

The arrival of the modern map is usually attributed to John Cary, whose work is renowned for its accuracy and clarity. His first miniatures were road maps (see 1784) but his next ones were county maps which prominently featured roads, following his national survey. The original ones were dated 1789 in the imprint at the foot. The plates were often retouched and sometimes re-engraved e.g. *Warwickshire*, with fine outline hand-colour. The date was duly changed to 1792 and these remained in print for over a decade. This pocket atlas contained forty two finely engraved plates about 94 x 143 mm:

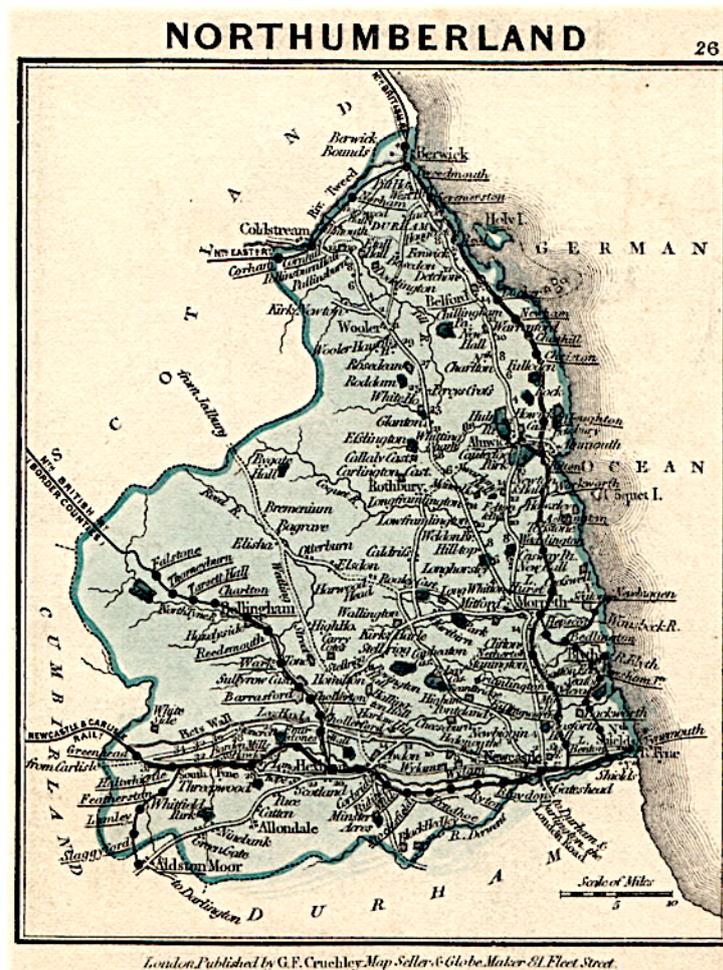
England and Wales; Bedfordshire; Berkshire; Buckinghamshire; Cambridgeshire; Cheshire; Cornwall; Cumberland; Derbyshire; Devonshire; Dorsetshire; Durham; Essex; Gloucestershire; Hampshire; Herefordshire; Hertfordshire; Huntingdonshire; Kent; Lancashire; Leicestershire; Lincolnshire; Middlesex; Monmouthshire; Norfolk; Northamptonshire; Northumberland;

Nottinghamshire; Oxfordshire; Rutlandshire; Shropshire, Somersetshire; Staffordshire; Suffolk; Surry; Sussex; Warwickshire; Westmoreland; Wiltshire; Worcestershire; North Wales; South Wales.

Yorkshire was an eight times larger folding map.

In 1806 a new edition was published with new plates, which were very similar to the original ones. From then until 1821 they had the date of publication in the imprint at the foot. The later edition from 1822 was printed from another set of new plates, which had many differences and were undated. The last issue of 1828 remained in print for several years, but with the plates retouched to include the early railways.

They were later acquired by George F. Cruchley, who published much changed lithographic versions (see below) about 1862, about 95 x 117/8 mm. The National Library of Scotland has what may be a proof copy for a new edition which failed to materialize.



Cary's Traveller's companion was a best-seller and many copies have survived. Earlier ones were issued in two formats: one with the maps printed back to back and the other on thinner paper with plain backs. The atlas was also issued bound with roadbooks and in envelope style bindings too, sometimes with a note-pad and pencil. Contemporary with its many issues were several other series of miniature maps. There was a vogue for pocket county atlases in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, with their maps largely based on this series.

set of cards. London, John Cary, (1789).

Cary's Traveller's companion, or, A Delineation of the turnpike roads of England and Wales London, John Cary, 1790, 1791, 1806, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1817, 1819, 1821; George & John Cary, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828.

Cruchley's Railroad companion to England & Wales. London, George F. Cruchley, (1862).

