

the literary importance of the god or variant accounts but the hunt is worth it and they will be rewarded with enough background information to begin a term paper. Each article ends with a short 2–3 item bibliography of recent books as well as cross-references to other articles in the volume. Some entries also have color information boxes and although this helps break up the text there does not seem to be any consistent reason why some information is highlighted. Each volume has a pronunciation guide. Finally each volume also has an unannotated bibliography of books for additional reading as well as an annotated list of Internet resources.

There are other reference works for this age group on mythology. Gall's *The Lincoln Library of Greek and Roman Mythology* (Lincoln Library Press, 2006) is a multi-volume set that contains 500 entries on the gods, goddesses, heroes, places, and other important aspects Greek and Roman mythology. *U*X*L Encyclopedia of World Mythology* (Gale, 2009), a 5 volume set, is much broader in scope and contains 300 entries on the major characters, themes, myths, and stories of over 40 world cultures.

These two works have information on the major Greek and Roman heroes, heroines, gods, and goddesses. Librarians can choose one or both volumes depending on their needs and budget. The articles are accurate, lengthy, and thought provoking, and the volumes are designed to look and feel like an encyclopedia. High school, community college, and public libraries will find these useful and popular additions to their collections. I recommend these as a good value.—Dona J. Helmer, Librarian, Anchorage School District, Anchorage, Alaska

Icons of the Middle Ages: Rulers, Writers, Rebels, and Saints. Ed. by Lister M. Matheson. Greenwood Icons. Santa Barbara, CA: Greenwood, 2012. 2 vols. Acid free \$189 (ISBN 978-0-313-34080-2). E-book available (978-0-34080-2), call for pricing.

This is not a work about iconography. The title can give that impression and the subtitle does not exactly clarify the contents. The word “icon” in the title functions the way it does in contemporary popular culture, in the sense that it might be used to refer to Elvis Presley or Michael Jordan.

In this sense, the word “icon” is entirely appropriate, as the work goes beyond biography to include the long cultural reception history for each of the work's medieval subjects, including their contemporary “iconic” status. For example, the entry about William Wallace begins with the scant evidence about his life, through Blind Hary's fifteenth century *Wallace*, all the way up to cultural responses to Mel Gibson's *Braveheart* (1995). Indeed, the work contains a few essays about legendary characters whose historical identity and even existence are in question, such as King Arthur and Robin Hood. At the other extreme are subjects such as Joan of Arc, about whom there is a relative wealth of historical evidence.

This difference in scope sets the work apart from works such as *Encyclopedia of the Middle Ages* (Fitzroy Dearborn, 2000). In that encyclopedia, the essay about Joan of Arc

covers approximately one two-column page, focusing primarily on the historical Joan of Arc, while Margaret Joan Maddox's essay about Joan of Arc in *Icons of the Middle Ages* spans 32 pages, which includes 25 pages of biographical information and 5 pages of cultural reception, ending in a discussion of her continuing cultural influence in characters such as *Xena Warrior Princess*, *Buffy the Vampire Slayer*, and *Joan of Arcadia*.

The depth and length of the essays remains consistent throughout, and in this way, *Icons of the Middle Ages* seems less like a reference work and more like a coherent, edited work of interesting nonfiction essays. It would not be difficult to imagine a history or popular culture enthusiast reading these two volumes cover to cover, nor would it be difficult to imagine a library patron wanting to take a volume home to examine a single chapter of interest. Indeed, the work would be more at home in a circulating collection or a selective browsing collection than in ready reference. On the other hand, it is accessible enough to function in a reference collection, as a deeper-but-narrower supplement to works such as *Encyclopedia of the Middle Ages* (Fitzroy Dearborn, 2000).

The two, attractive, hard-cover volumes are the size of a standard classroom textbook, and would be easy to carry. They feature a small number of grayscale images from medieval art, usually one per chapter, and there is an extensive index. The covers feature images of King Richard III and Sir Thomas More, which does hint that the work is not, in fact, about iconography.

Icons of the Middle Ages is a worthy acquisition for academic, public, and secondary school libraries. One might want to give some thought as to whether it should be added to the circulating collection or the reference collection.—Steven R. Edscorn, Library Director, Memphis Theological Seminary, Memphis, Tennessee

The Making of Modern Immigration: An Encyclopedia of People and Ideas. Ed. by Patrick J. Hayes. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2012. 2 vols. acid free \$189 (ISBN 978-0-313-39202-3). E-book available (978-0-313-39203-0), call for pricing.

In an age of Wikipedia and instant information reference, publishers continue their quest to identify a niche for their works. One approach has been to focus on narrower topics. Rather than dealing with immigration in its entirety, recent works such as *Anti-Immigration in the United States: A Historical Encyclopedia* (Greenwood Press, 2011) have looked at specific aspects. The present publication differentiates itself by its depth of analysis. Instead of offering hundreds of brief essays on every conceivable topic, there are fewer than fifty essays covering significant themes, historical events, and ideas. The self-described goal is to make “the past intelligible and interesting to those searching for fresh insight and accurate information” (xxii).

This approach has its advantages. The disadvantage is that a reader will not find the expected essays on topics like the Dream Act, Ellis Island, or the Know Nothing

Party. These terms appear in the Index, but they do not have separate essays devoted to them; instead they are embedded in larger discussions. There are relatively few biographies, and where individuals are profiled, the emphasis is less on the person, and more on illuminating what their life stories reveal about immigration issues. Additionally, very few essays discuss the experiences of specific ethnic groups. This is not the resource for students seeking to document the cultures and achievements of Italian-Americans (or Taiwanese Americans, etc.), although some groups are discussed in relevant essays like Salvadorans in the Sanctuary Movement. Researchers seeking recent analysis of specific cultures should consult *Multicultural America: An Encyclopedia of the Newest Americans*. (Greenwood Press, 2011).

While stingy in the selection of topics, the editor is generous with space for the major issues selected. The essays often run 15 pages or longer, allowing the authors to explore the nuances of their topics. The authors provide reflective overviews outlining the state of scholarship for the topic they address. The essays are more analytical than definitional. They present the diversity of historical thinking on topics such as Assimilation or Bilingualism. The contributors do an excellent job presenting the sometimes competing narratives that make up the historiography of immigration. The entry on Oscar Handlin, for example, provides an insightful discussion of Handlin's seminal works, discussing his influence on immigration historiography and how subsequent historians have modified Handlin's theories. While written to be accessible for students, the content is more scholarly than might be expected from an encyclopedia. It might better reach its intended audience if it were marketed as a handbook rather than a comprehensive encyclopedia.

This work is highly recommended for students looking for more rigorous analysis. The essays are outstanding introductions to some of the most complicated concepts in immigration. The excellent overviews will stimulate critical thinking about these long-examined issues. The bibliographies are unusually extensive, often running several pages, and will be invaluable to those looking to learn more about the historical development of American immigration. Given the value of the resource as a starting point for research, online access will be especially beneficial so users can discover this content as they begin searching.—Eric Novotny, *Humanities Librarian, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania*

Salem Health: Complementary & Alternative Medicine.

Ed. by Richard P. Capriccioso and Paul Moglia. Ipswich, MA: Salem, 2012. 4 vols. alkaline \$495 (ISBN 978-1-58765-870-9).

There are numerous publications written on the topic of complementary and alternative medicine. Titles such as *The Alternative Health and Medicine Encyclopedia* (Gale, 1998) are written at a level best suited for consumers while others, such as *A–Z of Complementary and Alternative Medicine:*

a Guide for Health Professionals (Churchill Livingstone, 2009), are more appropriate for health care professionals. *Salem Health: Complementary and Alternative Medicine* (Salem, 2012) aims to provide a comprehensive, authoritative resource for medical professionals and students, as well as the general consumer (ix). Capriccioso and Moglia's work is well organized, authoritative, and comprehensive. The 782 entries are arranged in alphabetical order by topic and vary in length. Each entry includes a list of further reading and the contributor's name, as well as charts, pictures, other images, informational sidebars, and see also references when available. Each entry has a set format based on the category the entry falls under. Categories range from "Therapies and Techniques" to "Organizations and Legislation." For example, entries under the category of "Drug Interactions" include the definition of the drug, a list of other drugs and other interactions, drugs in this family, and further information about each of the drug interactions. This set formatting makes the work easier to follow and navigate.

One of the major strengths of this work is the multiple appendixes. These include online access, "Reference Tools" (glossary, bibliography, list of further resources, and website directory), "Historical Resources" (timeline of significant moments in complementary and alternative medicine and biographical dictionary of individuals who have made an impact on complementary and alternative medicine), and multiple indexes. An additional strength is the strong editorial board and contributors. The entries are "written by professors and professional medical writers for non-specialists" (ix). Though these qualities make an excellent encyclopedia, the general consumer will find this text challenging to read and to navigate. Without prior knowledge of basic medical terminology or a medical dictionary on hand, this work is too complicated for a general user. Medical jargon, such as detailed analysis of research trials, occurs frequently in the text. An example of this can be found in the entry "Sexual Dysfunction in Men." Though a student or practitioner who is familiar with reading research studies will find entries such as these of immense value, the general consumer will find them challenging. Current works such as *The Gale Encyclopedia of Alternative Medicine* (Cengage Learning, 2009) or *The Duke Encyclopedia of New Medicine: Conventional and Alternative Medicines for All Ages* (Rodale, 2006) are more appropriate for consumer health collections.

An area of concern with Capriccioso and Moglia's work is the lack of proper citations in entries which reference data from specific studies, such as "Chromium" and "Skin, Aging." Footnotes, endnotes, or any other citations are not provided for references made in the entries. One is left to assume that the references listed in "Further Reading" could be the studies referred to in the entries; however, without reading the articles listed in "Further Reading" there is no way to be sure. Though discussing various research studies adds an evidence-based quality to this work, the lack of proper citations calls into question the authoritative value. Despite this drawback, libraries that serve health care professionals and