

themselves. No credit is given for any of the texts or their translations, which are, if not reproduced entirely, quoted at length. While some texts are old enough to be out of copyright, the translations are not. The version of the Epic of Gilgamesh used comes from a 1989 translation by Maureen Gallery Kovacs, which is neither cited nor given credit anywhere in the volume. References for other texts are presented in the bibliography for that entry, but usually there is more than one textual source listed and it is hard, if not impossible, to know which version was used. A few texts, but not many, are credited in an acknowledgment section at the front of volume 1. Of the three chapters from the Bible discussed, one uses the Revised Standard Version, one the King James, and one the NRSV. Since translations can vary widely, this lack of consistency along with the lack of attribution presents a problem for the reader. Given that one of the primary stated goals of this series is to offer “an unparalleled reference tool for students conducting primary source research” (publisher’s description) it is a shame that more care was not taken in the attribution and citation of the texts.

Aimed primarily at high school students, with content aligned to the National Standards in World History, this could be a useful reference if used with caution and if proper academic citation is not an issue.—*Amanda Sprochi, Health Sciences Cataloger, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, Missouri*

Places of the Underground Railroad: A Geographical Guide. By Tom Calarco and et. al. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Greenwood, 2011. 422 p. acid free \$85. (ISBN 978-0-313-38146-1). E-book available (978-0-313-38147-8).

This guide to the Underground Railroad emphasizes the network of places in the United States and Canada where slaves frequently tried to escape slavery and live as free people. The book was written by a team of 6 teachers and writers led by Tom Calarco, author of *People of the Underground Railroad: A Biographical Dictionary* (Greenwood, 2008). The essays in the new book are organized alphabetically by city, town or place names chosen for their significance as either an initial place of refuge near the border with a slave state, a way station where people hid and received care by local residents before moving on, or a place of settlement. Among the locations for settlement were Cleveland, Detroit and New England, and also several Canadian towns, such as Montreal and Niagara Falls, where slaves found freedom and safety from slave catchers. There is an essay about Florida before and after it was acquired from Spain, and three essays for atypical means of escape—“Upperground Railroad” referring to the use of trains to travel from the South to a free state, and “Waterways” and “Saltwater Underground Railroad” referring to the use of boats or ships on rivers, streams, lakes or the ocean. Users interested in concentrating on a particular state are not aided by this organization or the subject index. To focus on a state, users must review the alphabetical list of places and notice the state names.

The essays review how the slaves got to the location and why the location was important for its organizations and

individuals involved in the rescue of slaves. There are brief stories about the activities of key people, the use of specific buildings of refuge at each location, and selected incidents of caring for refugees and hiding them from slave catchers. The capture and return of slaves to masters was lawful, but the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 required the federal government to help slave owners capture and return their slaves. Dedicated residents along the Underground Railroad were undeterred by the law.

The authors seek to dispel the idea among some historians that the Underground Railroad lacked organization and significant participation of free African Americans. They emphasize the complex but well organized nature of the Underground Railroad represented by vigilance committees, abolitionist organizations, and relationships between people involved in the rescue of slaves along many different routes. This was not just an enterprise of sympathetic white people often from the evangelical, anti-slavery movement. The authors clarify the essential participation of free African Americans in the rescue of slaves. In essays on small and large towns along the escape routes in the Northern states, African Americans were often in the majority of the people helping slaves to freedom.

The book includes a topical guide to essays and a subject index with topics, locations, people and organizations. There are sidebars with added background information, photographs of important sites, and maps of the routes to freedom. Some of the maps have such tiny print that they are difficult to use. Each essay offers a brief bibliography for further study, and a selected bibliography near the end of the book. Readers are referred to key publications since the 19th century, and present organizations, museums, and websites.

The Underground Railroad: An Encyclopedia of People, Places, and Operations (Sharpe Reference, 2008) offers better maps and a broader approach to people and related topics. Calarco’s work would be better if organized by state, but it is a valuable addition to the literature as an introductory resource on the Underground Railroad. It is recommended for public, school and undergraduate users.—*David Lincove, History, Political Science & Philosophy Librarian Ohio State University Libraries, Columbus*

Revolts, Protests, Demonstrations, and Rebellions in American History: An Encyclopedia. Ed. by Steven L. Danver. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 2011. 3 vols. acid free \$265 (ISBN 978-1-59884-221-0). E-book available (978-1-59884-222-7), call for pricing.

Rich with a multifarious collection of groups and individuals demanding social, political, economic and religious rights of various forms, American history is studded with frequent protest movements and demonstrations. *Revolts, Protests, Demonstrations, and Rebellions in American History*, a three volume reference set edited by Steven L. Danver, recounts the many significant acts of protest and rebellion from the colonial period up to the early 2000s. Written for a high school and undergraduate audience, *Revolts, Protests, Demonstrations and Rebellions* contains 71 topics, each with

SOURCES

an introductory section and additional essays that further expand upon subsections of the topic. In addition, each essay includes a further reading lists and many topic sections also contain primary source documents.

Organized chronologically, this highly accessible work is well suited for high school and undergraduate students seeking to become familiar with a rebellion, revolt or demonstration. A major strength of this encyclopedia rests with the organization of each topic section. An introductory essay places each protest or revolt within the broader scope of American history, while separate shorter essays define and describe more specific events, people, groups and movements. For example, the “Homestead Strike (1892—1893)” section contains an essay on the strike itself and supplementary short entries on the union that initiated the strike, Carnegie Steel, lockouts, the Pinkertons, and yellow-dog contracts, with each entry containing a list of further readings. In addition to these shorter essays, the “Homestead Strike” section also includes excerpts from primary source documents associated with the strike. While some topic sections in *Revolts, Protests, Demonstrations and Rebellions* are more in-depth than others, all explain the causes, significance and general outcome of each protest or demonstration in a concise and well organized layout with many containing primary source excerpts.

Danver’s encyclopedia stands out among the many reference works focused on American social history. While works such as Immanuel Ness’s *Encyclopedia of American Social Movements* (Sharpe Reference, 2004) and Gina Renée Misiroglu’s *American Countercultures* (Sharpe Reference, 2009) address some similar themes, *Revolts, Protests, Demonstrations and Rebellions* is markedly different as it focuses solely on groups and individuals who, through collective action, acted out in the form of protests and/or rebellions. The subjects included in this set span the political, religious and socioeconomic spectrum. Therefore, *Revolts, Protests, Demonstrations and Rebellions* is not a reference work that chronicles only groups or individuals seeking social justice. Instead, this work includes protest and revolts that sought to expand freedoms, as well as, the “dark side” of protests that sought to restrict freedoms and intimidate minority groups.

Revolts, Protests, Demonstrations and Rebellions achieves its goal as a reference work intended for high school and undergraduate students. This unique encyclopedia, with its well thought-out organization, is a welcome addition to the large body of American social history encyclopedias. It is recommended for high schools, medium to large-size public libraries and academic libraries.—Joseph A. Hurley, *Data Services Librarian, Georgia State University Library, Atlanta, Georgia*

Spies, Wiretaps, and Secret Operations: An Encyclopedia of American Espionage. Ed. by Glenn P. Hastedt. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 2011. 2 vols. acid free \$180 (ISBN 978-85109-807-1). E-book available (978-1-8510-9818-8), call for pricing.

Hastedt, a professor in the Justice Studies Department at

James Madison University, is a prolific author and has written or edited a number of works related to U.S. foreign policy, intelligence, and related topics. These two volumes, a spinoff of the first chapter of his *Espionage: A Reference Handbook* (ABC-Clio, 2003) is the latest of his offerings, contributing to the surprising paucity of encyclopedic treatments focusing specifically on American espionage. A woefully outdated comparable reference is G. J. A. O’Toole’s *The Encyclopedia of American Intelligence and Espionage: From the Revolutionary War to the Present* (Facts on File, 1988), which is curiously missing from the extensive bibliography in volume 2.

The arrangement of the book is a puzzlement. Touted by the publisher as uniquely chronologically organized, covering the same periods as in Hastedt’s aforementioned work (the American Revolution, the early Republic, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I and the interwar years, World War II, the Cold War, and the post-Cold War era), it is decidedly not. Rather, the several hundred cross-referenced entries, varying in length from less than a page to several, are alphabetically arranged. This is, in some respects, unfortunate, since the promoted historical arrangement would, in fact, probably have been preferable, given the book’s purpose.

The List of Entries speaks to the wide range of topics treated, which focus primarily on individuals (some obscure), organizations, and significant events. The entries are complemented by a list of “References and Further Reading.” Although each is “signed” by its contributor (there are over 80 of them named), their credentials and affiliations are not indicated. In addition to the remaining entries, volume two contains an 11-page glossary, general bibliography, and index. Nowhere to be found therein, however, are the advertised dedicated sections (mentioned in the blurb on the back cover) that provide “overviews of important agencies in the American intelligence community and intelligence organizations in other nations . . . , plus details of spy trade techniques, and a concluding section on the portrayal of espionage in literature and film.” These are presumably covered in the entries themselves.

The disparity between the work as publicized and the final result suggests the proposed original arrangement was changed, but somebody in public relations didn’t get the word. This does not undermine the books’ overall value, however. Notwithstanding the fact it does not live up to its billing, it is substantively solid. Bound to appeal to a varied audience, academic and public libraries alike should seriously consider adding it to their collections.—David Ettinger, *International Affairs and Political Science Librarian, Gelman Library, George Washington University*

What Happened? An Encyclopedia of Events That Changed America Forever. Ed. by John E. Findling and Frank W. Thackeray. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 2011. 4 vols. acid free \$365 (ISBN 978-1-59884-621-8).

What are the 50 events in American history that “changed America forever”? Finding consensus among historians on