expensive, may offer an even better option for enhancing the Encyclopedia's discoverability.

Downing envisions a 2nd edition that would incorporate “web and Internet resources even more systematically . . . to provide or link to original texts and to both visual and aural materials” (xxv). Those plans, if and when they can be realized should turn the Encyclopedia of Social Movement Media, already an excellent reference resource, into an extraordinary research tool.—Susan Gilroy, Librarian for Undergraduate Programs for Writing, Lamont and Widener Libraries, Harvard University


The field of sports medicine is growing in direct proportion to the increased demand for specialists to care for individuals participating in organized sports and other vigorous recreational activities. For those serving this increasingly active population, Micheli's Encyclopedia of Sports Medicine will be a welcome resource. While numerous textbooks and journals have been published in the field, not since the publication of Leonard A. Larson's now-classic Encyclopedia of Sport Sciences and Medicine (Macmillan, 1971) have readers had access to an authoritative encyclopedia of state-of-the-art research and descriptions of evidence-based applications for the field.

Students and practitioners in a wide variety of related areas—such as sports medicine and primary care physicians, orthopedists, athletic and team trainers, nurses, sports psychologists, nutritionists, podiatrists, physical therapists, surgeons and others—will find this handsome four-volume, 1,758 page set to be an excellent and authoritative “go-to” guide.

Entries are arranged in alphabetical order with narrative content presented in a very readable font and an attractive layout and design. Articles range in length of only a column to several or more pages for more extensive topics. Many entries include photographs, anatomical drawings, x-ray and MRI scan imagery, charts and tables. Users will find the hundreds of photographs illustrating step-by-step diagnostic and treatment techniques particularly helpful.

Introductory material includes an alphabetical list of 567 entries followed by a readers’ guide” that groups these entries into 16 major categories. These categories, which offer readers an idea of the scope and boundaries of coverage, include: Conditioning and Training; Diagnosis and Treatment of Sports Injuries; Diet and Nutrition; Doping and Performance Enhancement; Exercise Physiology; Biomechanics, and Kinesiology; Injuries and Disorders; Injury Prevention; Medical Conditions Affecting Sports; Rehabilitation and Physical Therapy; Special Populations; Specialties and Occupations in Sports Medicine; Sport Psychology; Sports and Society; Sports and Sports Medicine; Sports-Specific Injuries; and, Women and Sports.

Four of the categories are further divided into subcategories. For example, for Injuries and Disorders, readers can refer to specific articles on: the Abdomen; Ankle; Back and Lumbar Spine; Cervical and Thoracic Spine; Chest Wall; Elbow and Forearm; Foot; Hand and Finger; Head and Neck; Hip; Pelvis, and Groin; Knee; Lower Leg; Shoulder; Skin; Thigh; Thorax; and, the Wrist.

The text is clearly written in an informative, engaging style that readers at all levels will appreciate and is supplemented by the extensive use of cross-references to other articles elsewhere in the set and an impressive, detailed 109 page cumulative index. Each entry is signed and typically includes a list of “see also” entries that may also be of interest along with suggestions for further readings.

Editor, Lyle J. Micheli brings impressive credentials. A former collegiate athlete, he is currently Clinical Professor of Orthopaedic Medicine at Harvard Medical School and Professor of Orthopaedic Sports Medicine at the Children's Hospital in Boston. In his practice he sees 170 to 200 patients per week and performs an average of 1,100 surgeries per year. Former President of the American College of Sports Medicine, he has written more than 250 articles and five previous books, including: The Sports Medicine Bible (1995) and The Sports Medicine Bible for Young Athletes (2001). Supporting his efforts are an advisory board of fifteen distinguished faculty and practitioners and 340 contributors that include noted experts from some of the most eminent hospitals and sport facilities in the world.

The Encyclopedia of Sports Medicine is highly recommended for medical, special and academic library collections serving the needs of students and practitioners of sports medicine.—R. Neil Scott, Professor and User Services Librarian, James E. Walker Library, Middle Tennessee State University.


Containing 135 entries, this volume describes people, legislation, events, artifacts, and a host of other topics having to do with gold. Some of the topics are obvious (alchemy, gold-smithing, and Sutter's Mill, for example) while others may not be (SS Republic, a nineteenth-century sailing vessel that once carried gold and silver, sank, and became a treasure seeker's salvage dream, and Charles De Gaulle, who advocated using the gold standard in international finance, for instance). Some entries are on modern subjects (bling), most are historical. Still others, while highly relevant, might come as a surprise, including dental crowns. The diverse nature of what is covered signals the strength of this book.

Each well-written informative entry, in addition to its text, includes a list of further readings, many feature black and white illustrations, and some have sidebars that show quotations or contain further explanatory material. See also references point readers to related explanatory material. See also references point readers to related essays in the book.

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**Sources**


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Great Lives from History: The Incredibly Wealthy is the tenth set of the Great Lives from History Series which began in 2004. The series now includes 34 volumes covering more than 5,300 individuals from throughout world history and is now branching into specific subject areas. This new set on wealthy individuals follows the 2010 set on inventors and inventions. The current set includes 445 essays on 446 people who were among the wealthiest people during the time in which they lived. According to the editor, the criteria for inclusion are, among others, the amount of wealth possessed, the historical significance of the person, the relevance of the person to school curricula, and overall interest in the person. The editor also seeks to provide representation of a wide range of countries, historical periods, and realms in which the wealth was acquired. The set provides essays on individuals from 64 countries, although the United States is overly represented with 227 entries with England and the United Kingdom close behind with 164. The people profiled represent 51 different “sources of wealth” with inheritance being the most frequent source of wealth followed by investments, real estate, and trade. Interestingly, government is listed as the source of the wealth of 37 individuals, although the true source of the wealth is usually bribery or embezzlement. The nineteenth and twentieth centuries provide the most entries by far, but individuals from all historical periods are included. For example, there are essays on 14 individuals, such as Midas, Croesus, Crassus, and Cleopatra, from the ancient world, 31 from the middle ages, and 11 from the fifteenth century. There are some interesting lapses, however, such as the exclusion of Cosimo de’ Medici, although Giovanni de’ Medici and Lorenzo de’ Medici are included. Also, although a few monarchs are included, for example Louis XIV and Elizabeth II, others such as the Holy Roman Emperor Charles III, are absent.

Each essay follows a consistent format and is 750 to 2,000 words in length. Biographical information is given first and includes the name of the individual, nationality and occupation, a synopsis highlighting the person’s historical importance, the birth and death dates, other names by which he or she is known, the sources of wealth, and how the wealth was bequeathed. Each essay includes the early life, first ventures into career, mature wealth (how the individual earned his or her fortune), and the legacy left by the individual and closes with a bibliography and see also references to other individuals of interest. Over half of the essays include photographs of the individual and many essays include sidebars which discuss a specific aspect of the wealth of the individual. For example, in the essay on Andrew Carnegie the sidebar discusses the Carnegie Foundation and for J. P. Morgan, the Morgan Library is discussed. Additional features of the set includes an appendix that gives very brief biographical information on 154 other wealthy individuals not included in the main essays, a chronological list of entries, electronic resources such as websites to richest individuals in various countries, and a comprehensive bibliography of books about wealth in history. Three indexes conclude the work: category index (how the individuals acquired their wealth), geographic index, and subject index. The subject index is very useful to find names of corporations, other individuals, and business ventures.

Although the essays do provide interesting reading and are uniformly well written, the set as a whole is often duplicative of other biographical resources. Information about most of the individuals included in these volumes is readily available elsewhere, even in other volumes of the series itself. The focus of the essays on the wealth of these individuals, especially on how they accrued their fortunes and how they dispersed them, is enlightening, but is, in general, not worth the costs of the set. For libraries, whether school, public, or academic, that support classes that stress biographies, this may be a worthwhile purchase. For most, however, it will provide only marginal value.—Gregory A. Crawford, Director, Penn State Harrisburg Library, Middletown, Pennsylvania

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