

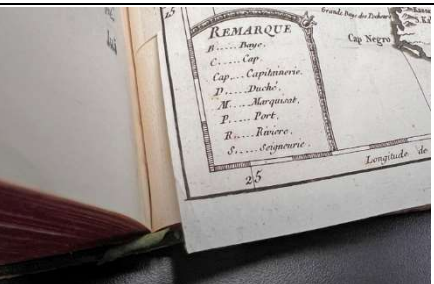



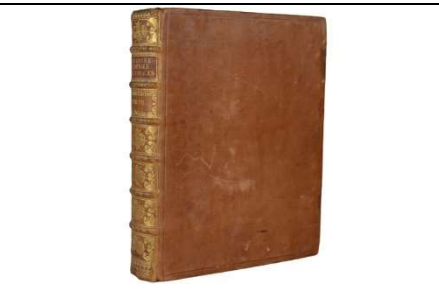


# Old World Auctions

## Illustrated Map Glossary

<p><b>AQUATINT</b></p> <p>A type of intaglio engraving that uses acid-resistant ground to create gradations of tone.</p>		<p><b>BINDING TEAR</b></p> <p>A tear adjacent to a binding trim that is caused by the stress of repeatedly folding and unfolding the map.</p>	
<p><b>ARCHIVAL</b></p> <p>Using material or processes that are chemically stable and can be used safely for preservation purposes.</p>		<p><b>BINDING TRIM</b></p> <p>A portion of the margin that is trimmed by the bookbinder to allow a map to be folded into a book.</p>	
<p><b>BACKED / BACKING</b></p> <p>A sheet of paper, tissue or cloth that is glued to the verso of a map to provide strength and durability.</p>		<p><b>BIRD'S-EYE PLAN</b></p> <p>An overhead plan of a city showing streets, city blocks, and sometimes buildings.</p>	
<p><b>BINDER'S GUARD / BINDER'S STUB</b></p> <p>A strip of paper glued to the verso of a map along a fold. The strip is sewn into the binding so the map can unfold flat.</p>		<p><b>BIRD'S-EYE VIEW</b></p> <p>A realistic view of the city seen from a high vantage point, but not directly overhead.</p>	
<p><b>BINDING</b></p> <p>The cover and materials used to hold pages of a book together.</p>		<p><b>BLIND STAMP</b></p> <p>A stamp that is pressed into paper to create raised letters or decoration, without added color.</p>	



**BORDER**

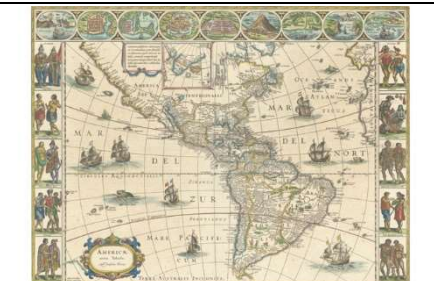
The engraved area surrounding the map, including the neatline.

**BROADSIDE / BROADSHEET**

A single sheet printed on only one side, often published separately.

**CARTE-A-FIGURES**

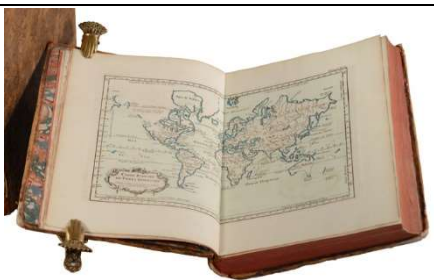
A map that features human figures engraved within the border.

**CARTOUCHE**

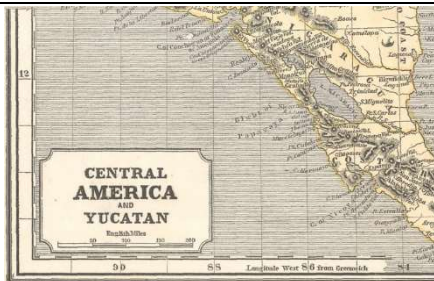
Information surrounded by a border within a map. These can include titles, legends, scales, imprints, or notes.

**CENTERFOLD**

A crease made by the bookbinder by folding a map in half in order to insert it into a book.

**CEROGRAPY**

A 19th century engraving technique using wax and a metal plate.

**CHAIN LINES**

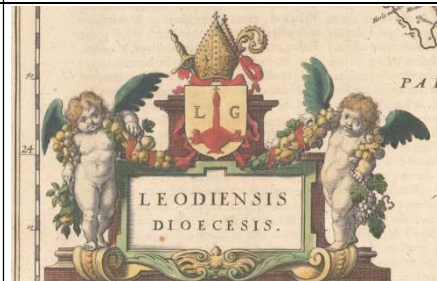
Lines visible in laid paper that result from the wire mesh used to make the paper. Typically run vertically on the paper about 2-3 cm apart.

**CHART**

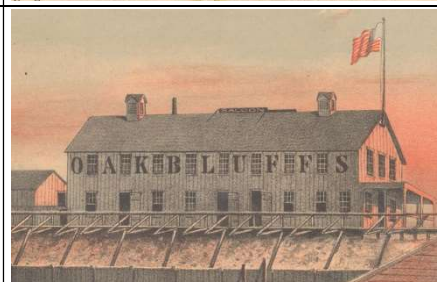
A map focusing on navigation of the seas, air, or stars in the sky.

**CHERUB**

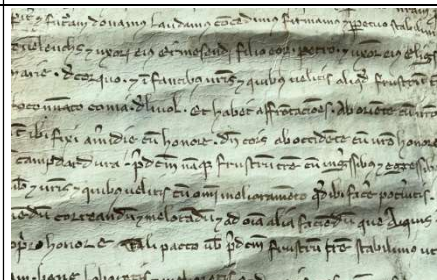
A winged angelic child, commonly used as a decorative element on 17th and 18th century maps.

**CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY**

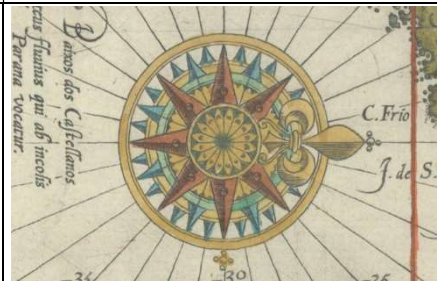
A type of lithography that uses multiple colors. (See also lithography)

**COCKLING / COCKLED**

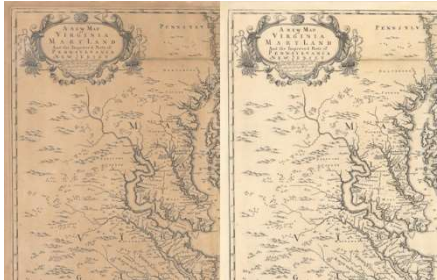


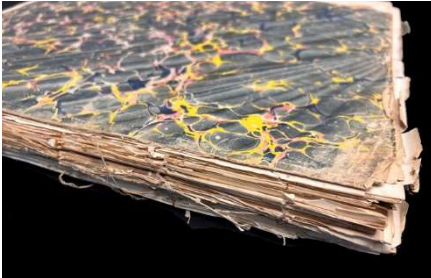

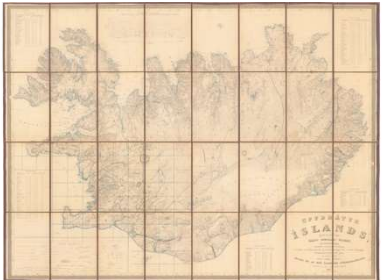

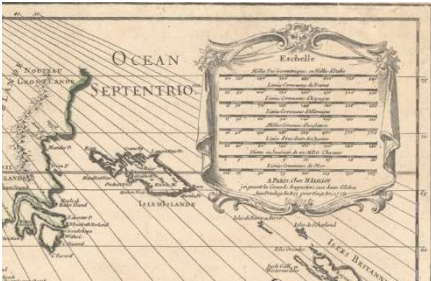

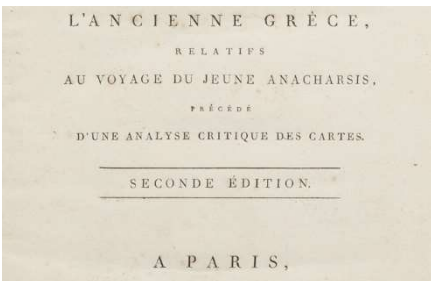
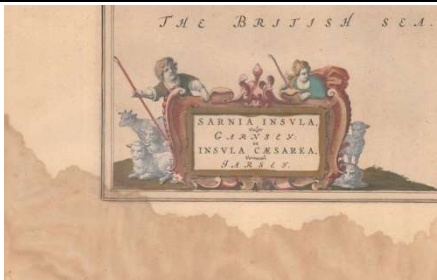

The condition of paper or book covers that causes it to be wavy or puckered, typically caused by humidity or heat.

**COMPASS ROSE**

A cross or star-shaped symbol that designates cardinal directions, often with an arrow or fleur-de-lis pointing north.



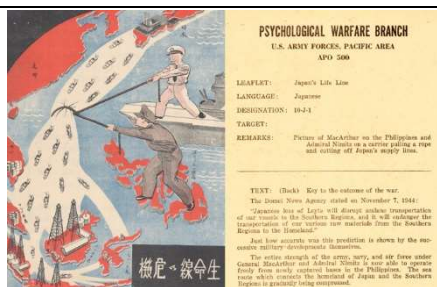


<p><b>CONSERVATION</b></p> <p>The process of stabilizing or strengthening artifacts to allow them to survive as long as possible and prevent deterioration.</p>		<p><b>DECKLE EDGE</b></p> <p>The untrimmed edge of a sheet of hand-made paper that remains rough and uneven.</p>	
<p><b>CONTEMPORARY COLOR</b></p> <p>Color that was applied at the time of publishing; sometimes also called "original" color.</p>		<p><b>DISBOUND</b></p> <p>A book or portion of a book that has been removed from its binding.</p>	
<p><b>COPPER PLATE</b></p> <p>A printing plate made of copper that is engraved to create a map or print.</p>		<p><b>DISSECTED</b></p> <p>A map that is cut into sections, with the sections often backed onto a full sheet (usually of linen) so that it can be folded.</p>	
<p><b>CORDIFORM</b></p> <p>A heart-shaped map projection, in which the meridians are curved, converging at the poles and spreading out towards the equator.</p>		<p><b>DISTANCE SCALE</b></p> <p>A visual representation of the relationship between distances on the map and corresponding distances in the real world.</p>	
<p><b>CURIOSITIES / CURIOSA</b></p> <p>Maps that feature an unusual format or odd subjects, such as game maps, allegorical maps, and maps in human or animal form.</p>		<p><b>EDITION</b></p> <p>All the impressions of a map or book that were printed and published at the same time, without any changes made.</p>	
<p><b>DAMP STAIN</b></p> <p>A stain caused by water or other liquid after it has dried.</p>		<p><b>ENGRAVING</b></p> <p>An intaglio printing technique in which lines are cut (incised) into a metal plate using a burin.</p>	



## EPIHEMERA

Printed matter that is transient in nature and not intended to be preserved, typically from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.



## ETCHING

An intaglio printing technique in which lines are created in the plate using acid instead of a burin.



## FACSIMILE

A copy or replica made of an original map or book. Also refers to manuscript or copied restoration of missing image within a map.



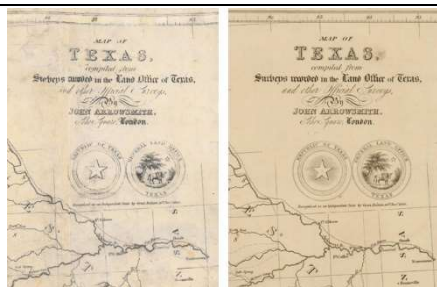
## FOLIO

The format of a leaf folded once (to create 4 pages), and also describes a paper size measuring about 15 inches in height (38 cm).



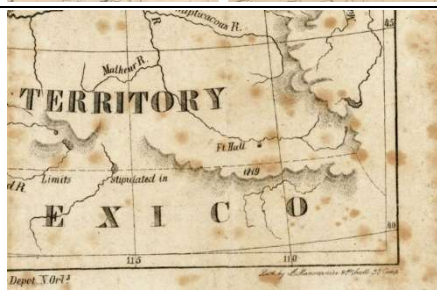
## FORGERY

A facsimile made with the intent to deceive people into believing it is an original.



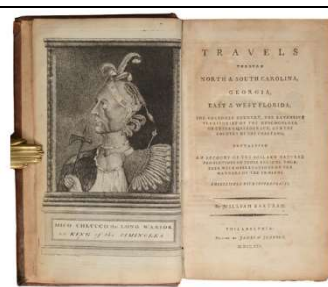
## FOXED / FOXING

Small spots in paper caused by humidity and impurities in the paper, usually appearing tan or brownish-yellow in color.



## FRONTISPIECE

A decorative engraving or illustration that faces the title page.



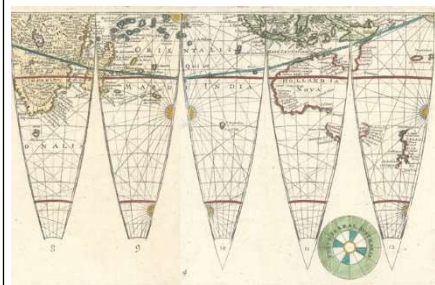
## GILT

A thin application of gold added to a map, binding, or edge of a page.



## GORE

A section of a globe printed on paper, usually in a diamond or triangle shape, meant to be cut and pasted onto the surface of a sphere.



## GRATICULE

A grid printed on a map representing meridians and parallels.



## HINGE

A small piece of tape, tissue or paper used to attach a map to matting during framing.



## IMPRESSION

Can describe each printed copy of a map, or the quality of the printing of a map.





**IMPRINT**

Data printed on a map or title page related to the date and place of publication and those involved in its production.

**LAID PAPER**

Hand-made paper that uses a wire mesh, creating chain lines and laid lines, and often containing a watermark.

**INSET**

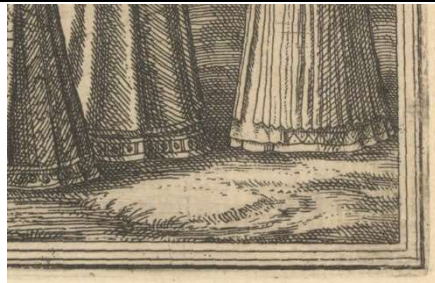
A smaller map within a larger map.

**LEAF**

The smallest physical unit of paper, which can have printing on each side.

**INTAGLIO**

A printing method in which lines are cut into the surface of a plate and recessed areas hold the ink. Includes engraving, etching, and aquatint.

**LEAF-CASTING**

A conservation method that repairs holes, chips and tears using paper pulp.

**LAID DOWN**

Similar to backed, but often describes a map backed on material that is not archival, such as cardboard.

**LEGEND**

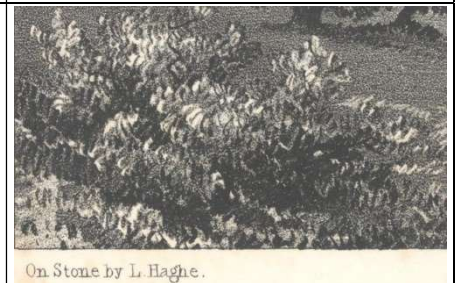
A table or visual key that explains symbols, colors, or abbreviations used on a map.

**LAID IN**

A loose map inserted in a book that is not attached to the book.

**LITHOGRAPH / LITHOGRAPHY**

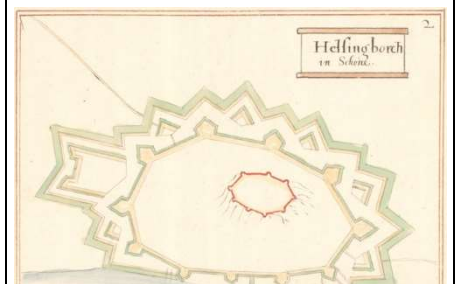
A planographic printing technique in which a plate or stone is treated with material that absorbs or repels ink.

**LAID LINES**





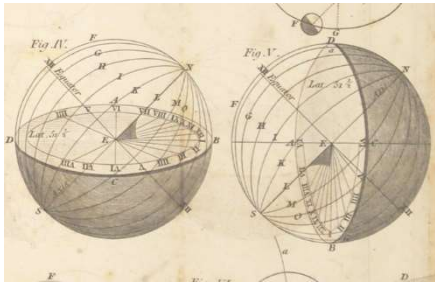






Lines visible in laid paper resulting from the wire mesh used to make the paper, running perpendicular to chain lines. They typically run horizontally on the paper about 1 mm apart.

**MANUSCRIPT**

Letters or images drawn by hand.





<p><b>MARGIN</b></p> <p>The blank area of the paper outside of the printed image.</p>		<p><b>NEATLINE</b></p> <p>A printed line border that surrounds the map.</p>	
<p><b>MERCATOR PROJECTION</b></p> <p>A map projection created by Gerard Mercator that presents the world on an even grid of longitude and latitude.</p>		<p><b>OCTAVO</b></p> <p>The format of a leaf folded three times (to create 8 pages), and also describes a paper size measuring about 8-9 inches in height (20-23 cm).</p>	
<p><b>MERIDIAN</b></p> <p>A circle of constant latitude that passes through both poles.</p>		<p><b>OFFSETTING</b></p> <p>The transfer of ink from a printed page or illustration to another adjacent page, resulting in a mirror image. Often occurs if a page is folded or bound before the ink dries.</p>	
<p><b>MILDEW STAIN</b></p> <p>A fungal growth on paper that causes small dot-like stains.</p>		<p><b>ORIGINAL COLOR</b></p> <p>Color that was applied at the time of publishing, typically in a publisher's specific color palette.</p>	
<p><b>MODERN COLOR</b></p> <p>Color that was applied to a map more recently, often centuries after the map was published.</p>		<p><b>OUTLINE COLOR</b></p> <p>A coloring method in which only the boundaries or borders are colored.</p>	
<p><b>MOUNTED (see LAID DOWN)</b></p>		<p><b>OXIDATION</b></p> <p>A chemical reaction when components in paper are exposed to oxygen, causing the paper to brown and become brittle.</p>	



## PANORAMA / PANORAMIC VIEW

A realistic view of the city seen from ground level, often depicting a wide view.



## PAPER FLAW

Abnormalities inherent in the process of making hand-laid paper, such as areas of thinness or small particles embedded in the paper.



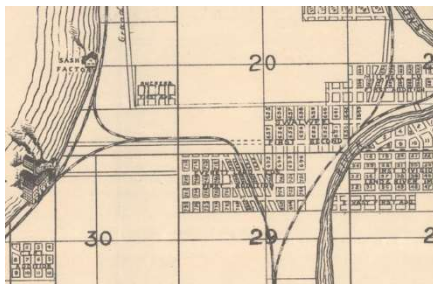
## PICTORIAL MAP

A graphic map that focuses on artistic style than geographical accuracy, incorporating images that reflect culture and ideas.



## PLANOGRAPHIC PRINTING

The technique of printing from a flat surface, such as lithography.



## PLATE

The metal or stone plate on which an image is created, inked and then printed onto paper.



Image courtesy of Library of Congress

## PLATEMARK

An indentation caused by pressing a plate into paper during intaglio printing, which can be visually enhanced by printer's ink residue.



## POCKET MAP

A map designed to fold to a small size for travelers, often with covers to protect the map.



## PORTOLAN CHART

A manuscript chart made for sea navigation, most commonly from the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> c., often made in Italy, Spain and Portugal.



Image courtesy of Library of Congress

## PRIME MERIDIAN

A circle that passes through both poles at zero longitude.



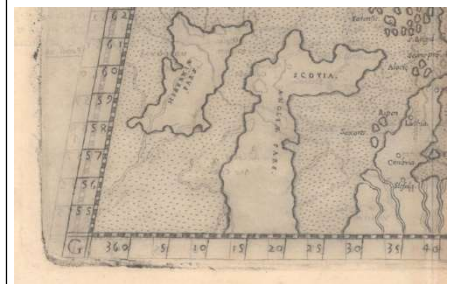
## PRINTER'S CREASE

A crease that occurs during the printing process when the paper is pressed onto an inked plate and results in an absence of ink within the crease.



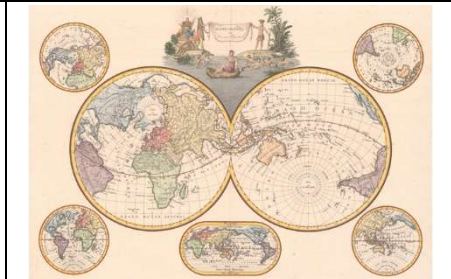
## PRINTER'S INK RESIDUE

Excess ink that transfers onto the paper in unengraved areas due to the plate not being properly wiped before intaglio printing.



## PROJECTION

A method of transforming a globe onto a flat, two-dimensional surface.





**PROOF**

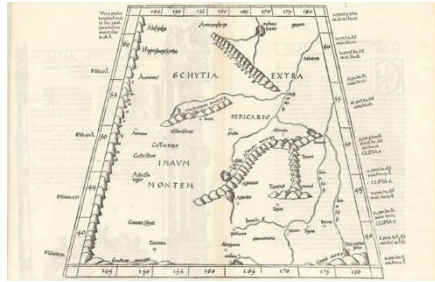
A draft impression made during the engraving process to check the image for errors or omissions.

**RELIEF PRINTING**

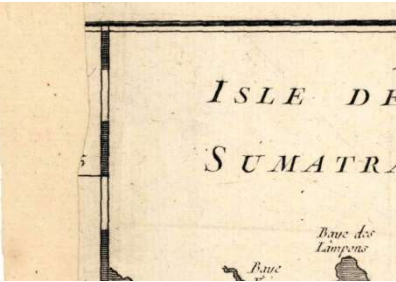
A printing method, typically using wood blocks, in which the raised areas are inked and printed. Common in 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century European maps.

**PTOLEMAIC**

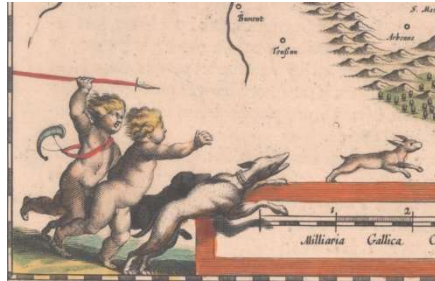
A map based on the work of Claudius Ptolemy, a geographer in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

**REMARGIN**

Replacing the margins around a map with another piece of paper, particularly when the margins have been trimmed or damaged.

**PUTTO**

(Plural: Putti) A figure represented as a naked, chubby child, commonly used as a decorative element on 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century maps.

**REPRODUCTION**

A copy of an original map or print, typically made using modern printing techniques and resulting in blurry, indistinct lines and less detail.

**QUARTO**

The format of a leaf folded twice (to create 4 pages), and also describes a paper size measuring about 9-11 inches in height (23-28 cm).

**RESTRICKE**

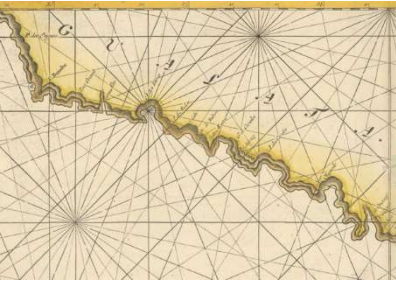
A map that is printed from the original plate, block or stone long after its original intended use. Can be identified by the difference in paper.

**RECTO**

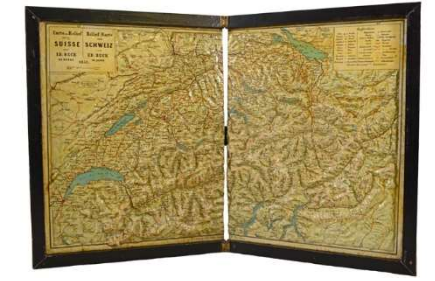
The front side of a leaf on which a map is printed. Also describes the right-hand page of an open book.

**RHUMB LINES**

Lines on maps that emanate from a compass rose, used to aid in navigation.

**RELIEF MAP**


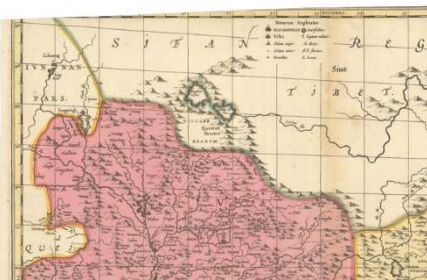







A three-dimensional map that reflects topography and elevation.

**SHOW-THROUGH**

When the image printed on one side of a leaf is visible through the paper onto the other side.



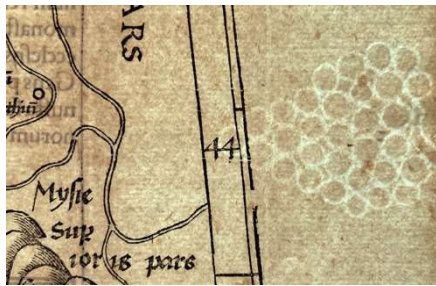


<p><b>SIGNATURE</b></p> <p>Letters or numbers printed in the margin of the first leaf of a section of a book to guide the bookbinder in assembling the leaves.</p>		<p><b>TRIMMED</b></p> <p>A map or view with margins cut back after printing, sometimes done by the bookbinder to fit in a volume, or by a framer.</p>	
<p><b>SLIPCASE</b></p> <p>A box or case with one open side into which a folded map, a set of maps, or a book is inserted for protection.</p>		<p><b>VELLUM</b></p> <p>Specially treated calf skin that is used for documents, manuscript maps, and book bindings.</p>	
<p><b>STATE</b></p> <p>All impressions printed from a plate without any changes made to the plate. Once changes are made to a plate, it becomes a new state.</p>		<p><b>VERDIGRIS</b></p> <p>Copper acetate used in green and blue pigments that can discolor over time due to exposure to oxygen and can acidify the paper.</p>	
<p><b>STEEL ENGRAVING</b></p> <p>A map or illustration printed from a steel plate.</p>		<p><b>VERSO</b></p> <p>The back side of a leaf on which a map is printed. Also describes the left-hand page of an open book.</p>	
<p><b>STRAPWORK</b></p> <p>Stylized ornamentation that appears like ribbons or leather straps.</p>		<p><b>VIGNETTE</b></p> <p>A decorative illustration or scene added to a map.</p>	
<p><b>TONED / TONING</b></p> <p>Paper that has become darker in color due to the presence of acids in the paper and exposure to oxygen.</p>		<p><b>WALL MAP</b></p> <p>A large map made to be displayed on a wall, typically backed in linen and varnished, with wooden rollers to aid in hanging.</p>	



**WATERMARK**

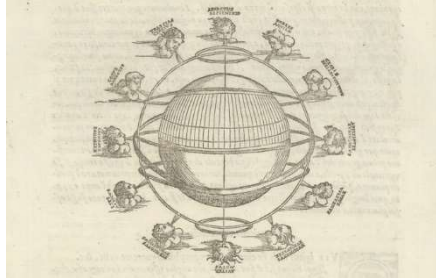
Letters, names or symbols embedded within the paper that are typically only visible when the paper is held to light.

**WOVE PAPER**

Paper-making technique invented in the late 18<sup>th</sup> c. using a fine mesh that doesn't produce chain lines, first made by hand and then machine-made in the early 19<sup>th</sup> c.

**WIND HEAD**

A decorative element on old maps that depicts a disembodied head blowing wind, usually in a cardinal direction.

**WOODCUT / WOODBLOCK**

A type of relief printing on a wood block that is cut along the plank.

**WOOD ENGRAVING**

A type of relief printing on a wood block that is cut on the end-grain, which permits greater detail than a woodcut.

**WOOD PULP PAPER**

Paper made using groundwood pulp, developed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> c. Has shorter fibers that tear easily and often contains lignin, which can tone and degrade the paper.

**WORM HOLE / WORM TRACK**

Holes or tracks made in paper by the larvae of various insects.





**Sources:**

Carter, John & Nicolas Barker. 2004. *ABC for Book Collectors 8<sup>th</sup> Edition*. New Castle: Oak Knoll Press.

Manasek, F.J., Marti Griggs & Curt Griggs. 2015. *Collecting Old Maps, Revised and Expanded Edition*. China: Old Maps Press.

Moreland, Carl & David Bannister. 1986. *Antique Maps*. Oxford: Phaidon, Christie's Limited.

Potter, Jonathan. 1992. *Collecting Antique Maps: An Introduction to the History of Cartography*. London: Studio Editions Limited.