It is assumed that the reader has access to the companion book, *Atlas of Science*, as it is referred to a number of times throughout the *Atlas of Knowledge*.

Part 2, Envisioning Science and Technology, incorporates an interesting and effective search tool. On the left edge of each page are the words “Interpret, Deploy, Analyze & Visualize, Acquire, Framework, Motivation”. The label appropriate to particular pages is highlighted using a large font size on a brown background. The reader can flip through the pages until the required theme is located. This part also acts like a basic textbook on data analysis and visualization techniques embedded within the overall book. In itself it provides enough material to justify the creation of this high quality, multi-disciplinary *Atlas of Knowledge*. The Disclaimer (p.22) directs the reader to books providing tutorials and practical design tools, which go beyond the “timeless” approaches and design principles presented in Part 2 of the atlas.

The book is innovative and appealing, full of impressive graphic examples, contains many pages of text relating to the science of science and is written by an impressive group of co-authors. The content is broad enough to appeal to a large cross-section of readers. It is also available at a very affordable price. The book is highly recommended.

**Dr. David Fraser**  
Member, Commission on Education and Training, International Cartographic Association  
Melbourne

**Mark Monmonier (ed.), The History of Cartography, v.6: Cartography in the Twentieth Century**  

38 years after the start of the series of the project (see www.geography.wisc.edu/histcart/), the sixth volume of the *History of Cartography* has now been published under the editorship of Mark Monmonier. Following the first three volumes, which have a more historic and regional focus, this sixth volume of the series covers cartography in the 20th century. It is published ahead of the fourth and fifth volumes, now in preparation, which will cover the European Enlightenment and the 19th century respectively.

The volume is a set of two clothbound books comprising together almost 2000 pages. These dimensions already give an idea of the extent of the content that is to be found inside, as does the US$500 list price. This volume modifies the style of the previously-published volumes, by moving towards a more encyclopaedic style, avoiding the lengthy essays of the previous editions. It serves as an excellent compendium covering virtually every aspect of modern cartography. The change in format and style makes the content more accessible for a broader audience than the previous volumes did.

Given its focus on very recent map history – the book deals with cartography and mapping as it matters mostly in today’s world – this slightly more concise format works really well. The approach broadens the appeal of the book and will be of great use to experts, academics and the general public alike. It is a compendium that is worth consulting on everything map-related without losing the quality of content realised in the previous volumes of the series.

The list of expert authors of the more than five hundred articles includes many well-known names from the world of cartography. This is reflected in the depth and originality of the contributions that I was able to explore while reviewing the book. This is not a book for reading from cover to cover, but it is
much more than a mere dictionary of cartography. It covers a period which witnessed the transition of cartography into the digital age and that led to the current revival of the discipline in the broader public perception.

It would do the content no justice to highlight individual contributions or point out specific shortcomings or errors (of which I came across very few which is remarkable for such an extensive compendium). Both worlds of cartography, paper and digital, are equally well represented in this volume. It provides comprehensive insights into the traditional practice that defined much of the 20th century with ever more advanced techniques for producing paper maps, as well as the growing influence of Geographic Information Systems and other digital technologies that transformed cartographic practice far beyond its own discipline.

From cartographic theory, through concerns over and information about the methods and practices of creating maps, to the field of disseminating, using and consuming maps, all these essential areas are covered in the book. While using it over the course of several weeks in my daily routine, whenever it came to my mind I checked whether the book had anything to say about a certain issue, keyword or topic with which I was confronted and that remotely had to do with cartography – and the book never failed to deliver. I was not only never disappointed, but often even found some enlightening new insights into the matter, even on subjects I thought I knew a lot about.

Literally thousands of illustrations accompany the textual content. However, some of the images could have been more carefully chosen to set certain standards in promoting ‘best practice’ in cartography.

Nevertheless, the unique combination of substantial and comprehensive content written by experts in each of the sub-fields, extensive illustrations, and the coverage of almost anything that is relevant in today’s world of cartography makes this two-part volume my favourite of the series so far. It could even be a serious contender for the one book on that mythical desert island for anyone passionate about maps.

Volume 6 of the History of Cartography is a book that did not exist in a comparable form before. It is a really stunning compendium for simply browsing through and exploring the contemporary world of maps, as much as learning about the discipline of cartography. Although it sometimes seems that cartographic methods in the digital world progress so quickly, this encyclopaedia is not likely to become out of date any time soon as it barely falls into the trap of delving too deep into details of individual technical solutions.

One real downside is the current list price, which is eye-wateringly high and will most likely keep the even most passionate cartophiles from being tempted too quickly to add this to their bookshelf. But there is hope, as volumes one to three are already available as free digital downloads.

Monmonier has undertaken an impressive effort in putting this two-part volume together and committing some of the most distinguished authors to it. It is a worthy successor to the existing volumes of this major milestone project in cartography. Four decades after Harley and Woodward started the series, it remains a major publishing achievement that has come one important step closer towards completion.

Benjamin D. Hennig
Senior Research Fellow, University of Oxford
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