

Color Figures

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Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World: the Cartographic Fundamentals in Retrospect

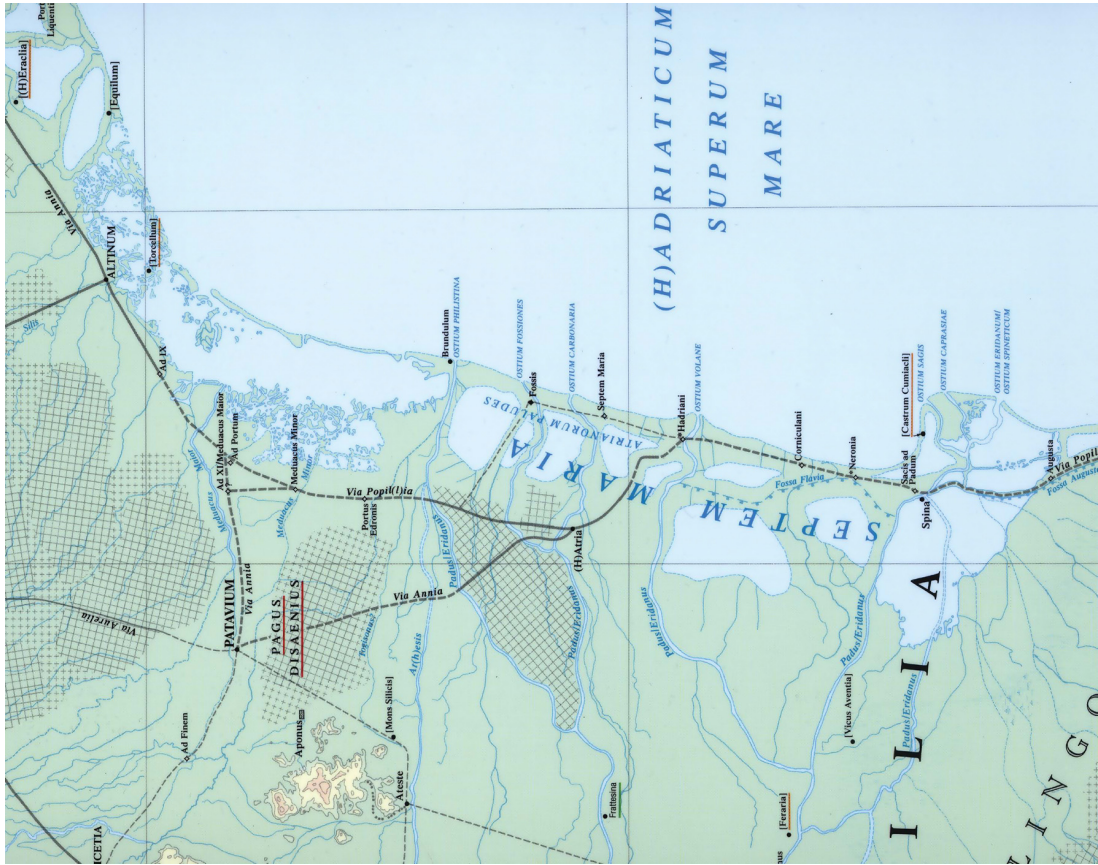


Figure 1. Part of Map 40 (right) showing the Po delta in antiquity and the corresponding part of TPC F-2B (left) on which the map is based. As Map 40 clearly illustrates, the Barrington Atlas uses two lineweights to distinguish major roads from minor (the recommendation of a road specialist that as many as seven different weights be distinguished was hardly practical!). Solid line work of any kind (be it for a road, wall, aqueduct, etc.) signifies that the course of the feature is known for certain in this location; where line work is dashed, by contrast, it can only be traced approximately. The checkerboard patterns denote 'centuriated' areas – land surveyed, divided and assigned by the Roman authorities.

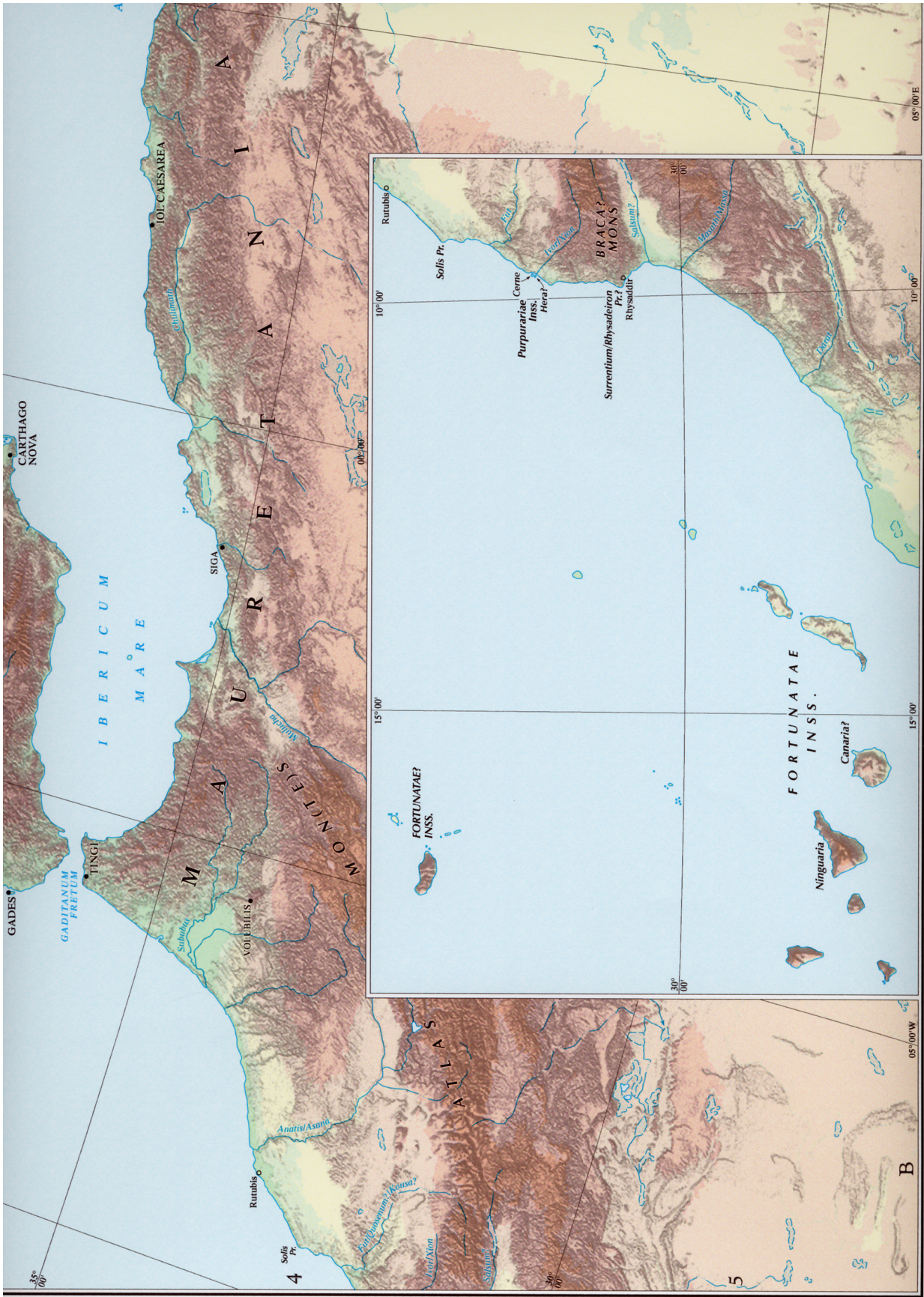


Figure 5. In order to extend coverage as far as ancient Cerne (off the coast of West Africa) and the Fortunate Islands, no more than an inset was designed initially, for placement in the lower-left desert area of Map 1. But despite its economy, such an arrangement – with an extensive expanse of open water seemingly deep inside the Sahara, as shown here – was felt to create too incongruous an impression. Instead, a separate Map 1a (also at 1:5,000,000) was created.



Figure 6. Part of Map 5 India, first in an early draft (left) incorporating only the physical elevation offered by the GNC 12 base sheet, and then as published in 2000 (right) incorporating custom-designed digital elevation modeling by Dommelley (with use of GTOPO30, as described in Barrington Atlas, xxviii) which was adopted for all twelve maps at the 1:5,000,000 scale.

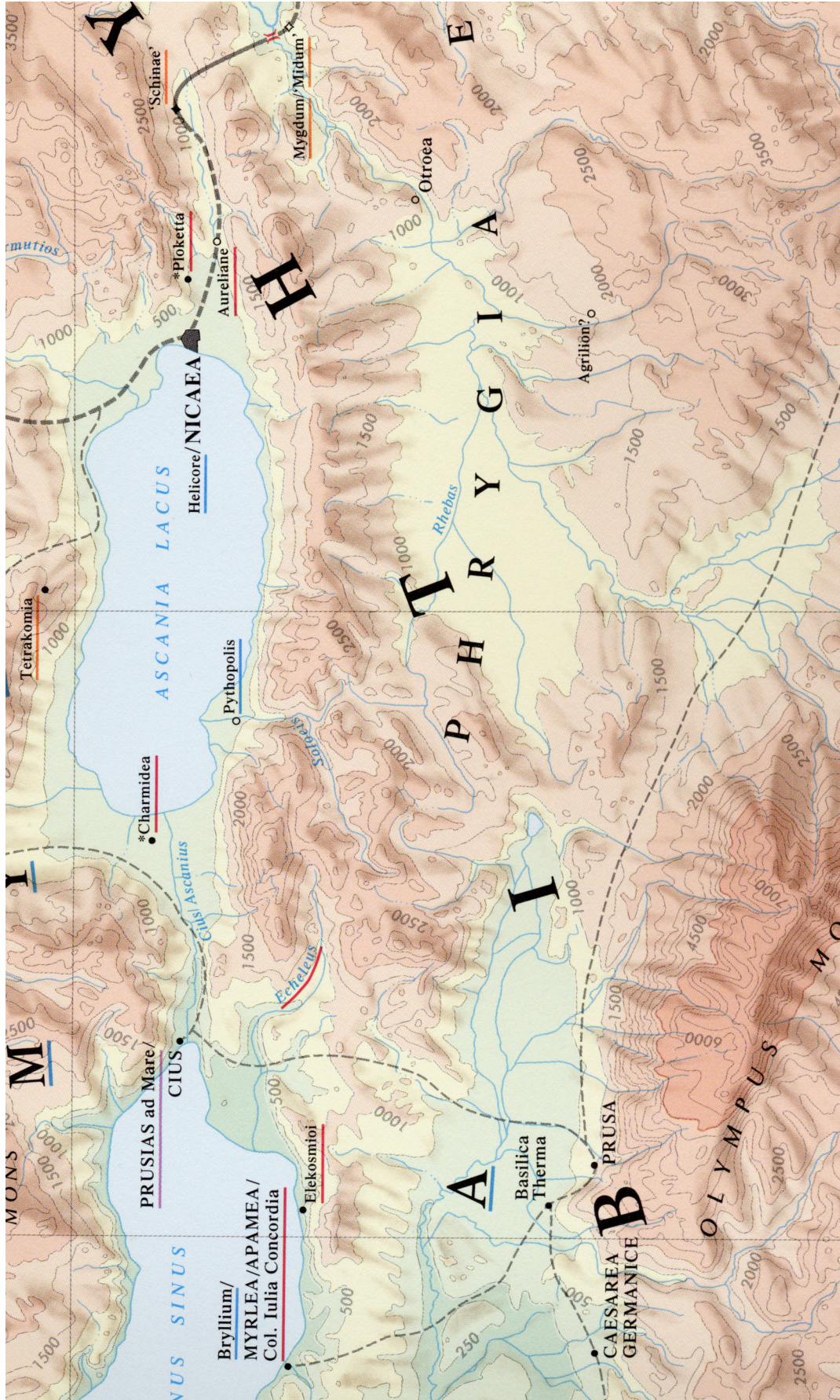


Figure 7. Part of the specimen map at 1:500,000 as printed in 1990 (a revised version of which appears in the published atlas as 52 Byzantium). The colors developed to differentiate single-period features stand out distinctly. Note that physical elevations are enhanced by incorporation of the TPC series shaded relief element. However, its incorporation in the next map at this scale to go into production (54 Epirus-Acarnania) proved far less satisfactory, because in this more mountainous region it overwhelmed the elevation tints and single-period colors. Consequently, after much fruitless experimentation, the decision was taken to drop the use of the shaded relief element throughout.

Marianne Moore's "Sea Unicorns and Land Unicorns": The "Unreal realities" of Early Modern Maps and Animals



Figure 1: Olaus Magnus's Scandinavia 1539. Facsimile (1996) of Olaus Magnus, Carta Marina, Venice, 1539. Colored facsimile, 67.3 x 86.4 cm (26 1/2 x 34 inches); the original map, created from nine woodcuts, is 4 x 5 1/2 feet. A tapestry of shapes, the Carta Marina is packed with the animals and peoples native to northwestern Europe. Courtesy of Wychwood Editions.



Figure 2: Detail from the Carta Marina showing the sea serpent (at *BD*, between the most northerly compass-rose and the whirlpool) and the sea unicorn south of Iceland (left, by the symbol for 73° north latitude). Courtesy of Wychwood Editions.



Figure 7: Peter Apian, the celestial map in his *Astronomicum Caesareum*, Ingolstadt, 1540. Hand-colored woodcuts: *volvelle*, 30.5 cm (12") in diameter; plate, 47 x 31.8 cm (18 1/2 x 12 1/2 inches). Pegasus appears among the other forty-seven constellations at 12 o'clock, below the sea monster Cetus and the oval scale used to determine stellar precession. Opposite Pegasus at 6 o'clock are the long-tailed bear (Arctus Major, i.e., the Big Dipper) and the lion (Leo), both familiar from Moore's poem. Missing from this copy of the celestial map are the silk thread and the seed pearl once attached at the end of the thread. The New York Public Library purchased Apian's celestial atlas in 1919, five years before Moore published "Sea Unicorns and Land Unicorns." Courtesy of the Rare Books Division of The New York Public Library--Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations: NYPL *KB+++ 1540.



Figure 8: Andreas Cellarius, *Haemisphaerium Stellatum Boreale cum Subiecto Haemisphaerio Terrestri* ("Northern hemisphere of stars with a terrestrial hemisphere below"), from his *Atlas Coelestis seu Harmonia Macrocosmica*, Amsterdam, 1660. Hand colored engraving on paper, 44 x 52 cm (17 x 20 1/2 inches). Monoceros appears at 6 o'clock, accompanied by *Canis Major* (below) and *Canis Minor* (above) and to the right of blue-caped Orion. This 1660 edition of Cellarius's atlas has belonged to the British Library since before 1757. Courtesy of the Map Library of The British Library: Maps C.6.c.2.