

to the present. Recommended for large public libraries and academic libraries at institutions with criminal justice programs.—*Nancy Frazier, Instructional Services librarian, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania*

Sports Around the World: History, Culture, and Practice.

Ed. by John Nauright and Charles Parrish. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2012. 4 vols. acid free \$415 (ISBN: 9781598843002). E-book available (ISBN: 9781598843019), call for pricing.

ABC-CLIO first published a reference work on world sports in 1996 with Levinson and Christensen's *Encyclopedia of World Sport: From Ancient Times to the Present*, a three-volume set that featured entries on hundreds of individual sports. That work was reimagined under the same editors by Berkshire Publishing in 2005 as the *Berkshire Encyclopedia of World Sport*, with additional entries on the social and cultural aspects of world sports. That set is about to go into a third edition in 2013. Meanwhile, ABC-CLIO returns to world sport with this Nauright and Parrish four-volume work.

Following an introductory section of general articles in volume 1 on such topics as Imperialism and Sport, Sexuality and Sports, and Sports Medicine, this set is organized geographically: volume 1 covers Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Oceania; volume 2 covers Britain and Europe; and volume 3 covers Latin America and North America; while volume 4 is a series of appendixes that list all Olympic medalists as well as winners and champions in other international competitions and both college and professional leagues across the globe.

The sections for each geographical area feature alphabetically arranged articles pertaining to the region. For example, the section on the British Isles includes pieces on sports (Cricket, Darts, Tug-of-War), organizations (Gaelic Athletic Association, Imperial Cricket Council, Marylebone Cricket Club), teams and leagues (The Old Firm, Premier League, Rugby League), places (Murrayfield Stadium, Wembley, Wimbledon), events (Doggett's Coat and Badge, Hampden Park Riot of 1909, Olympic Games of 1908, 1948 and 2012), people (Sir Stanley Matthews, Harry Vardon, David Beckham), cultural artifacts (*Chariots of Fire*, *Footballers' Wives*, *This Sporting Life*), and topics (Gender and Sport, Hooliganism, Muscular Christianity). In this unusual arrangement, the sport of baseball, for example, has fourteen region-specific entries spread across three volumes.

As always with this type of work, selectivity decisions can be puzzling at times. It seems that entries are selected for their cultural significance. So we get Wilt Chamberlin, Michael Jordan, and LeBron James but not Bill Russell, Larry Bird, or Magic Johnson; Babe Ruth and Hank Aaron, but not Barry Bonds; Johnny Unitas and Joe Namath but not Joe Montana or Tom Brady; the Green Bay Packers but not the Chicago Bears; and Vince Lombardi, but not George Halas or Paul Brown.

Perhaps the greatest weight is given to international competitions, especially the Olympic Games. In addition to

entries on each summer and winter Olympics, we also get items on the Tonya Harding-Nancy Kerrigan Scandal and the Ben Johnson Scandal as well as on several Olympic athletes and administrators. The 850 entries were written by an army of researchers and academics, and each contains a list of further readings. Nauright and Parrish have done a yeoman's job of maintaining the quality and stylistic consistency throughout this massive set. The work also includes an overall bibliography and an index.

The academic approach to sport with its emphasis on social and cultural prisms is not for everyone, but this multivolume work is thoroughly researched and professionally written. As a reference source, this set will be most useful in a university setting and is recommended for scholarly sports collections.—*John Maxymuk, John Maxymuk, Head of Public Services, Rutgers University, Camden, New Jersey*

The War of 1812: A Complete Chronology with Biographies of 63 General Officers.

By Bud Hannings. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2012. 393 p. acid free. \$145 (ISBN: 9780786463855). E-book available (ISBN: 9780786490288), call for pricing.

By the same author and publisher who produced chronologies of the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, the American Civil War, and the Korean War, this timely reference work includes an additional biographical section on every significant high-ranking officer who served on the American side. Author Hannings has proved adept at such military profiles before in his *American Revolutionary War Leaders* (McFarland 2009), but this is the first War of 1812 volume to combine biographical sketches with a detailed chronology. Such a combination makes this resource unique among the plethora of works appearing this year, the 200th anniversary of the start of the war.

The somewhat complex long- and short-term reasons that the United States and Great Britain came to war so soon after American independence are covered in a well-written and concise eight-page introduction. Historically, this introduction begins as soon as the American Revolution ends and points out some of the unsettled issues between the two nations. The chronology portion of the volume begins in 1803 and extends to 1816, covering much of the build-up to the conflict, and some of the repercussions. Yet Hannings, a military historian by trade, does not emphasize the political aspects of the war, before, during, or after the hostilities. Rather, the strength of this book lies in such aspects as a comprehensive coverage of the crucial naval theater of this war. Ship battles, blockades, fleet sizes, and the back-and-forth capture of enemy watercraft and weapons are also a large part of the narrative presented here. Also, troop movements, skirmishes with Native American tribes, and the transitions from one military campaign to another are highlighted. Period tactical maps show army locations and shifting battlefronts.

Because of the de-emphasis of the political, as mentioned earlier, one should not look to this volume for detailed

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analyses of the causes and effects of this conflict. In fact, although there is an index which is helpful in assisting users to locate where a person, ship, or location, is mentioned, it will not help users find where in the chronology the impressment of American sailors by the British is mentioned, or where to find passages about the disruption of American trade, or about Indian-British military alliances, etc. In other words, there is no real subject indexing here. Additionally, although all battles are labeled according to their location—The Battle of New Orleans, for example—the index does not indicate on which page the actual battle is mentioned. For example, there are at least four separate locations in the chronology for New Orleans, Queenston, and Chippewa, but the index does not indicate to the user which page is devoted to the noted battle that each of these locations is known for. Also, the subtitle's reference to general officers only includes Americans. So if a reader's interest is piqued about the son of famous British officer of the American Revolution, "Gentleman Johnny" Burgoyne, mentioned in the chronology, another source will have to be used to gather further information.

There are six appendixes, which include mostly proclamations by generals and politicians, such as "James Madison's War Message to Congress." Though certainly relevant here, these can also be found via simple Internet searches. Other appendixes are comprised of minutiae like a detailed catalog of militia generals or itemized lists of the ships and weaponry captured in naval battles.

Nonetheless, this is overall an excellent, detailed resource on the military particulars of the War of 1812. Because of the level of martial specificity here, this resource seems most appropriate for military libraries, or any academic or public library with a strong military history component to its collection.—Mike Tosko, *Information Literacy Coordinator, The University of Akron, Ohio*

World Food: An Encyclopedia of History, Culture, and Social Influence from Hunter-Gatherers to the Age of Globalization. By Mary Ellen Snodgrass. Armonk, NY: Sharpe Reference, 2012. 2 vols. alkaline \$249 (ISBN: 9780765682789).

World Food: An Encyclopedia of History, Culture, and Social Influence from Hunter-Gatherers to the Age of Globalization "examines the spectrum of comestibles as they apply to history, politics, economics, medicine, nutrition, ethnicity, worship, and invention" (xix). Mary Ellen Snodgrass, prolific author of reference materials, tackles this immense scope in under 800 pages. There is no shortage of reference materials on food and foodways, and this work's closest peer, *The Encyclopedia of Food and Culture* (Scribner's, 2003), won the Dartmouth Medal in 2004. Also, a number of this work's entries have been handled in previous reference works of their own (examples include: Food Additives, Coffee, and Healing Foods).

The 300-plus entries are well researched and often absorbing, each weaving the story of an ingredient or custom through history. Recipes and black-and-white photographs

are peppered throughout the work. A topic finder groups entries into seventeen themes such as "Customs, Lore, Religion" and "Meals and Courses."

The author follows a chronological format for many of the entries, beginning with a definition of the topic, its earliest origins, and tracing highlights throughout time up to the present. For example, the "Condiments" entry begins with a listing of tastes as diverse as duck sauce, whipped cream, *sofrito*, and ketchup as a way of introducing the many different ways condiments are used, followed by a brief chronology of the first recorded uses of condiments. Subheadings lead the reader through "Medieval Advances," "Post-Columbian Flavor Boom," and "Pre-Modern Innovations." The effort to include non-Western tastes and trends is notable and consistent throughout the content. Biographical entries cover historical figures of particular influence in culinary trends, namely explorers, horticulturists, and celebrity chefs. Maintaining the social focus, fifty-three entries generalize the diet and cuisine of groups by region or period, such as "Indian Diet and Cuisine," "Paleolithic Diet," "Nomad Diet and Cuisine," and "Soul Food." As the entries in *World Food* range from a few paragraphs to three pages, the depth of treatment is necessarily limited. Snodgrass manages this limitation with "see also" references and citations for further research.

Particular attention is paid to the supplemental materials: the chronology, glossary, bibliography, appendix, and index. Following the alphabetic entries is a chronology which begins with the control of fire, circa 498,000 BCE., and marks agricultural, culinary, and social events through early 2012. The appendix, "Herbal Foods and Uses," is presented as a table with three columns: "Herb" (for example, bistort), "Food Use" (roasted rhizome, soup, flour, salad), "Curative Use, Health Benefits" (enteritis, dysentery, skin irritation, bleeding). While this is an interesting compilation, it lacks context and references. The glossary is short and includes terms such as "hippophagy" and "idiocuisine," alongside the less-exotic "colloid," "omnivore," and "roux." The work closes with eighteen pages of bibliography (primary and secondary sources listed separately), and an impressive index.

The scope is broad for two volumes. An exhaustive treatment of food and foodways across the globe and throughout history requires more space if consistent depth is to be achieved, but this encyclopedia offers a very good overview, and the author makes the content accessible, opening doors to further study. Engaging and readable, *World Food* is recommended for larger undergraduate and public libraries, and those with strong culinary collections.—Natalia Tingle, *Business Librarian, University of Colorado, Boulder*