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“Edition codes' and identifications on
Ordnance Survey maps”

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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.

'Edition codes' and identifications on Ordnance Survey maps

Richard Oliver

This article was originally published as 'Edition codes on Ordnance Survey maps' in Sheetlines 24, August 1988 (pp 4-7). It has been heavily revised to take account of both subsequent changes in OS practice and of more recent research.

This article is purely concerned with methods of identifying particular printings or editions of a sheet: an 'edition' is defined here in the more recent sense of an amended rather than a straight or 'facsimile' reprint, and the larger question of what is an 'edition' or 'series' is not considered.¹ It is concerned purely with the practice of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, and also the Ordnance Survey of Ireland up to 1922; it is not concerned with mapping produced by the OS on behalf of the military or other third parties.² It should be noted that 'edition code' here covers both codes used to identify printings, whether or not revised, and those used to identify revision.

Dated impressions: 1833-1912

The earliest method was that of dating the individual impression. The only date carried on the earliest Ordnance Survey of Great Britain (OSGB) mapping was that of publication. From their first appearance in 1833 until *circa* 1880 Ordnance Survey of Ireland sheets were dated and initialled by the Chief Engraver in manuscript in the bottom right-hand corner: thereafter the date was omitted, though an embossed stamp continued to be used, in the top margin. From March 1851 to August 1912 OSGB engraved sheets were embossed at the top with the date of printing (day-month-year to March 1858; month-year thereafter). Such embossing was also used on OSGB lithographed and zincographed maps until the early 1880s. The object of this was to indicate that the individual impressions were fit for sale, rather than provide an aid to cartobibliographers.³ The embossing is occasionally omitted, usually on proof copies, though occasional instances have been noted on copies apparently otherwise 'normal' and intended for sale.⁴ It is uncertain why the embossing was abandoned, but it may be that with the use of steam rather than hand presses, with their greater facility of consistency of output, it was felt to be redundant. It is perhaps significant that the change was made shortly after further publication of the alternative version of the engraved one-inch map, with overprinted hills, was abandoned. Whatever the reason, post-1912 printings of engraved maps carry no explicit indication of date of printing. Additional dating aids on one-

¹ Definitions of 'edition' and 'series' are discussed in Richard Oliver, *Ordnance Survey maps: a concise guide for historians*, second edition, London: Charles Close Society, 2005, 60-1, 65.

² Unless noted otherwise information is taken from the maps themselves: the difficulty of finding earlier reprints of large-scale (1:10,560 and above) mapping in particular means that this article is not definitive. Military codes are discussed briefly in Roger Hellyer and Richard Oliver, *Military maps: the one-inch series of Great Britain and Ireland*, London: Charles Close Society, 2004, 280-1.

³ Ian Mumford, 'Engraved Ordnance Survey one-inch maps – the problems of dating', *Cartographic Journal* 5 (1968), 44-6, and Ian Mumford and Peter Clark, 'Engraved Ordnance Survey one-inch maps – the methodology of dating', *Cartographic Journal* 5 (1968), 111-14.

⁴ Examples noted include copies of 1:63,360 Old Series sheets 91 SE and 92 NE (both published in 1852) in the Royal Geographical Society's collection.

inch (1:63,360) maps were electrotyping dates (introduced in 1862; discontinued after September 1892), railway insertion dates (introduced in 1882, but sometimes added to plates retrospectively), and minor correction dates (introduced in 1909: ‘minor corrections’ had hitherto not been drawn attention to). From about 1940 onwards proof copies of maps were rubber-stamped with the date of printing.⁵

Lithographed and zincographed maps, 1880-1946

In the early 1880s embossing of lithographed maps was abandoned; thereafter first printings were indicated by the date of publication, and reprints were indicated in the style ‘Reprinted in 1884’, usually in the bottom left-hand corner. In the mid-1890s, at about the time that publication of revised large-scale mapping got under way, this was replaced by an indication of the quantity printed, in the style ‘Reprint 150/1900’; this was used on both the large-scale maps and on the early coloured small-scale maps, and survived until 1904-5 (the changeover does not seem to have been clear-cut).⁶

In 1904 there was a further change: there were now different procedures for small and large scales. For the large scales reprints were henceforth distinguished in the style ‘Reprint 60/14’ in the bottom left-hand corner. From about 1926 onwards the print-run/year code appeared on both first publications and on reprints, and from 1941 to 1946 the printing location was usually indicated as well, following the practice on military mapping.⁷

For coloured small-scale maps the practice from about November 1904 until probably some time early in 1907 was to use a code in the style ‘10.05’ in the bottom left-hand corner, to indicate the month and year of reprint, apparently regardless of whether it was what would later be termed a ‘facsimile’ (*i.e.* completely unchanged) or amended or revised reprint. Early in 1907 there seems to have been a change: the month-year code was retained, but now functioned as an ‘edit date’, indicating when the plate or stone was amended, so that it no longer served to indicate when a sheet was printed.⁸ Thus for the first time the date indicated that there was revision to the plate: a new ‘edition’ in modern usage. Although pre-1915 facsimile reprints are hard to detect, reprints made in 1915-20 are often indicated by price and copyright note changes. This system seems to have been abandoned in the winter of 1919-20, in favour of reverting to the method used in 1904-7, *i.e.* indicating a reprint by a month-year code.⁹ (Once again, the changeover was not straightforward, and some Irish 1:63,360 sheets were being printed with the month-year code in April 1918.¹⁰ Otherwise the earliest use is on the 11.19 printing of 1:63,360 Popular Edition sheet 143.)

⁵ Examples of embossing are illustrated in Richard Oliver, ‘Ordnance Survey one-inch *Old Series* sheets: some notes on development and dating’, *Sheetlines* 50 (1997), 11-31, on pp 20-1.

⁶ For examples of the system see Tim Nicholson, *The birth of the modern Ordnance Survey small-scale map: the Revised New Series colour printed one-inch map of England and Wales 1897-1914*, London: Charles Close Society, 2002, esp. 79 ff.

⁷ Peter Clark and Ian Mumford, ‘Note on the “1941 style” of coded imprint...’, *Sheetlines* 5 (December 1982), 9-10, and Hellyer and Oliver, *Military maps*, 280-1.

⁸ I am grateful to Brian Garvan for suggesting the ‘edit date’ concept.

⁹ Roger Hellyer and Richard Oliver, *A guide to the Ordnance Survey one-inch Third Edition maps, in colour*, London: Charles Close Society, 2004, 86-134 *passim*.

¹⁰ Roger Hellyer, ‘A cartobibliography of the one-inch map of Ireland, in colour, 1901-1956’, *Sheetlines* 63 (April 2002), 12-38. It is possible that these were printed in Dublin rather than Southampton, which might explain the anomalous practice. The explicit date of month and year, apparently as an indication of dated authorship, on mapping produced by

In turn, this system was abandoned at the end of 1922 in favour of a print-run/year code, similar to that on larger-scale mapping, but below the publication imprint in the bottom right-hand corner: the dating of the change is indicated by an 11.22 printing of Popular 140, and a 2000/22 printing of the *Dorking & Leith Hill* special sheet. From 1926 such a print-run/year code was used on first publications as well. Before 1933 there was a tendency to allow these to accumulate, though the record of printings may not always be complete.¹¹ (The War Office retained month-year codes for some time after 1922, and these very occasionally are found on civil printings, e.g. ‘WO 8.24’ on the outline edition of 1:63,360 Popular Edition sheet 34: this was presumably a consequence of using the same plates for both military and civil printings.)

Late in 1934 (e.g. the 2034 printing of 1:63,360 Popular Edition sheet 140), a ‘coded’ system was adopted for small-scale maps, whereby a compressed print-run/year code was given in the bottom left-hand corner: thus ‘2035’ would indicate 2000 copies printed in 1935. The system was used both on maps designed from the outset for lithographic and zincographic printing, and for printings of Third Edition and the few Fourth Edition 1:63,360 maps hitherto usually printed from copper, but printed lithographically from about 1935 onwards. For reasons which are not readily apparent, these codes sometimes appears with a stroke, e.g. 50/37 for 5000 copies printed in 1937, though on a 1:10,560 or larger-scale map such a code would denote 50 copies. The object of this ‘compressed’ system was to disguise the date so as to circumvent possible complaints from the public that they were being sold non-current stock. At the same time revision dates were omitted from small-scale maps, although from 1937 coded minor correction and road revision dates were given, in the style ‘M.38 R.37’, to denote Minor Corrections 1938, Road Revision 1937.¹² From 1941 to about July 1946 an indication of the printing works was given, as on larger-scale and military maps.¹³

From 1 January 1947 completely new methods were adopted for both large- and small-scale maps.

Edition letters for larger-scale maps, 1947-88

For the 1:25,000 and larger scales indexed on the National Grid a system of edition letters was adopted, starting at A, and with the letter advanced at each amended reprint. The edition letter appeared in the bottom left-hand corner. This system was also used on new editions of the County Series 1:10,560 and 1:2500, but post-1946 printings of unrevised County Series mapping can only be detected by price-changes. It no doubt soon became apparent that the 1:25,000, in particular, was tending to eat into the alphabet rather quickly, and so amended reprints were made without advancing the edition letter. Also, there was no indication of

OS for the military during World War I (e.g. series GSGS 2364, GSGS 2738, GSGS 2742, GSGS 2743, GSGS 3062) seems to be in conformity with War Office rather than OS practice.

¹¹ See Yolande Hodson, *Popular maps: the Ordnance Survey Popular Edition one-inch map of England and Wales 1919-1926*, London: Charles Close Society, 1999, esp. 321 ff.

¹² The National Archives (Public Record Office) [TNA (PRO)] OS 1/206; and see Hodson, *Popular Maps*, 85-6. The changeover was not clean-cut: in 1936 a few 1:63,360 Popular and 1:126,720 maps were still being printed with explicit revision dates.

¹³ A list of these codes is given in Hellyer and Oliver, *Military maps*, 280-1: by no means all of them have been found on civil mapping. The most common are: Ch or CH (OS Chessington), Cr or CR (OS Crabwood [Maybush]), E (OS Esher [Hinchley Wood]), LR (OS London Road, Southampton), and Wa or WA (OS Waddon).

which sheets were fully revised (important, as ‘continuous revision’ was an integral part of the new National Grid series), and so in October 1952 the system was modified so that in future amended reprints were indicated by a bar being added below the edition letter, a new letter of the alphabet being revised for a fully revised or otherwise drastically altered edition. From May 1960 new editions containing enough changes to justify agents returning obsolete stock were indicated by an asterisk.¹⁴ (Typing and digital processing convenience has often led to the bar being placed to the right of the letter in OS publication reports and unofficial cartobibliographies.) Whilst the usual practice for 1:2500 and 1:1250 basic-scale mapping was to issue fully-revised new editions, with the letter advanced, from the early 1970s a significant number were reprinted as ‘bar-star’ editions, with metricated altitudes and boundary revision, but apparently no other changes. This system continued for published mapping until 1988-9.

A modified system was used for the Survey Information on Microfilm (SIM) service, advertised in the monthly publication reports from 1978 onwards: the edition letter was supplemented by a number, thus A, A1, A2, B, B1, B2, etc, with occasionally numbers added to a ‘bar-star’ if that was the latest published version, e.g. B/*1. The 1:2500 plans were originally published in 1 × 1 km format: the introduction of the 2 × 1 km format in 1960 resulted in multiple edition letters being used, e.g. CD, for pairs of plans originally published separately in 1 × 1 km format. Multiple edition letters are also encountered on maps where there is overprinting, notably the 1:100,000 administrative series published 1965-95.

The ‘unique numbers’ and smaller-scale maps

For small scales, a system of ‘general unique numbers’ was adopted in January 1947.¹⁵ The reasoning seems to have been that whereas 21/42 was obviously a 1:25,000, 21/42 NE a 1:10,560, and 21/4526 a 1:2500, sheet 19 could be almost anything at any scale. 1237, on the other hand, was unique. Various blocks were allocated to various groups of maps: these are set out in more detail in the Appendix.¹⁶ Numbers from 1 upwards were reserved for ‘medium-scale’ maps in the range 1:31,680 to 1:10,560, including the plates in the *Descriptions* of medium-scale maps. Numbers from 69 upwards were used for updated versions of an index to 1:10,560 mapping on a 1:1,250,000 base: the highest number used was 125, allocated on 1 July 1976. Numbers from 751 upwards were used for 1:25,000 indexes. Numbers from 1001 upwards were used for the 1:63,360 New Popular Edition (highest number used 1304), from 2001 upwards for the republished Quarter-inch Fourth Edition with National Grid (highest number used 2040), and from 2201 upwards for the republished Popular Edition of Scotland with National Grid (highest number used 2354). The intended use of the range of numbers from somewhere above 2354 (2400?) to 3200 remains problematic. 3201 upwards was used for miscellaneous maps, including outline-and-water reprints of pre-1940 1:126,720 mapping, educational and examination extracts, various indexes, curiosities such as a map of lifeboat stations (3882, dated 1953), and maps printed

¹⁴ J B Harley, *Ordnance Survey maps: a descriptive manual*, Southampton: Ordnance Survey, 1975, 184. For particularly good examples of the early letter system in operation, see Roger Hellyer, *A guide to the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 First Series*, London: Charles Close Society, 2003, 283 ff.

¹⁵ Director-General’s Conference minutes, September 1946: copy in Ordnance Survey library, Southampton.

¹⁶ What follows relies heavily on work by Roger Hellyer, particularly the note in *Sheetlines* 24, p.23.

on behalf of other organisations, *e.g.* Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland.¹⁷ There are instances of a unique number for the base-map being combined with another or with letters for overprints.¹⁸ 3801 upwards was used from 1948 onwards for the 1:625,000 planning map series. For all these series numbers were allocated retrospectively to pre-1947 printings, though often the implied allocation of numbers and the sequence of known printings do not agree completely.¹⁹ 4001 upwards were allocated to the 1:63,360 Seventh Edition (later Seventh Series: numbers were allocated up to 4041).²⁰ 4501 upwards was allocated to what became the 1:126,720 Second Series, but the slow progress of this mapping meant that 4501, used on the pilot sheet, 51, of 1949, remained unique in more than one sense. 4701 upwards was allocated to the 1:63,360 indexes to National Grid mapping. In principle a new unique number was allocated to each first printing and reprint, whether corrected or otherwise, so that for *e.g.* New Popular sheet 131 there is the sequence 1056, 1219 and 1249 for the three printings. Sub-blocks were allocated for particular purposes, *e.g.* 1147-1169 for New Populars republished with post-war road revision. As well as this main sequence there was an 'L' series, which seems to have been used in principle for maps of an administrative or geodetic nature, such as the 1:126,720 county boundary diagrams and their 1:100,000 successors, and triangulation diagrams. The unique number appeared in a similar position to the edition letter on large-scale maps.

The use of the various unique number series was not always very consistent. The 1:31,680 Jersey map was originally 8, but its reprint was 3884; the 1:21,120 of Guernsey was originally 6 but was reprinted as 47. The 1:6336 of Richmond Park was first printed and then reprinted in the 'L' series (L185, L403); it was then further reprinted in the sequence mostly used for indexes, as 775. (776 was Bushy Park.) The Kew Gardens map always appeared in the 3000 sequence. The 1:63,360 indexes to large-scale plans using New Popular or Scotland Popular bases were initially numbered in the sequence 4701-4799, but subsequent printings were in the miscellaneous sequence. From 1958 these were replaced by indexes using Seventh Series bases, which were allocated numbers in the range L762-951, though only 155 of these were actually used.²¹

In April 1953 unique numbers were replaced by edition letters on series small-scale mapping, but the miscellaneous mappings continued to use unique numbers, though it now

¹⁷ Occasionally quantity/year codes were reverted to, *e.g.*, 3282-7 were used for the last six sheets of the Popular Edition of Northern Ireland, published 1948-50, and 4041 and 4167 were used in 1956 and 1958 for new editions of sheets 10 and 11, but quantity/month/year codes were used for the 1953 and 1959 printings of sheet 7. (The 1953 printing was the first publication of a fully revised and recompiled version of the sheet.) After 1946 the quantity/month/year system was retained both for military printings on behalf of the Directorate of Military Survey and for the Directorate of Colonial Surveys (from 1957 the Directorate of Overseas Surveys).

¹⁸ Plates VIII and IX of *A description of Ordnance Survey medium-scale maps*, Chessington: Ordnance Survey, 1955, are 764 and 765 (in black) and 62 and 63 (in red) respectively; the indexes of England & Wales and Scotland accompanying *Gazetteer of Great Britain*, Chessington: Ordnance Survey, 1946, reprinted with corrections 1951, are 3246/A/A and 3247/A/A respectively.

¹⁹ Richard Oliver, *A guide to the Ordnance Survey one-inch New Popular Edition*, London: Charles Close Society, 2000, 26-7.

²⁰ Richard Oliver, *A guide to the Ordnance Survey one-inch Seventh Series*, second edition, London: Charles Close Society, 2004, 68, lists both the numbers appearing on published maps and those allocated but not published.

²¹ These are listed in detail in Richard Oliver, *A guide to the Ordnance Survey one-inch Popular Edition of Scotland*, London: Charles Close Society, 2000; Richard Oliver, *A guide to the Ordnance Survey one-inch New Popular Edition* and Richard Oliver, *A guide to the Ordnance Survey one-inch Seventh Series*.

seems to have been usual to retain the same unique number for each 'title'. Thus the unique numbers allocated to the OSNI 1:63,360 Third Series remained unchanged on each printing, up to the last in 1979 (of sheet 1). The block 4001 to 4041, originally used for the 1:63,360 Seventh Series, was reused for miscellaneous maps, so these numbers were not 'unique' on any conventional definition. From the early 1960s fewer and fewer miscellaneous maps had unique numbers, but they were still being used in 1969, though by then for little other than the illustrations to the OS annual reports. Sometimes the unique numbers were supplemented by letters, to denote an amended reprint, *e.g.* 4027/A for the second version of *Roman Britain*, Third Edition.

Edition letters on smaller-scale maps, 1953-88

By 1953 the unique number system was becoming tangled, and one feels for the OS officer who remarked that 'his branch never really understood the unique numbers!!'²² In April 1953 a letter system was introduced for small-scale series mapping but, curiously, the early method of advancing the edition letter for each amended reprint, abandoned six months earlier for the large scales, was employed until January 1956 for the small scales, when they were brought into line with the large scales, *i.e.* with bars to show amended reprints, and advanced letters for fully revised editions. (It should be noted that whereas 1:1250, 1:2500 and 1:63,360 sheets were subjected to complete 'sweeps' and were thus 'fully revised', other maps compiled ultimately from these were based on the latest available data, rather than a 'complete sweep' within a short timescale.) Letters were allocated retrospectively for those printings actually made with unique numbers, and as usually the outline editions of the Seventh Series appeared some months after the coloured versions, there are several instances where the coloured version has a unique number and the outline edition is 'A'.²³ The letters appeared either in the bottom left-hand corner of the map or (*e.g.* on the 1:50,000) in the bottom left-hand part of the legend area. Asterisks or 'stars' were introduced from May 1960, and although (in principle, anyway), no sheet can exist in, say, both A/ and A/* versions, the asterisk is of some importance in that only 'bar-star' versions were noted in the monthly publication reports, and the 'bar-only' versions are less likely to be encountered in the legal deposit libraries and those institutional collections which relied on the publication reports for notification of new editions. Until 1978 such sheets were noted in the publication reports in the style 'A*', even though the full reference may have been, say, A//*. Study of the 1:63,360 Seventh Series indicates that 'bar-star' status was reserved for sheets with major road changes or with public rights of way information included for the first time. It should be noted that the letters reverted to A with a change of scale (*e.g.* from 1:10,560 to 1:10,000) or of series (notably the 1:50,000 when a sheet was 'converted' from First to Second Series). However, non-series maps were not so tidy. The first version of the 1:63,360 *Lake District* sheet on National Grid sheet lines, published in 1948 and reprinted in 1951 using unique numbers, was treated retrospectively as 'A', the replacement published in 1958, based on recompiled and redrawn Seventh Series material, was 'B', and a fully revised version, issued in 1966, was 'C'. When in turn this was replaced in 1987 by new mapping derived from

²² TNA PRO OS 1/206, minute 50.

²³ Sheet 78, originally issued in May 1953 with 'unique number 4022' (reused in 1956), was reprinted in colour in 1958 with edition letter A; this is a unique occurrence for a coloured Seventh Series sheet.

1:50,000 Second Series material it was designated 'A', though previously replacements of Seventh Series material by 1:50,000 material (starting with edition C of *North York Moors* in 1982) had had the letter advanced. The official explanation of the reversion to A for *Lake District*, that this was because of the use of the 1:50,000 material, suggests that there had been a change of practice.²⁴ (Since 1980, as part of the dual civil-military specification introduced then, most 1:50,000 sheets have also carried military edition numbers and print-codes, but as these are governed by different criteria they are irrelevant to Ordnance Survey's own usages.)

The bar-star system was replaced from 1 April 1988.²⁵ By this time it had, perhaps, suffered some loss of personal dignity: the last printing of the *Lake District* tourist sheet based on Seventh Series material, issued in April 1984, was C6/**/**/, and several 1:50,000 sheets reached A/**/**/.

Later use of letters, 1988 onwards

In 1986 OS made a study of the edition code system, which led to the abolition of bars and stars.²⁶ In effect, it assimilated all 'published' mapping, both large and small scale, to the practice of the SIM copycards: in future editions would be identified by a letter and a number: the first edition would be A, the first 'Reprint with Select Change' [RSc] would be A1, the second RSc would be A2, and so on. 'Ghost' alpha-numeric codes were allocated retrospectively to bar-star printings. Facsimile reprints with 'literally the correction of minor errors' would retain the code of the previous RSc although 'Reprints with Minor Corrections will be avoided if at all possible'.²⁷ In practice, reprints with corrections, but not revision, were soon being distinguished by the addition of a line beneath the code of the previous version, e.g. B2. This system continues in use in 2008 for the remaining paper publications of OS.²⁸

The system introduced in 1978 was retained for the SIM copycards until new issues were discontinued after October 1994; the new system introduced in 1988 was used on the 1:1250 and 1:2500 up to the last published issues in August 1992, and on the 1:10,000 up to the last published issues in April 1996. From March 1991 both SIM and published mapping were replaced by 'Superplan', derived directly from digital data: 'Superplan' was available in a variety of formats, one of which was 'Superplan Instant Printout' [SIP] based on existing 1:1250 and 1:2500 sheet lines. The SIPs were allocated edition-codes, S1, S2, etc. By the time that the last SIPs were announced, in October 1996, at least one 1:1250 had reached edition S7. Thereafter OS moved to direct output from continuously updated digital data, an environment in which the old concept of 'editions' was irrelevant. The data is deposited annually with the legal deposit libraries, and editions have been replaced by the latest date at which the 'tile' (the successor to National Grid sheets) was updated: as the data is notionally seamless, and a display usually involves several tiles, the user is presented with a list of

²⁴ Letter, Ordnance Survey to writer, 4 November 1987.

²⁵ Ordnance Survey publication report 8/1988.

²⁶ Letter, Ordnance Survey to writer, 5 August 1988.

²⁷ Ordnance Survey publication report 8/1988, 8.

²⁸ 'Special' publications may constitute an exception: no 'edition code' appears on the 1:330,000 *Trafalgar Way* map issued for the bicentenary of the Battle of Trafalgar in 2005.

several updates. These updates may be the result of substantial revision on the ground or from the air, or they may be minor editing changes.²⁹

What remained of the much reduced Directorate of Overseas Surveys (DOS) was absorbed into OS in 1985. In the mid-1990s OS issued a few tourist maps based on DOS mapping: these retained DOS designations so that, for example, the *Falkland Islands* map of 1996 was 'Series OSD 653/1', and 'Edition 1-OS 1996'. These maps had a comparatively brief circulation.

Appendix – Unique number blocks

(1) Series without prefix

1-(67)	Medium-scale maps: mostly plates in Descriptions, 1947-55.
69-(125)	1:1,250,000 index to 1:10,560/1:10,000 National Grid series: 1956-76.
751-774	Indexes to and conventional sign cards for 1:25,000 National Grid series, 1947-60.
775-776	Royal Parks: 1962-4.
1001-(1304)	1:63,360 New Popular Edition: 1947-53.
2001-(2040)	1:253,440 Fourth Edition (with National Grid): 1947-53.
2201-(2354)	1:63,360 Scotland Popular Edition (with National Grid): 1947-53.
3000-3199	?
3201-3800	Miscellaneous maps, including map extracts for educational purposes, outline-and-water reprints of pre-1940 1:126,720 mapping, maps printed on behalf of other organisations, e.g. Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland: 1947-52/3.
3801-3856	[1] 1:625,000 Planning Series: 1947-52.
3800-4000	[2] Miscellaneous, continuing 3201-3800, and also further 1:625,000 Planning Series: 1953-6.
4001-(4041)	[1] 1:63,360 Seventh Edition/Series: 1949-53.
4001-(4432)	[2] Miscellaneous, continuing 3201-4000, and also 1:63,360 indexes to National Grid large scales on New Popular Edition base and diagrams in OS annual reports: 1956-64.
4433-(4475)	Diagrams in OS annual reports, 1964-5 to 1968-9.
4501- (4700)	1:126,720 Second Edition/[Series]: 1949.
4701-(4791)	1:63,360 indexes to National Grid large scales on New Popular Edition base (continued in 4001 series [2]): 1950-56, 1958.

(2) Series with 'L' prefix

L1	Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, 1948.
L3-L73	Boundary Commission maps: 1947.
L74	Combined County Series/National Grid series index: 1947.
L75-L88	1:2500 of Fife overprinted with contours: 1948.
L89-L402	Mostly combined 1:126,720 County Series/National Grid series and 1:253,440 indexes, but including some 'miscellaneous', e.g. L185: Richmond Park 1:6336; L323-4/29-30, contoured 1:2500 of Renfrewshire; L348, 1:5000 of Basildon: 1948-51.
L404-430	1:1250 and 1:2500 of Alderney: 1957-61.
L431-L486	?

²⁹ The surveying of the division of a single property for Land Registry purposes would be an example of this.

L487-L759	Mostly 1:253,440 County Series indexes, continuing block L89-L402, but including some 'miscellaneous', e.g. L583, Greenwich Park, 1:2500: 1953-6.
L762-L951	Indexes to National Grid large-scale mapping on 1:63,360 Seventh Series base, 1957/8-69.
L952-L1200	?
L1201-L1491	Mostly combined 1:126,720 County Series/National Grid series and 1:253,440 indexes, continuing L89-L402 and L487-L759 blocks: includes a few 1:63,360 and 1:25,000 administrative: 1956-65.
L1494-?L1550	1:100,000 county base-maps, for administrative overprinting, 1965-70.
L1568-L1581	Administrative maps, 1965-8.
L1587-L1589	Aber-Fan 1:1250, 1966.
L1590-L1608	?
L1609-L1611	Royal parks: 1968.
L1613-L1618	Boundary Commission: 1969.
L1619-L1620	1:625,000 Administrative Areas: 1970.
L1620-L2780	?
L2781/H	1:1250 Aberfan: 1967.