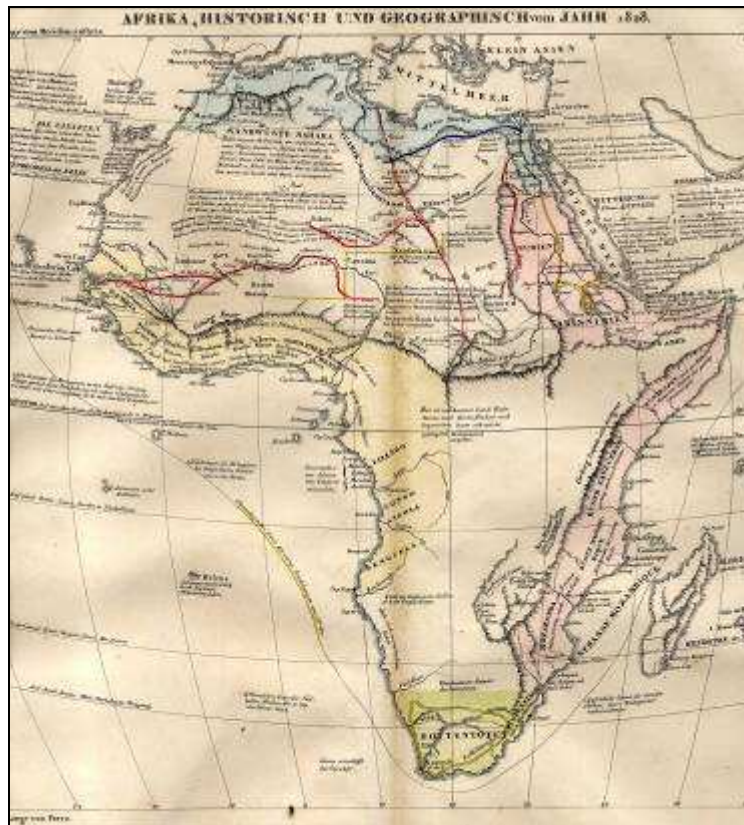
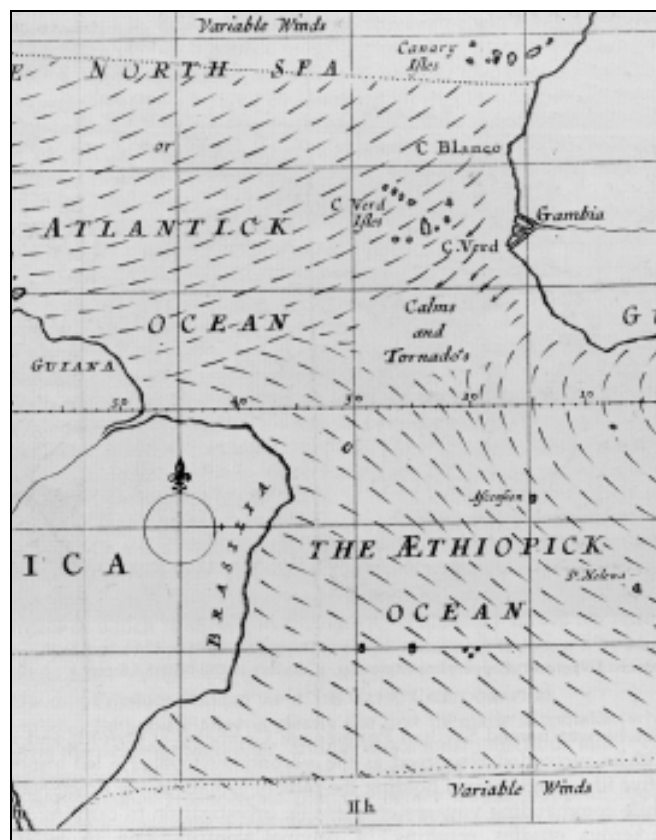


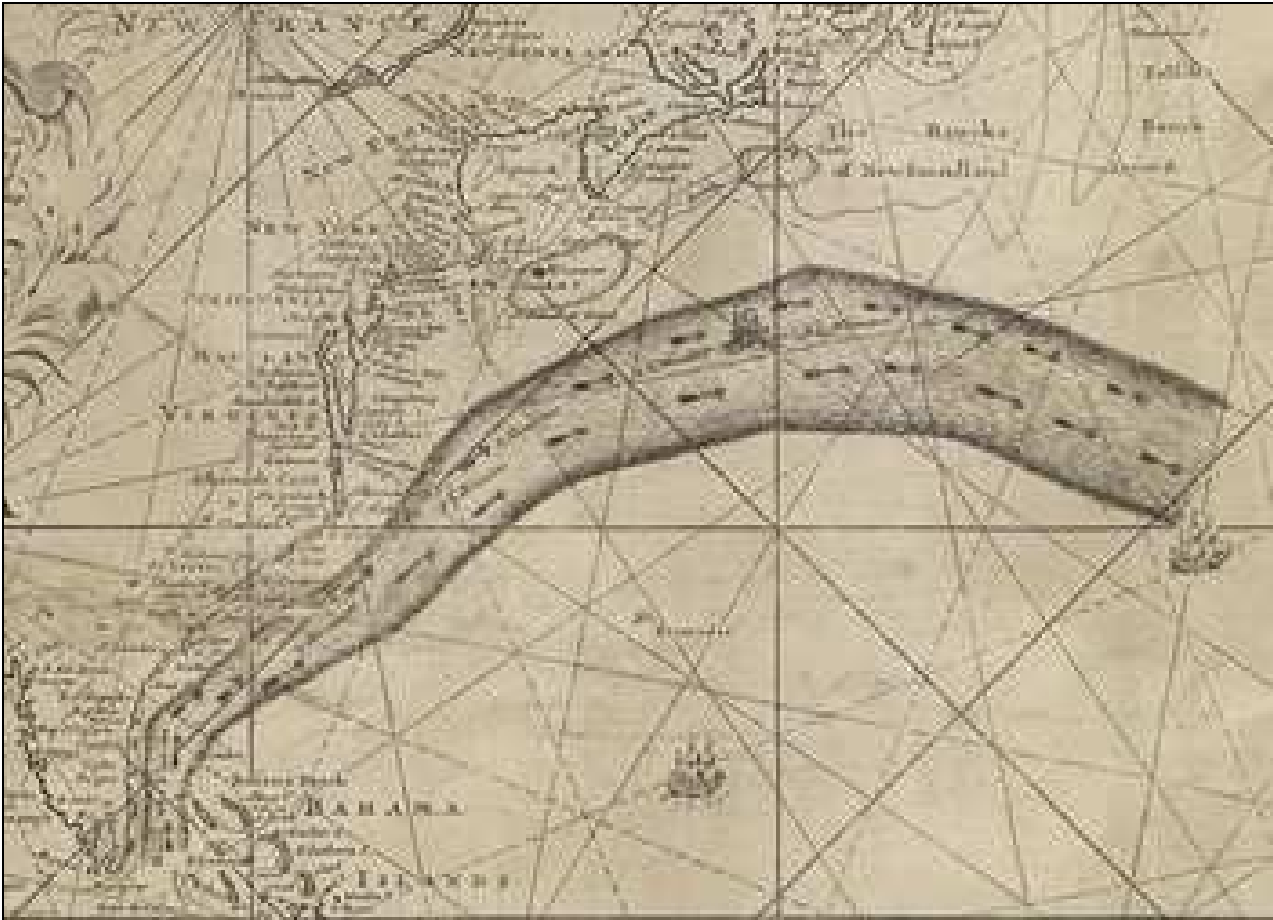
**E. Boria**  
*Cartografare il tempo*



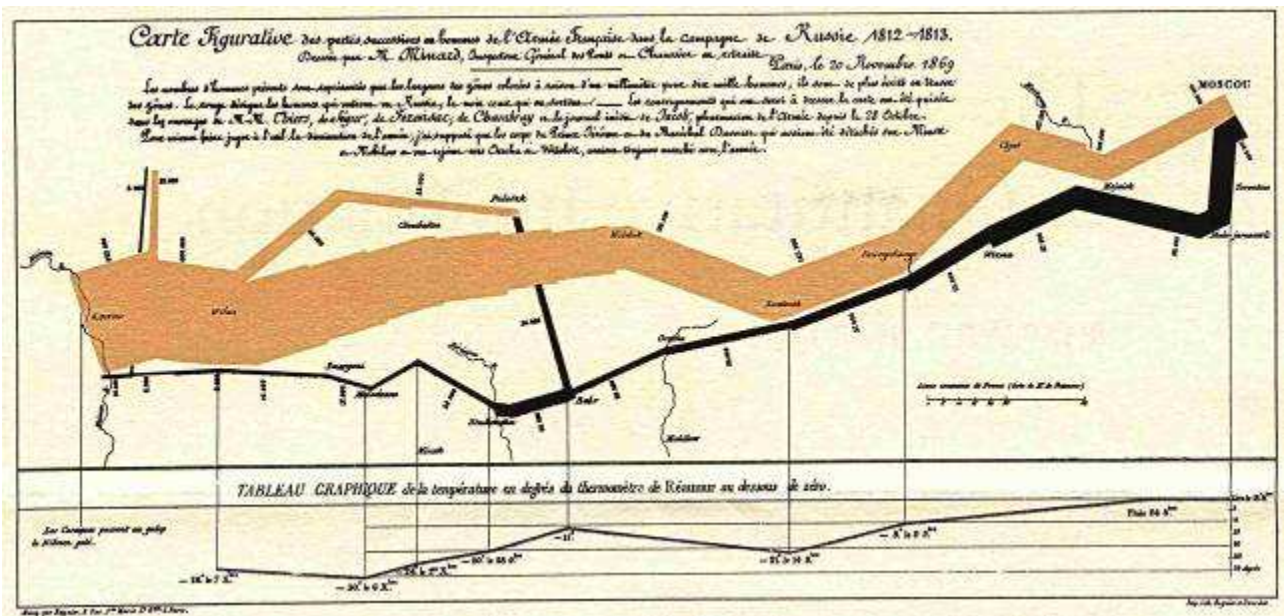
Carta 1 – Africa, storica e geografica  
Fonte: Le Sage, 1821



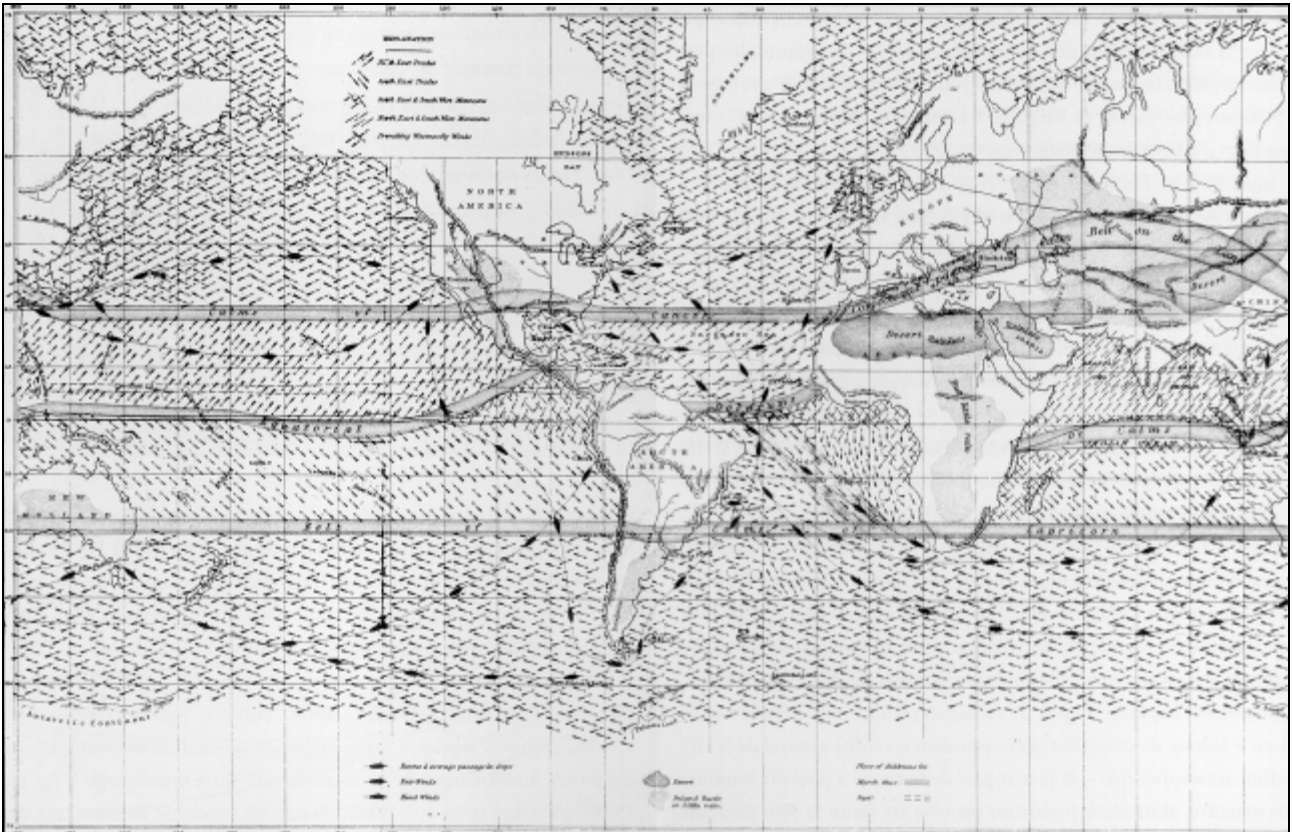
Carta 2 – Carta dei venti e dei monsoni (particolare)  
Fonte: Halley, 1686



Carta 3 – Timothy Folger, Benjamin Franklin, *A Chart of the Gulf Stream*, 1769

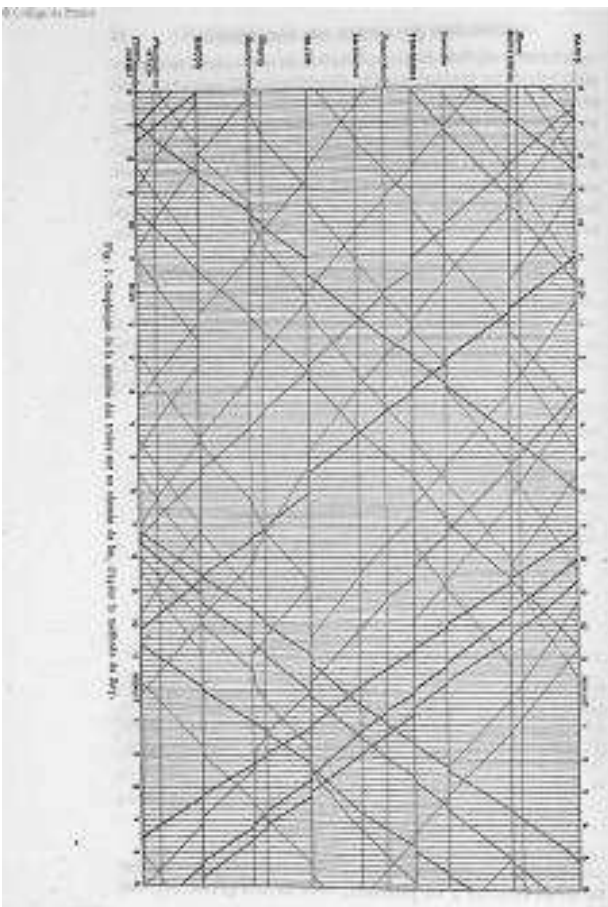


Carta 4 – Carta figurativa delle progressive perdite di uomini dell' Armata francese nella Campagna di Russia  
Fonte: Minard, 1869

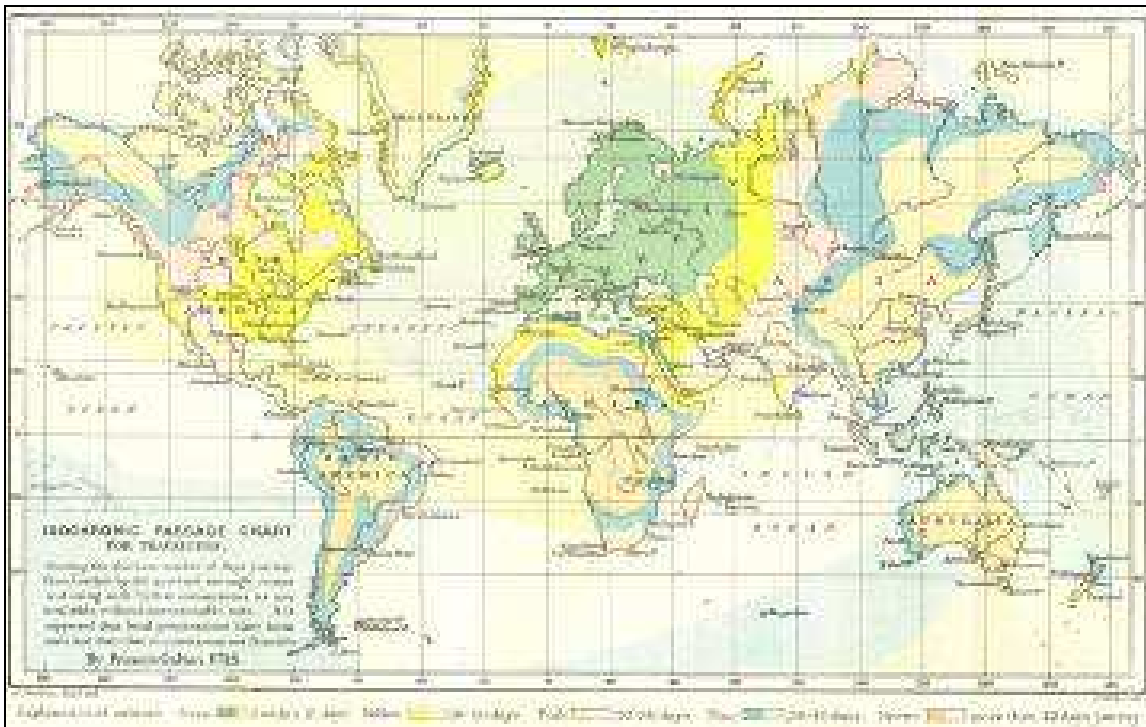


Carta 5 – Carta dei venti e delle rotte marittime del mondo

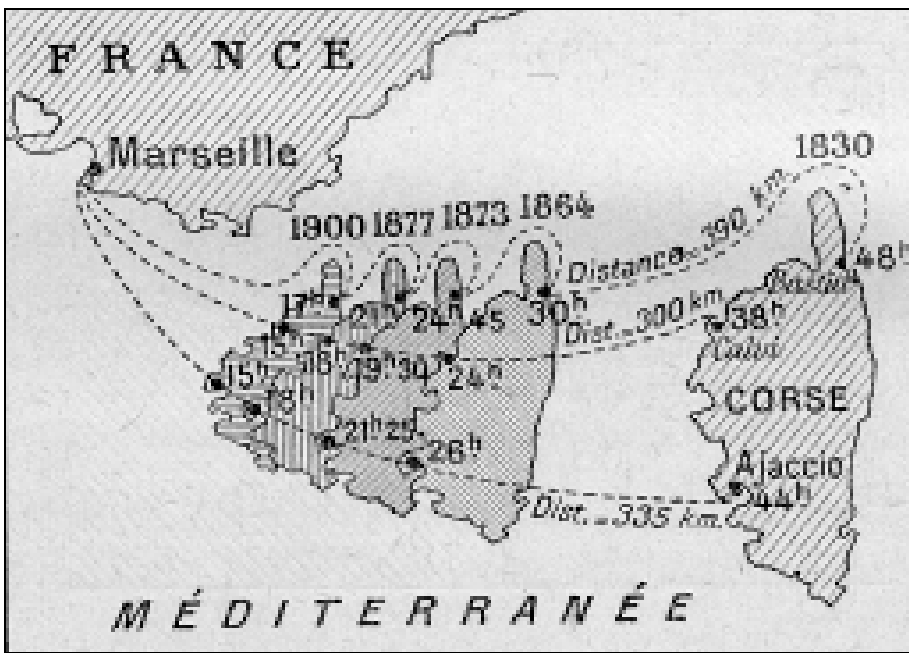
Fonte: Fontaine Maury, 1855



Carta 6 – Étienne Jules Marey, *La Méthode Graphique*, Masson, Parigi, 1885, p. 20



Carta 7 - Francis Galton, "On the construction of isochronic passage charts", in: *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*, n. 3, 1881, p. 704



Carta 8 - Riduzione della distanza temporale tra Francia e Corsica  
Fonte: Cheysson, 1906

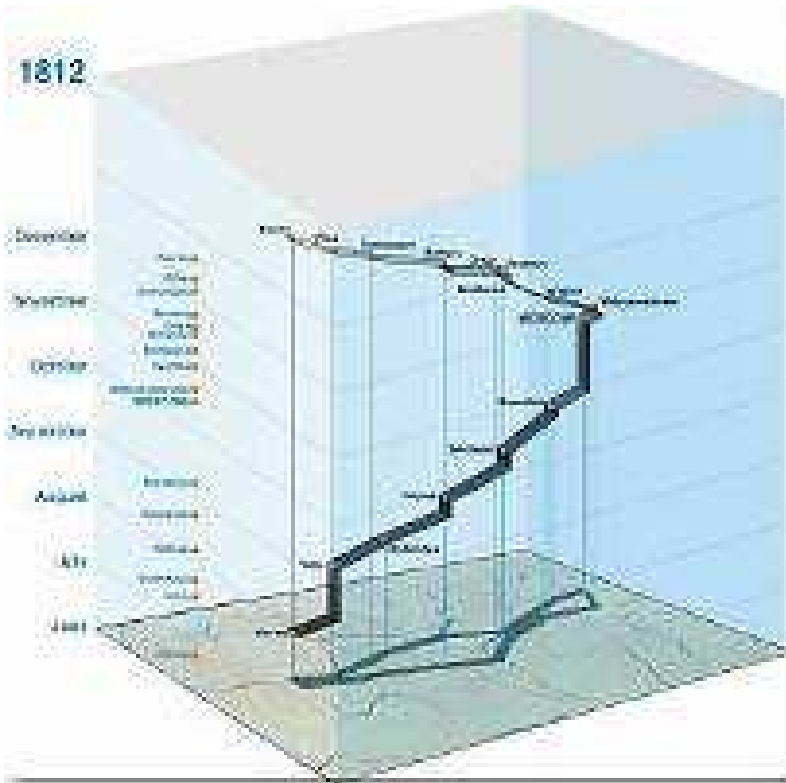
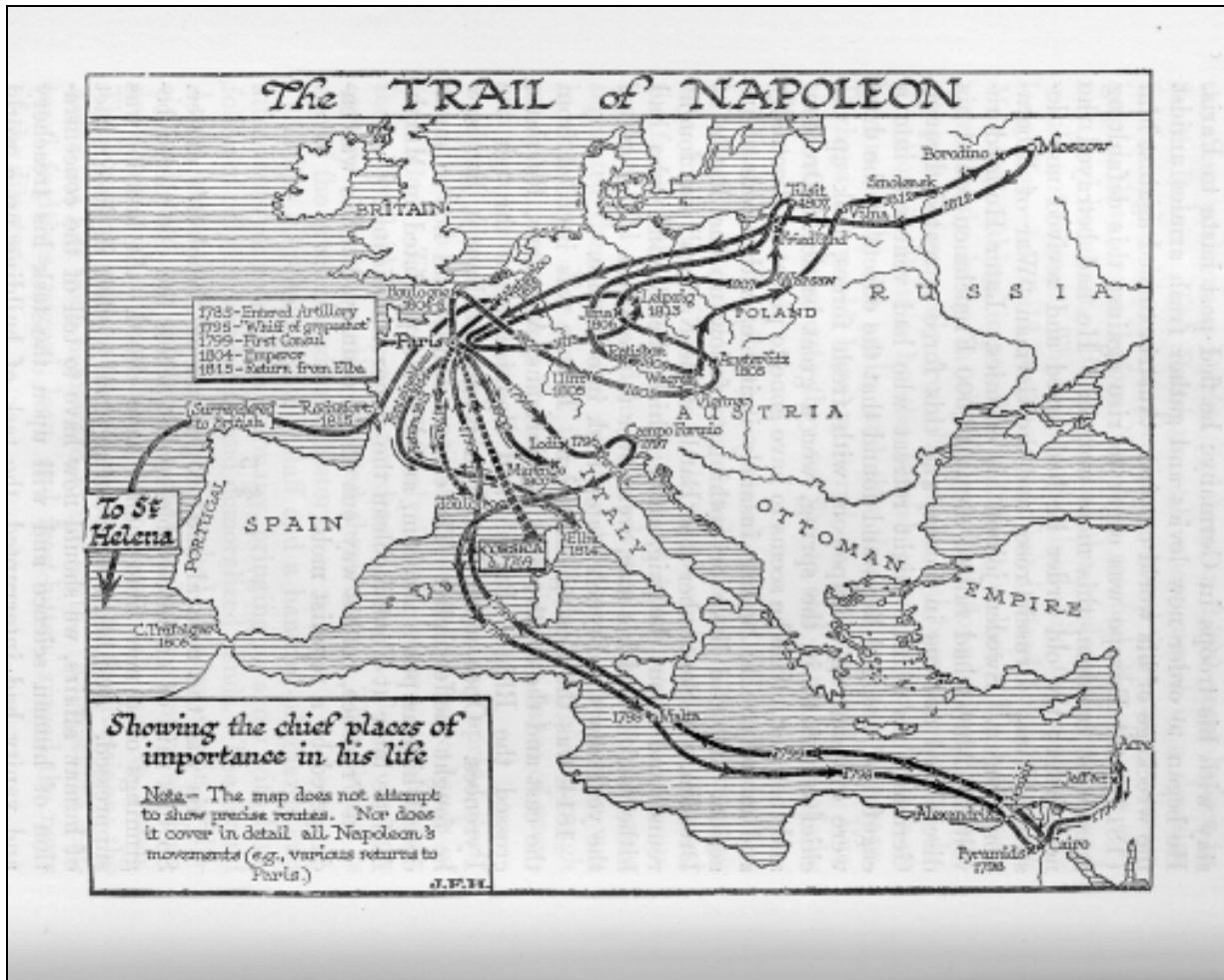


Figura 1 – Rappresentazione tridimensionale del concetto di cronotopo  
Fonte: Minard, 1869



Carta 9 – Isaiah Bowman, *The New World. Problems in Political Geography*, 1928, p. 382 (1° ediz. 1921)



Carta 10 – J.F. Horrabin, *The Trail of Napoleon*  
Fonte: Wells, 1921: 369

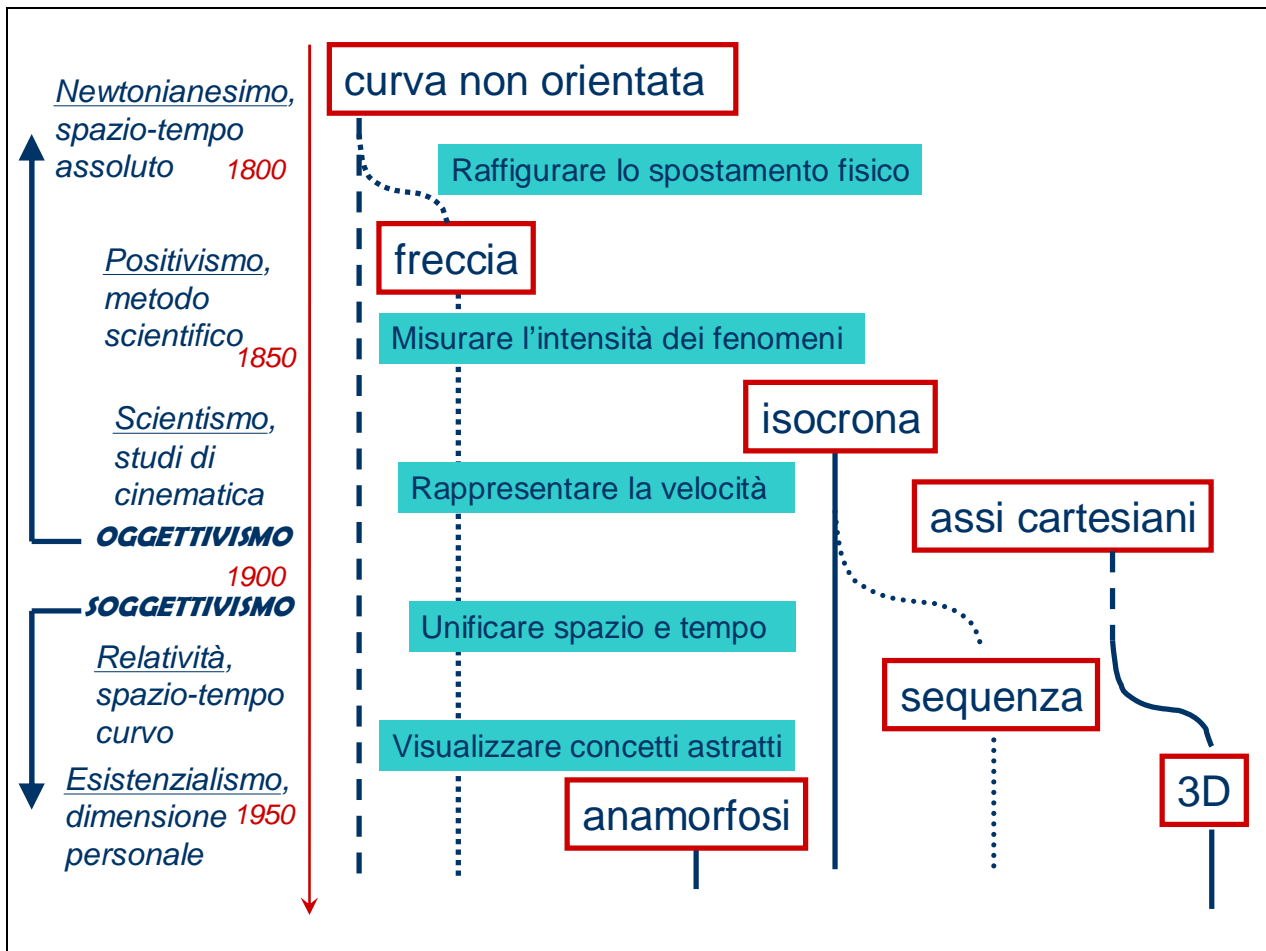


Figura 2 – Evoluzione delle soluzioni grafiche a seconda dei paradigmi scientifici dominanti e dei bisogni da soddisfare