
Mapping Cambridgeshire: Retrospect and Prospects

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To accompany the launch of the Society's Gatty Map Collection on-line, this article outlines the history of the mapping of the county of Cambridgeshire, including the pioneering work of Sir George Fordham in researching the topic. Three maps from the Collection are described, and the project is explained.

'And most Students in Geographie take more delight to contemplate the remotest and most barbarous Countries of the earth, than lightly to examine the Descriptions of their owne'. From *The abridgment of Camden's Britannia* (1626), used by H.G. Fordham in his *Cambridgeshire Maps* (1908).

Introduction

Historians with various interests find maps as indispensable a part of their armoury as other primary documents of many kinds and ages. They contribute much to research into society, archaeology, landscape, settlement, toponymy, urbanisation, trade and communications, though always with the caveat that they need to be carefully interpreted. Who made them, for whom, and when and why? How far are they trustworthy or merely derivative? Early maps underpin modern secondary studies like the *Cambridge* map of the Historic Towns Trust (Lobel 1974), and *An Atlas of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire History*, edited by Tony Kirby and Susan Oosthuizen (Anglia Polytechnic University, 2000) which comprises eighty-one thematic maps with accompanying texts.

In 2013 the CAS council agreed to fund work on the cartography of the towns and county of Cambridge, using the remaining profits from the *Atlas*, a private donation, and money raised by the sale of books given by Professor Mary Hesse. The authors of this paper were asked to define (and then refine) the project and this they attempted to do with advice from others to whom their best thanks are due.

Map resources in and for the county are plentiful. Besides Cambridgeshire Archives, the University Library and the Cambridgeshire Collection of the Central Library, the Antiquarian Society has its own resources (Wallis 1994, 132–47). The Society appears

never to have collected maps and plans in a systematic way but has a rich collection of local material bequeathed by Hugh Gatty (1907–48), Fellow and librarian of St John's College and member of the Society's Council. A wealthy and fastidious collector in many fields, he has been called a dilettante, but an obituarist wrote that 'It would be impossible to be a profound scholar over all the fields in which he was interested, but his knowledge was considerable, precise, ever ready, and most willingly and meticulously given...' (*Times*, 22 March 1948).

It quickly became clear to us that the 'Maps Project' would have to be limited at first lest too ambitious a project should lead to long delays. We were aware also of recent work which needs no duplication such as the comprehensive national catalogues of title maps (Kain 1995), enclosure awards (Kain *et al.* 2004) and local estate maps (Bendall 1992). The number of items including manuscript maps, parish plans, and annotated versions of published maps developed for private and commercial use is vast, and though they should be reviewed in future, even if only in the form of lists and references, priority must be given to printed maps of the county and its towns. We have excluded at this stage Ordnance Survey maps and plans, whose surveying and publication history is fraught with complications and a large number of which are in any case freely available to researchers on the National Library of Scotland website <<https://maps.nls.uk/index.html>>. However, a detailed analysis of the chronology and reliability of OS mapping (and its derivatives) of the county is an important task for future historians.

Further details of the parameters of the Project and the methodology adopted are in the Appendix.

Cambridgeshire

There has been little work on maps of the county since that of Sir (Herbert) George Fordham (1854–1929) more than century ago (Fig. 1). He pioneered the art of 'carto-bibliography', a term that he seems to have coined, in publications and lectures over many years. Though as well known in his day for his activities in

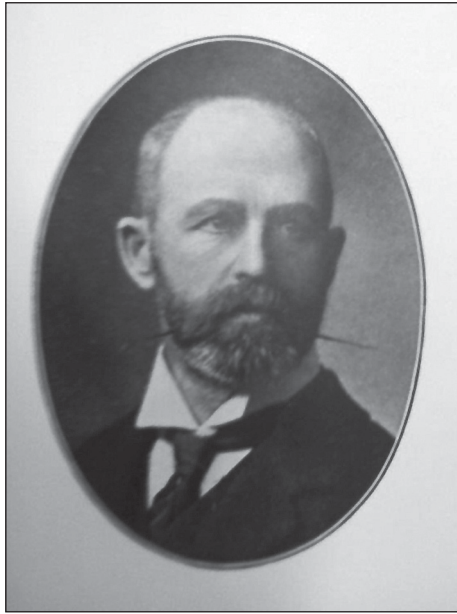


Figure 1. Sir (Herbert) George Fordham (1854–1929).

local government, most notably as Chairman of the Cambridgeshire County Council for many years (it was for such services that he received a knighthood in 1908), he has had a longer-lasting reputation among cartographers <www.oxforddnb.com>. He also pioneered the study of road books and itineraries which may be called cousins of the map.

Fordham's first carto-bibliography was of printed, that is to say *engraved*, maps of Hertfordshire (Fordham, 1907) almost ten years in the making, and in tandem with it he began to compile a similar catalogue for Cambridgeshire (*PCAS XI & XII* 1905–08 and Fordham, 1908). The 1908 copy in Cambridgeshire University Library (classmark S 696. b. 90. 13) has manuscript additions by the author and others. He reckoned the total number of maps for the county from 1579 to 1900, divided into those pre-1800 and those after, as 118 original items and 212 reprints in various states. Fordham had to teach himself the hobby that became an exacting discipline and he was assiduous in exploiting sources available from the British Museum, Inner Temple, University libraries at Oxford and Cambridge, the Royal Geographical Society and even the Bibliothèque Nationale. Several private collectors also helped him. In later life Fordham repaid such attention by advising and informing less experienced scholars and by leaving a substantial archive of his work to the Royal Geographical Society.

City, town and village maps

Before it was granted city status in 1951 Cambridge was properly a county 'town', its status enhanced since the thirteenth century by the university. It

naturally attracted map-makers whose work soon became well known, such as Richard Lyne (1574), John Hamond (1592) and David Loggan (1688). Their maps, together with those of George Braun (1575), Thomas Fuller (1634) and William Custance (1798) were reproduced in facsimile with a descriptive text (pp. xxxvii+154) by J W Clark and A Gray as *Old plans of Cambridge 1574 to 1798* (2 vols, 1921). Clark had already published a sumptuous edition of Loggan's *Cantabrigia Illustrata* in 1905; besides the views of important buildings it has his plan or 'new and thoroughly accurate delineation of the very famous University and town' of Cambridge. Plate XXVIII A reproduces the unique central sheet of Hamond's 1592 plan.

A late sequel to this was *Cambridge 1574–1904: a portfolio of twelve maps* with an introduction by Tony Baggs and Peter Bryan, issued by the Cambridgeshire Records Society (CRS) in 2002. A further six maps were made available here: those of William Smith (1588), John Speed (1610), an anonymous 'plan' of 1763, Dewhurst and Nichols (1840), W P Spalding (1898), and two OS maps of 1889 and 1904. In 1998 the CRS also reprinted Richard Baker's *New Map of Cambridge* of 1830 (done at a scale of 200 yards to the inch), and then sixty sheets of the Ordnance Survey map of Cambridge for 1886–88 (2005). Unsurprisingly these have been among the more popular of their publications in the last thirty years. More recently the CRS issued in 2016 Jonas Moore's *Mapp of the great levell of the Fens 1658* which includes a digital CD of the map and ancillary matter.

Modern authors have devised a number of illustrative maps in books. Some examples are: a map of Cambridge 'before the foundation of the Colleges', overlaid with a recent map of the town in the fourth volume of *The Architectural History of the University* (Willis and Clark, 1886); 'Cambridge about 1445' in Atkinson (1897); and Eglantyne Jebb's 'rent map of Cambridge' in Edwardian days 'designed to give some idea of the degrees of poverty and wealth' in *Cambridge: A Brief Study in Social Questions* (Jebb, 1906).

While older reproductions of maps were usually in black and white and comparatively expensive, modern photography has enabled publishers to provide full colour facsimiles either as separate sheets (as by the Cambridgeshire Collection of the city library) or in books. Hence there is easy access to two nineteenth-century maps of the town by Cole and Roper and Moule (Baynton-Williams 1992) or to one of the county in 1840 (Pigot and Co. 1840). Thomas Moule's maps of both Cambridge and the shire are reprinted in Barron 1993, and the Speed atlas of 1610 (Nicholson and Hawkyard 1988) includes Cambridgeshire with an inset town map in such an elaborate picture that the plan of Ely had to be displaced to Huntingdonshire where there was more room.

By far the most important modern aid to the cartography of English towns is *British Town Maps 1470–1895*, supported by the British Academy under the editorship of Professor Roger Kain. This draws on the resources of more than 260 repositories and includes

more than 8,000 separate maps or plans. A terminal date of 1895 was chosen since by then the large-scale mapping of towns by the Ordnance Survey was complete, which, with periodic revisions, has been the basis of most maps since. With a book entitled *British Town Maps: A History* (Kain 2015) is associated a vast searchable database <<http://townmaps.data.history.ac.uk>>; it does *not* reproduce maps of towns but lists them and describes their content in detail.

Besides Cambridge, for which there are scores of references, Kain gives entries for Wisbech, Ely and other places. However, mapping of the smaller towns of the county is a largely unexplored field, as is that of villages: many of these currently have laminated maps on public display (Barrington and Horningsea, for example). These are likely to deteriorate over time, or be replaced by new versions, and should be recorded photographically.

Three Cambridgeshire maps from the CAS Gatty Collection

The Gatty Collection is extensive: some 90 maps of the county (some in several successive editions) and 30 of Cambridge, together with one or two maps of adjacent counties. They date from the early 17th to the mid-20th centuries. The Cambridge maps are all well-known, thanks to their reproduction in the works mentioned above, the county maps less so. Three have been chosen to illustrate this article, to give some indication of the richness of the Collection and its potential use to local historians and the questions that they throw up: maps, like any other historical source, have to be treated with care.

John Cary: Cambridgeshire (1787) (Gatty Ref G1[17]). Figures 2 and 5, Plate 3.

Scale: 5 miles: 1 inch

Size: 29.5 x 20.0 cm.

Although several maps of Cambridgeshire had been produced in the 17th century, in the 18th century this trickle became a flood: Fordham lists 65 (including reprints) and more doubtless remain to be discovered. This was a national phenomenon, which resulted from several factors, most noticeably the quickening tempo of economic life resulting from the so-called Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Revolutions of the century (and thus a new interest in sources of raw materials) and the rapid changes that were taking place in the landscape, with agricultural 'improvement', emparking, turnpike roads and canals. There was also a growing antiquarian interest in the past, and so many maps had extensive marginal notes, listing 'antiquities' and purveying historical information of often dubious accuracy. Giving prominence to 'gentlemen's seats' would also help to ensure a steady sale of maps and it remains an open question how far they were intended for practical use, how far for display and how far for the growing number of people who simply liked to collect them. Cary's map,

however, was primarily intended to be of practical use to travellers, being essentially a road map on a scale of ½ mile to 1 degree of latitude.

John Cary (1755–1835) is generally regarded as the foremost cartographer of Georgian Britain. Born in Wiltshire, he served a seven-year apprenticeship with a London engraver from 1770 and then set up in business on his own account in 1782; his first known map dates from 1779, and established new standards in design and quality of engraving. In 1787 he published the *New and Correct English Atlas* of all the counties of England, from which this map is taken and which became the standard county atlas of the period until replaced by his *New English Atlas* (1801) and then the *New Universal Atlas* (1808) <www.oxforddnb.com>. The 1787 *Atlas* has a short descriptive essay for each county: Cambridgeshire's runs to half a page, the other half listing 40 gentlemen's seats and 'The most considerable views': the Gog Magog Hills, Castle Hill, Newmarket Heath, Coton church and Trinity High Walk. It is not included with the version in the Gatty Collection, which is thus assumed to have been an off-print to be sold separately.

Fordham was rather dismissive of the map, describing it (rightly) as 'plainer and inferior in style to the rest of the county maps in the series' and it certainly lacks the quality of the maps of neighbouring counties in terms of detail. Relief is almost missing, other than a division between the Fens and the 'uplands', although the boundary between the two is shown accurately, with the small isolated Teversham and Wilbraham Fens clearly marked. Other than this, the only delineation of relief is the hachuring of the Gog Magog Hills. Antiquities are not shown, other than Duxford Chapel and at Chatteris, 'Once a Nunnery'. Country houses, estates and parks are thin on the ground in South Cambridgeshire but more plentiful in the Fens, possibly in the desire to fill up otherwise empty space, and some are seemingly elevated to village status, such as 'Apshall' (Apes Hall) near Littleport.

It would seem likely that the map was based on earlier 18th century ones, rather than actual survey, as can be seen by the transmission of inaccurate place names such as 'Swaston' (for Sawston), 'Sheperheath' (Shepreth) and 'Hogginton' (Oakington). Cary also follows earlier map-makers in showing those villages divided between two parishes as separate settlements: for example Fulbourn 'Parva' and 'Magna' and Histon 'Ethelred' and 'St Andrews', which could well have misled unwary travellers. Other villages are simply misplaced, such as Hauxton, which is shown on the main road to London via Barkway.

This raises the question as to the accuracy of the portrayal of roads in general. One curious feature is Ermine Street (the Old North Road) from Royston to Caxton, which follows a strangely sinuous path, for which there is no documentary or archaeological evidence; a dotted road or track, to its west from Kneesworth to Caxton, is in fact a more accurate depiction of the road's straightness, but puts it well away from the villages that lay on or near it. Here it



Figure 2. John Cary: Cambridgeshire (1787) (Gatty Ref G1[17]). See also Figure 5 and Plate 3. <www.camantsoc.org/17th-century-maps-2/> Scale: 5 miles: 1 inch; size: 29.5 x 20.0 cm.

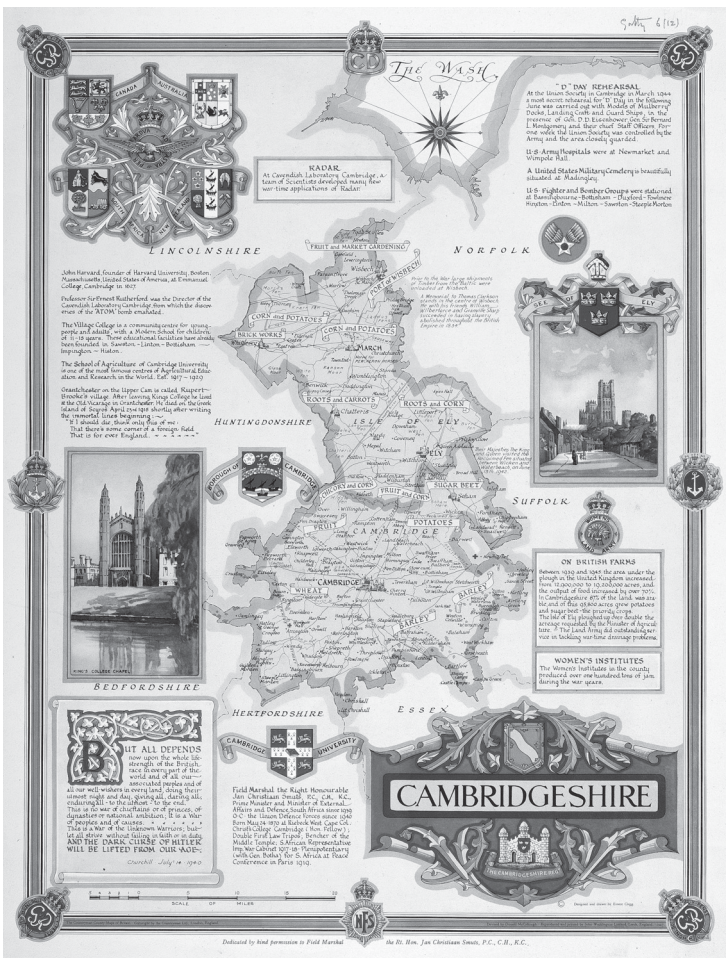


Figure 3. Ernest Clegg: Cambridgeshire (1947) (Gatty Ref G6 [12]). See also Figure 6 and Plate 5. <www.camantsoc.org/17th-century-maps-3/> Scale: 5 miles: 1 inch; size: 49.0 x 37.0 cm.

would seem that Cary was simply copying from earlier 18th century maps, which show the road in similar fashion. Other roads that raise questions are those from Cambridge to Ely and Cambridge to Royston, both of which deviate considerably from their present routes. Cary's Ely road north of Waterbeach more or less parallels the course of the River Cam, running east of Denny Abbey and then up to Stretham Ferry. This road is also shown on many earlier maps, and also in Ogilby's strip maps of 1672, and so Cary's would seem to be an accurate depiction of its route, which may be that marked on modern Ordnance Survey maps as Bannold's Drove. This now peters out at TL505680, but its line is preserved as field boundaries north to the (significantly-named?) Causeway End Farm (TL503695). The present road (the A10) follows the course of a Roman predecessor which had fallen into disuse by early medieval times; William Clay quotes James Bentham, the Ely antiquarian, as asking in 1757 'whether here is not an ancient Road from Ely to Cambridge, the site of which in some places and the materials in others would be of great service in making a new one' (Clay 1859, 1, footnote 3). Today's road was laid out under the auspices of the Cambridge and Ely Turnpike Trust (created 1763) and rapidly became the major road access to Ely from the south, replacing the route via Aldreth which had hitherto been the more important (Ravensdale 1974, 35). There is no reference to the new road in the *Victoria County History (VCH)* and the records of the Trust are currently inaccessible due to the closure of Cambridgeshire Archives, but it is shown on maps published from 1800 onwards.

The Royston road poses a similar problem, looping well south-east of Foxton and then round through Shepreth: here again, it would seem turnpiking is the most obvious answer, in this case by the Hauxton & Dunsbridge Trust, few of whose records survive (and again the *VCH* is silent on the matter).

Some roads appear to be figments of Cary's imagination, such as that on the east bank of the Cam from Waterbeach to Ely (perhaps reflecting the use of the flood bank by travellers) and that from milepost 39 on the London road to Linton; indeed, the whole of this corner of Cambridgeshire is a mess: it is impossible to reconcile Cary's roads with more accurate later maps, and he manages to exclude the major turnpike from Trumpington through Great Shelford and Sawston to Stump Cross.

Overall, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that any travellers using Cary would have found themselves in difficulties. It is only fair to add that later editions of the map have a much greater degree of accuracy and considerably more detail, reflecting perhaps Cary's appointment as Surveyor of the Roads for the General Post Office in 1794 and thus acquiring, either personally or through his sub-Surveyors, more first-hand knowledge of the road network.

Alexander Watford and James Richardson: Map shewing the Roads and boundaries of Parishes for the distance of Eight Miles around the University of Cambridge (1827) (Gatty Ref G6 [8]) (Figures 4 and 7, Plate 4)

Scale: 1 ¼ miles: 1 inch

Size: 60.0 x 60.0 cm.

Despite the growth of county mapping in the 18th century noted above, all the maps of Cambridgeshire are small-scale and lacking in detail, compared to those of neighbouring counties such as Chapman and Andre's *Essex* (1777) and Faden's *Norfolk* (1797). Publication of these larger-scale maps had been encouraged by the Society of Arts, which from 1759 had offered premiums for accurate county maps at a scale of 1" to the mile or larger (Delano-Smith and Kane, 1999, 89). As a result, by 1800 only two counties in England lacked a large-scale map: Cambridgeshire was one of them, the other was Rutland (Delano-Smith and Kane, 1999, 97). This may reflect the absence of large landowners in the county prepared to subsidise such a map in the absence of Society of Arts' funding (the premiums were sparingly awarded), and the lack of any large mineral reserves or potential infrastructure projects that would demand accurate mapping. It was not until 1821 that the first such map appeared, published by Richard Grey Baker, a land agent from Earith, at a price of three guineas (Cambridgeshire Records Society, 1998, Introduction). Baker's map is a superb piece of work, and a copy is in the Gatty collection (G4). However, it had two disadvantages: its price and its size: the field was open for a competitor who could produce a smaller map at a lower price. So, in the late 1820s a Cambridge surveyor, Alexander Watford, produced two maps. The better-known, as it was the subject of an unsuccessful case brought by Baker in the Court of King's Bench in 1830 on grounds of plagiarism, was a circular map showing the countryside 25 miles round Cambridge (and thus extending, unusually for this date, into the neighbouring counties), on a scale of 3 ½ miles to the inch, published in 1828 (Gatty G4 Wat). Its publication may have been inspired by the success of his 1827 map, covering a small area at a larger scale (1 ¼ miles to the inch), an extract from which is reproduced here (Pl.xx)

Alexander Watford was a Cambridge surveyor, who inherited his father's practice in 1801 and developed an extensive client base for estate and enclosure maps (Bendall 1992, 97, Kain *et al.* 2004, 55). He was also very active in local affairs, serving as a Commissioner on local turnpike trusts, internal drainage commissions and the like. Although he published the map, it would seem that it was drawn by his nephew, James Richardson, who had trained under him. Both men knew the county intimately and so it can be taken that the map is accurate (with the reservations noted below).

The map shows a landscape in the process of rapid change as a result of Parliamentary Enclosure, which had started to accelerate after 1793 as a result of the

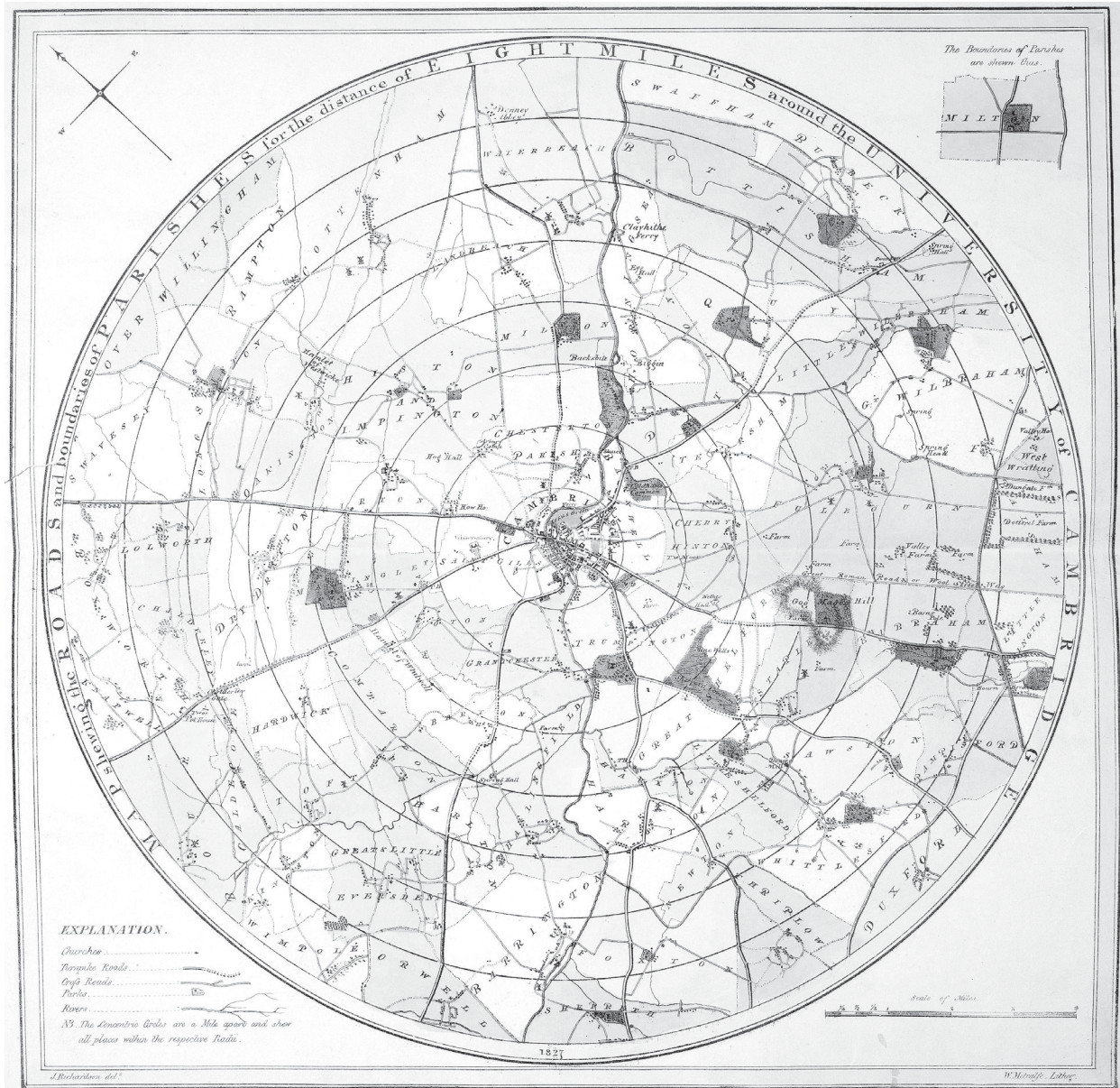


Figure 4. Alexander Watford and James Richardson: Map shewing the Roads and boundaries of Parishes for the distance of Eight Miles around the University of Cambridge (1827) (Gatty Ref G6 [8]).

See also Figure 7 and Plate 4. <www.camantsoc.org/19th_century_maps_cambridgeshire/>

Scale: 1 ¼ miles: 1 inch; size: 60.0 x 60.0 cm.

high food prices resulting from the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. It does not show field patterns, but the progress of Parliamentary Enclosure may be judged by the roads marked as fenced (solid lines) or unfenced (pecked lines), together with the survival of commons, such as that at Shelford (NE of the road to Trumpington). The distinction between these and ornamental grounds, such as Trumpington and Babraham Halls, is, however, far from clear. He does not mark, as such, the village greens that were to disappear with Enclosure, but their existence can be inferred: that at Great Shelford, for example, by the empty space between the two branches of the road to Little Shelford. Unlike Baker, Watford marks parish boundaries, with individual parishes distinguished

by subtle variations in colour, and the map is rich in topographical detail, marking watermills, windmills, toll bars, woodland, post-Enclosure farmsteads (some named) and attempting a more accurate depiction of relief: Watford's Gog Magog Hills bear a closer resemblance to reality than Cary's hairy caterpillar.

The post-Enclosure landscape is also shown in the depiction of east Cambridge (Barnwell), where the extent of the built-up area coincides closely with Baker's town map of 1830 (CRS 1998) and includes such details as Barnwell New Church of 1826 (where Mill Road Cemetery now is). There are, however, anomalies which suggest this area was drawn freehand, without actual survey, most notably the non-existent bend in East Road and the equally non-existent

change of alignment in Cherry Hinton Road at the parish boundary between St Andrew-the-Less and Cherry Hinton.

What was the market for the map? Its title – eight miles around the University rather than the town of Cambridge – may be a clue: undergraduates (and their seniors) wanting to explore their surroundings ('church-crawling' was just beginning to take off), those riding to hounds or out to areas such as Cherry Hinton Fen for shooting, or the more serious-minded (the young Charles Darwin, for example) in search of botanical and entomological specimens?

Ernest Clegg: Cambridgeshire (1947) (Gatty Ref G6 [12]): (Figures 3 and 6, Plate 5)

Scale: 5 miles: 1 inch

Size: 49.0 x 37.0 cm.

The inter-war and immediate post-war years were the heyday of the decorative map. By this time the Ordnance Survey, which had adopted a much more aggressively commercial approach in the 1920s than previously, and its competitors, such as Bartholomew's, the great Edinburgh firm of mapmakers, had cornered the market in smaller-scale maps that would appeal to holiday-makers, walkers, cyclists and motorists. But the latter groups might well want a souvenir of their excursions, or indeed to be encouraged to make them in the first place, and railway companies (especially the GWR and LNER) and, later, petrol companies were active in using them for advertising purposes. The message purveyed was almost invariably a rather romanticised rural England. It was perhaps this, coupled with the hope of returning to 'normality' after the Second World War, that lay behind this map, one of a series issued by *The Countryman* magazine between 1945 and 1947.

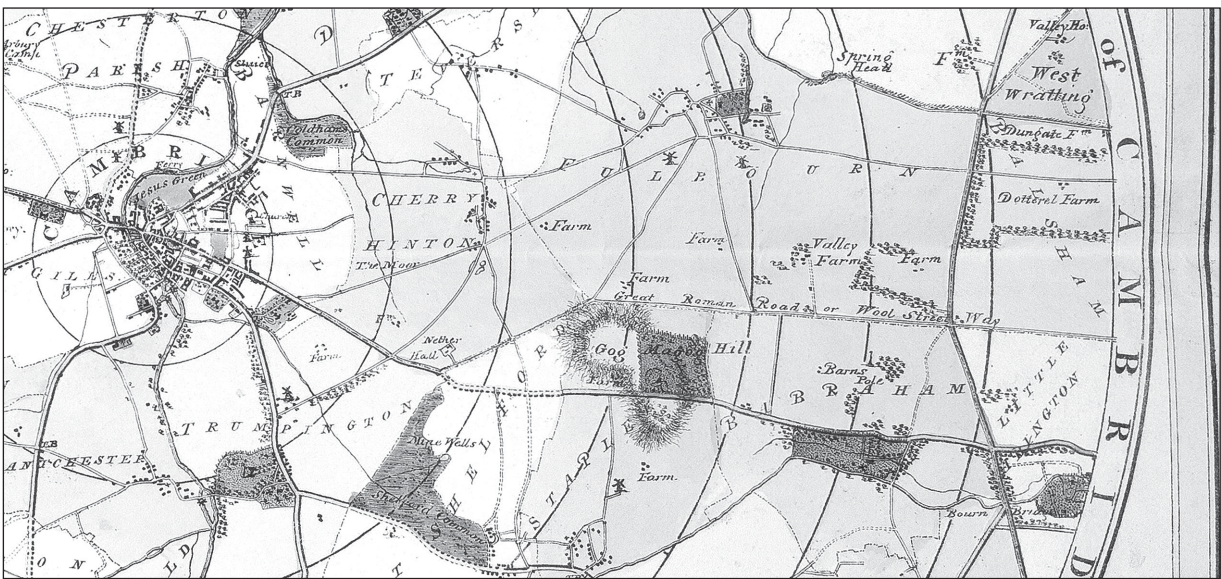
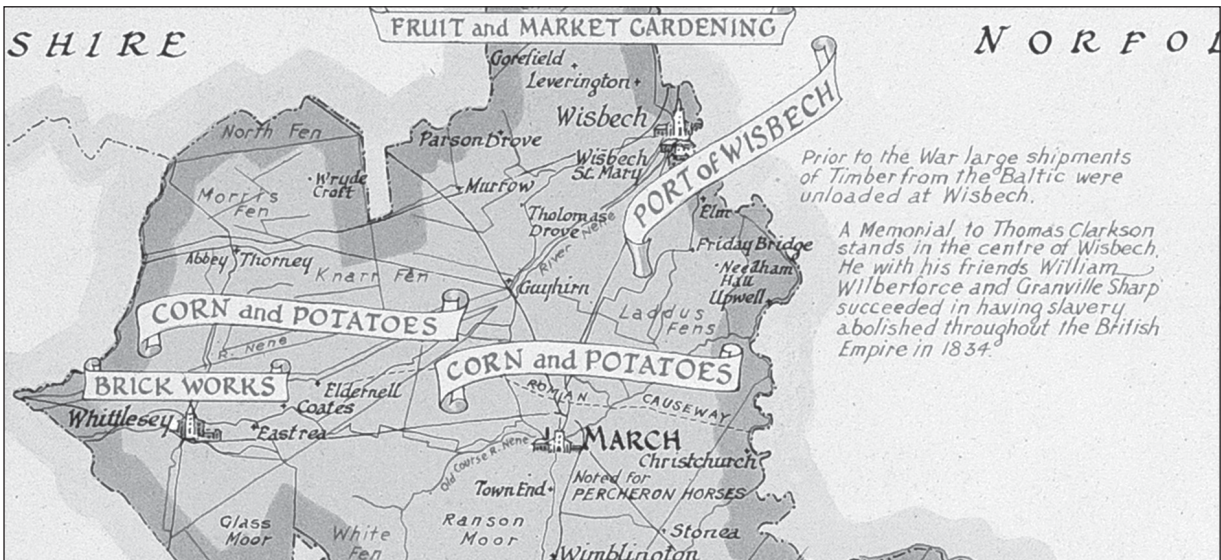
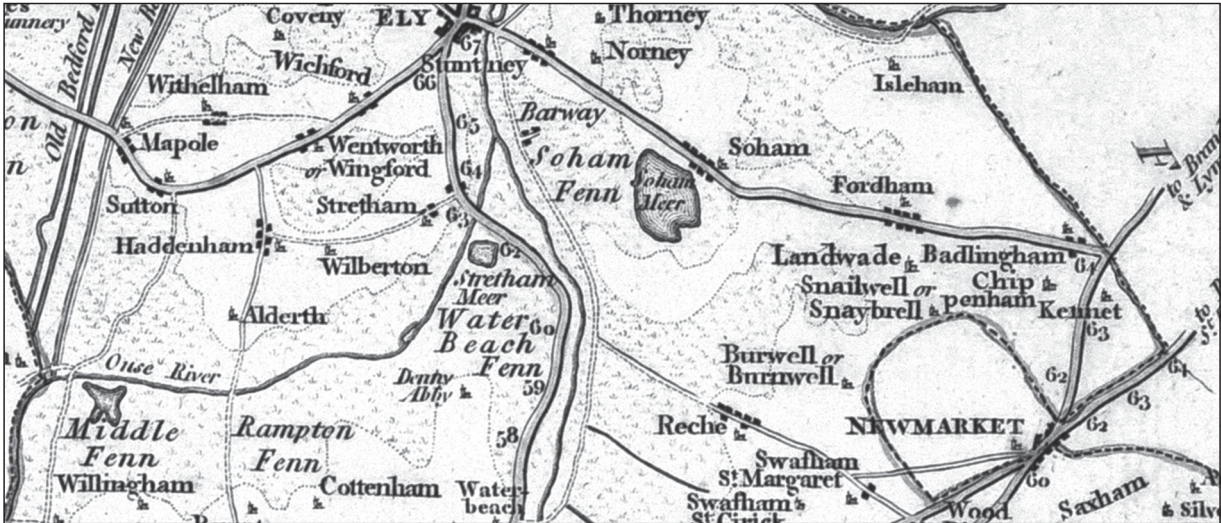
The cartographer, Ernest Costain Clegg, was a prominent figure in the field, although virtually forgotten nowadays. Born in Aston in 1877, he trained at the Birmingham School of Art, interrupting his studies to volunteer in the 7th Dragoons in the Boer War. He returned to Birmingham in 1906, before emigrating to the United States in 1908 to work as a jewellery designer for Tiffany's. In September 1914 he returned to England: as he explained to an American magazine some 20 years later 'The war seemed far away. But I could not let it go at that, for I was a British subject. I had seen service in the Boer War. Any veteran might be useful'. He was immediately commissioned as a Lieutenant in the 7th (Service) Battalion of the Bedfordshire Regiment and promoted to Captain in November 1914 and Major in May 1916. On leave from the Western Front that month, he obtained permission to visit the Home Fleet at Scapa Flow (he had developed an interest in ships during his time in New York) and was on board HMS *Revenge* when it was suddenly ordered to sea: as a result, he became the only serving British Army officer to witness the Battle of Jutland. On his return to France, he was badly injured by a shell a few days before the Battle of the Somme and invalided home. He did not see active

service again, having a variety of staff postings (including a spell in charge of Cambridge University OTC) before being discharged in 1919 and returning to the States, where his reputation as a cartographer, calligrapher and artist rapidly grew, not least through contributions to official US histories of the War and the publication of maps and charts of the Eastern seaboard. He returned to Britain in 1944, seemingly at the request of Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, and worked for the Ministry of Agriculture on maps of UK land utilisation and natural resources. It was presumably this that led to him being commissioned by the Benevolent Fund of the Women's Land Army to produce a series of county maps to record the WLA's contribution to the war effort and raise funds (*West Sussex Gazette* 22 Nov 1945). It was under WLA auspices that the first map (of Norfolk) was published before the series was taken over by *The Countryman*. In all, fourteen maps were published before the series was abandoned in 1947, although the artwork for a further eleven had evidently been prepared. A number of other late maps remained unpublished, although the artwork was exhibited in London in 1950, including one of properties of the National Trust and four maps showing the location of US troops stationed in Britain before D-Day (*Times*, 12 April 1950).

As well as a domestic audience, Clegg seems to have had in mind servicemen returning to the Dominions and the US, hence the Empire and American references that are a feature of the maps, not least that of Cambridgeshire, published in 1947, and that may explain why relatively few copies remain in the UK today (Hampshire Archives, private communication, 1 March 2019). They were also widely distributed abroad by the British Travel Association (*Hampshire Telegraph*, 3 October 1947).

The Cambridgeshire map is typical of the series as a whole, although the shape of the county allowed Clegg more space for marginal annotations and illustrations than others. All have a dedicatee, in this case Field-Marshal Jan Smuts, Chancellor of Cambridge University, and a quotation from Churchill's wartime speeches. The efforts of the Women's Land Army are recorded, as are those of the Women's Institutes, perhaps considered likely purchasers of the map. Other marginal information on the Cambridgeshire map includes the development of radar, the village colleges, the Wisbech timber trade, and the role of Thomas Clarkson in the abolition of the Slave Trade, together with illustrations of King's College Chapel and Ely Cathedral. The map itself shows the types of agriculture practised in various parts of the county (including a note that the March area is 'famed for Percheron horses'), railways (but not roads), rivers and drains, a selection of villages, the names of some Fens, and a selection of heraldic devices.

The map is obviously intended for display, rather than for practical use, and the cartographical information it carries is of limited use to historians of the county. It is more for its high standards of production and what it tells us about a Britain in the grip of austerity but looking hopefully to a brighter future that



the map is valuable.

Clegg returned briefly to the United States, before spending the rest of his life in Britain in relative obscurity, firstly in Bournemouth before eventually moving to an Army Retirement Home at Bishopsteignton (Devon) and dying in Paignton on 9 December 1954 <www.barronmaps.co.uk>.

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Opposite, top: **Figure 5**. Detail from John Cary's *Cambridgeshire (1787)* showing the course of the Cambridge to Ely road close to the River Cam north of Waterbeach, then seemingly following the line of what is now the A1123 from east of Stretham Mere to Stretham itself. The road on the east bank of the Cam may be following the flood bank and could represent an alternative route in wet weather, although there is now no evidence of road or bank in the Barway area. Stretham appears as two separate settlements, one on the main road, the other on that to Haddenham (the latter with the church): as this is a feature of earlier 18th-century maps, it supports the view that Cary was plagiarizing and that his map is not based on either survey or first-hand knowledge.

Opposite, middle: **Figure 6**. Detail from Ernest Clegg's *Cambridgeshire (1947)*. Clegg's careful draftsmanship and calligraphy are very evident. Wisbech is the only town on the map to have a marginal annotation (on its trade and links with the Anti-Slavery movement), taking advantage of the conveniently empty area – the Marshland – over the Norfolk border. Brickworks are the only industrial feature of this map: that they lack the scroll given to the county's other products presumably reflects their utilitarian nature. The churches shown at Wisbech (St Peter & St Paul) and March (St Wendreda) and the secular buildings around them bear little relationship to their actual appearance.

Opposite, below: **Figure 7**. Detail from Alexander Watford and James Richardson Map showing the Roads and Boundaries of Parishes for the distance of Eight Miles around the University of Cambridge (1827). The map that every pupil of Professor Henslow should carry with them! The distinction between parishes already enclosed and those still to undergo the process is clear from the roads in the latter (e.g. Great Shelford, not enclosed until 1835) being marked by pecked lines. The 'Pole' marked in Babraham parish midway between the Haverhill Road and 'Wool Street' is a mystery. However, it stands on what is marked on OS maps as 'Signal Hill' and it was probably connected with the Admiralty's line of semaphore stations from London to Yarmouth, established in the Napoleonic Wars. There was certainly a 'shutter' station at Wandlebury (in the area still known as 'Telegraph Clump') which worked to stations on Royston and Newmarket Heaths. Shortly after 1800, the Admiralty started to replace these with the simpler 'Popham' system (named after its inventor), which used a single pole. The line was abandoned in 1816, but this may be a relic of it: Signal Hill would certainly seem to offer better sight-lines than Wandlebury.

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Appendix: The CAS Maps Project

When the Project was launched in 2013, its main aim was to put into the public domain an updated and annotated edition of Fordham's catalogue, carrying his listings forward to the disappearance of 'old' Cambridgeshire in 1974, and including town and village maps, which he did not cover, together with those covering smaller areas of the county, which again he excluded. The intention was also to provide rather more detail on the topographical information the maps conveyed, which again Fordham largely ignored. This quickly led to the ambition to put a substantial number of maps from the Gatty Collection into the public domain. A small but energetic team of volunteers was assembled to undertake the task of analysing the maps, using a pro-forma to enable this to be done on a consistent and uniform basis. As well as basic carto-bibliographical data, the pro-forma allowed detailed recording of boundaries, relief, roads, railways and water-courses, agriculture and land use, defence works and the amount of detail shown for

towns and villages.

Additionally, a start was made on listing maps held outside Cambridge, and here a valuable contribution was made by two members, Martin Lawrence and Chris Terry, who worked through the rich collection held at the Wisbech and Fenland Museum and uncovered, amongst other treasures, a remarkable collection of 1930s Six-Inch OS maps with pencilled annotations of archaeological finds and long-forgotten field and road names.

It became apparent at an early stage that publication of the team's findings would have to be on an electronic basis, as a printed version would be prohibitively expensive. Thanks to Cambridge University's former Photographic and Illustration Service (PandIS) we were able to have much of the Gatty Collection digitised in 2015–17; the images were then enhanced in quality by Andrew Morris. Here matters rested whilst various avenues for either putting the maps on-line or issuing them on a CD were explored. However, the re-launch of the CAS website offered the ideal opportunity to take matters forward, and as a result the maps were made available on-line in April 2019 at <www.camantsoc.org/maps/> At the time of writing (April 2019), work is far from over, however: the accompanying carto-bibliographical and topographical commentary remains to be added.

This marks a milestone in the Project's life. The next stage will be to identify the many remaining county maps not included in the Gatty Collection and held in repositories both in Cambridgeshire, such as Cambridge University Library Map Room, and elsewhere. Then will follow the task of carrying out a similar exercise to the county survey but this time on village, town and city maps (on which a tentative start has been made by the authors) and finally a selective listing of maps in publications, where these add to the sum of knowledge on local history: examples are the map of the Caius 'Barnwell Estate' (i.e. the Glisson Road area) in Volume IV of John Venn's *Biographical Dictionary* of the College (1912) and those of villages before later 20th century residential development in the sadly uncompleted *Inventories* of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for West Cambridgeshire (1968) and North East Cambridgeshire (1972), although this remains very much a longer-term aim.

Completion of the next stages of the task will demand a good deal of collaboration, cross-checking and volunteer time. The project can advance only slowly without the help of volunteers: offers of assistance would be greatly welcomed by the authors, who can be contacted via the Society's website: <www.camantsoc.org/>.