

# Selected Reference Works, 2004–2005 1

Sarah Witte and Mary Cargill

This article follows the pattern set by the semiannual series initiated by the late Constance M. Winchell more than fifty years ago and continued first by Eugene Sheehy and then by Eileen McIlvaine. Because the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and general works, 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 articles. Code numbers (such as AC527) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide to Reference Books*, 11<sup>th</sup> ed. (Chicago: ALA, 1996).

## Religion

### *Encyclopedia of Christian Theology.*

Ed. Jean-Yves Lacoste. New York: Routledge, 2005. 3 vols. \$495 (ISBN 1-57958-250-8). LC 2004-4150.

Originally published as the *Dictionnaire Critique de Théologie*, edited by Jean-Yves Lacoste and Paul Beauchamp (Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1998. 1298p.), the publishers of the English-language *Encyclopedia* also had access to French additions and modifications intended for a then-future second French edition; the *Encyclopedia's* introduction states that this is a translation of the second edition of the French original.

Christian theology is defined by the editor as “the massive amount of discourse and doctrines that Christianity has assembled about God and its experience of God..., the fruits of a kind of covenant between the Greek logos and the Christian restructuring of the Jewish experience” (p. vii). Thus, this comprehensive

work does not attempt to cover all aspects of Christianity but, rather, the tradition of its rational, structured thought. More than 500 alphabetically arranged subjects are covered in 1,816 pages. Essays are scholarly, and most are followed by bibliographies containing citations mainly to French and German works published up to the mid-1990s. The index should be consulted for subfields or alternative subject names as some of the article titles (“Childhood, Spiritual,” “Hellenization of Christianity”) may not be anticipated by the reader. The choice and length of some articles may seem to favor topics of interest to French Catholics—the article on “Chartres, School of” is almost four pages long, whereas “Zwingli” gets two pages—but such arbitrariness does not compromise the value of this work’s non-sectarian and critical essays. Along with the excellent *Oxford Companion to Christian Thought* (2000), this is one of the few general English-language theology encyclo-

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*Sarah Witte and Mary Cargill are reference librarians in Butler Library at Columbia University; e-mail: spurgin@columbia.edu and cargill@columbia.edu. Although it appears under a byline, this list is a project of the reference departments of Columbia University Libraries and notes are signed with the initials of one of the following staff members: Barbara Sykes-Austin, Avery Library; Seth Kasten, Burke Library; Nancy Friedland, Karen Green, Anice Mills, Junko Stuveras, John Tofanelli, Butler Library; Breck Witte, Library Systems Office; Kathleen Dreyer, Business and Economics Library; Elizabeth Davis, Music Library; and Fadi H. Dagher, Lehman Social Sciences Library.*

pedias of quality to have been published in recent years and is essential to most academic reference collections.—S.K.

### Literature

*Dictionnaire de Michel de Montaigne*. Ed. Philippe Desan. Paris: Champion, 2004. 1,057p. 148€ (ISBN 2-7453-1142-5).

*Dictionnaire Marcel Proust*. Ed. Annick Bouillaguet and Brian G. Rogers. Paris: Champion, 2004. 1,098p. 100€ (ISBN 2-7453-0956-0).

These two titles are recent additions to *Dictionnaires & Références*, a series of literary dictionaries that began in 1996 with a dictionary on Jean-Jacques Rousseau. So far, some fourteen volumes have been published on individual authors, schools, genres, and themes. Each represents the efforts of many scholars; there are forty contributors to the Proust volume and almost a hundred international contributors for Montaigne. All the articles are signed and accompanied by a selected bibliography. As a dictionary of about 1,000 pages, each provides a good starting point of research and is a quick reference tool.

Entries address major themes of the author's works, characters, place names both real and imaginary, and historical events of the times (e.g., Saint-Barthélemy, the Dreyfus affair). An author's biographical background, his time, his essential ideas, and contemporary and posthumous critical appraisals are condensed in 500 to 600 relatively short entries. The dictionaries reflect the current state of research on each author and draw their strength from the international collaboration of scholars.

Recommended for college and university libraries as well as large public libraries serving specialists in French studies.—J.S.

**Merry, Bruce.** *Encyclopedia of Modern Greek Literature*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Pr., 2004. 515p. \$125 (ISBN 0-313-30813-6). LC 2003-027500.

Stepping in to fill a long-standing void,

Bruce Merry has provided the first English-language reference work on modern Greek literature. Simply identifying the time period embraced by the appellation "modern" can be quite a challenge when it comes to Greek literature, and Merry devotes his introduction to enumerating the competing claims; these range from the 1000 CE appearance of Byzantine vernacular texts to the seventeenth-century "Cretan Renaissance" to the past 200 years only (the Library of Congress, incidentally, assigns the starting point of modern Greek to 1453 [i.e., the fall of Constantinople to the Turks]). Merry has chosen the most capacious of these options, fitting a thousand years of literary history into 900 alphabetically arranged entries in just over 500 pages.

Despite the constraints of space, Merry aspires to cover "significant themes, authors, movements, novels, battles, events, or poems" and is largely successful. His literary focus is clear in entries such as "Film" or "Television," which concentrate less on noteworthy productions than on the literary works that served as sources. Merry also includes entries on such auxiliary subjects as rhetorical terms, pronunciation, and the accent reform of 1982.

Most entries are a thousand words or longer. This depth is most notable in entries on luminaries of modern Greek literature such as Constantine Cavafy, Alexandros Papadiamantes, and George Seferis. (Be warned, however, that the Anglicization of many of these names is not in line with Library of Congress protocols, and no variants are listed.) Another lengthy entry addresses the "Language Question" or the debate over what variety of Greek could, or should, become the official national language.

Readers of online or journal forums on modern Greek literature and history are well aware of the heated political debates always at a simmer, which often erupt full boil. Merry treads carefully on politics for the most part, presenting the political views of authors such as Nikos Kazantzakis in their own words or

outlining Marxist philosophies matter-of-factly in an entry on "Class Struggle." He avoids the question of Greek minorities, mentioning the Vlachs, for example, only tangentially in the entry on "Macedonia." On the other hand, he pulls no punches in his entry on the "Colonels' Junta," laying out the junta's history of persecution and torture.

In recognition of his Anglophone audience, Merry provides primarily English-language titles in the bibliography for each entry. However, he follows the body of the book with more than twelve pages of further bibliography, including many titles in Greek as well as other Western languages.

Boldfaced terms in the introduction and in individual entries serve as cross-references to additional information. Other access points include an alphabetical list of all entry titles for quick skimming and an extensive index. Merry also includes a four-page time line of Greek history, stretching from the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BCE to the parliamentary triumph of Prime Minister Constantine Simitis' Panhellenic Socialist Movement in 1997.

As mentioned earlier, this is the only such reference work in English, which in itself makes the work almost indispensable for institutions offering programs in modern Greek. Luckily, it is also a well-crafted reference work, which makes it a must.—K.G.

*The Oxford Encyclopedia of American Literature.* Ed. Jay Parini. New York: Oxford University Pr., 2004. 4 vols. il. \$495 (ISBN 0-19-515653-6). LC 2002-156325.

This encyclopedia "represents an attempt, necessarily limited by space, to provide a comprehensive discussion of literary practices within the United States from colonial times to the present" (*Pref.*). It features 338 signed entries by more than 180 contributors. Each entry falls into one of three "general conceptual categories": author, work, or theme. The cumulative

index provides access to main entries and the authors, works, and topics discussed within them. The target audience is the "so-called general reader," a term specified to include high school and university students and the interested general public.

On the whole, entries (many written by scholars who have published on the topic) are clear, accessible, and attentive to recent developments in scholarship and criticism. Each entry is followed by a helpful "see also" list of entries and by a bibliography. Bibliographies vary in length and thoroughness: some are annotated fully, others selectively, and others not at all. Related bibliographies can be found at the end of "see also" entries.

Entries on themes or works appear to have offered contributors considerable liberty in setting the terms, tone, and scope of the discussion. Such liberty has not been exercised consistently with the general reader's benefit in mind.

At the positive end of the helpfulness spectrum, the theme entry "Native American Literature" takes the reader back to beginnings and carefully distinguishes between oral traditions and their written or published representations. "Bartleby the Scrivener" provides nuanced, provocative, and historically informed discussion. Near the other end of the spectrum, "Sentimental Literature" includes too much that is dense and difficult. "Sentimentality," it informs us, "is the set of symbolic gestures used to shape common sense through the simultaneous deployment of both conservative and generative impulses." For whom is this written? "*The Glass Menagerie*" errs by setting the bar too low, depending largely on a scene-by-scene summary of the play. (Why? It's not exactly *Orlando Furioso*.)

Contributors were not provided "much in the way of restraining orders" (*Pref.*). This is precisely the problem; and perhaps a more positive vision of the editorial function would have helped.

The statement of this encyclopedia's historical scope as "from colonial times to the present" is true on the surface, yet,

at a deeper level, misleading. Four-fifths of the 241 author entries are allocated to twentieth-century authors; 36 of the 45 work entries focus on twentieth-century works.

Much of the coverage for authors, works, and contexts of earlier centuries is provided through discussions within survey-oriented theme entries. Lydia Maria Child, for example, is chiefly discussed in entries on two of the genres in which she wrote (the essay and sentimental literature). However, it is impossible to piece together a coherent picture of her career from these disparate discussions. Showcasing of the twentieth century has basically resulted in an unhelpful foreshortening of prior literary history.

The degree of coverage allotted to any author who is not the focus of a dedicated author entry seems largely a matter of hit or miss. Some authors who have had substantial impact on a general readership (e.g., Fannie Hurst, William Inge, H. P. Lovecraft, and Dawn Powell) are merely mentioned in passing. Charles Brockden Brown (whose widespread persistence on graduate and undergraduate syllabi can be confirmed by a simple Google search) fares even worse. If the index, from which his name is absent, can be trusted, he is never mentioned.

“Literary practices” are ordinarily understood to encompass social, economic, and technical aspects as well as personal ones. Therefore, it is curious that the index does not identify the book trade, literacy, printing, or publishing as topics discussed. Some key publicly performed literary types—hymns, sermons, and oratory—likewise go unlisted. In some cases, the index itself is guilty of omission: the book trade should be listed for III, 387–88; as should sermons for I, 291. In other cases, the spirit of omission is in the entries themselves. “Widespread literacy” is mentioned as one of the conditions for the growth of colonial poetry, yet no explanation of what “widespread literacy” meant at the time is forthcoming. By way of contrast, the index does

identify numerous discussions under oral tradition, television, and the Internet. All these are deserving topics, but no more so than those mentioned above.

General readers who are truly in search of comprehensive coverage will find themselves much better served by *The Oxford Companion to American Literature* (BE435), now in its sixth edition. The *Companion* provides basic information regarding an extensive and widely varied range of authors and works. It also maintains a dependable consistency in its conceptual entries. Its brief entry on Puritanism describes the relationship between Puritanism and the Church of England more plainly than does the *Encyclopedia's* eleven-page entry “Puritanism: The Sense of an Unending.”

Many users will, nevertheless, find value and comfort in the expansive and engaging approach characteristic of this encyclopedia at its best. Libraries that already own the *Companion*, along with the similarly helpful *Oxford Companion to Women's Writing in the United States* and *The Oxford Companion to African American Literature*, will want to consider adding this *Encyclopedia* to their collection.—J.T.

### Art and Design

**Paterson, Ian.** *A Dictionary of Colour: A Lexicon of the Language of Colour*. London: Thorogood, 2004. 520p. \$30 (ISBN 1-854183-75-3). LC 2004-351467.

This is a black-and-white book about color or, rather, words that describe color. It makes for interesting reading because the author himself admits that “any attempt to define any particular colour merely by means of words is doomed to failure... Rather, the purpose of this work is to provide a treasury of words of, or concerning colour, and to do so in a way which is inviting enough to encourage readers to dabble” (*Introd.*).

In this, the book is successful not only because it lists names for thousands of colors, but because it ventures beyond the traditional spectrum to include words and phrases that have wider cultural

connotations and, conversely, many that are rarely, if ever, used anywhere but in technical manuals. British spelling and usage are another variable for American readers. Aspects of light and dark, and words indicating markings or patterns also are included. The main part of the dictionary is an alphabetical list of terms with their definitions, which can be as brief as a single word (e.g., "black lead" is defined as "graphite") or as long as the full paragraphs needed to explain "black-letter" or "blackmail." This is indeed a book for "dabblers" who may take pleasure in seeing such terms as "grey goo," "Bikini alert colours," and "leucipotomy" (var. "leucippotomy"), which is that very specialized art of carving white horses out of hillsides. Each entry is preceded by a code letter identifying it as an adjective, adverb, color, noun, prefix, suffix, or verb, with the legend reproduced on every fourth page.

There are four appendixes: colour phrases; the colours in alphabetical order; colours in colour order; and adjectives of colour. The color phrases include "blonde bombshell" and "dark horse," "red carpet treatment" and "white bread," and are given brief definitions, with distinctions made among British, Australian, and American usage. The colours in alphabetical order sets out a chart of 21 characteristics, such as black, blue, dark, gold, light, metallic, pearl, purple, red, white, etc., and applies a corresponding letter code to over 1,100 colors arranged in alphabetical order. The colours in colour order use the same 21 characteristics applied to the same words, only here they are arranged as the colors would appear in the spectrum, from various forms of black to whites and yellows. Eight hundred adjectives listed in the final appendix are identified with one of 28 characteristics, many similar to those in the previous two lists, but with the addition of such attributes as "changing colour" or "no colour" or "pattern word." An example of the last is the last word in the dictionary: "zebra-striped."

This is a very enjoyable book, probably most useful to wordsmiths seeking to render a more vivid, delicate, or subtle image than standard dictionary terms or thesauri might provide. One thesaurus in particular, however, does define colors as precisely as it is possible to do: the *Art and Architecture Thesaurus Online* produced by the Getty Research Institute ([http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting\\_research/vocabularies/aat/](http://www.getty.edu/research/conducting_research/vocabularies/aat/)) can provide those who write about or catalog art with precise information about color arranged in hierarchical facets (such as physical attributes, paint, scientific concepts, etc.). Paterson's book is a bit idiosyncratic (rather a lot of exclamation points in the definitions), but highly readable and a good place for ideas about what makes us so receptive to color, whether in print or in real life.—B.S.-A.

**Woodham, Jonathan M.** *A Dictionary of Modern Design*. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2004. 520p. il. \$45 (ISBN 0-19-280097-3). LC 2004-024897.

If one is looking for a concise essay on the influence of design in the past 150 years, particularly in Britain, emerging as a result of the explosive growth of nineteenth- and twentieth-century industrial processes, manufactured products and advertising as an academic discipline distinct from art history, or the reasons for the recent proliferation of design museums, the introduction to this volume will serve as a useful guide. It opens up the notion of an implicit attribution of good taste and high style to any object defined as "designed" or to anyone whose profession is that of "designer" to "many of the wider social, political, cultural, economic, and technological circumstances in which [an object] is manufactured, marketed, and consumed" (*Introd.*).

Thus, "the vast majority of entries [there appear to be about 1,000] relate to mass-produced goods, designers and manufacturers, critics and theorists, although key entries relating to fields such as graphics and clothing design have also been included." A useful indication

of coverage is to be found in the bibliography, which is classified according to general introductory texts, design atlas (geographical coverage, primarily Western but with some attention paid to Asian and Far Eastern design), major design movements, and a collection of topics that include corporate and retail design, criticism, the design profession, gender and design, and green (i.e., environmental) design. A time line from 1840 to 2003 identifies the formation of design groups and organizations, companies and corporations, landmark designs (e.g., furniture, wallpaper, ceramics, etc.), and contemporary technology, processes, and materials with key exhibitions and publications, and major world events. A chart preceding the time lines lays out the life spans of major aesthetic and technological movements from 1860 to 2000; these are: Arts and Crafts Movement, Art Nouveau, Wiener Werkstatte, Fordism, Futurism, Czech Cubism, Constructivism, Art Deco, De Stijl, Modernism and the International Style, Pop, Postmodernism, and Punk. The only illustrations are those that identify sections for letters of the alphabet. These are signature designs printed in black and white, and credited in the list of illustrations at the beginning of the book.

It is worthwhile here to note the publication, also in 2004, of the revised edition of Mel Byars's *Design Encyclopedia*. It is illustrated in color on most pages and provides a wealth of names of designers and firms, with short entries organized neatly by history, exhibitions, and/or bibliography. In fact, the *Design Encyclopedia* functions more as a biographical dictionary, whereas Woodham's *Dictionary of Modern Design* reads more like an encyclopedia. Both cover roughly the same chronological period, from the mid-to late nineteenth century to the present, but the *Dictionary* attempts a more contextual approach, reflecting a philosophy its author makes plain at the outset: "Design is present in all aspects of daily life... It influences the appearance of everything encountered during the course of a day."

Never more so, it seems, than at present. Between them, these two books can help further an understanding of how today's saturation of consumer goods, and the ubiquitous advertising promoting them, fits into the history of design, and what it really means to be a designer.—B.S.-A.

## Music

**Hixon, Donald L.** *Music Abbreviations: A Reverse Dictionary*. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow, 2005. 226p. \$29.95 (0-8108-4834-1). LC 2004-021561.

This work is presented in two parts: a Dictionary of 3,000 abbreviations, acronyms, and initialisms for musical terms, monograph and serial titles, academic degrees, record labels, music software and computer programs, organizations, performing groups, music facsimiles and manuscripts, notation conventions, and chant designations. Focus is on classical music (e.g., K.V., Kochel-Verzeichnis; ICS, International Clarinet Society; Kbd., keyboard), although entries related to folk and jazz are represented (ICTM, International Council for Traditional Music; JazzF, Jazzforschung).

The Reverse Dictionary follows, with full information for every term in the Dictionary, but with additional cross-reference entries for forms in other languages, title histories of journals, variant names for organizations, etc. All foreign-language entities are found in the Dictionary under the English form of the name; cross-references in all languages to the English form are contained in the Reverse Dictionary. Very useful for both the specialist and novice user.—E.D.

**Russell, Tony.** *Country Music Records: A Discography, 1921–1942*, with editorial research by Bob Pinson, assisted by the staff of the Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2004. 1,183p. \$95 (0-19-513989-5). LC 2002-022464.

*Country Music Records* documents an important genre of American music by providing a comprehensive discography

to recordings that "were designed to be sold principally to a market identified by the sellers as largely white, initially southern, and substantially composed of rural or small-town dwellers" (*Introd.*).

Almost exclusively, these include 78 rpm recordings made by commercial companies for sale through normal retail outlets. The recordings were made chiefly in the U.S. by about twenty-three recording companies, although another twenty-odd companies from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and India are represented. The initial identification of country music was made by the companies that identified these recordings through segregated numerical listings within their catalogs. Afterwards, various genres were added, including tunes played on a fiddle, banjo, other instruments, traditional ballads, love songs, comic songs, ragtime, popular, cowboy songs, blues, Cajun music, and western swing. Although even some blues and jazz works came to be identified as country, African-American music is generally excluded here, except for some collaborations by white and black musicians.

The first recordings of the Vaughan Quartet in 1921 provide the starting date; 1942 was adopted as the closing date in accordance with most other discographies of American vernacular music, as this year is seen as the time when styles of performances in popular music changed radically.

The approximately 5,500 entries are arranged by last name of approximately 272 artists, with chronological subarrangement. Each entry contains personnel and instrumentation (the rationale for the order of instruments is explained in the introductory matter), location and date of recording session, matrix number, take numbers and letters (includes all takes that are known for unissued recordings), the recording title and issue number, and miscellaneous notes.

Interfiled with these full entries are cross-references that lead from pseudonyms to real names, from performers who are not

the main entry to recordings in which they appear, and explanatory references that explain omissions.

This is a comprehensive work undertaken by the compiler with the aid of numerous collectors, as well as personnel from the Country Music Foundation, and with some funding from the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences.—E.D.

### Folklore

**El-Shamy, Hasan.** *Types of the Folktale in the Arab World: A Demographically Oriented Tale-Type Index.* Bloomington: Indiana Univ. Pr., 2004. 1255p. \$75 (ISBN 0-253-34447-6). LC 2004-007894.

This index is based on the tale-type system devised by Antii Aarne and Stith Thompson in their *Types of the Folktale: A Classification and Bibliography* (CF45). Because Thompson's *Motif-Index of Folk-Literature* (CF49) has few Arab sources, this, to some extent, is an extension of that work and greatly expands the coverage of folk literature.

The work, which includes an outline of the Aarne-Thompson classification scheme (saving a great deal of back and forth), has a detailed breakdown of the motifs in each tale type, followed by references to the sources in several languages, primarily Arabic, English, French, and German. The bibliography of sources follows the index, though it might have been better to put the bibliography at the beginning because it is easy to miss.

There is also a register of motifs, a register of countries where the tales originated, and a tale-type subject index. It can be used in conjunction with Hasan El-Shamy's *Folk Traditions of the Arab World: A Guide to Motif Classification* (Bloomington: Indiana Univ. Pr., 1995. 2v.) to locate specific stories when the reader has found a motif. Both works are intended for scholarly use and can be fairly intimidating, but the wealth of material they provide make them indispensable guides to the folklore of the Arab world.—M.C.

## Sociology

*Encyclopedia of Social Measurement*. Ed. Kimberly Kempf-Leonard. Boston: Elsevier Academic Pr., 2005. 3 vols. il. \$760 (ISBN 0-12-443890-3). LC 2004-104292.

This unique encyclopedia is a compilation of work by a group of scholars of various knowledge and expertise in the social science disciplines. Its goal is to bring down the walls of isolation and “encourage exploration across the social sciences.” The *Encyclopedia* provides “transdisciplinary descriptions of quantitative and qualitative techniques, measurement, sampling, and statistical methods” required for observing social phenomena.

The more than 350 alphabetically arranged peer-reviewed articles in the three-volume set cover the field of social measurement. The signed entries feature a glossary of key terms, a concise synoptic outline, cross-referencing to related articles, and a useful bibliography. To facilitate finding information, the *Encyclopedia* provides a list of contributors, including association; an alphabetical listing of entries by volume; a list of contents under eleven subject areas; a chapter on how to use the encyclopedia; a list of reviewers; and a comprehensive subject index (at the end of volume three).

An open gateway to histories and background information, data and case studies, theories and methods, applications and implications, research techniques and strategies, the *Encyclopedia* is highly recommended to upper-division undergraduates and graduate students, faculty, and professional practitioners.—F.H.D.

## Race and Ethnic Studies

*Encyclopedia of Black Studies*. Ed. Molefi Kete Asante and Ama Mazama. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage Publications, 2005. 568p. il. \$150 (ISBN: 0-7619-2762-X). LC 2004-40100991.

**Cashmore, Ellis.** *Encyclopedia of Race and Ethnic Studies*. New York: Routledge, 2004. 512p. \$150 (ISBN: 0-415-28674-3). LC 2003-046697.

These two authoritative works focus on different aspects of ethnic studies and enhance an already established collection of existing works in the field. The *Encyclopedia of Black Studies* opens with a brief history and description of the intellectual field of Black Studies. Developed from founding editor Asante’s concept for the *Journal of Black Studies*, this one-volume reference source covers economic, political, sociological, historical, literary, and philosophical issues related to Americans of African descent in an effort to provide the “full measure of the state of Black Studies.” Designed to serve “as a source for the most used ideas and concepts in the field,” signed entries by an impressive group of scholars are written in a readable essay style and include bibliographies for further reading. In addition to a list of alphabetical entries, a Reader’s Guide arranges entries by topical category such as concepts, movements, and theories. Appendices include a chronology of the development of Black Studies, a list of advanced-degree-granting programs and major journals in Black Studies, as well as a comprehensive bibliography of suggested resources.

A broader, more global approach to the topic of race and ethnicity is offered in the one-volume *Encyclopedia of Race and Ethnic Studies* compiled by Ellis Cashmore, professor of culture, media and sport at Staffordshire University. His goal is to provide “an understanding of the meanings, importance and implications of key terms, legal milestones, historically significant events, influential figures, illuminating theories and concepts.” Included are entries that shape the way we approach, examine, understand, or think about issues of race and ethnicity. Building on the author’s previous *Dictionary of Race and Ethnic Relations* (1997), this new volume has short entries, many of them signed, that include cross-references and further readings. The content is broadened here to include issues of race and ethnicity from a European point of view, and although it can appear uneven in its

choice of entry topics, it does cover such contemporary issues as September 11 and Islamophobia. Because the topics are so wide ranging, this volume would have benefited from a list of entries or some other mode of accessing the information aside from the index. Particularly valuable is the extensive list of Internet resources arranged by categories such as caste, genocide, human rights, and slavery. As complementary works, each of these reference volumes provides a different perspective on its subject matter and, though expensive, each will be a useful addition to the literature in these fields.—A.M.

### Women's Studies

**Bibliothèque Nationale de France.** *Des Sources pour l'Histoire des Femmes: Guide.* Ed. Annick Tillier with Odile Faliu. Paris: Bibliothèque Nationale de France, 2004. 203p. il. 20€ (ISBN 2-7177-2322-6).

This is an introduction to the resources for research in women's studies in the French national library. The first section describes general research tools, including online catalogs, databases, and print sources. The guide then lists individual departments of the BN and affiliated libraries, presenting their special collections and tools for research.

This is followed by a bibliography of recent works on the history of women (pp.141–82), which is arranged by topic and indexed by proper name. The book has a very detailed table of contents that helps the reader locate sources for a specific topic.

Emphasis is on the interdisciplinary nature of women's studies, and the guide includes tools for the use of nonprint materials such as pictorial and audiovisual resources. Whether they are planning to do research in Paris or not, the bibliography of recent works should be useful to students in women's studies. It includes a number of English-language works as well.

Recommended for university libraries serving postgraduate researchers.—J.S.

### History

**The Encyclopedia of Chicago.** Ed. James R. Grossman, Ann Durkin Keating, and Janice L. Reiff. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Pr., 2004. 1117p. il. \$65 (ISBN 0-226-31015-9). LC 2004-003487.

**The Electronic Encyclopedia of Chicago.** Chicago: Chicago Historical Society, 2005. www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org. Free.

This excellent encyclopedia, developed at The Newberry Library in cooperation with the Chicago Historical Society and supported by grants from the National Endowment of the Humanities and other public and private donors, could not be better. It builds on existing scholarship while presenting entries resulting from substantial new research and field work undertaken during the ten-year project.

Entries range in length from broad essays of 1,000 to 4,000 words providing topical overviews (e.g., clothing and garment manufacturing, dance, film, homicide, classical music, literary images of Chicago, Poles, planning Chicago) to shorter entries addressing specific events, institutions, organizations, or places (e.g., Haymarket and May Day, Hyde Park, Soldier Field). All entries are signed with cross references and bibliographies. There also are twenty-one interpretive essays with extensive bibliographies. Authors of these essays "were asked to reflect on recent scholarship rather than provide comprehensive topical or chronological coverage." (*Introd.*) These essays are indicated by a special symbol. The *Encyclopedia* does not include biographical entries in the main section.

Nearly every page is illustrated with black-and-white photographs, insets, or maps from the Newberry or other local collections. New maps were also created specifically for the *Encyclopedia*; for example, the *Chicago Defender* entry includes a map showing the southern distribution of the *Defender*. Moreover, maps were created to illustrate the distribution of ethnic groups throughout the city, the migration of congregations across

the city, or Indian settlement patterns in the Chicago region. Thumbnail maps are included with every entry for the 298 incorporated municipalities in Cook, DuPage, McHenry, Lake, Will, and Kane counties, the 77 community areas within the city, and 33 neighborhoods.

In addition to the main alphabetical list of entries, there are several color inserts: a time line, color maps, and an essay, "The City as Artifact: Above Ground Archaeology of an Urban History." Appendices include a dictionary of leading Chicago businesses 1820–2000; a biographical dictionary with 2,200 brief entries; a chart of Chicago's mayors, listing election results and opposing candidates; Chicago's metropolitan population, giving data for counties, municipalities; and Chicago community areas at 30-year intervals from 1840 to 1990; illustration credits; map sources; and an excellent index.

The *Electronic Encyclopedia of Chicago*, released in May 2005, makes the paper *Encyclopedia* accessible and fully searchable online and includes additional biographical entries. It will remain static for the coming year and then will be updated regularly. Hyperlinks within the text provide seamless navigation between entries, and the electronic encyclopedia integrates some sections of the print encyclopedia; here, a search for the Edgewater neighborhood combines the text of the *Encyclopedia* entry with the population tables found in the appendix.

Although the electronic encyclopedia is free, the print volume is a beautifully produced book: the design, typography, quality of the paper, and, of course, the excellent scholarly research make this an indispensable reference work for any collection in American history or urban planning.—S.W.

*Encyclopedia of New Jersey*. Ed. Maxine N. Lurie and Marc Mappen. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers Univ. Pr., 2004. 927p. il. \$49.95 (ISBN 0-8135-3325-2). LCCN 2003-021107.

Do you know why so many New Yorkers

are depressed? Because the light at the end of the tunnel is Jersey. It is this kind of "Jersey joke" (see entry in the encyclopedia) that the editors, both historians, would like to dispel. They believe New Jersey is interesting and that the state has many redeeming qualities. It is their hope that this volume will help New Jersey come out from the shadow cast by neighboring Philadelphia and New York City.

New Jersey is a curiosity. One of the most densely populated states, it still retains the sobriquet "The Garden State." A leading producer of blueberries, cranberries, and some of the best tasting corn, tomatoes, and peaches, the state is more widely known for diners, shopping malls, the Turnpike and Parkway, and as a pass through on the way to somewhere else. Exquisite landscape lines the Delaware River on the west side while the eastern corridor is home to oil refineries and loading docks.

The single volume is composed of 2,900 entries by more than 600 authors and is intended as a beginning point of research. Topical coverage is broad, including history, agriculture, business, government, politics, religion, weather, education, law, medicine, science, geography, transportation, art, architecture, sports, music and literature. Biographies are included for those individuals who were born, lived, or worked in the state. Some of the personal associations are fascinating. Entries on individual counties and townships make the book particularly good for information on local governance bodies. Bibliographies are included and the articles are signed.

The entries provide adequate information; however, the cross-referencing is uneven. For example, there is an individual entry for Beth Medrash Govoha, one of the most recognized yeshivas in the world. It is located in Lakewood. However, it is not mentioned in the Lakewood entry, and no cross-reference is provided in either entry. If a user were looking for that famous yeshiva in Lakewood, also

known as the "Lakewood Yeshiva," they would have to know the proper name.

Sadly, there are no entries for Mr. Peanut, Tillie the Clown, tomato pie, The Blue Comet, The Sopranos, or films that were shot or took place in New Jersey, to name a few.

This volume is an interesting and a worthy read. One will come away with a better-informed outlook of the state and its place in the history of this country. The editors have succeeded in compiling an excellent reference resource on this country's third state. Recommended.—N.F.

**Weir, William.** *The Encyclopedia of African American Military History.* Amherst, N.Y.: Prometheus Books, 2004. 365p. il. \$99 (ISBN 1-59102-169-3). LC 2004-007622.

Subject encyclopedias can be a very useful introduction for students looking for overviews, concise summaries of events, or useful references to broad topics, and publishers are producing them at prodigious rates. But a work that calls itself an encyclopedia and covers a popular topic must still prove its usefulness. Any military history encyclopedia should provide overviews of significant topics, useful statistics, basic facts, and relevant resources. Unfortunately, this work fails on many counts. It offers no specific entries for the wars in which the United States has fought, no overview of integration and its problems; instead, much more attention is given to specific individuals with little in the way of context. Crispus Attucks, for example, gets four pages while the American Revolution gets none.

There are no statistical charts, only entries under Civil War Statistics, which references the 1999 *World Almanac*, and World War II Statistics, which has no references at all. Factually, there are some serious omissions. There is no reference at all to President Truman or to Executive Order 9981, which integrated the army. (One might expect it at least under Korean War, but that, too, is omitted from the encyclopedia; it is not even in the index.)

Some, though not all, of the entries list additional sources, and there is a bibliography at the end, which, unfortunately, is just as inadequate as the encyclopedia. Books are listed alphabetically under the author, with no subject or chronological breakdown. There is an extensive list of online articles, which is arranged by subject (generally a specific person); many of the links I tried did not work or linked to sites with scanty information. There is also a brief list of periodical articles, most of which refer the reader to either the *New York Times* (as in "A former slave's property may become a nuclear waste site") or *Newsweek*. There are no references to other bibliographies or to *America: History & Life*. Despite the encyclopedia of the title, this in not a very useful or encyclopedic work.—M. C.

### Business

#### *Foundation Directory Online Platinum.*

New York: The Foundation Center.  
<http://www.fdncenter.org>. Various pricing options.

The *Foundation Directory Online Platinum* includes two searchable databases: the Foundation database houses a collection of data on the entire universe of more than 76,000 foundations, corporate giving programs, and grant-making public charities; and the Grants database is a collection of more than 500,000 grants awarded by foundations in the United States.

Principal sources of the database are voluntary reports by many grant makers directly to the Foundation Center and information obtained from public information returns filed each year with the Internal Revenue Service by private foundations. Updated weekly, the directory contains information about the largest public and private foundations in the U.S. and links to foundation Web sites.

The search interface of the directory is very easy to use. Users can search by foundation or grant name, geography, area of interest, type of grant, and more. Results can be printed, but not downloaded to disk.

There are three other subscription options in addition to the *Platinum* version: the *Premium* version contains 20,000 of the largest and midsized U.S. foundations and a file of more than half a million grants; the *Plus* version contains the nation's largest 10,000 foundations, plus a file of more than half a million grants; and the *Basic* version includes the nation's largest 10,000 foundations without grant data.

Large universities with a nonprofit program will benefit from this database; development officers also will find this useful for fund raising efforts.—K.D.

### Information Science

**Bell, David, et al.** *Cyberculture: The Key Concepts*. New York: Routledge, 2004. 211p. \$80 (ISBN 0415247535). LC 2003-017827.

Boasting a breadth and depth of content that belies its somewhat trendy-sounding title, this volume does an admirable job of documenting the current state of Internet culture.

Alphabetically arranged entries vary in length from a sentence to several pages. There is a sociological bent: entries on virtual social support and electronic democracy total nearly seven pages whereas those on blogging, encryption, FAQ, linux, and hacking total barely two.

From entries on the film *The Matrix* and the novel *Neuromancer* to the Federal Communications Commission and TCP/IP (the core communication protocol on which the Internet is based), little is omitted, although it was a bit surprising not to find an entry for spyware along with those for virus, worm, and trojan. Of course, to a certain extent producing a volume on this topic is akin to writing a book about today's weather. The authors, however, have selected a nice balance of terms from the fields of science, popular culture, government, and dozens of subcultures. By approaching their topic from these different perspectives, the authors create a balance in tone sometimes lacking in works on this subject. This is both

a strength and a weakness; it at once preserves balance and creates a distance, giving the reader a sense that what is described is less fluid (and in some cases disputative) than it really is.

Sources of entries are well cited, and URLs are often included for those who wish to learn more about a given term without checking the titles in this volume's impressive bibliography. Interestingly, missing from this bibliography is what is perhaps the best-known and certainly the most comprehensive lexicography of the computer subculture: The Jargon File and its (controversially updated) print manifestation *The New Hacker's Dictionary*. We can learn a lot about a culture by reading what it thinks of itself, and certainly the definition of "hacker" would have benefited from the perspective of this precursor.

Though fairly well indexed, a convention seems to have been followed whereby acronyms (the bane of anyone dealing with computers) are entered only parenthetically following a term; as a result, someone looking for IM would have to hunt through the i's until finding it under instant messaging; both the index and the otherwise-useful cross-references would benefit by an inclusion of acronyms. At a minimum, a glossary of acronyms could be added.

Despite its few shortcomings, this scholarly look at "cyberculture" as it stood in 2004 is a valuable reference work for those studying cultural aspects of the Internet.—B.W.

### New Editions and Supplements

The *Theologisches Realenzyklopädie* (BC69), which began appearing in 1977, is now complete in 36 volumes. The second edition of *The Encyclopedia of Religion* has been published (Detroit: Macmillan, 2005. 15v. \$1,195; 1st ed. 1987). Most of the original entries have been updated, and some 600 new subjects have been added. The index, though (vol. 15), has yet to appear. The second, revised and enlarged, edition of *A Mormon Bibliography, 1830–1930*:

*Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals, and Broad­sides Relating to the First Century of Mormonism* (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young Univ. Pr., 2004. 2v. \$149.99; 1st ed. 1978; suppl. 1992) adds some 4,500 entries. The fifth edition of *The Oxford Dictionary of Saints* (Oxford: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2004. 579p. \$15.95); 1st ed. 1978) has been published.

2004 saw two new titles in the revised edition of Friedrich Ueberweg's *Grundriss der Geschichte der Philosophie* (BB50). The "Durchgesehene und Erweiterte Auflage" of Bd. 3 of *Die Philosophie der Antike, Ältere Akademie. Aristotelies. Peripatos.*, replaces the second edition, which appeared in 1983. The first volume of the new edition of *Die Philosophie des 18. Jahrhunderts, Grossbritannien. Nordamerika. Niederlande.*, was published in 2004; it will be complete in two volumes.

In the field of literature, the second edition of the *Johns Hopkins Guide to Literary Theory and Criticism* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. Pr., 2005; 985p. \$80; 1st ed. 1994) has been published; like the first edition, it concentrates on more recent versions of literary theory. More than half of the original entries have been revised, and 45 new topics have been added. Supplements for bibliographies of individual authors include Supplement 2 of *Christine de Pizan: A Bibliographical Guide* (London: Tamesis, 2004. 285p. \$75), which includes scholarship published from 1991 to 2002; and John Richard Robert's *John Donne: An Annotated Bibliography of Modern Criticism, 1979–1995* (Pittsburgh: Duquesne Univ. Pr., 2004. 605p. \$145), which extends the 1912–1967 (1973) and the 1968–1978 (1982) compilations by the same author.

New editions on the artistic front include the third, revised and expanded, edition of the *Oxford Dictionary of Art* (Oxford: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2004. 816p. \$45; 1st ed. 1988; 2nd ed. 1997), with more than 200 new entries on contemporary artists and new art forms. The eleventh edition of *Museums of the World* (Munich: Saur, 2004. 2v. \$195; 1st ed. 1973) has appeared. The second edition of the *Guide to the Literature of Art History* (Chicago: ALA, 2005.

899p. \$195) is really a supplement to the 1980 title (BF1) and includes references to works published from 1977 to 1998. *Elsevier's Dictionary of Symbols and Imagery* (Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2004. 627p. \$150) is the new edition of Ad de Vries's *Dictionary of Symbols and Imagery* (BF174).

In the social sciences, the second edition of the *Oxford Companion to the Mind* (Oxford: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2004. 1004p. \$75; 1st ed. 1987) includes new essays on consciousness, brain scanning, and artificial intelligence, as well as new entries on topics such as artificial life, lying, and extraterrestrial intelligence. The second edition of the *Oxford Companion to the Supreme Court of the United States* (Oxford: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2005. 1080p. \$65; 1st ed. 1992) has updated information on key cases and issues. *The National Geographic Atlas of the World* is now in its eighth edition (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2004. 416p. \$165; 1st ed. 1963), making it a little easier to keep up with shifting boundaries.

Linda Akrikos has compiled the third edition of *Women's Studies: A Recommended Bibliography* (Westport, Conn.: Libraries Unlimited, 2004. 828 p. \$120; 1st ed. 1979 *Women's Studies: A Recommended Core Bibliography*; 2nd ed., 1987, a supplement covering 1980–1985.) It includes a very useful appendix listing special issues of journals published from 1986 to 1999. A new, very expanded edition of *Africana: The Encyclopedia of the African and African American Experience* (Oxford: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2005. 5v. \$525; 1st ed. 1999) has increased coverage of the African communities in Central and South America and now includes selected bibliographies for most entries. Kelly De Vries has compiled a supplement to his 2002 *A Cumulative Bibliography of Medieval Military History and Technology* (Leiden: Brill, 2004. 304p. \$149), which lists works published from 2000 to 2002 as well as some additional pre-2000 works. Barton C. Hacker's *World Military History Annotated Bibliography: Pre-Modern and Nonwestern Military Institutions* (Leiden: Brill, 2005. 305p. \$134) lists works published before 1967, making

it a sort of a prequel to his *World Military History Bibliography* (Leiden: Brill, 2003). The emphasis is more on military sociology than on tactics and strategy, and the geographical arrangement makes finding useful material very easy.

Important supplements to biographical sources include the second supplement (2005) to the *American National Biography* (New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 1999). It includes entries for people who have died since the first supplement appeared in 2002, as well as some who were omitted from the earlier editions. It also includes a “cumulative index by occupation and realms of renown,” which has been reorganized by broad topic, with more detailed subdivisions, some of which seem somewhat unintuitive. (Gertrude Stein is indexed under Miscellaneous Occupations—Salon Hostess and Kay Summersby under Miscellaneous Occupations—Confidantes.) Unfortunately, there is no cumulative alphabetical listing.

*Notable American Women: A Biographical Dictionary Completing the Twentieth Century* (Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Pr., 2004. \$45) has profiles of 483 American women who died between 1976 and 1999. Like the earlier *Notable American women* (AH66), it includes brief bibliographies and locations of manuscript sources.

J. C. Poggendorff’s magisterial *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch der exakten Naturwissenschaften* (EA181) now includes a three-volume supplement devoted to mathematicians, *Ergänzungsband Mathematik* (2004). The impeccably documented source includes brief biographical information, exhaustive bibliographies, and selected citations to biographical sources, including obituaries, for mathematicians from every country who are no longer living.

On a closing note, the two concise and useful bibliographic series, *Contemporary Social Issues* and *Social Theory*, published by Reference and Research Services, have ceased publication.