A new survey of surviving copies of William Smith's 1815 map, *A Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales, with part of Scotland* verifies the 1938 classification of the maps by Joan and Victor Eyles into five series but proposes that their unnumbered and unsigned Series V maps be divided into Series Va and Series Vb. The Series Va maps share characteristics with late Series IV maps while Series Vb maps appear to represent a possible second edition dating from the mid to late 1830s during which Smith was also working on a revised, but never issued, edition of his *Memoir*. While the paper for almost all copies of the main issue of Smith's map came from the Springfield Mill at Maidstone in Kent and is countermarked 1812, the copies of Series Vb maps examined are on paper made at Rye Mill near High Wycombe in Buckinghamshire in the 1830s. The new survey has confidently located about seventy surviving copies of Smith's map, and the likely location of at least thirty additional copies. It is suggested that perhaps as many as 130 to 150 copies of the map survive out of a probable original print-run of about 330 to 350.

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Smith's map, which became and remains iconic, is revered as: * a milestone in cartography. * the first map to reveal both the simplicity and complexity in differentiating rock formations (a result of detailed mapping by Smith on a scale never previously attempted - see below). * one of the first demonstrations of the relationship between topography and geology. * creating the first opportunity to predict where mineral exploration would be productive or futile. The late eighteenth century was arguably the apotheosis of the Enlightenment, a time when there was a thirst for new knowledge, creativity and new practices to enable progress and prosperity. It was a time when, aided by parliamentary Acts, the enclosure of land grew apace. A delineation of the strata of England and Wales with part of Scotland. (The first geological map of Britain, published by William Smith in 1815). This work is in the public domain in its country of origin and other countries and areas where the copyright term is the author's life plus 70 years or fewer. You must also include a United States public domain tag to indicate why this work is in the public domain in the United States. Note that a few countries have copyright terms longer than 70 years: Mexico has 100 years, Jamaica has 95 years, Colombia has 80 years, and Guatemala and Samoa have 75 years. This image may not be in the public domain in these countries, which moreover do not implement the rule of the shorter term. 25. Sharpe T. William Smith's 1815 map, a delineation of the strata of England and Wales: its production, distribution, variants and survival. Earth Sciences History, 2016, vol. 35, no 1, pp. 47—61. 26. Torrens H.S. The water-related work of William Smith (1769—1839). 200 years of British hydrogeology, London, Geological Soc., 2004, pp. 15—30. 27. Torrens H. William Smith (1769—1839): his struggles as a consultant, in both geology and engineering, to simultaneously earn a living and finance his scientific projects, to 1820. Earth Sciences History, 2016, vol. 35, no 1, pp. 1—46. 28. Winches...