

## ***Filling the gap: a short place-name excursion***

***Richard Oliver***

Whilst there seems to be a widespread belief that the Ordnance Survey is ‘the best’, this is not something that has ever been investigated rigorously. One reason may be that ‘the best’ can be defined in several ways. It might be internationally, which can include scales available, and detail shown at a given scale, or historically, either with earlier generations of OS mapping or with predecessors, or with commercial alternatives, or in terms of price and public accessibility. In comparison with its predecessors in Britain and Ireland it is likely that the OS would score highly for the precise delineation of altitude and recording of ‘lesser names’: those of minor settlements, individual farms and buildings, minor roads, and many physical features. As the shape of the land is substantially unchanged, altitude-recording is of specialised interest, but the recording of names is of much wider appeal. This includes both the identification of localities and the preservation of names which are little-used or obsolete. Names give ‘personality’ to physical objects, and a ‘lost’ name may be interpreted as a topographical demise: perhaps wrongly, as we shall see.

The prompt for this article is a recent book on coastguard stations in east Lincolnshire, by Peter and Gemma Leak.<sup>1</sup> This includes a map that identifies many of the places mentioned in the text, but I cannot find four of them on any of the maps listed in the Appendix to this article: a fifth, Oliver’s Gap, I have found only on a nineteenth century Admiralty chart.<sup>2</sup> (*figure 1*) This in turn leads to a wider consideration of names along the coast, and of how far the OS may be found wanting.

### ***The Ordnance Survey and name-collection***

The extent to which the OS has been innovative varies with the scale of the map: names of ‘parish’ and other larger villages and of larger isolated country houses, notable hills and the like were all recorded by Christopher Saxton in his mapping of England and Wales in the 1570s. A comparison of Saxton with, say, the OS quarter-inch will show far less innovation on the OS’s part than will a similar comparison of a later eighteenth century one-inch county map with the OS one-inch New Series of a century later.<sup>3</sup> The OS’s contribution to name-recording is

---

<sup>1</sup> Peter & Gemma Leak, *Washed in, washed out, washed away*, [? North Somercotes: the authors], 2011. The map on p.18, derived from AA data, is noteworthy for being compressed so that the horizontal scale is about 1:208,000 and the vertical scale is about 1:118,000.

<sup>2</sup> The chart is 1190, originally published in 1842, using a copy (private collection) with corrections to September 1885. Oliver’s Gap is at TF 477902. The others are: Paradise (TF 460930), a ‘black tower’, built by the RAF for observing the adjoining bombing range and now demolished (TF 472915), Mablethorpe Point (evidently TF 508853) and Trusthorpe Point (evidently TF 515842). Grid references are admittedly of limited use on maps not carrying the National Grid.

<sup>3</sup> Two isolated examples of this: on OS quarter-inch Third Edition sheet 6 (1921) there are 57 ‘historic names’ in squares 4A, 4B, 5A and 5B, as compared with 54 on Saxton, who has two others not on the OS; on the revised New Series sheet 129 (1898) there are 37 names above high water in the Norfolk part, as compared with 25 on the Milne-Faden one-inch county

even more apparent if one compares the six-inch and 1:2500 mapping with almost any enclosure map of the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries, or any of the tithe surveys of 1837-83 – even those of the latter in Lancashire and Yorkshire that were prepared by the OS. In comparison, the OS has, overall, made rather less of a contribution to the recording of older field boundaries.<sup>4</sup>

However, the OS is anything but an exclusive source for ‘lesser names’. These seem to be rather lacking on most tithe maps, but these maps are intended to be read in conjunction with the accompanying apportionments, which can usually relied on to give not just the names of farms but also of individual fields. These last were never recorded by the OS, save in exceptional circumstances.<sup>5</sup> As will become apparent later in this article, there are other categories of name where the OS is to be found wanting and the local historian must consult other sources.

The OS’s basic procedure for recording names is well-known: in essence, it was to collect them when the plot of the survey was being examined on the ground prior to fair drawing, and to obtain written authorities for form and spelling. On revision, the currency of names was checked and if necessary amended. Both currency and changes needed written authority from a suitable person: owners, occupiers, or responsible local officials such as poor-law overseers and postmasters. The administrative principle is well documented: what is quite unclear is what guided the initial selection of names. Characteristically, the account of OS methods and processes published under the direction of Sir Henry James in 1875 suggested a well-oiled procedure, with ‘the greatest care... that no names of importance are omitted’.<sup>6</sup> What was ‘important’ was not defined.

The basic system apparently had its origins in pre-publication revision of the survey for the one-inch Old Series in Lincolnshire in the early 1820s: the earliest

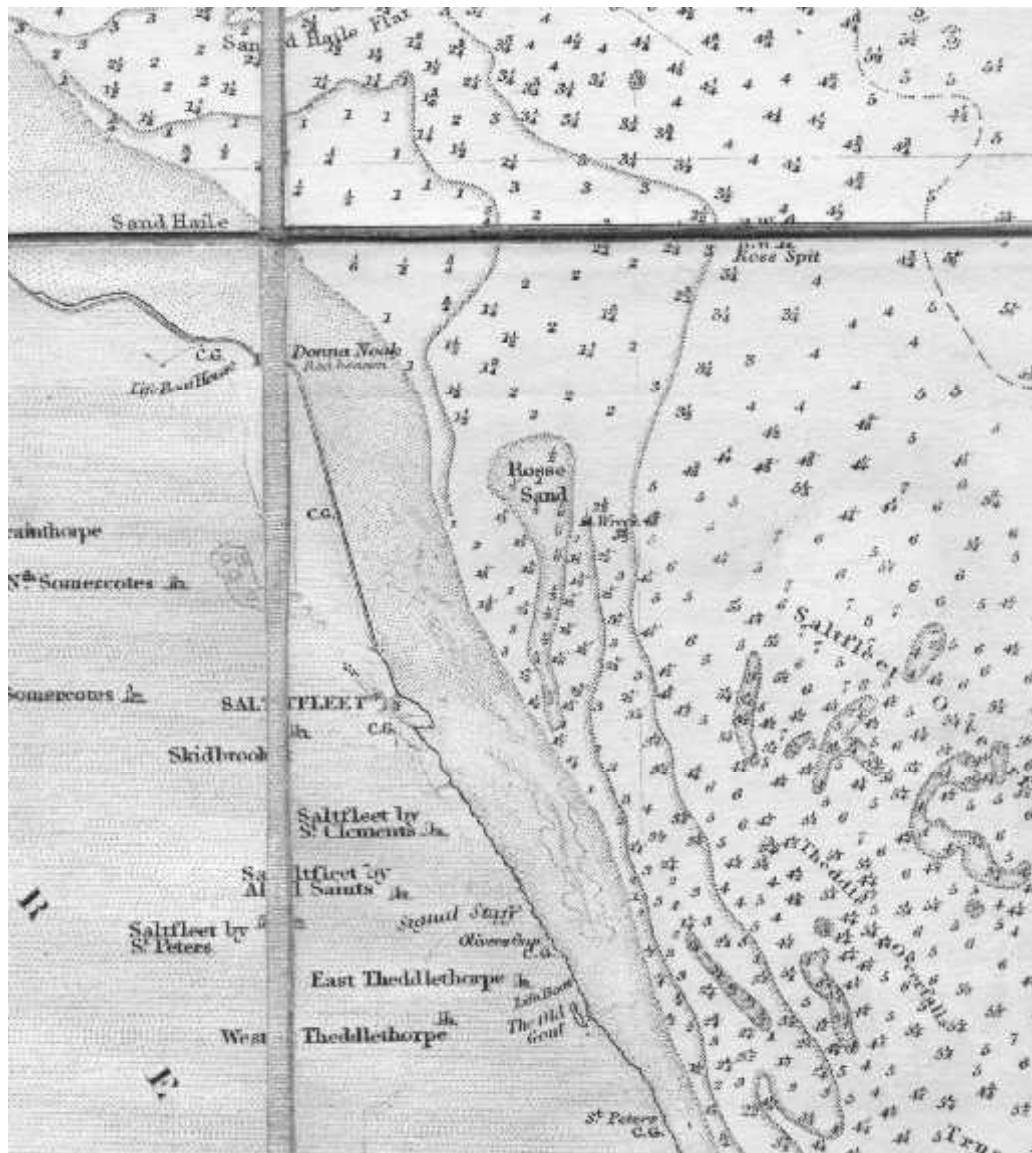
map of 1793-7, the 25 including a number of descriptions (eg quarry) of features shown only by symbol by the OS. (Whilst a comparison with the Armstrong map of Lincolnshire of 1779 might seem more appropriate, this has the look of a ‘Friday afternoon job’, and would not be representative: Milne-Faden is a much tougher test.) Incidentally, although no-one doubts that Saxton was the author of his maps, it is unknown to what extent he – or anonymous assistants – actually surveyed what was published in his name, and how far he reused earlier unpublished and now lost material.

<sup>4</sup> This is very much a generalisation, as enclosure maps showed allotments but not their internal divisions, and for counties such as Leicestershire and Northamptonshire where enclosure and tithe map coverage is decidedly fragmentary the contribution of the OS can hardly be overstated, but one would not say this of Kent or Devon.

<sup>5</sup> The instruction of 1888 to cease recording field names, known only from HStJL Winterbotham, *The national plans*, London: HMSO, 1934, 101, was no more than a minor tidying-up, the effects of which are mainly to be seen in comparing the six-inch first edition of Yorkshire of the early 1850s with the replacements of forty years later. Current or former open field names are in a different category.

<sup>6</sup> Sir Henry James [ed], *Account of the methods and processes... of the Ordnance Survey*, London: HMSO, 1875, 46. This is repeated in the second edition, produced under Duncan A Johnston in 1902, 46; *ibid*, 86, discusses revision of names but still does not define ‘importance’.

known example is a roughly-drawn table on a sheet of corrections for sheet 86, south-west of Grimsby.<sup>7</sup> In the mature system, what had been odd notes became proper books with printed columns. Those for the Irish six-inch survey of 1825-42 were roughly pocket-sized, bound in hard covers and organised by parishes, whereas later in Britain they were printed forms gathered together in paper covers as 'object name books', and organised at first by parishes and later by six-inch sheets.



*Figure 1. Extract from chart 1190, England East Coast – from Trusthorpe to Flamborough Head, published by the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty, 19 January 1842, with corrections to September 1885. Scale of original about 1:151,000. Oliver's Gap is towards the bottom: right at the bottom is [Mablethorpe] St Peters, not named on any OS map.*

The original intention in Britain was that the names collected and vouched for in the books would only be published on the maps, but the introduction of the 1:2500 scale in 1855 brought with it letterpress publication, in the form of what are known variously as the Area Books or Books of Reference. The primary object of these was to record field acreages – the six-inch mapping had only recorded the acreages of administrative areas – and a secondary one was to record land-use field by field: their evident ancestry was the tithe apportionments,

<sup>7</sup> British Library, Maps 176, Hill Sketches for Sheet 86: illustrated in Harry Margary, *The Old Series Ordnance Survey*, V, Lympe: Harry Margary, 1987, xv.

but they stopped short of recording field names. What they did do – and in this respect they definitely went one better than the tithe surveys – was to provide an index of place-names, together with short descriptions, for example ‘Golden Knob – A hillock’, ‘Pipes Place – A dwelling house’, ‘Shorne Mill – A windmill for grinding corn’ and ‘The Burnett – A shrubbery’.<sup>8</sup> The basis for such descriptions was the name books, though sometimes these could be much more eloquent, for example ‘The Mount – A plain two story mansion with good offices & grounds. The property and residence of Lady Burrand.’<sup>9</sup> The relative elaboration of some of the entries has more than a hint of the thinking behind the abortive Irish memoir project, abandoned in 1844, of providing a letterpress context for the six-inch mapping.<sup>10</sup> Most of the name-books compiled during the original large-scale survey of Britain between 1841 and 1888 were lost in 1940, and the survivors have not yet been studied either to investigate how far the raw data was edited for publication in the books of reference, or in what way they may relate to the later name-books compiled in course of revision. The one certain thing is that the authorities for names were omitted. Thus we are left to wonder what an earlier generation of name books would have made of Pye’s Hall, on the Lincolnshire coast, which on revision in August 1905 was described as ‘A neat residence situate 103 ch[ain]s NW of Marsh Grange’, and the currency of which was vouched for by Mr Houghton, Assistant Overseer and Postmaster of North Somercotes.<sup>11</sup> Not recorded then was that the house was built in 1855 by Henry Pye, a solicitor, who by 1868 was in financial difficulties and fled in a rowing boat out into the Humber, where he boarded a passing ship.<sup>12</sup> One feels that the Irish Memoirs would have been – well, more inclusive.<sup>13</sup>

The books of reference were abandoned after 1884, and the acreages recorded directly on the 1:2500, and once again any name collection was solely for publication on maps, without any extra descriptive gloss, though such descriptions continued to appear in the name-books, for example ‘Healing Rookery – A residence, situated about 5 chains NW of Ivy House. The property of Charles F. Hicks the occupier’, which in one respect says more than was said about Mr Pye’s erstwhile abode.<sup>14</sup> Whereas a new series of name-books was

---

<sup>8</sup> These are from the Book of Reference for Shorne, Kent, (1864).

<sup>9</sup> Name-book for parish of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, c.1863, The National Archives (Public Record Office) [TNA (PRO)] OS 34/330.

<sup>10</sup> The account in JH Andrews, *A paper landscape*, Oxford: Clarendon, 1975, 144-79 has now been supplemented by Gillian Doherty, *The Irish Ordnance Survey: history, culture and memory*, Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2004: warmly recommended.

<sup>11</sup> Object name-book for Lincolnshire 32 SW: TNA (PRO) OS 35/4221. ‘Neat’ in this context is defined by the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* as ‘Characterised by elegance of form without unnecessary embellishment: of agreeable but simple appearance; nicely made or proportioned’.

<sup>12</sup> David Robinson, *The book of the Lincolnshire seaside*, Buckingham: Barracuda Books, 1981, 30, 33.

<sup>13</sup> A considerable amount of the memoir material has been published by the Ulster Historical Society and other bodies.

<sup>14</sup> Object name-book for Lincolnshire 22 NW, TNA (PRO) OS 35/4181. The original entry of

created for the first revision, on further revision these ‘revised name-books’ were themselves revised, so that the surviving books – and most do survive – often embody data relating to a succession of revisions.



Names that persist unchanged are less problematic and perhaps less interesting than those that either change or disappear, and yet more so are those not recorded at all by the OS. Evidently they were not regarded as sufficiently important: Oliver’s Gap was presumably regarded as much less so by the OS in the late 1880s than it had been by the Admiralty Hydrographic surveyors earlier in the century. Yet even today the name is not completely forgotten: an information board in the car park at the end of what a sign calls Churchill Lane (TF

477901) guides the reader to ‘Oliver’s Trail’ (‘Easy’ – 30 minutes) and ‘Coastguard Trail’ (‘Easy/medium’ – 50 minutes). However, there is no explanation as to who Oliver might have been: all that I can supply is a photograph of a quite different one, who is almost certainly no relation. (*Figure 2, above, shows the writer at Oliver’s Gap, Theddlethorpe (TF 47799012), on 13 May 2012.*)

### **Alternative sources: a comparison**

Possible alternatives for locating such elusive names are Admiralty charts, the independent one-inch surveys by Bryant (1828) and Greenwood (1830), and perhaps the Bartholomew half-inch map (1902). This last claimed to be reduced from the OS one-inch, but sometimes includes additional names not on the OS. In the event, none of these recognises Oliver’s Gap, though all three can be an interesting supplement to OS data. The sample of fifteen maps or groups of maps listed in the Appendix and covering the north-east Lincolnshire coast from Skitter Ness to Anderby Creek yields some 235 names, either on or within about 1 kilometre of the coast, recorded at various times between 1820 and 2006. The Appendix shows, first, how many appear on each map or group of maps, second, how many are ‘unique’, and third, what percentage of the 235 are present. Three points to note are: ‘names’ includes a considerable number of descriptive names

---

1906 was expanded in 1931 to include ‘residence’ and the owner-occupier. Its citation is an example of history saying something about the writer as well as the subject.

for such as coastguard and lifeboat stations and for outfalls; it is not always easy to distinguish descriptive from proper names, for example Old Bank; and the 235 includes both names that have not been current for the whole period and a few that are alternatives, for example Sand Haile Flats and Tetney High Sands.

It is predictable that the OS large-scale (mostly 1:2500) survey of 1886-8 and its revision of 1905-6 has the highest score, though it is perhaps surprising that it only records 50 *per cent* of the 235 names. Indeed, 27 names are unique to Bryant, Greenwood and the first Admiralty chart. More interesting, I think, is that a decrease in scale is not matched by a corresponding decrease in the number of names recorded: 77 *per cent* of names on the OS large-scale mapping of 1886-1906 appear on the one-inch New Series and 80 *per cent* of names on the New Series appear on the OS half-inch. The proportion on the New Series, and indeed its successors to the present, would be rather higher had it continued to name some watercourses and other features that appear on the Old Series, for example Oldfleet Drain and Mawmbridge Drain, north-west of Grimsby. Both are named on the parent large-scale survey, as well as on later 1:25,000 mapping, and the former appears both on the 1842-85 hydrographic chart and on the Bartholomew half-inch. (*figure 3*) These omissions can almost certainly be attributed to Major Claude Conder, who was in charge of one-inch engraving when the New Series sheets of the Lincolnshire coast were being produced around 1890. In 1892 he was praised by his Director-General, Colonel Sir Charles Wilson, as ‘an officer of great artistic taste’, and who, ‘guided partly by his eye, and partly by the importance of the names’, selected those that were to appear on the one-inch.<sup>15</sup> Conder’s taste and historical continuity may have been at odds: *figure 3D* shows that his influence was long-lasting.

Thanks to coastguard and lifeboat stations and the like, our sample probably includes a higher proportion of descriptive names than there would be inland, and it would therefore be injudicious to extrapolate from these statistics without further investigation. This would probably be particularly apparent for Greenwood and Bryant, both of whom are conspicuously lacking in ‘foreshore’ names: indeed, a surprising omission by Bryant is the name ‘Donna Nook’, for the marked turn in the coast where the Humber meets the North Sea (*figure 1*), which was important enough to appear on the OS ten-mile map from the 1820s to the 1950s. Against this, Bryant includes two names – East Marsh (in Grimsby) and Humberston Fitties – that eluded the OS one-inch and only reached on its 1:50,000 successor in 1977.

---

<sup>15</sup> *Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture to inquire into the present condition of the Ordnance Survey...*, British Parliamentary Papers (House of Commons Series) 1893-94 [C.6895], LXXII, 305, evidence, qq 627-32.





Figure 3. (A) OS one-inch Old Series sheet 86 (1824), naming Oldfleet and Mawmbridge drains; (B) Hydrographic chart 1190, 1842/85; (C) Bartholomew half-inch sheet 10 (1902); (D) OS one-inch Popular Edition sheet 34 (1939), where the horizontal line marks the division between New Series sheets 81/82 and 90: comparison with (A) demonstrates Major Conder's 'artistic taste'.

### ***Haile Sand Fort: a misnomer?***

Whereas vouching for lesser placenames was a matter for local people, more substantial names, such as those of villages or extensive physical areas, were taken from published reference works. Thus of the four names in the name-book for Lincolnshire six-inch sheet 31 NE, three – ‘River Humber’, ‘Humber Mouth’ and ‘North Sea or German Ocean’ – are on the authority of ‘Kelly’s Directory 1900’; in the early 1820s village names had been investigated using Nicholas Carlisle’s *A topographical dictionary of England* of 1808.<sup>16</sup> The fourth name in the book appears on the first edition of the six-inch and the first two editions of the one-inch New Series as ‘Haile Sand Flats’, but by 1906 this was ‘obsolete’ and, on the authority of James Jarman, ‘Coast Guard Officer’, was changed to ‘Tetney High Sands’, which has appeared ever since. Seen from the shore at Humberston Fitties at mid to low water ‘High Sands’ certainly seem appropriate: a colloquial and appropriate alternative is ‘the whaleback’.<sup>17</sup>

There is, however, a complication. The most prominent offshore feature hereabouts is Haile Sand Fort, built in 1915-19 as part of a large defence scheme for the River Humber. (*Figure 4, right, shows Haile Sand Fort from about 100 metres to south at low water springs, 31 March 1983: staffage as for figure 2.*) It appeared on early printings of the one-inch Popular Edition, was then omitted on security grounds, and – by now militarily redundant – reappeared in 1961 on the one-inch Seventh Series. It was apparently always shown on Admiralty charts, presumably because it was and is a major navigation hazard.<sup>18</sup>



Why wasn’t it called Tetney Fort or Humberston Fort? I have to say that I have not investigated the matter thoroughly, indeed surviving sources may

<sup>16</sup> TNA PRO OS 35/4216; Margary, *Old Series*, V, xv.

<sup>17</sup> See <http://www.rodcollins.com/wordpress/humber-forts>, comment by ‘old humberstonian’, 12 May 2012 (accessed 6 June 2012).

<sup>18</sup> The B edition of Seventh Series sheet 105 is dated 1962 but was issued in December 1961: see OS monthly publication report. Not only the fort but also the boom connecting it to the shore – built in 1940, removed in 1965-6, and not shown on any OS 1:25,000 or smaller-scale mapping – appear on Admiralty chart 109 (copy with small corrections 1952-163 in TNA (PRO) WO 192/232): see TNA (PRO) ADM 1/27887 for the boom and the rodcollins web page for views of and on it. Since the 1960s the fort has carried navigation lights but for some reason the current OS 1:25,000 *Explorer*, 283, shows it as a ‘beacon’: perhaps whoever was responsible was unaware that navigation beacons are unlit.



preclude it, but there are two possible answers.<sup>19</sup> The first is that, when the fort was being planned and named in 1914-15, whoever was responsible was using non-current OS mapping. I find that difficult to believe, to say the least. The second, more likely, lies in the wider name 'Haile Sand' or 'Sand Haile'. The one-inch Old Series and the earlier New Series and corresponding larger-scale mapping has 'Sand Haile Flats' twice, centred on TA 365045 (later Tetney High Sands) and TF 455960 (which has remained unchanged). This latter is described in the name-book of 1905 as 'Large extent of sand situate between high and low water mark, N from Saltfleet Haven', to which, significantly, has been added 'to Donna Nook': it was vouched for by Mr Houghton, the postmaster.<sup>20</sup> Both namings appear on the Bartholomew half-inch, as does 'Sand Haile', centred around TA 420015, and also 'Sand Haile Flat', some four to five kilometres offshore around TA 450040. It has already been noted that Bartholomew used some data from charts, and this provides part of the answer. Successive editions of Admiralty charts show only 'Sand Haile' on the foreshore at TA 420015 and 'Sand Haile Flat' offshore around TA 450040.<sup>21</sup> (See figure 1, which will stand proxy for both later charts and for Bartholomew.) From this it can be inferred that Haile Sand Fort was named, not after the immediately adjoining foreshore that by 1914 was known as Tetney High Sands, but after a much more extensive area extending to the east far below high water, which has never been named on OS mapping. The Admiralty have persisted with 'Sand Haile' around TA 4202; Bartholomew adopted 'Tetney High Sands' when they converted their half-inch mapping to the 1:100,000 'National' series in 1975, but the Admiralty only did so around 1990, whilst retaining Haile Sand in its accustomed position.<sup>22</sup>

The companion fort to Haile Sand was Bull Sand Fort (TA 370091): Bull Sand as such has never been recorded by the OS, though the Bull lightship has been named in the past, but was duly recorded by Bartholomew, following their hydrographic sources. There is thus the curious situation that two forts manned by one branch of the former Board of Ordnance – the Royal Artillery – are apparently named after features that have never appeared on maps prepared by another branch working on the national topographic survey – the Royal Engineers – but that do appear on mapping prepared both by a separate armed service and by a commercial rival that the OS was long wont to regard as a thorn in its side.

---

<sup>19</sup> The Fort Record Book in TNA (PRO) WO 192/232 is unenlightening, and a recent search of the TNA website was uninspiring in this regard.

<sup>20</sup> Object name-book for Lincolnshire 41 NW, TNA (PRO) OS 35/4249; repeated in 41 NE, OS 35/4250, and 41 SE, OS 35/4252.

<sup>21</sup> Admiralty chart 109: surveyed 1851-2, published 1857; surveyed 1875-7, published 1878; surveyed 1899-1900, published 1902; surveyed 1946/50, small corrections 1952; surveyed 1971-3, published 1974; surveyed 1946/90-3, published 1994.

<sup>22</sup> See Bartholomew 'revised' half-inch and 1:100,000 sheet 30 and Admiralty chart 109, surveyed 1946/90-3, published 1994.

### ***An entrance moves, and then exits***

A second peculiarity is usually to be found in the vicinity of Haile Sand Fort, and that is what appears up to the 1960s as 'Entrance to Tetney Haven', but has since been unnamed, though Tetney Haven itself (around TA 353035) continues to be named. This inlet was formerly more significant than the others south-east of Grimsby as it was where the Louth Navigation, opened in 1767 and closed in 1924, reached tidal water. The channel from Tetney Haven across the foreshore has changed considerably over the past two centuries, as is indicated in figure 5. Recent Google imagery and personal observation suggest that the 'entrance' is much further to the south-east than is suggested by current OS small-scale mapping.<sup>23</sup>

'Entrance to Tetney Haven' appears on the one-inch Old Series mapping prepared in the early 1820s and it appears also on the large-scale survey of 1886-7 and its derivatives. Very oddly, there is no mention of it in the surviving name-book for Lincolnshire six-inch sheet 31 SE. Is that because it was regarded as a descriptive name? Did the Louth Navigation (very much in decline by the 1880s) somehow justify a distinction that was denied to other havens? For nowhere else from the Humber to the Thames can I find a haven 'entrance' so named by the OS. The name evidently satisfied Major Conder's 'artistic taste', but not, by that time, the hydrographers. The survey of 1828 shows 'Entrance of Tetney Haven', and looks as though foreshore as well as land detail was derived from the OS. The resurvey of 1851-2 retains the channel, but omits to indicate the entrance. The further surveys of 1875-7 and 1899-1900 do not even show the route of the channel, never mind name any 'entrance'. The channel has reappeared on some more recent charts, but the entrance is left to visual inference rather than verbal expression.<sup>24</sup> Thus it would seem that the Admiralty regarded Oliver's Gap as more important than did the Ordnance Survey, but the OS regarded Tetney Haven as more important than did the Admiralty. Whatever the 'answer', the name was long regarded by the OS as important enough to appear on quarter-inch mapping, but by the last third of the twentieth century it had evidently lost any former functionality, and now it does not appear at all – cartographically.

### ***Inevitable conclusion: 'more work needs to be done'***

This article has sought to be suggestive rather than exhaustive. Lincolnshire was unusual in having three nearly simultaneous surveys in the 1820s, by the Ordnance Survey, Bryant and Greenwood, complemented by one of the coast by the Admiralty hydrographic surveyors. These offer considerable scope for direct comparisons, not merely quantitatively of planimetry and of alternative ways of presenting apparently the same features, but qualitatively as a source for names,

---

<sup>23</sup> 1:50,000 *Landranger* sheet 113, D2 (2006) and 1:25,000 *Explorer* edition A1 (2006) show the entrance at TA 335078; Google imagery accessed on 29 May 2012 and personal observation on 13 May 2012 suggests a position around TA 338068.

<sup>24</sup> It appears on chart 109 as surveyed in 1946 and issued in 1952, and the same chart as surveyed in 1946/90-3 and issued in 1994, but not on the version surveyed in 1971-3 and published in 1974.

and particularly of each map as a unique source for certain data not present on the others. The same principle applies in comparing later OS and hydrographic surveys. Whilst the OS may make the largest contribution to the sum of mapped topographical knowledge, it does not have things all its own way: other maps can fill the gap. A future study can expand on this.

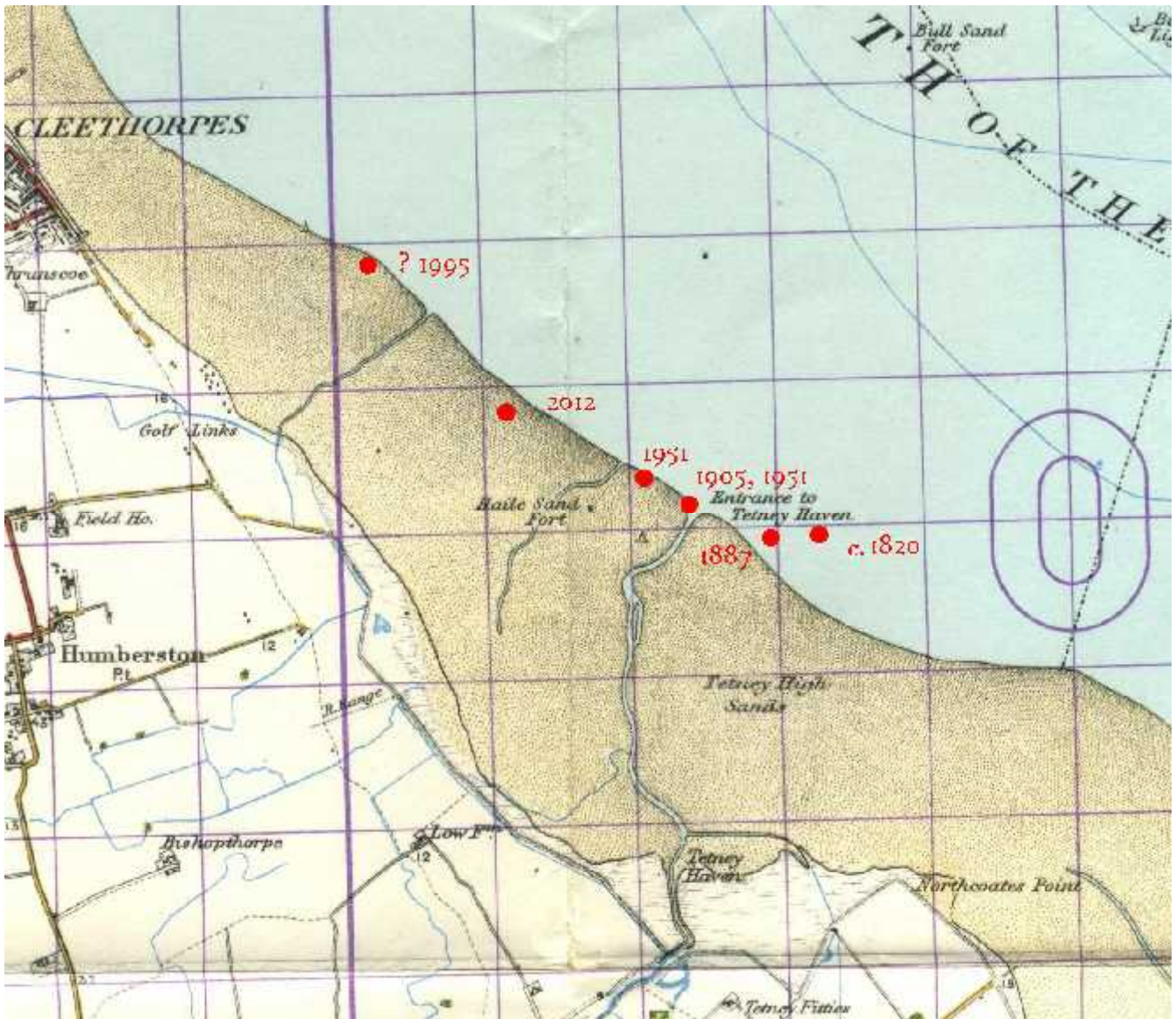


Figure 5. OS one-inch Popular Edition sheet 40, overprinted with British System Cassini grid, 1928, and including Haile Sand and Bull Sand forts and (fragmentarily) the Bull Lightship. Various positions for the Entrance to Tetney Haven are indicated: although sheet 40 was nominally fully revised in 1920, the position of Tetney Haven seems to be unchanged from the large-scale revision of 1905.

## Appendix

### Maps consulted

<i>Map</i>	<i>scale</i>	<i>date</i> (survey/pub)	<i>total</i> <i>names</i>	<i>'unique'</i>	<i>% of</i> <i>235</i> <i>total</i>	<i>notes</i>
Ordnance Survey	1:63,360	1819-23/25	81	3	35	1
Bryant	1:63,360	1825-7/28	64	18	27	2
Greenwood	1:63,360	1827-8/30	68	2	29	3
Hydrographic Office	c.1:151,000	1830-77/85	46	7	20	4
OS 'large-scale'	1:2500/10,560	1886-8/91	118		50	5
OS New Series family	1:63,360	1886-8/90-1908	91		39	6
Bartholomew	1:126,720	-/1902	80		34	7
OS half-inch	1:126,720	1905-7/08	73		31	8
OS Popular Edition	1:63,360	1920/23-4	82		35	9
OS 2½-inch 1st Series	1:25,000	1905-48/46-8	102	23	43	10
OS Seventh Series	1:63,360	1951/55	74		31	11
Hydrographic Office	1:146,000	-/1957-8	25		11	12
Hydrographic Office	1:150,000	-/1977-8	13		6	13
OS <i>Landranger</i>	1:50,000	1974-8/77-80	77		33	14
OS <i>Explorer</i>	1:25,000	1962+/2006	97		41	15

### Notes

- 1 Old Series sheets 85 and 86, dated 1824, published 1825. The three unique names are 'Clee Thorpe', which occurs twice, and in fact refer to the hamlets of Itterby and Oole (the 'thorpes' of Clee) which survive as street-names, and 'An Occasional Water', centred on TA 383027, which describes a relatively ephemeral tidal feature.
- 2 The majority of these 'unique' names seem to be descriptive.
- 3 The two 'unique' names are both recorded subsequently on OS large-scale mapping.
- 4 Chart 1190, surveyed 1830/77, published 1842, 'Large Corrections' 1880, latest small corrections September 1885: scale deduced by measurement. This chart only covers the coast north of Trusthorpe, and so 25 of the 235 names would not be represented anyway. Of the seven unique names,



four are descriptions and one – [Mablethorpe] St Peters – appears on the Index to Tithe Survey version of the OS Old Series, but derives from non-OS (tithe) data. [Chart 109, which has been published at scales varying from about 1:64,000 to 1:48,000, shows more detail, but does not extend south of Donna Nook, and therefore is outside the area covered by the Leaks.]

- 5 This relates mainly to the six-inch (1:10,560) mapping, and excludes urban street-names. It includes a few that only appear on the first revision of 1905-6.
- 6 This gathers together sheets 81/82, 90, 91 and 104 of both the original New Series and the revised New Series and the Third Edition: a few names only appear on the last two.
- 7 Sheet 10, published 1902. This includes one descriptive name that does not appear on any contemporary OS mapping, but which evidently derives from a hydrographic chart.
- 8 Sheets 10 and 14. These are included as a comparison with the Bartholomew mapping.
- 9 Sheets 33, 40 and 48, as first published. Later printings delete and add a few names.
- 10 Although some quite recent fragmentary revision was incorporated, the main source was the six-inch mapping mainly deriving from the revision of 1905-6, with a limited amount around Grimsby and Immingham revised 1930-2. The 23 'unique' names do not appear on smaller-scale OS mapping.
- 11 Sheets 99 and 105, A editions. Haile Sand Fort was added to the B edition of sheet 105.
- 12 Chart 1190, published 1951, new edition 1957, small corrections 1958. Eight of the 235 names lie outside the area of the chart.
- 13 Chart 1190, published 1977, small corrections 1978, printed April 1978. 24 of the 235 names lie outside the area of the chart, which also lacks detail inside the Humber estuary.
- 14 Sheets 107, 113 and 122, Second Series, A editions.
- 15 *Explorers* 274, 283, 284, A1 editions: these were the latest available at the time of writing.

### ***Acknowledgements***

I am indebted to Ben Duncan for drawing my attention to the Rod Collins website and for logistical support, including photographing me, and to Bill Bignell for helping with copies of the Bryant and Greenwood maps.

### ***Postscript***

Ordnance Survey and the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) have just announced (27 June) that they are collaborating on a vernacular geography project, collecting local place names used by people to improve emergency responses. OS have created a new system, FINTAN, which is being trialled in the MCA Maritime Rescue Coordination Centres at Clyde, Solent, Holyhead and Stornoway. The system allows staff to add local names for beaches, rocks, waterways and other features onto the existing mapping data, something which is of interest and benefit to both organisations and to the public.