



Sheetlines

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

“The consumption of Ordnance Survey
maps by Government departments in 1884”

Richard Oliver

Sheetlines, 82 (August 2008), pp.28-36

Stable URL: <http://www.charlesclosesociety.org/files/Issue82page28.pdf>

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

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

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

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

The consumption of Ordnance Survey maps by Government departments in 1884

Richard Oliver

The records of the Treasury are probably not as well known as they might be as a source for the history of the Ordnance Survey in the nineteenth century. The internal correspondence of the OS before the 1920s is almost entirely lacking, at any rate in Great Britain, and a survival such as the letter-book of *circa* 1817-22 merely emphasises the general paucity. Whilst substantial departmental records survive until nearly the end of the period when the OS came under the Board of Ordnance, there is almost nothing for the subsequent periods for the ministries responsible for the OS: the War Office to 1870, the Office of Works to 1890, and the Board of Agriculture thereafter.¹ The Treasury records go somewhat towards filling this gap: a study of the footnotes to this article will demonstrate some of their possibilities.

The Treasury controls Government spending, and in the later nineteenth century it maintained a very tight grip: its authority was necessary even for apparently trivial expenditure not explicitly provided for in Parliamentary votes for departments, and thus a great deal of business passed through its hands and left copious records.² A substantial amount of the paper thus generated survives, despite ‘weeding’ of various degrees of thoroughness and intensity in the past, which does not always seem to have been done in a very consistent way. For example, much of the correspondence relating to printing by the OS of maps for the War Office (WO) has gone, though much of what survives is extremely routine: a request for so many copies of such a map, estimated cost so much, and authority practically by return of post. It is difficult to imagine anything more minimal.³

Much more thoroughly weeded were the annual returns of maps supplied by the OS to other departments, which were sent by the Office of Works to the Treasury annually from 1876 onwards: only one survives, for 1884.⁴ The usual Treasury rule from the late 1860s onwards was that the department performing the work or providing a service paid for it out of its vote. Thus the paper and ink used by the OS were paid for by the Stationery Office, as were most of the area books accompanying 1:2500 mapping, which were printed by Stationery Office contractors. Conversely, it was the Survey Vote that paid for maps printed by the OS on behalf of the War Office, and thus any extraordinary demand, such as when the ‘Eastern Question’ was to the fore in the later 1870s, fell on the OS rather than the WO, notwithstanding that the mapping was solely for WO use. Similarly, OS maps required by civil departments were also paid for from the Survey Vote, which might thus be subject to

¹ The letter-book is at The National Archives (Public Record Office) [TNA (PRO)] OS 3/260. There are out-letter-books for the Board of Works in TNA (PRO) WORK 1, but they are only indexed to 1871. A few records originating in the Board of Agriculture are now in TNA (PRO) OS 1, (*e.g.* OS 1/2/5, papers in connexion with the Minute of December 1893 giving effect to many of the recommendations of the Departmental Committee of 1892), but they are comparatively exiguous.

² These are in TNA (PRO) class T1. Anyone wanting to explore this fascinating class is strongly urged to read Maurice Wright, *Treasury control of the Civil Service 1854-1874*, Oxford University Press, 1969, as a preliminary: it is one of those books that, like J H Andrews’ *A paper landscape*, covers more ground than its title implies. As usual, attention to ‘T1’ for OS students was first called by J B Harley, though his searches did not progress beyond T1/4060.

³ An exceptional survival, which illustrates the mundaneness, is file 19196/77 in TNA (PRO) T1/7636B.

⁴ File 5874/84 in TNA (PRO) T1/8164B. The comings and goings of the others are recorded in the Treasury in-letter registers and skeleton registers in TNA (PRO) T2 and T3.

extraordinary demands for such occasions as boundary commissions, as well as regular and more predictable items such as printing for the Geological Survey. The OS itself could be seen as a partial exception to the rule that the department providing a service should pay for it: its core was officers and men of the Royal Engineers, but by 1870 its work was seen as overwhelmingly civil, thus providing the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Robert Lowe, with sufficient reason to transfer it to civil control.⁵ However, the military pay of the Engineers remained a charge on the Army Vote: their survey pay was a charge on the Survey Vote.⁶

This is not the place to examine how this seemingly illogical system was operated with ferocious logic by Treasury officials: it is sufficient to note that the illogic both of the system and of the weeding of its records has left us with an admittedly imperfect insight into map consumption by government departments in the 1880s. The return of maps supplied for the calendar year 1884 is transcribed in Table 1 below. Whilst some figures for map sales to the public and for those supplied to government departments are given in the published OS annual reports, they are only global totals, and provide no indication at all of what the maps were used for, or whether a greater or lesser proportion of a particular scale was used by government departments as compared with the general public. A complication is that in 1884 significant proportions of England and Wales were still only published at the six-inch or one-inch scales. For what they are worth, the sales figures for 1884 are given in Table 2 below. The total of £16,325 gross sales, including £4022 supplied to public departments, in 1884 compares with £16,391 and £4123 in 1883, and £21,207 and £9361 in 1885: the last-mentioned sum was perhaps inflated by work for the War Office and Boundary Commission.⁷

Table 1 indicates that in 1884 the OS supplied 69,152 ‘impressions’, *i.e.* sheet maps, 1444 ‘books’, 1673 ‘small indexes’, 7 photographs, and 237 ‘rollers’, a total of 72,513 items, plus £100.0s.3d of ‘information’ and £6.0s.0d worth of map-mounting, with a total worth of £4022.9s.3d.⁸ The ‘impressions’ seem unproblematic; the ‘books’ will almost all be the area books accompanying the 1:2500 mapping, which were discontinued in 1884 (thereby saving the Stationery Office some £900 *per annum*);⁹ the ‘small indsix-inch mapping of counties, and larger-scale mapping of towns; of the 7 ‘photos’, 4 were for the Prison Department of the Home Office and the other 3 were for the Local Government Board, and no clue is offered as to their nature or purpose; the 237 ‘rollers’ are perhaps cardboard tubes. No figures are given as to the values of these five categories, but the average for the 72,513 items is about 1s.1d. Government departments were supplied at cost, which usually seems to have been slightly less than two-thirds of the retail price. Further calculation is hampered by the varying prices for OS maps at this time: thus the retail prices of the one-inch maps were variously 1s, 1s.9d and 2s.6d according to whether quarter, half or full sheets, the six-inch were mostly 1s or 2s.6d according to whether quarter or full sheets (partly blank full sheets were 2s), monochrome 1:2500 and larger scales were 2s.6d (until areas were added to the 1:2500,

⁵ The papers on the transfer in 1870 are in file 22049 in TNA (PRO) T1/7021B: for a wider discussion see Richard Oliver, ‘The Ordnance Survey in Great Britain, 1835-1870’, unpublished University of Sussex D.Phil. thesis, 1986, 262-7.

⁶ For an example of how this could work, see correspondence in file 17297/86 in TNA (PRO) T1/8258B.

⁷ *Report of the progress of the Ordnance Survey...: 1883*, British Parliamentary Papers (House of Commons series) [BPP (HC)] 1884 [c.3953], LXII, 357, pp 18-19; 1884, BPP (HC) 1884-85 [c.4309], LXII, 595, p.21; 1885, BPP (HC) 1886 [c.4684], LII, 735.

⁸ In case these figures are found by the diligent to be slightly at odds in a matter of pence, old or new, it should be explained that calculations were performed by manually converting the shillings, pence and farthings into a decimal equivalent, calculating on a pocket calculator, and then converting the result back into pre-decimal values.

⁹ For the discontinuing of the area books in 1884 see file 5260/84 in TNA (PRO) T1/8091C.

when the price went up to 3s), and hand-coloured 1:2500 and larger scales were anything from 3s to 23s, according to the amount of colour: those at the upper end were so expensive that they were practically unsaleable.¹⁰

Another complication is that pre-publication proofs also seem to have been charged for at considerably higher rates. Correspondence in 1885 quoted a price of £19.19s.0d for a one-inch set of Scotland, including both the 96 published sheets and unpublished ones, for immediate delivery, but of £8.10s.0d for delivery a couple of years hence when publication of Orkney and Shetland was expected to be complete: as the lower figure gives a unit price of about 1s.3d (retail price 1s.9d), the unit price for unfinished impressions would be at least 5s per copy.¹¹

The largest single category, accounting for all but 25% by number but 38.65% by value of items, is accounted for by items sent for copyright deposit. In principle this should have included every new publication. Whereas the overall average value per item was about 1s.1d, for the 18,062 ‘copyright’ items it was about 1s.7d. If we exclude the copyright deposits, we have a total of 54,451 items supplied at a cost of £2512.16s.0d, or an average of about 11d per item. This discrepancy can pretty certainly be explained by a very much greater proportion of the maps supplied under copyright being hand-coloured 1:2500s, the average price of which was substantially higher than most OS offerings. By 1884 publication of Scotland at 1:2500 was completed, and the Lord Advocate’s Library and Cambridge University Library had largely waived their right to receive mapping at this scale, so these two libraries were receiving only six-inch and one-inch maps: thus the average value of the 1219 items supplied to Cambridge was about 9½d, whereas the average value of the 5207 items supplied to the British Museum was nearly 1s.8d.¹²

Calculating averages reveals similar implications for other destinations for the maps. We know from some correspondence of 1892 that most of the maps sent to ‘foreign governments’ were one-inch: the exception was the French War Department, who also received six-inch maps. The only maps reaching a public library were those sent to the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris: the others were sent, at least nominally, in exchange for other topographic mapping.¹³ (See Table 3.) Those sent to the United States are now in the Library of Congress in Washington: it is not known what became of the others. It is also known that the 292 sheets supplied to the Visitors in Lunacy in 1884 were all one-inch, as the supply was authorised in March, of all Old Series and New Series maps of England and Wales, as far as published: they were needed ‘to discover the many intricate routes to Farm houses, &c, which ... they are compelled to visit, and also to serve as a check upon the charges made for posting after leaving the main Roads’. A ‘roller’ was also supplied: as the New Series was estimated at £4.5s.2d, and the Old Series at £9.5s.8d., perhaps the roller was worth 2d.¹⁴

¹⁰ See Edward Stanford’s answer, q.2423, in evidence in *Report of the Departmental Committee ... to inquire into ... the Ordnance Survey*, BPP (HC) 1893-94 [c.6895], LXXII, 305.

¹¹ Correspondence on application by Crown Agent in Scotland for one-inch maps, 1885, especially Rosebery to Treasury, 13 April 1885, paper 2865 in file 5549/85 in TNA (PRO) T1/8164A. In 1889 piecemeal rates for printing standard impressions from copper were 2.25d for ‘large’ and 1.125d for ‘small’, but for ‘wet’ proofs they were 4d and 2d respectively: both presumably exclude a substantial ‘make ready’ element. See table of proposed rates accompanying Primrose to Treasury, 21 May 1889, paper 9104 in file 9104/89 in TNA (PRO) T1/8406A.

¹² The Lord Advocate’s Library in Scotland is now incorporated in the National Library of Scotland: the library division of the British Museum became part of the British Library in 1973. The Lord Advocates Library took 1:2500 and larger scale mapping only for Scotland; Cambridge University Library took such mapping only for Cambridgeshire.

¹³ File 14355/92 in TNA (PRO) T1/8671D.

¹⁴ See Works to Treasury, 13 February 1884 and subsequent papers in file 6054/84 in TNA (PRO) T1/8093A. Calculation shows that the ‘New Series’ included the renumbered sheets 91-110 of the Old Series, with an average price of about 8d:

Another exceptional supply was of 823 maps and two rollers to the Boundary Commission, set up during 1884 to oversee a redistribution of House of Commons seats following the extension of the franchise that year: the average cost of just under 1s per item suggests predominantly one-inch and six-inch maps. The average of 1s.1d for the 10 maps supplied to the House of Lords library and of 9d for the 306 supplied to that of the House of Commons suggests that the Upper House was contenting itself with building up a set of one-inch maps as they were published, and that the Lower House was taking some six-inch as well, though evidently not a complete set.¹⁵ The Land Department, successor to the Copyhold, Tithe & Enclosure Commission, was also evidently taking large quantities of six-inch mapping: the average of 10¾d supplied to them seems rather low for any quantity of even monochrome 1:2500 mapping. It is possible to identify one of the two maps supplied to the Department of Manuscripts at the British Museum with one-inch New Series sheet 242, now in British Library Maps 1175 (312): one wonders what the other was.

Given its military origins, it is perhaps unsurprising that the largest official consumers of Ordnance Survey mapping were the War Office and related organisations, such as the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. They account for 16.64% by number of the 54,451 items sent other than to copyright libraries, but for 30.26% by value. This may indicate that the War Office was taking a much higher proportion of ‘high value’ 1:2500s than were other departments, and indeed much of the first edition mapping at this scale in the National Archives seems to be in class WO 78.¹⁶ However, it may also include OS printing for the War Office of non-domestic mapping, as well as confidential editions of domestic mapping.¹⁷ Another large consumer – 12.4% by number and nearly 17% by value – was the Geological Survey: almost all of the 6753 items supplied would have been printing of geological mapping by the OS, rather than the supply of stock topographic mapping for the use of surveyors and draughtsmen.

Are these figures and implications drawn therefrom anything more than a space-filler for a serial publication of restricted interest? Their significance seems to be that, though the 1:2500 had been the standard rural scale since 1854, and by 1884 covered a large part of Britain, public departments still seem to have favoured the older-established six-inch and one-inch scales: the preponderance definitely seems greater than might be expected, given that 1:2500 publication was in full swing. There is a case for a revisionist view of the 1:2500, which ought to be able to draw on late nineteenth century OS annual reports and on the proceedings of the Departmental Committee of 1892 (the Dorington Committee) to show that this scale was by no means the complete success envisaged when it was first authorised. The figures presented here seem an important empirical step in that direction.

the Old Series set comprised only sheets 1-90 and the higher unit cost of 11d reflects the proportion of ‘full’ sheets.

¹⁵ By 1884 a large proportion of the six-inch mapping was being published in quarter-sheets, whereas the one-inch mapping would have included Scottish ‘half-sheets’. The House of Commons Library did later acquire a complete set of six-inch mapping, at any rate of England and Wales, as well as a set of the 1:1056 engraved mapping of London. Both are now on open access in the Map Room at the National Archives (Public Record Office). The six-inch set is a strange mixture, and deserves further investigation.

¹⁶ This is an impression gained from perusal of various TNA (PRO) lists: perhaps someone might like to provide better empirical confirmation – or refutation.

¹⁷ These ‘*For War Department purposes only*’ versions were of dockyards and adjoining areas, such as Chatham, Plymouth and Portsmouth, and seem to have been produced at all scales from 1:500 to one-inch. They are elusive – few seem to be where one might expect to find them, in ‘WO’ classes at TNA (PRO) – but a quantity of these sheets at 1:500 is in the National Library of Scotland: it is hoped to discuss them in a future edition of *Sheetlines*.

Table 1

Return shewing the Number and Net Value of The Ordnance Survey Impressions, Books, and of Special Maps, Photographs, &c., &c., presented under the Copyright Act, and to Public Departments, Public Institutions, Public Libraries, Government Education Establishments, and Foreign Governments, for the Year ending 31st Decr. 1884

[Title above is repeated on dorso: signed by Col. Richard H. Stotherd, Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 26 March 1885: 'Forwarded in accordance with the Treasury Order, 5422/76 – 6/4/76.']

Name	Impns.	Number of			Net Amount £ : s : d	Remarks
		Books	Small Indexes	Photos Rollers		
Copyright Act						
Advocates Library, Edinburgh	1222		2		49: 12: 1½	
Bodleian Library, Oxford	4415	372	420		432: 18: 9	
British Museum, London	4415	372	420		432: 18: 9	
Trinity College, Dublin	4415	372	420		432: 18: 9	
University, Cambridge	1219				49: 7: 0	
Public Departments						
<i>Supplied from O.S.O., Southampton</i>						
Admiralty,						
Director of Works of the Navy	112	7		6	12: 18: 3¾	
Hydrographic Dept.	85	11		1	12: 17: 11½	
Board of Trade,						
Harbour Department	310		1	4	39: 16: 1½	
Railway Department	10				7: 6	
Boundary Commission	823		2	4	40: 19: 4½	
British Museum, Department of MSS	2				1: 6	
Charity Commissioners, London	4			2	8: 0	
Council Office, Whitehall	3				6: 9	
Director, Royal Kew Gardens	9				1: 3: 7½	
Ecclesiastical Commissioners		1			1: 1½	
Education Department	13	3	1	3	1: 0: 6	
General Post Office	300	8	28	27	28: 12: 3¾	
Geological Survey Office	5364		312	23	384: 14: 0¾	
H.M. Office of Woods	1112	12	5	47	95: 5: 6	
H.M. Office of Works	67	4	1	7	6: 8: 2¼	
H.M. Stationery Office	187	10			5: 9: 8¼	
Home Office,						
Factory Department	9				1: 13: 9	
Inspector of Explosives	3			2	4: 10½	
Prisons Department	20			4	2: 13: 4½	
Under Secretary of State	13	3			19: 3	
Inspector of Ancient Monuments	5		1	1	12: 4½	
Land Commissioners Office	878	2		2	40: 10: 10½	
Land Registry Office		1			1: 1½	
Local Government Board	1510	51	1	10	113: 13: 6	
Lord Chancellor's						
Visitors in Lunacy Office	292			1	13: 11: 0	
Metropolitan Bd of Works,						
Engineers Dept.		1			1: 1½	
Ordnance Survey Boundary Office	1463				61: 16: 9	
Ditto various branches of		67			3: 1: 7½	
Quit Rent Office, Dublin	2			1	4: 0	
Select Committee on Thames River Preservation, House of Commons	25				3: 15: 0	

War Office & its subordinate branches						
Chief Draftsman, Director of Works	9	2		2	17:	8¼
Commg Royal Engrs, Great Britain	3083	18	40	26	289:	2: 11¾
Director of Artillery Studies, Woolwich	60				2:	5: 0
Director of Works, War Office		2			1:	7½
Garrison Instructors, Gt Britain	128	2			7:	7: 10½
Intelligence Branch	2502	4	11	19	1611:	11: 8¼
Inspector General of Fortifications	1524	27	8	24	136:	5: 11
Lt Bowles R.E. To 1 Blockhouse Gosport	1				1:	9
Lt Dallas, War Office	122				10:	11: 6
Major Turnor, Aldershot	58				5:	17: 4½
Officers Commanding Districts	52			2	4:	0: 0
President of R.E. Committee, Chatham	44				2:	6: 6
Qr. Mr. General's Department		2			1:	7½
Under Secretary of State for War	6			2	16:	3
<i>Special maps, Photographs, &c</i>						
Boundary Commission					74:	10: 9
C.R.E. Gt Britain	9				3:	6: 2½
General Officer Commg, Portsmouth	32				1:	15: 3¾
H.M. Office of Works					6:	0: 0
H.M. Stationery Office	1647				53:	2: 8
Home Office, Prisons Dept.	1				6:	8
Intelligence Branch	17				10:	18: 4
Inspector General of Fortifications	296	100			78:	9: 6½
India Office	19292				69:	19: 9
Local Government Board				3	6:	9
Qr. Mr. General's Department	356				20:	1: 5½
Under Secretary of State for War					4:	9: 5½
						Information &c
<i>Supplied from O.S.O., Edinburgh</i>						
Office of Works, Edinburgh	30		2		2:	7: 10½
Boundary Commission	46				4:	15: 3
Geological Survey	9	1			15:	1½
Prison Commissioners	38		1	2	3:	8: 10½
<i>Supplied from O.S.O., Dublin</i>						
C.R.E. in Ireland	315				21:	8: 7½
Fisheries Pier & Harbour Board	6				10:	6
Geological Survey Office	1044				39:	19: 6
Irish Fisheries Office	263				20:	9: 6
Land Commissioners Office	48				4:	5: 6
Local Government Board	206				7:	14: 6
Office of Public Works	5164				453:	5: 7½
Qr. Mr. General's Office	229				10:	14: 6
Register General's Office	13				1:	4: 9
Valuation Office	248				21:	7: 1½

Public Institutions

Geographical Society	1219					49: 7: 0
Geological Society	1218					49: 6: 3

Public Libraries

Her Majesty's Library, Windsor	11			1		13: 0
House of Lords' Library	10					10: 10½
House of Commons	306					14: 10: 3
Museum of Science & Art, Edinburgh	10			7		12: 1½
O.S.O. Library, Southampton	75					6: 6: 9

Government Educational Establishments

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich							
Royal Military College, Sandhurst	142					9: 9: 9	
School of Military Engineering, Chatham	370			1		31: 12: 0	
Special maps &c { Do.	4					3: 2: 3	Including 12s/3d for information &c

Foreign Governments

Military Geographical Institution, Vienna	20					19: 6	
State Library, Paris	10					9: 9	
War Department, Berlin	10					9: 9	
War Department, Brussels	20					19: 6	
War Department, Copenhagen	20					19: 6	
War Department, Madrid	20					19: 6	
War Department, Paris	434					438: 6: 1½	
War Department, St Petersburg	20					19: 6	
War Department, Florence	13			1		14: 6	
War Department, Lisbon	10					9: 9	
Engineers Dept, US Army, Washington	10					9: 9	

TOTAL	69,152	1444	1673	7	237	4022: 9: 3	
-------	--------	------	------	---	-----	------------	--

ABSTRACT

1. Copyright Act	15,686	1114	1262			1397: 13: 1½	
2. Public Departments	49,514	330	411	7	224	2413: 8: 9	
3. Public Institutions	2437					98: 13: 3	
4. Public Libraries	412				8	22: 13: 0	
5. Government Educational Establishments	516				4	44: 4: 0	
6. Foreign Governments	587				1	45: 17: 1½	
TOTAL	69,152	1444	1673	7	237	4022: 9: 3	

See *Quarterly Returns of Presentations for 1884*

March Qr 885:14:9

June Qr 805:3:1

Sept Qr 1461:13:2

Dec Qr 869:18:3

Source: File 5874/84 in TNA (PRO) T1/8164B.

Table 2

Return showing the Net Amount of the Sale of Ordnance Maps and Books, including the value of those supplied to Public Departments, Public Institutions, Public Libraries, Government Educational Establishments, Foreign Governments, and under the Provisions of the Copyright Act, between the 1st January and 31st December 1884.

	£	s	d
<i>England</i> ¹⁸			
One-inch scale	2,134:	8:	4½
Surrey, &c. Hills, six-inch scale ¹⁹	33:	5:	0
Six-inch scale	3,048:	12:	10½
1/2500 scale with area books	5,061:	18:	5½
Town maps on various scales ²⁰	1,432:	10:	7½
Survey of Jerusalem ²¹		8:	11
Survey of Sinai ²²		6:	0
Sundry Maps and Books ²³	1,081:	14:	0¾
Total, including 3,138 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 6¾ <i>d.</i> to Public Departments, Institutions, &c., and under the provisions of the Copyright Act	12,793:	4:	3¾
<i>Scotland</i>			
One-inch scale	409:	7:	1½
Six-inch scale	561:	5:	4½
1/2500 scale with area books	350:	9:	0
Town Maps on various scales	68:	16:	6
Total, including 287 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 0¾ <i>d.</i> to Public Departments, Institutions, &c., and under the provisions of the Copyright Act	1,389:	18:	0
<i>Ireland</i>			
One-inch scale	245:	5:	6
Six-inch scale	1,754:	15:	11
1/2500 scale with area books	34:	12:	4½
Town maps on various scales	107:	10:	6
Total, including 596 <i>l.</i> 03 <i>s.</i> 7½ <i>d.</i> to Public Departments, Institutions, &c., and under the provisions of the Copyright Act	2,142:	4:	3½
Total net amount	£16,325:	6:	7¼

[There follows an 'Abstract' of maps 'presented' similar to that at the end of Table 1.]

Source: *Report of... the Ordnance Survey...* 1884, BPP (HC) 1884-85 [c.4309], LXII, 595, p.21.

¹⁸ Anyone wondering where encouragement of Welsh nationalism came from need look no further than usages such as this.

¹⁹ These were originally issued between 1861 and 1868 on behalf of the War Office and were mostly based on tithe mapping. By 1884 the whole area covered by this series had been published in standard OS six-inch style, and one wonders if most of the 'sale' was in fact to the War Office, possibly for training purposes.

²⁰ Students of capitalisation will note that it is 'Town maps' here but 'Town Maps' later on.

²¹ Made in 1864-5, as a repayment service.

²² Made in 1868-9, as a repayment service.

²³ Observe that there is no such item for Scotland and Wales, and that for OS accounting purposes the two Middle Eastern surveys are relocated to 'England'. As the maps supplied to the War Office and related departments were worth less than £625, this total perhaps includes some special printing work on overseas mapping.

Table 3

List of Foreign Governments to whom maps are issued by the Ordnance Survey Department

<i>To whom issued</i>	<i>Scale of map</i>		<i>Authority by which issued</i>	<i>Maps received from Foreign Governments</i>
	<i>One Inch Hills & Outline</i>	<i>Six Inch</i>		
	<i>Copies</i>	<i>Copies</i>		
The Chief of the General Staff, Berlin	1		F.C.W.O. 4498/23/11/74	1/100,000 Periodically
The Director, War Dept., Brussels	2		W.D.O. 7603/2269	1/40,000. Publication completed in 1888. Also 1/160,000 in 1885. Complete Map.
The Director, War Dept., Copenhagen	2		W.D.O. 7603/2240	1/40,000 Periodically
The Director, Military Topographical Department of Italy, Florence	1		F.C.W.O. B. 7486/25.7.77	1/25,000, 1/50,000 1/100,000 Periodically
The Director, War Dept., Paris	1	1	W.D.O. 6/4/61 7603/1413	1/80,000, 1/500,000 and others frequently
The Administrator-General, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris	1		M.G.B.O. T/485 19/1/38 W.D.O. 7603/190 T.O. 30/6/56, Z 189/13	Nil
The Director, War Dept., Lisbon	1		F.C.W.O. B.4400/17/8/76	Nil
The Director, War Dept., Madrid	2		W.D.O. 7603/2227	1/50,000 occasionally
The Director, War Dept., St Petersburg	2		W.D.O. 7603/2243	1/420,000 & others occasionally
The Director, Military Geographical Institution, Vienna	2		W.D.O. 7603/2240	1/75,000 occasionally
The Chief of Engineers, United States ⁷	1		T.O. 1585 1585/31/1/83	Various. Occasionally
The Geographical Institute of Norway } The General Staff of the Swedish Govt. }	Nil			Various. Occasionally
The Federal Topographical Bureau, Berne	Nil			1/25,000, 1/50,000 Periodically

[Stamped Ordnance Survey Map Branch Southampton 17 Oct 92.]

Source: File 14355/92 in TNA (PRO) T1/8671D.