

ANDREWS' AND DURY'S
MAP OF WILTSHIRE

1773

A reduced facsimile

DEVIZES

1952

WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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Records Branch

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Second Impression

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1968*

INTRODUCTION

THIS map of Wiltshire produced in 1773 by John Andrews and Andrew Dury is one of the many large-scale county maps made during the second half of the eighteenth century. The development during that century of the system of triangulation and improvements made in the construction of surveying instruments led to widespread surveying projects carried out on scientific lines.¹ Cartographers, moreover, were undoubtedly given great encouragement by the annual premium offered in 1759 by the Society of Arts for an accurate survey of any English county on a scale of one inch to a mile. Between 1765, when the Society made its first award to Benjamin Donn for a map of Devonshire, and 1808, thirteen county maps had received awards and over thirty others had been produced.²

Andrews' and Dury's map of Wiltshire is the first map of the county after the work of Christopher Saxton (1579) and John Speed (1611) to be based on an original survey and not upon the work of those two cartographers. The level of accuracy achieved in these eighteenth century county surveys was naturally uneven. Many, however, reached a high standard in spite of the limitations in the surveying instruments available, which made it impossible to ensure the consistent scientific accuracy obtainable today.³ Andrews' and Dury's map did not win one of the Society of Arts' awards. So far as is known, it was not submitted for one. It seems, however, in spite of some inaccuracies, omissions, and mis-spellings, to be up to the standard of the best eighteenth century surveys, and in a catalogue of Wiltshire maps is described as 'the finest map of Wiltshire before the Ordnance Survey'.⁴

John Andrews was a geographer, surveyor, engraver, and map-seller working between about 1766 and 1809.⁵ In 1771 he was selling maps from Number 5 The Fish Market, Westminster Bridge: in 1777 at Number 29 Long Acre, and after 1781 at Number 211 Piccadilly. It has been conjectured from these changes of address that Andrews may have been unsuccessful as a business man. Andrew Dury was a publisher and bookseller at Duke's Court, St Martin's Lane, between 1750 and 1777. He also worked as a surveyor in collaboration with Andrews.⁶ Besides their map of Wiltshire, Andrews and Dury produced a *Map of the Country sixty-five miles round London* (1776), and assisted by William Herbert, large-scale maps of *Hertfordshire* (1766) and *Kent* (1769). The maps of these two counties, especially that of Hertfordshire, are rather more elaborate and attempt to give more detail than the map of Wiltshire.⁷

The map is on the scale of approximately two inches to the mile. It was engraved by Andrews on copper plate and comprises eighteen numbered sheets each measuring 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times 18in. excluding any border. There is also an index map divided into eighteen sections, each representing one sheet of the large map. The map was sold in sets of unmounted sheets. The sheets from which this facsimile has been made have been bound into a book. When the eighteen sheets are put together the whole map measures 6ft 3in. \times 8ft 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. including the border. The border is formed by a thickly engraved line, with double lines within, marked off into degrees and minutes of latitude and longitude, the latter on a meridian of Salisbury Cathedral. A meridian drawn through the county town was not unusual on eighteenth century county maps: often the meridian of Greenwich was given as well.⁸

¹ For the history of cartography see: E. Lynam, *British Maps and Map-Makers*; Lloyd A. Brown, *The Story of Maps* (Boston); H. G. Fordham, *Some Notable Surveyors and Map-Makers of the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries and their Work*; E. R. Kiely, *Surveying Instruments* (New York).

² *Jnl. Royal Soc. of Arts*, LX, 268-9; a catalogue of large-scale county maps is contained in R. V. Tooley, *Maps and Map-Makers*, where there is also a useful bibliography.

³ H. G. Fordham, *Some Notable Surveyors*, 43, 72.

⁴ *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, xxxvii, 211-326.

⁵ T. Chubb, *The Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland* (1927), 419. In the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, xxxvii (1911), p.248 Chubb gives 1736 as the date of Andrews' birth and 1809 as the date of his death. He does not repeat these statements in his later work, and no authority has been found for them.

⁶ *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, xxxvii, 249.

⁷ For maps produced by Andrews and Dury not in collaboration with each other see B. M. Index of Cartographers.

⁸ E. Lynam, *British Maps and Map-Makers*, 38.

The conventions used on the map to indicate natural and artificial features are those generally employed at the time. Relief is represented by vertical shading, which about this time was degenerating into the style described by the late Dr Lynam as the 'woolly caterpillar' style: woods are depicted as compact clumps of roughly drawn tree-tops: single trees and avenues are drawn in perspective, often with a slight shadow under the trees: roads are traced by double lines and turnpike gates are marked. The map has no key, but it appears that, as in the case of Andrews' and Dury's map of Hertfordshire for which there is a key, a broken line indicates an unhedged roadside. Direction posts at crossroads are marked. Distances from London and from town to town are given along the main roads, and from town to town along some minor roads. Churches and houses are drawn in perspective. There is a very slight variation in the drawing of churches – apparently with the object of distinguishing between different styles of towers. There is also some variety in the drawing of houses, and in some cases the drawings give a rough indication of the style and size of the house. It should be remarked, however, that these drawings are by no means reliable guides, even to the size of the house. Windmills and wells are marked with the conventional contemporary symbols. The only boundaries shown within the county are those of the hundreds, and on the map from which this facsimile is made they were hand-coloured.

It will be observed that careful attention is given to the marking of gardens and parks surrounding the larger houses. It was undoubtedly hoped that this feature and the prominence given on the map to the names of the occupiers of the houses would attract subscriptions from the 'Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders of the County', to whom the map was dedicated. These eighteenth century county surveys were indeed almost entirely financed by subscriptions raised within the county. It often follows that those counties in which there were few resident landowners are the counties for which no maps were made. The cost of producing such maps was high. Richard Gough (in 1780) remarks that the surveying, drawing, and engraving for a projected map of Sussex would cost more than £2,400, and that six years would be needed for its execution. Four hundred subscriptions at six guineas each for the whole map were to be sought.⁹ Eighty subscribers to the Wiltshire map are listed in double column in the top right-hand corner of the map. The Earl of Shelburne of Bowood and the Duke of Queensberry of Amesbury each subscribed for forty sets. The Earl of Radnor of Longford, Viscount Weymouth of Longleat, Paul Methuen of Corsham, and Lord Bruce of Tottenham Park subscribed for four sets each. According to Gough each set of the Wiltshire map cost two-and-a-half guineas.¹⁰

The cartouche at the bottom left-hand corner of the map follows the fashion of the time. It is an elaborately engraved symbolical picture showing the produce and activities of the county: an oak tree, a child milking a cow, a sheaf of wheat, three sheep, a stag, and a bale of cloth. The cartouche was designed by G. B. Cipriani and engraved by T. Caldwell. The employment, as in this case, of a special engraver for the cartouche was not unusual at the time.¹¹

A second edition of the map was brought out in 1810 by William Faden, Geographer to George III. This, as the title records, was revised and corrected from information supplied by the Earl of Radnor and Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bt., to whom Faden dedicated the new edition. The sheets were re-numbered: the names of the occupiers of houses were brought up to date: many mis-spellings of place names were corrected: some omissions were made good and some faults were erased. Lines of Roman roads which had been omitted on the earlier map were marked, and the courses of the Thames and Severn, the Wilts and Berks, and the Kennet and Avon Canals, all opened since the first edition, were drawn in. The fact that Faden, an experienced map-maker, who had access to the early Ordnance Survey material then being collected, was prepared to re-issue Andrews' and Dury's survey without major alteration probably testifies to the quality of the first edition.

The Branch is indebted to the Wiltshire County Council for lending the volume from which this facsimile has been made.

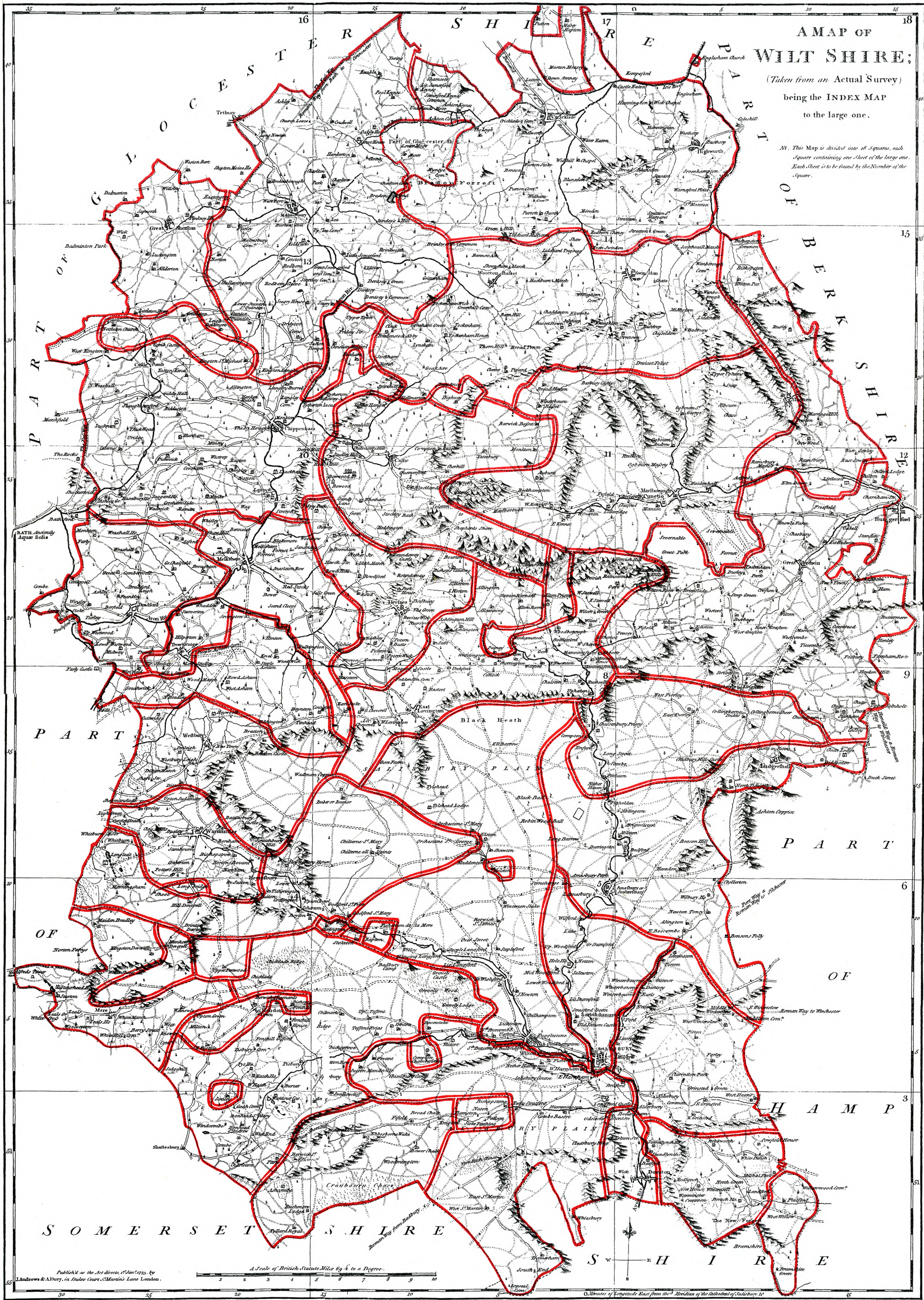
ELIZABETH CRITTALL

August 1952

⁹ Gough, *British Topography* (1780), II, 298.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, 384.

¹¹ British Records Association, *Proceedings*, IV, 1939, 30.



A MAP OF WILTSHIRE;

(Taken from an Actual Survey)

being the INDEX MAP to the large one.

N.B. This Map is divided into 18 Squares, each Square containing one Sheet of the large one. Each Sheet is to be found by the Number of the Square.

PART

OF

SOMERSETSHIRE

PART

OF

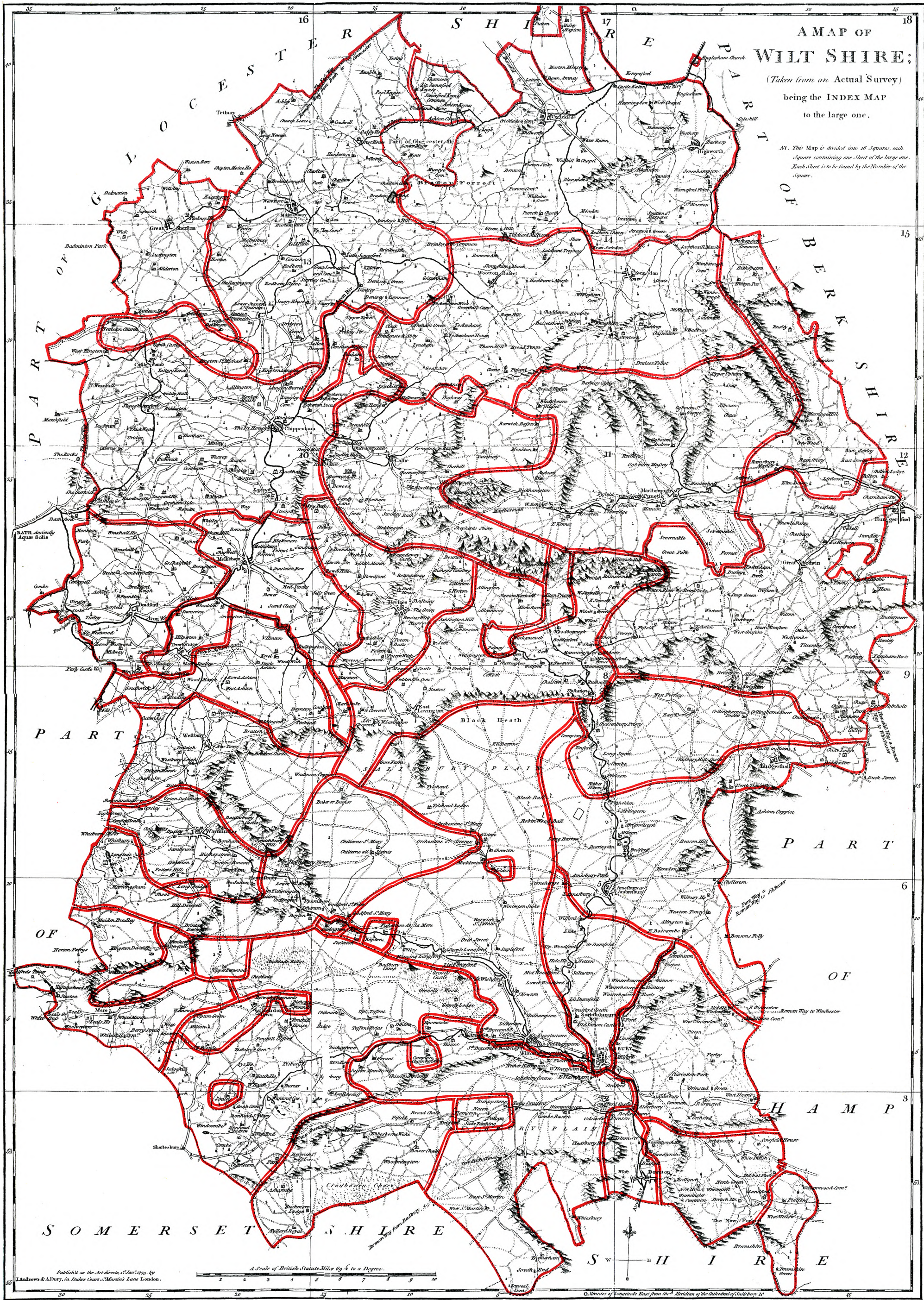
HAMPSHIRE

SWHIRE

Published as the Act directs, Jan^y 1793, by Andrews & Aldrich, in Daboe Court, (Martin's Lane) London.

A Scale of British Statute Miles 6 1/4 to a Degree.

0 Minutes of Longitude East from the Meridian of the Cathedral of Salisbury



A MAP OF
WILT SHIRE;
(Taken from an Actual Survey)
being the INDEX MAP
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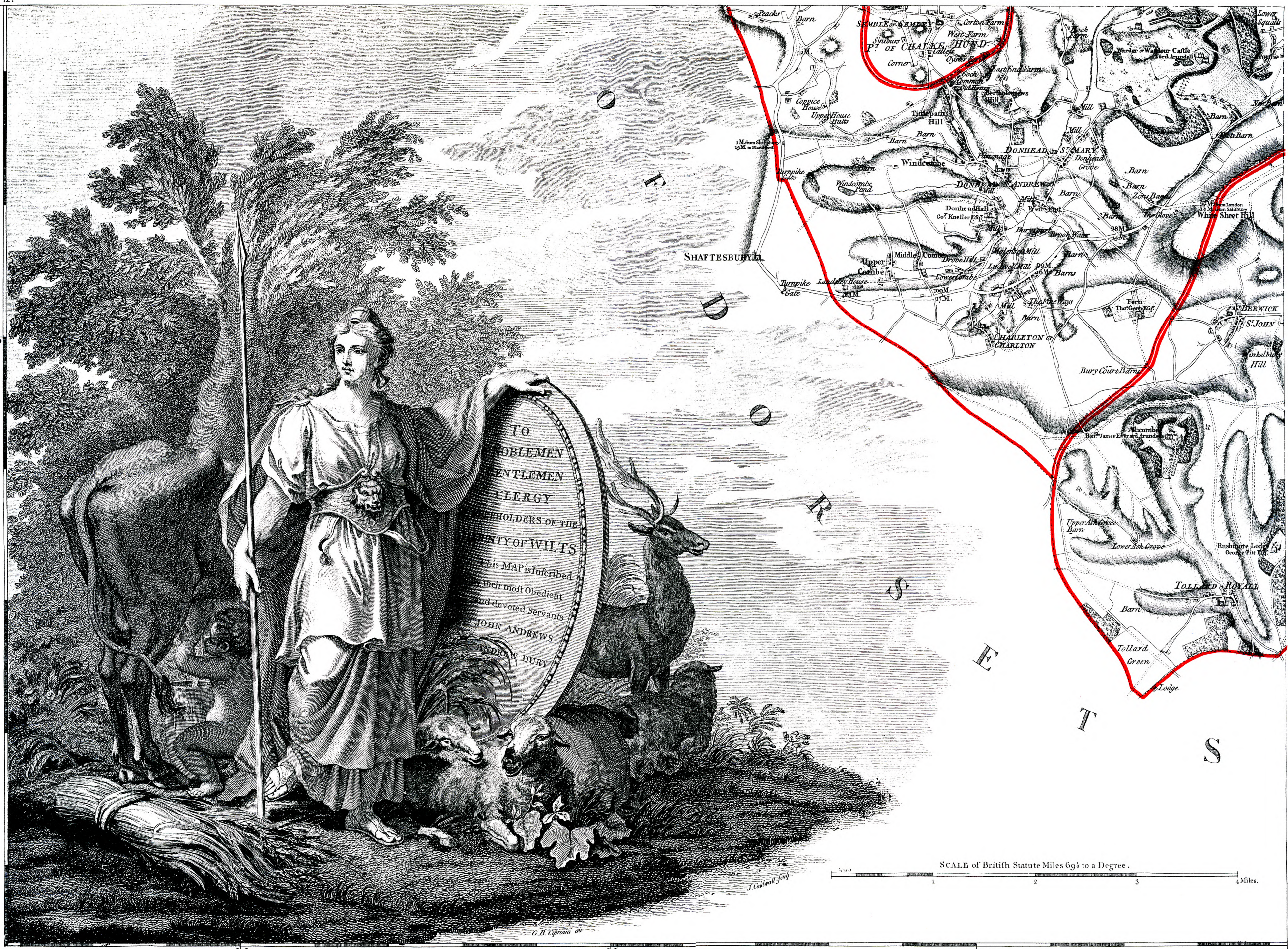
SOMERSET SHIRE

SWHIR

Published as the Act directs, Jan^y 1793, by
Andrews & Aldrich, in Dukes Court, Martins Lane, London.

A Scale of British Statute Miles $\frac{1}{6}$ to a Degree.

0 Minutes of Longitude East from the Meridian of the Cathedral of Salisbury



TO
 NOBLEMEN
 GENTLEMEN
 CLERGY
 AND HOLDERS OF THE
 COUNTY OF WILTS
 This MAP is Incribed
 by their most Obedient
 and devoted Servants
 JOHN ANDREWS
 ANDREW DURY

SHAFTESBURY

SEMBLE of SEMPTON
 P. OF CHATELAIN HUND
 Corner

TOLLARD ROYAL

TOLLARD GREEN

SCALE of British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree.

