

for EABATM
DE LA VILLE
de
TUNIS

Echelle:

Verne
not your grandfather's steampunk...

LEGENDE

Edifices Religieux

- 1 Djama ou Mosquée (Bédouins).....C.3
- 2 id. Sidi Mahrouf.....C.3
- 3 id. Bey Mohammed.....C.3
- 4 id. Sidi el Babouf.....C.2
- 5 id. Bey Mohammed.....C.2
- 6 id. id. Sidi el Babouf.....B.5
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Edifices Publics

- 10 Dar el Bey.....B.4
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- 14 Consulat d'Espagne.....C.4
- 15 Théâtre Italien.....D.4
- 16 Poste et Télégraphe.....D.4
- 17 Trésorier des Finances.....D.4
- 18 Etat-Major Français.....D.4



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Verne™ maps v1.0

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▼ **INTRODUCTION** - A **Verne** campaign or any steampunk campaign is probably going to involve a lot of travel, and should of course include London as a regular part of the itinerary. This supplement includes reproductions of a number of period maps to use as an in-game reference. The centerpiece and most detailed map is the **Reynolds Map of London**, circa 1859. This is fairly early in the era and about ten years before the start of most **Verne** campaigns, but it is still an excellent resource. One very important thing to remember is that London is a rapidly growing city. By the late 1800's, any open areas on this map are completely gone (except for the parks), replaced mostly by medium to low income housing. A sample of the East End from an 1888 version of the map is in a separate file. Street and place names can also be extraordinarily confusing, with multiple Church Streets and similar places like "Paddington" and "Addington" and "Kensington" and "Kennington".

The Reynolds Map - The map is divided into quarter-mile squares, which makes the covered area about eight miles by six miles. The map was originally printed in black on off-white paper, and all the colors were hand-inked. Some photoediting has been done for clarity, but the map appears largely as it would for someone of the period. Green areas are parks, blue areas are water, orange is for major roads, red lines are major tramways (surface mass transit) and purple are railway stations.

The high-resolution map is of sufficient quality to print at virtually any size, either on a large-format printer or on individual sheets to be taped together. The low-resolution map is interactive if your pdf reader supports buttons and forms. If you are using an iPad, this document was designed to work on **pdfExpert**, which does handle these features. The tiny check box in the lower right toggles annotations on the large map, but at a **dramatic** cost in performance. Clicking the buttons on the right-hand side of the map will show/hide the following information:

A1 The grid coordinates are shown in the bottom right of each square. This can be useful when zooming in far enough that you cannot see a map edge.

£ Standard of living, using the color codes:
gold: Upper class, normally sufficient for a full household staff. Note how just about every area that can see a park or green space from its windows is upper class.
red: Lower to low middle class. The "working class".
blue: Slums, the bottom of the heap
unshaded: Middle class, maybe with a part-time servant for laundry or chores.

These shadings are based on the Snow map of 1888, with the following categories compressed down for this map:

This map	Snow map
gold	Class G: Upper middle class, servant keeping class.
unshaded	Class F: Lower middle class. Shopkeepers and small employers, clerks and subordinate professional men. A hardworking, sober, energetic class. Class E: Higher class labour and the best paid of the artisans. Earnings exceed 30s per week. Foremen are included, city warehousemen of the better class and first hand lightermen; they are usually paid for responsibility and are men of good character and much intelligence.
red	Class D: Small regular earnings. Poor, regular earnings. Factory, dock, and warehouse labourers, carmen, messengers and porters. Of the whole section none can be said to rise above poverty, nor are many to be classed as very poor. As a general rule they have a hard struggle to make ends meet, but they are, as a body, decent steady men, paying their way and bringing up their children respectably. Class C: Intermittent earning. 18s to 21s per week for a moderate family. The victims of competition and on them falls with particular severity the weight of recurrent depressions of trade. Labourers, poorer artisans and street sellers. This irregularity of employment may show itself in the week or in the year: stevedores and waterside porters may secure only one of two days' work in a week, whereas labourers in the building trades may get only eight or nine months in a year.
blue	Class B: Casual earnings, very poor. The labourers do not get as much as three days work a week, but it is doubtful if many could or would work full time for long together if they had opportunity. Class B is not one in which men are born and live and die so much as a deposit of those who from mental, moral and physical reasons are incapable of better work. Class A: The lowest class which consists of some occasional labourers, street sellers, loafers, criminals and semi-criminals. Their life is the life of savages, with vicissitudes of extreme hardship and their only luxury is drink.

This should give you sufficient information about an area and about the attitudes of those making the maps. Note that the likelihood of being in an upper class area is tightly linked to whether or not you can look out your window and see something green. On the other hand, a period description of some of the worst areas of London:

Old Nichol (H24): *"In neighbourhoods where the inhabitants follow poor trades the condition is but little better: a few streets where there is a more cleanly appearance do but lead to a repetition of the horrors just witnessed; and from garret to cellar whole families occupy single rooms, or, if they can find a corner of available space, take a lodger or two. In some wretched cul de sac, partly inhabited by costers, the fetid yards are devoted to the donkeys, while fish are cured and dried in places which cannot be mentioned without loathing. Bandbox and lucifer-box makers, cane workers, clothespeg makers, shoemakers, and tailors, mostly earning only just enough to keep them from absolute starvation, swarm from roof to basement; and, as the owners of such houses have frequently bought the leases cheaply and spend nothing for repairs, the profits to the landlords are greater in proportion than those on a middle-class dwelling."*

- Illustrated London News(1863)

Jacob's Island (O25): *"Entering the precincts of the pest island, the air has literally the smell of a graveyard, and a feeling of heaviness and nausea comes over any one unaccustomed to imbibe the musty atmosphere. It is not only the nose, but the stomach, that tells how heavily the air is loaded with sulphuretted hydrogen; and as soon as you cross one of the crazy and rotting bridges over the reeking ditch, you know, as surely as if you had chemically tested it, by the black colour of what was once the white-lead paint upon the door-posts and window-sills, that the air is thickly charged with this deadly gas. The heavy bubbles which now and then rise up in the water show you whence at least a portion of the mephitic compound comes, while the open doorless privies that hang over the water side on one of the banks, and the dark streaks of filth down the walls where the drains from each house discharge themselves into the ditch on the opposite side, tell you how the pollution of the ditch is supplied."*

"The water is covered with a scum almost like a cobweb, and prismatic with grease. In it float large masses of green rotting weed, and against the posts of the bridges are swollen carcasses of dead animals, almost bursting with the gases of putrefaction. Along its shores are heaps of indescribable filth, the phosphoretted smell from which tells you of the rotting fish there, while the oyster shells are like pieces of slate from their coating of mud and filth. In some parts the fluid is almost as red as blood from the colouring matter that pours into it from the reeking leather-dressers' close by."

- Visit to the Cholera Districts of Bermondsey(1849)



Churches. Religion is very important in the Victorian Era and any horror-based plot or element of the supernatural would find these locations useful.



Hospitals. Hospitals were very much multiple-duty institutions. They would often have asylum-like wards and also served as teaching institutions. Note that if you could afford it, you had the doctor come to you rather than the other way around, so hospitals were for procedures that could not be done in the home or for those who could not afford a house call. Many physicians would do charity work at a hospital. Some hospitals of note:

German Hospital(B26): A hospital for German immigrants, staffed by German nurses recruited from the Kaiserworth Institute in Germany. At this time Germans were the largest immigrant community, with approximately 30,000 living in England. Many lived and worked in poor conditions in east London. This, combined with poverty and the inability to speak English properly left the German community unable to use the medical resources available. This is the hospital that inspired Florence Nightingale. The hospital was not a teaching hospital, but it did have a sanatorium for the more affluent patients who could afford treatment but couldn't be nursed at home by their family.

Foundling Hospital(H16): The Foundling Hospital specialized in taking in unwanted infants and educating children, and had to take them on a lottery system as there was far more supply than the facility could handle.



Asylums: An "asylum" is not necessarily a "loony bin". Orphanages were also called asylums, as were facilities for the mute, deaf and blind. For instance, the Royal Military Asylum was for the orphans of soldiers. However, there were quite a few lunatic asylums, and in addition, some hospitals specialized in them. Asylums were generally funded by government money and philanthropic donations. The abuses typical of asylums in the early 19th century have been much reduced, but the flowery public descriptions of the facilities and conditions were not always accurate.

St. Luke's Lunatic Asylum(H22): *"The mode of treatment at St. Luke's has undergone so complete a metamorphosis within the last few years, by the institution of kindness for severity, and indulgence for restrictions, that the maladies of the brain have been rendered as subservient to medical science as the afflictions of the body. Modern experience shows that the old terrors of the prison, brutal execrations and violence, and those even worse scenes which were exhibited for a small money payment to the curious, in the madhouses of the metropolis and elsewhere, were errors. The percentage of recoveries was, from 1821 to 1830 47 1/3 percent; 1831 to 1840, 56° ditto; 1841 to 1850, 60 3/5 ditto; showing the results of the improved treatment. But the largest percentage of recoveries, with one exception, was 69 1/3, in 1851.*

- John Timbs, *Curiosities of London*(1867)

Deaf and Dumb Asylum(Q22): *Asylum for the support and education of indigent deaf and dumb children, Kent Road, Surrey - instituted 1792. No child is eligible under the age of eight and a half, nor above eleven and a half. The Asylum is open to inspection daily, Sundays excepted. The most convenient time is from 11 till 1 o'clock.*

- *Handbook of London*(1850)

Bethlehem Hospital(P18): *Bethlehem, vulgarly called Bedlam, is situated in St. George's Fields. Fitzmary's Hospital for the Insane, founded in 1246, having been bestowed by Henry VIII. upon the citizens of London, was removed in 1675 from Bishopsgate Without to Moorfields, at a cost of nigh 17,000£., and again removed to its present site in 1814. The new hospital was designed by James Lewis, and was originally constructed for 198 patients ; but was enlarged in 1838, by the addition of a new wing for 166 more patients. The entire pile now occupies fourteen acres. The method and regimen adopted are those which have been suggested by the wisdom and humanity of the present school of medicine. Love, and not fear, is the great principle of government, and the unhappy insane are watched over with the tenderest pity. The yearly income is 17,000£., and the average number of cases annually treated, 350. The hospital will accommodate 400 patients, but is seldom completely full. Criminal lunatics are confined here.*

- *Cruchley's London: A Handbook*(1865)



Workhouses: A workhouse is the "poor house", where someone so destitute that they cannot survive would go for food and shelter. These were funded by government money and private charity. To ensure that they were not peopled by the lazy, conditions in them were designed to be harder and harsher than living outside them. They were called "work" houses for a reason. Those who stayed there were expected to do full-time work, often menial and useless work, like picking apart ropes into their individual strands. Many of the desperately poor would rather starve on the streets or live in slums like the Old Nichol rather than go to a workhouse. By 1890 there were over a hundred workhouses in London.



Prisons: There are jails and there are prisons. Jails had somewhat better conditions, on the assumption that you were not necessarily guilty. Hard labor or makework like you would see in a workhouse was generally reserved for those found guilty and sent to prison. Newgate Prison(K20) is not named on the map, but has been at this location for nearly 800 years.

Newgate Prison(K20): "A solid and gloomy building of granite, constructed, after the old style, with a single eye to the security of its prisoners. Improvements have been made of late in its sanitary arrangements, but modern requirements can never be satisfied in the present building. The present structure dates from 1782, having been attacked and partly burned by the Gordon rioters in 1780, whilst still incomplete. Shortly after, the execution of capital sentences, which till then had taken place at or in the immediate neighbourhood of Tyburngate, about fifty yards West of the present Marble Arch, was transferred to the open space in front of Newgate, the scaffold being erected before the low door, called the Debtors-door, which may still be seen. Since 1868 executions have taken place within the prison. Only the officials and representatives of the press are admitted, unless by special order. The prison itself may be seen by order from the House Secretary, the Lord Mayor, or one of the sheriffs."

- Dickens's Dictionary of London(1879)

Millbank Prison(Q15): "Millbank Prison stands on the river bank, near Vauxhall-bridge. It is built on Bentham's "Panopticon" plan, six different buildings radiating from a common centre. The building is intended to hold 1,000 prisoners, and cost half-a-million, which, with ground rent, etc., represents an outlay per head for rent, etc., of about £50 per annum, or, as the prison is rarely more than half full, practically not far short of £100. Prisoners pass through here from Newgate and elsewhere as the first stage of "penal servitude," and the discipline is somewhat severe. Orders to view from Home Secretary, or Directors of Convict Prisons.

- Dickens's Dictionary of London(1879)



Universities: Or other specialized learning institutions.



Ripper: The major locations of murders definitely tied to Jack the Ripper are at these icons.

Other locations - There are a number of other locations of possible interest from an adventuring or plot development sense.

221B Baker Street(I10): The home and office of Sherlock Holmes.

Houses of Parliament(O16)

10 Downing Street(N15): The residence of the Prime Minister.

Tower of London(M24): Currently (1851-1876) being restored under the auspices of noted architect Anthony Salvin. It is no longer used as a prison, though it will be used during World War 1 to hold captured spies. No longer needed for defense of the city, it is still a military facility and the Crown Jewels are stored there under armed guard, with no public viewings.

Royal Mint(L25)

Admiralty(M14)

Treasury(N14)

Buckingham Palace(O12)

St. James Palace(N13)

Kensington Palace(N4)

Trafalgar Square(M15)

Scotland Yard(N14): Headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police.

Jewish cemeteries(I27,H30,E29): Anti-semitism being the norm, along with a generally strict religious preference for cemeteries, the Jewish population of London buried their dead separately from the Christian population.

Thames Tunnel(N28): Completed in 1843 and used as a pedestrian tunnel for a number of years. In 1869 it started rail service and was later connected to and became part of the London Underground.

Artillery Ground(I22): Originally the property of the Honorable Artillery Company, it is currently a cricket ground and has nothing to do with artillery.

Museums: The Kensington Museum is at P7, the Zoological Gardens are at F10, the Royal Botanical Gardens are at G10, the British Museum is at J15. The Natural History Museum had not been built at the time of this map, but would be at O6 and fills entire lot on either side of Park Lane.

London canals: The canals of London were once the major means of getting bulk goods in and out of the city, but that role is rapidly being superceded by the railroads. If you look at the map, you can see they currently complement each other, canals linking with places like the Great Northern Railway Depot(E15). There are two tunnels several hundred meters long on Regents Canal, at H7 and E17 to F19. While no new canals are being dug at this time, they do have to be maintained and dredged out. One of the major uses of Regents Canal at this time was ice delivery. Norwegian ice shipments would arrive at the Regents Canal Dock(L31) and from there be shipped in bulk to the parts of the city that needed it. Bulk ice would be stored in "ice wells", large brick-lined pits where thousands of tons could be kept for months at a time. Without artificial means of refrigeration, ice was the only means of keeping things cool, and by the late Victorian period London was importing several hundred thousand tons of ice per year (≈1000 tons per day). Many London canal boats are "narrowboats", ranging from 10 to 20 meters long but only about 2 meters wide, to handle the narrowest locks and passages.

Infrastructure: Key items of London's infrastructure are waterworks at S11, T12 and E33, and gas works at J31 and I33.

Barracks: Military barracks were scattered throughout London, and usually consisted of full living quarters for various troops, married and unmarried, officers and enlisted men, infantry and cavalry. Barracks and guard houses of note are at E7, L8, N6, M8, F12, O13 and N14. The Queen's Guard is in charge of guarding Buckingham Palace (O12) and St. James' Palace (N13) and is based out of Wellington Barracks(O13). A detachment is also posted at the Tower of London to guard the Crown Jewels.

Victoria Rifle Ground(D3): A 14 acre shooting range formerly used by the Royal Victoria Rifle Club, which left in 1865. However, a new shooting range has opened up (from 1861-1910) at Kensal Green (just off the map at F1).

Alms houses: An alms house is a privately funded facility (usually by charity) providing care for the elderly or needy. It would be along the lines of a modern nursing home or assisted living facility. Conditions were poor, but far better than something like a workhouse. Some alms houses are at Q6, T1, B10, B12, B23, G22, S22, H30 and I32.

Chalk Farm Tavern(C10): The site of a pub from 1678 to 1853, but torn down and replaced by a hotel of the same name. Nearby features of note is are the Chalk Farm rail station and an 1100 meter tunnel for the Northwestern Railway.

Bathhouses(H13,P15): For the working classes, indoor plumbing was uncommon and hot water on demand unheard of (some cooking stoves had a hot water boiler in the back for this purpose). So, for those inclined to do once-a-week bathing, a trip to a public bathhouse might be in order. There are a number of them in London at this time, but they are not necessarily on the map.

"By the time they have finished their pipes on their Saturday half-day off, it is probably two o'clock, and they then proceed to clean themselves up - that phrase being equivalent among "the great unwashed" to the society one of performing your toilet. The first part of the cleaning-up process consists in "a good wash", and it is completed by an entire change of dress. A favourite plan of cleaning-up on Saturday afternoons is - among those who live within easy reach of public baths - to take their clean suits to the bath, and put them on after they have bathed, bringing away their working suits tied up in a bundle. Some of the higher-paid mechanics present a very different appearance when cleaned up from that which they presented an hour or two before, when we saw them sauntering out of the shop gates.

- Thomas Wright, Some Habits and Customs of the Working Class(1867)

New Cattle Market(B16): The easiest way to ship fresh beef to London at this time is "on the hoof". As this would be a place where cattle were stored and slaughtered, it is not surprising that there is no upper-class housing anywhere near the smell of it.

Gray's Inn(I17): Along with its counterparts Lincolns' Inn(J17) and Temple Inn(K18), these are not "inns" but the headquarters of the barristers (lawyers) and judges associations. The inns are also home to the legal offices of many barristers, so this is why a mere "inn" gets a mention on the map. To practice as a barrister you *must* be a member of one of these associations.