in a more standard encyclopedic arrangement, but it is now nearly a decade old. Cordelia Candelaria’s *Encyclopedia of Latino Popular Culture* (Greenwood, 2004) is more restricted in scope for a field where currency is of major importance. *Latino History and Culture: An Encyclopedia*, edited by David J. Leonard and Carmen Lugo (Sharpe Reference, 2010) is arranged for easier use but does not provide the depth of coverage in the arts and literature as the newer work.

Despite its organizational difficulties and faulty index, I would recommend this new reference work to public, school, and college libraries—especially in areas of the country where Hispanic/Latino populations are growing in size and influence—and that would be just about everywhere in the United States today. —Molly Molloy, *Border & Latin American Specialist, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico*


This two-volume work is broad in scope with a few identified boundaries, namely geography, discipline, and chronology. Danver explains, “the principle focus of this work is the twentieth-century transformation of Western politics and how that transformation has led to the emerging political patterns of the twenty-first century” (xxiii). Coverage of the American West extends from the Great Plains to the Trans-Pacific West (Alaska, California, and Hawaii).

The encyclopedia is divided into three sections: “Western Political Themes,” “Western Regions and States,” and “A-Z Entries.” There is also an appendix that includes forty-eight primary documents. Efforts were made to enhance usability, as each volume includes an index, entry listing, and reader’s guide with categorized entries. The content is readily accessible and clearly written for a general readership. The entries do include useful updates to existing resources, with examples including the Occupy Movement, Sarah Palin, and the Tea Party Movement. However, several entries are overly general and not fully fleshed out—an example being a seven paragraph entry on education that begins with the founding of this or that museum lives up to its billing. The lack of photographs is another real shortcoming of this source. What few photographs the author did include are not only boring but hard-hitting critical assessment. We can’t really tell whether Danver actually visited these museums and provided more in the way of descriptions. His writing style makes the people and places come alive. He skillfully interweaves descriptions of each museum with the biographical details, giving the reader a feel for what each place has to offer that could further his or her understanding of the person’s life and legacy. The author might have done us more of a service had he personally visited these museums and provided more in the way of hard-hitting critical assessment. We can’t really tell whether this or that museum lives up to its billing. The lack of photographs is another real shortcoming of this source. What few photographs the author did include are not only boring but technically defective.

Comparing Danilov’s book with *The Official Museum Directory* (American Association of Museums, 2012), I found that the former is, in some respects, more helpful to the researcher than the latter because, in cases where there is more than one museum associated with a certain person, they are


Here is a directory that enables the user to quickly ascertain whether there is a museum somewhere in the United States associated with a famous American. Although there are many entries for American presidents, individuals who achieved fame in the fields of education, business, literature and the arts are well represented. If you had a patron who was doing research on Thomas Edison, by looking under the subject heading for inventors then the subheading for Edison, you would get a bibliographical synopsis of Edison’s accomplishments, plus information about the six museums associated with him. Danilov’s writing style makes the people and places come alive. He skillfully interweaves descriptions of each museum with the biographical details, giving the reader a feel for what each place has to offer that could further his or her understanding of the person’s life and legacy. The author might have done us more of a service had he personally visited these museums and provided more in the way of hard-hitting critical assessment. We can’t really tell whether this or that museum lives up to its billing. The lack of photographs is another real shortcoming of this source. What few photographs the author did include are not only boring but technically defective.

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Sources

According to Danver, “although this is not explicitly historical work, the line between politics and political history is really nonexistent” (xxiv). This passage immediately brought to mind Michael Kazin’s (ed.) *Princeton Encyclopedia of Political History* (Princeton, 2010) and Andrew W. Robinson’s (ed.) *Encyclopedia of US Political History* (CQ Press, 2010). The *Princeton Encyclopedia of Political History* is dense, scholarly in tone, and focuses on political processes and players while the *Encyclopedia of Politics of the American West* is more general and inclusive. For instance, Kazin includes a few sentences about the Japanese American Internment and no index entry while Danver includes a dedicated entry with a photograph and several index entries. *Encyclopedia of Politics of the American West* is most similar to *Encyclopedia of US Political History* in terms of style and accessibility, which is not surprising as they are both from CQ Press. However, Danver can’t compete with Robinson’s seven volume set that covers all regions of the United States from the colonial period to the present day.

Ideally, a companion *Encyclopedia of Politics of the American East* would round out this work. If similar in pricing the two together would be more affordable than the *Encyclopedia of US Political History* and be a welcome addition to many collections. As it stands, this encyclopedia will best serve small liberal arts colleges and community colleges in the West or colleges and universities that have regional studies programs.—Anne C. Deutsch, Reference and instruction Librarian, State University of New York at New Paltz, New Paltz, New York
listed sequentially in Danilov’s book. Taking the example of the six museums associated with Edison, I might not be able to travel to New Jersey to visit the granddaddy of Edison museums—the Thomas Edison National Historical Park, but one of the others might be within driving distance. Using The Official Museum Directory, I probably would not realize that these other five existed. Finding them requires some prior knowledge as to their geographic location since many of the smaller museums that were treated as separate and distinct entries in Danilov’s book are buried within other entries in The Official Museum Directory. Try looking up “Edison” in The Official Museum Directory and you will see why Danilov’s book fills a gap. While you can look up museums by name, there is no index in The Official Museum Directory that correlates with the names of the people who built the institutions, themselves, or who are memorialized by those institutions. The Danilov directory is a recommended purchase.—Dana M. Lucisano, Reference Librarian, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Connecticut


Food and Drink in American History is food writer and teacher Andrew F. Smith’s latest encyclopedic exploration of the culinary tastes and habits of the American people, having previously edited The Oxford Encyclopedia of Food and Drink in America (Oxford University Press, 2004; 2nd edition 2013). Like the latter work, Food and Drink in American History follows an A–Z format tracing the historical developments of the American diet through individual articles, “American” in both works being almost exclusively the United States.

Food and Drink in American History is the product of a single author, though two other contributors are listed and acknowledged for the use of their work in 13 of the 664 entries. The 1,300 entries in The Oxford Encyclopedia of Food and Drink in America (Oxford University Press, 2004; 2nd edition 2013). Like the latter work, Food and Drink in American History follows an A–Z format tracing the historical developments of the American diet through individual articles, “American” in both works being almost exclusively the United States.

Unique to Food and Drink in American History are 285 recipes culled from cookbooks and other sources used as historical illustrations of specific ingredients, techniques, or food ways associated with a particular article as, for example, the recipe for “Corn Dodgers” that illustrates the encyclopedia’s article on “Fair Food” (303). One Hundred twenty-nine reprinted primary source documents such as George Washington’s notice “To the Inhabitants of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware” making arrangements for provisioning the Continental Army through its winter encampment (1067) reinforce the historical place of food in American life, as do the eleven articles tracing continuity and change in the American diet from PreColumbian food through the latest decade of the current century.

Articles in Food and Drink in American History provide see also references to related material as well as references for additional reading. An extensive and up-to-date general bibliography in Food and Drink in American History extends the source references while the “Guide to Related Topics” (xxiii-xxiii) repeated in volumes 1 and 2 serves nicely to supplement the see also references by pulling related articles together under broad topical categories such as “Ethnic, Religious, and Special-Interest Foods,” “Government and Public Policy,” and “Transportation of Food,” to list a few such topical categories. Appendixes in volume 3 provide a listing of food history associations, organizations, and culinary history groups, a category also included in The Oxford Encyclopedia of Food and Drink in America.

The audience for which Food and Drink in American History is intended is “those interested in food and drink in American history, including students, foodies, and general readers” (xxxvi). Food and Drink in American History is suitable for high school, junior college, and public libraries that do not own either edition of The Oxford Encyclopedia of Food and Drink in America and find the price of the former better suited to their budget. College and University libraries as well as research public libraries and libraries with a special interest in the culinary arts will want to update to the second edition of The Oxford Encyclopedia of Food and Drink in America if they have not already done so and regard the addition of Food and Drink in American History as an optional supplement.—Sally Moffitt, Bibliographer and Reference Librarian for Anthropology, History, Philosophy, Political Science, Africana Studies, Asian Studies, Judaic Studies, Latin American Studies, Women, Gender, and Sexuality Studies; Cohen Library Enrichment Collection Langsam Library, University of Cincinnati, Ohio


This volume is an extensive study of headwear that discusses both the physical attributes of headwear and how it reflects the culture of the people who create and wear these items. Utilizing an A–Z list of entries, Professor Chico has compiled an informative and comprehensive guide to millinery from around the globe as a result of collecting and studying the subject for forty years. Although the topic is limited to hats and headwear, the book covers ancient and contemporary headwear from around the globe.

A positive attribute of this encyclopedia is that it covers a multitude of cultures and headwear without bias or prejudice. Her discussion of the Catholic Cardinal’s red hat and the Islamic Burqa receive a similar treatment where a detailed description of the hat is provided and complemented with a background of the hat’s historical and cultural significance. Additionally, Chico details the religious importance, historical events, and ethnic issues in her entries. Her objective observations and contextual information make this a compelling