

Selected Reference Books of 2000

Eileen McIlvaine

This article follows the pattern set by the semiannual 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 AC527) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide to Reference Books*, 11th ed. (Chicago: ALA, 1996).

Dictionaries

De Mauro, Tullio. *Grande dizionario italiano dell'uso*. Torino: UTET, 2000. 6 vols. and 1 computer optical disc. L1.744.000 (ISBN 88-02055238).

Following the Garzanti dictionary completed last year, *Grande dizionario della lingua italiana moderna* (Milano: Garzanti, 1998–1999. 5 vols. and 1 computer optical disc. L1.460.000), Italianists now have the option to acquire another multivolume Italian dictionary, also with a computer optical disk. The DeMauro dictionary, here under review, emphasizes the level of usage; each definition of a word is marked by usage level from basic, frequent usage to technical and special use, dialect, or simply obsolete. The usage-level codes are conveniently explained inside the front and back covers. This dictionary notes the year of first usage of the word and now includes obsolete words that originated in the thirteenth century.

Both the Garzanti and the UTET dictionaries provide a generous number of examples. As for presentation, the UTET

comes in a slightly larger format so the font used is also a bit larger and the use of bold characters in subheadings makes it easier to locate a word or phrase. However, Garzanti has the more pleasing typeface. Libraries serving scientists and engineers may prefer UTET because it has more scientific and technical terms than Garzanti does. UTET also covers a wider time period and could be useful to students of early modern literature and history. Garzanti, on the other hand, excels in explaining modern and contemporary usage from Manzoni to the present.

The CD-ROM versions of both dictionaries can be used easily in the current standard computer with the speed of 200 MHz or more and the memory of at least 64 MB. Libraries, which keep older equipment, would have to upgrade to use the UTET CD-ROM version, which requires at least 32 MB of memory and the speed of 133 MHz. Garzanti can be used in an older machine with as modest a speed as 75 MHz.

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Two other recently published Italian dictionaries that take advantage of CD-ROM technology are:

Cortelazzo, Manlio. *Il nuovo etimologico: DELI: Dizionario etimologico della lingua italiano* (Bologna: Zanichelli, 1999. 1,856p. and 1 computer optical disc. L148.000). The CD-ROM version can be used with a 386 machine.

Il vocabolario Treccani. 2d. ed. (Roma: Istituto della Enciclopedia italiana, Fondata da Giovanni Treccani, 1997. 5 vols. and 1 computer optical disc; 1st ed., *Vocabolario della lingua italiana.* 1986. *Guide* AC527). The CD-ROM version also can be used in an older machine but has an annoying password protection: to activate the database one has to call Italy to get a password.—J.S.

Religion

Women in Scripture: A Dictionary of Named and Unnamed Women in the Hebrew Bible, the Apocryphal/Deuterocanonical Books and the New Testament. Ed. Carol Meyers, Toni Craven, and Ross S. Kraemer. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2000. 592p. \$40 (ISBN 0-395-70936-9). LC 99-089577.

Conceived "as a way to collect the best and most up-to-date scholarship—feminist biblical scholarship—in a single, user-friendly book" (*Pref.*), *Women in Scripture* has many useful features. There are introductory essays on the Hebrew Bible, the Apocryphal/Deuterocanonical books, the New Testament, feminist biblical scholarship, and names and naming in the Biblical world. The women are listed in three sections. The first, Named Women, lists entries for 205 women from Abigail to Zosara. Entries include a note on the meaning or derivation of the name, scriptural references, and discussions about the woman's role and significance, a list of cross-references to related women, and a few citations for further reading.

The second, and largest section, Unnamed Women, lists more than 600 unnamed women, arranged by scriptural reference beginning with the Hebrew Bible. These entries are uneven. There is

a disappointing entry for Lot's wife: "When the large cities of the plain of Jordan are destroyed because of their people's lack of discernment of good and bad, Lot's wife looks back and turns into a pillar of salt. Salt preserves her in a fixed state. Is this symbolic of her still being tied to the security that the city culture is assumed to offer?" (p. 179). The entry does not even cite the New Testament allusion to Lot's wife. On the other hand, several pages later, the entry for Hebrew Female Babies in Egypt is excellent, with several scholarly references.

The final section, Female Deities and Personifications, lists named and unnamed figures alphabetically, including Artemis, Bride of the Lamb, and Woman Wisdom. *Women in Scripture* also includes a list of additional ancient sources, a bibliography, and a list of illustration credits, but no index. Readers looking for information about specific unnamed women (say the foolish and wise virgins) or women listed by profession or nationality, will not find them here, unless they remember the exact scriptural reference. Although the citations are uneven and the lack of an index is maddening, this dictionary is still very useful. It can replace Herbert Lockyer's *Women in the Bible* (Grand Rapids, Mich.: Zondervan, 1967, 1988. 321p.) but hold on to Edith Deen's *All of the Women of the Bible* (New York: Harper, 1955, 1988. 409p.). It has an index and devotes three pages to Lot's wife.—S.S.W.

Literature

Encyclopedia of German Literature. Ed. Matthias Konzett. Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn, 2000. 2 vols. \$167 (ISBN 1-57958-138-2). LC 00-710971.

This is similar to the usual format in this publisher's growing series of encyclopedias: an alphabetical listing of entries, with a short essay for each followed by a brief bibliography. The subjects in this encyclopedia range from individual literary works to broad themes, such as women or travel, although, oddly, there is no entry for poetry.

Pressing all of German literature into two volumes is not easy, and the Editor's Note strikes an unusually political tone, stating that "scholars of different ideological backgrounds ... had to be negotiated [with] in a democratic fashion to come to terms with the conflicting claims of various interest groups" (p. vii).

The entries themselves tend to be somewhat unwieldy, ranging from the densely scholarly to the trendily popular, sometimes in a single subject. The page for the *Nibelungenlied*, for example, starts by assuming the reader is familiar with other German epics ("Hartmann von Aue's *Erec* or *Iwein* might be said to fit the same generic mold as Ulrich von Zatzikhoven's *Lanzelet*" [p. 758]) and ends with a discussion of a 1967 Peter O'Toole film.

The entries on individual authors, too, seem short on the basic facts an undergraduate needs and long on interpretation. The entry on Georg Trakl talks about the importance of his life on his work, but there is no mention of his sister; instead, the student can read that "the late poems in particular are cited as language constructs of psychopathological processes" (p. 943).

The incongruousness between the intended audience (students) and the substance (academic prose) makes this a difficult work to use, and librarians with questions on German literature would probably be better off starting with the *Oxford Companion to German Literature* (Guide BE1244) and any reasonable general literary encyclopedia.—M.C.

English Novel, 1770–1829: A Bibliographical Survey of Prose Fiction Published in the British Isles. Ed. Peter Garside, James Raven, and Rainer Schowling. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2000. 2 vols. \$250 (ISBN 0-19-818317-8 (vol. 1.); 0-19-818318-6 (vol. 2)). LC 00-699952.

This bibliography "records the first editions of all known novels in English published in the British Isles between 1770–1829 inclusive, and gives details of

subsequent editions to 1850. Also included are the first English translations in this period of novels originally published elsewhere in Europe" (*Introd.*).

Entries, which are grouped by year of publication and then alphabetically by author, include full title, imprint, pagination, format, price, references to contemporary reviews, the location and call number of the copy examined, and references to other copies and catalogs. The notes, which often quote from reviews, mention attributions, provenance, illustrations, and other bibliographical features.

Two of the best things about this bibliography are the excellent essays in each volume. In volume 1, 1770–1799, "The Historical Introduction: The Novel Comes of Age," James Raven addresses a number of topics, including defining the novel; authors, translations, and translators; the English novel abroad; bookseller-publishers and printers; production and marketing; design; and reception, readers, and reviewers. In volume 2, 1800–1829, Peter Garside's essay, "The English Novel in the Romantic Era: Consolidation and Dispersal," discusses the resources for bibliographical research in addition to the topics covered in Raven's essay. Both essays are enhanced by useful tables and copious citations to primary and secondary sources.

Appendixes "include representative examples of those kinds of work which have been excluded as not matching the requirements for entry in this volume" (vol.2, p. 695) and include children's 'novels' and tales, shorter tales & miscellanies, didactic fiction, historical memoirs, and selected nonfiction associated with the novels. The two volumes are indexed separately by author and translator, title, bookseller and printer, and for names mentioned in the notes.—S.S.W.

Harvell, Tony A. *Index to Twentieth-Century Spanish Plays: In Collections, Anthologies, and Periodicals.* Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow, 2000. 367p. \$59.50 (ISBN 0-8108-3729-3). LC 99-04624.

This useful work indexes twentieth-century Spanish plays, including those written in Galician, Catalan, and Basque, appearing in nearly 700 sources. Although the author lists works by Spanish writers that appeared in Latin American journals, Latin American playwrights are not included. It is arranged by author and has a title index. English translations are included, listed under both the original and the translated title. The vast majority of the plays have not been translated, and it would have been useful for harried librarians to have an easier way to find translations, but this is an extremely detailed and useful index. I only hope the compiler is working on a similar index for Latin American playwrights.—M.C.

The Companion to African Literatures.

Ed. Douglas Killam and Ruth Rowe. Bloomington: Indiana Univ. Pr., 2000. 335p. \$49.95 (ISBN 0-253-33633-3). LC 99-30001.

This well-written, comprehensive guide to contemporary African literature written in English or widely available in translation provides a thoughtful examination of this burgeoning field. The entries are arranged alphabetically and include authors writing in English or authors writing in an African language whose works are available in English translation, selected works, and about sixty topics and themes, such as apartheid, censorship, and francophone–anglophone literary relations. Although entries are unsigned, a substantial list of contributors includes an international mix of “distinguished scholars and critics of African literature” (*Acknowledgments*).

To help clarify the material for readers, the editors provide a country-author guide, identifying writers by nationality; a list of topics and themes that appear throughout the text; and two maps of Africa: one showing nations with their dates of independence and the other showing African languages by region.

The writing is scholarly, authoritative, and thorough, offering critical analysis of an author’s work intertwined with biog-

raphy, social conditions, and a chronology of works. An asterisk indicates a cross-reference to related names and terms. The entries on thematic topics are usually longer analytical essays, often subdivided by region. In addition, there are separate entries for selected African languages with published literatures (e.g., Gikuyu, Hausa, Xhosa, and Zulu), with an emphasis on works available in English. Works in Afrikaans, Portuguese or Lusophone literature, and French that are mostly available in translation also get separate entries. The volume concludes with a bibliography of suggested further reading.

A considerable effort has been made to present this enormous body of work in an organized, accessible format. The editors have done an admirable job, and this excellent resource will be a welcome addition in the field of African literature.—A.M.

Twentieth-Century Literary Movements Dictionary.

Ed. Helene Henderson and Jay P. Pederson. Detroit: Omnigraphics, 2000. xxix, 1,037p. \$70 (ISBN 1-55888-426-2). LC 99-41091.

Subtitle: A Compendium to more than 500 literary, critical, and theatrical movements, schools, and groups from more than 80 nations, covering the novelists, poets, short-story writers, dramatists, essayists, theorists, and works, genres, techniques, and terms associated with each movement.

This one-volume compendium of more than 500 major and minor literary movements associated with twentieth-century world literature offers a general introduction to the history, philosophy, and artistic tenets of various movements. In addition to literary movements, it includes literary criticism and major theater groups associated with particular movements. Although its greatest appeal lies in its international perspective allowing comparison between movements and schools in different countries, this volume also is valuable for its broad coverage of the topic.

Major movements such as Modernism, Realism, and Naturalism are given the most coverage, with longer essays, time lines, and subdivisions for individual authors and works within a movement as well as for individual countries. This seems especially helpful for a student wanting to compare Modernism in England and Ireland with Modernism in France or Italy. The editors have chosen to include Symbolism, Naturalism, and Realism which began in the nineteenth century but "exerted a great influence on twentieth-century letters" (*Introd.*). Individual novelists, poets, dramatists, short-story writers, theorists, essayists, genres, techniques, and terms also are identified. Each entry ends with a list of further readings. Cross-references and a detailed alphabetical table of contents allow easy access to the text.

There are four useful appendixes: a time line of literary movements by decade from the 1800s through the 1900s; a chronology of movements by country; a list of journals cited; and a list of literary Web sites such as the Modern Language Association and the Academy of American Poets. Sites that provide electronic texts also are noted. Following the appendixes are four separate indexes: movements, author, title, and country/nationality. These varied access points are especially helpful with so many subdivisions within the dictionary's alphabetical entries.

One oddity is the scholarly tone of the preface by Rene Wellek, which seems slightly out of place in a work aimed specifically at "students in late high school and early college" (*Introd.*). Nonetheless this reference work is recommended for libraries serving undergraduates and those students interested in twentieth-century literature.—A.M.

Film

BFI Companion to Eastern European and Russian Cinema. Ed. Richard Taylor, et al. London: BFI Publishing, 2000. 288p. il. £45 (ISBN 0-85170-752-1).

This handy guide, edited by Richard Taylor and others for the British Film

Institute's series of cinema companions, is something that all collections with holdings of Soviet and East European film or of literature on the topic will want to acquire. It also is a title that many individuals with an interest in this field will want to have in their personal collection.

In approximately 350 articles, a group of eleven specialists on cinema and Russian and East European affairs, provides us with: surveys of the history of film in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia (but, curiously, not Russia and the Soviet Union, which are heavily represented in all other categories); brief biographies of key directors, actors, critics, writers, and other film figures; critical entries on key genres and artistic movements; and sketches of important institutions—studios, schools, periodicals, and professional organizations. Introductory essays on East European cinema in general and Russian cinema (in the 1990s only) and a four-page bibliography at the end of the volume round out what is, for such a slim volume, an impressively comprehensive guide to the major elements of the cinema in Eastern Europe and the lands of the former Soviet Union.

The content updates and adds new kinds of information to what has been available during the past decade in the *Handbook of Soviet and East European Films and Filmmakers*, edited by Thomas J. Slater (1992. *Guide* BH271) and Grzegorz Balski's *Directory of Eastern European Filmmakers and Films, 1945–1991* (1992. *Guide* BH212n) but does not supersede them. The conscious desire to produce a volume accessible to individual readers has meant a slightly more selective approach in some areas. Thus, for all countries covered, except Russia and the former Soviet Union, the BFI volume has significantly fewer biographies than either of the older volumes, a difference accentuated in the case of the Balski work by the latter's exclusive focus on directors. On the other hand, the biographical articles in the work under review here are almost always longer than those provided by Slater or Balski

(although only Balski appears to provide anything like a comprehensive filmography for individual directors). The BFI volume's coverage of genres, institutions, and the like is a unique contribution whereas the Slater volume offers lengthier surveys of national cinemas, considerably more bibliography, and some unique features, such as chronologically arranged filmographies of key works for individual countries and a general chronology of political and cultural events.

The works also vary in their coverage of particular regions. Nearly half the articles in the BFI companion are devoted to individuals from, or topics concerning, Russia or other regions of the former Soviet Union, an emphasis far greater than is found in either of the earlier volumes. Taylor and colleagues omit any reference to East German cinema, covered by both Slater and Balski, and provide only cursory treatment of Albania, which is covered more extensively by Balski (but omitted altogether by Slater).

If the BFI volume has any real drawback, other than the curious omission of a comprehensive survey article on Russian and Soviet cinema, it is the lack of an index of film titles, an obvious starting point for many in search of information in the area. Happily, both Slater and Balski provide such a finding tool, the former in English translation, the latter in both English and the original language. In short, readers seeking comprehensive information on East European and Russian film should give serious consideration to all three works. But any collection that fails to add this latest contribution to the literature will be the poorer for it.—B.H.S.

Music

Diccionario de la música española e hispanoamericana. Ed. Emilio Casares Rodicio, José López-Caló, and Ismael Fernández de la Cuesta. [Madrid]: Sociedad General de Autores y Editores, 1999. 10 vols. projected, 6 vols. published. About \$85/vol. (ISBN 8480483032). LC 00-697159.

Sponsored by SGAE, Sociedad General de Autores y Editores and INAEM, Instituto Nacional de las Artes Escénicas y de la Música of the Spanish Ministry of Education and Culture.

This encyclopedia is a major work on music in Spain and Spanish-America. Coverage encompasses twenty countries selected on the basis of their shared Spanish heritage. Overseen by an editorial team based in Madrid, 600 musicologists representing every country have contributed about 24,000 entries on classical, popular, and indigenous music.

Headings include biographical and terminological entries filed in one alphabetical sequence, and all are identified with the contributor's name or initials. Biographical entries (comprising about 60% of sampled pages) include composers, performers, dancers, musicologists, pedagogues, librettists, instrument makers, critics, patrons, publishers and printers, and designers, among others. Terminological entries (35%) include terms associated with classical, traditional, and popular music; ethnomusicological concepts; and words related to music forms and genres. Geographical entries (5%) include countries, regions, and cities.

Composers form the majority of biographical entries. These include persons born or residing in Spain and Spanish America, as well as those born outside these geographic areas who have contributed to the development of music in one of the countries. For important people, articles include a biography, works, and bibliography in order of publication from earliest to most recent. Where applicable, works include musical writings and didactic works. Lists of musical works for composers are extensive and exhaustive and, in many cases, categorized by genre. Discographies are included for performers and entries on popular music.

Terminological entries include those related to classical music, with special emphasis on contemporary art music. Those related to traditional and popular music as well as urban popular music are included. In presenting terms and con-

cepts relating to ethnomusicology, treatment focuses on geographic regions and ethnic groups, as well as their genres, instruments, ceremonies, dances, and musical formations. Terms of a lexicographic nature, including those relating to forms and genres especially important to the Spanish and Spanish-American character, comprise a significant portion of ethnomusical entries. In articles on broad general terms, the definition is followed by the term's use within specific countries.

"Normas de uso"/"Using the Dictionary" appears in every volume in both Spanish and English. Abbreviations and codes representing repositories are listed at the front of each volume. Volume contributors and their country of origin appear before that volume's text. With the exception of medieval texts, documents in Old Spanish have been replaced by modern equivalents with respect to accentuation, punctuation, and spelling. Entries with cross-references are interfiled with headings and include a brief definition and the heading being referred to. More than 2,000 illustrations, many previously unpublished, provide a visual complement to the wealth of textual material.

An important work, this encyclopedia belongs in all collections serving humanities, arts, and music because of its focus on music and in social science and area collections because of its emphasis on a shared and distributed cultural heritage.—E.D.

Political Science

Encyclopedia of Modern Separatist Movements. Ed. Christopher Hewitt and Tom Cheetham. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2000. 366p. il. \$75 (ISBN 1-576-07007-7). LC 00-24975.

This topical encyclopedia carefully delimits its scope and within that scope aims to be comprehensive. Included are three kinds of separatist movements: those that are confined to one country, those that seek to unite or reunite their group with a neighboring territory, and those that

make a claim on a territory because of history or ethnicity. The time span is 1945 to the present. Although the focus is on movements that have played a significant role in domestic politics, employed violence, or caused military confrontations, some less-noted movements also have been included to ensure comprehensiveness.

Following these guidelines, the editors have amassed about 300 cases of ethnic separatism and irredentism occurring in three main time frames and geographic areas: post-Colonial Africa and Asia, Western Europe and North America, and post-Communist Russia and Eastern Europe.

There are entries for disputed territories, ethnic groups, individual countries, separatist leaders, political parties and organizations, concepts and issues, and even some individual events, as well as for international bodies when they have played a major role.

The arrangement is alphabetical, the work is illustrated with photographs and pertinent maps, and most entries conclude with "see also" cross-references and one or more bibliographic citations. The *Encyclopedia* includes a thoughtful introduction, a series of regional separatist movement maps, a chronology of events, an extensive bibliography, and a back-of-the-book index.

This encyclopedia is a solid, scholarly reference tool that brings together, in an easily accessible format, information scattered throughout myriad sources on a topic of great relevance to our times and, as such, would be a valuable addition to any library's reference collection.—O.d.C.

History

Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World. Ed. Richard J.A. Talbert, in collaboration with Roger S. Bagnall. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Pr., 2000. 3 vols., with CD-ROM. il. \$350 (ISBN 0-691-03169-X). LC 00-030044.

Contents: *Atlas*. 175p. (102 maps, with gazetteer) 33 x 48 cm (13 x 19") \$250; *Map-by-Map Directory*, 2 vols. (1,383p.) \$150.

"This *Atlas* and its accompanying *Directory* finally provide an essential tool that everyone with an interest in classical antiquity has sought in vain for more than a century" (*Pref.*). That tool is nothing less than the first complete cartographic record of the civilization of the Greco-Roman world from the British Isles to the Indian subcontinent and North Africa. The atlas volume contains a CD-ROM which, although technically unnecessary for accessing the gazetteer (part of the printed atlas volume), can substitute, however clumsily, for the printed *Map-by-Map Directory*. The CD itself contains no maps: it is solely a search engine for the textual portions of the set.

The maps themselves are topographical representations of the ancient physical landscape, based on modern maps identified in the list of map bases (p. xxix). They locate Greek and Roman sites dating from the Archaic Period (before 550 B.C.) to the Late Antique (300–640 A.D.), with colored lines under each site name keyed to six chronological periods. Major and minor roads, earthworks, aqueducts, tunnels, bridges, spas, and canals are among the many man-made features indicated on the physical landscape.

This vast scholarly work took twelve years to complete. The complexity of the task is evidenced not only in the Preface and Introduction, where the origins, objectives, scope, and compilation methodologies are explained, but also in the list of contributors (84), reviewers (95), and cartographers (22) who worked under the guidance of the editor and regional "vicars" to carry it through to completion. A "Guidelines for Reference" section further describes the creation of the cartographic data, line work, point symbols, ancient and modern names, and periodization that are to be found in the map key. The directory correlates the maps with alphabetical lists of place names and provides grid location, period of settlement, modern name, and bibliographical references to scholarly research on the site, as well as a general introduction to the region covered by each map. Additional features

are described and a FAQ is provided at the Ancient World Mapping Center Web site at <http://www.unc.edu/depts/awmc/bafaq.html>.

As this is purely an atlas, there are no descriptions of the sites themselves, photographs, digital maps, or hyperlinks on the CD-ROM to outside sources. One would still need to consult either the *Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites* (Guide DA105) for any description of a site's history, characteristics, or cultural importance, or the bibliographical references in the *Directory*, which are the authoritative sources for the inclusion of a site. This is undoubtedly *the* atlas to consult in any study of the Greek and Roman world, superseding any previous publications and a fitting tool for scholars in the new millennium.—B.S.-A.

Dictionnaire historique de la France sous l'Occupation. Ed. Michèle and Jean-Paul Cointet. Paris: Tallandier, 2000. 732p. il. 349F (ISBN 2235022340). LC 00-357599.

Most likely, this is the first French-language historical dictionary that deals directly with the German occupation (1940–1944) and is a recent addition to the small number of historical dictionaries of the era. RLIN/Eureka currently lists five titles on the period, all published since 1994.

This dictionary covers the period between 1938 and 1945. Arranged alphabetically by topic, the articles are predominantly biographical and cover Europeans from Marshal Pétain to Coco Chanel. However, the book includes concise and useful surveys of industries, newspapers, the arts, major events, and institutions of the period. Most items are short to medium in length, one page or less. The volume is embellished with a number of black-and-white photographs. The articles are written by thirteen teachers and researchers from French universities, an army historian, a journal editor, and a museum curator. All the articles are signed and accompanied by short bibliographies. The appendixes contain a map, a chronological table, and a general bibliography.

Recommended for college and university libraries where twentieth-century French history is offered.—J.S.

Encyclopedia of Contemporary Italian Culture. Ed. Gino Moliterno. London, New York: Routledge, 2000. xxiv, 677p. \$140 (ISBN 0-415-14584-8). LC 99-38356.

A sibling of similar titles covering France, Great Britain, and Germany published in 1999, the *Encyclopedia of Contemporary Italian Culture* is written and compiled by an international team of scholars from Great Britain, Australia, the United States, and Italy. It aims to address the need for a broader European studies program that shows "greater and more diversified interest in contemporary Italy" (*Introd.*) by presenting "a comprehensive reference work in English which could offer accurate, concise and up-to-date information on a wide range of topics in a readily-accessible format."

The encyclopedia mainly covers the post-1945 period in Italy proper, although there are some references to Italian culture overseas. The editors have interpreted "culture" in "the very broadest sense" in keeping with the policy of the Routledge series. Simply put, more than 900 entries cover the widest spectrum of "a distinctively Italian 'way of life,'" including popular culture with articles such as comics, television, and pop music but also economy and international relations, food, and fashion.

Short- to medium-length articles are signed and accompanied by a bibliography for further reading. Bibliographic notes mainly refer to English-language sources but include important Italian-language material as well. The book has a thematic entry list and a detailed index. Recommended for academic and public libraries.—J.S.

Encyclopedia of Eastern Europe: From the Congress of Vienna to the Fall of Communism. Ed. Richard Frucht. Garland Reference Library of Social Science, v. 751. New York, London: Garland,

2000. 958p. \$145 (ISBN 0-8153-0092-1). LC 00-21517.

The greatly increased opportunities for research on, and interaction with, Eastern Europe since 1989 and the chronically low level of American understanding of the affairs of this region make the appearance of an accessible, authoritative, English-language reference of this kind, explicitly aimed at educators (and by extension, the academic community and educated public in general), a particularly welcome event. Edited by Richard Frucht of Northwest Missouri State University and representing the collective efforts of nearly 250 academic specialists, this one-volume encyclopedia is a wide-ranging survey of the history and culture of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania, Albania, and Bulgaria in the period from 1815 to 1989/90, an era characterized, with a few exceptions such as the brief and turbulent period between the two world wars, by diminished or nonexistent national sovereignty and the domination of large multinational states or state systems centered outside this region. In geographical terms, the work covers the countries of the recently vanished Eastern Bloc, with the exception of the lands of the German Democratic Republic. (That exclusion, although frequently encountered in works of this kind and not without grounds, is nonetheless regrettable, at least for the postwar period, because the place of East Germany in the Soviet-dominated state systems of twentieth-century Eastern Europe was a critical one and a recounting of its history, institutions, and interaction with its neighbors is important for a full understanding of the most recent fifty years of the region.)

The work is arranged as an alphabetical collection of more than a thousand articles on a range of topics. Its centerpiece is a group of seven longer articles surveying the history of each of the seven aforementioned countries. Supplementing these essays are briefer entries profiling important historical events, key regions, cities, and other geographical fea-

tures, leading political and cultural figures, languages and language groups, political parties, social and cultural institutions, political concepts, and survey articles on a variety of topics, including social classes, women, industrialization, the environment, art, literature, music, film, philosophy, the press, and émigré communities, sometimes focusing on an individual country, sometimes treating the region a whole. An effort has been made to formulate headings so that they will group together (Communist Party of... Economic Development in ...) whereas others cluster around the name of a country or nationality. At the same time, users may have difficulty locating some articles buried under headings that will mean nothing to nonspecialists: "January Uprising (1863)"; "Manuscripts, The (Czech)" and "United Principalities," for example. Each article concludes with a list of suggested readings (not always in English) and cross-references (usually several) to related articles elsewhere in the encyclopedia. An index at the back of the volume provides further access to the material.

Naturally, a one-volume work of such wide scope cannot devote more than selective attention to specific events and phenomena, and an individual reader is sure to find a topic or two that he or she would have included. That said, the editors have done an impressive job of addressing the key issues. A few articles, particularly those for cities and religious and ethnic groups, could perhaps have benefited from a sharper focus on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A few others, particularly the broad comparative surveys of social groups and questions, really required lengthier treatment to be able to offer substantive content.

Such minor considerations aside, this is clearly an essential reference tool for libraries that provide patrons with information on modern Eastern Europe. Although it is designed for use by nonspecialists, it is sure to be useful as a quick reference for specialists as well, particularly those who quickly want to check key

information about a country that is not their primary area of expertise. Were it not for the price, it would make an attractive personal reference tool as well.—R.H.S.

Van Hartesveldt, Fred. *The Boer War: Historiography and Annotated Bibliography. Bibliographies of Battles and Leaders*, no. 24. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2000. 255p. \$79.50 (ISBN 0-313-30627-3). LC 00-020398.

The author, a military historian, has compiled an annotated bibliography of books, and a few periodical articles, of items relating to the Boer War. The bibliography begins with several brief essays discussing background and historiography and evaluating the various interpretations of this complex war.

The items cited are almost exclusively military; the publisher's series, after all, is entitled *Battles and Leaders*. This does limit the usefulness in an academic library where students are often looking for social and political implications. There is nothing, for instance, on Jingoism, on the press, on the pro-Boer movement, or on the foreign reaction against the British involvement and its implications on the beginning of World War I.

The books and articles are arranged alphabetically by author, which makes it somewhat cumbersome to use. Anyone looking up the Jameson Raid must flip back and forth about thirty times. In addition, the many contemporary accounts are not separated from secondary works. At the price, this probably belongs only in libraries specializing in military history.—M.C.

Archaeology

Archaeological Method and Theory: An Encyclopedia. Ed. Linda Ellis. Garland Reference Library of the Humanities, vol. 1707. New York: Garland, 2000. 705p. il. \$100 (ISBN 0-8153-1305-1). LC 99-39140.

"This volume covers archaeological methodology from the processes of archaeological site formation, site discovery, site excavation, site and object documenta-

tion, on-site conservation and packaging of finds, to post-excavation analysis" (*Introd.*). In this and the interpretive techniques that form the basis of theory development, it is similar in scope and purpose to the *Companion Encyclopedia of Archaeology* (reviewed below). Where they differ is in the emphasis placed in this work on specific methodologies and practical analytical techniques in an alphabetical arrangement of signed entries of varying length.

A subject guide substitutes for a table of contents, organizing the entries that follow under large categories beginning with site formation, exploration, and examination, and then proceeding in a methodical sequence to excavation, postexcavation analysis of finds, quantitative methods and data management, archaeological disciplinary theory and area studies, and, finally, management and protective legislation of archaeological resources. Terms such as stratification can be found in the first category, sieving in the next, animal remains, identification and analysis in the third section, and the Abandoned Shipwreck Act in the last. The entries listed under the theoretical category can usefully be compared with those in the *Dictionary of Archaeology* by Shaw and Jameson (see below) for descriptions of numerous interpretive approaches, such as behavioral, gender, and Marxist archaeology, for example. The last category in the subject guide is an alphabetical list of biographies of sixty archaeologists (including six women), 32 living and 28 deceased, that are considerably shorter than those in the *Encyclopedia of Archaeology: The Great Archaeologists* (also reviewed here), but which brings to the reader a convenient source for the work of many archaeologists practicing today. Most entries in all categories contain a list of further readings and cross-references to related topics.

The illustrations are largely technical with numerous diagrams of analytical technologies (e.g., electron probe microanalysis, georadar, uranium-series dating) with maps and site plans, aerial pho-

tographs, and microscopy. A seventeen-page subject index and a five-page name index complete the volume.—B.S.-A.

Companion Encyclopedia of Archaeology. Ed. Graeme Barker. London, New York: Routledge, 1999. 2 vols. (1,219p.) il. \$265 (ISBN 0-415-06448-1). LC 98-007621.

This is the latest in a series of "Companion Encyclopedias" published by Routledge in the past decade on the sciences and humanities. Earlier works covered anthropology, philosophy, psychology, mathematics, medicine, theology, and politics.

The thirty-four contributors to this set, nearly all from the United States and Britain, have written twenty-nine essays arranged in three parts. Part I, "Origins, Aims, and Methods," examines theory, evidence, fieldwork, chronologies, environment and landscape, people, structures, and artifacts. Part II, "Themes and Approaches," covers culture, identity, society, settlement problems, agriculture, production and exchange, population, dynamics, and belief systems. Part III, "Writing Archaeological History," addresses chronological issues of human evolution, the development of societal organization, state and empire formations, and "post-collapse" societies. Medieval Europe, Islam, colonialism, and industrialization are the subject of the last four historical essays.

In his excellent general introduction, the editor discusses the basis of archaeology as the study of the material culture of people and societies. The traditional dichotomy between the archaeologist's use of material remains of past societies and the historian's reliance upon a contemporary written record is altered with the observation that the material evidence of a World War II bunker or a nineteenth-century shipwreck is still within the province of the discipline of archaeology, "not restricted to any particular period of the past or region of the world" (*General Introd.*). Therefore, it is intended that the essays are to "be read, not consulted" (*Pref.*)

by professional archaeologists, students, and interested laypersons, as to *how* archaeology is done, that the full range of the discipline—its tools, methodologies, and approaches—be placed in an overall context in order for its results to be understood.

The volumes are well illustrated, with more than 250 drawings, photographs, maps, plans, tables, graphs, and diagrams. Each article ends with an extensive list of references and a select bibliography. A 22-page index is part of volume 2.—B.S.-A.

Dictionary of Archaeology. Ed. Ian Shaw and Robert Jameson. Oxford: Blackwell, 1999. 624p. il. \$99.95 (ISBN 0-631-17423-0). LC 98-005900.

A great number of dictionaries and encyclopedias already exist in the field of archaeology (e.g., *Guide* DA74-DA79), but as the editors acknowledge in their Preface, the aim of this one is not only "to provide readers with a reference tool for the terms, techniques and major sites in archaeology, but it is also intended to reflect the constant state of flux in the discipline" (p. *xii*). It largely omits classical Greek and Roman history and sites, with the understanding that these are amply covered elsewhere, which allows more comprehensive treatment of such areas as China, Japan, and Oceania and longer articles on theory and methodology than are usually found in other short-entry dictionaries.

There is a combination of one- or two-paragraph entries for sites and technical terms with essay-length entries on continents, countries, and regions. In addition, there are major entries on such aspects of archaeological theory as behavioral archaeology, catastrophe theory, chaos theory, diffusionism, feminist and gender archaeology, Marxist archaeology, neo-evolutionism, and others reflecting the numerous approaches to archaeological interpretation. Each concludes with a short list of bibliographical references. Cross-references are interfiled alphabetically with entry titles and identifiable

within entries by capital letters. It is finely illustrated with 30 maps, 19 tables (including chronologies and timelines), and more than 60 figures of graphs and line drawings depicting artifacts, site plans, axonometric views, and reconstructions. There are no photographs, so terms such as aerial archaeology are purely descriptive. Bibliographical abbreviations are provided in the pages preceding the entries as is the list of forty-one contributors.

The book's strength rests on its geographical coverage, providing alternate site names as access points, as well as its approach to large land areas. Its theoretical content will be of particular use to advanced students and scholars seeking to find the current state-of-the-art approaches to the discipline.—B.S.-A.

Encyclopedia of Archaeology: The Great Archaeologists. Ed. Tim Murray. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clío, 1999. 2 vols. (950p.) il. \$150 (ISBN 1-57607-199-5). LC 99-052159.

This two-volume work is a convenient biographical dictionary of fifty-eight, mostly Western, archaeologists, all deceased, many of whom are famous outside the confines of the discipline, such as Howard Carter's discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun, but numerous others who are not. Arranged chronologically beginning with William Camden of the sixteenth century, it concludes with David Clarke, a young British archaeologist who died in 1976. The entries were written by an almost-equal number of contributors (forty-six) who are themselves preminent in the field.

Each biography begins with a brief abstract below the name heading, birth and death dates, name of the contributing author, succinctly describing his (there were only two women) nationality and contributions to the development of archaeology. The entries themselves average about twelve pages each and are illustrated with portraits, engravings from historical and original works, and photographs of excavated sites and recovered artifacts. A list of primary and secondary

references follows the text with, on occasion, additional works of interest, for example, "biographical documentary novels" about Heinrich Schliemann, "discoverer" of ancient Troy; or English translations of primary sources. In addition, volume 1 provides an alphabetical list of entries and an introduction addressing the context and uses of archaeology. Volume 2 concludes with an "Epilogue: The Art of Archaeological Biography," a useful reminder that both archaeology and biography are subject to "biases, preconceived notions, personal experiences, and agendas" (p. 869). This is followed by a nine-page glossary and 55-page index.

A number of notable omissions, such as Leonard Woolley, Louis and Mary Leakey, and several other women archaeologists that would have marginally improved the gender count; these are acknowledged by editor Tim Murray in the Introduction with the admission that limitations of space and time are to blame. Few other criticisms could be found, however. Many names are not part of the print or online versions of the *Dictionary of Art*, and those that are, are covered in much greater depth here. This is a very welcome addition to reference collections supporting the needs of the general public as well as those of academic users.—B.S.-A.

Science and Technology

Zierdt-Warshaw, Linda, Alan Winkler, and Leonard Bernstein. *American Women in Technology: An Encyclopedia*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2000. 420p. il. \$75 (ISBN 1-57607-072-7). LC 00-021997.

Historically, women have been relegated to the background in the fields of science and technology. This one-volume encyclopedia seeks to redress that wrong by showing the meaningful contribution that women have made to American society through their efforts in science and technology since the first colonists arrived. Brief descriptions of some 300 individuals, events, organizations, and historical milestones arranged alphabetically are informative and well written. The authors

have broadened the definition of technology to include "not only the application of science to the development of processes and products that have industrial, commercial or household uses but also those that in some way improve the daily lives of humans" (*Introd.*). Based on this definition, not only are the numerous Nobel Prize winners in chemistry and physics included, but also inventors and patent holders such as Sybilla Masters, who invented a device to clean and cure Indian corn in 1715.

The book's introduction gives an overview of the history of American women in technology and points out the historical practice of assigning patents or credit for an invention to a man because most of the colonies had laws prohibiting women from owning property. The United States did not issue a patent to a woman in her own name until 1809, when Mary Kies obtained one for her process of weaving straw with silk in the making of hats.

Each entry is followed by a "see also" listing of cross-references as well as a list of citations to further reading and Web sites. Black-and-white photographs of individuals are a nice complement to the text. An appendix of various scientific award winners is followed by an extensive bibliography of books, articles, and selected Web sites of major organizations and associations in the field. The index, as well as the alphabetical table of contents, provides easy access points to the text. Recommended for both general and academic libraries.—A. M.

New Editions and Supplements

Volume 2 of the 8th edition of *Walford's Guide to Reference Material* covering the social and historical sciences and philosophy and religion, ed. Alan Day and Michael Walsh, is dedicated to John Walford who died in 2000 (London: Library Association, 2000. 794p. \$135; 5th ed., 1989-91. *Guide* AA363). Special attention was placed on including Web sites and electronic reference sources, and there is a separate index for Online and

Database Services. This volume has been heavily edited with about 1,100 new entries and about 950 titles updated or replaced. Volume 1 of the 8th edition covering science and technology appeared in 1999.

The *Directory of University Libraries in Europe* (London: Europa, 2000. 413p. \$205. annual?), a companion volume to *World of Learning* (Guide AL13), covers libraries from Greenland to the Ukraine. Although *World of Learning* treats the major universities, the *Directory* often adds e-mail addresses and notes on access. Also new is the treatment of institute and departmental libraries. "Special emphasis is given to listing the most important collections of each university and to covering the major academic subject areas taught" (Foreword).

The *Foundation Center's Guide to Grantseeking on the Web*, 2000 edition (New York: Foundation Center, 2000. 532p. \$19.95 paper) has almost doubled in size over the first edition in 1998 (392p.). Most useful is the survey of browsers and the annotated list of links to Web sites of public charities, corporate foundations, and direct-giving programs, recognizing how changeable these addresses can be. The Introduction begins with this truism: The World Wide Web will chew up an extraordinary amount of your time.

Margaret Drabble has once again produced a new edition of the *Oxford Companion to English Literature* (6th ed., Oxford: Univ. Pr., 2000. 1,172p. \$55; 5th ed., rev. 1995. Guide BE610; 1st edition, 1932, edited by Paul Harvey). According to the book jacket, there are 600 entirely new entries with all of the existing entries revised and updated. The new entries, for example, include Anglo-Indian Literature, Censorship, Gay and Lesbian Literature, Lad's Literature, Carol Shields, Travel Writing, etc. And, of course, the appendixes are updated—the chronology with a few entries for 1998/99 and the literary awards up to 1999 for the Nobel, 2000 for the Pulitzer, 1999 for the Booker, and 1998 for the Carnegie medallists.

Notice must be taken that a third edition of the *Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature* has begun publication with volume 4 covering 1800–1900, edited by Joanne Shattock (Cambridge: Univ. Pr., 1999. 2,995p. \$200; formerly the *New Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature, 1800–1900*. vol.3, 1969. Guide BD585). Besides being about twice as long as the previous edition, the volume includes many more minor authors. Most interesting, however, are new sections on political economy that include domestic manuals and conduct books. The philosophy portion adds writers on science. Extensively revised are the sections on book production and distribution and literacy relations with the continent. The index covers primary and secondary authors.

The 4th edition of Jeremy Hawthorn's *A Glossary of Contemporary Literary Theory* (London: Arnold; copublished in the United States by Oxford University Press, 2000. 400p. \$72; 1st ed. 1992. 282p. Guide BE83) has been thoroughly revised with a "substantial number of new entries coming from the increasingly influential area of gender politics, Queer Theory and Masculinity Studies. New terms in this edition include camp, closet criticism, deghettoization, femaling, faghag/fagstag character, lavender language, cross dressing, outing, code switching, and transgender" (back cover). Besides expanding the "Guide to Further Reading," Hawthorn has updated the section on useful glossaries and dictionaries.

R. M. Ritter has revised and updated the *Oxford Dictionary for Writers and Editors* (2d ed. Oxford: Univ. Pr., 2000. 404p. \$24.95; 1st ed. 1981. 448p. Guide AA277). It is fascinating to browse through for one never knows what one will find, for example, the difference between knickerbocker with a small K and one with a capital K, or what the K means with a Mozart piece of music as opposed to one by Domenico Scarlotti. Also useful are the indications of how to spell a controversial word or how to capitalize or when to hyphenate (e.g., tender-hearted is hyphenated outside the United States, where it is one word).

The *Encyclopedia of American Radio: An A to Z Guide to Radio from Jack Benny to Howard Stern*. Updated edition 2000, by Ron Lackmann (New York: Facts on File, 2000. 370p. \$60) is in reality much the same as the first edition, *Same Time, Same Station* (1996. 370p.). There is the occasional death date added and Appendix D: "Additional Radio Personalities" (which gives names, occupations, and birth and death dates of people who were active in radio, but for whom space did not allow a more detailed biographical entry in the body of this encyclopedia) has increased. Otherwise, there is little difference.

Paolo Coletta's *American Naval History: A Guide* (2d ed. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow, 2000. 993p. \$125) is the revised edition of *A Selected and Annotated Bibliography of American Naval History* (1988. 523p.), which was itself a revision of a bibliography of the same title, *American Naval History* (1981). This edition covers materials published up through December 1994, adding Reagan's last year in office, the Bush administration, and Clinton's first term. When annotations are added, they are very short.

Developments of the 1990s mandated a new edition of the *Encyclopedia of the American Constitution*, ed. Leonard W. Levy and Kenneth L. Karst; 2d ed., ed. Adam Winkler (2d ed. New York: Macmillan, 2000. 6 vols. (cxlvi, 3,164p.) \$500; 1st ed. 1985; Supplement 1992. *Guide* CK130) causing 361 new articles such as DNA testing and genetic privacy, and the Internet and freedom of expression. Some of the new articles that are controversial offer contrasting views (e.g., same-sex marriage, workplace harassment). Quite a few of the older articles have been extensively revised due to changing perspectives, articles such as one on the economics of affirmative action or the Seneca Falls Convention. The chronology for the development of American constitutional law begins with the *Magna Carta* (1215) and ends with the case of *Saenz v. Roe* (1999).

James S. Olson has already issued dictionaries covering American history by decade with the *Historical Dictionary of the Sixties*. 1999; the *Twenties*. 1988. *Guide* DB133; the *New Deal*. 1985. *Guide* DB131). This new one, *Historical Dictionary of the 1950s* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2000. 353p. \$89.50) like the others provides "hundreds of essays about prominent people, issues, scandals, fads, events, ideas, films, radio and television programs and court cases" (*Pref*). At the end of each entry is a short list of suggested readings with a selected bibliography by broad topic (civil rights, rock and roll, women, youth culture). The chronology runs from the Brinks Robbery, Jan 17, 1950, to the end of the production of the *Edsel*, Nov 19, 1959.

To compile the *History Today Who's Who in British History*, ed. Juliet Gardiner (London: Collins & Brown, 2000. \$50), all of the biographical entries from the *History Today Companion to British History* (London: Collins & Brown, 1997. 840p.; also published as the *Columbia Companion to British History*. New York: Columbia Univ. Pr., 1997. 840p. \$55.50) have been culled and then updated by adding to the already existing text, usually the last paragraph. The editors then selected contemporary figures to include not in the earlier work (e.g. Ken Livingstone who was elected Mayor of London, 4 May 2000), bringing the coverage up to 4,000 entries. There are cross-references, but no index.

"A minor classic from the moment of its first publication" (*Pref.*) Christopher Cheney's *Handbook of Dates for Students of British History* (New edition, revised by Michael Jones. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Pr., 2000. 246p. \$54.95; 1st ed., 1945. *Guide* DC295n. Royal Historical Society Guides and Handbooks, no. 4) was intended as a handy reference work for practicing historians. Now heavily revised and updated (e.g., Calendars for all possible dates of Easter, A.D. 400–2100 or List of Popes from Gregory the Great to John Paul II), it has also taken note of recent scholarship (e.g., the early sections of the tables on British rulers).

The revised edition of the *Portugal* volume, vol. 74 in the World Bibliographical Series, compiled by John Laidlar (Oxford, Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 2000. 293p. \$88) is intended to be used in conjunction with the first edition by P.T.H. Unwin (1987. *Guide* DC490) and the Lisbon volume compiled by Laidlar (1997. 304p. \$54. World Bibliographical Series, vol.199). Thus, the revision can concentrate on publications of the past fifteen years.

Oxford University Press published the *Encyclopedia of the Vietnam War*, ed. Spencer C. Tucker (New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2000. 578p. \$45), which turns out to be a condensed version of the 1998 *Encyclopedia of the Vietnam War* (Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 1998. 3 vols.). Gone are the glossary, the statistical tables, maps,

illustrations; the documents that have been reprinted have decreased from 216 to 39. Occasionally, some rewriting has been done, a death date added.

Of the nearly 800 entries in the 2d edition of the *Encyclopedia of Human Evolution and Prehistory*, ed. Eric Delson, Ian Tattersall, John A. Van Couvering, and Alison S. Brooks (New York: Garland, 2000. xlv, 753p. \$157. Garland Reference Library of the Humanities, 1845) about half have been revised and expanded or are new. Useful, especially for context, is the introductory essay, which offers a survey of paleoanthropology and related fields with references to major articles, which deals with each topic. "See also" references are at the end of each main article. The backmatter also offers a detailed list of all articles by broad topic.