Volume Three, *Cartography in the European Renaissance*

Copyediting is nearing completion for the truly massive Volume Three manuscript. As the copy editors complete work on each chapter, they send it back to the Madison office, where managing editor Jude Leimer reviews every change for accuracy and consistency with the aid of reference editors Jennifer Martin and Jed Woodworth. Questions and concerns raised by the copy editors are researched and then referred to authors; definitive answers are incorporated into the text and references. Meanwhile, illustration editor Dana Freiburger is working to ensure that the University of Chicago Press production coordinator and graphic designer have all the images that will be illustrated in Volume Three and to secure permission to publish each one. With about 1.3 million words and more than one thousand images, this work is quite involved. We are making steady progress toward publication of the volume in 2007.

Volume Four, *Cartography in the European Enlightenment*

The first invitations to contribute to Volume Four were issued in January. This is a major milestone in the development of the volume. Editors Matthew Edney and Mary Pedley continue to identify scholars from around the world with diverse backgrounds in the arts, sciences, and humanities, who are able to write innovative entries for the volume. When a scholar agrees to write an entry, the University of Chicago Press will issue a formal contract for the piece. The editors expect that (continued next page)

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) introduced “provisional maps” in the early 1980s as a compromise between the desire to complete the nationwide series of 1:24,000-scale topographic maps, also known as 7.5-minute quadrangles, and pressure from the Reagan administration to cut costs. In *How to Lie with Maps* (Chicago, 1996), Mark Monmonier reported that an evaluation of different strategies suggested that the time needed to complete a quadrangle could be trimmed from 745 hours to 573 by increasing preliminary research and post-survey compilation while cutting back on field surveying, graphic artwork, and editing. Consequently, in the map-finishing stage, some labels were added by scratching them into the negative, a cost-cutting measure justified because the maps were intended to be “provisional.” But for many quadrangles, these provisional series maps will likely remain the only 7.5-minute maps available.

The detail shown above, taken from the 1987 USGS provisional edition of the 7.5-minute quadrangle of Ossipee Lake, New Hampshire, has been enlarged by 200% to make several scratch-on labels readily apparent: BM [bench mark] 421.9 [feet]; Abandoned [for railway]; Trailer Park; Sand and Gravel; 500 [feet, contour elevation]; and spot elevations for 847 and 764 [feet].
they will have most of the entries under contract and will be editing many of the shortest entries by the start of the summer. Due dates have been staggered for longer entries (up to 6,500 words) so that they may be edited as they are submitted. For an encyclopedia with 720 substantive entries written by 150 to 300 contributors, managing the flow of work through editing, reference checking, and illustrations procurement will keep the Madison staff very busy.

Volume Six, Cartography in the Twentieth Century

After securing pre-publication approval for Volume Six from the Board of Directors of the University of Chicago Press in May 2005, editor Mark Monmonier has worked hard to identify potential contributors. He asked more than forty Volume Six advisory board members and other experts to review select entry terms and to provide suggestions for well-informed, reliable authors. Using their excellent responses, Monmonier has been able to designate at least one potential contributor for almost 90% of the volume’s substantive entries. Monmonier has also finished the handbook for contributors to the volume. The handbook provides guidance on many stylistic issues, including instructions for citing electronic maps and other sources unique to twentieth-century cartography. The handbook also emphasizes that Cartography in the Twentieth Century is an historical encyclopedia—not a cartographic dictionary, a technological encyclopedia, a literature review, or an assessment of the current state of the art—and so reminds contributors to address, as necessary, the institutional, social, political, and cultural contexts of cartographic activities. Finally, Monmonier has continued to refine the volume’s design and the specific instructions to be provided for each entry. Monmonier will send invitations to potential contributors this winter, following close on the heels of Volume Four.

University of British Columbia’s 35th Medieval Workshop

A conference of special relevance to the History of Cartography was held at UBC, Vancouver, on 28-29 October 2005. Organized by Richard Unger (UBC) and Richard Talbert (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), the workshop had as its theme, “Cartography in Antiquity and the Middle Ages: Fresh Perspectives, New Methods.” Three of the nineteen presenters were History of Cartography authors: Emilie Savage-Smith (Oriental Institute, University of Oxford; Vol. 2.1); Victoria Morse (Carleton College; Vol. 3); and Patrick Gautier Dalché (CNRS, Paris; Vol. 3). The workshop comprised an extended reflection on Volume One of the series. Presenters noted the crucial role of Volume One, and especially of the chapters by Oswald Dilke on Roman cartographies and David Woodward on medieval mappaemundi, in demonstrating the fundamental importance of map studies within Classical and Medieval studies. As Talbert noted, the “current preoccupation with Greek and Roman maps is a recent phenomenon” and is in large part due to Volume One. Presenters also noted that recent scholarship has significantly advanced our knowledge to the point where a new edition of Volume One is needed.

Two key points emerged from the workshop. First, it validated the vision that led Brian Harley and David Woodward to found the History of Cartography Project. One of their goals was to demonstrate the intellectual worth of map studies; the first volumes of the History have clearly succeeded in this, and we can expect that later volumes will have as powerful an effect. Second, the workshop demonstrated that there is a need for the History of Cartography Project to exist beyond the publication of the six volumes of the History series so that it may provide a forum for new cartographic scholarship and to maintain the intellectual momentum generated by the published volumes.

Funding News

Major support for the History of Cartography series is provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Science Foundation, sponsor John Taylor (jtalor@gallery.com), the Salus Mundi Foundation, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison Graduate School. On the following page, we recognize the many individuals, map societies, and foundations that provided financial support over the past year; in 2005, we received more than $75,000 from 216 donors.

Special thanks go to the Salus Mundi Foundation, which provided a major gift to defray the high production costs associated with publishing Volume Three. The subvention will lower what otherwise could have been a prohibitively high list price and is expected to make this eagerly awaited publication more accessible to the general public. We are grateful to Arthur and Janet Holzheimer, who once again are sponsoring the annual David Woodward Memorial Fellowship in the History of Cartography (learn about the fellowship at www.geography.wisc.edu/histcart/#employ). In addition, the 145 private donations we received this year of less than $250 each provided a total of $12,000 in research support, while the ten individuals who gave more than $1,000 each combined to yield $37,500. Looking at the figures this way supports our view that gifts at every level help further our work on the series. We extend our most sincere thanks to each of our supporters.

(continued from front page)