

# Selected Reference Books of 1992-1993

Eileen McIlvaine



This article follows the pattern set by the semiannual series initiated by the late Constance M. Winchell more than forty years ago and continued by Eugene Sheehy. Because the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and general works of interest to reference workers in university libraries, it does not pretend to be either well-balanced or comprehensive. A brief roundup of new editions of standard works is provided at the end of the article. Code numbers (such as *Guide* AD540 and *Suppl.* CJ331) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide to Reference Books* (10th ed., Chicago: American Library Assn., 1986) and the *Supplement ... Covering Materials from 1985-1990* (Chicago: 1992).

## INTERNET

Krol, Ed. *The Whole Internet User's Guide and Catalog: A Nutshell Handbook*. Sebastopol, Calif.: O'Reilly, 1992. 376p. \$24.95 (ISBN 1-5692-025-2).

Each new day brings with it an increasing array of library catalogs, textual and numeric databases, software and document archives, electronic journals and books, and discussion groups and bulletin boards available to anyone with a computer and modem or network connection. While the basic skills for navigating this new domain are fairly easy to learn, they are far from intuitive, and an even more daunting task is locating appropriate material in this vast and as yet inadequately cataloged universe of electronic information. As a result, reference librarians increasingly can

expect to be called upon to render assistance with these matters, as well as to be using the network themselves in providing answers to specific requests for information.

A number of publications have sprung up to address this need, one of the most satisfying of which, in this reviewer's judgment, is this volume by Ed Krol of the University of Illinois. Designed as a comprehensive introduction and guide to the Internet and its resources for the average computer user, it describes the various networks and how they operate, outlines regulations and etiquette for their use, offers troubleshooting tips, and provides an explanation and practical instruction in the use of such standard programs as telnet, ftp, and electronic mail as well as a host of other programs and applications for sending and receiving news, finding software, locating individual addresses, and organizing and locating resources through the interlinked menus of gopher, the index-searching capacity of WAIS, and the hypertextual links of World-Wide Web. The text is followed by a fifty-page subject listing of Internet resources; useful appendixes describing how one can get connected to the Internet, the extent of connectivity in different countries, defining "acceptable use" of the Internet, and a glossary of basic terms.

The book lives up to its name admirably, providing access to often quite detailed information on almost any Internet topic in the space of a single volume. Moreover, while dealing in concrete examples, the author takes care to

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point out the major variations in procedure from one computer platform to another. This is clearly a work for those who want some understanding of how and why things work as well as for those who need basic instructions, but a well-designed layout and detailed index also make it possible to zero in quickly on the latter. In short, it is one of the best choices for a new or moderately advanced user of the Internet who wants to come to terms with the services and resources available or to find out about one of them quickly.

It is, of course, true that any attempt to track a dynamically exploding medium such as the Internet in the form of a static, printed book is doomed to start aging almost as soon as it leaves the press, and this volume is no exception. However, the foundation laid by this guide is a solid one and will no doubt lend itself to several subsequent editions. It is also clear that, for this generation at least, there will continue to be a need for literate, user-friendly printed guides of this kind to assist those less accustomed to the electronic media in taking the leap to a whole new way of searching for information.

Those in search of a more condensed ready-reference guide to using the Internet, with less accompanying commentary, are advised to consult *Crossing the Internet Threshold: An Instructional Handbook*, by Roy Tennant, John Ober, and Anne G. Lipow (Berkeley, Calif.: Library Solutions Pr., 1993. 134p.), growing out of the authors' practical experience as Internet trainers.—R.H.S

### PERIODICALS

*Dictionnaire des journaux, 1600-1789*, sous la direction de Jean Sgard. *Dictionnaire de la presse, 1600-1787*, v.1. Paris: Universitas, 1991. 2 vols. (1209p.) (ISBN 2-74000-049-0).

The "journal," in this survey of periodicals in the French language published between 1600 and July 14, 1789, is defined as a publication which appears periodically to provide the reader recent information concerning current issues. This work lists 1,267 titles, by far the

largest number of titles collected for the time period; Hatin, *Bibliographie historique et critique de la presse périodique française* (1866, *Guide*, AE68) has some 350 titles. The *Dictionnaire des journalistes* (Grenoble: 1976) along with its five supplements (1980-1987) will be incorporated into the *Dictionnaire de la presse*, vol.2 (to be published). Together the two *Dictionnaires* form the authoritative study of the periodicals of the *Ancien Régime*.

Each entry lists: (1) title with title variations, (2) dates of publication, (3) physical description (volumes, fascicles, formats, illustrations, etc.), (4) address of the publisher, subscription information, price, circulation figures, (5) founders and editors, (6) general description of the contents, (7) location of existing copies, (8) references. All articles are signed. Extensive indexing is provided: collaborator, place of publication, printer/publisher, cited author, editor and journalist, and title; there is a chronological table which has cross-references to the entries.—J.S.

### RELIGION

Korsch, Boris. *Religion in the Soviet Union: A Bibliography, 1980-1989*. Garland Reference Library of Social Science 659. New York: Garland, 1992. 639p. \$100 (ISBN 0-8240-7096-8). LC 92-10129.

Luckert, Yelena. *Soviet Jewish History, 1917-1991: An Annotated Bibliography*. Garland Reference Library of Social Science 611. New York: Garland, 1992. 271p. \$44 (ISBN 0-8240-2583-0). LC 92-1682.

These two recent bibliographies from Garland provide complementary coverage of religion and religious groups within Soviet society, particularly during the period of *glasnost*. The volume by Yelena Luckert offers an admirable selection of literature in ten languages from as many countries (with a preponderance of materials in English) on the Jews of the Soviet Union from the time of the revolution to the end of the 1980s. Among the topics addressed are history and demography, biography and memoirs, religion, Zionism, ethnic relations and

anti-Semitism, emigration and émigré communities, and literature, art, and music. Equally broad is the range of publications surveyed: bibliographies and other reference works, scholarly monographs and essays, serials and government documents, newspaper and magazine articles. Many of the 1,446 entries are accompanied by helpful and detailed annotations that make this book a pleasure to browse. The material is made more accessible by its division into chronological and subject chapters, each divided further into topical sections, as well as an author index. (The volume would have benefitted from a subject index as well.)

While this is clearly a selective work and thus does not supersede the earlier *Jewish Publications in the Soviet Union, 1917-1960: A Bibliography* (1961, *Guide* BB537) and *Russian Publications on Jews and Judaism in the Soviet Union, 1917-1967: A Bibliography* (1970, *Guide*, BB538), there does not appear to be any other single-volume survey of such scope and comprehensiveness, and almost any collection seeking to provide serious coverage of Soviet or Jewish affairs will surely want to acquire it.

The aim of Boris Korsch's work, in the author's words, "is to present Soviet religious policies as illustrated by propaganda in a socio-political and ideological context, framed in accordance with the CPSU and Soviet government objectives of the moment," and to document, among other things, the striking move away from a unified ideological front in the late 1980s under Gorbachev. To this end, Korsch has assembled an imposing collection of nearly 6,000 citations to articles and books, mostly in Russian, on the subjects of religion, theology, church history, atheism and free thought, gleaned from the basic Soviet national bibliographic periodicals, four or five other official or unofficial bibliographic serials, and the holdings of the libraries of the University of Jerusalem.

Users of Soviet bibliographic publications are frequently hampered by an absence of efficient subject control, and Korsch, by pulling together such a large

amount of material in a single volume and providing it with a subject index, has thus performed an important service for students of this subject. However, the work does not go far enough in facilitating access to the literature. For the most part, the material is not arranged topically, but by publication type: reference works, Marxist-Leninist works, dissertations, and so forth, with the largest part of the entries (a few thousand) presented in a straight alphabetical list under the laconic heading "Soviet Publications on Religion and Atheism, 1980-1989." The index, for its part, is insufficiently detailed or comprehensive to compensate for the absence of an overarching subject organization. English-language translations are provided for each title, but they are frequently wooden and unidiomatic, and in a few cases unclear or misleading. Finally, the precise criteria for the selection of materials are not obvious, making it difficult to anticipate just what sorts of titles one can expect to find here. Alongside works of a manifestly journalistic and propagandistic character one finds some, but not other, studies by bona fide scholars, and while a handful of uncensored religious publications is included, it is not clear why they, rather than others, were chosen. An introductory essay offers some key to understanding trends in the literature of this field, but while its observations are no doubt valid, the organization of the bibliography forces a reader interested in pursuing such lines of inquiry to go to considerable lengths in testing these assumptions or drawing conclusions of his or her own. Clearly, this is a publication that every serious student of religion in the Soviet Union will want to consult, but the shortcomings described will no doubt hinder its effectiveness as a more general reference tool.—R.H.S.

Young, Arthur P. *Religion and the American Experience, 1620-1900: A Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations*. Bibliographies and Indexes in Religious Studies 24. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1992. 479p. \$75 (ISBN 0-313-27747-8). LC 92-28450.



Any librarian who has used Dissertation Abstracts in print or on computer to find titles on a broad topic understands why this type of index is necessary. Keyword searching is notoriously imprecise, and it is a joy to have some sort of subject control over general topics. Part I of this bibliography is a listing of dissertations arranged alphabetically by denomination, from Adventist to YMCA; Part II is a listing by topics, such as women, music, education, etc. There is an author index and a fairly detailed subject index. Unfortunately, some of the headings are not detailed enough; "African-American" is the only heading for some 265 dissertations, and "Puritan" the only heading for some 300 others.

Since the limitations of keyword searching for dissertations are the reason for this bibliography, it is unfortunate that, according to the Preface, the compilers limited their search only to Dissertation Abstracts. Apparently none of the more specialized lists or lists of individual schools were examined. A look through Reynolds' Guide to Theses and Dissertations: An International Bibliography of Bibliographies (*Suppl.* AH4) turns up many titles which could have been searched.

Of course, if all the relevant dissertations are included anyway, relying on one source does not matter. But in this case, they are not. Harvard granted thirteen doctorates in the field of religion in 1974/75; only one is listed in this bibliography. Paul Laver's 1892 Johns Hopkins dissertation *Church and State in New England* is included; Maria Green's 1895 Yale dissertation *Church and State in Connecticut* is not.

This bibliography will be a useful shortcut to some hard-to-find titles, but cannot be used as a definitive list of dissertations on American religion.—M.C.

#### LITERATURE

*The Encyclopedia of Romanticism: Culture in Britain, 1780s-1830s.* Ed. Laura Dabundo. Garland Reference Library of Social Science 1299. New York: Garland, 1992. 662p. \$95 (ISBN 0-8240-6997-8). LC 92-2682.

*A Handbook to English Romanticism.* Eds. Jean Raimond and J. R. Watson. New York: St. Martin's, 1992. 326p. \$59.95 (ISBN 0-312-07914-1). LC 91-41426.

Although these two companions to Romanticism are both arranged alphabetically, with signed entries for some of the same topics (architecture, Industrial Revolution, nature, orientalism, the sublime), people (Jane Austen, William Frennd, and Thomas Love Peacock), and literary forms, they vary considerably in outlook and scope. The *Encyclopedia of Romanticism* is far more comprehensive. It has many more entries; they are longer, and each provides a brief bibliography of consulted works. Compiled by American and English scholars, it "is designed to survey the social, cultural, and intellectual climate of English Romanticism . . . [and] is for everyone from undergraduate English majors through thesis- or dissertation-driven graduate students to teaching faculty and scholars" (Preface). It provides entries for newspapers and periodicals of the day; painters, engravers, and other artists; playwrights, actors, and theatres; philosophers; romantic concepts (spontaneous overflow of feelings, spots of time, and anxiety of influence); and much more. It is recommended for libraries of all sizes.

*The Handbook to English Romanticism* is briefer and "is intended for the student who wishes to obtain information quickly and easily about the principal literature of the period." Entries are shorter, have no bibliographies, and are limited to the best-known subjects and figures of the age. It was compiled by British and French scholars, and the few unique entries relate to French subjects (Anti-Jacobin, Jacobin Novel, Robespierre, Rousseau, and Waterloo). Libraries owning *The Encyclopedia of Romanticism* have no reason to add this one.—S.S.

#### WOMEN'S STUDIES

*The Chicana Studies Index: Twenty Years of Gender Research 1971-1991.* Comp. and ed. Lillian Castillo-Speed. Berkeley, Calif.: Chicano Studies Library Publication Unit, Univ. of California, 1992. 426p. \$95 (ISBN 0-918520-21-5). LC 92-10870.

This fine and useful bibliography lists some 1,150 journal articles, essays, dissertations, and reports on all aspects of the Chicana experience. Citations have been pulled from the Chicano Periodicals Index (*Guide*, CD490-CD491), and the *Chicano Database on CD-ROM* (Berkeley, Calif.: Chicano Studies Library, Univ. of California, 1990-). Although the articles cited may be found in the sources listed above, the topical arrangement and the fact that the works focus specifically on women make this a very useful bibliography. It is arranged alphabetically by subject, with entries for individuals; organizations and companies; geographical areas; plays, poems, books and films; conferences; geographical areas; as well as general subjects including acculturation, marriage, sex roles, nutrition, feminism, and youth. The index covers articles about Chicana authors and literature, including critical essays, interviews, book reviews, and anthologies, but omits citations to poems, short stories, novels, and plays. There are many cross-references, and each citation is listed under at least three different headings, compensating to a large degree for the lack of a separate subject index. The cited articles are pulled from a wide variety of feminist, scholarly, and Chicano periodicals, including *Gerontology*, *Environment and Behavior*, *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, as well as *Third Woman*, *Latina*, *Fem*, and *De Colores*.—S.S.

Garber, Linda. *Lesbian Sources: A Bibliography of Periodical Articles 1970-1990*. Garland Gay and Lesbian Studies 9. New York: Garland, 1993. 680p. \$75 (ISBN 0-8153-9782-9). LC 92-21941.

Maggiore, Dolores J. *Lesbianism: An Annotated Bibliography and Guide to the Literature 1976-1991*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1992. 264p. \$32.50 (ISBN 0-8108-2617-8). LC 92-34699.

*Lesbian Sources* lists periodical articles concerning all aspects of lesbian life and culture, past and present, which were published in English between 1970 and 1990. It consciously does not repeat the articles cited in Clare Potter's *Lesbian Pe-*

*riodicals Index (Suppl. CC151)*, but concentrates instead on the feminist press, with additional articles from scholarly and some popular periodicals. The bibliography is arranged topically, with cross-references but no subject or author indexing. Although the lack of indexing and the design—there are no running titles, so one can get lost between topics—make it somewhat difficult to use, this bibliography is vitally useful to anyone looking for articles about virtually any topic related to lesbians and lesbianism in the United States and abroad. It treats 162 topics including historical studies (organized by period); studies of specific countries and geographical areas; popular culture (including music festivals, pulp novels, mass media, films); family issues; homophobia; and political organizing. The bibliography is highly recommended for libraries of all sizes.

There is very little overlap between *Lesbian Sources* and *Lesbianism: An Annotated Bibliography and Guide to the Literature 1976-1991*. Compiled by a social worker, the latter includes books, essays, and articles which have been published mostly in social science periodicals. This edition is an updating of an earlier edition published in 1988 (*Suppl. CC148*). It is useful, but only adds some five years to the original edition (and much of this could be found searching *Sociological Abstracts*, *Social Work Abstracts*, and *Periodical Abstracts*); as a result, if you must choose between the two, pick *Lesbian Sources* because the citations cannot be easily found elsewhere.—S.S.

## ETHNIC STUDIES

Blessing, Patrick J. *The Irish in America: A Guide to the Literature and the Manuscript Collections*. Washington, D.C.: Catholic Univ. of America Pr., [1992.] 347p. \$49.95 (ISBN 0-8132-0731-2). LC 90-1667.

Blessing is an expert in the area of Irish American research having become interested while writing the chapter on the Irish in America for the *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups (Guide, CC347)*. This volume concentrates on the "Irish-born and their descendants" and

describes both published and unpublished material.

The bibliography, Section I, is arranged by topics, e.g., social adjustment, women, Scotch-Irish, specific geographical region or state, and includes books, articles, and theses and dissertations. The manuscript portion, based on results of questionnaires, is arranged alphabetically by state and then by institution; it offers an address and brief description for each. Section III, Government Manuscripts and Publications, lists relevant record groups in the National Archives with a mention of any finding aids, followed by a short bibliography of government documents, mostly Congressional. The final section, Statistical Overview, features thirty tables picturing population and immigration in the United States, Ireland, and Northern Ireland. The purpose of these tables is the "provision of a basic set of tables that researchers could use with appropriate caution" (Introduction). Unfortunately the index covers only the manuscripts and government documents chapters by personal name and a few subjects.

There are two similar directories with which Blessing can be compared. *Irish Research* compiled by DeeGee Lester (Suppl. DC146) cites only archives and manuscripts collections but in 647 organizations in the United States, Canada, Ireland, Northern Ireland, England and Wales, with somewhat longer descriptions, and better indexing. Susan Eleuterio-Comer, *Irish American Material Culture* (Suppl. DB171), describes 90 collections, a few not in the other two, and adds Festivals and some National Register sites. Each adds to the others but neither has the bibliography and statistical tables of Blessing.—E.M.

Frazier, Patrick. *Portrait Index of North American Indians in Published Collections*. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress (for sale by the Superintendent of Documents), 1992. 142p. \$16 (ISBN 0-8444-0707-0). (SuDox no.: LC 1.2:P83/3). LC 90-13329.

As the title indicates, the purpose of this index is to provide a means for locat-

ing and identifying published portraits of individual Indians within tribes with variations in the names by which an Indian may be taken into account. (Frazier uses the term *Indian* throughout the volume.) Chronological coverage is from the colonial period to the 1940s, although some sources include later portraits.

Each source included in the index has at least ten portraits identifiable by personal names and tribe. The author emphasizes that this work is not a comprehensive index and recommends other sources for Indian portraits, such as tribal histories. Not included, for example, is George Catlin's *North American Indian Portfolio*, both the original and facsimile, because they were unavailable.

The index is arranged alphabetically by tribe, and within each tribe, alphabetically by individual. There are many see references for the tribal names and alternative personal names, both Indian and Europeanized. There are 4,800 entries which include the name, the alternate name, if known, the source keyed by number, and the page or plate number within the source. Unfortunately, birth and death dates for the sitters are not included, nor are the media of the portraits. A general index at the end of the volumes lists all names and variations, with references to appropriate tribe.

When consulting other portrait sources, Frazier's *Index* fills a gap in the literature. The *ALA Portrait Index (Guide, BE83)* includes citations to well-known Indians, e.g., Sitting Bull and Geronimo, from popular sources, such as *Harpers*. The *Bibliography on Portraiture* by Irene Hepper (Suppl. BE7) provides some forty-four book and periodical citations to portrait literature in the classified area of the publication, under the heading "Ethnic Groups—Indians." Hepper would be a good portrait source to use in conjunction with Frazier's *Index*.—K.A.K.

*The Kaiser Index to Black Resources, 1948–1986, from the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture of The New York*



*Public Library*. Brooklyn, N.Y.: Carlson, 1992. 5 vols. \$995 (ISBN 0-926019-60-0). LC 92-11493.

Most reference librarians have some sort of ready-reference file to help answer frequently asked questions or to document difficult ones, but few are lucky enough to have one as elaborate or as extensive as that of the Schomburg Center; 100,000 handwritten cards compiled over the last forty years. The file was started originally because there were so few reference works with information about Afro-Americans and evolved into a (selective) in-house index to several black journals, newspapers, and articles in books, as well as a ready-reference file. This card file has now been revised, standardized, and published with the help of a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

It is arranged by subject, based on those headings established by the New York Public Library, supplemented by additional headings that the compilers thought useful. Citations are arranged chronologically, with any facts or references to books in the Schomburg collection at the end of each entry.

Though I found no "see also" references, there are a few cross-references that mainly cover different forms of names. This is unfortunate, though understandable, given the ad hoc nature of the index's development. But this deficiency can make finding everything in the index on a particular topic difficult. "Afro-Americans—Relations with Jews," for instance, has a number of articles discussing the issues of affirmative actions and quotas, with no reference to another heading "Affirmative Action Programs." There is nothing under "Quotas," but a number of entries under "Bakke." In another instance, there are only seventeen entries under the heading "Apartheid" (all from *The Amsterdam News*), with no suggestion to look also under "South Africa," where there are thirteen pages of references.

There are some surprising gaps. The Ocean Hill-Brownsville incident was a major turning point in New York City education, but there is nothing in the

index under Ocean Hill, Brownsville, or Al Shanker. I found a few references to the topic under "Education—New York (N.Y.)," but there are many more citations in Lenwood Davis's *Black-Jewish Relations in the United States* (Suppl. CC195). Nor are the sources indexed exhaustively. The entry for Kathleen Battle, for instance, lists a few reviews of her performances from *The New York Times*, but not the long article about her in *The New York Times Magazine*.

These caveats aside, this is a very useful source, especially for biographical references. In the short time this has been in our library, it has already proved extremely useful for the "I need three articles on . . ." type of question. "One of the most important things to know about this index is that it is idiosyncratic," the Instructions warn (p.xv). It was also compiled by front-line librarians in response to actual questions, and it will be welcomed by other front-line librarians as a valuable supplement to, not a replacement for, other reference sources.—M.C.

#### UNITED STATES HISTORY

*The American Revolution, 1775-1783: An Encyclopedia*. Richard L. Blanco and Paul J. Sanborn, eds. Garland Reference Library of the Humanities 933. New York: Garland, 1993. 2 vols. (1,857p.) \$175 (ISBN 0-8240-5623-X). LC 92-42541.

This alphabetical encyclopedia covers in 800 entries "essays about the major and minor naval battles of the era along with detailed information about raids, ambushes, skirmishes, engagements and massacres" (Introduction). Although it is strongest in its coverage of military aspects, there are articles on diplomacy, statesmen, the impact of war on society, women, blacks. For example, within just a few pages one finds entries for camp followers, casualties, Catherine the Great, cavalry, chaplains, Cherry Valley Massacre, Connecticut, conscription.

The articles are written by scholars, signed, range from 250 to 25,000 words, and offer surveys concluding with bibliographical references. Also as aids for the student are 58 maps, a chronology,

and a glossary. The volume concludes with a subject index; there are no cross-references in the text.

*The American Revolution* complements the *Blackwell Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, ed. Jack P. Greene and J. R. Pole (Cambridge, Mass., and Oxford: Blackwell, 1991. 845p. £60). This earlier publication features "75 substantive articles which cover all the major topics relating to the Revolution, including its central events, the context in which it occurred, its causes, its effect, and the principal concepts associated with it" (Preface). Also written by scholars, the essays appear in six sections: Context, Themes and Events, External Effects of the Revolution, Internal Developments after the Revolution, Concepts, Biographies. It too has maps (but only eight), a bibliography ending each article, a chronology (covering in three parallel columns 1688-1791 for political and legal; military, civil order, western settlement; and society, culture, economics, science and religious developments), and is well indexed by topic (but with no cross-references).—E.M.

*Encyclopedia of American Social History*. Ed.

Mary Kupiec Cayton, Elliott J. Gorn, and Peter W. Williams. New York: Scribner's, 1993. 3 vols. (2,653p.) \$280 (ISBN 0-684-19246-2). LC 92-10577.

The editors of the *Encyclopedia of American Social History* aimed to produce a work that would "capture the results of the generation-long paradigm shift" away from the history of "battles, presidential administrations and treaties," to the "history of everyday life." Acknowledging that social history is a discipline without firm boundaries, they have cast their net as broadly as possible, and have produced a work of vast proportions.

The three-volume work is a compilation of 180 subject specific essays grouped into fourteen thematic sections, including sections on social identity, processes of social change, regional subcultures, work, popular culture, the family, etc. Some sections, such as the one on "Methods and Contexts," for example, provide quite a thorough over-

view of the various approaches to the study of history. Others, such as the section on "Ethnic and Racial Subcultures," are much less comprehensive; it covers only a fraction of America's many minority groups. The essays are, by design, not mechanical surveys of a subject but interpretations. This combination of interpretive essays, broadly defined subject matter, and random arrangement of sections and essays within sections makes the *Encyclopedia* more a compilation of a series of essays to be read rather than a quintessential reference book of facts to be looked up.

To find a topic or to follow up on one noted in a see also reference at the end of an essay, one needs to consult either the table of contents or the index. The essay titles in the table of contents are, however, only partially indicative of the contents, and some subjects, such as the city, for example, figure in several sections. Since there is no alphabetical list of essay titles, locating a referred to essay through the table of contents can be time consuming. The index is thorough and extremely useful, but it is a typical back-of-the-book index with the attendant shortcomings of voluminous entries under some subjects, such as "South."

In the end, the many merits of the work, its broad scope, the acknowledged subject expertise of the contributors, the presence of a selected bibliography at the end of each essay, and, in general, the ability to consult an array of related American social history subjects in one convenient multivolume work, far outweigh any of its shortcomings.—O.d.C.

Freeman, Frank R. *Microbes and Minie Balls: An Annotated Bibliography of Civil War Medicine*. Rutherford, N.J.: Fairleigh Dickinson Univ. Pr., 1993. 253p. \$39.50 (ISBN 0-8386-3484-2). LC 92-52706.

In trying to answer the question, "Did nursing and medical care during the war make a difference?" the compiler has examined books and journals and provided a carefully annotated bibliography of contemporary and secondary sources. "I have tried to reference every letter and diary by



a doctor or nurse who participated in the events of the War, even if they made no medical observations. The bibliography includes the most important contemporary medical publications. I have included reports by individual soldiers and officers who were wounded or were hospitalized in order to sample the viewpoint of those on the receiving end of medical care" (Introduction).

Primary sources are first (17-144) and include descriptions of the medical journals which existed at the time as well as citation to individual articles and books. The secondary section follows also referencing books and articles (145-238); the index covers authors and topics.

On checking the citations here against other Civil War bibliographies, I found very few omissions; the one omission is from Garold Cole in *Civil War Eyewitnesses* (Suppl. DB28), who cites the earlier part of Cyrus Bacon's diary printed in the *University of Michigan Medical Bulletin* for Nov./Dec. 1963; both Freeman and Cole cite the later part. Freeman has, of course, many, many more diaries, letters, autobiographies from doctors, nurses, patients, observers, etc. With the well-written annotations, good indexing, and thoroughness of coverage, this will be of immense use to students and researchers working in this area.—E.M.

### ENGLISH HISTORY

*Historical Dictionary of Tudor England, 1485-1603*; Ronald H. Fritze, ed.-in-chief. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1991. 594p. \$85 (ISBN 0-313-26598-4). LC 91-9153.

Fritze intends to fill the gap left by English historical dictionaries with a wider time span, such as Steinberg, *Dictionary of British History* (Guide, DC310) and Kenyon's *Dictionary of British History* (1983) by adding more specialized entries including short biographies and bibliographies. The primary focus of the *Dictionary* is England, and the main emphasis is on constitutional, religious, and military history.

The dictionary includes 295 articles, ranging in length from a few paragraphs to five pages, contributed by sixty-six

scholars from England, the United States, Canada, and Australia. About one-fifth of the entries are biographical. Much emphasis is placed on political events, such as treaties, battles, rebellions. There are, however, survey articles on plagues and epidemics, social structure, and political thought. Each article is accompanied by a very brief bibliography, one to three titles, for further reading.

The dictionary concludes with a Chronology, a Selected Bibliography of Recommended Reading, and a subject index. The subject index is rather difficult to use: over 100 page references are given under a personal name without a topical breakdown of the titles. It also lacks cross-references within the index and the topics which figure as titles of the articles are not mentioned in the index.—J.S.

### FRENCH HISTORY

*Bibliographie de l'histoire médiévale en France (1965-1990)*. Société des historiens médiévistes de l'enseignement supérieur; ed. Michel Balard. Paris: Sorbonne, 1992. 486p. 190F (ISBN 28594421460).

A companion volume to *L'Histoire médiévale en France: bilan et perspectives* (Paris: Seuil, 1991), this bibliography surveys French works on the Middle Ages from numismatics to computer science published during the past twenty-five years. The bibliography is divided into sixteen chapters by field (political, urban, cultural, art, etc.); it also indexes coverage of Byzantium, Islamic regions, and Africa. Though most of the chapters are classified lists with short introductions, the chapter on art history takes the form of an essay followed by a numbered list of bibliographic citations. Each chapter cites between 100 to 1,000 items, and a wide variety of publications has been gathered from local history societies, universities, conferences, books, and articles in major journals.

The majority of items are written in French and published in France, but some Italian, Spanish, and German works are cited, as well as a few British

and American publications, especially in the chapter on medieval studies and the computer. Author index.—J.S.

### NEW EDITIONS AND SUPPLEMENTS

A cumulative index for the 1980–1989 annual volumes of *Internationale Jahresbibliographie der Festschriften* (Guide AA153–AA154) covers the names of the honored and of the authors of the contributions to these festschriften (Osnabruck: Biblio, 1992. 2 vols.).

In 1946 Warren Henry Brown compiled a *Checklist of Negro Newspapers in the United States (1872–1946)*, which, in thirty-seven pages, cited 467 daily and weekly newspapers, giving place, often publisher, beginning year, and in some cases the ending date. The bibliography was a mimeographed one (Jefferson City, Mo.: Lincoln Univ., 1946), not widely held by libraries. Vilma Raskin Potter has reprinted the *Checklist* as *A Reference Guide to Afro-American Publications and Editors 1827–1946* (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State Univ. Pr., [1993], 104p., \$18.95) with corrections and additions, and with supplementary indexes for place of publication, year of publication, undated publications, and editors, and additional citations for publications from 1827 to 1880 with editors' names when known. Professor Potter's introductory essay "includes information on Brown, some of the early black women in journalism, what was printed in the black press..." (preface), and a description of other black newspaper lists.

*Bartlett's Familiar Quotations: A Collection of Passages, Phrases, and Proverbs Traced to Their Sources in Ancient and Modern Literature* is now in its 16th edition (Boston: Little, Brown, [1992]. 1,405p. \$400; 15th ed., 1980, Guide BD120). The new editor, Justin Kaplan, has thoroughly revised the selections—especially the Melville, Whitman, and Mark Twain quotations—added some 340 authors, and updated the coverage to reflect the influence of the Vietnam War, rock and pop lyrics, and the movies. In fact the volume ends with quotations from Michael Jackson and "Sesame Street."

Another heavily used quotation dictionary, the *Oxford Dictionary of Quotations*, has also been revised (4th ed. Oxford: Oxford Univ. Pr., 1992. 1,061p. \$35; 3d ed., 1979, Guide BD129). Edited by Angela Partington, this new edition offers "17,500 quotations from roughly 2,500 authors" (introduction). Features include an increase in American, non-British, and scientific quotations, a return of lines from hymns and songs dropped from the previous edition, and an increase in explanatory notes. Obviously there is overlap with the *Oxford Dictionary of Modern Quotations*, ed. Tony Augarde (Oxford: Oxford Univ. Pr., 1991. 371p. \$29.95).

And yet another revision, the *New Quotable Woman* (New York: Facts on File, [1992]. 714 p. \$40), compiled and edited by Elaine Partnow, is a revision and updating of the *Quotable Woman 1800–1981* (1982, Guide BD130) and *The Quotable Woman from Eve to 1799* (New York: Facts on File, [1985], 522p.). Partnow states that she has "cut out about one-third of those quotations [from the earlier two volumes], updated material on 150 or so of the more contemporary women, and added 450 new contributors . . . supplemented with about 2,000 new quotations" (introduction). Arranged by author in chronological order by publication date, the quotations "reach all the way back to Eve." Two new indexes covering occupation and ethnicity and nationality are added to the subject index.

Two bibliographies of Christianity are concluding. William G. Hupper's *An Index to English Language Periodical Literature on the Old Testament and Ancient Near Eastern Studies* (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1987–1992, 5 vols.), and the *ATLA Bibliography Series 21* has just issued volume 5 (\$72.50), which is a classed arrangement of articles on general studies of religion, including comparative religion; philological and epigraphical studies; and the Bible as literature. Unexpectedly a third volume of *Bibliotheca bibliographica historiae sanctae inquisitionis* (Vaduz: Topos, 1992, 475p., 250SFr; for volumes 1–2 see Guide BB295) has been

published, and according to the compiler, Emil van der Vekene, "there are at present no plans to continue this bibliography" (introduction). This volume adds almost 2,200 references to the 4,800 in the earlier two volumes with an additional 100 items in a supplement. There are indexes to volume 3 for authors, editors, and titles of periodicals; festschriften; encyclopedias; and collected works and an index to names as subject in volumes 1-3.

Editors of the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia of Islam* are to be commended for providing two new indexes to the first six volumes and the first six fascicles of the Supplement (*Guide* BB524). *Index to v.I-VI and Supplement, fascicles 1-6* (Leiden: Brill, 1992. 371p.) expands the coverage of institutional, geographical, and personal names; it supersedes the index for volumes I-III. P. J. Bearman has just compiled an *Index of Subjects to Volumes I-VI and to the Supplement, fascicles 1-6* (Leiden: Brill, 1993. 180p. \$37.25).

*Kindlers neues Literatur Lexikon*, edited by Walter Jens (Suppl. BD29), is now complete in 20 volumes. The contents work out like this: volumes 1-17 (1988-1992) cover authors; volume 18 and part of volume 19, called "Anonyma, Kollektivwerke, Stoff," focus on themes, e.g., Margarete or Passionspiele; the rest of volume 19 and part of volume 20 feature essays on the literatures of a group of people, including Arabic, Berber, and Spanish. Volume 20 also includes an author-with-title-of-work index for volumes 1-17, a cited title index for the essays in volumes 18-19, a list of titles cross-referenced to the author index, and an inserted index to the authors cited in the essays in volumes 19-20. These last volumes are edited by Rudolf Radler (München: Kindler, 1988-1992).

A. G. S. Enser's *Filmed Books and Plays* (*Guide* BG171, *Suppl.* BG60) has been revised a number of times. This current revision, *Enser's Filmed Books and Plays 1928-1991*, compiled by Ellen Baskin and Mandy Hicken (Aldershot, Hants., England: Ashgate, 1993. 970p. \$59.95), has as its cut-off date December 1991,

though a few 1992s have crept in. The editors also weeded the entries for those announced but never filmed and added titles missed in earlier editions, as well as books and plays from which animations, musicals, and television series have been made. These latter works have special back-of-the-book indexes. Altogether there are now about 6,000 entries, with much stronger coverage of foreign and non-British films than previously. Other new features include the addition of directors' names and a current list of production studios with addresses.

Another interesting film bibliography is *Literature and Film: An Annotated Bibliography*, compiled by Jeffrey Egan Welch (1981). Now a supplement has appeared, designed to record "all important books and articles published in North America and Great Britain having to do with the special relationship between films and works of literature." This volume covers 1978-1988 (New York: Garland, 1993. 341p. \$53; Garland Reference Library of the Humanities 1114) and excludes film reviews, general interviews, dissertations, and theses. The indexes list authors and editors, individual literary works or films, and subjects—names and "ideas."

The Actors and Actresses Volume of the second edition of the *International Dictionary of Films and Filmmakers* (Chicago, London: St. James, 1992. 1,080p. \$115; 1st ed. *Suppl.* BG92) now comprises some 635 entries. "Most of the entries from the previous edition have been retained here, although all have been thoroughly updated. There are, however, 80 entrants new to this edition" (Editor's note).

The same publisher has begun issuing another series for the theater entitled the *International Dictionary of Theatre*, edited by Mark Hawkins-Dady (Chicago, London: St. James, 1992. 950p. \$120; \$345 for the 3 vol. set), which offers the same coverage and format as the film dictionary. The first volume, which is all that is available so far, covers 620 plays. For those plays not in English, "we have made a selection of those works, which, through study, performance, or reputation have become highly regarded and



well known in the English speaking world" (Editor's note).

*Museums of the World*, 4th edition revised and enlarged (Munich: Saur, 1992. 804p. \$325; 3d ed. 1981. Guide BE131) is updated with the phone and fax numbers and the director's name added, while the number of countries covered increased from 163 to 182 and the number of museums from 17,874 to 23,997. In addition to person and subject indexes, there is now an Index of Museum Names. A more specialized directory, *Bibliothèques et musées des arts du spectacle dans le monde* [Performing arts libraries and museums of the world] has also been revised (4th ed. Paris: CNRS, 1992. 740p.; 2d ed., Guide BG8). Compilers André Veinstein and Alfred S. Golding based their information on results of a questionnaire with the "greatest number of returns from the United States, Italy, Scandinavia, Netherlands, and Flemish-Speaking Belgium" (introduction). The arrangement is by country, then alphabetical by city and institution. The directory includes an index of names and of collections.

With the third edition, the compiler Brian Mitchell has changed the title of *European Historical Statistics* (Guide CG201) to *International Historical Statistics: Europe 1750-1988* (New York, Stockton, Basingstoke, Hants, England: Macmillan, 1992. 942p. \$250!) in order to associate this volume more firmly with its companions for Africa and Asia (see Guide CG118) also compiled by Mitchell. The new edition brings coverage of many of the statistical tables up to the 1980s though the compiler cautions that many of the most current statistics "are provisional and will be subject to revision in the future" (introduction).

Volume V of *Südosteuropa-Bibliographie* was completed in 1976 (Guide DC35); now volume VI, part 1, compiled

by Manfred Stoy and Gerhard Seewann, is published (Munich: Südost-Institut, 1992. 664p.). This volume covers publications on Rumania, 1971-1980, arranged topically with an index for authors, editors, and titles of main entries.

The *Encyclopedia USA*, now edited by Donald W. Whisenhunt (Suppl. DB63), has issued its first cumulative index, which is a topical one covering volumes 1-10 (1983-1988): Agricultural Adjustment Act—Chicano Movement (Gulf Breeze, Fla: Academic International Pr., 1992. 251p.).

The *Bibliographie der deutschsprachigen Arabistik und Islamkunde* (Frankfurt: Institut für Geschichte der Arabisch-Islamischen Wissenschaften an der Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, 1992. Suppl. DE8) has completed the bibliographical portion of the set with volume 11 (1992), which also contains a supplement (arranged by volume), a table of contents for the previous ten volumes, and a list of sources and abbreviations. With volume 12 the author index begins; thus far volumes 12-13 have been issued and extend coverage through the letter F. For each citation full bibliographical details are given with a reference to the volume and page where it is originally cited.

Because of expense and extensive time commitment that a new edition of *A Historical Atlas of South Asia* (1978. Guide DE101) would require, the editor, Joseph E. Schwartzberg, chose to update a few maps and accompanying text, e.g., the prehistoric and protohistoric periods, but mainly to add a section of new maps most of which detail post-independence political history, with a cutoff date of June 1991. The bibliography (p.320-26) is updated as is the index to incorporate the new material (Chicago: Univ. Chicago Pr., 1992. xxxix, 376p. 42cm. \$250. Reference series, Association for Asian Studies 2).