

PRINTED COUNTY MAPS OF THE  
ISLE OF WIGHT, 1590-1870:  
A CHECK-LIST AND GUIDE FOR STUDENTS  
(AND COLLECTORS)

By RAYMOND V. TURLEY

THERE are several pitfalls awaiting the inexperienced student of those attractive, decorative English county maps of the 17th, 18th and even 19th centuries. Not least among these are the difficulties of identifying an isolated specimen torn from its parent atlas, or of simply knowing what is generally available. This article, therefore, has been centred round a chronological check-list covering the more important early maps of the Isle of Wight, as well as those most likely to be found in the hands of dealers or in public collections.

Naturally I cannot claim that my survey is complete, even within the limits set out below, but I have tried to bring together material which is otherwise scattered over many reference books. Background information about the earliest printed maps of the Isle of Wight has been included since this does not seem to be readily available elsewhere.

*Limitations of the Survey*

Since I am dealing with an island, my first limitation is to consider maps rather than

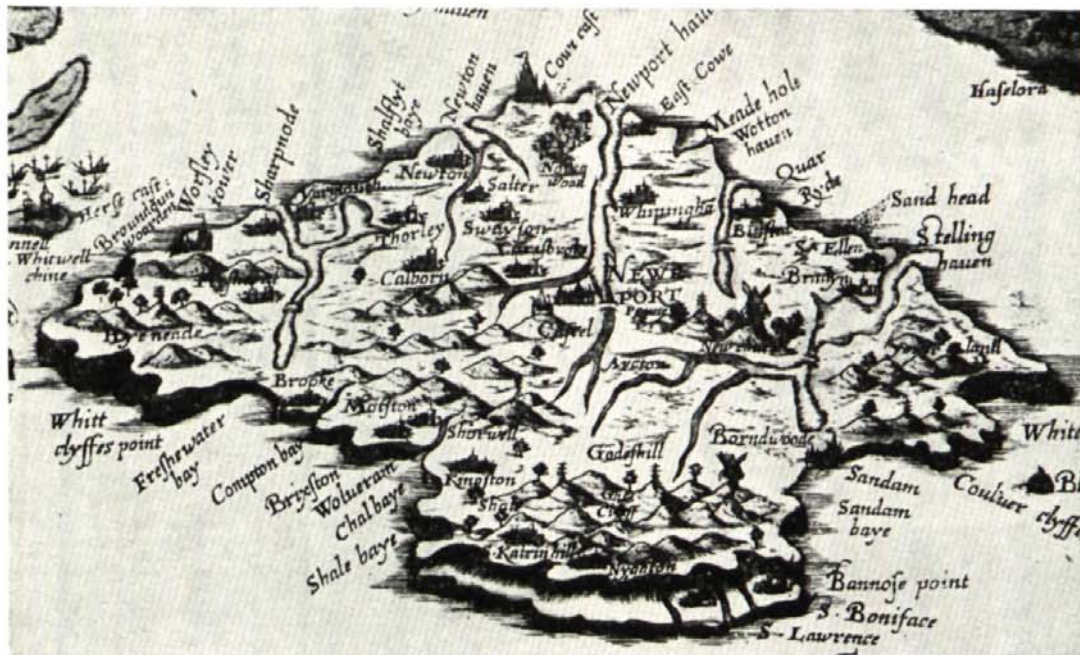


Plate 1. Part of Baptista Boazio's 'The true description or draffte of that famous Ile of Wighte' (1591), the earliest separate printed map of the Island so far discovered (British Library Maps C.2.a.11). Reproduced by permission of the Board of the British Library.

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charts. To distinguish between these it will be sufficient to say that in the case of a map, the printed details relate mainly to the island's interior; whereas for a chart, they are primarily concerned with the surrounding sea.

My second limitation is restriction of coverage to 'county' maps: i.e. maps on which detail outside the county boundary is only shown incidentally, or to supplement information given for the county itself. In this article the Island is treated as a county in its own right, so maps including both Hampshire (the adjoining 'county') and the Isle of Wight are automatically excluded.

Maps of the Island issued separately, as individual publications (those produced by the Ordnance Survey, for example) have also been omitted, together with any which once formed part of local guide-books or histories – I certainly have no desire to encourage removal of the latter from their rightful homes. In fact, the emphasis throughout is on maps extracted from *general* atlases or topographical works.

#### *The Earliest Printed Maps of the Island*

Of what is thought to be the earliest (separate) printed map of the Isle of Wight, only one copy is known; that in the Map Library of the British Library (formerly the Map Room of the British Museum – Maps C.2.a.11 (Pl.1)). Its title is rather explicit:

'The true description or draffte of that famous Ile of Wighte, with some parte of the Englishe or Britaine coast and inwarde Countreye of Hampshire and Sussex wherin Gentle Reader you maye See the true distances sett downe by measure or Scale of any parte therof, also the particuler descriptions of Hills, Woodes, Beacons, Castells, Rockes, and Townes, whiche vnto this platt are adioyninge. Made by Baptista Boazio. 1591. Scale of Englishe Moyles [blank]'

This map measures about 13½ x 10 inches: the unfinished state of the scale suggests the impression is an early proof, to which con-

temporary colouring has been added. The style of the engraving resembles that of Jodocus Hondius, who is known to have been in London at this date; but what of Baptista Boazio who 'made' the map?

According to Edward Lynam, whose 'English Maps and Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century' appears in a volume of his collected essays *The Mapmaker's Art* (1953), the available evidence indicates Boazio was a draughtsman rather than a surveyor; in other words his maps were based on the surveys of other men. Lynam also says:

'In 1591 Boazio drew a map of the Isle of Wight which was no more inaccurate than others of that time. This reveals him as a mature draughtsman, calligrapher and colourist in the style of the Flemish school, with a taste for decoration on his maps, especially for graceful sailing ships.'

Although my survey is basically concerned with printed maps, mention must be made at this point of an important manuscript map by John Norden (which is also to be found in the British Library). During the 1590's this skilful cartographer surveyed the southern English counties, publishing maps of Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire (not including the Isle of Wight) between 1594 and 1596. Norden evidently got into financial difficulty at this time. He used his earlier maps and notes, most of which are now lost, to compile an elaborately decorated manuscript volume (B.L. Add. MS. 31,853) entitled

'A Chorographicall discription of the seuerall Shires and Islands of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, Sussex, Hamshire, Weighte, Garnesey and Jarsey, performed by the traueyle and uiew of John Norden, 1595', and presented it to Queen Elizabeth I (with a pathetic letter describing his misfortunes) in the hope of securing royal patronage. The map of Hampshire in this volume extends only as far as the northern portion of the Isle of Wight but, inset along the right-hand side, are three additional maps of 'Weyght Iland' (Pl.2), 'Iarsay', and 'Garnesay'.

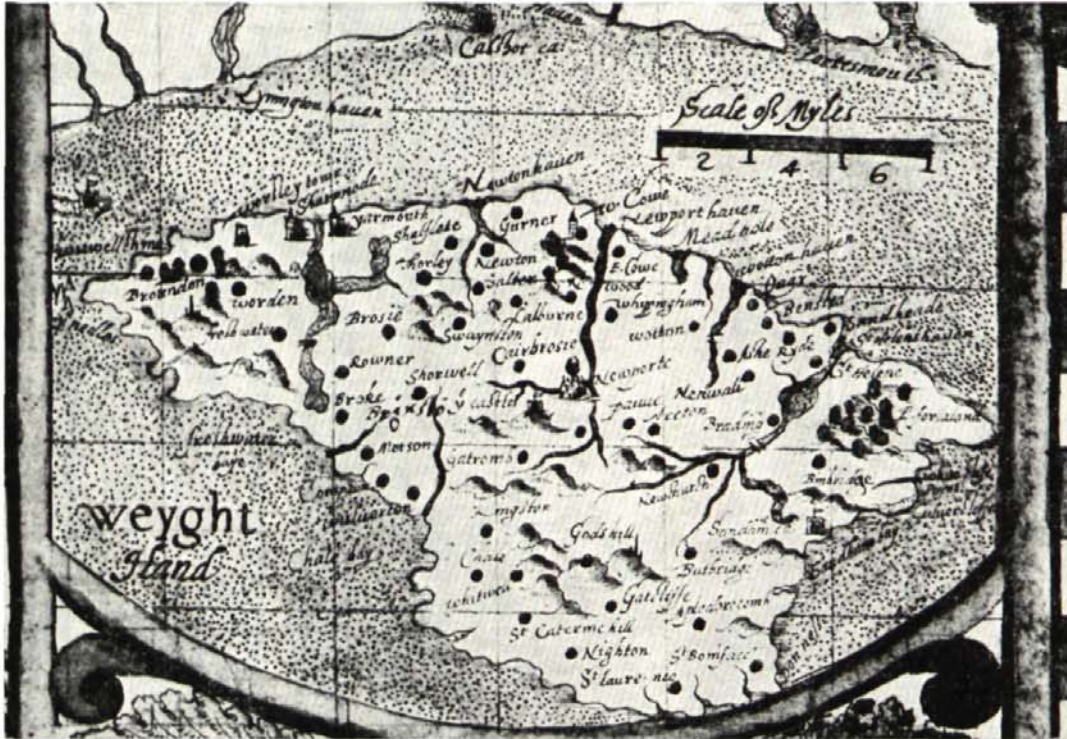


Plate 2. The Isle of Wight portion of John Norden's manuscript map of Hampshire (1595), taken from 'A Chorographical description of . . . severall Shires and Islands' (British Library Add. MS. 31,853). Reproduced by permission of the Board of the British Library.

Norden's manuscript is today incomplete: a portion of the text (relating to Sussex) and several maps are missing. It is curious to note that the maps which originally formed part of this volume were extracted during the 18th century; when at least three of them, together with the title-page and dedication to the Queen, passed into the possession of Francis Grose (the antiquary), and subsequently to Richard Bull of Northcourt, near Shorwell in the Isle of Wight. Some of this material, including the map of Hampshire, etc., was restored to Norden's manuscript after the sale of Richard Bull's collection of drawings and engravings in May, 1881.

The manuscript map of the Island by John Norden is important because it very closely resembles that published in Mercator's Atlas

of 1595: indeed R. A. Skelton (a former Superintendent of the Map Room of the British Museum) considered the latter to have been based on Norden's work.

Elsewhere Skelton (1957) notes that the map of the Isle of Wight by Baptista Boazio (1591) also shows a close affinity with the Norden/Mercator version, and postulates the derivation of all three from a common original, no longer extant, to which Boazio's map is nearest in time. He further suggests that since the security of the Island was then a matter of concern to the authorities, this lost original might have been a 'plot' drawn in connection with defence projects by a military engineer, such as Richard Popinjay, Surveyor of the Works at Portsmouth (who has several

plans of Portsmouth and the Solent to his credit).

However, the really intriguing feature about the earlier maps is that when John Speed came to publish his well known and picturesquely inaccurate map of the Isle of Wight in 1611 (based, incidentally, upon the work of William White – a cartographer of whom virtually nothing else is known), there were in existence at least *three* more accurate representations of the Island's coastline; one of which, being published in an atlas (Mercator's) of 1595, must by this time have achieved a reasonably wide circulation. Moreover, the less accurate Speed version was copied by some later cartographers (Blauw, 1645 for example, and Seller, 1694?), remaining current in one form or another even until the end of the seventeenth century.

The extent to which Speed relied on the surveys of others is not always realised. As he freely admits in his introduction to *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*: 'it may be objected that I haue put my Sickle into other mens Corne, and haue laid my Building vpon other mens Foundations (as indeed who can doe otherwise, especially in a subiect of this nature)'. We can be fairly certain, though, that Speed did at least set foot on the Isle of Wight. When referring to the inserted plans of cities and shire towns he says:

'some haue beene performed by others, without Scale annexed, the rest by mine owne trauels, and vnto them for distinctions sake, the Scale of Paces, accounted according to the Geometricall measure, five foot to a pace I haue set.'

The town plan of Newport, forming part of the map of the Island, is one which *does* bear a scale of paces.

It has proved impossible to identify 'William White Gent.', the true author of Speed's map, with any certainty. He may be referred to in a passage from Sir John Oglander's papers (Long, 1888) which reads:

'The gentlemen which lived in ye Island in ye 7th yere of Kinge James his reygne [c. 1610], all lived well, and weare moste commonly at owre ordinarie, viz. . . . , Mr. William White, . . .'

Elsewhere, in *A Royalist's Notebook* edited by Francis Bamford (1936), mention is made of a list drawn up by Sir Edward Dennis and Sir John Oglander, Deputy Lieutenants of the Isle of Wight, giving 'all the names of those knights, gentlemen, and others within our Island, who are anyway fitting to lend His Majesty money, together with the sums according to their worths and abilities.' This document, which is dated 5th November, 1625, includes Mr. William White of Shalfleet – who was assessed at £20, the maximum amount.

#### *Arrangement of Entries in the Check-List*

Entries are arranged in chronological order, maps being entered under the name of the person usually associated with them (whether or not that person actually drew the map) followed by the date at which the item is thought to have been first printed, and references to the standard Bibliographies of Chubb, Skelton, or Koeman (where applicable).

Next is given the title of the Atlas or other Topographical Work in which the map was published (if appropriate), together with the place and date of publication and, where readily available, the approximate size of the volume concerned (n.b. many maps in atlases etc. are folded down the middle, so this should be taken into account when comparing sizes).

Then comes a description of the Isle of Wight map from the volume in question, using words which appear on the map itself (the length of the scale being given in brackets), with a note of any special features. Finally, an indication of the number and dates of later issues (including changes of 'parent' publication) is provided.

PRINTED COUNTY MAPS OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT, 1590-1870

Some of the maps in this list were also issued separately: in such cases any text which would otherwise have appeared on the reverse side was omitted.

*Check-List of Isle of Wight Maps, 1590-1870*

BOAZIO, Baptista (1591)

The true description or draffte of that famous Ile of Wighte, with some parte of the Englishe . . . coast . . .

n.p., 1591 (13½ × 10 inches)

The earliest (separate) printed map of the Island so far discovered, of which the only known copy is in the British Library.

MERCATOR, Gerard (1595); Skelton pp. 220-25, Koeman Me 12.

*Atlas sive Cosmographicae Meditationes de Fabrica Mundi et Fabricati Figura . . .*

Duisburg, 1595 (fol. 11 × 16 inches)

Anglesey. Miliaria Angliae, 10 (=2⅜ inches)

Garnesay. Per Gerardum Mercatorem, Cum Privilegio, Miliaria Anglica, 6 (=2¼ inches)

Wight Vectis olim. Miliaria Anglica, 6 (=2¼ inches)

Iarsay. Miliaria Anglica, 6 (=3¼ inches)

This map appears in the third part of Mercator's Atlas, entitled *Atlantis Pars altera. Geographia Nova. Totius Mundi . . .*

Later issues: Many other editions were published after 1602, those between 1606 and 1646 being associated with members of the Hondius family and/or Jan Jansson.

HONDIUS, Jodocus (1607); Skelton pp. 226-30, Koeman Me 186.

*Atlas Minor Gerardi Mercatoris à I. Hondio . . .*

Amsterdam, 1607

Anglesey, Ins.; Wight ol. Vectis; Ins. Garnesey; Ins. Jarsey

A miniature version of Mercator (1595)

Later issues: There were many issues (including a few which appeared in English books between 1625 and 1639), later editions being

associated with Jan Jansson or Johan Cloppenburg.

SPEED, John (1611); Chubb XXII, Skelton 7.

*The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine . . .*

London, 1611-12 (fol. 9½ × 15 inches)

Wight Island. Described by William White Gent. Augmented . . . by Iohn Speed . . . solde by Iohn Sudbury and G. Humbell . . .

The scale of Englishe miles, 7 (=4¼ inches)

Plans: Newport, Southampton

Arms: 4 coats of arms of nobility

The Isle of Wight was not included amongst some earlier impressions of Speed's maps, dating from 1605 to 1610.

Later issues: 1616 (English or Latin text), 1623?, 1627, 1632, 1646, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1665? (imprint of Roger Rea), 1676 (imprint of Thomas Bassett and Richard Chiswell). The maps were reissued several times between about 1700 and 1755 with an Overton imprint, and were finally reprinted by C. Dacey & Co. around 1770.

BERTIUS, Petrus (1616); Skelton pp. 227-28, Koeman Lan 11A.

*Petri Bertii Tabularum geographicarum contractarum . . .*

Amsterdam, 1616

Anglesey Ins. Miliar Ang. parua, 10 (=⅝ inch)

Ins. Garnesay. Milliar Ang. comm., 6 (=⅝ inch)

Ins. Iarsay. Milliar Ang. com., 4 (=⅝ inch)

Wight ol. Vectis. Miliaria Ang. mediocria, 5 (=½ inch)

After Mercator (1595)

Later issues: 1618 (Latin or French text), 1639 (published in an abridged edition of Camden's *Britannia* - Chubb LV, Skelton 24).

VAN DEN KEERE, Pieter (1627); Chubb XI, Skelton 17.

*England Wales Scotland and Ireland Described and Abridged . . . from a farr Larger*

- Voulume done by John Speed . . .*  
 London, 1627 (obl. 8vo.  $6\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8}$  inches)  
 Wight Island. The scale of miles, 4  
 ( $=\frac{5}{8}$  inch)  
 A miniature version of Speed (1611)  
 Van den Keere's atlas was first published  
 c. 1605 and reissued in 1617, but the Isle of  
 Wight did not feature in these earlier editions.  
 Later issues: 1632?, 1646?, 1662, 1665, 1666,  
 1668, 1676.
- BLAEU, Joan (1645); Chubb LIX, Skelton 28,  
 Koeman B1 43A.  
*Guil. et Ionnis Blaeu Theatrum Orbis  
 Terrarum, sive Atlas Novus. Pars quarta.*  
 Amsterdam, 1645 (fol.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 21$  inches)  
 Vectis Insula. Anglice The Isle of Wight.  
 Joh. Blaeu Excud. Milliararia Anglica, 4  
 (= 3 inches)  
 Arms: 4 coats of arms of nobility  
 After Speed (post-1623)  
 Later issues: 1645 (French text), 1646 (Latin,  
 French or German text), 1647 (Dutch text),  
 1648 (Latin, French, German or Dutch  
 text), 1659 (Spanish text), 1662 (Latin,  
 French or Spanish text), 1663 (French text),  
 1664 (Dutch text), 1667 (French text), and  
 various others after 1672.
- JANSSON, Jan (1646); Chubb LXX, Skelton 34,  
 Koeman Me 152.  
*Ioannis Ianssonii Novus Atlas, sive  
 Theatrum Orbis Terrarum . . . Tomus  
 quartus.*  
 Amsterdam, 1646 (fol.  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{4}$  inches)  
 Mona Insula vulgo Anglesey. Milliararia  
 Anglica, 6 ( $=2\frac{1}{4}$  inches)  
 Mona Insula: vulgo The Isle of Man. Mil-  
 liaria Anglica, 25 ( $=1\frac{3}{4}$  inches)  
 Vectis Insula Anglice The Isle of Wight.  
 Milliararia Anglica, 5 ( $=2\frac{1}{2}$  inches)  
 Arms: 4 coats of arms of nobility, the  
 arms of England, and those of the  
 Isle of Man  
 After Speed (pre-1623).  
 Later issues: 1646 (French text), 1647 (French,  
 German or Dutch text), 1649 (German or  
 Dutch text), 1652 (French, German or  
 Dutch text), 1653 (Dutch text), 1656 (French  
 text), 1658? (German text), 1659 (Latin or  
 Dutch text), 1659? (German text), c. 1705  
 (published by Karel Allard as *Atlas Major*),  
 1714 (published as *Atlas Anglois* by David  
 Mortier and reissued in 1715), 1724 (pub-  
 lished as *Atlas Anglois* by Joseph Smith).  
 Late impressions bear the imprint of Pieter  
 Schenk and Gerard Valk, who acquired  
 Jansson's plate towards the end of the 17th  
 century.
- BLOME, Richard (1673); Chubb XCIX, Skelton  
 90.  
*Britannia; or, a Geographical Description of  
 the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and  
 Ireland . . .*  
 London, 1673 (fol.  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$  inches)  
 A Mapp of the Isles of Wight, Jarsey,  
 Garnsey, Sarke, Man, Orcades, and Shet-  
 land. By Ric. Blome  
 Arms: 4 coats of arms of nobility  
 Later issues: 1677.
- LEA, Philip (c. 1689); Skelton 110.  
*All the Shires of England and Wales De-  
 scribed by Christopher Saxton . . . With  
 many additions . . . by Philip Lea . . .*  
 London, c. 1689  
 A Map of the Isle of Wight Portsea Halinge,  
 also The islands of Iarsey & Garnsey . . .  
 Made & Sold by Philip Lea  
 Also includes inset maps of the Isle of  
 Man, Scilly Isles, Holy Island and the  
 Farne Islands.  
 Saxton's atlas, which was first published in  
 1579, did not contain a separate map of the  
 Isle of Wight.  
 Later issues: c. 1693 (English or French text,  
 published as *The Shires of England and  
 Wales* etc. in this and subsequent editions),  
 c. 1720 (published by George Willdey), c.  
 1749 (published by Thomas Jefferys), c.  
 1770 (published by C. Dacey & Co.).
- DE FER, Nicolas (1692)  
*L'Isle de Wight . . . Milles d'Angleterre, 6*  
 ( $=2\frac{1}{2}$  inches)

- Les Isles Sorlingues, ou Silley  
Tor Bay  
Paris, 1692 (12½ × 14 inches)  
This map was probably issued in De Fer's atlases from about 1700 onwards. It includes a description of the Isle of Wight (in French) between the map of the Scilly Isles and that of Tor Bay.
- SELLER, John (1694?); Chubb CXVIII, Skelton 115.  
*Anglia Contracta; or, A Description of the Kingdom of England & Principality of Wales . . .*  
London, 1694? (8vo. 3¾ × 5⅞ inches)  
The Island of Wight. By J. Seller. English miles, 5 (= 1 inch)  
After Speed.  
Later issues: 1701 (published in *Camden's Britannia Abridg'd*), 1703 (published in John Seller's *The History of England*), 1777 (published in *Supplement to the Antiquities of England and Wales* by Francis Grose, and reissued on several occasions).
- MORDEN, Robert (1695); Chubb CXIII, Skelton 117.  
*Camden's Britannia, newly translated into English . . .*  
London, 1695 (fol. 8 × 14 inches)  
The Smaller Islands in the British Ocean. By Robt. Morden. Sold by Abel Swale, Awnsham and John Churchill  
After Lea (c. 1689).  
Later issues: 1722, c. 1730, 1753, 1772.
- CORONELLI, Vincenzo Maria (1697)  
*Atlante Veneto, nel quale si Sontiene la descrizione geografica . . . degl' Imperij, Regni, Provincie e Stati dell' Universo . . .*  
Venice, 1690-97 (fol. 14½ × 20 inches)  
Isola di Wight. Miglia d'Inghilterra, 4 (= 2 inches)  
Iarsey Isola. Miglia d'Inghilterra, 5 (= 2½ inches)  
Mona Insula. Leghe d'Inghilterra, 8 (= 2¼ inches)  
Anglesey Isola. Miglia d'Inghilterra, 8 (= 2¾ inches)
- This map, which was published in the second part of Coronelli's atlas entitled *Isolario descrittione . . .*, bears 4 separate plate-marks.
- MORDEN, Robert (1701); Chubb CXXIV, Skelton 123.  
*The New Description and State of England . . .*  
London, 1701 (8vo. 4½ × 5½ inches)  
The Smaller Islands in the British Ocean by Robt. Morden  
A miniature version of Morden (1695)  
Later issues: 1704, 1708 (published as *Fifty Six new and accurate Maps of Great Britain*), 1720-31 (published in *Magna Britannia* attributed to Thomas Cox, which was reissued in 1738).
- CORONELLI, Vincenzo Maria (1706)  
*Teatro della Guerra . . .*  
Naples, 1706 (obl. 4to. 10½ × 8 inches)  
Wight I. D.D. Dal P. Coronelli. M. Inglesi 4 (= 1⅝ inches)  
This map appears in the part of Coronelli's atlas entitled *Isole Britanniche*.
- VAN DER AA, Pieter (1712?); Koeman Aa 5.  
*L'Atlas Soulage de son gros & pesant fardeau . . .*  
Leiden, 1712?  
Anglesey; Wight; Garnesay; Iarsey  
Later issues: 1729? (a map of the same islands appeared in Pieter van der Aa's *La Galerie Agreeable du Monde*, published in 1729, preceded by a town plan of Newport).
- MOLL, Herman (1724); Chubb CLX.  
*A New Description of England and Wales, with the Adjacent Islands . . .*  
London, 1724 (fol. 6¼ × 10½ inches)  
The Isle of Wight . . . English miles, 5 (= 1½ inches)  
Holy Island . . . English miles, 3 (= 1 inch)  
Scilly Islands. English miles, 3 (= ¾ inch)  
Later issues: 1724 (published as *A Set of Fifty New and Correct Maps of England & Wales*, which was reissued in 1739), 1733, 1747 (published as *The Geography of England and Wales*), 1753 (published as *H. Moll's British Atlas*).

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1974

- ROCQUE, John (1746); Chubb CLXXXV.  
*The English Traveller; giving a Description of those Parts of Great-Britain called England and Wales.*  
 London, 1746  
 The Isle of Wight. English miles, 5 (= 1½ inches)  
 After Moll (1724).  
 Later issues: 1753 (published in John Rocque's *The Small British Atlas*, which was reissued in 1762 and 1764), 1769 (published in *England Displayed* by P. Russell and Owen Price).  
 British statute miles, 5 (= 1½ inches)  
 After Kitchin (1764).  
 Later issues: 1766 (French text), 1768, 1773, 1777.
- OSBORNE, T. (1748); Chubb CLXXXIX.  
*Geographia Magna Britanniae; or, Correct Maps of all the Counties in England, Scotland, and Wales . . .*  
 London, 1748 (8vo. 4 × 7 inches)  
 A Correct Map of the Isle of Wight. Miles, 5 (= 1½ inches)  
 The maps in this atlas may be the work of Thomas Hutchinson.  
 Later issues: 1750.
- BELLIN, Jacques Nicolas (1764)  
*Le Petit Atlas Maritime; recueil de cartes et plans des quatres parties du monde . . .*  
 Paris, 1764 (fol.)  
 Carte de l'Isle de Wight  
 May be considered a map rather than a chart.
- KITCHIN, Thomas (1764); Chubb CCXXIV.  
*England Illustrated; or, A Compendium of the . . . Geography . . . of England and Wales. With maps of the several Counties . . .*  
 London, 1764 (4to. 8½ × 11¼ inches)  
 A New Map of the Isle of Wight . . . British statute miles, 5 (= 1½ inches)  
 Later issues: 1768 (published as *Kitchin's English Atlas*).
- ELLIS, John (1766); Chubb CCXXVII.  
*Ellis's English Atlas; or, A Compleat Chorography of England and Wales . . .*  
 London, 1766 (obl. 8 vo. 11½ × 9 inches)  
 A Modern Map of the Isle of Wight . . .  
 LODGE, John (1787); Chubb CCXLIX.  
*The Political Magazine and Parliamentary, Naval, Military, and Literary Journal . . .*  
 London, 1782-90 (8vo. 5 × 7½ inches)  
 A Map of the Isle of Wight . . . J. Lodge sc.  
 London. Published . . . 30 April, 1787, by J. Murray . . . British statute miles 5 (= 1½ inches)  
 Later issues: c. 1795 (imprint etc. removed).
- COLE, G. and ROPER, J. (1805); Chubb CCCXXXIX.  
*The British Atlas; comprising a complete set of County Maps, of England and Wales . . .*  
 London, 1810 (4to. 8½ × 11 inches)  
 Isle of Wight . . . Octr. 1st, 1805. Scale, 5 miles (= 1½ inches)  
 Plan: Newport  
 Engraved for, and originally intended to accompany *The Beauties of England and Wales* by E. W. Brayley and J. Britton.  
 Later issues: 1816 (published in Joseph Nightingale's *English Topography*, which was reissued in 1827).
- BAKER, Benjamin (1806); Chubb CCXCIV.  
*Laurie and Whittle's New and Improved English Atlas, divided into Counties . . .*  
 London, 1807 (obl. 11 × 8¾ inches)  
 Isle of Wight . . . Engraved by B. Baker.  
 Published Octr. 13th, 1806, by Laurie & Whittle . . . Scale of miles, 5 (= 1½ inches)
- LAURIE, Robert and WHITTLE, James (1806); Chubb CCCXLIII.  
*Laurie and Whittle's New Traveller's Companion . . .*  
 London, 1806 (8vo. 6¼ × 70½ inches, according to 1810 edition)  
 Roads in the Isle of Wight. Published 12th Feby 1806 . . . Scale, 7 miles (= 2½ inches)  
 Later issues: this work had reached a 5th edition by 1810.



PRINTED COUNTY MAPS OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT, 1590-1870

- WALLIS, James (1812); Chubb CCCXLIV.  
*Wallis's New Pocket Edition of the English Counties, or Travellers Companion . . .*  
 London, 1812 (12mo.  $4 \times 5\frac{3}{8}$  inches)  
 Isle of Wight. Scale of miles, 4 ( $=7/16$  inch)  
 Later issues: 1814, 1819 (published in *Lewis's New Traveller's Guide*, which was reissued in 1835 and 1836).
- THOMSON, John (1817?)  
*A New General Atlas . . . of the Globe . . .*  
 Edinburgh, 1817 (fol.)  
 Remote British Islands (Channel Isles, Man, Wight, Scilly)  
 Views: Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight; Eddystone Lighthouse  
 Later issues: 1821.
- HALL, Sidney (1820); Chubb CCCLXXIII.  
*Leigh's New Pocket Atlas of England and Wales . . .*  
 London, 1820 (12mo.  $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, according to 1825 edition)  
 Isle of Wight. Pub. by S. Leigh. Sidy Hall sculpt. English miles, 5 ( $=1$  inch)  
 Later issues: 1825 (published as *Leigh's New Atlas of England & Wales*, which was reissued frequently between 1826 and 1843), 1834.
- DAWSON, Robert Kearsley (1832); Chubb CCCXXXIX.  
*Plans of the Cities and Boroughs of England and Wales . . . , together with Outline Maps . . .*  
 London, 1832 (fol.  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 23$  inches)  
 Isle of Wight. Robt. K. Dawson, Lieut. R.E. Engraved by J. Gardner. Scale of miles, 5 ( $=2\frac{7}{8}$  inches)  
 The same work also contains a Plan of Newport; scale, 2 inches to a mile.
- HALL, Sidney (1832); Chubb CCCXLVI.  
*A Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland . . .* by John Gorton.  
 London, 1833 (8vo.  $5\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$  inches)  
 Isle of Wight. Engraved by Sidy. Hall.  
 London: Published by Chapman and Hall . . . , 1832. English miles, 4 ( $=1\frac{1}{2}$  inches)  
 Later issues: 1833 (published in Sidney Hall's *A New British Atlas*, which was reissued in 1834 and 1836), c. 1835, 1842 (published in *A Travelling County Atlas*, which was reissued frequently between 1843 and 1854), 1847 (published as *A New County Atlas*), 1855 (published as *Sidney Hall's Travelling Atlas of the English Counties*, and reissued in 1857), 1857 (published as *A Travelling Atlas of the English Counties*, which was reissued fairly frequently at least until 1885).
- PINNOCK, William (1833)  
*The Guide to Knowledge* [a Periodical] edited by W. Pinnock.  
 London, 1833-36 (4to.  $7\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$  inches)  
 Isle of Wight . . . English miles, 4 ( $=1\frac{7}{16}$  inches)  
 Printed from a wood block, with the design in white on a black background, this formed the front page of No. LIX (Vol. 1) of the periodical, published on June 15, 1833. The other county maps in this series are attributed either to J. Archer or S. Hall.
- MOULE, Thomas (1836); Chubb CCCCLXXI.  
*The English Counties Delineated; or, a Topographical Description of England . . .*  
 London, 1836 (4to.  $8\frac{1}{4} \times 10\frac{7}{8}$  inches)  
 Isle of Wight. Scale of miles, 6 ( $=2\frac{1}{2}$  inches)  
 View: Carisbrooke Castle  
 Later issues: 1837, 1838, 1839, 1842 (published in *Barclay's Universal English Dictionary*, and reissued in several other editions of Barclay's dictionary between 1844 and 1852).
- ARCHER, Joshua (1842); Chubb CCCCLXVI.  
*Curiosities of Great Britain; England and Wales Delineated . . .* by Thomas Dugdale.  
 London, 1842  
 Isle of Wight. Drawn & Engraved by J. Archer . . . Scale, 5 miles ( $=1\frac{3}{4}$  inches)  
 Later issues: 1843, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1860 (published as *Dugdale's England and Wales Delineated*).

- JOHNSON, Thomas (1847); Chubb DXXIII.  
*Johnson's Atlas of England . . .*  
 Manchester, 1847 (4to.  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$  inches)  
 Isle of Wight. English miles, 4 (=  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches)
- CLARKE, Benjamin and COLLINS, Henry  
 George (1852); Chubb DXXXIV.  
*The British Gazetteer . . .* by B. Clarke.  
 London, 1852 (8vo.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 10$  inches)  
 . . . Isle of Wight. London: Published for  
 the Proprietors by H. G. Collins . . . Scale,  
 6 miles (=  $5\frac{7}{8}$  inches)  
 Size of map:  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{4}$  inches, before  
 folding.
- PHILIP, George (1853?)  
*Philip's General Atlas . . . of the Empires,  
 Kingdoms, and States of the World . . .*  
 Liverpool, 1853? (fol.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 21$  inches)  
 Guernsey, Alderney &c. British statute  
 miles, 8 (=  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches)  
 Jersey. British statute miles, 5 (=  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches)  
 Scilly Isles. British statute miles, 5 (=  $2\frac{3}{4}$   
 inches)  
 Isle of Man. British statute miles, 10  
 (=  $3\frac{9}{16}$  inches)  
 Isle of Wight. British statute miles, 6 (=  $2\frac{3}{4}$   
 inches)  
 This map has the general title 'Channel &  
 Scilly Isles, Isles of Man & Wight'.
- HALL, Sidney (1860); Chubb DXLV.  
*The English Counties . . .*  
 London, 1860 (fol.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$  inches)  
 Isle of Wight. Engraved by Sidy Hall . . .  
 English miles, 4 (=  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches)  
 An enlarged version of Hall (1832).
- ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (1861) Chubb  
 DXII  
*The Journal of the Royal Agricultural  
 Society of England*  
 London, 1843-70  
 Geological Map of the Isle of Wight. Scale  
 of miles, 5 (=  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches)  
 One of a series of 'county' geological maps  
 issued between 1843 and 1870, that for the Isle  
 of Wight appearing in 1861.
- HUGHES, William (1868); Chubb DLXII.  
*The National Gazetteer; a Topographical  
 Dictionary of the British Islands . . .*  
 London, 1868 (8vo.  $7 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$  inches)  
 Isle of Wight . . . English miles, 5 (=  $2\frac{3}{8}$   
 inches)  
 Later issues: 1870, 1873 (published as *A New  
 County Atlas of Great Britain and Ireland*),  
 1886 (published as *A New Parliamentary  
 and County Atlas of Great Britain and  
 Ireland*).
- Notes for Students*  
 Many English county atlases do not boast  
 a separate map of the Isle of Wight, which  
 was frequently treated as part of Hampshire.  
 Those who accept my limitations will have to  
 ignore items such as Thomas Kitchin's highly  
 informative mid-18th century 'New and  
 Improved Map of Hampshire'; the surface of  
 which is sprinkled with marginal notes telling  
 us, for example  
 'The Isle of Wight abounds in Corn &  
 Pasture, Wild Fowl, Fish, Hares, Rabbits,  
 & good Cattle. Its Wool is equal to that at  
 Lempster and Coteswald . . .'  
 or  
 'East and West Cowes are two pretty  
 Towns, the latter especially. They have each  
 of them a Castle, that at E. Cowes has been  
 neglected, but in the other a Garrison is  
 constantly kept . . .'  
 even that  
 'South Yarmouth (so call'd to disting<sup>b</sup>. it  
 from Gr<sup>t</sup>. Yarmouth in Norfolk) is govern'd  
 by a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs,  
 & Common-council. 'Tis defended by a  
 strong Castle having a Garrison.'  
 However, every student must define the scope  
 of his, or her interests and, no doubt, even  
 self-imposed rules can sometimes be broken  
 with advantage.  
 During most of the period covered by my  
 survey, maps were printed from engraved  
 copper plates. These plates often had a long  
 life, passing from the hands of one publisher  
 to another (perhaps being partially re-

engraved to accommodate new topographical features). This is well illustrated by the history of Speed's maps, where the original plates enjoyed an active life of more than 150 years, and gives rise to a major problem – how to identify the edition from which a given map was taken.

This question is often difficult to answer by examining the face of the map alone, recourse being made to the text (if any) on the reverse. Even then positive results may only be achieved after detailed comparison with specimens whose identity is beyond all doubt (for example, those found in the Map Library of the British Library). In the absence of supporting evidence, therefore, the inexperienced student is advised to treat with a measure of reserve claims made regarding the dates of maps which were issued frequently over a relatively long period. It is true that some guidance may be obtained from the state of the plate at the time of printing. If the impression looks poor and thin, or if the plate shows obvious signs of wear, a late issue may be indicated. Conversely, if the impression is sharp and clear, it is more likely to have been made towards the beginning of the plate's life.

Comparatively few early printed maps were issued in a coloured state, the major exceptions being those of Blaeu and Jansson. Atlases such as Speed's could be coloured if the purchaser so desired, the splendour of the final product reflecting to some extent the wealth of its owner; and maps with 'original colouring' extracted from these can be very desirable. Otherwise, it is safest to assume that colouring has been added at a later stage in the map's existence, and judge it according to the taste with which the colours have been chosen and the skill with which they have been applied. As a *very rough* guide to the date of colouring – the less colour there is, the earlier it is (but there are many exceptions to this rule).

Some people like to display their maps in glazed frames. This is acceptable (provided

colours are kept away from strong sunlight), but it is not such a good idea to attempt serious study of maps already framed. As I have indicated above, it may be necessary to examine the back of a map for identification purposes. More important than this, even, students should always be able to hold a map up to a good light and look through it: this reveals defects and repairs in a way that no examination confined to its surface can, may also provide evidence of date via a watermark in the paper, and should enable a modern reproduction to be distinguished from an older original.

When you need to form your own idea of retail values, this can be done using a guide like *Book Auction Records* to look up the prices obtained at auction for complete atlases: simple arithmetic will then give you an average price per map, which must be increased (doubled perhaps?) to allow for dealers' profit margins – but do not expect this method to yield more than a very approximate notion of the kind of sum involved. *Book Auction Records* occasionally covers individual maps and another periodical, *The Geographical Magazine*, currently includes a monthly 'Saleroom Survey' feature. Remember, too, that there may not be a tremendous difference between the prices asked by some dealers for, say, a Speed map whether it is an early or a late issue; whether its condition is good or poor; whether its colouring is fine or mediocre.

The ideal copy of any map is an early impression of the edition in question (first editions tend to be sought-after) with clear, black printing. Its surface ought to be clean and the paper undamaged (no holes or tears), with the outer margins extending beyond the plate-mark (a ridge surrounding the printed area caused by the edge of the original copper plate when the impression was made); should the paper be crisp and fresh, so much the better. If the map has been coloured, this must be judged according to personal taste: but at least the work should have been executed with care.

#### PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1974

It is desirable, of course, that maps be preserved in the condition in which they were produced and used in their own day. For example, a map which was made to be folded in a gentleman's pocket for use on his travels, and survives as such, is better left in this state rather than converted into a framed picture for wall decoration. Always keep in mind the purpose for which maps were originally intended, and they should prove a source of lasting interest (and pleasure): you may regard them as small pieces of English history, eminently worthy of preservation as part of our heritage for coming generations.

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