

ordnance survey maps old

ordnance survey maps old have long been treasured resources for historians, genealogists, adventurers, and enthusiasts of local history. These vintage maps provide a fascinating glimpse into the landscape, infrastructure, and settlements of bygone eras, capturing the physical and social fabric of regions as they once were. Whether you are researching ancestral homes, exploring historical land use, or simply appreciating cartographic artistry, old Ordnance Survey (OS) maps serve as invaluable windows into the past. In this article, we will delve into the history, significance, collection methods, and modern accessibility of these historic maps, highlighting their enduring importance and the ways in which they continue to inform and inspire today.

The History of Ordnance Survey and Its Old Maps

The Origins of the Ordnance Survey

The Ordnance Survey (OS) is the national mapping agency for Great Britain, established in the late 18th century. Originally created to support military and strategic planning, the OS began producing detailed maps of the country to aid in defense and administration.

Key milestones in its history include:

- 1791: Initiation of the first systematic mapping project, focusing on the southern counties.
- 1801-1810: Expansion to cover the entire country with detailed triangulation methods.
- Mid-19th Century: Transition from hand-drawn maps to lithographic printing, increasing accuracy and production speed.
- 20th Century: Incorporation of aerial photography and modern surveying techniques.

The Evolution of Map Editions and Styles

Old OS maps evolved significantly over time, reflecting advances in cartography and changing needs.

Notable phases include:

- 1-Inch to the Mile Maps: First produced in the early 19th century, these maps provided a detailed overview suitable for a broad audience.
- First Edition vs. Subsequent Revisions: Early editions often depict fewer roads and settlements, emphasizing natural features.
- Color and Symbols: Initial maps were monochrome, with color added later to

denote features like vegetation, water, and built-up areas.

- Scale Variations: Different scales, such as 25 inches to the mile or 6 inches to the mile, were used for different purposes.

Significance and Uses of Old Ordnance Survey Maps

Historical and Genealogical Research

Old OS maps are vital tools for tracing family histories and understanding historical land use.

Points of importance:

- Locating Ancestral Homes: Identifying land boundaries, property layouts, and nearby features.
- Tracking Development: Observing how villages, towns, and infrastructure have expanded or declined over decades.
- Understanding Land Ownership: Analyzing old estate boundaries and land divisions.

Understanding Landscape Changes

Maps reveal how natural and human-made environments have transformed.

Key insights include:

- Changes in river courses, coastlines, and forested areas.
- The disappearance or emergence of features like quarries, mines, or military sites.
- Urban expansion and the decline of rural features.

Educational and Recreational Uses

Old maps serve as educational resources and recreational tools for explorers.

Examples:

- Historical Walking and Cycling Tours: Using vintage maps to retrace historical routes.
- Cartography and Art Appreciation: Studying map styles, symbols, and printing techniques.
- Model Building and Gaming: Creating historical dioramas or game maps based on authentic layouts.

Collection and Preservation of Old OS Maps

Sources and Acquisition

Collectors and institutions obtain old OS maps from various channels:

- National Archives and Libraries: Many hold extensive collections of historical OS maps.
- Antique Map Dealers: Specialized traders offer vintage maps for sale.
- Online Marketplaces: Platforms like eBay or specialized auction sites have listings of old OS maps.
- Local Historical Societies: Often possess or can access regional map collections.

Criteria for Collecting Valuable Maps

When collecting or evaluating old OS maps, consider:

- Date of Publication: Earlier editions may be rarer and more valuable.
- Condition: Maps free of tears, stains, or significant damage are preferred.
- Completeness: Whole sheets versus fragments.
- Originality: Ensuring maps are authentic, not reproductions.

Preservation Tips

Proper care ensures these maps remain in good condition:

1. Store maps flat in acid-free folders or sleeves.
2. Keep in a cool, dry environment away from sunlight.
3. Handle with clean hands or gloves to prevent oils and dirt transfer.
4. Consult conservation experts for fragile or valuable items.

Accessing Old OS Maps in the Digital Age

Digital Archives and Online Resources

Modern technology has revolutionized access to old OS maps, making them available to a global audience.

Key platforms include:

- National Library of Scotland: Offers a vast collection of digitized old OS maps, covering various scales and editions.
- Old Maps Online: A portal aggregating historical maps from multiple sources.
- British Library and Local Archives: Digital collections and catalogues.
- Georeferenced Maps: Interactive tools allow overlaying historic maps onto current aerial imagery.

Advantages of Digital Maps

Digital access provides numerous benefits:

- Easy Search and Retrieval: Search by location, date, or features.
- High-Resolution Viewing: Zoom in to see fine details.
- Printing and Sharing: Enables reproduction for research or educational purposes.
- Geospatial Analysis: Integration with GIS (Geographic Information Systems) for detailed analysis.

Limitations and Considerations

Despite the advantages, digital maps may have limitations:

- Resolution Constraints: Some images may not capture all details.
- Incomplete Coverage: Not all editions or areas are digitized.
- Authenticity Concerns: Always verify the source and edition.

The Future of Old OS Maps and Preservation Efforts

Digitization Projects and Collaborations

Ongoing initiatives aim to preserve and expand access:

- Partnerships between government agencies, universities, and museums.
- Crowdsourcing efforts to transcribe and annotate maps.
- Development of mobile apps for field exploration using vintage maps.

Challenges in Preservation

Key issues faced include:

- Deterioration of physical copies over time.
- Limited resources for conservation.
- Balancing accessibility with preservation.

Role of Enthusiasts and Local Communities

Community involvement is crucial:

- Volunteering in digitization projects.
- Sharing knowledge and photographs of maps.
- Promoting awareness of historical mapping heritage.

Conclusion

Old Ordnance Survey maps are more than mere cartographic records; they are cultural artifacts that encapsulate the history, landscape, and evolution of Britain. From their origins in military surveying to their current role in education, research, and recreation, these maps continue to fascinate and inform. Advances in digital technology have democratized access, allowing broader audiences to explore the past through these detailed representations of bygone landscapes. Whether preserved in archives, displayed in collections, or viewed online, old OS maps serve as vital links to our shared history, reminding us of how our environment and communities have transformed over centuries. As preservation efforts grow and technology advances, the legacy of these maps will undoubtedly continue to enrich our understanding of the nation's heritage for generations to come.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are Ordnance Survey old maps used for today?

Old Ordnance Survey maps are often used for historical research, genealogy, environmental studies, and by enthusiasts interested in historical geography and land use.

Where can I find scanned or digital versions of old Ordnance Survey maps?

You can access scanned versions of old Ordnance Survey maps through the National Library of Scotland, Old Maps UK, or the Ordnance Survey's own online archives and services like OS Maps.

How accurate are old Ordnance Survey maps compared to modern maps?

While historically accurate for their time, old Ordnance Survey maps may not reflect recent changes in land use, development, or infrastructure, so their accuracy is limited to the period when they were created.

Can I purchase physical copies of old Ordnance Survey maps?

Yes, some retailers and the Ordnance Survey itself offer reprints or reproductions of historical maps, often in limited editions or as part of collections.

What is the best way to identify the date or period of an old Ordnance Survey map?

Check for date stamps, map series information, or vintage features such as place names and landmarks. Many old maps also include publication dates or series identifiers on the margins.

Are old Ordnance Survey maps available for all regions of the UK?

Most regions of the UK are covered by old Ordnance Survey maps, especially from the 19th and early 20th centuries, though coverage quality and detail can vary by area.

How do I interpret symbols and markings on old Ordnance Survey maps?

Consult the legend or key provided on the map, or refer to historical map symbols guides, to understand markings related to land use, buildings, roads, and natural features.

Can I update old Ordnance Survey maps with recent changes?

While you can't physically update old maps, you can overlay recent data using GIS software or compare old maps with current maps to analyze changes over time.

Are there any legal restrictions on using or reproducing old Ordnance Survey maps?

Reproducing old maps may be subject to copyright or licensing restrictions,

especially if they are recent reprints or scanned images. Always check the usage rights before reproducing or sharing.

What tools or software can help in viewing and analyzing old Ordnance Survey maps?

GIS software like QGIS or ArcGIS, along with online viewers such as the Ordnance Survey's online tools or historical map viewers, can assist in analyzing and overlaying old maps with current data.

Additional Resources

Ordnance Survey Maps Old: An In-Depth Exploration of Historic Cartographic Treasure

The Ordnance Survey Maps Old represent a fascinating window into Britain's geographical and cultural history. As one of the most venerable cartographic institutions in the world, the Ordnance Survey (OS) has been producing detailed maps of Great Britain since the late 18th century. While modern OS maps are renowned for their precision, clarity, and up-to-date detail, the vintage editions—often referred to as "old maps"—hold a unique charm and historical significance that continue to captivate collectors, historians, outdoor enthusiasts, and geography aficionados alike.

In this comprehensive review, we will explore the origins of these historic maps, their key features, how they differ from contemporary versions, their uses, and why they remain invaluable resources in today's digital age.

The Historical Significance of Old Ordnance Survey Maps

Origins and Development

The Ordnance Survey was established by the British government in 1791, initially to provide detailed military maps that could aid in defense planning. The early maps were painstakingly created through ground surveys, triangulation, and manual cartography, resulting in highly accurate representations of the landscape.

Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, OS maps evolved from simple sketch maps to comprehensive topographical surveys, covering every corner of Great Britain. The earliest editions—such as the first popular 1-inch to the

mile maps introduced in the 1800s—are treasured artifacts today. These early editions, often printed on paper with hand-drawn features, reveal the cartographer's meticulous craftsmanship and the technological constraints of the era.

Key milestones in OS map development include:

- The first 1-inch to the mile maps (published from 1801).
- The 25-inch to the mile maps (introduced in the late 1800s), offering increased detail.
- The 6-inch to the mile maps (from the late 1800s through early 1900s), providing even finer resolution.
- The transition to the modern digital mapping era in the late 20th century.

Why Old Maps Are Still Valued Today

Despite technological advancements, old OS maps serve many purposes:

- **Historical Research:** They offer insights into land use, settlement patterns, and environmental changes over time.
- **Genealogy:** Ancestry researchers can identify property boundaries and features relevant to family histories.
- **Environmental and Urban Planning:** Historical maps help track development and conservation efforts.
- **Collecting and Nostalgia:** For map collectors and outdoor enthusiasts, vintage OS maps evoke nostalgia and aesthetic appreciation.
- **Educational Resources:** They are used to teach geography, history, and cartography.

Features and Characteristics of Old Ordnance Survey Maps

Design and Aesthetic Qualities

Old OS maps are renowned for their distinctive aesthetic—characterized by intricate line work, detailed hachures, and delicate typography. The artistic craftsmanship involved in their production makes them not only functional tools but also works of art.

Notable design features include:

- Hand-drawn contour lines representing elevation.
- Hachures indicating relief and slope.
- Sympathetic, period-appropriate fonts.
- Color schemes that, while limited by printing technology, used subtle

shades to distinguish features.

- Insets and detailed views of towns or landmarks.

Content and Geographic Detail

The level of detail varies depending on the map series and period, but generally, old OS maps include:

- Topographical features: hills, valleys, rivers, coastlines.
- Man-made structures: roads, railways, bridges, buildings.
- Land use: farms, forests, industrial sites.
- Administrative boundaries: parish, county, district lines.
- Natural features: lakes, marshes, woodlands.
- Settlement details: towns, villages, individual properties.

Older maps often depict features with a level of accuracy that surpasses some modern generalized maps, offering a granular view of the landscape as it appeared at the time.

Materials and Printing Techniques

Most vintage OS maps were printed on durable paper or linen-backed sheets, intended for field use. Printing methods evolved from hand-engraving and intaglio techniques to lithography, which allowed for mass production while maintaining detail.

Some old maps can be quite fragile due to age, but their physical characteristics—such as paper texture, ink quality, and color—contribute to their historical authenticity.

Differences Between Old and Modern Ordnance Survey Maps

Technological Progress and Map Accuracy

Modern OS maps leverage satellite imagery, GPS data, and digital cartography, resulting in highly precise, up-to-date representations. In contrast, old maps, though remarkably accurate for their time, often contain:

- Generalized features due to survey limitations.
- Outdated place names and boundaries.
- Incomplete or simplified representations of terrain and developments.

However, this historical inaccuracy is precisely what makes old maps invaluable for understanding past landscapes.

Design and Readability

Modern maps prioritize clarity and ease of use, often employing color coding, standardized symbols, and digital overlays. Old maps, while aesthetically charming, can appear cluttered or complex to the modern eye, requiring some familiarity with historical cartography conventions to interpret effectively.

Availability and Accessibility

Today, digital scans and reproductions of old OS maps are widely available online, often through specialized archives, auction sites, or map dealers. Original physical copies, however, are rarer and often found in museums, private collections, or rare book stores.

Uses and Applications of Old Ordnance Survey Maps

Historical and Cultural Research

Researchers and historians utilize old OS maps to:

- Trace changes in land use over time.
- Study urban expansion and rural depopulation.
- Reconstruct historical transportation networks, like old railways and roads.
- Investigate environmental shifts such as deforestation or floodplains.

Genealogical and Local History

Family historians often consult old maps to locate ancestral properties, understand the landscape their ancestors inhabited, or identify historical landmarks that no longer exist.

Outdoor Activities and Navigation

While modern navigational tools are more practical, vintage OS maps are treasured by:

- Hikers seeking historical routes.
- Map collectors and enthusiasts.
- Archivists preserving traditional navigation methods.

Conservation and Land Management

Environmental agencies and conservationists refer to old maps to:

- Track environmental degradation.
- Plan restoration projects.
- Manage heritage sites.

Collecting and Preserving Old Ordnance Survey Maps

Tips for Collectors

For those interested in collecting vintage OS maps, consider the following:

- Focus on specific regions or periods.
- Look for maps in good condition—unaltered, with minimal tears or fading.
- Pay attention to the map's publication date and series.
- Seek reputable sources, such as auction houses, map dealers, or archives.

Preservation Techniques

To ensure longevity:

- Store maps flat in acid-free folders or sleeves.
- Keep away from direct sunlight and humidity.
- Handle with clean, dry hands or gloves.
- Consider professional conservation for fragile items.

Legal and Ethical Considerations

Most old OS maps are in the public domain due to age, but always verify copyright status, especially for reproductions or rare editions.

The Future of Old OS Maps in a Digital World

While digital mapping continues to evolve, the value of physical, old OS maps endures. They serve as tangible links to the past, providing context that digital overlays cannot replicate. Several initiatives aim to digitize these maps, making them accessible worldwide, such as:

- The National Library of Scotland's Map Collection.
- The UK's Old Maps Online project.
- Private collections and specialized archives.

These efforts ensure that future generations can appreciate the craftsmanship and historical insights embedded in these vintage maps, bridging the gap between past and present.

Conclusion: Why Old Ordnance Survey Maps Matter

The Ordnance Survey Maps Old are more than mere navigational tools—they are historical records, works of art, and cultural artifacts. Their detailed craftsmanship offers a glimpse into Britain's evolving landscape, capturing moments in time with remarkable fidelity. Whether used for research, collecting, or personal enjoyment, these maps continue to hold an enduring appeal that transcends mere functionality.

In an era dominated by digital maps, old OS maps remind us of the meticulous effort, artistry, and historical significance embedded in traditional cartography. They serve as timeless treasures, enriching our understanding of the landscape and history of Great Britain, and inspiring appreciation for the evolution of mapping techniques through the ages.

[Ordnance Survey Maps Old](#)

ordnance survey maps old: The Old Series Ordnance Survey Maps of England and Wales: Northern England and the Isle of Man , 1975

ordnance survey maps old: Cyndi's List Cyndi Howells, 2001 A two volume set which provides researchers with more than 70,000 links to every conceivable genealogical resource on the Internet.

ordnance survey maps old: Urban Rivers Stephane Castonguay, Matthew Evenden, 2012-05-10 Urban Rivers examines urban interventions on rivers through politics, economics, sanitation systems, technology, and societies; how rivers affected urbanization spatially, in infrastructure, territorial disputes, and in flood plains, and via their changing ecologies. Providing

case studies from Vienna to Manitoba, the chapters assemble geographers and historians in a comparative survey of how cities and rivers interact from the seventeenth century to the present. Rising cities and industries were great agents of social and ecological changes, particularly during the nineteenth century, when mass populations and their effluents were introduced to river environments. Accumulated pollution and disease mandated the transfer of wastes away from population centers. In many cases, potable water for cities now had to be drawn from distant sites. These developments required significant infrastructural improvements, creating social conflicts over land jurisdiction and affecting the lives and livelihood of nonurban populations. The effective reach of cities extended and urban space was remade. By the mid-twentieth century, new technologies and specialists emerged to combat the effects of industrialization. Gradually, the health of urban rivers improved. From protoindustrial fisheries, mills, and transportation networks, through industrial hydroelectric plants and sewage systems, to postindustrial reclamation and recreational use, *Urban Rivers* documents how Western societies dealt with the needs of mass populations while maintaining the viability of their natural resources. The lessons drawn from this study will be particularly relevant to today's emerging urban economies situated along rivers and waterways.

ordnance survey maps old: Old Ordnance Survey Maps of England Alan Godfrey Maps, Great Britain. Ordnance Survey, 1999-07 Old Ordnance Survey Maps of England

ordnance survey maps old: Old Ordnance Survey Maps of England and Wales Alan Godfrey Maps, Ordnance Survey, Ordnance Survey of England and Wales, and the Isle of Man, 2002-03-08 Old Ordnance Survey Maps of England and Wales

ordnance survey maps old: Regional Surveying ,

ordnance survey maps old: A Dictionary of Family History Jonathan Scott, 2017-02-28 An A-to-Z genealogy reference for those who want to research their family trees. Part encyclopedia, part dictionary, part almanac, this is a practical, easy-to-use reference, filled with thousands of fact-filled A-to-Z entries. You'll find: *definitions of genealogy terms *timelines *details of available archives and websites *advice on research methods *explanations of genealogical peculiarities and puzzles that would test the knowledge of even veteran researchers With an emphasis on families with ancestors from Great Britain, this book includes many intriguing historical tidbits, such as the mechanics of the first census. For those interested in family, local, and social history, it's both a useful tool and an enjoyable compendium.

ordnance survey maps old: *Measurement and Recording of Historic Buildings* Peter Swallow, Ross Dallas, Sophie Jackson, David Watt, 2016-04-01 Now in its second edition, this book provides a practical guide to measured building surveys with special emphasis on recording the fabric of historic buildings. It includes two new chapters dealing with modern survey practice using instruments and photographic techniques, as well as a chapter examining recording methods as used on a specific project case study undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. Measured surveys for producing accurate scaled drawings of buildings and their immediate surroundings may be undertaken for a variety of reasons. The principal ones are to provide a historic record, and to form the base drawings upon which a proposed programme of works involving repairs, alterations, adaptations or extensions can be prepared. This book provides a practical guide to preparing measured surveys of historic buildings, with special emphasis on recording the fabric. The text assumes little previous knowledge of surveying and begins by describing basic measuring techniques before introducing elementary surveying and levelling. From these principles, the practices and techniques used to measure and record existing buildings are developed in a detailed step-by-step approach, covering sketching, measuring, plotting and drawing presentation. For this new edition the text on hand survey methods has been revised to note where new techniques and equipment can be incorporated, as well as explaining where more advanced survey methods may be best used to advantage. Information on locating early maps and plans, aerial photography and its uses, documentary research, procurement of surveys and conventional photography has been incorporated at various points as appropriate. In addition, Ross Dallas provides two new chapters dealing with modern survey practice using instruments and photographic techniques. Also, the

opportunity has been taken to present a wider view of building recording projects by including a new chapter from the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS) building recording team. It encompasses their five key principles for recording within an illustrative case study.

ordnance survey maps old: Dury and Andrews' Map of Hertfordshire Andrew Macnair, Anne Rowe, Tom Williamson, 2015-11-30 This book is about the map of an English county – Hertfordshire – which was published in 1766 by two London mapmakers, Andrew Dury and John Andrews. For well over two centuries, from the time of Elizabeth I to the late 18th century, the county was the basic unit for mapping in Britain and the period witnessed several episodes of comprehensive map making. The map which forms the subject of this book followed on from a large number of previous maps of the county but was greatly superior to them in terms of quality and detail. It was published in a variety of forms, in nine sheets with an additional index map, over a period of 60 years. No other maps of Hertfordshire were produced during the rest of the century, but the Board of Ordnance, later the Ordnance Survey, established in the 1790s, began to survey the Hertfordshire area in 1799, publishing the first maps covering the county between 1805 and 1834. The OS came to dominate map making in Britain but, of all the maps of Hertfordshire, that produced by Dury and Andrews was the first to be surveyed at a sufficiently large scale to really allow those dwelling in the county to visualize their own parish, local topography and even their own house, and its place in the wider landscape. The first section examines the context of the map's production and its place in cartographic history, and describes the creation of a new, digital version of the map which can be accessed online. The second part describes various ways in which this electronic version can be interrogated, in order to throw important new light on Hertfordshire's landscape and society, both in the middle decades of the eighteenth century when it was produced, and in more remote periods. The attached DVD contains over a dozen maps which have been derived from the digital version, and which illustrate many of the issues discussed in the text, as well as related material which should likewise be useful to students of landscape history, historical geography and local history.

ordnance survey maps old: The Woodland Heritage Manual Ian D. Rotherham, Melvyn Jones, Lindy Smith, Christine Handley (eds), 2011

ordnance survey maps old: A Descriptive List of the Printed Maps of Somersetshire, 1575-1914 Thomas Chubb, Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, 1914

ordnance survey maps old: The Geographical Journal, 1906 Includes the Proceedings of the Royal geographical society, formerly pub. separately.

ordnance survey maps old: William Faden and Norfolk's Eighteenth Century Landscape Andrew Macnair, Tom Williamson, 2010-08-24 William Faden's map of Norfolk, published in 1797, was one of a large number of surveys of English counties produced in the second half of the eighteenth century. This book, with accompanying DVD, presents a new digital version of the map, and explains how this can be interrogated to produce a wealth of new historical information. It discusses the making of the Norfolk map, and Faden's own career, within the wider context of the eighteenth-century cartographic revolution. It explores what the map, and others like it, can tell us about contemporary social and economic geography. But it also shows how, carefully examined, the map can also inform us about the development of the Norfolk landscape in much more remote periods of time. The book includes a digital version of the map, on DVD. Andrew Macnair is Research Fellow at the School of History in the University of East Anglia; Tom Williamson is Professor of History and Head of the Landscape Group at the University of East Anglia.

ordnance survey maps old: Tracing Your House History Gill Blanchard, 2020-01-31 With its practical slant and focus on demystifying unfamiliar property documents, this is the perfect introduction to tracing a house history. —Family Tree Magazine Anyone who wants to find out about the history of their house—of their home—needs to read this compact, practical handbook. Whether you live in a manor house or on a planned estate, in a laborer's cottage, a tied house, a Victorian terrace, a twentieth-century council house or a converted warehouse—this is the book for you. In a series of concise, information-filled chapters, Gill Blanchard shows you how to trace the history of your house or flat, how to gain an insight into the lives of the people who lived in it before you, and

how to fit it into the wider history of your neighborhood. A wealth of historical evidence is available in libraries, archives and record offices, in books and online, and this is the ideal introduction to it. Gill Blanchard explores these resources in depth, explains their significance and directs the researcher to the most relevant, and revealing, aspects of them. She makes the research process understandable, accessible and fun, and in the process, she demystifies the sometimes-obscure language and layout of the documents that researchers will come up against. This book is more than a guide to researching the history of your house, or a house of interest. It is a font of interest if you are seeking to research and understand the social and domestic lives of people and their communities from early times. —Federation of Family History Societies

ordnance survey maps old: Summary of Progress of the Geological Survey ... and Museum of Practical Geology Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1907 A new series, embracing annual scientific results and certain administrative statistics.

ordnance survey maps old: Summary of Progress of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and the Museum of Practical Geology Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1908

ordnance survey maps old: Summary of Progress of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom and Museum of Practical Geology for ... Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, 1906

ordnance survey maps old: Bringing History Alive through Local People and Places Lynne Dixon, Alison Hales, 2013-12-04 A much-needed and delightful book. It shows how history can be taught with the meaningful experiences of each child at its centre, making connections between the child, the locality and community, the national and global past and concepts of time. Throughout the authors empower teachers to adopt their philosophy, by showing them how to plan, select resources and strategies and reflect on ideas and case studies. Hilary Cooper, Emeritus professor of history and pedagogy, The University of Cumbria, UK. Bringing History Alive through Local People and Places puts the local environment and community at the heart of history, showing how it can be used as the context for successful history teaching across the primary age range. It considers how to develop children's concepts and skills through local history, how to link local, national and global aspects of history, and helps you develop your own historical knowledge, understanding and confidence in teaching the subject. Practical topics explored include: Investigating children's cultural and geographical roots through fieldwork Finding and visiting local museums, archives and heritage sights Choosing and using resources Using significant people, events and buildings to link with national history Environmental education and sustainable development through local history Understanding the links between history and everyday life Planning and assessing history. Based on the latest research and practice in the field, Bringing History Alive through Local People and Places offers an exciting template of creative ideas and activities to show teachers how they can make history relevant to all children.

ordnance survey maps old: Finding Your Irish Ancestors David S. Ouimette, 2005-09-01 Finding Your Irish Ancestors: A Beginner's Guide is the ultimate resource to help you learn if the luck of the Irish is in your blood or not. This easy-to-use guide will teach you to make use of the many Irish family history records that have become available in recent years. Explore the best family history sources in Ireland, including birth, marriage, and death records; church records; census records; and much more. Finding Your Irish Ancestors will help you discover Internet sites for searching Irish heritage and prepare for a successful family history trip to Ireland.

ordnance survey maps old: Origin of Placenames in Peckham and Nunhead John D. Beasley, 2010-05-15 This book offers an engaging catalogue of local place names and their history and covers the origin of pub names and local shops.

Related to ordnance survey maps old

U.S. Army Ordnance Corps | School, Fort Lee, VA The U.S. Army Ordnance Corps supports the Total Force through Maintenance, Ammunition, Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Explosives Safety. At our training locations, we provide

ORDNANCE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of ORDNANCE is military supplies including weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles, and maintenance tools and equipment.
How to use ordnance in a sentence

Ordnance - Wikipedia Look up ordnance in Wiktionary, the free dictionary

Ordnance vs. Ordinance - What's the Difference? - Writing Ordnance means artillery or other heavy weapons. While both words are nouns, they can never be substituted for each other, so remembering the difference is important

ORDNANCE | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary ORDNANCE definition: 1. military supplies, especially weapons and bombs 2. large guns on wheels 3. military supplies. Learn more
ORDNANCE Definition & Meaning | Ordnance definition: cannon or artillery.. See examples of ORDNANCE used in a sentence

Ordnance - definition of ordnance by The Free Dictionary 1. (Military) cannon or artillery 2. (Military) military supplies; munitions 3. (Military) the ordnance a department of an army or government dealing with military supplies

ORDNANCE definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary Ordnance refers to military supplies, especially weapons. a team clearing an area littered with unexploded ordnance

Ordnance Definition & Meaning | YourDictionary Ordnance definition: Military materiel, such as weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles, and equipment

United States Army Ordnance Corps - Wikipedia The broad mission of the Ordnance Corps is to supply Army combat units with weapons and ammunition, including at times, their procurements and maintenance. Along with the

U.S. Army Ordnance Corps | School, Fort Lee, VA The U.S. Army Ordnance Corps supports the Total Force through Maintenance, Ammunition, Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Explosives Safety. At our training locations, we provide

ORDNANCE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of ORDNANCE is military supplies including weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles, and maintenance tools and equipment.
How to use ordnance in a sentence

Ordnance - Wikipedia Look up ordnance in Wiktionary, the free dictionary

Ordnance vs. Ordinance - What's the Difference? - Writing Ordnance means artillery or other heavy weapons. While both words are nouns, they can never be substituted for each other, so remembering the difference is important

ORDNANCE | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary ORDNANCE definition: 1. military supplies, especially weapons and bombs 2. large guns on wheels 3. military supplies. Learn more
ORDNANCE Definition & Meaning | Ordnance definition: cannon or artillery.. See examples of ORDNANCE used in a sentence

Ordnance - definition of ordnance by The Free Dictionary 1. (Military) cannon or artillery 2. (Military) military supplies; munitions 3. (Military) the ordnance a department of an army or government dealing with military supplies

ORDNANCE definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary Ordnance refers to military supplies, especially weapons. a team clearing an area littered with unexploded ordnance

Ordnance Definition & Meaning | YourDictionary Ordnance definition: Military materiel, such as weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles, and equipment

United States Army Ordnance Corps - Wikipedia The broad mission of the Ordnance Corps is to supply Army combat units with weapons and ammunition, including at times, their procurements and maintenance. Along with the

U.S. Army Ordnance Corps | School, Fort Lee, VA The U.S. Army Ordnance Corps supports the Total Force through Maintenance, Ammunition, Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Explosives Safety. At our training locations, we provide

ORDNANCE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of ORDNANCE is military supplies including weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles, and maintenance tools and equipment.
How to use ordnance in a sentence

Ordnance - Wikipedia Look up ordnance in Wiktionary, the free dictionary

Ordnance vs. Ordnance - What's the Difference? - Writing Ordnance means artillery or other heavy weapons. While both words are nouns, they can never be substituted for each other, so remembering the difference is important

ORDNANCE | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary ORDNANCE definition: 1. military supplies, especially weapons and bombs 2. large guns on wheels 3. military supplies. Learn more **ORDNANCE Definition & Meaning |** Ordnance definition: cannon or artillery.. See examples of ORDNANCE used in a sentence

Ordnance - definition of ordnance by The Free Dictionary 1. (Military) cannon or artillery 2. (Military) military supplies; munitions 3. (Military) the ordnance a department of an army or government dealing with military supplies

ORDNANCE definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary Ordnance refers to military supplies, especially weapons. a team clearing an area littered with unexploded ordnance

Ordnance Definition & Meaning | YourDictionary Ordnance definition: Military materiel, such as weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles, and equipment

United States Army Ordnance Corps - Wikipedia The broad mission of the Ordnance Corps is to supply Army combat units with weapons and ammunition, including at times, their procurements and maintenance. Along with the

Related to ordnance survey maps old

Ordnance Survey Maps of Britain (Nature2mon) THE initiation of an entirely new ordnance map series on a scale of 1: 25,000, or about 2 ½ inches to the mile, was one of the chief recommendations of a departmental committee set up in 1935. It was

Ordnance Survey Maps of Britain (Nature2mon) THE initiation of an entirely new ordnance map series on a scale of 1: 25,000, or about 2 ½ inches to the mile, was one of the chief recommendations of a departmental committee set up in 1935. It was

New Ordnance Survey Maps (Nature1y) THE new edition of the one-inch and quarter-inch Ordnance Survey maps is described, with specimen sheets, by Lt.-Col. W. J. Johnston in the Geographical Journal for March (vol. lv., No. 3). Three

New Ordnance Survey Maps (Nature1y) THE new edition of the one-inch and quarter-inch Ordnance Survey maps is described, with specimen sheets, by Lt.-Col. W. J. Johnston in the Geographical Journal for March (vol. lv., No. 3). Three

Related Articles

- [demon dentist david walliams](#)
- [the world according to garp john irving](#)
- [hes just not that into you](#)

[Back to Home](#)