little Britain, Andrew Bell at the Cross Keys and Bible in Cornhill and

Ralph Smith under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange." Oblong 8vo.

1720-1731. Uncoloured reprints were issued with Thomas Cox's (Vicar of Bromfield, Essex) *Magna Britannia et Hibernia*. This was a publication which came out in monthly parts, but which were afterwards collected into 6 volumes, 4to.; the 1st and 2nd were issued in 1720, the 3rd in 1724, the 4th in 1727, the 5th in 1730, and the 6th containing the counties of Westmorland, Wiltshire, Worcestershire and Yorkshire, in 1731 (Gough, *British Topography*, i, 33).

CUMBERLAND. A map almost identical with the 1701 edition. It appears in the 1st volume, pp. 365-416. The chief difference is in the roads, now shown by double lines, by the insertion of an orb giving the north and east points of the compass in the 3rd corner, and by a general retouching of the shading.

WESTMORLAND. A map likewise almost identical with the 1701 edition from the 6th volume, pp. 1-46. The chief difference being the roads from Kendal to Ambleside, and from Clifton to Penrith, and from Penrith to Carlisle, now shown by wider double lines; also by the insertion of an orb giving the north and east points of the compass, in the 4th corner.

Morden died in 1703.

HERMANN MOLL.

A Dutchman who came to England about 1698 and acquired a considerable reputation for the excellence of his maps.

1723. Moll brought out his "*New Description of England and Wales, with the adjacent Islands Wherein are contained Diverse Useful Observations . . . To which is added a Sett of Fifty New and Correct Maps of Each County, their roads and distances . . . A work long wanted, and very usefull for all gentlemen that travel to*

any part of England. . . . Printed for H. Moll by T. Bowles Printseller near the Chapter House, C. Rivington Bookseller at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard, and J. Bowles Printseller over-against Stocks Market." This was a set of clearly engraved and coloured maps of folio size 10 by 7 inches, with the full plate widened to 12 inches for the introduction of extraneous illustration, in order "to render the work more acceptable to the Curious, the Margins are Adorn'd with great Variety of very remarkable Antiquities."

1724. Uncoloured reprints without alteration.

CUMBERLAND. A map clearly taken from Speed with Morden's influence. The roads from Ambleside to Bassen-thwaite and from Carlisle to the Scotch border are alone shown with double lines; the main roads south from Carlisle, as also the roads from Carlisle to "Haltwesell" and "Egermont" are only indicated by dotted lines.

Size of plate, 8 by $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

1st corner, an oblong panel inscribed:—CUMBERLAND By H. Moll, Geographer. Below a rule of English Miles showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the names of the Divisions.

4th corner, two views of "An altar dug up at Ellenborough Dedicated to the Genius of the Place."

Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees with longitude west of London. Above the top and below the bottom margins are eleven representations of Roman antiquities.

WESTMORLAND. A somewhat similar map. Windermere is spelt Minander mere.

Size of plate, $12\frac{3}{4}$ by 8 inches.

1st corner, an oblong panel inscribed:—WESTMORLAND By H. Moll; Geographer.

4th corner, English Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees with longitude west of London. On either side are representations of Roman Antiquities, with the following slur upon the County:—"For want of Antiquities

in this County etc. we have inserted some out of Lancashire.”

1728. An altered impression, the maps being numbered in the 1st corner, and printed by T. and J. Bowles.

WESTMORLAND. Identically the same as the 1724 map with the plate number 47 added in the 1st corner.

Moll died in 1732.

1739. After Moll's death a 2nd edition was brought out without the marginal illustrations. folio.

1747. A reprint of the 2nd edition in 4to. by Thomas Bowles.

1753. Another reprint appeared in Moll's *British Atlas*, or Pocket Maps of all the Counties in England and Wales. Small folio with 51 maps. The numbering in the corner varies from the 1724 edition.

THOMAS BADESLADE.

1741. Badeslade brought out his *Chorographia Britanniae* or a set of Maps of all the Counties in England and Wales This Collection was first Drawn and Compiled into a Pocket Book, by Order and for the use of His Late Majesty King George I., By Thomas Badeslade Surveyor and Engineer, and now Neatly Engrav'd by Will. Henry Toms Engraver in Union Court near Hatton Garden Holbourn.” 8vo.

CUMBERLAND. A small outline map with only the market towns shown and with the adjacent counties stippled and shaded so as to throw it into relief.

Size of plate, 6 by 6½ inches.

Left side, a section of the plate, divided from the map by a single line, contains a list of towns with their market days and fairs.

1st corner, a small orb compass.

4th corner, a scale of English Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the ¼ of an inch.

Margin, composed of two plain lines. Above, the title :—A Map

of CUMBERLAND North from London and the plate number 11. Below, T. Badeslade delin. W. H. Toms, Sculpt.

Imprint. Published by the Proprietors T. Badeslade & W. H. Toms Sepr. 29th, 1741.

WESTMORLAND. Likewise an outline map with only the market towns shown and with the adjacent counties so deeply stippled and shaded that the county appears as if it were an island. *Size of plate*, $6\frac{1}{8}$ by $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Left side, a list of towns, giving the number of Members sent to Parliament, with the market days and fairs. Below a description of the boundary.

1st corner, a small orb compass.

4th corner. English Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the inch.

Margin, composed of two plain lines. Above, the title :—A Map of WESTMORLAND North from London and the plate number 41. Below, T. Badeslade delin. W. H. Toms, sculpt.

Imprint. Published by the Proprietors T. Badeslade & W. H. Toms Sepr. 29th, 1741.

1741. A second edition with the same imprint and date.

WESTMORLAND. The only difference in this map is that a good number of place names have been added.

1742. A third edition with only the date in the imprint altered.

CUMBERLAND. As above described but with the addition of many place names and with the imprint altered to :—Published by the Proprietor W. H. Toms. Sept. 29, 1742.

WESTMORLAND. As above described with the imprint altered to :—Published by the Proprietor, W. H. Toms. Sept. 29, 1742.

1743. An unaltered impression sold by C. Hitch, W. Johnston and W. H. Toms, Engraver and Print-seller at ye Golden Head over against Surgeons Hall near Ludgate Hill. 8vo. No date.

1744. An unaltered impression sold by J. Clarke, C. Hitch, and W. H. Toms, Engraver and Printseller in Union Court, Holbourn, 1744.

1745. Still another unaltered impression sold by C. Hitch and W. H. Toms. 8vo. 1745.

J. COWLEY.

1744. In *The Geography of England*, done in the manner of Gordon's geographical Grammar, with a Compleat map of each county from the latest and best observations by J. Cowley. London:—Printed for R. Dodsley at Tulley's Head in Pall Mall. M.DCC.XLIV. 8vo.

WESTMORLAND. A somewhat bare map which follows Moll's mis-spelling in "Minander Mere" for the village whilst it is spelt correctly for the lake. Distances between the towns are given along the roads.

Size of plate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

4th corner, in a piece of hanging drapery "An Improved MAP of WESTMORELAND containing the Borough and Market Towns with those adjoining; also, its Principal Roads and Rivers By I. Cowley Geor to his MAJESTY."

1st corner, an orb showing the north and east points of the compass.

3rd corner, Explanations and a Scale of Miles showing 6 miles to the $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Margin, formed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees, with Longitude West from London.

1765. Dodsley reprinted this work with the title altered and the county maps omitted, to make it pass for a new work.

JOHN ROCQUE.

1746. In *The English Traveller*, giving a description of those parts of Great Britain called England and Wales. London, 8vo. 3 vols. The maps are very similar to those published by Samuel Simpson in his "Agreeable Historian."

1753. A Reprint by John Rocque, Chorographer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, near Old Round Court in the Strand, and Robert Sayer, Map and Printseller at the Golden Buck opposite Fetter

Lane, Fleet Street. It has a duplicate title in French: "*Le Petit Atlas Britannique Ou recueil Des Provinces d' Angleterre.*" The Scale of miles is altered from the 1746 edition. The plates are not numbered.

CUMBERLAND. A map shaded with horizontal lines around the boundaries. That part of Northumberland above the Picts Wall is termed "Desert." The place names are very inaccurately spelt. The roads leading from "Carlill" are numbered as if in reference to an Itinerary.

Size of plate, 6½ by 8 inches.

1st corner, an orb compass.

4th corner, English Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the ⅔ of an inch.

Margin composed of a single line with the title CUMBERLAND above.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map with inaccurate spelling of the place names, e.g. "Minander mere," copied from H. Moll's mistake.

Size of plate, 8 by 6½ inches.

1st corner, English Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the 1⅝ inches, and below, an orb compass.

Margin, composed of a single line with the title WESTMORLAND above.

1762. An unaltered impression by John Rocque Chorographer to His Majesty, except that it has plate numbers in the 2nd corner.

1764. A further reprint from the plates of the late Mr. J. Rocque, Topographer to His Majesty.

1769. The plates were again used in *England Displayed*, being a New, Complete and Accurate Survey and Description of the Kingdom of England, by a Society of Gentlemen. 2 vols. London 1769 folio.

SAMUEL SIMPSON.

1746. In *The Agreeable Historian*, or the Compleat English Traveller; giving a Geographical Description of every County in that part of Great Britain, call'd Eng-

land with a Map of every County prefix'd to each, from the best and latest Observations, after the Designs of Hermann Moll and others Compiled from Camden, Leland, Dugdale, Ogilby, Morgan and other Authors. in 3 volumes. 8vo.

CUMBERLAND. A clear open map with horizontal shading around the border.

Size of plate, 6 by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

1st corner, an inset map of the Isle of Man.

4th corner, The Arms of Cumberland.

Margin, a single thick line with the title CUMBERLAND above it:

Back. The back is plain.

GEORGE SMITH.

George Smith, a native of Scotland, was a man of considerable genius, but of "an assuming air, irritable temper and suspicious principles as to religion." For some time he assisted Dr. Desaguliers in his experiments; he then became a teacher at Wakefield and afterwards lived near Brampton. He was the author of a treatise on comets, 1746, a dissertation on the general properties of eclipses, 1748, and a great contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine**. Having impaired his fortune by literary pursuits, he removed to Wigton where he taught mathematics and philosophy, living on an annuity from his elder brother "a Turkey merchant" till his death in 1773. The *Sentimental Magazine* for November of that year gives some verses on his death in which he is represented as

* Amongst other articles which he contributed to this magazine may be mentioned an account of a Roman Altar found at Castle Steads, by the Cambeck, December, 1741, and January and February, 1742; the Bewcastle Cross, March, June and October, 1742; Roman Inscriptions found at Lanercost and Naworth, June and July, 1744; and at Birdoswald, October, 1746; a survey of the north-west coast with a view of Skiddaw, January and July, 1748; Roman Antiquities found at Coningarth, April and June, 1748; a description of the Bridekirk Font, April and May, 1749; Roman Inscriptions found at Burgh, August, 1749; and at Carlisle, September, 1749; an inscription in Dearham Church window, March, 1751, which Dr. Pegge explained in the number for June; an account of Long Meg and her Daughters, July, 1752; a description of the inundation of St. John's Valley, Keswick, October, 1754, with a view.

an universal scholar (see Gough, *British Topography*, i, 278; and Hutchinson, *History of Cumberland*, i, 61).

1746. He issued in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, June and July, 1746, a letter to a friend, containing an account of the march of the rebels into England, etc., with a map of the environs of Carlisle to illustrate their attack upon the city during the previous year.

ENVIRONS of CARLISLE. A clear map showing the approach made by the "Young Pretender" toward the English Gate, by "O. Tullibardin" toward the Irish Gate, and by the Duke of Perth toward the Scotch Gate.

Size of plate, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Left side, a Florentine frame inscribed:—A MAP of the Countries Adjacent to CARLISLE showing the Route of the REBELS with their principal FORDS over ye Rr. EDEN, by G. Smith.

2nd corner, a star compass.

3rd corner, a view of the Castle, showing, 1. Bewcastle Hills; 2. Priestbeck Bridge; 3. Eden River; 4. The Angle Breach; 5. The Gunner's House; 6. Sally Port Door Breach; 7. Queen Elizabeth's Tower; 8. The Tile Tower; 9. The Irish Gate; 10. Tindale Forest Mountains; 11. The City; 12. Part of the City Walls.

1751. He also issued in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1751, a map of the environs of Keswick to illustrate an article, in the February number (p. 51), on a journey undertaken by him in August, 1749, to the "Wad"* or Black Lead Mines, signed G. S(mith).

ENVIRONS of KESWICK. A highly interesting map of great originality, in which the hills are very well depicted. A double-dotted line indicates the road from Keswick past "Keswick Water" and the "Bowder Stone" to "Seawhaite" and so to the top of "Unnister Mt" "Hugh Craig" is noted for the "Best Blue Slate in England"; "Hay Stacks" for "Here Eagles build"; and Sty Head Pass as "The only Passage from the Vale of Borrodale into Warsdale and so to Ravenglass a very rocky bad one."

Size of plate, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

* A local name. A grant of the manor of Borrowdale, temp. James I refers to "The wad-holes and wad commonly called black cawke."

At the top :—" Map of the Black Lead Mines etc. in Cumberland. See p. 51, vol. XXI." Beneath are representations of three coins giving the obverse and reverse sides tied together.

At the bottom :—A Scale of 3 miles to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

3rd corner, a huge fish called " The Bourse."

4th corner, below the margin the imprint :—Gent. Mag. Publish'd June 1, 1751.

THOMAS KITCHIN.

1748. Kitchin engraved a set of maps in *The London Magazine* or Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer, printed for R. Baldwin at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.

CUMBERLAND. A clearly engraved map. The county is outlined by dashes, and the boundaries of the adjacent counties by fine dots, which in this case pass from Ambleside to Lake Side on the west bank of Windermere; the towns are marked in upright lettering, villages in italics, market towns by steepled churches; hills and trees are shown pictorially; Inglewood Forest and Greystock Park are alone surrounded by palisades; main roads are shown by single lines; and one or more asterisks are placed against Parliamentary boroughs to denote the number of Members returned to Parliament.

Size of plate, $7\frac{3}{8}$ by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

4th corner, a skin hung up on ruins bearing a sheep's head and inscribed :—CUMBERLAND Drawn from the Best Surveys, Maps, Charts, etc. and Regulated by ASTRON¹: OBSERVAT^{ns}. By T. Kitchin, Geogr. Below some poultry and two men with a windlass drawing up coals from a shaft. Above the Arms of Carlisle in a floriated shield.

3rd corner, British Statute Miles with a rule showing 12 miles to the $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

1st corner, a list of Explanations.

Margin formed of a single outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes, with longitude West from London. On the top, " For the London Magazine "; at the bottom, " Printed for R. Baldwin, Junr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row."

WESTMORLAND. A good map. The county is outlined by dashes which pass down the west bank of Windermere to Lakeside; hills and trees are shown pictorially; main roads are shown by double lines whilst the cross roads are indicated by single lines.

Size of plate, $8\frac{3}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

4th corner, from a stand a roll of cloth inscribed :—WESTMORELAND Drawn from ye best Authorities and Regulated by Astronl. Observat^{ns}. By T. Kitchin Geog^t." Above the roll several straw hats in allusion to the Kendal industry ; a rocky foreground, and hills in the distance.

1st corner, a Florentine frame enclosing the Arms of Appleby.

Left hand side, a list of Explanations.

Right hand side, an orb compass with British Statute Miles and a rule showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Margin, composed of a single outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees with Longitude West from London. Above the margin :—" For the London Magazine " ; below the imprint :—" Printed for R. Baldwin Junr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row."

1769. Reprints unaltered in "*England Displayed*, being a New, Complete and Accurate Survey and Description of the Kingdom of England and the Principality of Wales By a Society of Gentlemen Printed by Adlard and Browne, and sold by S. Bladon, T. Evans, J. Coote, W. Domville and F. Blythe. MDCCLXIX." folio.

1786. Reprints in *Historical Description of New and Elegant Picturesque Views of the Antiquities of England and Wales*, published under the inspection of Henry Boswell Esq. F.A.R.S., [*sic*] printed for Alex. Hogg, folio. This is a faint impression with the words " For the London Magazine " erased.

CUMBERLAND. A faint unaltered impression of the 1748 map, on blue tinted paper folio size. The engraving in the 4th corner has been touched up and spoiled, and the imprint erased.

WESTMORLAND. This is also identical with the 1st edition on folio size paper and with the imprint and source erased.

1749. Kitchin published in conjunction with Thomas Jefferys a "*Small English Atlas*, being a New and Accurate Sett of Maps of all the Counties in England and Wales. Sold by M. Payne at the White Hart and M. Cooper at

the Globe in Paternoster Row." This was a collection of 47 maps set at the top of a small 4to. page with a list below, in three columns, of the towns and their market days and fairs.

WESTMORLAND. A map so shaded around the boundary and with the adjacent counties dotted over as to give the appearance of an island. The boundaries are also coloured.

Size of plate, including the list of market towns 6 by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
4th corner, English Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. An orb above giving the north and east points of the compass.

Margin, coloured yellow and composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees with Longitude West from London. Above the title :—A MAP of WESTMORELAND.

1751. A reprint with several additions to the roads, and with the letterpress below set in fresh type.

WESTMORLAND. An uncoloured map showing new roads from Kendal to Ulverston, K. Lonsdale, and Orton; from Orton to Appleby, and from Appleby to K. Stephen.

2nd corner, above the margin is added the plate number 41. The lists of Market Towns and Fair days have been re-arranged and now include Burton.

CUMBERLAND. A similar map in appearance excepting that the County is coloured all over with a wash of green.

1st corner, an orb with the north and east points of the compass.

3rd corner, English Miles with a rule showing 15 miles to the inch.

Above the top margin the title :—A MAP of CUMBERLAND, with the plate number 11 in the 2nd corner.

CUMBERLAND. Identically the same map but uncoloured.

1769. Reprints in *The London Magazine*.

1785. Reprints with the imprint of R. Sayer.

1750. Kitchin published in conjunction with Emanuel Bowen "*The Large English Atlas, or a New Set of Maps of all the Counties in England and Wales, Drawn from*

the Several Surveys which have been hitherto Published. Imprinted John Hinton and John Tinney." Folio. This was a collection of 48 maps, about 26 by 21 inches, having a large amount of letterpress inserted on the face of the maps, for which see under Emanuel Bowen, *post*.

1764. Kitchin then brought out his "*England Illustrated* or a Compendium of the Natural History, Geography Topography, and Antiquities of England and Wales with Maps of the several counties. Printed for R. and J. Dodsley in Pall Mall MDCCLXIV." 4to. At this time he was engraver to H.R.H. Edward, Duke of York.

CUMBERLAND. A well filled map, with the hills, instead of being isolated, now shown in ridges.

Size of plate, 8 by 10½ inches.

4th corner, a Florentine frame inscribed:—"A NEW MAP of CUMBERLAND Drawn from the best Authorities: By Thos. Kitchin Geog^r Engraver to H.R.H. the Duke of York." Also an orb compass.

1st corner, a list of Remarks and British Statute Miles, 69 to a degree, with a rule showing 12 miles to the 1½ inches.

Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees with Longitude West from London.

WESTMORLAND. A delightfully clear map with the hills shown in ridges.

Size of plate, 10½ by 8 inches.

4th corner, a Florentine frame inscribed:—"A New MAP of WESTMORE-LAND, Drawn from the Best Authorities: By Thos. Kitchin Geog^r Engraver to H.R.H. the Duke of York," with a tree and rural scene in the background. Above, British Statute Miles, 69 to a degree, with a rule showing 10 miles to the 1½ inches, and an orb compass.

1st corner, a list of Remarks.

Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees, with Longitude West from London.

1769. Then followed Kitchin's *Pocket Atlas of the Countries of England and Wales* drawn to one scale. Published by T. Kitchin and J. Gapper.

WESTMORLAND. A clearly engraved map without title or imprint but with WESTMORE-LAND printed across the face of the map. The towns are figured with their distances from London and the roads are well defined.

Size of plate, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches.

1st corner, British Statute Miles with a rule showing 8 miles to the $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

3rd corner, an orb compass.

4th corner, a list of Remarks.

Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes with Longitude West from London.

(N.D.) WESTMORLAND. An exact copy of the above, only coloured around the boundaries and margin. And above the margin, in a fine panel, has been engraved:—
“Bowles’s Reduced Map of WESTMORELAND” with the plate number 53 in the 2nd corner.

(N.D.) CUMBERLAND. Likewise similar to the map in the *Pocket Atlas* and coloured across the boundaries.

Size of plate, $10\frac{3}{8}$ by $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

4th corner, an orb compass; a scale of British Statute Miles with a rule showing 18 miles to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and below a list of Remarks.

Margin, coloured a yellow tint and marked off into degrees and minutes with Longitude West from London. Above the margin in a fine panel:—“Bowles’s Reduced Map of CUMBERLAND with the plate number 13 in the 2nd corner.

1777. Thomas Kitchin Senr. also engraved the maps for Burn and Nicolson’s *History of Westmorland and Cumberland*.

WESTMORLAND. A very good map specially engraved for Burn and Nicolson’s History.

Size of plate, 15 by 13 inches.

4th corner, within an ornamental frame the inscription:—WESTMORLAND Divided into its Wards, Drawn and Engraved for Dr. Burn’s History of that County, By Thomas Kitchin Senr., Hydrographer to His Majesty.” Beside it a Scale of British Statute Miles, 69 to a Degree, showing 6 miles to the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

1st corner, a compass-star within a ring.

Margin, formed of an outer thick line and two fine inner lines marked off into Degrees and Minutes, with Longitude West

from London. Below the bottom margin the imprint: Published according to Act of Parliament, May 1, 1777, by W. Strahan and T. Cadell in the Strand.

CUMBERLAND. A similar map to the above.

Size of plate, $12\frac{3}{4}$ by $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

4th corner, an ornamental frame inscribed:—"CUMBERLAND Divided into its Wards; Drawn and Engraved for Dr. Burn's History of that County. By Thos. Kitchin Senr. Hydrographer to His Majesty." And beside it British Statute Miles, 69 to a Degree, with a rule showing 12 miles to the $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Margin, formed of an outer thick line and two fine inner lines marked off into Degrees and Minutes with longitude West from London. Below the bottom margin the imprint:—Published according to Act of Parliament, May 1, 1777, by W. Strahan and T. Cadell in the Strand.

EMANUEL BOWEN.

1748. Bowen engraved from time to time a series of small maps for *The Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure*, which ran from June, 1747, to December, 1803, being continued as a New Series from 1804 to 1814. J. Hinton appears to have been the first publisher, as he employed Bowen for the 1748 map of Cumberland, and seems to have been still carrying it on in 1761 when he employed Seale to engrave the Westmorland map of that year. (See under Seale, *post.*). In 1791, however, we find it in the hands of W. Bent, who from time to time issued a different set of maps. (See under Benj. Baker, *post.*).

CUMBERLAND. Despite all the recent improvements, we here find Bowen falling back and copying Speed, both in regard to forms and spellings. We have seen how Speed corrupted "Brougham Castle" into "Broughton," and yet, notwithstanding the correction made by subsequent engravers Bowen re-adopts it. He changes Speed's "Lencroft" into "Leonard Coast," but retains many other old spellings, such as "Uprightby" for "Upperby," "Grastok," "Itunae Baye," "Sollome Moss" and "Anand Castle." For some reason or another he likewise goes back to Morden, who was the first to indicate latitude, and em-

phasizing his mistake he puts Carlisle at least 7 miles too far north.
Size of plate, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 9 inches.

1st corner, a foliated cartouche inscribed:—A Correct Map of Cumberland from the best Surveys.

3rd corner, a shield bearing the Arms of the City of Carlisle.

4th corner, a shield bearing the Arms of Cumberland, copied from Samuel Simpson's design.

Margin, formed of two plain lines, the top one marked off from VII $\frac{1}{2}$ to XII $\frac{3}{4}$ Minutes of Time, with longitude West from London.

Above the margin at the top is the inscription:—Engraved for the Universal Magazine, whilst below the bottom margin:—Printed for J. Hinton at the King's Arms St. Paul's Churchyard London 1748.

1750. Bowen published in conjunction with Thomas Kitchin, *The Large English Atlas*, or a New Set of Maps of all the Counties in England and Wales, Drawn from the Several Surveys which have been hitherto Published. Imprinted John Hinton, and John Tinney, folio. This was a collection of 48 maps, about 26 by 21 inches, having a large amount of letterpress inserted on the face of the maps.

1760. A second edition. Printed and sold by T. Bowles, John Bowles and Son, John Tinney and Robt. Sayer.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. A nicely engraved and pleasing looking map, although very inaccurate. Both counties are divided into their respective Wards, the boundaries being coloured with different tints; the hills are no longer pictorial, but the parks are still ringed with palisades; the lake-forms are hopelessly inaccurate, Rydal Water being ten times larger than Grasmere, whilst it is almost impossible to recognise "Ulles Lake"; measured distances between towns are marked in miles and furlongs, and signs are given to indicate the Post Stages; the towns have their market days noted, but the villages are but slovenly treated, as for instance, Meathop is written "Wethap," and Heversham is placed to the north of Levens, etc.
Size of plate, $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

4th corner, a beautifully engraved frame inscribed:—"A

NEW MAP of the COUNTIES CUMBERLAND and WESTMORELAND Divided into their respective Wards From the Best Surveys and Intelligences Illustrated wth Historical Extracts relative to the Natural History, Produce, Trade and Manufactures. Shewing also the Rectories and Vicarages with various other Improvements. 1760."

1st corner, a somewhat similar frame, inscribed:—To the Hon^{ble}. Sr. James Lowther of Lowther in WESTMORELAND Bart., Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Westmoreland and Lieutenant of CUMBERLAND This MAP is humbly Inscribed.

2nd corner, a plate number 37.

Along the bottom, British Statute Miles $69\frac{1}{2}$ to a Degree, with a rule showing 20 miles to the $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Letterpress covers every available space, in which we are told that Cumberland is 84 miles long, 40 miles broad, and 230 miles in circumference, contains about 1,040,000 acres, is divided into 5 Wards, in which are 8 Market and 2 Borough Towns, 58 Parishes and about 14,825 houses, etc. etc. That Westmorland is 36 miles long, 34 miles broad, and 140 miles in circumference, contains about 510,000 acres, 4 Wards, 7 Market and 2 Borough Towns, 32 large Parishes, and about 6,500 houses. The Air is sharp and clear, healthy and agreeable to the Natives and Robust Strangers etc. etc. Histories are also given of Carlisle, Cockermouth, Keswick, Egremont, Penrith, Appleby, Kendal, Milthrop, and Ambleside, etc.

Margin, is formed of a single outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees West from London.

1763. The map is precisely the same, only the imprint has John Tinney's name erased. The plate number is altered.

1767. An edition printed for Carington Bowles, Robt. Wilkinson and Robt. Sayer.

1777. An edition printed and sold by Robt. Sayer, Map & Printseller No. 53 in Fleet Street.

1785. An edition printed and sold by Rob. Wilkin-son, successor to Mr. John Bowles decd. and others.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. This is precisely

the same as the 1760 map, excepting for the imprint which now reads, "London, Printed for R. Wilkinson, 58 Cornhill, Laurie & Whittle, 53 Fleet Street and Bowles and Carver 69 St. Pauls Churchyard."

1762. In "*The Royal English Atlas: being a New and Accurate Set of Maps of all the Counties of South Britain, Drawn from Surveys . . . and exhibiting all the Cities, Towns, Villages, Churches, Chapels, etc. . . .*" By Emanuel Bowen, Geographer to his late Majesty, Thomas Kitchin and others."

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. Although reduced in size this is similar in design and execution to the Map of 1750 in *The Large English Atlas*. The same sort of marginal notes fill up all vacant spaces and the boundary lines are tinted.

Size of plate, 16½ by 20¼ inches.

1st corner, a ruined building with trees upon which is inscribed, "An Improved Map of the Counties of CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND, Divided into their respective Wards. Drawn from the best Authorities. Adorned with a View of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle with some account of the Diocese & other Historical Extracts. By Eman: Bowen Geograph^r. to His late Majesty." Below are rolls of cloth and straw hats to denote the chief industries of Kendal. Also British Statute Miles with a rule showing 16 miles to the 3¼ inches.

3rd corner, a list of Explanations.

4th corner, an engraving giving "The North Prospect of the Cathedral Church of St. Mary at Carlisle."

Margin, tinted yellow and composed of a thick line and two inner ones marked off into degrees and minutes with longitude West from London, and which are carried across the map at intervals of ten minutes.

Imprint, Printed for I. Ryall & R. Sayer in Fleet Street, T. Kitchin on Holborn Hill, H. Overton without Newgate, I. Bowles & H. Parker in Cornhill, and Carington Bowles in St. Pauls Churchyard.

1762. Bowen also engraved for the *General Magazine of Arts and Sciences* published by W. Owen at Temple Bar. 8vo.

CUMBERLAND. This is a very open map with but few place

60 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

names. The roads are mostly dotted in, only short lengths being shown by double lines. The hills and trees are pictorial.

Size of plate, 7 by 8 inches.

4th corner, a Florentine frame inscribed, "CUMBERLAND Divided into WARDS containing the City, Buro' & Market Towns, Rivers, Roads, Distances etc. By Eman. Bowen Geog^r. to his late Majesty." Above an orb compass and below British Statute Miles with a rule showing 15 miles to the $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

1st corner, a list of References and Explanations.

Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes, with Longitude West from London. Below the bottom margin the imprint, "Engrav'd for the General Magazine of Arts and Sciences; for W. Owen at Temple Bar 1762."

Back. The back is plain.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map with the roads carelessly dotted in.

Size of plate, 7 by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

4th corner, a Florentine frame inscribed, "WESTMORELAND Divided into WARDS Containing the Market Towns, Rivers, Roads, Distances, etc. By Eman. Bowen Geog^r. to his late Majesty." British Statute Miles, with a rule showing 12 miles to the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Along the top lists of Explanations and References.

3rd corner, an orb showing the north and east points of the compass.

Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes, with Longitude West from London. Below the bottom Margin the imprint, "Engrav'd for the General Magazine of Arts and Sciences; for W. Owen at Temple Bar 1762."

Back. The Back is plain.

1767. In "*Atlas Anglicanus*, or a Complete Set of Maps of the Counties of South Britain; divided into their respective Hundreds, Wapentakes, Wards, Rapes, Lathes, &c. By the late Emanuel Bowen, Geographer to His Majesty George II, and Thomas Bowen." folio.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. A map somewhat similar to that in *The Royal English Atlas* only of half the size. It is crowded with detail. Each Ward is outlined with a different tint and the space between the map and the margin is filled with

notes. It shows borough and market towns, villages, churches and chapels in ruins, religious houses, charity schools, rectories, vicarages, curacies, sites of battles, coal and lead mines, parks, roads with distances, post stages, rivers and bridges. The number of members returned to Parliament is shown by asterisks.

Size of plate, $9\frac{1}{4}$ by $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

1st corner, an ornamental cartouche inscribed, "CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND Divided into their respective Wards, Exhibiting the City, Burough and Market Towns &c. with Historical Extracts relative to their Natural Produce, Trade and Manufactures. Describing also the Church Livings with Improvements not Inserted in any other Set of Half Sheet County Maps extant. By Eman: Bowen, Geog^r & Thos. Bowen." Below a scale of British Statute Miles with a rule showing 16 miles to the $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

3rd corner, a list of Explanations.

Margin composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes, with longitude West from London, and which are carried across the map at intervals of ten minutes. Above the margin in the 2nd corner the Plate Number 6. These plate numbers are somewhat puzzling as the Maps of Cumberland, Derby and Leicester are each No. 6; Durham, Lancashire and Northumberland are each No. 11; whilst the maps of England and Yorkshire bear the No. 15. Evidently the figures are not intended to refer to the pagination of the Atlas.

1777. An unaltered impression only without the Plate Number and with the imprint added:—Printed for Tho. Kitchin at No. 59 Holborn Hill, London.

Bowen, reduced by family extravagances, and almost blind through age, died in May, 1767, leaving a son Thomas to continue his work.

S. WALE.

1748. In "*Geographia Magnae Britanniae*, or Correct Maps of all the Counties in England, Scotland, and Wales; with General ones of both Kingdoms, and of the several Adjacent Islands Printed for T. Osborne, D. Browne, J. Hodges, A. Miller, J. Robinson, W. Johnston, P. Davey & B. Law. Published according to Act of

Parliament, October 12th, 1748." 8vo. The name S. Wale Inv^t and Sculp^t appears upon the title page only.

CUMBERLAND. A small open map showing the roads with one going direct from Ravenglass to Keswick.

Size of map, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

1st corner, a sort of picture frame within which is inscribed :—" A Correct Map of CUMBERLAND."

2nd corner, the plate number 7.

3rd corner, an orb compass and below, a Scale of Miles with a rule showing 15 miles to the $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes West from London.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map showing the roads.

Size of Map, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

1st corner, a picture frame within which is inscribed :—" A Correct Map of WESTMOR LAND."

2nd corner, the plate number 38.

4th corner, a star compass and beneath a Scale of Miles showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Margin, as above, the upper one being marked off from VII to XI Minutes of Time, and the lower one from $1^{\circ} 55'$ (this is a mistake for $1^{\circ} 50'$) to $3^{\circ} 5'$ of longitude West from London.

GEORGE BICKHAM.

George Bickham Senr. was an engraver and a celebrated penman.

1750-54. He brought out *The British Monarchy*, or a New Chorographical Description of all the Dominions subject to the King of Great Britain, which purports to give maps of each county "in a quite new Taste." They are a series of picture views taken presumably from an eminence. Above the picture appears the title and dedication, with an instruction as to pagination in the 2nd corner. Below a note of distances and the imprint. Accompanying the view are pages of engraved writing giving descriptive and historical notes of the County. Six or eight maps were brought out each year, mostly engraved by the father, but at least six were engraved by his son.

1796. After his father's death George Bickham Junr. reprinted the maps in *A Curious Collection of Birds-Eye Views of the Several Counties in England and Wales*; exhibiting a Pleasing Landscape of each County Finely engraved on Forty-six Plates Published by Robert Laurie and James Whittle. 4to. The views are precisely the same but the plate is reduced at the top and bottom in order to cut off the title and dedication at the top and the notes and imprint at the bottom. The name of the county is re-engraved at the top with the addition of the plate number.

WESTMORLAND. In the foreground a rocky road upon which travel a woman riding an ass with a man and dog beside her, whilst another ass is laden with their goods. They journey toward Kirkby Lonsdale from the south, with a view of Burton, Kendal and Ambleside stretching away to their left, whilst Kirkby Stephen, Orton, Appleby and Brough, with its ruined castle, lie before them. Shap and the "Emor" river are upon the horizon.

Size of plate, 6½ by 8½ inches.

On the top WESTMORELAND, and the plate number 37.

R. W. SEALE.

1761. Seale issued in the *Universal Magazine* for April, 1761, a map of Westmorland, which seems to be a direct copy taken from Kitchin's Large English Atlas published the year before. For we here find the same inaccuracies regarding the forms of Ulles Lake, Grasmere, and Rydal; and the spelling of Meathop. The hills are not pictorial.

WESTMORLAND.

Size of plate, 8¾ by 7¼ inches.

4th corner, a Florentine frame, inscribed:—"WESTMORELAND Drawn from an actual Survey By R. W. Seale. Universal Mag. J. Hinton, Newgate Street." Below:—"This County is divided into 4 Wards, which are refered to in the Map. Viz:— etc. Westmoreland sends 4 members to Parliament, Viz. Appleby which is the County Town sends 2, and the County 2."

64 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

1st corner, the Arms of Appleby, with English Statute Miles and a rule showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Margin composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees, with the Meridian taken through London.

JOHN ELLIS.

1766. Ellis brought out his *English Atlas* or a "Complete Chorography of England and Wales, in 50 Maps Containing more Particulars than any other Collection of the Same Kind. The whole Calculated for the Use of Travellers, Academies, and all those who desire to Improve in the Knowledge of their Country." It was printed for Carington Bowles in St. Paul's Churchyard and Robert Sayer at the Golden Buck in Fleet Street. Oblong 8vo.

CUMBERLAND. A delightfully engraved map giving roads, rivers, towns (distinguishing borough and market towns), villages, rectories and vicarages, fairs, hills in ridges, parks and woods, with the boundaries emphasized in colour.

Size of plate, 8 by 10 inches.

4th corner, a cartouche inscribed, "A Modern MAP of CUMBERLAND Drawn from the latest surveys; Corrected & Improved by the best Authorities. J. Ellis sculp^t." with a castle above, a waterfall beneath and a bay in the background. An orb compass.

1st corner, a list of Remarks, and along the top, British Statute Miles, 69 to a Degree, with a rule showing 12 miles to the $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Margin, coloured yellow and marked off into degrees and minutes with Longitude West from London. Above in the 2nd corner, the plate number 12; and below the imprint.

Back. The back is plain.

WESTMORLAND. Another well engraved map, similar to the last. The boundaries are emphasized with colour.

Size of plate, $10\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches.

4th corner, a cartouche raised upon a stone base and inscribed, "A Modern MAP of WESTMORE-LAND Drawn from the latest Surveys; Corrected & Improved by the best Authorities J. Ellis Sculp^t." A ship in a bay for a background. Above, an orb compass and British Statute Miles, 69 to a Degree, with a rule showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

1st corner, a list of Remarks.

Margin coloured yellow, marked off into degrees and minutes with Longitude West from London. Above in the 2nd corner the plate number 44; and below the imprint.

Back. The back is plain.

1768. 2nd edition printed for Rob. Sayer, Thos. Jefferys, and A. Dury.

1773. 3rd edition unaltered but folded in the middle: Printed for Robt. Sayer alone.

1777. 4th edition, not folded, and printed for Robt. Sayer and J. Bennett, Map, Chart and Printsellers.

PART III.

THE PERIOD OF EXACT TRIANGULATION, 1777-1800,
WITH THE MERIDIAN TAKEN LATER THROUGH
GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

JOHN AINSLIE AND THOMAS DONALD.

The further application of astronomy to the determination of longitude and latitude made by Delisle in 1770, the invention of the mirror sextant in 1731, the chronometer in 1761, and lastly, the essentially English theodolite, were bound to affect the art and set up a new era in Chorography. In 1772, therefore, we find an Essay published setting forth how a fresh survey could be usefully taken in hand. The plan was to raise a fund of three thousand guineas, by three hundred shares of ten guineas each, the subscribers to be the proprietors of whom a chosen committee would have power to employ proper persons for the work. The Survey of England and Wales was to be divided into six parts, with £500 allowed to each part (Gough, *British Topography*, i, 32). Several counties were thus surveyed afresh, with the aid of the theodolite and drawn out to a large scale, generally one inch to the mile, the county occupying several sheets.

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These exact surveys by triangulation were the forerunners of the Official Ordnance Survey; they were the first to show the true geometrical situations of towns, villages, and natural features, with all the roads accurately measured and set down.

1770. WESTMORLAND occupying four sheets, surveyed by John Ainslie, drawn to a scale of one inch to the mile, engraved and coloured for Thomas Jefferys.

Size of each plate, $21\frac{3}{4}$ by $19\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

4th corner, a river spanned by a pack-horse bridge and on the face of a large rock the inscription:—"The County of WESTMORELAND, surveyed Anno MDCCLXVIIJ and engraved for Thomas Jefferys Geographer to His Majesty MDCCLXX." Also two scales, the first showing on a rule of $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches four Geographical Miles, 60 to a degree; the second on a rule of 5 inches five Statute Miles, $69\frac{1}{2}$ nearly to a degree.

1st corner, "To the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy and Freeholders of the County of Westmoreland, Subscribers to this Survey, this Map is Most humbly Inscribed By their most Obedient and Devoted Servant Thomas Jefferys." A star compass beneath.

2nd corner, a list of Explanations.

3rd corner, a large plan of Kendal.

Margin, a thick outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes West from London. Below the imprint, "London, February 1770, Published according to Act of Parliament by T. Jefferys at the corner of St. Martins Lane, Charing Cross."

C. 1786. On referring to the County Map Catalogues already published it will be seen that the possession of the plates for this series of maps gradually passed into the hands of William Faden, Geographer to His Majesty at Charing Cross, who reissued them in an unaltered state, still bearing the original imprint and date but with the addition of his name.

1774. CUMBERLAND, occupying six sheets. This survey was commenced by — Elliot in 1770, but his work is stated to have been so erroneous that it was obliged to be drawn over again by Thomas Donald and

John Ainslie. It was drawn to a scale of one inch to the mile, engraved and coloured by Joseph Hodgskinson and published by Thomas Jefferys in 1774.

c. 1786. An unaltered reprint still bearing the original imprint and date but with the addition of William Faden's name.

1818. A second reprint with additions.

Size of Map, 65 by 46 inches.

4th corner, a somewhat similar river scene with a large rock inscribed "The County of CUMBERLAND, Surveyed Anno MDCCCLXX and MDCCCLXXI by Thomas Donald with Corrections and Additions made in MDCCCXVIIJ by J. H. Fryer."

1st corner, "To the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy and Freeholders of the County of Cumberland this Map is most humbly Inscribed By their most obedient and Devoted Servant Joseph Harrison Fryer."

On the right side, the heights of eight mountains above the surface of the sea in one column and above Bassenthwaite Water in another.

At the foot, plans of Cockermouth, Whitehaven and the City of Carlisle. Also two sets of Scales as on the Westmorland map.

1783. The above maps were reduced to a single sheet size, coloured in outline only and the degrees of longitude were marked off as West from Greenwich Observatory.

CUMBERLAND.

Size of plate, 34 by 26 inches.

At the foot, an inscription, "To the Most Honourable Charles Howard, Earl of Surrey this Map of the County of CUMBERLAND (Surveyed in 1770 & 1771 by Thomas Donald) is most humbly Inscribed by his Lordship's most obedient and obliged humble Servants Joseph Hodgskinson & Thomas Donald."

1st corner, a large star compass covers the whole of the sea space.
3rd corner, a scale of Statute Miles showing 10 miles to the $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

4th corner, a list of Explanations.

Margin composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes. Below the imprint: London, Pub-

68 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

lished Sep^r 1st 1783 by J. Hogskinson (without the 'd') and T. Donald No. 35 Arundel Street Strand."

1810. A second edition by William Faden.

CUMBERLAND. The inscription at the foot has been erased to make room for a portion of Westmorland and a new one has been added on the right hand side, "The County of CUMBERLAND Drawn from the large Map in Six Sheets, Surveyed by Thomas Donald, to which have now been added Portions of the adjoining Counties of Lancaster and Westmorland, thereby comprehending all the Lakes in that Neighbourhood. Second Edition. London. Published by W. Faden, Geographer to His Majesty and to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—Charing Cross. 1810."

1st corner, same as before.

3rd corner, the scale of miles has been erased to make room for a portion of Furness.

4th corner, a new Scale of Miles has been engraved above the list of Explanations.

Margin, the imprint has been removed from below the margin.

(N.D.). A third Edition by James Wyld, successor to Mr. Faden and Geographer to His Majesty and to H.R.H. the Duke of York.

Note.—John Ainslie engraved a plan of the Town and Harbour of Whitehaven from a survey taken by J. Draper in 1772, inscribed to Sr. Ja. Lowther Bart.

THOMAS BOWEN.

1784. Bowen engraved for *The New British Traveller*, or a Complete Modern Universal Display of Great Britain and Ireland published under the Immediate Inspection of George Augustus Walpoole Esqre. folio. Two maps appear on each page. Cumberland and Westmorland taking the left hand and Northumberland the right hand side of one page.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. Notwithstanding the result of the labour of those who were by now making a scientific

triangulation of the counties, Bowen still shows Windermere and Ulleswater in bad outline and the hills in pictorial form.

Size of the half plate, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by 9 inches.

4th corner, a representation of a rock-face inscribed:—A New MAP of CUMBERLAND and WESTMORELAND Drawn from the Latest Authorities. Below British Statute Miles with a rule showing 20 miles to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

3rd corner, a small compass.

1st corner, a shield bearing the Westmorland Arms.

2nd corner, a shield bearing the Cumberland Arms.

Margin, formed of a thick outer and two fine inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes, with the meridian taken through London. Above the top margin "Engraved for Walpoole's New and Complete British Traveller," and below the bottom margin, "Published by Alexr. Hogg at the King's Arms No. 16 Pater Noster Row." A foliated design fills up the rest of the plate's margin.

1794. Reprinted in *The New and Complete English Traveller* by William Hugh Dalton Esqre.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND. An unaltered but faint impression of the same map. There is no inscription above the top margin and the foliated design is omitted. On the other hand the 4th corner is inscribed:—T. Conder Sculpt.

JOHN LODGE.

1788. Lodge engraved maps for *The Political Magazine*, and Parliamentary, Naval, Military and Literary Journal, published as the Act directs by J. Murray, No. 32 Fleet Street and later by R. Butters of 79 Fleet Street. That for the County of Westmorland appeared in the issue for September 30, 1790. In the 2nd corner is inserted the name of the Magazine, in the 4th corner the Engraver's name and below the margin the imprint.

CUMBERLAND. A boldly engraved map copying old traditions and spellings; the pictorial hills shown in ridge formation; the parks surrounded by palisades and the roads well defined. The number of members returned to Parliament is indicated by asterisks.

Size of plate, $10\frac{3}{4}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

70 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

4th corner, A MAP OF CUMBERLAND from the BEST AUTHORITIES, with a small compass above, and British Statute Miles, 69 to a degree, with a rule showing 12 miles to the 2 inches.

1st corner, a list of Remarks.

Margin, composed of one outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes, with Longitude West from London. Above in the 2nd corner, "Political Mag. Feb. 1788," in the 4th corner, "J. Lodge, Sculp.;" at the foot the imprint, "London, Published as the Act directs 29 Feb. 1788, by J. Murray No. 32 Fleet Street."

1795. A second impression of these maps appeared in "A Collection of 40 Maps of the Counties of England"; but for this work the name of the Magazine, the Engraver's name and the imprint were erased.

WESTMORLAND. A well covered and boldly engraved map with the pictorial hills shown in ridge formation, the parks surrounded by palisades, and the roads well defined. The number of members returned to Parliament is indicated by asterisks.

4th corner, A NEW MAP OF WESTMORELAND FROM THE LATEST AUTHORITIES; with a star compass above.

1st corner, a list of Remarks.

2nd corner, British Statute Miles, 69 to a degree, with a rule showing 10 miles to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Margin, composed of an outer and two inner lines marked off into degrees with Longitude West from London.

BENJAMIN BAKER.

1791. The *Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure*, which forty years earlier had presented a series of county maps, now took advantage of the new surveys and began another series under the editorship of W. Bent, at the King's Arms, Paternoster Row.

WESTMORLAND. The principal feature of the map is the true shape and proportion of both "Winander Mere" and "Ulles Water," also the much more accurate position of the roads, which are continued across the county boundary to the near towns in the adjoining counties; the whole showing a desire to follow the

result of the recent triangulation. The towns are marked with their distances from London; the hills are shown as hairy caterpillars.

Size of plate, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

4th corner, an elongated oval and shaded label bearing:—WEST-MORELAND and beneath, “Engraved by B. Baker, Islington.” Beneath again a Scale of Miles with rule showing 10 miles to the $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Margin formed of a thick and fine outer and two fine inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes, with the meridian taken through London.

1807. This series was reprinted from the same plates with almost twice as many names of places added and other amendments in an atlas of coloured County maps issued by Laurie and Whittle. The reprints are distinguished by a star compass added as a background to the label bearing the title, the lower points partly obliterating the engraver’s name.

JOHN CARY.

John Cary commenced business about 1783, at the corner of Arundel Street in the Strand, and removed to the corner of Norfolk Street about 1791. In 1804 he was awarded a Gold Medal by the Royal Society of Arts. The *Gentleman’s Magazine* for 1820 gives a vivid description of a fire which broke out adjoining his premises:—“A dreadful fire broke out at the corner of Norfolk Street in the Strand The flames soon caught the dwelling of Mr. Cary, the chart seller, soon advanced to the adjoining house of his brother, Mr. Cary the Optician. At half past ten the fronts of these houses were precipitated into the Strand,” etc. Cary then removed to St. James’ Street, where he was joined by his brother George, and carried on the business under the style of G. and J. Cary until at least 1844. George Frederick Cruchley seems to have purchased the business and used their plates for his own productions until 1876,

when Messrs. Gall and Inglis of Edinburgh gained possession of them.

Sir George Fordham says that "Cary's Map drawing is marked by a particular delicacy and clearness, and has always the brilliancy which can be developed by the skilful hand upon copper-plate." They certainly reached the highest standard of excellence as yet attained.

1787. Cary brought out his "*New and Correct English Atlas*, being a new set of County Maps from Actual Surveys." Large 4to. with 46 maps both coloured and uncoloured.

CUMBERLAND. A beautifully engraved map with the roads carefully laid down, marked with measured miles and drawn across the boundary to given neighbouring towns. Boroughs returning members to Parliament are indicated by asterisks.

Size of plate, 9 by 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

4th corner, a label shaded with vertical wavy lines upon which is inscribed CUMBERLAND, the whole being superimposed upon a finely shaded star compass with an elongated northern point. Below, in a curved line, "By John Cary, Engraver," and lower down, a rule of British Statute Miles, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ to a degree, showing 10 miles to the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Margin composed of a thick and thin line with a double inner line marked off into degrees and minutes, with Longitude West from London. Below the imprint, London: Published as the Act directs, September 1st, 1787 by J. Cary, Engraver, Map and Printseller, No. 188, the corner of Arundel Street, Strand.

WESTMORLAND. Similar to the Cumberland map. The county is coloured by a thin line of red around the boundary, whilst the counties of Cumberland and Yorkshire are indicated by a narrow green and Durham and Lancashire by a narrow yellow edging.

Size of plate, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 9 inches.

Scale, 10 miles to the 2 inches.

1793. A second edition with some of the roads re-engraved.

CUMBERLAND. An impression of the 1787 map, but the less important roads, such as from Millom to Egremont,

Keswick to Uldale, Cockermouth to Allonby, Cockermouth to Wigton, Wigton to Carlisle and Carlisle to Kirkbride, are now shown in narrower lines so as to leave the main roads more defined. The roads from Keswick to Kendal, Penrith to Kendal, and Penrith to Brough are now marked "The London Road."

Imprint, London: Published Jan. 1st, 1793, By J. Cary Engraver & Mapseller, Strand.

WESTMORLAND. Here again the roads up to Kentmere and the Long Sleddale valley and from Tebay to Appleby, etc. have been reduced in width, and many other minor improvements have been effected.

Imprint, London: Published Jan. 1, 1793, by J. Cary, Engraver & Mapseller, Strand.

The interleaved text only occupies one half of the 10 by 12 inch page.

1809. A third edition re-engraved with the names of the towns in larger type.

CUMBERLAND. A copy of the 1793 map with various alterations. In re-engraving the names of the towns Alston is now spelt Aldstone; the main road from London to Edinburgh is coloured green to distinguish it from the other brown roads, and the road from Ravenglas to Egremont has now been widened into a main road.

Margin, coloured a brown tint.

Imprint, London, Published by J. Cary, Engraver & Mapseller No. 181 Strand July 1st, 1809.

WESTMORLAND. Here also the main roads from Lancaster, via Milnthorpe, Kendal, and Shap to Penrith, as also from Barnard Castle, via Brough and Appleby to Penrith, have been coloured green to distinguish them from the other roads.

Margin, coloured a brown tint.

Imprint, London, Published by J. Cary, Engraver & Mapseller No. 181 Strand.

1818. A reprint "corrected to 1818."

1821. A reprint "Corrected to 1821." The interleaved text of previous issues is here omitted.

74 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

1823, 1827, 1831. Three other reprints corrected up to these dates.

1863, 1868, 1872, and 1875. Lithographic reproductions were made by G. F. Cruchley with the insertion of railways.

1789. Cary engraved the Maps for Richard Gough's 1st edition of Camden's *Britannia*, large folio.

1806. Reprint for Gough and Nichols' 2nd edition, published by John Stockdale of Piccadilly.

CUMBERLAND. A splendid map with the Wards outlined in different colours.

Size of plate, 20½ by 16¼ inches.

At the foot, A MAP OF CUMBERLAND from the best AUTHORITIES Published by John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 26th March 1805. Engraved by J. Cary.

1st corner, a star compass with the north-head pointing fully north-west.

3rd corner, Scale of Statute Miles, 69¼ to a degree, with a rule showing 12 miles to the 3⅝ inches.

4th corner, Reference to the Wards.

Margin, formed of a thick and fine outer and two fine inner lines, the latter divided into Degrees and Minutes, with Longitude West from London. There is a curious mistake in the engraving of the top figures of longitude, which begins reading from right to left—II° 22', 25', 20', 15', 10', 5', III°, etc.; instead of II° 32', 35', 40', 45', 50', 55', III° and so on to IV° 8'.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map with the Wards outlined in different colours.

Size of plate, 19¾ by 15⅞ inches.

4th corner, A MAP of WESTMORLAND from the best AUTHORITIES Published by John Stockdale, Piccadilly, 26th March 1805. Engraved by J. Cary.

1st corner, a star compass.

3rd corner, Reference to the Wards and below a Scale of Statute Miles, 69¼ to a degree, with a rule showing 8 miles to the 3¼ inches.

Margin, formed of a thick and fine outer and two fine inner

lines, the latter divided into Degrees and Minutes, with Longitude West from London.

1868, 1872, and 1875. Three reprints by G. F. Crutchley, with railways inserted as a "Handmaid to Bradshaw."

1790. Cary brought out his *Traveller's Companion* or a Delineation of the Turnpike Roads of England and Wales; showing the immediate route to every Market and Borough Town throughout the Kingdom Laid down from the best authorities on a New Set of 43 County Maps. Peculiarly adapted for the Pocket." Small, clearly defined road maps reduced from the *New and Correct English Atlas*. The maps are printed on thin paper and the back is plain.

1792. A 2nd edition printed on thick paper with maps on both sides.

CUMBERLAND. A finely engraved map with the boundary outlined in yellow. The main road from Penrith to Edinburgh is coloured green to distinguish it from the other brown coloured roads.

Size of plate, 4 by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

At the top, in the middle, the outside border line is carried up to form a narrow oblong panel, shaded by vertical wavy lines, to contain the title CUMBERLAND. Above is half a star compass showing the points W, N, and E. On the left side, "By J. Cary"; on the right side, "Engraver."

4th corner, Scale of Statute Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch.

At the foot, three lines of printing giving the distances of towns from London.

Imprint, London, Published Sep. 1, 1792 by J. Cary Engraver No. 181 Strand.

Back, a map of Derbyshire.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map engraved with the East toward the top. Only a few place names are given in the northern section of the county. The main roads from Lancaster and Barnard Castle to Penrith are coloured green.

Size of plate, 4 by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

76 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

At the top, a shaded panel as above bearing the title WEST-MORELAND, with the half star compass showing the points N, E, and S.

At the foot, a Scale of Statute Miles with a rule showing 10 miles to the $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, with a panel containing the distances from London to the principal towns.

Imprint, London, Published Sep. 1. 1792 by J. Cary Engraver No. 181 Strand.

Back, a map of Wiltshire.

1806. A reprint on thin paper with the back plain.

CUMBERLAND. A similar map to the 1792 edition only some of the place names have been re-engraved. High Hesket from being in two lines is now written in one, Alston Moor becomes Aldstone Moor and Portin castle becomes Portin Castle.

At the foot, all the distances from London to the principal towns have been altered, for instance now making Carlisle 302 instead of 299 miles.

Imprint, London, Published July 1 1806 by J. Cary Engraver No. 181 Strand.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map to the 1792 edition with many of the place names re-engraved, as for instance "Trogbeck Park." A new road has also been added from K. Stephen to Hawes and Askrig.

4th corner, here has been added the words "L. Lancaster Canal."

At the foot, all the distances from London to the principal towns have been altered, for instance now making Kendal 262 instead of 257 miles.

Imprint, London, Published July 1. 1806 by J. Cary Engraver No. 181 Strand.

1812. A reprint dated London 1812, a copy of which is in the Cambridge University Library.

1814. Another reprint similar to the 1806 edition.

CUMBERLAND. The only apparent alteration seems to be in the colour of the road from Carlisle to Newcastle, which is now made green to denote it as a main road.

Imprint, London, Published May 1. 1814 by J. Cary Engraver No. 181 Strand.

WESTMORLAND. An unaltered impression.

Imprint, London, Published May 1. 1814 by J. Cary Engraver No. 181 Strand.

1817. A possible reprint dated London 1817, as Sir George Fordham draws attention to two maps of the counties of Cheshire and Derbyshire dated Jan. 1, 1817.

1819. A re-engraved edition with slight variations and additions.

1822, 1824, and 1828. Other editions differing only in the imprint of G. and J. Cary.

1862. A lithographic reproduction, much altered with the names re-written and the railways inserted, by G. F. Cruchley in his *Railroad Companion to England and Wales*, Delineated on 42 County Maps.

1798. Cary brought out his *New Itinerary*; which went through eleven editions up to 1828 when the last was published, with maps. 8vo. The seventh was published in 1817.

1828. ENVIRONS OF THE LAKES. This is a well filled map and yet quite clear. It covers an area from Hesketh New Market to Heversham and from St. Bees to Orton.

Size of plate, $8\frac{3}{4}$ by 7 inches.

At the top, ENVIRONS OF THE LAKES, above the margin.

1st corner, Eleventh Edition above the margin.

2nd corner, For Cary's *New Itinerary*, above the margin.

3rd corner, Scale of Miles with a rule showing 7 miles to the $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Margin, composed of a thick line with a fine line on either side of it.

Imprint, Published by G. & J. Cary No. 86 St. James Street.

1799-1807. Cary's *New Universal Atlas* was published gradually between these years in twenty parts of three maps each. The map of Westmorland is dated 1801. These were bound together and in 1809 published as the

New English Atlas being a Complete Set of 46 County Maps "on which are particularly delineated those Roads which were measured by Order of the Postmaster General." Imp: Folio. They are coloured in Wards; the Meridian is taken through Greenwich.

WESTMORLAND. The best map of the County so far published, showing the towns with their distances from London. The main roads are coloured, they show the mile distance between the towns and are taken slightly over the county boundary to given destinations. The line of the proposed Lancaster Canal is shown according to John Rennie's intended route across the mosses, and not as it was afterwards executed.

Size of plate, $23\frac{1}{2}$ by $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

4th corner, a large oval inscribed A NEW MAP OF WESTMORLAND. Divided into Wards Exhibiting its Roads, Rivers, Parks &c. By John Cary Engraver 1801.

3rd corner, a fine star compass, and below a panel, vertically shaded, bearing a Scale of Miles, showing 8 miles to the $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Margin, coloured and divided into degrees and minutes, with longitude West from Greenwich. Below the imprint:—London, Published by J. Cary, Engraver and Map seller, No. 181 Strand, Sept. 28. 1801.

1811 and 1818. The second and third editions.

1824 and 1829. Further editions in which the Westmorland map is considerably altered.

CUMBERLAND. A very clear map with the Wards coloured in different pale tints with a deeper tint around the boundaries. The projected Rail Road from Carlisle to Newcastle is shown. The Geology of each district is given in marginal notes.

Size of plate, 20 by 23 inches.

4th corner, a large oval, throwing a shadow at the bottom, inscribed, A NEW MAP OF CUMBERLAND Divided into Hundreds Exhibiting its Roads, Rivers, Parks &c. By John Cary, Engraver, 1824. Above a star compass with an elongated point to the north. Beneath a long panel, vertically shaded, showing a scale of 12 miles to the $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. *1st corner*, a view of the "Cumberland Court Houses & Prison at the South Entrance of the City of Carlisle," was added in the 1829 edition.

Margin, tinted brown and composed of a thick line between two fine ones with an inner double line marked off into degrees and minutes with Longitude West from London. Below the imprint, "London, Published by J. Cary, Engraver and Mapseller No. 86, St. James Street. Note, The numbers attached to the description of each Stratum, refer to the Geological Table of British Organized Fossils, which may be had of the Publisher, Price 1s. 6d."

WESTMORLAND. In this edition we find several alterations in the roads, notably a deviation at Shap; where the Mallerstang road passes out at "Nell Gill Bridge" to Hawes, now called "Hell Gill Bridge"; the road from K. Stephen to Richmond is now reduced to a byeway, whilst several byeways around Brough are now elevated to main roads. The line of the Lancaster Canal is now shown in its true course. The Geology of each district is given in marginal notes.

Size of plate, $23\frac{1}{4}$ by $20\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

4th corner, the same large oval is inscribed with the title, but with the date altered to 1824 or 1829. Beneath a long panel vertically shaded, bearing a rule showing 8 miles to the $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

1st corner, a view of White Hall, Kendal, and below a star compass with an elongated north pointer were added to the later edition.

3rd corner, the Scale and compass retained in the 1824 edition have been erased in the 1829 edition and the plate filled in with a map of the Furness district.

Margin, as before with Longitude West from Greenwich and with the imprint, London, Published by J. Cary, Engraver and Mapseller No. 86 St. James Street.

1832 to 1880. Several photo-lithographic reproductions by G. F. Cruchley with the insertion of the railways.

WESTMORLAND. This is a terrible come-down for Cary's beautiful map. Instead of being divided into Wards by different tints it is now divided into North and South Westmorland to show the recent political division of the County. The names of the principal towns have been enlarged and heavy black lines show the railways.

4th corner, The oval with its title is substituted by the in-

80 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

scription, Cruchley's County Map of WESTMORLAND showing all the Railways and Names of Stations also the Villages, Turnpike Roads, Gentlemens Seats &c &c. Improved from the Ordnance Survey. Beneath a reproduction of the Scale panel remains.

1st corner, The View of White Hall has gone and in its place we find a list of Explanations. The star compass remains.

Margin, as before, with longitude West from Greenwich. Below the margin "Prepared for T. Bulmer & Co's History & Directory of Westmorland."

1883. Reprinted by E. Harrison & Co., with maps, folded into 8vo.

1885. Reprinted by Gall & Inglis, in a series of 42 maps.

J. HAYWOOD.

1790. In "*Maps of the English Counties, with the Subdivisions of Hundreds, Wapontakes, Lathes, Wards, Divisions, &c.* to which are added Two folio pages of Letterpress to face each Map The whole containing the most useful, entertaining, and instructive Selections of the Kind that has yet appeared at the price of £3 3s. od. London, Printed by and for John Harrison. No. 115 Newgate Street M. DCC. XCI" obl. folio.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND. A plain bare map with the Counties margined in colour and the Ward boundaries outlined in red.

Size of plate, 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

1st corner, a plain square panel bearing :—A MAP of CUMBERLAND and WESTMORELAND Engraved from an Actual Survey with improvements.

2nd corner, a star compass with elongated pointer to the north.

3rd corner, English Statute Miles, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ to a degree, with a rule showing 20 miles to the 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

4th corner, a Reference to the Wards.

Margin, composed of a thick and thin outer and two fine inner lines marked off into degrees and minutes with longitude West from St. Pauls and carried across the map at intervals of ten minutes. Below, Haywood, del. ; Sudlow, sculp.

PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND. 81

Imprint, London, Engraved for J. Harrison, 115, Newgate Street, as the Act directs, 13 January, 1790.

1792. An unaltered reprint with an abbreviated title and with the price reduced to £2 2s. od.

CHARLES SMITH.

1801-4. Smith, who appears to have been a great rival of John Cary, brought out his *New English Atlas* being a Complete Set of County Maps accompanied by an Index Villaris, folio. The meridian is taken through Greenwich Observatory. The maps were issued separately, as quickly as they were finished and finally brought together in 1804.

CUMBERLAND. This map so closely resembles the one in Cary's *New English Atlas* that it looks as if it was taken from the same source.

Size of plate, 19½ by 21½ inches.

1st corner, A NEW MAP of the COUNTRY of CUMBERLAND Divided into Wards, London, Printed for C. Smith No. 172 Strand, January 6th. 1804.

3rd corner, a fine star compass; below, Smith and Jones, sculp. Pentonville.

4th corner, Explanations, and below a Scale showing 15 miles to the 4¼ inches, with the first section divided into furlongs.

Margin, coloured in imitation of Cary and divided into degrees and minutes; with Longitude West from Greenwich.

WESTMORLAND. A very similar looking map with each Ward tinted a different colour, and the roads fairly accurately laid down. The line of the Lancaster Canal follows J. Rennie's intended course across the mosses.

Size of plate, 21½ by 19½ inches.

1st corner, A NEW MAP of the county of WESTMORELAND Divided into Wards. London, Printed for C. Smith No. 172 Strand, January 6th. 1804.

2nd corner, a finely engraved, star compass with an elongated pointer to the north. Below, Jones & Smith sculp. Pentonville.

3rd corner, a list of Explanations.

4th corner, a reference to the Wards and below a Scale with a

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82 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

rule showing 8 miles to the $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, with the first section divided into furlongs.

Margin, coloured brown and divided into degrees and minutes with Longitude West from Greenwich.

1808. A 2nd edition with the maps all dated Jan. 6th, 1804, "Corrected to 1808."

WESTMORLAND. The chief difference between this map and the 1804 edition is that the mail roads from Burton via Kendal to Penrith, and from Brough via Appleby to Penrith are now coloured red in order to distinguish them from the Turnpike roads.

Size of plate, $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

1st corner, A NEW MAP of the COUNTY of WESTMORELAND Divided into Wards, London, Printed for C. Smith No. 172 Strand, January 6th. 1804. 2nd edition corrected to 1808.

2nd corner, a fine star compass with the imprint Jones and Smith, sculp. Pentonville.

3rd corner, a list of Explanations.

4th corner, a reference to the Wards and below a Scale showing 8 miles to the $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches with the first section divided into furlongs.

Margin, coloured and divided into degrees and minutes, with Longitude West from Greenwich.

1818. A third edition dated 1804 "corrected to 1818."

1821 and 1827. Reprints.

1834. A further reprint.

WESTMORLAND. The chief difference in this map is that the Wards are no longer coloured over but merely outlined by a thin margin of colour, also that it gives the Parliamentary Divisions with red crosses to indicate the Polling Stations. The roads are made to run in rather more correct lines, as for instance between Fawcett Forest and Shap, and beside Grasmere, and between Martindale and Kirkstone. The line of the Lancaster Canal is also altered to its constructed route.

Size of plate, 22 by $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

1st corner, A NEW MAP of the COUNTY of WESTMORE-

LAND Divided into Wards and the Parliamentary Divisions. London Printed for C. Smith No. 172 Strand. Corrected to 1834.

2nd corner, the imprint is omitted from below the star compass.

3rd corner, Extra signs are given in the list of Explanations.

1842 and 1846. Reprints.

1802. He issued a New and Accurate Map of the Lakes in the Counties of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancaster.

1814. A reprint.

Size of plate, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

1st corner, the Title and imprint "London, Printed for C. Smith, Mapseller No 172 corner of Surrey Street, Strand. July 1802 with additions to 1814."

3rd corner, a scale of miles showing 7 miles to the 3 inches, and what must have been a very useful List of Inns which supply Post Horses and Carriages.

1822. Smith also issued a Reduction of his large folio atlas containing a complete set of county maps, 4to., with maps 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

J. LUFFMAN.

1803. Luffman brought out *A New Pocket Atlas and Geography of England and Wales*, illustrated with fifty-five copper plates, printed and published by J. Luffman. 12mo.

CUMBERLAND. The map occupies the upper half of the page, and is contained within a circle of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, with descriptive letterpress in eleven lines below. The first line of the text is printed within the mark of the copper plate. Coloured.

Size of plate, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Margin, formed by two fine lines with an intermediate thick one, and a similar inner border with a space of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch between the two. In this space at the top, "CUMBERLAND"; on the left, "Sends 6 Members to Parl^{mt}"; on the right, "Carlisle Co. Town, 301 miles from London"; at the bottom "Scale of 20

84 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

miles to the $\frac{3}{8}$ th of an inch." At the top of the page the plate number 7. Below the border the imprint, "Sold by J. Luffman, 28, Little Bell Alley, Coleman Street, London."

Back, plain.

WESTMORLAND. A similar map to the above, but with thirteen lines of letterpress below the map. The first line of the text is printed within the mark of the copper plate. Coloured.

Size of plate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Margin, formed of two fine lines and an inner thick one; the inner margin of two fine lines with an intermediate thick one with a space of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch between the two. In this space at the top "Westmorland"; on the left "Sends 4 Members to Parl^{mt}"; on the right "Appleby Co. Town, 266 miles from London"; at the bottom "Scale of 10 miles to the $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch." At the top of the page the plate number 37; below the border, the imprint, "Sold by J. Luffman, 28, Little Bell Alley, Coleman Street, London."

Back, plain.

1806. A reprint published by Lackington Allen & Co., although the imprint remains the same. 8vo.

CUMBERLAND. Unaltered impressions of this map, both coloured and uncoloured; only in this issue the plate number is printed closer to the border of the map.

WESTMORLAND. As above, with the plate number 37 printed closer to the border, and with the letterpress lower down the page free from the plate mark.

C. AND J. GREENWOOD.

1815-34. This firm projected a complete series of county maps on a scale of one inch to the mile. The Survey began in 1815 with Yorkshire and continued until 1834. An advertisement in the *Westmorland Advertiser* for June 21, 1823, shows that the Westmorland map is to be printed on four sheets and published at £3 3s. od., being the thirteenth of the New Series of county maps. Further that their map of Cumberland is already published on six sheets at £3 3s. od. From this time onward for many months the local newspapers are troubled with recrimi-

natory letters of wearisome length between Messrs. Greenwood and a Mr. Thomas Hodgson of Lancaster, who appears to be likewise engaged upon a large map of Westmorland. The former claim that they were the first in the field and that the latter "had craftily obtained a list of some 525 prominent Westmorland subscribers to his map with a perfect knowledge of their prior claim to support." On the other hand Mr. Hodgson claims (July 26th) that while his opponents took all their measurements by stepping he trailed a measuring chain over 500 miles in this small county.

Another advertisement in 1824 shows that fifteen counties, including Cumberland and Westmorland, had been completed by this time "with unremitting application and that (Messrs. Greenwood) trust they can with propriety assert that within the further period of about six years they will be enabled to accomplish the highest object of their ambition, in the completion of the first uniform Series of Maps of the English Counties ever made from actual survey." They evidently intended to run a close race with the Official Ordnance Survey. The meridian is taken through Greenwich Observatory.

Mr. Thomas Hodgson's Map of Westmorland was not published until August 1st, 1828.

1829-34. They also issued a reduced series of these maps which were published as an Atlas on April 1st, 1834, folio.

WESTMORLAND.

Size of plate, 29 by 25 inches.

1st corner, "A Map of the County of WESTMORLAND from an actual Survey made in the years 1822 and 1823 by C. & J. Greenwood. Published by the Proprietors Greenwood & Co. 13 Regent St. Pall Mall, London. Corrected to the present Period and Published February 24 1830. Engraved by J. & C. Walker 47 Bernard Street, Russell Square."

2nd corner, an elaborately engraved star compass with the Prince of Wales' feathers on the northern pointer.

3rd corner, a list of Explanations.

4th corner, a Reference to the Wards with a view of Appleby beneath.

At the bottom, a Scale of Miles showing 10 miles to the $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and a note stating that "Westmorland contains 772 Square Statute Miles."

CUMBERLAND.

A similar map engraved by John Dower.

THE OFFICIAL ORDNANCE SURVEY.

Up to this period the whole business of map-making had been treated and carried on as a matter of private and lucrative speculation. But in the restless days of Louis XVI the French nation conceived the idea of undertaking a great military survey of their country, by their Ordnance staff and at the public cost. England quickly followed their example, as we find Lieut.-gen^l. Watson and Major-gen^l. Roy sent by Pelham's cabinet to make a reliable map of Scotland in consequence of the rebellion of 1745. This first Ordnance Survey was completed by 1755 and the maps, although not published, were drawn out to a scale of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches to the mile.

Nearly thirty years later Gen^l. Roy was commanded to survey England in a similar manner for military purposes, and he commenced the great one inch to the mile series of maps by laying down his first base line on Hounslow Heath during the month of April, 1784. With the Peace of Versailles, in 1787, this English survey was officially connected with the French triangulation, but for several causes it made but slow progress. By the year 1824, however, we find that it had extended northwards as far as the confines of Yorkshire and Lancashire, when the work was transferred for the time being to Ireland for the purposes of land valuation. To set forth adequately the various properties a scale of six inches to the mile was chosen, and by the time that this survey was finished in 1840 the enlarged scale had met with so

much favour that the government were asked to consent to its adoption for the remaining counties of England. Lancashire and Yorkshire were fortunate in being plotted to this scale before the year 1851, when, with the change of Ministry came a change back to the one inch scale.

In 1853 a statistical conference met at Brussels, attended by twenty-six delegates from the chief states of Europe, and international cartography appears to have been the principal subject of discussion. For the purpose of comparing one map with another, especially maps of different nationality where different linear measures are employed, it was strongly felt at this meeting that the fractional scale, which tells the proportion the map bears to the region it represents, was essential. And therefore we find the conference unanimously agreeing to adopt as a standard, a scale of $\frac{1}{2500}$ of nature, which in England represents 25.344 inches to the Statute Mile, or roughly one square inch to the acre.

Cumberland and Westmorland appear to have been surveyed between the years 1856 and 1860, extending perhaps to 1865 for the more remote parts, and to have been plotted to this large scale.

The *Westmorland Gazette* for April 5th, 1856, gives a "Notice to Landed Proprietors, Clergymen, Agents of Estates, Parish Officers, Overseers of Townships, and all others interested in having the BOUNDARIES of the PARISHES, TOWNSHIPS, and EXTRA PAROCHIAL PLACES correctly ascertained, and accurately laid down on the PLANS of the ORDNANCE SURVEY. THE BOUNDARIES in part of the COUNTIES of CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND have been ascertained (as directed by the ACT OF PARLIAMENT 4th. and 5th. VICTORIAE, Cap. 30; 9th and 10th VICTORIAE, Cap. 46; and 14th. and 15th. VICTORIAE, Cap. 22;) and the Sketch Maps drawn, which with the

field notes of the Perambulation of the following places, will be open for inspection at the Ordnance Survey Offices, Brunswick Square, Penrith, between the hours of Nine and Four o'clock, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th days of April 1856.

As the Boundaries laid down on the GOVERNMENT MAPS were pointed out to the Ordnance Surveyors by Meresmen, or Persons appointed by the Justices in Quarter Sessions, as directed by the Acts of Parliament quoted above, the Maps may possibly become evidence respecting the Boundaries and thus affect the right of Rating Lands. Therefore, PROPRIETORS, AGENTS and OTHER PERSONS to whom this notice is addressed, are particularly requested to examine the Sketch Maps, to ascertain that the Boundaries of those Lands in and for which they are interested have been correctly defined and laid down, and to bring with them Plans of their Estates for comparison.

CHURCHWARDENS OR OTHERS having the charge of Tithe Commutation Plans,—OVERSEERS, or other Authorities having charge of Township, Valuation, or other Plans, are recommended to send them, with the Rate Books, to be compared with the Boundary Sketch Maps, that should any difference be found they may be enquired into and corrected before the Maps are Engraved and Published.

N.B.—These are mere Skeleton Outline Maps and do not shew Private Properties except where Public Boundaries pass. HENRY JAMES, Lt-Col. 'Royal Engineers, Superintendent.'

Again the *Westmorland Gazette* gives to us an interesting quotation from the *Athenaeum*, stating the number of persons employed on the Survey on the 31st March, 1857, viz. :—

“ 1 Lieut-Col, Superintending, 16 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Quartermaster, 480 non-commissioned officers, 960 civil assistants, and 609 labourers, making a total of 2069 persons.”

Of the twenty-five inch Parish Maps, or $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale, it takes 898 sheets, each measuring 3 feet 2 inches by 2 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches to cover Cumberland and 458 sheets to cover Westmorland.

1896-1898. Revised and relevelled.

1910-1912. Again revised.

Of the six inch County Maps, or $\frac{1}{10560}$ scale (a reduced fraction of 6 over 63,360 inches in a mile) it takes 318 quarter sheets, each measuring 18 by 12 inches to cover Cumberland and 167 quarter sheets to cover Westmorland.

The maps were reduced from the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale and have been reprinted according to the revisions as above.

Of the one inch Topographical Maps, or $\frac{1}{63360}$ scale, it took 7 full-sized sheets of the original series to cover Cumberland and Westmorland, which were numbered 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 106, and 107.

1895. Revised, and published by Col. D. A. Johnston between 1901-4, in quarter sheets each measuring $19\frac{1}{4}$ by $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches. In this series the meridian is taken through Delamere in Cheshire, and the numbering of the sheets commenced with the North of England, so that we find our counties on sheets 11, 12, 16-18, 22-25, 28-31, 37-40, 47-49.

1903. Revised, and published by the Director General in 1905-6, with much narrower margins.

Besides these there is a Geological Edition issued in quarter sheets and elaborately coloured.

This Ordnance Survey gave an exact basis for all future maps and as an era of uniformity naturally set in to the

90 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

cost of originality, it will not be necessary to follow the subject further. I append, however, a fairly complete list of the Maps issued during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Name.	Date.	Co.	Size of Plate.	Published by, or Work in which Map was issued.
Archer, J.	1835	C.	7 by 9½	Dugdale's England and Wales, Delineated.
ditto	1835	W.	9½ by 7½	ditto, pl. 40.
ditto	1840	W.	10½ by 8½	Curiosities of Great Brit.
ditto		C.	6½ by 9	Edwards, W. (Black pr't).
Becker, F. P.	1845	C.	11 by 13½	Fisher's County Atlas.
Brayley, E. W.	1805	C.	7 by 9½	Beauties of Eng. & Wales.
ditto	1805	W.	9½ by 7	ditto
ditto	1807	W.	10½ by 9½	ditto
Chapman & Hall	1833	C.	7½ by 9½	Gorton's Topogra'l Dict.
Cobbett, Wm.	1832	C.	4½ by 7½	Geog. Dict. of Eng. & W.
ditto	1832	W.	4½ by 7½	ditto
Cole, G.	1805	C.	7 by 9½	Beauties of Eng. & Wa's.
ditto	1807	W.	9½ by 7½	ditto
ditto		W.	9½ by 7½	ditto, pl. 40.
ditto	1811	W.	9½ by 7½	Hodgson's Hist. of West.
Cooper	1808	C.	7 by 4	Topograp'al Dict., pl. VII.
ditto	1824	C.	7 by 4	ditto, pl. VII.
ditto	1808	W.	8 by 4½	Phillips, R. Topog. Dict. of the United King., pl. 37.
Creighton, R.	1831	C.	10 by 12½	Lewis' Topo. Dict.
ditto	1835	C.	8 by 10½	ditto
ditto	1835	W.	8 by 10½	ditto
Dix, Thomas	1816	C.	14½ by 18	William Darton.
ditto	1834	C.	14½ by 18	Complete Atlas of the English Counties
ditto	1834	W.	17½ by 14½	ditto
Emslie, John	1848	C.	9½ by 7½	Reynolds' Atlas of Eng.
ditto	1848	C. & W.	9½ by 7½	ditto Pl. 8.
Fowler, Charles	1829	C. & W.	10½ by 13	Baines' Companion to the Lakes.
Gardner, W. R.	1828	W.	63 by 54	C. Smith
Hall, Sidney	1825	C.	3 by 5	Leigh's Pocket Road Book of England, pl. VII.
ditto	1825	W.	3 by 5	ditto, pl. 38.
ditto	1833	C.	7½ by 9½	Gorton's Topo. Dict.
ditto	1832	W.	10½ by 8½	ditto
ditto	1845 or later	W.	10½ by 8½	Chapman & Hall, pl. 43.
Hoare & Reeves	1830	C.	14½ by 18½	ditto, pl. 39, with railw's.
ditto	1830	W.	18½ by 14½	Murray's Atlas of the English Counties.
ditto	1832	W.	18½ by 14½	ditto
ditto	1840	C.	15½ by 19	ditto
ditto	1840	W.	17½ by 14	Duncan's Complete Co. Atlas, with arrangements effected by the Reform Bill.
Hodgson, Thomas	1828	W.	63 by 54	ditto
		W.	63 by 54	C. Smith.

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Name.	Date.	Co.	Size of Plate.	Published by, or Work in which Map was issued.
Ingrey, C. ..	1832	C.	8½ by 10	Report of the Boundary Commissioners in anticipation of the Reform Bill signed Robt. K. Dawson, Lt.R.E.
Jollie, F. ..		C.	21½ by 16½	F. Jollie, Carlisle.
Jones, R. Owen ..	1885	W.	12 by 13	Report of the Boundary Commissioners in anticipation of the Redistribution of Seats Act.
Langley & Belch	1818	C.	8½ by 13½	Langley's New Co. Atlas.
ditto ..	1818	W.	13½ by 8½	ditto
Laurie, R. H. ..	1806	C. & W.	10½ by 12½	Laurie & Whittle's New Travelling Companion.
ditto ..	1810	C. & W.	10½ by 12½	ditto
Lewis, W. ..	1819	W.	4 by 5½	Lewis' New Traveller's Guide, pl. 36.
Lizars, W. H. ..	1829	C. & W.	10½ by 13	Baines' Com. to the Lakes
Martin, P. ..		W.	4 by 5½	Martin's Edition of Lewis' Traveller's Guide.
Menzies, J. & G. ..	1818	C. & W.	10½ by 13½	Green's Guide to the Lakes.
Murray, T. L. ..	1830	C.	14½ by 18½	Murray's Atlas of the English Counties.
ditto ..	1830	W.	18½ by 14½	ditto
Mutlow ..	1815	C.	10 by 15	Lysons' Magna Britannia.
Neele ..	1815	C.	8 by 10½	Dugdale's New British Traveller, published by J. & J. Cundee.
ditto ..	1818	W.	10 by 8	ditto
ditto ..	1819	C. & W.	7½ by 7½	Robinson's Guide to the Lakes.
Nichols & Son ..	1838	W.	5½ by 3½	The Family Topographer.
Otley, F. ..	1818	C. & W.	10½ by 13½	Green's Guide to the L's.
Paas ..	1821	C. & W.	15 by 8½	West's Guide to the Lakes.
Pass, J. ..	1828	W.	10½ by 8½	"Encyclopaedia Londinensis," by John Wilkes.
Pigot & Son ..	1830	C.	9½ by 14½	Pigot's Brit. Atlas, 59, Fleet Street.
ditto ..	1830	W.	15 by 9½	ditto, 59, Fleet Street.
ditto ..	1831	C.	9½ by 14½	ditto, 24, Basing Lane.
ditto ..	1831	W.	15 by 9½	ditto, 24, Basing Lane.
ditto ..		C.	9½ by 14½	ditto, 1, Basing Lane.
ditto ..		W.	15 by 9½	ditto, 1, Basing Lane.
ditto ..	1840	C.	4½ by 6½	Pigot & Slater's Pocket Topographical Gazetteer.
ditto ..	1840	W.	6½ by 4½	ditto
Roper, J. ..	1805	C.	7 by 9½	Brayley's Beauties of Eng.
ditto ..	1807	W.	9½ by 7½	ditto
ditto ..	1811	W.	9½ by 7½	Hodgson's Hist. of West.
ditto ..	? 1816	C.	7 by 9½	Same as Beauties of Eng. but not inscribed so.
Schmollinger, W.	1836	C.	8 by 10½	Moule's English Counties Delineated.
Scott, R. ..	1833	C.	8½ by 10½	New and Comprehensive Gazetteer, by James Bell of Glasgow and A. Fullarton of Edinburgh.

92 PRINTED MAPS OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Name.	Date.	Co.	Size of Plate.	Published by, or Work in which Map was issued.
Scott, R. ..	1833	W.	10½ by 8½	New and Comprehensive Gazetteer, by James Bell of Glasgow and A. Fullarton of Edinburgh.
Slater, J. ..	1850	C.	9¾ by 14¾	Pigot's Royal National Directory.
ditto ..	1850	W.	15 by 9¾	ditto
Starling, T. ..	1831	C.	10 by 12½	Lewis' Topo'cal Dict.
Teasdale, Henry ..	1829	C.	14½ by 17½	New British Atlas.
ditto ..	1829	W.	17½ by 14½	ditto
Walker, J. & Co. ..	1835	C.	8 by 10½	Lewis' Topo'cal Dict.
ditto ..	1835	W.	8 by 10	ditto
ditto ..	1836	C.	12½ by 16	Longman & Co's. British Atlas.
ditto ..	1836	W.	15½ by 13½	ditto
ditto ..	1884	W.	15½ by 13	Letts. Popular Co. Atlas.
Wallis, J. ..	1810	C.	3¾ by 5¼	Wallis' New Pocket Ed. of the English Counties, pl. 4.
ditto ..	1810	W.	4 by 5¼	ditto, pl. 36.
ditto ..	1812	C.	7 by 10½	Oddy's New Coun. Atlas.
ditto ..	1812	W.	11¾ by 8¼	ditto
ditto ..	1812	W.	11¾ by 8½	Wallis' New Pocket Atlas, 1st Edition.
ditto ..	1819	C.	8½ by 11½	Ellis' New Atlas of Eng.
ditto ..	1819	W.	11¾ by 8½	ditto, 2nd Edition by G. Herbert.
Weller, Edward ..	1859	C.	16¾ by 12	Weekly Dispatch Atlas.
ditto ..	1859	W.	16¾ by 12	ditto
ditto ..	1875	C.	13½ by 17	Philips' Atlas of England.
ditto	W.	16 by 13½	Philip & Son's Atlas, pl. 37.
ditto ..	1877	C. & W.	6½ by 8½	Collins' Atlas of England and Wales.
Wilkes, J. ..	1802	C.	8½ by 10	Wilkes' "Encyclopaedia Londinensis."