

# ALA WORKSHOP

## CATALOGUING EARLY CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

### 2003

#### A. Introduction

Early cartographic materials present a challenge

They are fun and often very beautiful which makes them a joy to work with  
Project - Atlantic Neptune being catalogued to the sheet level at the Library and Archives of Canada

#### Definitions

##### Early cartographic materials

This is partly dependant on the country (e.g., Canada and US - pre 1850).

**Rare cartographic material.** Not dependant on when produced. Limited editions may also be rare. Modern examples could be the very expensive, limited edition facsimiles of atlases.

#### B. Checklists

##### Before beginning work with early cartographic materials

- Acquire the needed cataloguing tools (i.e., descriptive standards)
- Find out the bibliographic resources are available to you in your library and on the internet
- If you can, visit a map collection that catalogues early cartographic material or talk to someone who does this sort of work (in person, phone or internet)
- Make sure you have acid free folders. Survey your holdings and buy the appropriate sizes. Hollinger is one company that makes these in several sizes
- Interleafing material to use for atlases or sets kept in same folder. Keeps ink from bleeding onto adjacent leaves
- Learn how to handle the material - no sticky labels, no ink. Cotton gloves prevent skin oils from damaging the item
- Ask advice from conservators:
  - For security measures, if the policy is to property stamp every item, then make sure you have the correct ink (non acidic) and the smallest stamp possible. Find out the most unobtrusive place to put the stamp. Better to only mark with soft lead pencil
  - Repairs - Prefer a professional to do the work. If not available, do not use magic mending tape or scotch tape - use tapes designed to be easily removed and that will not leave sticky/yellow residue when removed (e.g., Filmoplast P90 which is archival quality)
  - Cleaning - Prefer professional to do this. Methods for removing surface dirt (vacuum, brush, eraser)
- Access to a light table to look for watermarks

### Starting the description

Examine the item (map, atlas, other cartographic material)

Look for bibliographic information first: examine recto and verso; examine cartouche and below the neat line for hidden names of cartographers, engravers, dates, etc.

Look at the paper for indications of age

Look for watermarks (light table works best)

Look at cartographic detail

Decide if it is an original, copy (facsimile or other reproduction); or fake

Look for description of item in reference sources, other catalogues

Look up information on the cartographers, engravers, publishers

May need to do research on any events portrayed (e.g., expeditions)

### C. Perfect copy (0.4)

Unlike AACR2, catalogue the perfect copy, even if the copy in hand is imperfect. In this case, use other copies, catalogues and bibliographies as sources for completing the entry. Enclose supplied information in square brackets and note the source of the supplied information in the note area.

[Atlas, or, a geographicke description of the regions, countries and kingdomes of the world, through Europe, Asia, Africa, and America represented by new & exact maps]

(*Note:* T.p. of each volume lacking. Title from Phillips.)

Globus terrestri[s] [cartographic material] : juxta recentissimas observation et navigationes peritissimor geograph. accuratissime delineat[ae] cura et sumtibus / Matth. Seutteri. -- Scale [ca. 65 000 000] (W 180E°--E 180E°/N 90E°--S 90E°). -- [Augsburg? : Matth. Seutteri ; ca. 1710]

(*Note:* Publication data based on information in Krogt, Peter van der. Old globes in the Netherlands, ;. 217.)

With add[...] corrections to 18[2]9

[S]old by John N[...]

MacKinlay's ma[p] of the Province of Nova Scotia [cartographic material] : including the island of Cape Bre[ton], compiled from actual and recent surveys

## D. RULES

### 0D. Punctuation

This basically follows AACR2. You must use ISBD punctuation, but there is the option to use double punctuation if you wish to preserve the original punctuation. The following is an example from Descriptive cataloguing of rare books.

#### *On title page:*

Les pommes de terre, considérées relativement à la santé & à l'économie:  
ouvrage dans lequel on traite aussi du froment & du riz; par M. Parmentier

#### *Transcription*

Les pommes de terre, considérées relativement à la santé & à l'économie  
[GMD] : ouvrage dans lequel on traite aussi du froment & du riz / par M.  
Parmentier

#### *Optional transcription preserving original punctuation*

Les pommes de terre, considérées relativement à la santé & à l'économie:  
[GMD] : ouvrage dans lequel on traite aussi du froment & du riz; / par M.  
Parmentier

### 0B. Misprints.

Apply the rules in AACR2 except:

Do not correct words spelled according to older or non-standard orthographic conventions (e.g., "françoise" for "française" or "antient" for "ancient")

A new sett of maps both ancient and present geography

Map of part of Lower Canada shewing the line of the Tache Road  
[cartographic material] : and other colonization branch lines leading  
therefrom to the seigniorial [sic] parishes on the south side of the River St.  
Lawrence

[Atlas, or, A geographicke description of the regions, countries and  
kingdomes of the world, through Europe, Asia, Africa, and America  
represented by new & exact maps]

### Corrections

Stanford's map of the Dominion of Canada ... from the Culf [sic] ...

## **0H. Diacritics, capitalization**

Do not add accents and other diacritical marks that are not present in the source

### Transcribe letters as they appear

Lac Superieur [cartographic material] : et autres lieux ou sont les missions  
des peres de la Compagnie de Iesus comprises sous le nom d'Outaoucs  
(*Accent over Superieur and peres not on item*)

### **but**

- Convert earlier forms of letters to their modern form
- Transcribe a ligature by giving its component parts separately
- Component letters are not separated (e.g., æ in Anglo-Saxon, œ in French, etc.)
- In case of doubt transcribe as is on the source

**Capitalization** - follow the rules in AACR2

## **0H, Application 2. Contractions by the publisher**

Expand such word to their full form and enclose supplied letters in square brackets, put each in its own set of square brackets. If you are unsure of the meaning, use a question mark. For a Tironian sign, use "[et]"

amico[rum] [et]  
amico[rum?] [et]  
amico[?] [?]

## **1. Title and statement of responsibility**

Information such as pious invocations, devices, announcements, epigrams, dedications, mottoes, statements of patronage, prices, etc., are to be omitted without using the mark of omission. However, if such information is an inseparable part of one of the elements of this area, transcribe it as such. If such information constitutes the only title-like information it may be used as a supplied title without square brackets.

Dedication. When recorded in the note area, it is transcribed as to spelling and punctuation.

Arrowsmith, John, 1790-1873.

British North America [cartographic material]. – Scale [ca. 1:10 250 000]  
(W170E–W 30E/N 80E–N 35E). – London : J. Arrowsmith, 1857.

1 map : hand col. ; 48 x 62 cm.

Dedication: By permission dedicated to the Honble. Hudson Bay Company;  
containing the latest information which their documents furnish. By their  
Obedient Servant, J. Arrowsmith

Dedication transcribed as part of title

*Transcription*

To the Right Honourable John Lord Sommers ... this map of North America, according to the newest and most exact observations is most humbly dedicated

*Chief source of information*

To the Right Honourable John Lord Sommers Baron of Evesham in ye county of Worcester President of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council &c. this map of North America, according to ye newest and most exact observations is most humbly dedicated

*Transcription*

To the Honorable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants ... this chart of the Indian and Pacific oceans is respectfully dedicated

*Chief source of information*

To the Honorable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants, trading to the East Indies, this chart of the Indian and Pacific oceans is most respectfully dedicated

**1B. Title proper**

In general do not abridge a title proper except when very lengthy and no essential information is lost. Never abridge before the sixth word (except in cases involving alternative titles). If the title page is very lengthy and contains an alternative title, the whole of the alternative title may be omitted.

Abridged

Le Canada faict par le Sr. de Champlain ou sont la Nouvelle france, la Nouvelle Angleterre, la Nouvelle Holande, la Nouvelle Svede, la Virginie ... [cartographic material] / P. Duval, geographe du Roy

A new atlas of the mundane system, or of geography and cosmography [cartographic material] : describing the heavens and the earth ... with a general introduction to geography and cosmography ... / by the late Mr. Samuel Dunn ...

*Title page:*

A new atlas of the mundane system; or of geography and cosmography: describing the heavens and the Earth, the distances, motions, and magnitudes of the celestial bodies: the various empires, kingdoms, states, and republics throughout the known world. With the particular description

of the latest discoveries. The whole elegantly engraved on sixty-four copper plates. With a general introduction to geography and cosmography, in which the elements of these sciences are compendiously deduced from original principles, and traced from their invention to the latest improvements. The fourth edition, with additions, corrections, and very great improvements. By the late Mr. Samuel Dunn, mathematician, and member of the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, and teacher of the lunar observations, &c.

**1D. Parallel titles.**

Transcribe an original title in a language different from the title proper as a parallel title. An original title in same language is recorded in other title information.

**1E. Other title information.**

Transcribe other titles or phrases following the title proper as other title information even if linked to the title page by a preposition, conjunction, prepositional phrase, etc. When such statements follow the statement of responsibility punctuate them as subsequent statements of responsibility. If they form the table of contents, give them in the note area.

Sources

Map of north America exhibiting the recent discoveries, geographical and nautical [cartographic material] : drawn chiefly from the authorities of M. de Humbolt, Lieut. Pike, Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, Sir Alexr. Mackenzie, Mr Hearne, Coll. Bouchette, Captns. Vancouver, Ross, Parry, Franklin & Back : also describing the boundary lines between the territories of Great Britain, the United States and the Mexican and Central States

Linked by conjunction

Nova et accvrata Pli Arctici [cartographic material] : et terrarum circum iacentium descriptio

Abridged

A new atlas of the mundane system, or of geography and cosmography [cartographic material] : describing the heavens and the earth ... with a general introduction to geography and cosmography ... / by the late Mr. Samuel Dunn

### **7B3 & 7B4. Notes related to title**

#### Title page lacking

T.p. of each volume lacking. Title from Phillips.

#### Half title page

Half-title of v. 1: The neue atlas

#### Binder's title

Binder's title: General atlas T. Kitchin 1782

#### Added title page

Added t.p.: Geographia antiqua Latinorum & Graecorum, tabulis XXXII novis & accuratis expressa ... / auctore Hermanno Moll ...

#### Engraved title/dedication

Engraved dedication has title: Geographia classica emendata, ex Graecorum Latinorumq authoribus antiquis ubi tabellis XXXII ... accomodantur: Docitssimo viro Wihelmo Sturkeley ...

#### Source

Title from accompanying text

#### Other titles

Title on slip case: Map of the Province of Canada, and part of the United States; with the railways, roads and canals

### **1F. Statement of responsibility**

Generally record the statement as it appears including titles and abbreviations of titles of nobility, address, honor, and distinction that appear with the names. But, generally omit those indicating membership in societies, academic degrees, statements of positions held unless required for reasons of grammar, identification, etc. Indicate omissions by the mark of omission.

If elements in this area (e.g., statement of responsibility) are transposed to their proper position, make a note indicating the original position.

#### Statements indicating authorship

auctore (author)

caelavit (engraver)

delineator, del., delt.

descripsit (describer)

direxit (prepared under the direction of)

dressé(e) (drawn, laid down by)

écrit (written by, the engraving or lettering)  
fabricator (maker)  
fecit (maker)  
formis (fashioner)  
gezeichnet (signed, drawn, designed by)  
gravé (engraved by)  
par (by)  
pinxit (painter, colourist)  
rédigé(e) (drawn, drafted, edited by)  
scripsit (writer, engraver of lettering)  
sculpsit, s., sc., sct., Sculp. (engraver)  
zusammengetragen (compiled by)

### Multiple

Extract from a map of the British and French dominions in North America [cartographic material] / by Jno. Mitchell ; eng. by J.V.N. Throop; drawn by S.L. Dashiell

### Phrases associated

A general atlas describing the whole universe [cartographic material] : being a complete and a new collection of the most approved maps extant : corrected with the utmost care and augmented from the latest discoveries down to 1782 : the whole being an improvement of the maps of D’Anville and Robert / engraved in the best manner on sixty-two copper plates by Thomas Kitchin, Senior, and others

America sive India Nova [cartographic material] : ad magnae Gerardi Mercator avi Universalis imitationem in compendium redacta / per Michaellem Mercator Duysburgensem

### Language variations on title page

America [cartographic material] : geographical maps for primary schools / dressée et dessinée par P.L. Morin

## **7B6. Notes related to statement of responsibility**

### Additional persons

“A. Lucini fece” appears in lower right corner

### Information following statement of responsibility

“Head of Surveys, Upper Canada Branch, Crown Lands Department. November 1859”.—Following author’s name

## 2. Edition

- Transcribe the information that is there even if it is not in the form that is usual
- If the explanation is complicated you may prefer a note. Although the rules say the information can be supplied, most institutions prefer not to record such conjectural information here placing it in a note

Nunc primum in lucem aedita

Editio secunda auctior et correctior

Newly imprinted and very necessary vnto all youthe

Additions to 1854

&&& ed.

[alpha chi] ed.

- If taken from any other source (e.g., other than the title page for an atlas) may give standard abbreviations and arabic numerals in place of words. Include explanatory words or phrases appearing with the edition statement

Cinquième édition

*or* 5e éd.=

4th ed., with additions, corrections, and very great improvements

### Accompanying word added

3e [éd.]

[State] B

2[nd print.]

### Grammatically linked to an other area

The small English atlas, being a new and accurate sett of maps of all the counties in England and Wales [gmd] / Thomas Jeffreys and T. Kitchin

Atlas abrégé et portatif ... [gmd] / par M. l'abbé de Gourné ; revû, corrigé et augmenté sur les nouvelles observations astronomiques faites en 1741 par M M. Tchirikow et de L'Isle

A general atlas describing the whole universe [gmd] : being a complete and new collection of most approved maps extant : corrected with the utmost care, and augmented from the latest discoveries, down to 1782 : the

whole being an improvement of the maps of d'Anville and Robert [de Vaugondy] ...

*but* Atlas minimus, or, A new set of pocket maps of the several empires, kingdoms and states of the known world, with historical extracts relative to each [gmd] / drawn and engrav'd by J. Gibson from the best authorities ; revis'd, corrected and improv'd, by Eman: Bowen. – A new ed., corr.

The third centenary edition of Johan Blaeu Le grand atlas, ou, Cosmographie blaviane [gmd]. – Facsim. ed. in 12 v. (*On t.p.*: Facsimile edition in twelve volumes)

### 7B7. Notes related to edition

#### State

Map is state 2: 1601-1636.--Verner, p. 261

#### Line endings

Title appears as: A plan of the investment of York-Town and //Glocester.  
Another state has title: A plan of the investment//of York-Town and Glocester

#### Deposit statement

“Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada in the office of the Minister of Agriculture, by Gédéon Ouimet, Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the year 1878”

### 3. Mathematical data

**Scale.** Convert the scale to a reference fraction (conversion tables in Appendix B, Cartographic materials include a number of older units of measure and guidelines for rounding up scale when it is calculated). If the scale is unusual, also give the verbal statement. If there is no verbal statement (i.e., there is bar graph), a note may be made indicating that the scale is in toises, leagues, etc.

Range of scale (denominator of RF)	Round off to nearest
250-999	whole number
1,000-9,999	10
10,000-99,999	100
100,000-999,999	1,000
1,000,000-9,999,999	10,000
10,000,000-99,999,999	100,000
100,000,000-	1,000,000

If the scale is determined by comparison to a modern map with known scale, it is better to use the measurements along north-south trending coastlines as these are more accurate than east-west measurements.

**Coordinates.** Coordinates are to be given based on the Greenwich prime meridian. It is safest to verify such in an atlas. Usually a small school atlas which you may keep on your desk is sufficient for most small and medium scale maps. Large scale maps pose a different problem and may require more research. However, if this is not possible there are other ways to get reasonably accurate coordinates

- Round up (i.e., do not go to the second, just go to the nearest minute)
- For cities, streets, buildings, use point coordinates based on the city coordinates in the gazetteer

In some cases, maps give more than one set of coordinates which makes it necessary to make sure you are reading the correct grid line. Before the advent of the chronometer in the mid-18th C for establishing longitude, it is usually alright to take the latitude as given on the item, but longitude should be verified. Even up to the mid 1800s it might be wise to verify longitude.

#### **7B8. Notes related to mathematical data:**

##### Prime meridians

Prime meridians: London and Ferro

##### Units of measure

“Eschelle de 50 Lieues.”

Geographical miles  $60 = 1$  degree and British statute miles  $69.1 = 1$  degree

Graphic scale in toise de Paris

Scale given in rods.

##### Orientation

Oriented with north to the right

#### 4. Publication, etc., area

- Generally transcribe imprint information as it appear in the publication
- Give any corrections at the end in square brackets

London (53 Fleet St.) : Printed and published by Robert Laurie and James Whittle, 1796

London : Printed for J. and J. Bonwicke, S. Birt, T. Osborne, E. Wickstead, and T. Cooper, [173-?]

#### Original imprint covered by label

- Give imprint on label, if the imprint below the label can be read, record it in a note

London : [S]old by John N[...], [ca. 1829]

*Note:* Imprint on strip pasted over original imprint which is: Made & sold by J. & w. Cary, Strand March, 1st. 1815

#### 4C. Place of publication

- Include prepositions and accompanying words or phrases associated with the name
- Modern names may be added in square brackets

A Paris

*(Note that the grave accent is not present on the item and so is not added)*

- If publisher has two or more places on the same source of information record them all in the order in which they appear

Quebec ; Toronto : Thompson & Co., [1859?] (New York : Roe Smith Engraver & Printer)

- If places occur in more than one source , record those not on the chief source in a note
- If the name of the place appears bilingually, record the name in the language, etc., of the title proper; use mark of omission for the ones left out

#### 4D. Publisher statement

- Transcribe name with any preceding words or phrases as it appears - include addresses if aid in identifying or dating the publication

except omit:

- Addresses and qualification such as "printer to the King"
- Insignificant information in the middle or at the end of the statement
- Indicate all omissions by the mark of omission

London : Sold by H. Moll ; Tho. Bowles, print and map-seller ... ; John Bowles, print and map-seller ... , 1726

- Do not shorten the name of a publisher if it appears elsewhere in the description unless it does not appear in the imprint and is being supplied in square brackets

London : Printed and Published by Robert Laurie and James Whittle, 1796

Paris : Chez le Sr. de Fer, [1705]

Paris : Chez l'auteur, [ca. 1718]

*but* [London : Des Barres], 1787

#### Single source, multiple publishers

Record them all, separate with prescribed punctuation only if not linked by connecting words or phrases

If too numerous, omit those that can be safely omitted or, omit all but the first - use mark of omission and the extent of the omission e.g., [*and 5 others*]

London : Printed for & sold by A. Dury : Robt. Sayer, 1761

London : Sold by H. Moll : Tho. Bowles, print and map-seller ... ; John Bowles, print and map-seller ... , 1726

London : Printed for J. and J. Bonwicke, S. Birt, T. Osborne, E. Wickstead, and T. Cooper, [173-?]

New York : J. H. Colton & Co. ; Portland, Me. : C.C. Hall, 1856

London : Printed for William Innys ... [and 17 others], 1752

#### Multiple source, multiple publishers

- Record those on the one chosen as chief source, record others in a note; however, if one is a publisher and the other is a printer, record both in the statement of publication

#### **4F. DATE**

- Transcribe the year together with the day and month if present
- Transcribe words and phrases such as "printed in the year" and "anno"
- Transcribe years other than Gregorian or Julian as they appear
- May record year as it appears (e.g., roman numerals) with the date in arabic numbers added in square brackets
- Date on title page, or with publication information - but internal evidence indicates a later publication date; record the date on title page, etc., and add a correction in square brackets

, 1757 [i.e. 1783]

- Copyright dates - record in date area if different from publication date but only for works published after enactment of modern uniform copyright legislation (U.S.A. 1870, Canada 1921).
- Copyright dates preceding enactment are recorded in the note area, if desired.
- Unusual roman numerals. The following may sometimes be found on early materials.

$CIO = M = 1000$

$IO = D = 500$

#### **Dating undated maps**

- External evidence (paper, watermarks)
- Cartobibliographies may provide detailed information on various states and how to identify them
- Internal evidence - exact titles, bibliographic evidence, engravers, dedications, boundaries, place names, treaty information, etc.,
- Comparison with other editions -look at variations in:
  - Titles - differences in line endings - differences in font used
  - Statement of responsibility
  - Change in address or form of name of publisher, printer
  - Place names and other geographic features

#### **7B9. Notes relating to publication, etc. area**

Source of statement

Imprint from preliminaries

### Fuller statement

“A Paris chez N. de Fer dans l’Isle du Palais sur le Quay de l’Orloge a la Sphere Royale. Avec permission du Roi”

### Supplied date

Paris : Chez le Sr. de Fer, [1705]

*Note:* Most maps dated 1705

A Paris : Chez l’auteur, [ca 1718]

*Note:* Plate 83, v. 1 dated 1718. Date of the “privilège” on the title page 1705, date of the summary 1717. Vol. 2, colophon dated 1716

[Augsburg? : Matth. Seutteri, [ca. 1710]

*Note:* Publication date based on information in Krogg, Old globes in the Netherlands, p. 217

[S.l. : s.n., [ca. 1745]

*Note:* Probable date based on Anson’s circumnavigation completed in 1744, and publication in 1748 of first written account of Bering’s 2nd explorations. Senex globe of 1757, improved by Martin, shows Bering’s discoveries

### Corrected date

London : Printed and sold by R. Sayer and J. Bennett, 1777 [i.e. 1792]

*Note:* Last four maps have dates later than the imprint date: 1783-1792

### Choice of date

[S.l. : s.n., 1887] (Boston : Heliotype Printing Co.)

*Note:* Originally drawn 1883, redrawn by J.E.H. 1887

Rome : [Impressum per Bernardu[m] Venetu[m] de Vitalibus expe[n]sis Eua[n]gelista Tosino Brixiano Bibliopola], 1508

*Note:* Colophon date 1507

*Note:* Publisher from colophon

## **E. ACCESS POINTS**

- General rule of thumb: The more the better
  - Titles and related notes. More complicated if there are early forms of letters, contractions, earlier spellings, corrections
  - Trace the title as given in the title field
  - Trace all title variations including running titles, and alternate title
  - Trace the title using modern orthography when this would be different from the title as given

- Title with cataloguers expansion of contractions
  - Title that is supplementary to or a section of another work when both titles are recorded as title proper
  - Trace titles of accompanying works even when you don't have them
  - Titles of maps on a single sheet both with and without a collective title
  - Selectively trace titles of parts
  - Any other title thought to be useful for access
- Statements of responsibility and related notes
    - Trace authors, cartographers, delineators, engravers, lithographers
    - Do not trace persons to whom work is dedicated
  - Publication information and related notes
    - Trace publishers, printers, booksellers
  - Subject
    - Err on the side of too many

## **F. PRODUCTION METHODS**

### **Woodcut**

- Used to print maps late 15th century to early 16th century
- Uses a wooden plank with engraving parallel to the grain
- Identified by black line in relief on white ground
- Image appears flat but bold, with softness and irregularity in the ink
- The lines are rough, irregular and stiff
- No plate marks
- Ink sits on the elevated portions of the block
- Difficult to make changes
- Tools: knife, graver

### **Copper engraving**

- Developed in Italy in the 15 century (e.g., 1477 Ptolemy published in Bologna). Main method used for maps to 1840
- Larger plate than wood block
- Plate marks are made which may subsequently be trimmed off
- More variation in line if possible
- Lines smooth, clear, clean, crisp edge, often begin with a fine point
- Dry-point engraving has a delicate, soft and fuzzy appearance as the burr is not removed (effect lost after a few impressions)
- Image has a flatness and severity as the freedom of the line is restricted
- Could print more copies (up to about 2000)
- More easily altered

- Plates could be re-used -- may have ghost printings – makes piracies easier
- New states/editions may not have all of the bibliographic information updated when changes are made – creates difficulties in identification
- Tools: Burin or graver, steel needle (dry-point), roulette or moulette (for stippling), rocker (fine toothed tool to produce mezzotint), burnisher, and scraper

### **Lithography**

- Invented in 1798
- Image drawn in reverse on stone or zinc plate with a greasy medium. Stone dampened so that ink adheres only to the image
- Early ones are crude
- Lines are less sharp than engraved lines and lie flat on the paper
- Detail could be added or removed producing different editions of the map
- Could print more copies than copper plate

### **Lithographic transfers**

- Taken from an existing engraved plate – could print the map from engraved plate or lithographic stone
- Lithographic stone - more scope for changes than the engraved plate - could reposition title, scale, etc.; add detail from another plate; make alterations by hand
- Useful for producing small numbers of maps
- Reduced wear on the plates
- Photographic process (photozincography) allowed changes to size, e.g., produce large-scale lithographic version of a small-scale engraved map
- Photozincography used to produce succession of different lithographic maps from a single fair drawing

### **Manuscript map**

- Very fine lines can be confused with printing
- Manuscript additions to printed maps - must decide when it is a new work and therefore unpublished. Consider it a new work:
  - If has own title and/or legend
  - Subject portrayed is different from that of the base map
  - Anything else is up to the discretion of the cataloguer
- Must know production history (e.g., early official maps of Canada are manuscript; always three done: one for the department, one for Canada and one to send to England). Were done assembly fashion so there is no original
- Manuscript transcripts made from an original map and may be made at any date
- Transcripts not always faithful to the original and so information is not always trustworthy
- Provenance is important

## **G. PAPER AND WATERMARKS**

### **Laid paper**

- All paper before 1750s
- Has a ribbed appearance (chain lines) made by parallel wires in the mould or on a dandy roller (roller used to make some kinds of paper and in impressing watermarks)
- Usually has watermarks - although may not appear on the item itself if the paper has been cropped

### **Wove paper**

- Used from ca. 1755
- Made on a wire-gauze mesh
- Uniform unlined surface
- May or may not have watermarks

### **Vellum**

- A fine-grained unsplit lambskin, kidskin, or calfskin
- Used up to 16th C mainly for manuscript maps (e.g., portolan charts) but may be used for printed maps as well

### **Watermarks**

- Faint design made during manufacture of the paper
- Visible when held to light
- Identifies the maker
- Can be used to identify and date maps
- Some have dates on them (e.g., important in dating British Admiralty charts; map may be dated 1828 but watermark is 1844)

## **H. FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN IDENTIFYING REPRODUCTIONS**

Often it is difficult to distinguish a reproduction of any sort (facsimile, reprint, fake (forgery), etc.) from the original. There are no hard and fast rules for determining if a work is an original. Following are some points to consider in making a decision but the most important factor is experience.

### **Definitions**

**Facsimile.** Exact copy of the original, and, for cartographic items, this usually means to scale.

**Fakes and forgeries.** Exact copies of the original that are meant to deceive.

**Original.** A copy printed more or less at the time the cartographic item first appeared. In some cases maps were printed for a century or more from the same copper plate or wood block but are still considered originals.

**Reprint.** A copy made from the original plates. Modern reprints may be made using old plates with either modern paper or from stores of old paper (these are usually called restrikes).

**Reproduction.** Copies often photographically produced, that were printed after the production of originals ceased.

**Restrike.** A new print made from an old woodcut, lithographic stone, or metal engraving.

## **Characteristics**

### **Restrikes**

- May be difficult to tell if struck on paper of the same period
- May have plate mark added by pressing with a plate

### **Size of image**

- Reproductions not meant to deceive will be slightly larger or smaller than the original (account must be taken of the fact that paper shrinks and expands)
- Scale will alter due to enlargement or reduction; verify the scale by measuring the bar scale, or using the natural scale indicator to measure degrees of latitude, etc.

### **Colour**

- Halftone colours may be used (dots will be visible with a magnifying glass)
- Colour may have been added by hand, in which case look for an uneven quality (i.e., blobs of darker colour, darkening in a thin rim along edges, colour does not go quite to the edge or overlaps it)
- Printed colours are usually level in tone, tiny flecks or blobs of unprinted paper show through, precise edges, colours fitting exactly into their space (registered), or shifted to one side while retaining the correct shape (unregistered)

### **Printing quality and image**

- Engraved lines are crisper and cleaner than those produced on offset presses; the lines usually, but not always, have pointed ends
- Reproductions may have slightly blurred lines, or finely hatched areas may fuse together (difficult to judge unless compared to the original)
- Lines printed from copper plates have lines that form ridges whereas the offset printing process produces flat lines
- For reprints from old plates, the fine detail may be very faint or have disappeared altogether
- In modern prints the image is formed by regular patterns of dots or squares (e.g., gravure, relief or offset lithography)
- Dot matrix computer graphic prints have small dots (resembling a tiny full stop typed through a typewriter ribbon) close together
- Ink jet dots sometimes show a splash effect around the edges, especially on smooth paper

- Collotype (a modern photochemical process): it is impossible for any part of the printing area to remain totally white; in a 30× microscope with a light source ink will gleam and look almost like enamel

### **Plate mark**

- The impression of the printing plate usually can be seen or felt on an engraved map; there may be ink marks along the line of the impression; if the ink marks are present but not along the line of impression, the item is likely a fake or forgery
- In some cases, reproductions may themselves be engraved and would therefore have their own plate mark that would likely be different from that of the original
- Plate marks may be added to a reproduction after printing
- Plate marks may be trimmed from originals
- Woodcut map prints do not have plate marks

### **Paper characteristics and conditions**

- Watermarks (may help identify printing dates)
- There should be some sign of age and use, e.g., brittleness and yellowing, cracking, spotting, stains, foxing, limp quality, deterioration of the paper caused by ink or colouring, offsetting of colour or printer's ink
- Previous writing may have been bleached out of old paper; this is not proof that the map is a reproduction as the high cost of paper resulted in the re-use of paper
- Some reproductions are produced on paper designed to look old
- Old stocks of paper, with or without watermarks, may be used for modern reprints from old plates; these are very difficult to discern without chemical analysis of the ink

### **Publication notations**

- Look for indications such as a modern copyright date, or a note such as "From an original ..." Such notations are usually outside the neat line and may be trimmed off. They are also easily erased

### **Registration marks**

- Occasionally, on untrimmed reproductions, the registration marks for colour printing are visible

## **I. Address for Filmoplast**

Neschen USA LLC

9800 West York

Wichita, KS 67215 U.S.A.

Tel: 316-522-9438

Fax: 316-522-9486

email: neschenusa@ipass.net