



James Wallis' pocket county atlas was printed on thick paper and sold for fifteen shillings (75p). The maps are about 91/5 x 130/4 mm. and engraved by him on individual plates after John Cary (see 1789). Initially they were not numbered and then all but the first and last of them were, with various intermediate states of the numbering also known. However, *Yorkshire* is double-page, being twice the size, and never acquired its number (40). There is also an extra map* at the end only 84 x 56 mm., making forty-three miniature ones:

England and Wales; Berkshire; Bedfordshire; Buckinghamsh; Cumberland; Cornwall; Cambridgesh; Cheshire; Durham; Derbyshire; Dorsetshire; Devonshire; Essex; Gloucestershire; Huntingdonsh; Herefordshire; Hertfordsh; Hampshire; Kent; Lancashire; Lincolnshire; Leicestershire; Middlesex; Monmouthshire; Northumberland; Northamptonsh; Nottinghamsh; Norfolk; Oxfordshire; Rutlandsh; Shropshire, Staffordshire; Suffolk; Surrey; Sussex; Somersetsh; Westmoreland; Warwickshire; Worcestershire; Wiltshire; North Wales; South Wales; Isle of Wight.*

It would seem that when they later came into the hands of the publishers W. Simpkin and R. Marshall, considerable retouching of the plates was carried out, largely to remove all of the hachures and make good the resulting damage. The imprint was changed to that of Patrick Martin, whose issues are today rare compared to those of Wallis. Other work included the removal of coastal hatching and woodland. A considerable number of place names were added to the Map of England and Wales, which also lost the reference to it being an index map. Eight of the counties were completely re-engraved and four of these new plates† were left without any numbers: Buckinghamshire; Cambridgeshire; Lincolnshire†; Norfolk†; Rutland; Shropshire; Suffolk†; Surrey†.



However, the plates then passed to William Lewis and it was his pocket atlas that sold the most copies to judge by their survival rate. In the preface dated 'Oct. 16, 1819' he says 'a very large impression of this Edition has been printed.' Although he replaced the imprint with his own, the plates in his earliest issues did not all have it. Except for the editions of 1835 and 1836, his maps have full hand-colour just like those of Wallis and are now in correct alphabetical order, but there is no Isle of Wight. Each one is on the verso facing a leaf of text with useful information for the traveller. Notwithstanding the size of his initial print run, Lewis reprinted several times, as copies are known with various date watermarks.



Rarer than the maps with Martin's imprint are those with that of J. & F. Harwood and the source of these are ephemeral notebooks about 180 x 110 mm. Their blank pages are preceded by printed ones of information, 'containing a list of bankers, weather table, a list of fairs, distance tables, &c.', including a frontispiece map and a calendar for the year 1842. The William Salt Library at Stafford has the Staffordshire map but it has only been possible to identify two of the notebooks, though others were probably published.

Wallis's New pocket edition of the English counties or Travellers companion. London, James Wallis, (1812), (1814).

Martin's New traveller's guide, or a Pocket edition of the English counties. London, Patrick Martin, (1816).

Martin's Sportsman's almanack, kalendar, and traveller's guide, for 1818. London, Simpkin & Marshall, 1818, 1819 (with title-page amended).

Lewis's New traveller's guide, or a Pocket edition of the English counties. London, William Lewis, (1819), (1821), (1824), (1825), (1827).

Lewis's New traveller's guide, and Panorama of England & Wales. London, William Lewis, 1835, 1836.

Harwood's Lancashire & Cheshire memorandum book. London, John & Frederick Harwood, (1841).

Harwood's Warwick, Worcester, Salop and Staffordshire memorandum book. London, John & Frederick Harwood, (1841).