

Chapter 1 : Hagstrom New York City 5-Borough Large Type Atlas for \$ at calendrierdelascience.com

*Hagstrom New York City Subways Map on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This New York City Subways Map includes all subway lines, subway stations, transfer stations, a comprehensive train schedule.*

The official June subway map; note that this is not the current subway map. Original maps for the privately opened Interborough Rapid Transit Company IRT , which opened in , showed subway routes as well as elevated routes. The design of the subway map by Massimo Vignelli , published by the MTA between and , has since become recognized in design circles as a modern classic; however, the MTA deemed the map flawed due to its placement of geographical elements. This map showed possible service patterns upon the completion of several subway lines proposed in the Program for Action. They continued to issue Hagstrom maps as official maps until , but instituted two changes. This was done to save money, as the Voorhies map was free, while Hagstrom charged for theirs. To keep the publications valid, the NYCTA periodically sent updated service information to both Hagstrom and Voorhies to be printed in service tables and, where necessary, incorporated into the map. He had also spent a year studying under Eric Gill in England and expressed admiration for the London Underground map. The NYCTA rejected his systematic revision of nomenclature but did use his diagram of lines as its official map from to . One of them, the 2-mile 3. The Transit Authority had to devise a new map design by the time the Chrystie Street Connection opened, so in , they opened the Subway Map Competition to the general public. There were three winners; one of them, R. This concept was implemented by Dr Stanley Goldstein of Hofstra University, working as a consultant to the TA, and by Dante Calise, art director at Diamond Packaging, the firm that printed the subway map. On November 26, , when the new connections opened, the new map came into use. Ronan , who wanted to create a modern brand image for this new body. While the Unimark signage project was still being finished off up with the creation of the New York City Transit Authority Graphics Standards Manual, Vignelli went to Ronan with a mock-up of part of the map for lower Manhattan. These changes were carried out by Charysyn, who also oversaw the printing of the map. The map was unveiled by Ronan on August 4, at a ceremony in the station at 57th Street and Sixth Avenue. Six further editions were produced from to , with extensive changes. This was exhibited at the Cooper Union in April, when Tauranac debated with Massimo Vignelli in a public battle between the two schools of map-making. Tauranac led a person committee that comprised TA staff and members of the public in addition to the three staff at Michael Hertz Associates. He also organised and coordinated the contributions of everybody in the group and liaised with TA and MTA staff to get approvals and funding and then to ensure that all the station and car signs in the subway network were changed to match the color scheme of the new map when it was launched in June . He also defended the map in public debate with Massimo Vignelli in April and December . Current map A September subway map, displayed at 34th Street & Hudson Yards The most recent official maps of the subway system are not geographically accurate due to the complexity of the system . However, the New York City Subway map is an anomaly among subway maps around the world, in that it shows city streets, parks, and neighborhoods juxtaposed among curved subway lines, whereas other subway maps like the London Underground map do not show such aboveground features and show subway lines as straight and at or degree angles. Among these are works by Fadeout Design and by Alexander Chen. Travel Stations " are electronic maps located in stations that make use of touchscreen technology to help subway patrons plan trips. Such maps have been increasingly prevalent. They invited Vignelli Associates comprising at that time Massimo Vignelli, Yoshiki Waterhouse, and Beatriz Cifuentes to develop a digital version of the map. Formerly, the maps were only available online or at certain stations, but as of October , the maps started to be issued at all stations in the New York City Subway and Staten Island Railway systems. It was the first Super Bowl played outdoors in a cold-weather city. Called the "Regional Transit Diagram ", the map was produced specifically for the Super Bowl XLVIII, and according to the MTA, "shows all inter-connections between the regional transit services, and highlights with a football icon those areas where Super Bowl related events will occur on both sides of the Hudson River. The diagram will appear on all transit provider websites, as well as on Super Bowl websites, guides, publications, mobile apps, and folding pocket maps. For the first

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time since , the MTA issued a Vignelli map on paper. Imitation and parody maps In September , a map detailing the number of calories burnt walking between adjacent subway stops was developed by Treated. From to , subway routes on the official subway map were drawn either in a single color or in three colors, which corresponded to the company that the route operated on – the IRT, BMT, or IND. In , a major review of wayfinding was triggered by the combination of two things: The winners of the competition were R. Those colors were inherited by Unimark International and used in the famous Vignelli map. Current service colors The colors used to denote services in the current iteration of the subway map are as follows:

Chapter 2 : Download PDF Hagstrom New York City Subways Map FULL FREE - Video Dailymotion

*Hagstrom New York City Subways Map [Hagstrom Map Company] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This handy pocket map of New York City Subways is an easy to follow map that includes all subway lines, subway stations.*

Original maps for the privately opened Interborough Rapid Transit Company IRT, which opened in 1904, showed subway routes as well as elevated routes. The design of the subway map by Massimo Vignelli, published by the MTA between 1967 and 1972, has since become recognized in design circles as a modern classic. However, the MTA deemed the map flawed due to its placement of geographical elements, specifically in the sense that elements only ran horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. By contrast, the Hertz map, which replaced the Vignelli design in 1967, contained elements that were more curved and "organic looking" while clarifying the nuances and complexities of the three former systems. The Hertz design, first created by Michael Hertz, remains in use with some stylistic differences and updates reflecting subway expansions since then. This map showed possible service patterns upon the completion of several subway lines proposed in the Program for Action. They continued to issue Hagstrom maps as official maps until 1967, but instituted two changes. This was done to save money, as the Voorhies map was free, while Hagstrom charged for theirs. To keep the publications valid, the NYCTA periodically sent updated service information to both Hagstrom and Voorhies to be printed in service tables and, where necessary, incorporated into the map. He had also spent a year studying under Eric Gill in England and expressed admiration for the London Underground map. The NYCTA rejected his systematic revision of nomenclature but did use his diagram of lines as its official map from 1967 to 1972. One of them, the 2-mile 3. The Transit Authority had to devise a new map design by the time the Chrystie Street Connection opened, so in 1967, they opened the Subway Map Competition to the general public. There were three winners; one of them, R. This concept was implemented by Dr Stanley Goldstein of Hofstra University, working as a consultant to the TA, and by Dante Calise, art director at Diamond Packaging, the firm that printed the subway map. On November 26, 1967, when the new connections opened, the new map came into use. Ronan, who wanted to create a modern brand image for this new body. While the Unimark signage project was still being finished off up with the creation of the New York City Transit Authority Graphics Standards Manual, Vignelli went to Ronan with a mock-up of part of the map for lower Manhattan. These changes were carried out by Charysyn, who also oversaw the printing of the map. The map was unveiled by Ronan on August 4, at a ceremony in the station at 57th Street and Sixth Avenue. Starting the following weekend, the maps began to be installed in stations and in subway cars. The maps became available at token booths for riders on August 7. Along with the map, a subway directory was unveiled. This specific one showed how to get from 57th Street to the other subway stations in the system in an alphabetical listing. Six further editions were produced from 1967 to 1972, with extensive changes. This was exhibited at the Cooper Union in April, when Tauranac debated with Massimo Vignelli in a public battle between the two schools of map-making. Tauranac led a person committee that comprised TA staff and members of the public in addition to the three staff at Michael Hertz Associates. He also organized and coordinated the contributions of everybody in the group and liaised with TA and MTA staff to get approvals and funding and then to ensure that all the station and car signs in the subway network were changed to match the color scheme of the new map when it was launched in June. He also defended the map in public debate with Massimo Vignelli in April and December. Current map[edit] The most recent official maps of the subway system are not geographically accurate due to the complexity of the system. However, the New York City Subway map is an anomaly among subway maps around the world, in that it shows city streets, parks, and neighborhoods juxtaposed among curved subway lines, whereas other subway maps like the London Underground map do not show such aboveground features and show subway lines as straight and at 90 degree angles. Among these are works by Fadeout Design and by Alexander Chen. Travel Stations " are electronic maps located in stations that make use of touchscreen technology to help subway patrons plan trips. Such maps have been increasingly prevalent. They invited Vignelli Associates comprising at that time Massimo Vignelli, Yoshiki Waterhouse, and Beatriz Cifuentes to

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Chapter 3 : A New Subway Map for New York City? - Metropolis

Hagstrom Map, based in Maspeth, Queens, was the best-selling brand of road maps in the New York City metropolitan area from the mid-19th to early 21st century. The New York Times in 1991 described Hagstrom's Five Borough Atlas as New York City's "map of record" for the previous 60 years.

Chapter 4 : New York Guidebook - Top travel tips and information with New York Pass

Hagstrom Haglet New York City subways, route map and guide Catalog Record Only Pocket-size subway-system map. Panel/cover title. Panel/cover title. On title panel/cover: Synthetic paper takes abuse.

Chapter 5 : New York City Subway map

Left to right: The map of the New York City subway system, by graphic designer Massimo Vignelli, the current map, and Roger van den Bergh's proposed map. After countless delays and at a cost of \$1 billion, New York City's Second Avenue Subway (the new Q extension) finally opened on December 31,

Chapter 6 : Bronx NY Laminated Wall Map (Hagstrom) for \$ at calendrierdelascience.com

New Listing Vintage s Hagstrom New York City NYC Transit Subway & Elevated Lines Map.

Chapter 7 : VINTAGE HAGSTROM - Forgotten New York

Additionally, the New York City Subway map has served as the subject of artistic endeavors. Among these are works by Fadeout Design and by Alexander Chen. [35] [36] In the past, companies such as Hagstrom Map had also published New York City Subway maps.

Chapter 8 : Hagstrom's Map of Queens, city of New York. House number and subway guide.

Subway Map. Select a route for station stops, service and transfer information. Download PDF version of the map (Adobe Reader v 9 or later) Left Right Up Down Zoom Back.

Chapter 9 : Hagstrom's Map of lower New York City, House Number and Subway Guide.

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