ON THE CATALOGING/CATALOGUING FRONT

cataloging standards, and exploiting existing cataloging data or indexing when available. Applying these suggestions to depository maps will lead to the following alternatives to onsite cataloging: filing materials using numbering schemes on the items, or alphabetically (as for topographic series); purchasing MARC records; and using of published indexes, such as Andriot's *Guide to USGS Publications.* Web-based resources, such as the USGS home page with its searching capabilities, can also be used.

Commercial software alternatives to MARC include applying Excel or MS-Access to maps. A project carried out by a library volunteer at the Newberry Library in Chicago used Excel to index atlases. The alphabetic sorting capability of Excel allows the generation of separate lists sorted by author, title, or year. The lists can then be placed on a website, where they can be browsed or searched. MS-Access comes with a ready-to-use database called "book collection," which can be adapted for maps.

Advantages of using commercial software include usually excellent user documentation, technical support, availability of training workshops, and often a large pool of knowledge and experience. Disadvantages include the ease with which deviation from established standards can occur and the possibility of compromising the quality of bibliographic description.

One final alternative is GEODEX, a system developed by the library community. The GEODEX catalog contains records for over 350,000 maps cataloged for the American Geographical Society collection that can be retrieved using coordinates, geographic name, or zip code. This is an experimental database, so questions and comments are welcomed. More information can be obtained at

http://ella.slis.indiana.edu/~jfieber/mapfinder.

David Allen summarized his talk about the use of Dublin Core and CORC for maps cataloging.

> In my own presentation I gave a brief overview of the history of the Dublin Core and CORC. I went over the elements, qualifiers, and refinements in the latest version of CORC, and talked about how they should probably be applied to maps. I showed several examples of how I thought maps could [be] cataloged using CORC. I pointed out that there are still a lot of uncertainties about the application of the Dublin Core and CORC to cataloging maps, and little available documentation. As you know, there is a MAGERT task force which is looking into these matters, and it will give some kind of report at ALA in January. I emphasized in my talk that it is important to construct Dublin Core records in such

(email message to author, 8 November 2000)

PCC Committee to Create a Core Bibliographic Record Standard for Cartographic Materials. Paige Andrew sent in some information about the committee that he is chairing. The Committee includes among its membership Mary Larsgaard, Barbara Story, Nancy Kandoian, Rebecca Lubas, and Nancy Holcomb. They are to have a core record standard completed and a final draft turned in by June 1, 2001. The PCC (Program for Cooperative Cataloging) will apparently review the final draft at the ALA Annual Conference in June and then either accept the final draft or ask for further revisions.

Map cataloging workshops.
Paige also taught a basic map cataloging workshop, with eleven attendees, for INCOLSA (Indiana Cooperative Library Services Authority), in Indianapolis on Monday, 6 November. Attendees were from a state agency, academic, school district, and public libraries--a good mix and a bit of a challenge in terms of working with their local needs! PALINET will be putting Paige into their Spring 2001 schedule; they had a workshop scheduled for Oct. 24th but not enough people signed up.

Access to the world: pre-1900 maps of the world and maps of California. From Mary Larsgaard comes news of the completion of a retrospective conversion project:

> Santa Barbara, CA, October 16, 2000 -- The Map and Imagery Laboratory (MIL), Davidson Library, UCSB, has successfully completed a one-year retrospective cataloging project for ca. 650 pre-1900 maps of various areas of the Earth and ca. 12,000 mainly 20th century maps of California. The project was funded by LSTA, Federal monies administered by the California State Library. Previously, these pre-1900 maps (held by the Special Collections Department of the Davidson Library) and the maps of California (held by MIL) were not in the Library's online catalog (PEGASUS); users had no way of finding out about the maps except by asking staff of the two departments. These records now appear not only on PEGASUS but also on MELVYL, the online catalog of the libraries of the University of California, and on OCLC, a source for catalog records and information as to what libraries hold what items.
>
> To search for these maps via the Web:
>
> a.) Go the website for the California Digital Library (www.cdlib.org) and select MELVYL Catalog.
>
> b.) Or go to the website for the Davidson Library (www.library.ucsb.edu) and select PEGASUS; this will require a TN3270 application.

For more information on the project, contact Mary Larsgaard, who was project director (mary@sdc.ucsb.edu).

(e-mail message to Maps-L, 16 October, 2000)

Groups working on applying the Dublin Core to map cataloging. I was alerted to the fact that Suzanne Pilsk is trying to identify people who would be helpful in trying to put together an interest group on cartographic materials on the Internet for the CORC User's Group when she sent an email to Nancy Kandoian and me asking about potential time conflicts to a meeting she's setting up at ALA Midwinter in Washington. Look for this meeting on Sunday, 14 January, if you're interested.

Nancy Kandoian, Chair of the MAGERT Cataloging and Classification Committee (CCC) Task Force on Using Dublin Core for Cartographic Materials recently posted a message to Maps-L and other lists seeking input. Here is the text of that message:

A task force on using Dublin Core for cartographic materials seeks your input.

In January 2000, the Cataloging and Classification Committee (CCC) of the American Library Association's Map and Geography Round Table (ALA MAGERT) created a task force to study the application of Dublin Core to cartographic materials. Specifically, the committee charged the task force with "studying how the Dublin Core framework can best be applied to cartographic materials, in particular for cataloging cartographic materials on the Internet. If appropriate, the task force should suggest additions or modifications to the Dublin Core so that it can better describe and provide access to these materials." The task force expects to make its final report to the CCC in January 2001.

The task force welcomes and hereby solicits input from discussion list participants who have created or are creating Dublin Core records for cartographic materials on the Internet. We would appreciate it if you would bring to our attention the issues that you deal with in applying Dublin Core to cartographic materials. What problems do you see? What ways have you devised to deal with special map characteristics? Also we welcome discussion list participants who search for and use Dublin Core records for cartographic materials in public service (e.g. reference librarians), to send us your comments about the usefulness of the records in describing and providing access to maps on the Internet. You may send your comments to me, or to any other task force member named below. Members of the task force, with their e-mail addresses, are as follows:

David Allen, dyallen@notes.cc.sunysb.edu

Paula Moehle Church, pemoehl@ilstu.edu

Scott McEathron, smceathron@libstaff.lib.uconn.edu

Susan Moore, susan.moore@uni.edu

Andrea Tully, TullyAE@nima.mil

Nancy Kandoian, chair, nkandoian@nypl.org

(email message to Maps-L, 1 November, 2000)

Update on cartographic cataloging rule proposals. On 9 November, MAGERT Cataloging and Classification Committee chair Barbara Story sent a series of eighteen email messages to members of the Committee regarding the proposed rule changes to Chapter 3 of AACR2. These were messages relayed from Mary Larsgaard providing information on the issues needing to be resolved concerning the proposals and seeking input from the members. The documents incorporated responses from the Australian Committee on Cataloguing, the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, and the Library of Congress. The LC response came from the Cataloging Policy and Support Office. The response deadline was 15 November. These issues will no doubt be discussed at ALA Midwinter in preparation for resubmitting the proposals to JSC.

Cataloging talk on Maps-L. A few messages have been sent to Maps-L concerning cataloging issues. I'll report on the ones that are of general interest.

Kathleen Weessies (Michigan State University) described a set of Rwanda maps that were apparently produced using desktop publishing software. Some of these maps have incorrect bar scales, and Kathleen wanted to know how to handle this problem. Two approaches were suggested for constructing the 255 field. Some respondents would extrapolate from rule 2.5B4 regarding errors in pagination for textual material, giving a statement like "Scale [ca 1:50,000, i. e. ca. 1:100,000]." An example in *Cartographic Materials: A Manual for Interpretation of AACR2,* while not addressing this situation precisely, is given in rule 3B2. The rule deals with incorrect scale statements printed on the map, but could be applied to an incorrect bar scale, giving the following: "Scale [ca. 1:100,000], not [ca. 1:50,000]." It was also suggested that a note could be added to indicate that the scale bar is incorrect.

Jimmie Lundgren (University of Florida) wrote

to ask the opinions of the MAPS-L community about the requirements for coding coordinates in

degrees and minutes in MARC, while the [Federal Geographic Data Committee] requires it in decimal values. There seems to be a growing need for better functional interoperability between databases. Do you think this needs to be resolved? How should this best be resolved? What about polygons? If the option of coding the decimal values in MARC records were proposed and accepted, would you use it? If you did, would you prefer to enter it as an alternative when the information is presented in that way (as on a CD, for example), or should it be entered in both forms on the same records? (email message to Maps-L, 20 October, 2000)

Joe Aufmuth (University of Florida) replied:

There is a serious road block to using MARC records and GIS exchange. The current database fields and relational sub-tables and not searchable. The Federal Geographic Data Committee has stipulations for maintaining metadata and the issue is how can MARC be used to represent those fields and how are they made searchable/reportable. If cross discipline database exchange is going to occur, a MARC record export format must be created and utilized. In addressing the FBIC issues, we found there are fields that are usable but not necessarily appropriate. Whatever is chosen, the database needs numeric range search capabilities if polygon bounding boxes are to be utilized. The other consideration is how the coordinates for the record are chosen and the methods implications for map accuracy standards.

Here is one site that addresses the FGDC cross walks.

"Mapping and Converting Essential Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Metadata into MARC21 and Dublin Core: Towards an Alternative to the FGDC Clearinghouse"

http://eeirc.nwrc.gov/pubs/crosswalk/fgdc-marc-dc.htm

(email message to Maps-L, 20 October, 2000)

Ken Grabach (Miami University) sought help on a map that had some of the coordinates printed incorrectly. Paige Andrew and Mary Larsgaard both responded to provide the solution. The correct coordinates should be entered in the 034 and 255 fields, and a note should be added to describe the nature of the problem with the coordinates that appear on the map.

That's just about it for this installment. Quite a variety of items to report, and it all came to me

My thanks to Scott McEathron, David Allen, Paige Andrew, and to everyone else who sent information that aided me in compiling this column. Till next time, keep up the good cataloging.

— *Mark Crotteau*

Top

ELECTRONIC MAPPING

New ESRI Web Sites

Hoping not to sound too much like an ESRI shill, I wanted to mention two new GIS-related sites from ESRI: The Geography Network and GIS.com. Both sites were unveiled at the annual conference in San Diego in July.

The Geography Network has several features for users to find information on GIS and how it fits in with their industry. The "GIS for Your Specialty" section is most like esri.com's "GIS for Your Industry" section, describing how GIS is used in a variety of disciplines, with links to case studies and images for illustration. It includes a lot of information off the esri.com website--actually, it has taken the more non-software-specific information and moved it to its own site, geared towards new users and those unfamiliar with GIS.
www.gis.com also lists several links to data sources, including www.geographynetwork.com, which ESRI bills as "a collaborative and multi-participant system for publishing, sharing, and using digital geographic information on the Internet."

The Geography Network lists sites that provide static maps, dynamic mapping services, downloadable data sets, and various data clearinghouses. Anyone can register with the site, and can add metadata and links to their own websites (free of charge). ESRI's goal here is to be the main portal for finding digital geographic information on the web. The interface is nice, and the required metadata for each site (excellent to make it required!) lets you know what you're getting--however, the addition of yet another GIS data portal seems somewhat

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having metadata on hand. I figured that if AV could display a theme, it therefore could identify the projection, if any, of the theme. I figured there would be some way to "ask" AV what projection underlay whatever theme happened to be active. I figured that even when Theme A and Theme B were added, in that order, to a view, that deleting Theme A would allow me to then see Theme B.

I figured wrong.

The 19 responses I received went about it in different ways, but all of them ended up making two major points:

1. AV has never, does not, and may never be able to determine the projection of a theme merely because the theme happens to be loaded into a view.

2. This is because AV simply displays points, lines and polygons according to their coordinates. Different projections may entail different ranges of coordinates, but to AV, it's all just numbers. AV will take a feature with a huge number (say, a UTM projection with coordinates something like {500000, 4000000}) and stick it on the screen at that location. It also will put the theme front and center so you can look at it. If AV then is presented with a different theme with features whose positions are described by numbers well outside the range of the coordinates of the first theme (say, an unprojected feature with coordinates like {-45, 80}), it will stick that feature at that location, using the much larger scale of the first theme. In other words, both themes in fact would be visible at the same time, but you might need a screen the size of a billboard to encompass them both. Compressed to a screen of a 17 or 21 or 25 inches in size, both themes might be so impossibly small that they would be, in effect, invisible. It is possible to see one theme, and

Streets]:

"Both themes are being drawn, but since they are in different projections, they are being drawn very far apart from each other. For instance, if one theme is in decimal degrees with coordinates in the range of {+90,-180} to {-90,+180}, then a theme in UTM with coordinates around {500000, 4000000} will draw many decimal degree "earths" away. If you add Precincts first to a new View, the View window automatically sets its extent to show the Precincts theme. When you add the Streets theme it draws somewhere else, but the View window doesn't reset its extent to show both. To do this you could click the Zoom to Full Extent button. This would set the map extent to the smallest extent necessary to show both themes in the same View. In all likelihood, neither theme will be visible when you do this because you'll be zoomed out very far. To prove to yourself that both themes are really there you can click on the Precincts theme in the Table of Contents to make it selected and then click on the Zoom to Active Theme(s) button. The Precincts theme should be displayed. Then click on the Streets theme to make it selected, and again click on the Zoom to Active Theme(s) button. This time the Streets theme should be visible." -- Doug Sheldon

"Bad news: ArcView doesn't know anything about projections, and cannot use data that are in different projections together. The reason you can't see the second theme is that it is out of the view-boundaries (which were set by the first theme). If you click the "zoom to theme" button, you'll see the second theme (but not the first one, since it's now outside the view). While ArcInfo coverages can store projection information, ArcView doesn't use this information. Shapefiles don't store projection information at all. If you don't know what projection or coordinate system your data is in, the best you can do is guess." -- Robert van Waasbergen

Robert goes on to say:

"Setting the projection of a view only makes sense if your themes are in "unprojected" coordinates. This feature is mostly of use if you have global data, and you want to make maps of different areas in the world, for which different projections are suitable. Under no circumstances will Arcview project individual themes from different projections into a single, common projection. Such "on-the-fly" projecting is rumoured to be a feature in the next generation of ArcView, version 8. Until then, you'll have to manually reproject your data to create new data sets that are all in the same projection/coordinate system."

"The difficulties you are experiencing are caused by the coordinates of the projected data being stored in the coordinates of the projection. Once data is

projected it's coordinates are in a Cartesian graphic system. A value of 500,000 by 5,000,000 in UTM NAD83 zone 14 looks the same as 500,000 by 5,000,000 in Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area. This makes it very difficult for there to be any software which recognizes what projection the data is in. Use of Metadata files and formats like GeoTIFF, SDTS and OGIS which contain and carry the projection information are needed so that newer software can do projection-on-the-fly. This will allow AV and other GIS systems "to know what the projection is"." -- Chuck Nelson

And finally,

"If you want to change the projection of a data set using the Projection Extension, you will need to know the specs of both the input & output projection. There is no way around this. That's one reason why we all make such a fuss about metadata!" -- Sarah North

Thanks to all who responded.

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Election Data

Well, it's just too easy to pass up: Election 2000 maps and data. By the time this is published things should be decided, but the data will be studied by students and instructors for years. A few interesting postings circulated in November about the cartographic images and data to surface out of the election melee, some of which are summarized here.

http://spatialnews.geocomm.com/features/election2000 From the GeoCommunity, this site has free downloadable election data, including ballot counts by county, for the entire US. There is a secondary page at

http://spatialnews.geocomm.com/features/florida_election/, which has more specific information on the events in Florida, as well as a graphic of the US with

voting methods for each county (e.g., punch cards, optical scanners, electronic voting, etc.).

http://www.electiondataservices.com/home.htm Election Data Services, which as of November 20, 2000 was selling a Election 2000 Results Poster for $25, even though the recount wasn't yet official.

USAToday.com produced several nice maps and did some nice graphics with maps and attribute data combined. Specifically:

Voting methods around the USA, http://www.usatoday.com/politics/voting/frame.htm. Allows you to look at one method at a time and its geographic distribution, as well as a combined map of all methods throughout US counties.

Florida voter breakdown, http://www.usatoday.com/politics/florida/frame.htm , showing Buchanan votes and results of the hand counts.

Updated county-by-county results, www.usatoday.com/news/vote2000/cbc/map.htm

From ESRI, a lesson plan that looks at several variables that played a role in the 2000 election process: racial and ethnic composition of the voting age population, voter registration and actual voting history by state, electoral votes by state, and political party composition of both the House of Representatives and of the Senate by state.

To find the lesson, go to www.esri.com/arclessons and choose "View all ArcLessons" and scroll through the list to find the "Election 2000" less rgTd (F 0 -ms and

NEW MAPS AND BOOKS

New Maps

Mapguides

Mapguides is a nice series of publications from Penguin Books. A cross between a travel guide and a detailed tourist map, each small (5 x 8") booklet, averaging about 60 pages, includes a central section of large-scale maps of a city, preceded and followed by text on such things as museums, places of interest, shopping, entertainment, architecture, and "interesting walks." *The New York Mapguide* (2d. ed., 2000; ISBN: 0140294597), for example, has about 15 two-page maps at 1:10,000 scale that identify all the major buildings, subway stations and lines, bus routes, churches, restaurants, etc.

The *London Maguire* (4th ed., 2000; ISBN: 0140279482), besides making it look like a cinch to get around that confusing city, has nice little sections on Greenwich, the Docklands, and the many parks. All the major attractions (and some minor ones as well) are featured, and even the interesting pubs are located. The maps are very well done, with an immense amount of information without looking cluttered. Also available are *Mapguides* for Paris and Amsterdam. Most of them seem to have been written by Michael Middleditch, and all are good buys at $8.95 each.

Ray Maphouse

Ray Maphouse is a German firm whose new series of travel maps has been generating a lot of favorable comment. Thirteen titles are available, with more promised in the near future. Most of the current maps are focused on islands apparently popular with German tourists, such as Crete, Corfu, Cyprus, the Canaries, Ibiza, Malta, Mallorca, and Rhodes (all of which sound inviting to those of us in the chilly northeast). Other maps presently available in their ambitiously titled "World Mapping Project" include Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Namibia.

The detailed topographic maps have contour lines, roads marked with distances between towns, latitude and longitude grid, and points of interest. The folded maps naturally vary in scale, but all seem to open to a 24 x 26" sheet size, and are very reasonably priced at $6.95. Many more are due out soon, including maps for Mauritius, Jamaica, Portugal, the Philippines, the Maldives, Thailand, and Tunisia. Available from OMNI, MapLink, and Treaty Oak.

3-D Lake

country. Done with their usual fine level of detail, Map #965 is indexed in several languages, including Thai, and place names on the map are given in Thai script as well as the Latin alphabet. The large (53 x 40"), 1:1.37M map, is printed on one side, includes an inset of the area around Bangkok, and retails for $10.95.

Finland

Suomen Kartasto / Atlas of Finland. *Suomen Kartasto,* the national atlas of Finland, has long been the authoritative cartographic work on Finland. The first edition was published in 1899, with subsequent editions in 1910, 1925, 1960, and 1977. The 5th edition (1977-1992), the first produced by the National Board of Survey, is much broader in scope than earlier editions, and has been published in 26 folios over some 16 years. It's one of those impressive European scholarly projects with nice thematic maps on every conceivable topic and authoritative text. Fortunately, each folio also comes with a separate English translation of the text as an appendix. Most of the folios are still in print and available through OMNI for $42.95 each.

Now, for those libraries with smaller budgets or less patient catalogers, there is a 6th edition *Atlas of Finland (Suomen Kartasto),* Porvoo: Suomen Maantieteellinen Seura, 1999, issued to commemorate the 100th year of Finnish atlas production. This one-volume version of the atlas contains detailed thematic maps, other illustrations, and extensive text in its 207 pages. Alas, it may only be available in Finnish, but it's still a good buy at $54.95. Available from OMNI Resources (www.omnimap.com).

For those collections whose needs or budget for things Finnish is limited, a useful purchase might be the new 1999 edition *Road Atlas of Finland (Suomi Vagatlas),* Vanta: Karttakeskus. The atlas covers southern Finland at 1:200,000 and the north at 1:400,000. The detailed maps include symbols for tourist sites and services, and an index of about 50,000 names is included. It's available from OMNI for $49.95, but truth be told, the new *Atlas of Finland* is only slightly more.

This Land Is Your Land: The Geographic Evolution of the United States. Seymour Schwartz. New York: Abrams, 2000. 304 pp., $75 (ISBN: 0785811656). Schwartz, a renaissance man of sorts, being a noted surgeon, map collector, and popular historian, has produced a heavily illustrated history of the growth of the United States with emphasis on the individual states. The text seems to be simply a framework on which to hang the many map illustrations, by my count some 160 reproductions of historical maps, which are clearly the author's main interest. The other illustrations, adding up to some 300, seem to be afterthoughts, perhaps chosen by a picture editor not in tune with the project. They are oddly chosen and out of place, e.g., a photo of a young Frank Sinatra in a chapter on colonial New Jersey, "born in Hoboken" the only apparent connection.

The map illustrations themselves could have been better produced; some could certainly be clearer, sharper, and larger. The second LC subject heading assigned, "United States--Maps," attests to the book's emphasis. For this reason it could find its way onto some map collection reference shelves. While the large number of reproductions of historically significant maps

might make it useful, one wishes that a little more care and attention had gone into this production. (Schwartz's earlier publication, *The French and Indian War: The Imperial Struggle for North America,* generally well-received when first published in 1994, was recently reprinted.)

Lewis and Clark Trail Maps: A Cartographic Reconstruction, Volume 1. Missouri River between Camp River Dubois (Illinois) and Fort Mandan (North Dakota)---Outbound 1804; Return 1806. Martin Plamondon II. Pullman: Washington State University Press, 2000. 208 pp. $65 HC (ISBN 0-87422-232-X); $45 PB (ISBN 0-87422-233-8). Many years ago, while doing military duty in the wilds of Montana, I had a colleague whose hobby was tracing the route of the Lewis and Clark expedition across the hinterlands of that great state. The fact that things must have appeared very different nearly two hundred years ago, even in those wide open spaces, didn't seem to deter him. If he's still out there, following the Missouri River, he would greatly appreciate this interesting new book.

Lewis and Clark Trail Maps

Directory of Canadian Map Collections / Repertoire des Collections Canadiennes de Cartes, 7th edition. Prepared by Melissa S. A Leitch. ACMLA, 2000. $20 (ISSN: 0070-5217). An updated guide to some 90 map collections in Canada, with information on collection size, staffing, hours, and contacts, with appendices of web sites and e-mail addresses. Available from Louis Cardinal, ACMLA Publications Officer, c/o National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3; e-mail: lcardinal@archives.ca.

Taking a Global Perspective

Occasionally a publication comes along that is deserving of more than the paragraph or two that usually suffices for a "New Books" review. Such a work is *Globes at Greenwich: A Catalogue of the Globes and Armillary Spheres in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich,* by Elly Dekker, et al., and published by Oxford University Press and the National Maritime Museum in 1999 (ISBN: 0198565593). Many books on cartography are both very attractive and very expensive, but relatively few have scholarly or reference value equal to their price. Perhaps in keeping with the current sale values of their subjects, books on globes are also high priced, but they are usually well-produced and worthy of their topic.

Globes at Greenwich exceeds all these expectations. It's both a beautiful and lavish production, and a substantial and lasting scholarly contribution. Ostensibly a catalog of the 300 globes and related objects at Britain's National Maritime Museum, it's actually much more. The prefatory matter to the catalog itself is a considerable reference work on its own, with brief but very informative articles on such topics as an "introduction to globes and spheres," a history of the collection at Greenwich, the construction and conservation of globes, globes used in navigation, globe-making in the British Isles, clockwork globes, globes based on French cartographer Demongenet, and globes in art.

Another substantial (50-page) chapter, titled "Uncommonly Handsome Globes," features twelve highlights from the collection, surely a difficult choice, each fully described and illustrated with several beautiful color photos. The bulk of the book is the catalog itself, a model of a descriptive cartobibliography. Divided into sections on armillary spheres, Islamic globes, Western manuscript globes, and Western printed globes and planispheres, each entry is illustrated with at least one black and white photo, and has a lengthy annotation on provenance, inscriptions, construction, and cartography of the item, along with notes and references to other literature. Within each section, arrangement is alphabetical by publisher, then ordered by size.

The work concludes with a substantial bibliography, appendices listing globes by country of origin, a list of constellations and star names appearing on globes, and a general index. In addition to the "Uncommonly Handsome" section, there is an additional 16-page section of color photos. The large-format, 592-page work is sturdily bound and slipcased, and at $160 is well-worth its price. *Globes at Greenwich* is largely the work of Elly Dekker, perhaps the