

planning and analysis.

The concluding chapter on remote sensing and the organization (Merchant) contains a wealth of good advice packed into a few pages. In writing about the implementation phase, when he addresses assessing needs, he promotes the potential benefits of remote sensing while cautioning the reader to recognize the difference between experimental success versus operational applications. In addition, he recommends determining the organization's information requirements through the creation of pilot projects. Concerning human resources, the frequency of use of remotely sensed data using image processing programs demands in-house capabilities, along with a commitment by management to training so that staff will stay up-to-date with current technology. He suggests that most, if not all, GIS shops need at least one full-time staff remote sensing expert. This suggestion is made so that proper oversight is maintained regardless of whether or not remote sensing work is done in-house or contracted out as is the case with small shops, infrequent users, or when special skills are involved. This oversight would include quality assurance awareness of data analysis strategies involving various modes of image classification so that misapplication of an incorrect technique is avoided. Developing partnerships or working as part of a consortia are also forwarded as a means of building on each other's strengths, especially with an interdisciplinary focus, so that data, imagery, personnel and costs are shared. Needless to say, he concludes with "Remote sensing is a potentially powerful compliment to GIS technology." (p. 419).

With Appendix A already noted above, Appendix B provides the characteristics of 17 selected satellite sensors in tabular format. Appendix C lists remote sensing and related resources, including: 15 educational web sites, 17 tutorials, eight books, 17 periodicals, six associations, five remote sensing and earth science web glossaries, data resources from seven international government agencies and eight commercial satellite and radar sources, and eleven image galleries on the web.

As an edited work, some unevenness and overlap expectedly occurs, although Aronoff wisely cross-references statements and sections between chapters. While I have noted some problems with the book, my complaints are mostly quibbles, and I will wholeheartedly recommend this book, especially if future editions include tables comparing the capabilities of different image processing software packages.

Literature, Mapping, and the Politics of Space in Early Modern Britain

Ed. Andrew Gordon and Bernhard Klein. Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 2001. 276pp; 30 ills. Hardbound. ISBN# 0-521-80377-2. \$85.00.

*Reviewed by Brooks C. Pearson
University of Central Arkansas*

This book is nicely bound and wrapped in a rather outdated dust jacket reminiscent of the 1970s. Both binding and jacket house a very peculiar assemblage of essays loosely unified by their treatment of one or more of the themes indicated by the book's title. None of the entries attempts to engage all titular themes, while several only seem to stab unsuccessfully in the general direction of one or other of them. The book's twelve contributing authors are primarily scholars of English literature; none are geographers. No chapter engages period historical cartography in a fashion recognizable to cartographic scholars, although a few make a cursory attempt to apply the conventions of literary criticism to a deconstructive analysis of atlas frontispieces or map cartouches. Most chapters make some effort to engage ideas that could be construed as "geographic," although – as with the book's "cartographic" inquiry – these efforts are nearly without reference to the relevant geographic literature. Overall, this book will likely be very unsatisfying to cartographic scholars, specifically, and to geographers, generally.

Articles in this book frequently flirt with ideas long established in the geographic or cartographic literature without any apparent awareness that such a body of knowledge exists. The first chapter is a good example of the scholarship typical of this work. Oliver Arnold's "Absorption and Representation: Mapping England in the Early Modern House of Commons" attempts to use Parliamentary records and other primary sources to outline the British lower house's conceptualization of itself as a mirror of the Realm in the late 16th century. Arnold seeks to establish that the physical layout and customary procedures of that political body were consciously analogous to the citizenry and social relations of the nation. All this is accomplished without reference to the wealth of literature on mental mapping, activity spaces, and similar geo-cartographic themes which could have greatly informed the discussion. A similar lack of awareness of the relevant literature also handicaps the book's two articles on the role of mental mapping in Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queen*. Bernhard Klein's "Imaginary Journeys: Spenser, Drayton, and the Poetics of National Space" and Joanne Woolway Grenfell's "Do Real Knights Need Maps? Charting Moral, Geographical, and Representational Uncertainty in Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queen*"

both examine how characters must navigate Spenser's fairy world by developing cognitive maps and intuitive geographical understanding rather than through the use of tangible maps and geographical knowledge gained in the real world.

Oddly, considering the prominence mapping is given in the book's title, most chapter authors fail to appreciate that the cartographic document is anything more than a pretty picture to illustrate their discussions. Most of the maps reproduced in the book are either entirely irrelevant to the discussion (as in Nina Taunton's "Unlawful Presences: The Politics of Military Space and the Problem of Women in *Tamburlaine*"), or largely ignored by their respective articles. As with Lesley Cormack's "Britannia Rules the Waves?: Images of Empire in Elizabethan England", most of the book's authors fail to fully engage the cartographic discourse itself, but are instead content to rely on cursory comparisons of frontispieces and marginal illustrations when examination and comparison of the mapped information would have led to far more substantial (and better substantiated) conclusions. The discourse on cartography is downright silly in some chapters, as in John Gillies's "The Scene of Cartography in *King Lear*," which is devoted to studying whether or not a fictional map existed on-stage at the Globe Theater even though this controversy is irrelevant to the audience's interpretation of the play's action.

There are three chapters in this book that are at least reasonably satisfying. Philip Schwyzer's "A Map of Greater Cambria" provides a succinct summary of the historical Welsh claim to the Severn River as the principality's natural eastern boundary. This discussion concentrates on Humphrey Llwyd's geopolitically fanciful 1573 map of Cambria (Wales) which appeared in Ortelius's *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. Llwyd's map and several literary pieces from the period (such as Michael Drayton's *Poly-Olbion*) were part of a nostalgic movement among some British intellectuals to enlarge Wales to its supposed former boundaries. Richard Helgerson's "The Folly of Maps and Modernity" presents an interesting discussion of the relationship between maps, painting, and nationalistic propaganda during the early modern period. According to Helgerson's discussion, maps and genre paintings were vehicles to inspire a sense of European superiority through demonstrations of the global grasp of colonialism and commercialism. Caterina Albano's "Visible Bodies: Cartography and Anatomy" offers an intriguing discussion of early modern conceptual linkages between the landscape and the human body as evident in John Speed's 1611 atlas and in several anatomical treatises of the day (although she overlooks a delightful visual pun in her Figure 13 (p. 99) which illustrates the human brain by showing a prostrate, decapitated human

figure surrounded by likewise decapitated landscape features such as tree stumps and a ruined castle).

What I found most inexcusably lacking in this book—besides a productive point to many of its essays—was any treatment of the Enclosure movement. The process of progressive removal of lands from public use by their enclosure into the domains of wealthy landlords was one of the most important geographical phenomena of early modern Britain. By disrupting the subsistence potential of rural families throughout the British Isles, Enclosure provided the souls who began filling English cities during this period and thereby bolstered both the incipient Industrial Revolution's labor supply and the surplus peasantry which would ultimately be shipped to the colonies in America and elsewhere. This issue was not only political but also cartographic, as scientific mapmaking provided both the means to facilitate enclosure and the legal documents to codify it (see, for example, Allen (1993), Slater (1968), Turner (1980), and Yelling (1977)). It is inexplicable why this book overlooks an important geopolitical and cartographic phenomenon so intimately intertwined with its period and with its stated focus.

It has been very difficult to find positive, constructive things to say about book. Most articles seemed pointless, and nearly all represented a very low level of scholarship in their almost complete ignorance of relevant geographic and cartographic literature. This book is definitely not worth purchasing with personal resources, and only worth ordering for a university library if one's budget is limitless.

Works Cited

- Allen, Robert C., 1993. *Enclosure and the Yeoman*. Oxford: Clarendon.
- Slater, Gilbert, 1968. *The English Peasantry and the Enclosure of Common Fields*. New York: Kelley.
- Turner, Michael, 1980. *English Parliamentary Enclosure: Its Historical Geography and Economic History*. Folkestone: Archon.
- Yelling, J. A., 1977. *Common Field and Enclosure in England, 1450-1850*. Hamden: Archon.