

SOURCES

reference source. Each volume contains a reader's guide that groups entries into topical categories; a list of entries for the entire set; and lists of the primary sources and illustrations featured in volume 5. In addition to an introduction by the general editor describing the inspiration, history, and development of the set, there are lists of editorial and advisory board members and contributors; and biographical information about the general and associate editors and senior advisory board. A detailed chronology on disability and a discussion on how to search and evaluate disability Web sites are provided at the end of each volume.

A search of WorldCat offers evidence that *Encyclopedia of Disability* fills an important niche in the literature by providing a comprehensive, historical, and multicultural source of information on this important topic. *Encyclopedia of Disability and Rehabilitation* by Dell Orto and Marinelli (Macmillan, 1995) is only 820 pages in length and was published more than a decade ago, which is significant in a field that has changed so much since then. On the other hand, two publications by Reynolds and Fletcher-Janzen, *Concise Encyclopedia of Special Education* (Wiley, 2002) and *Encyclopedia of Special Education: A Reference for the Education of the Handicapped and Other Exceptional Children and Adults* (Wiley, 2000) are more recent, but concentrate on only one aspect of disability. Tver and Tver's *Encyclopedia of Mental and Physical Handicaps* (Pro-Ed, 1991) is not only from the early 1990s, just after the passage of the Americans with Disability Act, but even the title of the volume uses outdated terminology.

Encyclopedia of Disability would be an appropriate addition to nearly any library collection. It is a lovely set of beautifully produced volumes and the price is more than reasonable given the quality of the work. Disability is an issue that confronts everyone, whether as a patient, family member, service provider, legislator, fundraiser, or taxpayer, making this set a particularly good purchase for public libraries—Sara Anne Hook, Professor and Associate Dean, Indiana University School of Informatics, Indiana University–Purdue University Indianapolis.

Encyclopedia of Educational Leadership and Administration. Ed. by Fenwick W. English. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage, 2006. 2 vols. acid free \$325 (ISBN 0-7619-3087-6).

A reference work that tackles important theories, issues, and people dedicated to the field of educational leadership and administration would be a welcome addition to reference collections in libraries. *Encyclopedia of Educational Leadership and Administration*, completed after two years of work under the guidance of Editor Fenwick W. English, accomplishes just that. English, an accomplished academic and author in the field of educational leadership, has created an encyclopedia for current and future school administrators that will be most helpful in educating the next generation of leaders working within the current climate of accountability and rigid standardization in public education.

The 260-some contributors wrote entries ranging from one to twelve pages, all with important additional references for further reading. Both volumes include a basic alphabeti-

cal list of entries and a "Reader's Guide" as well as a shorter list of entries by topic, such as administration, economics, and law and policy, to name a few. The entries appear to be primarily grounded in the history of education, important movements within education, and educational and learning theory. The entries range across the common listings that one would expect in a work dedicated to administration, such as "Leadership Styles" and "Affirmative Action," but the number of interesting biographies included was a pleasant surprise. Amidst the heavier, theory-driven entries, readers will find spots dedicated to activist and educator Mary McLeod Bethune and philosopher and educator Plato.

While undergraduate education majors and future teachers may benefit from a more general reference work dedicated to education, this set will be an excellent resource for those studying administration. The longer, in-depth essays address important administrative issues such as accountability, diversity, and legal topics. Students in educational administration graduate programs and current school administrators will get the most use from this work. Its depth and breadth within the topic are admirable; the only weakness is that it is a rather specialized topic. This set would be an excellent addition to academic libraries supporting education or educational-administration programs, and an optional purchase for public libraries because of its specialized content and price.—Michelle S. Millet, Information Literacy Coordinator, Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas

Encyclopedia of Fantasy and Horror Fiction. By Don D'Amassa. New York: Facts On File, 2006. 488p. acid free \$65 (ISBN 0-8160-6192-0).

The distinction between fantasy and supernatural fiction (which is sometimes called "dark fantasy" or "horror") is often unclear, as explained by Don D'Amassa in the introduction to this work. A professional writer, D'Amassa offers a brief taxonomic and historical discussion, touching on several sub-categories and identifying major representatives in each.

The bulk of the work is an alphabetical arrangement of entries devoted to primary and secondary authors as well as important stories, novels, and series. The entries range from two paragraphs to two pages. D'Amassa reaches back to early writers such as Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, includes popular contemporary figures such as J. K. Rowling, adds some "newer writers who may become the leading names over the next few years" (viii), and finds room for such unfairly neglected figures as "Sarban" (John William Wall).

Key works by writers the caliber of Shelley and Rowling receive separate entries, while lesser figures are represented by a short author entry only, or by one or more title entries. D'Amassa typically places writers and works in the larger context of their periods and genres, but the only references to sources of further information appear in a very short secondary bibliography.

Although two stories by the great Jorge Luis Borges are included, D'Amassa's emphasis among twentieth-century authors tends to be upon genre writers. Missing are such

mainstream figures as Peter Ackroyd, Kingsley Amis, Lindsay Clarke, and Sylvia Townsend Warner, who have enriched fantasy and horror fiction through their more “literary” efforts.

D’Amassa’s evaluations are generally informed and judicious, but one unfortunate series of errors was noted. D’Amassa incorrectly describes the stories in Arthur Machen’s *The Three Impostors* (1895) as “related by members of a club” (227) and dismisses the volume as “not typical of his supernatural fiction, which tends to be darker and brooding” (227). In the succeeding paragraph, however, he praises two dark, brooding stories, “The Novel of the Black Seal” and “The Novel of the White Powder,” that form parts of a “loose series” (227), apparently without realizing that the “series” is *The Three Impostors*.

Once relegated to the fringes of literary criticism, fantasy and supernatural fiction are now the subjects of intense study. Numerous reference works have been devoted to them during the past few years. Some run to several volumes and most concentrate on one or the other of the genres. For example, Brian Stableford’s recent *Historical Dictionary of Fantasy Literature* (Scarecrow, 2005) is more scholarly in approach than the present volume, but relegates horror to a planned later work. The most obvious single-volume competitor is *The Encyclopedia of Fantasy* (St. Martin’s, 1997), a more substantial work covering both genres but now somewhat dated.

Encyclopedia of Fantasy and Horror Fiction is a part of the publisher’s Literary Movements series, and is designed as a companion to D’Amassa’s own *Encyclopedia of Science Fiction* (Facts On File, 2005). It is reasonably priced, attractively printed, and a pleasure to browse, although illustrations might have increased its use by students. The volume concludes with a brief glossary, a table of award-winning works, expanded bibliographies of authors treated in the main body of the encyclopedia, and an index. It is recommended with some reservations for secondary school libraries and smaller public libraries with no other recent reference works on the subjects.—Grove Koger, formerly Reference Librarian with Boise Public Library, Idaho

Encyclopedia of Hair: A Cultural History. By Victoria Sherrow. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2006. 455p. acid free \$79.95 (ISBN 0-313-33145-6).

From “Breck Girl” to “Trichology,” (the scientific study of the hair and scalp) and “Hair (the musical)” to “Scalping,” the *Encyclopedia of Hair: A Cultural History* offers two hundred alphabetically arranged entries “on the care and appearance of the hair (both head and body) and on the social-historical, health-related, age-related, regulatory, and other nonutilitarian aspects of grooming hair and dealing with facial and body hair” (xvii). The preface goes on to say that the volume “notes some significant sociological, psychological, political, legal, religious, and economic aspects relating to hair on the head and body” (xvii). These statements are an accurate description of contents; the book’s subtitle, *A Cultural History*, is somewhat of a misnomer. In the topical list of entries, for

example, there are seventeen entries categorized as diseases and disorders, which one might not expect to find in an encyclopedia of cultural history. Where culture does come into play, the emphasis is primarily on Western culture and in particular, the United States.

An eight-page introduction provides an overview of the book. Fifty-eight black-and-white illustrations break up the text, and there is an eight-page section of color plates. Sprinkled through the text are quotations about hair from sources spanning classical (Cicero) to contemporary (George Carlin). Oddly, only the Carlin quotation is traceable in the subject index. Entries range from barely one hundred words for “Dermatology” to eleven pages for “Wigs and Hairpieces.” Entries include cross references and suggestions for further reading. The bibliography at the end of the volume includes separate subsections for books, periodicals, and Web sites. With many of the further readings and bibliography entries being Web sites and nonacademic books and periodicals, the overall tone of the essays is often more popular than scholarly. It is understandable that popular sources and Web sites are used to document entries on celebrity actors or hairdressers; one does not expect such sources for topics such as “India” or “Mourning.”

In the entry for “Society of Friends,” Sherrow omits the definitive source on Quaker costume (including hats and wigs), Amelia Gummere’s *The Quaker: A Study in Costume* (Ferris and Leach, 1901). There are a few minor editing problems elsewhere in the book. For example, in the “Society of Friends” entry, the New England Yearly Meeting is incorrectly referred to as the Annual New England Meeting; there are index page numbers that do not match the text in the entry; cross-referenced terms that are not bolded; and in the “Alberto-Culver” entry, the date of the acquisition of the company by a Chicago entrepreneur should read 1955, not 1995.

Sherrow is also the author of *For Appearance’ Sake: The Historical Encyclopedia of Good Looks, Beauty, and Grooming* (Oryx 2001). Understandably, there is considerable overlap, although identical entries pertaining to individuals, companies, and cultures in *Encyclopedia of Hair* have been tweaked to reflect that volume’s narrower emphasis on hair. Although not comprehensive, the *Encyclopedia of Hair* is a useful starting point for research on this multidisciplinary topic. In particular for libraries that do not have *For Appearance’ Sake*, the *Encyclopedia of Hair: A Cultural History* covers a bald spot in reference collections in academic, public, and vocational school libraries.—J. Christina Smith, *Anthropology/Sociology Bibliographer, Boston University, Massachusetts*

Encyclopedia of Punk Music and Culture. By Brian Cogan. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2006. 312p. acid free \$85 (ISBN 0-313-33340-8).

In his introductory essay “What is Punk Rock?” author Brian Cogan explains that, although much scholarly writing treats punk as a musical and cultural movement of limited duration and geography, he views punk as a group of overlap-