

of the *Penguins*, these omissions only underscore that a work such as this is long overdue.

As documentary filmmaking has emerged from nearly every country in the world, it is essential that coverage be international in scope. More than thirty countries and regions are represented in entries written primarily by university-affiliated scholars from across the globe. More than seven hundred entries ranging in length from five hundred to several thousand words are enhanced by approximately two hundred photographs. Perhaps one minor complaint is that because this is a work dealing with a visual medium, the corresponding illustrations are fewer than might be expected.

In addition to entries on individual films, directors, and producers, other entries include countries and regions, styles and techniques, themes and issues, and general topics and concepts. Entries for individuals are followed by a short biography, selective filmography, and recommended titles for further reading. Each of the three volumes contains an alphabetical and a thematic list of entries, editor's introduction, and comprehensive index.

Winner of the ALA/RUSA Dartmouth medal for one of this year's most outstanding reference works, this much-anticipated resource will be welcome in academic libraries, film-studies collections, and larger public libraries.—*Robin Imhof, Reference Librarian, University of the Pacific, Stockton, California*

Encyclopedia of the New American Nation: The Emergence of the United States, 1754–1829. Ed. by Paul Finkelman. Detroit: Thomson Gale, 2006. 3 vols. acid free \$395 (ISBN 0-684-31346-4).

Editor Paul Finkelman, professor at the College of Law at the University of Tulsa, and the four-hundred-plus individuals who contributed to this three-volume work have produced a wonderful reference resource. Consisting of 667 articles of various lengths, *Encyclopedia of the New American Nation* provides a wealth of information about America, dating from 1754, when Americans felt a sense of their potential for self-governance following the French and Indian Wars, to 1829, when a new generation, symbolized by Andrew Jackson, was taking over from the founding fathers.

The *Encyclopedia* completes a larger project. It is the last of a series of four encyclopedias from publisher Thomson Gale that present a detailed understanding of American history from the time of European exploration of the New World to the start of the twenty-first century.

These volumes are organized like many of their kind: table of contents, introductory matter, entries, a list of contributors, and an index. Also present are a chronology of the period covered, which spotlights significant events from each year, and a synoptic outline, or list of twenty-two topics that shed light on the organizing principles behind the encyclopedia: "Foreign Relations," "Arts and Letters," "Daily Life," "Gender and Sexuality," and "War and the Military" are but a few. In addition to expected entries, such as those for the American Revolution, Benjamin Franklin, the Monroe Doctrine, and the Battle of Bunker Hill, there are entries on

"Furniture," "Material Culture," "Weights and Measures," and "Holidays and Public Celebrations." By including them, the editor places his encyclopedia in a category apart from others that merely cover politics, economics, biographies, and other traditional topics of the same time period.

Though the encyclopedia is excellent, there are a few things about which to quibble. A general bibliography would have been useful. This is not to say that the volumes are devoid of bibliographic sources since many are listed following every entry; however, a listing of books and articles or a bibliographical essay on the general time period would have been useful. In compiling any encyclopedia, editorial decisions are made that lead to omitting some topics in favor of others. Why, for example, is there an entry for Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, but not Morristown, New Jersey, where General Washington's troops were also headquartered? Why is there an entry for the Hudson River, but not the Delaware River? Why are the writings of Edward Deming Andrews, the pioneer scholar of the Shaker religious sect, omitted from the bibliography on the Shakers? In the table of contents in volume one, a heading reading "Volume 1" leads users to believe that everything that follows is in that volume. Such is not the case. Whoever designed the table of contents did not include "Volume 2" and "Volume 3" as headings.

These shortcomings aside, in deciding whether or not to acquire the encyclopedia, collection-development librarians will check their holdings to see what they already have under the headings United States—History—Colonial period, ca. 1600–1775—Encyclopedias; United States—History—Revolution, 1775–1783—Encyclopedias; and United States—History—1783–1865—Encyclopedias. Large university libraries undoubtedly have quite a bit, while smaller libraries probably have fewer titles. Even if materials are present, it would be advisable to acquire these volumes because many of their entries are not included among the books already on the shelf.—*E. Richard McKinstry, Andrew W. Mellon Senior Librarian, Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware*

Encyclopedia of War and American Society. Ed. by Peter Karsten. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage, 2006. 3 vols. acid free \$395 (ISBN 0-7619-3097-3).

The introduction to the *Encyclopedia of War and American Society* outlines a theoretical approach to its subject. The theory is that each event, person, or trend that reflects a relationship between war and American society can be defined as a "direct effect of war, having an interactive relationship with war, or [as] an unintended result of war" (2). As a result of this framework, the individual entries in the set are cohesive, rather than being simply a collection of pieces. As stated by the editor, the articles range from general to specific, meaning one can find an article discussing the concept of memory as it pertains to all American wars as well as a detailed description of the film *Saving Private Ryan*. Every official war in which Americans participated, from the Revolutionary War to the war on terrorism, is addressed.

SOURCES

The work opens with an alphabetical list of all entries, which allows one to have an immediate sense of the type of information contained within. This directory is followed by a “List of Documents” (primary resources) by date. The primary documents, one of the highlights of this encyclopedia, include letters, speeches, Web-site postings, song lyrics, and interview transcripts. The opening material concludes with a “Reader’s Guide,” which organizes the encyclopedia’s entries into broad subjects such as “Art, Culture, and Memory,” “Race and Ethnicity,” and “Wars.” These broad subjects are mirrored in the organization of the work’s “General Bibliography.” All of these organization tools, in addition to an extremely detailed, ninety-five-page index, make the source remarkably easy to use for both seeking specific information and browsing. Black-and-white images adequately pepper the work, though a bit more illustrative matter would have made it exceptional.

The signed articles are organized alphabetically, range from one to four pages in length, include bibliographic references, further-reading citations, a list of related entries within the encyclopedia, and references to related primary sources that can be found in the work’s “List of Documents.” A comprehensive list of contributors, including their qualifications, is included.

Encyclopedia of War and American Society fills a gap in U.S. war-reference works not only by its unique theoretical manner of coverage but also in its subject matter. Sources such as *War and American Popular Culture: A Historical Encyclopedia* (Greenwood, 1999), *The Encyclopedia of American Political History* (CQ Pr., 2001), and *Oxford Companion to Military History* (Oxford Univ. Pr., 2001) certainly complement the reviewed work, but they do not replace it. Additionally, none of these other works covers U.S. military activity post-9/11. *War and American Popular Culture* complements the reviewed work’s social and cultural aspects, while *Encyclopedia of American Political History* and *Oxford Companion* provide a more traditional, fact-listing, encyclopedic support.

Encyclopedia of War and American Society is highly recommended for undergraduate and graduate academic libraries as well as high school libraries supporting advanced history courses.—Kristi L. Palmer, Assistant Librarian, *Cataloging and Liaison to the Department of History, Indiana University–Purdue University, Indianapolis University Library*

Encyclopedia of Witchcraft: The Western Tradition. Ed. by Richard M. Golden. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2006. 4 vols. acid free \$485 (ISBN 1-57607-243-6).

Covering the period from the late Middle Ages until the late eighteenth century, this encyclopedia fills a distinct void in the literature of witchcraft in the Western world, especially Europe. The editor has skillfully selected and edited 757 entries, providing a depth of coverage unparalleled by other works on witchcraft and giving the reader ready access to articles on all aspects of the history of witchcraft.

During the centuries included by the encyclopedia, it is estimated that nearly 100,000 people were prosecuted for witchcraft in Europe and the Americas, with between 35,000 and 50,000 accused witches executed. Countries as diverse as Moravia, France, England, Italy, Norway, Iceland, Peru, and Bermuda all witnessed trials of witches during the period. The overwhelming majority of individuals prosecuted were women, although no one was immune to accusations of witchcraft, including priests and even popes. The concept of witchcraft had far-reaching influence, touching religion, medicine, education, legislation, the courts, and even everyday life. The strength of this work is that it approaches witchcraft from all these perspectives.

More than 170 scholars from twenty-eight nations and representing fields as diverse as folklore, religion, medicine, anthropology, philosophy, and literature have contributed to the encyclopedia, providing articles grounded in the most recent research and providing citations to historical documents and events. Entries include biographies, folklore, religion and theology, literature, sexuality, law, music, and geography. A few articles discuss topics outside the defined time period covered; for example, there are a variety of articles on antiquity, the early and high Middle Ages, and the modern period, which provide greater context to the work as a whole. The geographic coverage is similarly broad in scope, with more than 120 articles related to Germany, seventy on England and Scotland, more than sixty on France, fifteen on the Americas, and even one on Malta. The index is well done, providing useful cross-references. The complete index is included in each of the four volumes, making it an even more useful tool for navigating through the set.

Compared with other works on witchcraft, such as Rosell Hope Robbins’s *Encyclopedia of Witchcraft and Demonology* (Crown, 1959), Rosemary Eileen Guilley’s *Encyclopedia of Witches and Witchcraft* (2nd ed., Checkmark Bks., 1999), or Michael Bailey’s *Historical Dictionary of Witchcraft* (Scarecrow, 2003), the *Encyclopedia of Witchcraft: The Western Tradition* provides significantly more entries—many of which are several pages in length—and greater coverage, almost three times as many entries as Robbins’ work and almost twice the number of Guilley’s book. Because the work under review focuses on the history of witchcraft, the other books still provide useful information, especially on modern witchcraft and Wicca. Also useful is James R. Lewis’s *Witchcraft Today: An Encyclopedia of Wiccan and Neopagan Traditions* (ABC-CLIO, 1999).

Due to the ongoing interest in witchcraft and occult sciences, this encyclopedia will be a welcome purchase in most medium-sized and larger academic and public libraries. For libraries serving religious institutions and seminaries, it is a required purchase since it provides a balanced, historically based discussion of witchcraft in the Western world.—Gregory A. Crawford, Director, *Penn State Harrisburg Library, Middletown, Pennsylvania*