



Chapter One

For Friends of the George A. Smathers Libraries, University of Florida

Fall 2002

Map and Imagery Library's Rare and Antique Maps are a Treasure to Discover

by HelenJane Armstrong, Ph.D.
Head, Map and Imagery Library

Did you know that Gainesville had a Spanish moss gin in 1884? Is it true that all roads lead to Rome? How does one go to Timbuktu? And just where DID Columbus first land in the New World?

To find the answer to these questions, one may seek assistance in the University of Florida Map & Imagery Library. With over 750,000 maps, aerial photographs and atlases, this

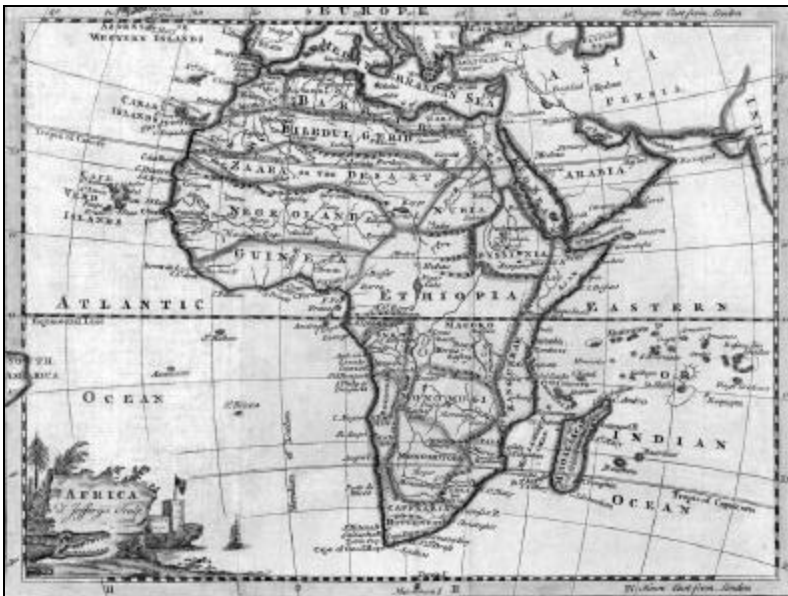
library is one of the five largest academic map libraries in the United States and the largest in the Southeast. The majority of the maps are from the 20th and 21st centuries; however, the most alluring items are in the library's collection of antique maps. These beautiful items resemble paintings but contain a wealth of information as to man's early perceptions of the world.

By studying maps of an area such as Africa through the centuries, one can picture the history of the conti-

nent and political interactions of European countries. Over time rivers are discovered and blank spaces – once filled with exotic animals – contain villages and physical features. The 16th century was the height of scholarship and prosperity in Timbuktu, and it figures prominently on maps of that time period. On later maps other areas are stressed, place names change and attitudes towards the indigenous population can be seen through words such as ivory factory, gold factory, and

(Continued on page 2)

1772 map of Africa. Thomas Jeffreys, London: T. Salmon. From A New Geographical & Historical Grammar



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“Paradisus”
1607 copper
engraving of
the Holy
Land by
Mercator
Gerhard
and
Hondius
Jodocus of
Amsterdam

slave factory. Researchers have found 17th-century African maps that indicate the staging areas for slave trade as well as maps of the Atlantic Ocean (Ethiopian Sea) depicting ship departure points, routes, and landings in the New World.

As with Africa, early maps of South America and the Caribbean stimulate the imagination. Exploration of the Amazon Basin is observed on rare maps much as the source of the Nile is speculated upon on early African maps. The University of Florida’s collection of Caribbean rare maps is considered to be one of the best in the United States. Books such as *The Journal of Don Francisco Saavedra de Sangronis... 1780-1783*, contain reproductions of a number of the library’s antique Caribbean islands maps that assist in understanding the geographic relationships of the period. Those Caribbean maps on the Map and Imagery Library’s web page – <http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/maps/> – are popular and along with the Holy Land maps, have generated many e-mail questions.

One of the most significant rare maps is the Peutinger Tables (Tabula Peutingeriana.) The Romans had sophisticated road systems and in the 4th century A.D., the first road maps were drawn for travel within the Roman Empire. A road system from India in the east to Britain in the west, almost 70,000 miles, was drawn on a papyrus roll 21 feet long and one foot

wide. The fragile papyrus roll did not survive, but in the Middle Ages monks reproduced it on a vellum scroll. In the 1590s a scholar saved it and arranged for a printed version. The Map and Imagery Library has a rare 1660 Latin edition. It is an invaluable research tool for historical scholars as well as researchers using the Holy Land map collection. The collection of Holy Land maps that began with a generous gift by Dr. James and Adina Simmons has now been doubled through library purchases. The oldest maps in the library are from the Simmons Collection, and are dated 1493. These are the earliest European maps of Jerusalem and were printed in the *Liber Chronicarum*. Commonly called the Nuremberg Chronicle it is considered the most important illustrated book of the 15th century. Only the Gutenberg Bible ranks higher.

Access to Rare Maps

Access to the rare maps has provided exceptional opportunities for UF classes. A typical example was an art course in print design. The class was able to hold in their hands 15th-cen-

Antique Maps of the Holy Land

A cartobibliography of maps of the Holy Land in the Maps and Imagery Library is available in a limited edition for sale. The 1999 Smathers Libraries publication focuses on antique maps donated in 1997 to the University of Florida by James C. and Adina P. Simmons in honor of their parents, Levy and Zina Pevzner and Eugene and Irma Simmons.

The Simmons collection of nearly seventy rare maps documents five centuries – fifteenth through nineteenth – of Holy Land cartographic record and reflects the donors’ care in research, selection, and documentation.

The cartobibliography includes full-color reproductions of fifteen of these beautiful maps. Copies of the publication are \$40 each, which includes sales tax, and shipping and handling. Make checks payable to the University of Florida Foundation and send to the Administrative Office, George A. Smathers Libraries, University of Florida, PO Box 117001, Gainesville, FL 32611-7001. The cartobibliography is also for sale in the Smathers Library Bookstore.

ture woodcut maps of the Holy Land and Africa. They could compare the design elements of the elaborate cartouches' biblical figures with those of natives and wild animals. Observing change over time in different art styles and artists' work proved invaluable. Furthermore, the rare maps have been used for seminars in African and Latin American History. The Center for African Studies and the library have offered an Africana bibliography course for several years. Students are given the unique opportunity to study changes in Africa by inspecting over 60 rare maps from 1535 to 1900.

Sanborn Maps

The most popular rare map collection in the library is a collection of 19th-century city maps of Florida called the Sanborn Maps. They were drawn for fire insurance purposes to aid agents in assessing properties. The maps are extremely accurate and show the size, shape, and construction materials for buildings. By comparing maps from different dates, one can see the architectural changes to a building. These rare maps of Florida were published from 1884 to 1928 and there are only two copies in existence. Persons wishing to have buildings placed on the National Register of Historic Buildings use them extensively. Sanborns also are used to study the history of a town. For instance in 1884 Gainesville had a Spanish moss gin, which produced fiber for covering furniture. Jacksonville also had a Spanish moss gin, which burned down in 1901, destroying a large portion of the business area. The library's Sanborns have been used to learn what existed on that site before the fire. From an environmental standpoint, the Sanborns have been used in locating old gasoline stations to remove under-

ground fuel tanks and prevent them from leaking into the aquifer.

By their nature, pre-19th-century maps are fragile. Some were made from woodcuts before the invention of the printing press. These maps are

often difficult and expensive to obtain. Cooperative purchases and gifts have been instrumental in the development of the collection. Response from patrons has shown the expense and care have been worth it. ~

The University of Florida Map & Imagery Library will soon add the 500,000th map to its collection. The library would like to honor the occasion with a very special item. We have compiled a list of maps which would be momentous gifts. For more information or to make a donation, contact Sandra Melching, director of development, at (352) 392-0342.

Secunda Etas Mundi. SCHEDEL, H. [Nuremberg, 1493] (The Known World As Columbus Sailed) \$22,000-24,000. First edition of one of the earliest obtainable world maps, and visually one of the most evocative of its period. Published just 40 years after the invention of printing.

Typus orarum maritimarum Guineae, Manicongo, & Angolae ultrap promontorium Bonae spei... (South & Western Africa.) Linschoten, J. Van/Langren, A. Amsterdam, 1599. \$7,500-\$8,000. With its large and intricate strapwork cartouches, exquisite calligraphy and other ornamental flourishes, this is one of the most richly engraved maps of early cartography.

Africae nova descriptio..African Continent. Willem Janszoon Blaeu. Amsterdam, 1647. \$5,500-\$6,500. The most decorative and popular of all early maps of Africa with side borders of double costume figures and a top border of vignette plans of nine of the principal cities

Pas Kaart Van de Golf van Mexico... Keulen J. Van/ Vooght, C. J. (Sea Chart of Texas/ Gulf Coast from Florida to Yucatan) Amsterdam, 1684 \$5,850-\$6,500. The most sophisticated rendering of the coast then available from a Sea Atlas. Accurate and detailed.

Venezuela, cum parte Sustrali Novae and Andalsiae. Blaeu, Willem / Blaeu, Joannis. Amsterdam, 1650 \$1,900-2,100. Decorative map of an important region of South America during an active period of exploration.

Habessinia Seu Abassia, Presbyteri Johannis regio... Hiob Ludolf Amsterdam, after c.1683 \$700. Earliest available printed map to show the true course and source of the Blue Nile.

Upcoming

Homecoming Through the Years Exhibit

Saturday, November 16, 2002

2½ hours before homecoming football game kickoff
Homecoming Alumni BBQ • Stephen C. O'Connell Center

University of Florida archives exhibit with Carl Van Ness, university archivist,
Department of Special and Areas Studies Collections
and Sandra Melching, director of development, George A. Smathers Libraries

For ticket information, contact the University Box Office at (352)392-1653
For further information about the BBQ, contact the UF Alumni Association at (888)352-5866

Map Preservation Lasts for Several Hundred Years

by Cathleen Mook
Head, Preservation Department

The preservation of maps from the libraries' collections primarily consists of protecting the item from damage while allowing it to be used. Unprotected maps are easily damaged. Sliding them in and out of drawers abrades the paper surface and may tear edges or wrinkle and fold the paper. Use of a map, even if carefully handled, may soil or damage the image and abrade the paper surface. Appropriate conservation treatment helps to minimize the wear and greatly extends the life of maps.

Once cataloging and scanning for digital preservation are completed, the maps are sent to the Conservation Unit of the libraries' Preservation Department where they are examined and their condition assessed. The paper surface may be gently cleaned with brushes to remove any dust and loose particles. Old labels and tape are removed if possible, and old mends may be removed or replaced. Tears are mended with Japanese tissue and starch paste and the map may be humidified and flattened if there are obvious folds. Next the pH of the paper is tested and the item is deacidified only if needed. Deacidification neutralizes the acids in paper, which cause it to turn brown and brittle. This treatment, performed in-house, is needed for almost every map printed after 1850. There was a change in paper manufacture from cotton to

wood pulp resulting in weaker paper with a decreased life expectancy. The deacidification treatment also adds an alkaline buffer to the paper to protect it from a future drop in pH. Maps printed before 1850 may not need to be deacidified depending on how they have been stored in the past.

After testing pigments for stability, heavily soiled or stained maps may be washed in deionized water or treated with other solvents for stain removal. Washed items may need to be resized and dried on a suction table to ensure even drying and minimal paper stress.

Following these treatments the map is encapsulated. Encapsulation is the enclosing of the item within a polyester envelope. The envelope is sealed on all four sides using equipment that produces sound waves to seal the edges of the polyester. A label with information about the map and an identification tag of the holding library is enclosed in a separate pocket. Encapsulation protects the item from humidity, water, insects, and handling. It also allows the map to be safely stored flat in map drawers without fear of damage.

All of the treatments performed are completely reversible. The map can be safely removed from the envelope by cutting the seams. The stability of the enclosed item after treatment is estimated to be from 200 to 300 years. ~



PROTECT YOUR MAPS AT HOME

Do not fold. Folding and unfolding breaks and stretches paper fibers.

Store flat if possible.

If map is framed, use archival quality matting materials. UV filtering Plexiglas also helps reduce breakdown.

Be aware of the environment. High heat and humidity speed up paper degradation.

Cooler and drier is better.

Do not hang framed items in direct sunlight or under heating or air conditioning vents.

Rapid temperature and/or humidity changes stress paper.

Do not use any kind of tape or adhesive for home repairs. Better to leave it alone than to use damaging materials.

Map Digitization and Restoration by the Digital Library Center

by Mike Bond and Erich Kesse
Digital Library Center

Digital map imaging at the Digital Library Center is a combined art and science. The process begins with the science of digitally photographing the original map under carefully balanced lighting, with settings optimized for the particular map. Photography's traditional darkroom is replaced by software, yielding control of image qualities to computer experts with special training in digital graphics. Digitized maps are produced to reflect the intellectual intent of the map as it left the cartographer's hands, both to faithfully capture the original and to optimize for an aesthetically reliable reproduction, as viewed both in print-from-digital and on computer monitors.

The digitization process continues with "on-screen" assessments of both the original map and the digital reproduction. The world of difference between print and computer display media leaves much room for interpretation and criticism. Print media is reflective – light bounces from the map to the eye, whereas computer display media is transmissive – light is transmitted from the monitor to the eye. A digitized map must faithfully reproduce the original and look good in both print and on screen. The process is driven by mathematical formulas that examine color "translation" from print to digital, together with the opacity and "reflectance" of paper and

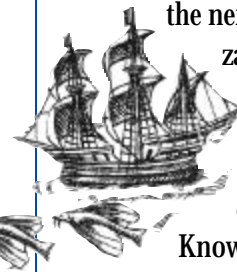
inks. The process also is quantified in the measurement or retention of fine details in the digital map.

The science and art of digital restoration lay beyond reproduction. Digital restoration is reversible and does not risk the health or longevity of the original. Here, sometimes it helps to remember, though maps are often comparable to great works of art, almost magical in appearance, maps are organic materials in nature. These spectacular works have been subject to physical influences such as humidity, UV degradation, and anthropogenic destruction over periods of time, in some cases hundreds of years. A map



Above and page 4: Extracted detail from digitized and restored map, "Occidentalis Americae parties...", 1594 Dutch map by Theodor de Bry published in his book "Grand Voyages"

in our collection today is rarely seen as it was intended. A digital version of the map as seen today is archived, and the next process in the digitization chain begins.



Digital restoration is founded upon information about the original map.

Knowledge of particular methods of papermaking, engraving, printing, coloring, and storage inform the process and reduce error. These are a set of factors unique to each individual map. There are no universal techniques that can be described presently for the balancing of effects caused by the combination of environment and time. But, color saturation, fading, paper yellowing and accretion often show aging effects that can be dealt with similarly. By correlating time of production, type of paper, and opacity and reflectance of inks and papers, correction algorithms may be employed to combat these effects, restoring the map to its original look.

Most challenging, rewarding and subject to criticism is attention to anthropogenically-induced artifacts found in these maps. Caused by people, these artifacts are both unintentional – fingerprints, food and drink stains, etc. – and intentional – ownership stamps, price markings, repair attempts, etc. Either may reflect the "provenance," the heritage of the map itself. And, digital restoration requires an assessment of the value of each to preserve that heritage.

Comparison of the as-seen and restored digital maps is the last stage of the process. A team of Center staff, including a biochemist and early printed materials specialist, evaluates each image to ensure that outcome matches original production intent. ~

Smathers Donates \$1 Million to Libraries

With great excitement, the Smathers libraries has just received the first \$1 million of George Smathers' pledge. These funds, part of the most important gift in the libraries' history, are to be used for the libraries' greatest needs.

Dale Canelas, director of UF Libraries, said "the gift will enable the libraries to be flexible in responding to changing information formats, new student initiatives, and academic priorities. It will strengthen our role as a center for learning and research, where the past is preserved and the present documented for the future."

Senator Smathers' first gift to the University Libraries came in 1989 with a \$1.9 million real estate gift, which was combined with a 100% match from the state, to rehabilitate Library East. The library building, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was rededicated as the Smathers Library and became the new repository for the libraries' special collections. Senator Smathers' papers are part of the P.K. Yonge Library of Florida History, housed in the Smathers Library.

In 1991 Smathers made a deferred gift to the University of Florida for the library. In honor of the endowment, the University Libraries were renamed the George A. Smathers Libraries of the University of Florida.

In making his gift, Senator Smathers reiterated his life-long love for the university and his continuing commitment to support his alma mater.

"A library is the heart and central nervous system of any university. To build and maintain the University of Florida as a great national university, we have to build and maintain a great library system," Smathers said. ~

In Memoriam: C. Farris Bryant



C. Farris Bryant

C. Farris Bryant, Florida's 34th Governor, University of Florida graduate, and benefactor of the George A. Smathers Libraries, died

March 1, 2002. Bryant contributed \$300,000 to assist the libraries in establishing a digital laboratory for the Farris and Julia Bryant Great Floridians project

Along with the funding, Bryant's collection of papers covering his political and public career from 1942 to 1970 was donated to the P.K. Yonge Library of Florida History in the Department of Special and Area Studies Collections.

The gift made possible funding for digitization lab equipment to better preserve and widely disseminate the

Bryant papers and those of other 20th-century political leaders. The Bryant collection contains 30 boxes of manuscript papers, 15 scrapbooks, and 350 reels of motion picture film.

Bryant received his business administration degree in 1935 from the University of Florida and a law degree from Harvard Law School in 1938.

He began his political career in 1941 when he was elected a state representative from Marion County. After enlisting in the U.S. Navy in 1941, he resigned his office. Following the war, Bryant returned to practice law in Ocala and was again elected the county's state representative. He was voted the "Most Outstanding Member of the House of Representatives" four times and was Speaker of the House in 1953. He headed the Florida delegation to the Democratic National Conventions in 1952 and 1956.

Elected governor in 1960, he led Florida to establish four universities and numerous junior colleges; founded the Florida Council of 100; initiated and secured passage of the bonding program that has provided over ten billion dollars in capital funds for higher education; expanded the interstate, primary, and turnpike road systems; and secured passage of a program for the acquisition of unique lands to preserve Florida's environment for future generations.

After his term as governor, Bryant served under President Lyndon Johnson as Director of the Office of Emergency Planning and on the National Security Council. Bryant founded and served as chairman and president of Voyager Insurance Companies, Inc. until 1986. He then resumed his business activities and continued his counsel relationship with the law firm of Bryant, Miller and Olive. ~

Desiderata

Students, faculty, and librarians are always looking for the perfect resource to complement their research. While we do our best to be responsive to special needs, there are always a few titles or equipment needs that lie beyond our grasp. If you are interested in helping the Smathers Libraries acquire any of the following, please contact Sandra Melching, director of development, at (352) 392-0342.

The Rare Book Collection has been fortunate in the past year in acquiring two more titles printed by the Cuala Press, managed by Elizabeth Yeats. This press and its predecessor, the Dun Emer Press, under the editorship of W.B. Yeats played a vital role in the Irish literary renaissance. This brings the total of Dun Emer and Cuala Press imprints to 68 out of 77 numbered titles. To view the titles owned by the libraries, and those not owned, see the website at: <http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/spec/rarebook/cuala/cuala.htm>.
Titles range from \$250 to \$500

Japanese Biographical Archive, from sources dated 1646-1998. Approximately 400 microfiche, representing an accumulation of 87 biographical reference works on Japan, covering 65,000 persons from all periods of Japan's history who shaped Japanese politics, economy, science, religion, and culture. 25,000 of the 85,000 entries are in English, the remainder in Japanese, German, French, and other Western languages. *\$11,100*

History of Education: Major Themes. Anthology of writings by leaders in the education field. Multi-country comparisons. Four volume set: *\$622*

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Curriculum Test Collection Development. This essential collection is expected of a research level library. *\$5,000 per annum*



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Your gift may be eligible for a charitable contribution deduction.

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 - Africana Collection
 - P.K. Yonge Library of Florida History
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- Digital Library Center
- Other _____
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Chapter One is published quarterly and distributed to friends of the Libraries and selected institutions. Questions and comments should be addressed to the editor, Barbara Hood, Public Information Officer, George A. Smathers Libraries, University of Florida, P.O. Box 117001, Gainesville, FL 32611-7001, (352) 392-0342. Email: bhood@ufl.edu

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Chapter One

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A Message from the Director

The library outlook for 2002-03 is somewhat less rosy than it has been for the past two years. In the library resources budget, the legislature withdrew all non-recurring funding for this fiscal year and cut the recurring funds by 5%. The result is a 22% reduction, more than \$1.6 million dollars — from \$7,533,500 to \$5,879,500. The university has worked to offset the reduction by allocating \$1 million in non-recurring funds for this fiscal year. In the meantime, electronic resources and journals continue to increase in cost substantially above inflation.

During the past year the library joined the LibQUAL+ program, a research and development project to define and measure library service quality across institutions and to create user based quality assessment tools for local library planning. This group of 164 libraries, of which some

60 are research libraries, administered their third annual survey this spring. Among the 78,000 respondents was a sampling of University of Florida faculty, graduate students, and undergraduates. The data was processed nationally and UF's results were compared to the national average. The UF faculty see the library as deficient in complete runs of journal titles and in comprehensive print collections. Faculty also expressed some unhappiness with convenient access to the collections. The national average shows that faculty nationally see their libraries as deficient in complete runs of journal titles and in comprehensive print collections. We will be evaluating the data over coming months and trying to improve our performance in line with user expectations.

Progress on the addition to Library West has slowed as architects found serious facility deficiencies that

need to be corrected in the current building. The cost of these repairs has reduced the funding available for the addition and forced a 50% reduction in additional space. Over the next two months, library staff will be working on reprogramming the facility that will provide services and collections to support faculty and students in the humanities and social sciences. We will continue to make every effort to improve user space and to more closely integrate electronic, print and multi-media information.

Dale Canelas
Director of UF Libraries

