

Selected Reference Books of 1998–1999

Eileen McIlvaine

This article follows the pattern set by the semi-annual series initiated by the late Constance M. Winchell more than fifty years ago and continued by Eugene Sheehy. 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 AH226) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide to Reference Books*, 11th ed. (Chicago: ALA, 1996).

Biography

American National Biography; John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, general ed. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 1999. 24 v. \$2,500 (ISBN 0-19-520635-5). LCCN 98-020826.

The *Dictionary of American Biography* (AH62), modeled on the *British Dictionary of National Biography* (AH226), was sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies and published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Supplements were at regular intervals through 1980. This new set, also overseen by the ACLS but with a new publisher, is effectively a new edition and follows the same format. Biographies of deceased individuals (as of 1996 for the new title) are arranged alphabetically, with brief bibliographies of primary and major secondary sources.

According to the Foreword, the new work is intended to replace the *DAB*. It

does not; there are entries and information in the older set not available in the newer one, and vice versa, of course. For example, the entry on George Arliss in the *DAB* refers the reader to the holdings in the Harvard Theatre Collection; the entry in the *ANB* does not, but lists holdings in the Performing Arts Library at Lincoln Center not provided in the *DAB*.

The *ANB* "has substantially broadened the criteria for the inclusion of subjects" (*Pref.*), and the editors made a concerted effort to expand the coverage of women and minorities. The ACLS and Oxford University Press "have established a Center for American Biography, whose charge is to update and enlarge the *ANB* ..." Oxford University Press has announced a Web version available January 2000. All general academic and large public libraries will need this new set, but all will want to keep the older one handy. —M.C.

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Journalism

Archives nationales, France. *Journaux et gazettes français et étrangers de la Révolution à la Commune conservés aux Archives nationales*; catalogue par Denis Habib. Paris: Centre historique des Archives nationales, 1998. 251p. (ISBN 2-86000-257-X). LCCN 99-173559.

The Archives Nationales of France holds some 800 files of newspapers and periodicals from the pre-Revolutionary period to the Paris Commune. The core of the eighteenth century titles comes from the "Collection Rondonneau" which was originally gathered by Louis Rondonneau who occupied a position in government which today would be called archivist. The Rondonneau collection was deposited in the Archives in 1848. To this collection of newspapers of the Revolutionary period several gifts were added between 1892 and 1929, notably collections of periodicals relating to the War of 1870 and the Commune of 1871 from Georges Clemenceau and André Berthelot and newspapers relating to the events of June 1848 given by Eugène Baillet.

The periodicals collection contains rare materials not found elsewhere and covers publications in the provinces as well as in Paris. Each numbered entry consists of the title of the publication, names of principal editors and printers, frequency, size of the publication, call number of the Bibliothèque Nationale holdings, any missing issues compared to the Archives Nationales holdings, cross-references to the bibliography by Maurice Tourneux (*Bibliographie de l'histoire de Paris pendant la Révolution française*. Paris: 1890-1913) and the catalog by André Martin and Gérard Walter (*Catalogue de l'histoire de la révolution française*. DC177), format of binding, number of pages, numbers with the dates of publication and, finally, the Archives Nationales call number. The appendixes include lists by call number and date of the pre-1870 publications, personal name index for 1870-71, and lists of foreign newspapers by call number, by language, by place of publication, con-

cluding with a bibliography and a list of additional archival sources for newspapers.

This catalogue is indispensable for any serious research collection of French historical studies. —J.S.

Danky, James P. and Maureen E. Hady. *African-American Newspapers and Periodicals: a National Bibliography*. Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Pr., 1998. xxxv, 740p. \$125.00 (ISBN 0-674-00788-3). LCCN 98-026099.

James Danky and Maureen Hady have compiled a remarkable list of African-American newspapers and periodicals from *Freedom's Journal* of March 16, 1827, to the latest Hip Hop magazine. Their mission was to identify, locate and examine each issue of "literary, political and history journals as well as general newspapers and feature magazines ..." (*Brief History*) in order to compile an alphabetical list of 6,562 numbered entries. For each is given: most recent title, and, if applicable, years of publication, frequency, current edition and editorial address, subscription rates, publisher, number of pages in the latest issue or volume examined, indication of line drawings, photos, commercial advertisements, height in centimeters, previous editions, variant titles, where indexed, availability of microfilm, ISSN, OCLC number, LCCN, subject focus and features, library locations with holdings. The work that went into compiling this list is amazing.

The volume ends with indexes for subjects and features (abolitionists or abortion or Zydeco music), editors, publishers, geographical area. There are cross-references in the text; they could have been separated from the preceding entry a little more making them easier to spot. But what is most needed is a title index to encompass all those variant titles. The other disquieting feature is the lack of any indication of the union lists and finding aids used to begin the research; for example, the *Boston Guardian* is indexed for 1902-1904 by Georgetta Campbell's *Extant Collections of Black Newspapers: a Research*

Guide to the Black Press 1880–1915 with an Index to the Boston Guardian 1902–1904 (AE15). Nowhere in the entry for the *Boston Guardian* (which is under *Guardian* with no cross-reference) is that index mentioned. Does this mean that Danky did not see the Campbell book which could have helped him identify and locate titles and indexes?

Two other wishes: I wish there were a chronological index within the volume which would make the identification and location of primary resources easier, and I wish there were an indication of the newspapers available on CD-ROM.

But I don't mean to disparage this superb work which will be of great benefit to scholars. Danky, the Newspapers and Periodicals Librarian at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, has compiled similar bibliographies: *Asian American Periodicals and Newspapers* (AE24), *Native American Periodicals and Newspapers 1828–1982* (AE16) *Women's Periodicals and Newspapers from the 18th century to 1981* (AE25) and has compiled checklists of holdings of Black periodicals and newspapers at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the University of Wisconsin upon which this compilation is based. We are fortunate that someone with so much experience in compiling union lists and finding aids agreed to produce this mammoth resource tool. —EMC.

Who's Who of Pulitzer Prize Winners;

Elizabeth A. Brennan and Elizabeth C. Clarage, eds. Phoenix: Oryx, 1999. 666p. ports. \$69.00 (ISBN 1-57-356118-8). LCCN 98-044979.

The first outing for both of its authors who are journalism librarians, the *Who's Who of Pulitzer Prize Winners* contains nearly 1,200 biographical entries for winners of the Pulitzer Prizes from their inception in 1917 through 1998. Unlike some works which treat only the Pulitzer Prizes for journalism or letters, this work treats the prizes as a whole. The entries are arranged in chronological order by award category (e.g., Beat Reporting, Criticism, Feature Writing, Poetry) with most entries

for persons including biographical data (date and place of birth, names of parents, spouses and children, educational attainment, and religion where available) and the name of the work for which the prize was awarded. Selected entries include photographs of the winners as well. Additionally, readers are given names of other awards received, a career synopsis, and a list of selected works (when available). Most helpfully, the compilers have tracked down citations to newspaper or magazine articles about the winners or their work, included in the "For More Information" section. The "Commentary" section of the entry includes specific information from either the Pulitzer Prize board or the winners themselves on the work receiving the award. Indexes included in the book list individual winners, newspaper and organization winners, educational institution, and a year-by-year chronology of award winners. The work is prefaced by a comprehensive history of the prizes and a brief biography of Joseph Pulitzer written by the administrator of the Pulitzer Prizes, Seymour Topping.

The one index that might have been included, which is absent, is an index listing the individuals who have won prizes by the particular news organization. Answering a question such as, "Who is the *Washington Post* journalist whose Pulitzer Prize was revoked?" is not possible using the materials available in the *Who's Who* since it is a product of research using Pulitzer Prize office materials. A discussion of prize controversies might also have been a useful resource to include.

In all, this is a thoughtfully researched book put together by librarians who have answered questions about Pulitzer winners in the past and serves as a good all-in-one resource for collections with either a journalism or humanities focus or a need for biographical information. —D.W.

Mythology

March, Jennifer. *Cassell Dictionary of Classical Mythology*. London: Cassell, 1998. 416p. il. (ISBN 0-304-34626-8). LCCN 99-179459.

When the English translation of Pierre Grimal's *Dictionary of Classical Mythology* (CF27) was published, a reviewer for the *TLS* said that the then standard dictionary of mythology by Lempriere could now be honorably retired (*TLS* August 8, 1986: 868). The same could not be said of this new dictionary of mythology in relation to its predecessor.

March does not mention Grimal's work in her bibliography, but the presentation and organization of her work bear resemblance and one suspects that this new dictionary was inspired by it. Both are illustrated by monochrome photographs, accompanied by charts of family trees and arranged alphabetically. Grimal, however, includes more extensive notes and bibliographic sources.

March's stated aim is to "retell the myths as readably as possible, detailing any major variant and including, where appropriate, translations from ancient writers to give life to [her] narrative" (*Introd*). Her effort to be readable unfortunately renders her prose overly "chatty" at times. Libraries which own Grimal should keep it for its scholarly apparatus and the elegant concision of the prose.

The book is illustrated with black-and-white photographs of vase paintings and sculptures and accompanied by maps, genealogical tables of gods, goddesses and heroes, a list of Greek and Roman authors cited in the entries and a short bibliography of works on classical mythology. —J.S.

Languages And Literature

Auchter, Dorothy. *Dictionary of Historical Allusions & Eponyms*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 1998. 295p. \$65.00 (ISBN 0-87436-950-9). LCCN 98-19641.

Auchter's dictionary offers current meanings for almost 600 allusions and eponyms from all eras of history. It includes historical figures, as well as events from the Bible, ancient history and folklore. Not included are allusions from mythology or fictional works. The purpose of the book is to reconnect familiar

figures of speech with their original context. Eponyms, derived from people's names, and allusions, indirect references to historical events, are both commonly used in our spoken and written language, but their origins are not always remembered. In well-written, informative entries, the historical background as well as the current usage of a term or phrase is explained. Arranged alphabetically, each entry is followed by a short bibliography of sources. One learns, for example, that Luddite originates with a slow-witted knitting apprentice, Ned Ludd, who in the early 19th century smashed his knitting frame in frustration, leading to the short-lived anti-technology Luddite movement in England. Although other volumes in this genre may include more entries, specifically *Common Knowledge* (BE81) and *Eponyms Dictionaries Index* (AC53), this one stands out for its insightful, historical descriptions, its inclusion of bibliographic sources after each entry and its convenient subject index, which would have benefited, however, from the addition of page numbers. Language and literature students will find this dictionary to be beneficial as well as quite readable. —A.M.

The Cassell Dictionary of Slang; Jonathon Green, compiler. London: Cassell, 1998. 1,316p. \$37.50 (ISBN 0-304-34435-4).

In a crowded field, this work distinguishes itself by its comprehensive coverage of the English-speaking world. This new volume, published in Great Britain, covers slang terms from the UK, the USA, Canada, the anglophone islands of the Caribbean, Ireland (North and South), South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Only India is excluded, except for some Raj-era entries spoken by Englishmen. In 70,000 entries it includes slang words and phrases from the early 16th century to the present.

Each entry notes the usage period of the term, which may be a century or merely a decade, the geographical use (e.g., S. Afr.) and the social/cultural usage (e.g., teen). There are cross-references

to other entries and to words used in other entries, as in the etymologies which are given where known. For example, stool-pigeon, an informer or one who makes a confession implicating others, comes from "a bird that is tied to a stool in order to lure other birds toward the waiting hunter."

The dictionary concludes with an extensive bibliography of books, comics and cartoon strips, newspapers and magazines, records, film and television, and relevant Internet sites. It is a worthwhile volume for those who want a thorough, carefully researched, all-encompassing approach to the subject. —A.M.

Poole, Russell. *Old English Wisdom Poetry*. Cambridge, Rochester, NY: D.S. Brewer, 1998. Annotated Bibliographies of Old and Middle English Literature, 5. 418p. \$90.00 (ISBN 0-85991-530-1). LCCN 98-027022.

Everything about this bibliography is appealing: the design is pleasing, the layout is clear, the introductory essay provides an excellent discussion of "the salient features of Old English versified wisdom," (*Intro.*) and the annotations are well written, descriptive and evaluative. It is well organized, with a section of general studies, followed by these sections treating individual poems or groups of poems: the metrical charms, *The Fortunes of Men*, *The Gifts of Men*, *Homiletic Fragments I and II*, *Maxims I and II*, *The Order of the World*, *Precepts*, the metrical proverbs, the Riddles of the Exeter book, *Rune Poem*, *Solomon and Saturn* and *Vainglory*. Within each section there is an "Orientation to Research" discussing manuscripts, dating, literary affiliations, and literary criticism, followed by the Bibliography, listing citations to books, journal articles and essays in collections in chronological order, from the earliest dates to the present. The excellent index ranges from "acorns: as foodstuff for human consumption" to "Yggdrasil: in relation to Riddle 92" and provides subheadings, explanations, and cross references. This is a comprehensive, scholarly bibliogra-

phy treating work in all languages. It is highly recommended for libraries supporting research in Old and Middle English literature. —S.S.W.

Russkie pisateli: XX vek: biobibliograficheskii slovar' v dvukh chastakh; N.N. Skatov, ed. Moskva: Prosveshchenie, 1998. 2v. ports. (ISBN 5-09-006994-8). LCCN 98-230799.

Although this work was designed with Russian teachers of literature and advanced Russian students in mind, it should be a valuable addition to any reference collection that seeks to provide support for Russian literature in the original language. It is indeed gratifying to see a reference work of this kind, reflecting the changes of the past decade that at last make it possible to bring native Russian scholarship to bear on all of the rich and varied currents of that country's 20th-century literary experience—pre-Revolutionary, Soviet, dissident, and émigré—in a single reference book and with a full accounting of the often tragic and difficult path that Russian writers have had to follow.

The collective work of a team of established literary scholars working under the editorship of Nikolai Nikolaevich Skatov, this two-volume dictionary offers profiles of more than 500 writers active primarily in the 20th century. Each entry, typically several paragraphs or even pages in length, provides detailed information about an author's life, career and works, along with a basic critical overview. Reflecting the new political climate, biographical sketches can now include much fuller details about the political difficulties and repression suffered by particular individuals. The representatives of official literary orthodoxy are also subject, in a few cases, to some mild criticism, although, with an examination of each school of literary work on its own terms, an overall tone of objectivity is indicative of the promising new climate for serious research. A brief bibliography of the most complete or accessible editions of each writer's publications, including collected

works, if available, along with a list of some key Russian-language secondary studies follows each entry. Over a hundred photographs of some of the most important figures are included in two gatherings of plates, which, oddly enough, are not placed in any kind of alphabetical order, making it very difficult to find the portrait of a given individual. Another slight drawback is the absence of any front or back matter, not even an index, particularly as there seem to be no cross-references whatsoever from variant forms of a given writer's name. This minor flaw in no way diminishes the importance of this reference book which no serious Russian-language collection should fail to acquire.

As noted, this would appear to be the first such authoritative and comprehensive dictionary of twentieth-century literature to come out of Russia since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Indeed, the only work from anywhere that can be fairly compared to it is Wolfgang Kasack's *Lexikon der russischen Literatur des 20. Jahrhunderts vom Beginn des Jahrhunderts bis zum Ende der Sowjetära* (2d. ed. Munich: Sagner, 1992) which is also available in Russian and (for the smaller first edition only) in English translation (BE1412). While the two titles obviously cover a great deal of the same material, the newer title does not supplant the older. Rather, given their slightly different emphases, the two complement one another. Overall, Kasack provides slightly more entries for authors as well as a few topical subject headings for journals, organizations, movements, and the like. However, both works provide a significant number of unique entries, with the Skatov volume obviously provided more up-to-date coverage as well. Thus, Kasack provides 57 entries (52 of which deal with individual authors) under the letter "A" while *Russkie pisateli* contains 45 author entries under that letter. Twenty of the "A" author entries in Kasack are unique to that volume, and 13 in the Skatov work. Moreover, the entries in the work under review here are considerably longer and more de-

tailed. They also represent the collective voice of a greater number of different specialists. In terms of bibliographic coverage, too, the works complement one another nicely. The Skatov volume tends to point to the most accessible, authoritative Russian text, whereas Kasack also includes entries tracing the original publishing history. The number of Kasack's secondary references is slightly smaller, but they offer Western language titles as well, which *Russkie pisateli* does not.

As the editors of this new work suggest, the creation of a full encyclopedia of twentieth-century Russian literature is a task for the future. Until that time, the Russian literature community can derive considerable benefit from this well-written, informative guide. —R.H.S.

Sharpe, Richard. *A Handlist of the Latin Writers of Great Britain and Ireland before 1540*. Publications of the Journal of Medieval Latin, 1. Tournhout, Belgium: Brepols, 1997. xxxvii, 912p. 3,500 BFr. (ISBN 2-503-50575-9.) LCCN 99-166752.

This volume, inaugurating what is sure to be an important new series for medieval studies, is a valuable reference tool, indispensable for researchers working on Great Britain and Ireland or for many aspects of the European Middle Ages in general. The work of a single individual, Richard Sharpe, a well-established specialist in the history of early British manuscript sources and ecclesiastical history, it grows out of his involvement with the *Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources* (AC588).

The goal of the work is to provide as comprehensive a list as possible of British and Irish writers, or ones closely associated with the British Isles, who produced works in Latin (or are reported to have done so) down to the time of the dissolution of the monasteries in the mid-16th century, a convenient ending point since it coincides with the end of the major medieval libraries in England and Wales. It specifically aims at superseding the first modern (and far less complete) attempt at a list-

ing of this kind: J.H. Baxter, Charles Johnson and J.F. Willards, "Index to Latin Writers of the British Isles," *Archivum Latinitatis medii aevi* 7 (1932): 110-219.

A well organized and very readable introduction spells out the principles of inclusion, annotation and arrangement and is followed by an extensive listing of the abbreviations. In the main body of the work, 2,283 authors are listed alphabetically by first names, with dates of their life or known activity, and, where available, brief indication of office and/or affiliation with a religious order. An index of surnames at the end provides an additional access point, as do lists of cross-references from the forms of names used in the early catalogs of John Leland and John Bale, of which Sharpe has made extensive use. Each entry clearly indicates whether an author is well established as an author of extant published works (by the use of all upper case letters for the name) or is known as an author only through secondary or questionable attribution in early sources (by the use of ordinary lettering for the name). A dagger or double dagger next to the names indicates, respectively, those cases where an author is not British but has entered bibliographic tradition by mistake and those cases where an author of foreign origin was closely associated, for whatever reason, with the British Isles.

Entries then include an indication of the earlier bibliographic works in which the author was listed, and any additional explanatory notes required to indicate aspects of the bibliographic tradition, questions of attribution and identification, and the like. A list of works by title follows, along with an indication of the most important or accessible published version. Where a work exists in manuscript or early published version and is without adequate listing of the manuscript sources, Sharpe has endeavored to provide the missing information for any he knows. Included here are works of uncertain or spurious attribution, as well as ones known only from secondary references in other sources.

To be sure, this work does not touch on all aspects of the British and Irish Latin

manuscript tradition. Authors of administrative, legal, or business-related publications have not been included, nor has there been any systematic effort to indicate the authors of extant Latin-language letters. Nor, since this is a listing of authors, is there any coverage here of the vast corpus of anonymous writing. Moreover, as Sharpe indicates, a work of this kind is inevitably incomplete, and he looks to the possibility of a new edition, once scholars have had an opportunity to digest the rich offering he places before them and to supply their own additions and corrections.

That said, it is clear that this is an essential reference for anyone seriously seeking to address the history and culture of medieval Britain and Ireland. The scholarly community owes a great debt of gratitude to Sharpe. It would be wonderful, too, if he were willing to apply his demonstrated bibliographic skills in the future to some of the areas that could not be included in this initial study. — R.H.S.

Spanish Dramatists of the Golden Age: a Bio-Bibliographical Sourcebook;

Mary Parker, ed. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1998. 286p. \$89.50 (ISBN 0-313-28893-3). LCCN 97-21976.

This follows the familiar, useful format of the Greenwood Press bio-bibliographical volumes. Nineteen playwrights are presented alphabetically, each with brief biography, critical discussion and a short bibliography of primary and secondary sources. Each article is written by a specialist. This format has proven to be extremely useful for students needing a concise, moderately detailed yet scholarly introduction to a writer and any library with a Spanish department should find this useful. —M.C.

Architecture and City Planning

Encyclopedia of Urban America: the Cities and Suburbs; Neil Larry Shumsky, ed. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 1998. 2v. (974p.) il. \$175.00 (ISBN 0-87436-846-4). LCCN 98-11698.

One would have to agree with the editor that his encyclopedia is "eclectic and idiosyncratic at the same time" (*Pref.*). The topics selected for it clearly reflect the interests of one individual, despite its 300 contributors and 500 entries. Where else would one think to find dumbbell tenements and Humphrey Bogart with an entry apiece? Indeed, rather than being a strength, this sort of serendipity may instead be a drawback to its usefulness. It would be asking a lot of any librarian to have anticipated such a pairing in a specialized work supposedly devoted to urbanism.

Other arrangements pose problems for users as well: there are six entries listed in the Table of Contents under various U.S. presidential administrations,—e.g., Carter Administration: Urban Policy; Johnson Administration: Urban Policy; and so on with the Kennedy, New Deal, Nixon and Reagan administrations also listed (Roosevelt, Truman, Ford, Bush and Clinton are unnamed). Would it not have been more efficient to have one entry, such as U.S. Urban Policy, divided by administration? It would have simplified not only the access points (e.g., president's name as opposed to era, inclusion of some presidents but not others, etc.), but unambiguously listed them in chronological, rather than alphabetical order.

Still, there are reasons to welcome such a reference work. The two longest articles accurately reflect the book's themes: urbanization and suburbanization. The Introduction goes into some detail to grapple with historical definitions of what makes a place in America a city or town, what determines whether it is urban, rural or metropolitan, and the role of the U.S. Census Bureau in these classifications. The alphabetical entries in the encyclopedia include sizable U.S. cities, notable mayors, architects, city planners, musicians, artists, and public figures and a great variety of topics. Historically significant suburbs such as Levittown, NY, and Reston, VA, also have their own entry (although one must consult the index for Columbia, MD, and Radburn, NJ).

There are entries which serve as definitions for concepts such as "density" and "gentrification," some which describe building types, transit systems and services typically found in U.S. cities, and others which provide narratives on the development of ethnic neighborhoods, on the practice of religion, and on the different forms of municipal government found throughout the country. Each entry is signed and followed by a list of "see also" and bibliographical references. There are black-and-white photographs and illustrations every four or five pages, with a selected bibliography, classified subject list, and full index at the end of volume II.

There are no statistical tables which might be expected in such a work, e.g., lists of cities ranked by population, geographical area, industrial location, etc., no list of important suburbs by state or date of construction. Nor are there any maps or street plans, features that urban historians, city planners and urban studies students take for granted. Still, if one is looking to find out what "hoovervilles" were, how (and how much) municipal garbage is collected in the U.S., or the place women have historically occupied in American cities, one can conveniently begin here. —B.S.-A.

Practically Speaking: a Dictionary of Quotations on Engineering, Technology and Architecture: selected and arranged by Carl C. Gaither and Alma E. Cavazos-Gaither; illustrated by Andrew Slocombe. Bristol, Eng., Philadelphia: Institute of Physics Publishing, 1999. 367p. il. \$40.00 (ISBN 0-7503-0594-0). LCCN 98-46032.

You won't find Louis Sullivan's universally-quoted maxim "Form follows function" here. Neither will you find the famous "Less is more" of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. Daniel Burnham's "Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir the blood" isn't here either. Nor is the authors' exalted claim for the book "to increase [students'] understanding of the complexity and richness that exists within and be-

tween [sic] these disciplines" likely to occur (*Pref.*). Both "form" and "function" appear to be outside their comprehension of architecture, at least, and given their credentials in the areas of criminal justice and telecommunications, this is not surprising.

This book mimics the form of Charles Kneivt's 1986 *Perspectives: an Anthology of 1001 Architectural Quotations* (BF95n) down to the use of cartoons as illustrations (Kneivt employed the popular British architectural cartoonist Louis Hellman). In this instance, 115 terms have been selected on topics ranging from answer to decision, discovery, genius, inventor, opinion, power, reason, simplicity and weight. Architectural terms include arch, architect and architecture, building, estimates, perspectives, proportion and symmetry. Engineering and technology terms include chaos, data, electrical, engineering, experiment, gravity, inventions, mathematics, solidity, thermodynamics, and tool, among others.

It is always entertaining to peruse a book of quotations; cogent insights and good jokes are a guaranteed reward (e.g., "When all else fails, use bloody great nails," Anonymous). But if one wants to know "who said what" in a hurry, this book could perhaps have made better use of the works cited in its 26-page bibliography. In addition to the obvious omissions mentioned above, there is no comprehensive index to all the important words in the quotations. The reader is given a "Subject by Author Index" meaning that each author (over 600) is listed under the relevant topic, and an "Author by Subject Index," where the authors are listed alphabetically with the topics and page numbers (rather than the common practice of citing entry numbers, of which there are none) entered under them. There is the usual reliance on Shakespeare, Leonardo da Vinci, Sir Francis Bacon, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Mark Twain, and other mainstays of the quotation ranks. Some "authors," like the HAL 9000 computer from Arthur C. Clarke's *2001: a Space Odyssey*, should rightly have been listed under Clarke, who has other entries attributed to him.

A feature new to this genre, however, is the use of Uniform Resource Locators (URLs), which cite an address on the World Wide Web as the source of a quotation. One can only guess how long those most ephemeral of access points will last.

There are doubtless many words of wisdom and amusement included here by a wide range of eminent and popular authors, scientists, musicians, and practitioners. Compilations of quotations that attempt to capture the essence of a discipline or profession are nearly always welcome and appreciated, since they have much to offer the term-paper and speech writer, the librarian and anyone who simply can't remember the exact wording of a good line they heard somewhere. This book can be added to the quotation literature of architecture, engineering or technology, but it cannot be relied upon to be the final word, funny or otherwise, on any of the subjects. —B. S.-A.

Political Science

The Encyclopedia of Civil Rights in America; David Bradley and Shelley Fisher Fishkin, eds. Armonk, NY: Sharpe Reference, 1998. 3v. (1,018p.) il. \$200.00 (ISBN 0-7656-8000-9). LCCN 97-25376.

This is a useful encyclopedia for undergraduates and other non-specialists. Some 683 articles survey the history, meaning and application of civil rights issues in the United States, addressing the civil rights struggles of all Americans. Signed entries are clearly written, and longer entries contain brief lists of suggested readings. Nearly half of the other entries are illustrated with black-and-white photographs. Useful features in the back of the third volume include a chronological table of court cases, a civil rights chronology, a directory of rights organizations arranged by state, a bibliography arranged by topic and index. Sadly, the index is a disappointment. The entry "Accommodation and Public Facilities" is listed in the index only under "Accommodation and Public Facilities," with no cross reference under pub-

lic accommodation, or rest rooms or any other term. In most cases, the index is little more than a repetition of the alphabetical entries in the book.

The *Encyclopedia of Civil Rights in America* does not supersede the *Encyclopedia of African-American Civil Rights*, edited by Charles D. Lowery and John F. Marszalek (Greenwood, 1991) but it does update Mark Grossman's *ABC-CLIO Companion to the Civil Rights Movement* (1993). —S.S.W.

The Encyclopedia of Political Revolutions; Jack A. Goldstone, ed. Washington: Congressional Quarterly, 1998. xxxviii, 580p. il. \$125.00 (ISBN 1-568-02206-9). LCCN 98-36771.

Although the information gathered in this work can easily be found by consulting other encyclopedias, the whole in this case is greater than the sum of its parts.

The editor and his collaborators set for themselves an intellectual task of vast scope: describe and explain, using an encyclopedia format, revolutionary activity around the world since 1500 AD. To narrow their focus they chose to include only events that used "irregular procedures aimed at forcing political change within a society" (*Pref.*) and that had a lasting effect. Thus there is, for example, an entry for the European Revolutions of 1848 but there is also one for the Women's Rights Movement and for Workers. Essays about events and leaders gain in significance by appearing together with essays on such key concepts as democracy, socialism, and gender and the roles they played in the history of revolution.

The *Encyclopedia of Revolutions* is a well conceived and elegantly executed reference work. Its organization is clear; the content, selected in accordance with well articulated criteria, is made accessible through several access points. The articles are authored by reputable scholars and enhanced with illustrations, maps and bibliographies. It is an appropriate reference tool for any library collection—academic, public and school. —O.D.C.

Encyclopedia of Politics and Religion; Robert Wuthnow, ed.-in-chief. Washington: Congressional Quarterly, 1998. 2v. (909p). il. \$250.00 (ISBN 1-56802-164-X). LCCN 98-29879.

Not easily classified, this excellent two-volume encyclopedia explores the interrelationships between the institutions of politics and religion, showing how those interconnections have combined to affect social attitudes and influence government policies. Ranging from the inception of modern religions (Islam, Buddhism, Judaism) to the present, the encyclopedia focuses primarily on the 19th and 20th centuries. The 256 signed entries cover an international spectrum encompassing specific countries, major religions, thematic topics, seminal events (the Crusades, the Holocaust), and individual religious and political leaders (Ayatollah Khomeini, Vaclav Havel).

Alphabetical entries, each several thousand words long, are followed by brief bibliographies of relevant sources. Cross references at the end of entries refer to related topics. Written by a worldwide group of scholars, the knowledgeable, well-written essays are accessible to students as well as scholars and are accompanied by black and white photos or small maps.

An alphabetical list of articles and detailed indexes (included in each volume) adds to the set's value. Also useful are the extensive appendix materials, for example, excerpts from or complete texts of twenty-one source documents related to politics and religion ranging from the Ninety-Five Theses to the Irish Peace Accord. Also in the appendix are excerpts from twenty-seven world constitutions with provisions on religion; a glossary of terms; and a compilation of Internet sites, both political and religious, arranged by topic.

This significant reference work aims to "describe the historical roots of the relations between politics and religion in the modern world and to explain the web of their global interconnections" (*Pref.*). It fulfills its mission admirably and is both a timely and relevant reference source. —A.M.

Economics

Bauer, Richard J. and Julie R. Dahlquist.

Technical Market Indicators: Analysis & Performance. New York: John Wiley, 1999. 426p. il. \$69.95 (ISBN 0-4711-9721-1). LCCN 98-023564.

The authors are aware that technical analysis has not been well treated in academic literature, but that market participants tend to rely heavily on these indicators. An examination of this disparity is what is undertaken. Sixty different technical indicators are described and tested, and, in this process, the authors have moved away from the traditional chart-based approach to rely instead on the ability of computers to calculate the numbers.

The goal of the work is to examine objectively whether the most commonly used technical indicators of the securities markets do or do not work and why. This involves a performance evaluation of these indicators using quarterly data points from 1985 through 1996. Concepts underlying the indicators and calculation methods are explained.

After an introductory chapter describing the current debate on the value of these indicators there follows a methodological chapter, and individual chapters on moving average, oscillator, divergence, and trend indicators. Chapter seven covers patterns, largely candlestick, and the final three chapters are wrap-ups. There is a well selected bibliography of useful related reading and the book is indexed. Recommended for research libraries and large business collections. —J.C.

History

Burg, David and L. Edward Purcell.

Almanac of World War I. Lexington: Univ. Pr. of Kentucky, 1998. 320pp. il. \$22.00 (ISBN 0-8131-2072-1). LCCN 98-26625.

This is a chronology of the First World War illustrated with period reproductions and six maps. At the end of the chronology there is a section of brief biographies and a selected bibliography of English-language sources.

Though a World War I buff would probably enjoy this work, it does not seem

very useful for academic libraries. All the information is more easily obtained in other historical dictionaries since the detailed day-to-day listings make finding trends and themes difficult. The biographical information, too, is easy to find elsewhere, and the restriction to English-language sources in the bibliography limits its usefulness for an academic library. —M.C.

Kärcher, Thomas. *Bibliographie zur Revolution von 1848/49: mit besonderer Berücksichtigung Südwestdeutschlands.* Stuttgart: Haus der Geschichte Baden Württemberg, 1998. 682p. LCCN 98-219098.

This three-part bibliography covers works on revolutionary movements in 1848–1849 first in their European context, secondly in Germany, and thirdly, and more specifically, in Southwest Germany. Each section is then divided between literature since 1900 and earlier literature up to 1899. The nineteenth century section includes publications during and immediately following the revolutions of 1848–1849.

Part II on Germany is the largest segment with over 4,400 items. The regional history of Southwest Germany during this period is represented by 2,561 works. Thus this bibliography is most suitable for research collections which specialize in German history.

The bibliography collects a variety of materials: contemporary memoirs and treatises, congress proceedings, periodical articles, monographs and academic dissertations. Each section is arranged alphabetically by author or title. The indexes are by author (personal and corporate) and by subjects (mainly names of persons, places, institutions and organizations). —J.S.

New Editions And Supplements

The ARBA Guide to Biographical Resources, 1986–1997, edited by Robert L. Wick and Terry Ann Mood (Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1998. xxxiv, 604p. \$60.00) draws from the reviews of bio-

graphical dictionaries published for the most part in the *American Reference Books Annual* (AA346) for the years 1986–1997. The citations are divided between “International and National Biographies” (subdivided by geographical area) and “Professional Fields” (22 categories with an introduction to each category). The Table of Contents will be of great assistance in using the volume though there are author/title and subject indexes.

When he died, J. A. Cuddon was well along in creating the 4th edition of the *Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1998. 991p. \$89.95; 3rd ed. 1991. BE77). The revision was taken over by C.E. Preston who added a number of new entries and corrected others.

James K. Bracken has revised and expanded the second volume of his *Reference Works in British and American Literature* (Englewood, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1998. xlvii, 726p. \$90.00; 1st ed. 1991. BE393), concentrating on resources devoted to individual authors. Besides listing bibliographies, dictionaries and encyclopedias, handbooks, indexes and concordances and periodicals, he has included “Internet and WWW sites and other electronic products that would cumulate, supplement, enhance, or even supersede some or all of the kinds of bibliographies, lexical and factual information provided for a writer in traditional print resources” (*Introd.*).

In 1975 Thomas L. Berger and William C. Bradford, Jr. issued an *Index of Characters in English Printed Drama to the Restoration* (BE658) keyed to Greg’s *Bibliography of English Printed Drama* (BE643). Now a revised edition has been published, *Index of Characters in Early Modern English Drama: Printed Plays, 1500-1660* (Cambridge Univ. Pr., 1998. 170p. \$50.00) which adds characters “from Latin plays printed in England and ... from plays in English which may have been printed or scheduled to be printed but which are no longer extant ...” (*Introd.*). Each character is indexed by name, by nationality, occupation or profession, religious proclivity, military rank, and/or psychological state and each entry

is followed by the Greg number. The finding list is arranged by the number giving the title of the play, author or authors based on Harbage’s *Annals of English Drama* (BE660), date of first publication according to Greg, date of first production according to the *Annals* and the Short Title Catalogue number (AA671, AA673) of the earliest edition. The volume ends with a bibliography of the scholarship on character types and on many of the contexts that operated to shape those types. There is also an author index.

The *New Companion to the Literature of Wales* by Meic Stephens (Cardiff: Univ. Wales Pr., 1998. 841p. £27.50) was first published in 1986 as the *Oxford Companion to the Literature of Wales* (BE814) and reprinted with corrections in 1990. The edition’s purpose is to correct factual errors, bring entries up to date and provide 415 new entries (mostly for authors). No writer born after 1965 is included.

Lynda G. Adamson has compiled two bibliographies of historical fiction which update earlier titles: *American Historical Fiction: an Annotated Guide to Novels for Adults and Young Adults* (Phoenix: Oryx, 1999. 405p. \$49.95; revision of Dickinson’s *American Historical Fiction*. 1986. BE470) and *World Historical Fiction: an Annotated Guide to Novels for Adults and Young Adults* (Phoenix: Oryx, 1999. 719p. \$49.95; revision of McGarry and White’s *World Historical Fiction Guide*. 1973. BE250). The arrangements are by time period and then by author. For each title, the entry gives author, title, date of publication or most recent reprint, number of pages, brief description, setting, main characters, genre if applicable, awards. A special index in each volume lists books suitable for young adult readers.

The first edition of *American Travellers Abroad: a Bibliography of Accounts Published before 1900* by Harold F. Smith was issued as Southern Illinois University’s *Bibliographic Contributions* no. 4, (Carbondale: 1969. 166p.). This second edition of the same title is an alphabetical listing of books by author (Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow, 1999. 383p. \$60.00). Numbering of the entries in

the first edition is retained with new citations given the number where it fits into the alphabetical sequence with "a" etc. after it. There are about 100 new entries to add to the 1,800 in the 1st edition. The indexes cite the travel accounts by occupation (new to this edition) and by place.

The *Historical Atlas of Canada* (DB207) has about 200 plates. From these 67 have been selected, substantially unchanged, for the *Concise Historical Atlas of Canada*, edited by William G. Dean (Toronto: Univ. of Toronto Pr., 1998? 180p. \$85.00), and have been grouped in three sections: National Perspectives, Defining Episodes, Regional Patterns. An index will be published separately and will include an index to the original three volumes.

Bruce E. Johansen provided an annotated bibliography of about 500 citations for books, newspaper and magazine articles, transcripts of TV programs which reacted to the idea of "Iroquois influence on the origins of democracy" (*Pref.*) in *Native American Political Systems and the Evolution of Democracy* (1996). With the same publisher he has now issued a supplement, *Native America and the Evolution of Democracy: a Supplementary Bibliography* (Westport: Greenwood, 1999. 160p. \$65.00. *Bibliographies and Indexes in American History* 40.). These are arranged by date published, 1800/1899–1998. Besides the formats already cited Johansen includes Internet Web sites and ends with author and subject indexes.

Brasil: obras de referência 1965–1998: uma bibliografia comentada by Ann Hartness (Brasília: Briquet de Lemos/ Livros, 1999. 453p.) is an updating of her *Brazil in Reference Books 1965–1989* (DB344) retaining much from the earlier volume. The num-

ber of citations has grown to 2,913 (from 1,669), the arrangement is still by broad topic, and there are subject and name indexes.

The Historical Dictionary of the United Kingdom by Kenneth J. Panton and Keith A. Cowland is complete now with volume 2 covering Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Lanham, MD: Scarecrow, 1998. 465p. European historical dictionaries, 17. \$60.00). Written by the same authors as volume 1, this volume treats in short entries major events, places, institutions, cultural features and "the people who have helped to shape that story, particularly monarchs, politicians, and military, commercial and industrial leaders" (*Note to the Reader*) in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The Appendix gives lists of Scottish monarchs, prime ministers of Northern Ireland and secretaries of state for all three. Also included are cross-references, maps and a bibliography (it would be helpful if the entries had been related to specific citations in the bibliographies).

G. Raymond Nunn surveyed Canadian government departments, military records, missionary societies, photography collections, master's and doctoral theses as well as public and university libraries in order to compile a finding aid for primary sources: *Canada and Asia: Guide to Archive and Manuscript Sources in Canada* (London: Mansell, 1999. 2v. (1,304p.) \$250.00). An entry includes title of collection, size, brief description and availability of microfilm and finding aids, with a subject index. This title continues Nunn's coverage of Asian resources in *Asia and Oceania: a Guide to Archival and Manuscript Sources in the United States* (1986. DE11).