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the United States (Oxford Univ. Pr., 2005), edited by Suzanne Oboler and Deena J. González; and *Encyclopedia of Latino Popular Culture* (Greenwood, 2004), edited by Cordelia Chávez Candelaria. All of these works provide entries for many of the more well-known figures included in *Latinos in the Arts;* however, *Latinos in the Arts* is unique among these publications in the number of profiles it provides for individuals in more obscure art-related fields and endeavors. For example, entries for art educators, museum curators and directors, weavers, video artists, *santeros,* and documentary filmmakers are plentiful in this resource. For this reason, *Latinos in the Arts* will be a useful addition to the reference collections of school, public, and undergraduate libraries.—*Eileen Oliver, Reference Librarian, San Antonio College Library, Texas*

The Lore of Ireland: An Encyclopedia of Myth, Legend, and Romance. By Dáithì Ó hÓgáin. Rochester, N.Y.: Boydell, 2007. 552p. $47.95 (ISBN 1-84383-215-1).

There are reference books that can lead even a casual browser to a lifelong fascination with a subject. Some can even achieve this at a reasonable price. Dáithí Ó hÓgáin, associate professor of Irish folklore at University College Dublin and multimedia broadcaster, has added just such a work to his oeuvre of more than forty works on Irish life, history, and lore with this one-volume encyclopedia. More than 350 alphabetic entries run the gamut of subjects necessary to the work's ambitious scope, covering with equal weight actual historical and political figures (William of Orange, Patrick Sarsfield, Brian Bóramha), the creatures and common subjects of legend (banshee, giants, outlaws, pigs, hags), and broader topics and motifs (Irish language, human life, sports and pastimes). Cross-referenced entries range from a brief paragraph to five to six full pages and include sources. The majority of subjects are treated comprehensively, with great care paid to covering the origins, contexts, and chronological and thematic development of individual myths and legends. A "List of Genres" can help a researcher with chronology and broad category, as it sorts entries into ten broad categories, such as fianna lore, king lore, and romantic history, but a full subject index is lacking. A guide to the pronunciation of Irish-language entries and a bibliography complete the back matter.

This work serves as a complement to and provides deeper treatment of any shared entries from such works as Jo O'Donoghue and Sean McMahon's *Brewer's Dictionary of Irish Phrase and Fable* (Cassell, 2005). It lacks the contemporary coverage of this and other works, as befits its stated purpose. Libraries wishing to purchase more general reference materials on Ireland should first consider such comprehensive works as editor Brian Lalor's *The Encyclopedia of Ireland* (Yale, 2003).

This economical encyclopedia serves both the beginner and the scholar with authority. Recommended for any reference collection. Highly recommended for academic collections that support folklore, mythology, Irish studies, Gaelic,

or medieval studies programs.—*Jenn B. Stidham, Public Services Librarian, Houston Community College-Northeast, Texas*

Milestones in Archaeology: A Chronological Encyclopedia. By Tim Murray. Denver: ABC-Clio, 2007. 639p. alkaline $95 (ISBN 978-1-57607-186-1).

Milestones in Archaeology by Tim Murray, a professor of archaeology at La Trobe University in Melbourne and editor of *The Encyclopedia of Archaeology* (ABC-Clio, 1999–2001), presents a chronological overview of the history of archaeology. Murray has attempted to present archaeology's "greatest hits" in a format that is "a middle ground between a straightforward work of reference . . . and an extended narrative of the history of archaeology" (xiv), his goal being "to explore different ways of communicating with both specialist and nonspecialist audiences" (xiv). In this he partially succeeds.

The volume comprises two hundred entries divided into three major chronological time periods, "Archaeology before 1800," "Archaeology in the Nineteenth Century," and "Archaeology in the Twentieth Century and Beyond." Each section begins with an essay that gives an overview and puts into historical context the themes that dominated archaeological thought and practice during that period. The entries themselves range from a few paragraphs to several pages and were chosen based on priority, influence on subsequent archaeological practice, and whether the field or area of practice was particularly influential. Well-known topics with substantial secondary literature often are more cursorily examined in order to give more space to other entries. There is a section of black-and-white maps that give the location of most of main sites mentioned in the text, a chronological list of the milestones included in the volume, and a comprehensive index. Bibliographical references are included at the end of each entry and essay.

Murray has chosen to select and write all of the essays and entries himself, which gives the entire text a uniformity of voice and philosophy. As he admits, all historiographies of archaeology are selective (one could argue that this is true of all scholarship), and therefore what is included and what is left out are necessarily a product of the author's own views and biases. For example, much of the recent work being done in Egypt, including the long-term projects at Abydos and on the Giza plateau, has not been individually covered, although the recent 2000 symposium at Giza did get its own entry. However, Murray does a fine job of including a wide range of topics that encompass the entire world of archaeology. The essays and entries themselves are clearly written in plain English and are accessible to most readers.

Murray's experiment with the "middle ground" is a little less successful. The strict chronological order of the volume does allow comparisons of the state of archaeology across the world at any one particular moment. However, this format also makes the history of archaeology in any one location difficult to follow because the entries are spread throughout the book. More problematic is the intended audience. Although

interesting and well-written, the entries are too basic for scholars except for quick reference. For these readers, Trigger's updated classic, *A History of Archaeological Thought* (Cambridge, 2006), is probably more useful. On the other hand, it is difficult to imagine why a non-specialist would need an encyclopedic volume of general archaeological historiography; quick reference is well-supported by *The Encyclopedia of Archaeology* or Brian Fagan's *Oxford Companion to Archaeology* (Oxford, 1996), and more in-depth information on particular historical subjects is better provided by any number of individual, narrative resources. Murray's format choice, therefore, may limit the audience for an otherwise excellent resource. That being said, this volume is recommended for large public libraries and academic collections that support archaeological research.—*Amanda Sprochi, Health Sciences Cataloger, University of Missouri-Columbia*

The Oxford Companion to Black British History. Ed. by David Dabydeen, John Gilmore, and Cecily Jones. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2007. 592p. $60 (ISBN 978-0-19-280439-6).

This guide was developed in response to a 2005 British government report by the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority citing the limited educational resources available covering the black British community. In going beyond the topics of slavery and post-war immigration, the editors present the nearly two millennia history of blacks in the British Isles, from the Roman era to the present day. Many works on immigration and diasporas have been published in the past decade, including the newly published *Encyclopedia of Diasporas: Immigrant and Refugee Cultures around the World* (Springer, 2007), and scholarly books covering discrete topics and eras of black British history have trickled out over the past two decades, but this reference work is entirely unique in its coverage and approach.

At nearly six hundred pages, this extensive work is bolstered by roughly four hundred well-researched, scholarly encyclopedic entries. The arrangement is strictly alphabetical, but the editors include a "Thematic Contents List" with sixteen broad topic categories and all entries represented within the list. Some of the categories are more helpful than others, such as "Literature" compared to the more nebulous "Personalities." The encyclopedia content is varied, covering all aspects of the subject matter, and even includes entries for African-Americans and other non-British blacks who affected Black British culture, such as Malcolm X, Frederick Douglass, and Haile Selassie. The Caribbean immigrant community is by far the most thoroughly covered group in the work. Other ancillary features are a chronology and selected bibliography.

Despite the inclusion of the aforementioned "Thematic Contents List" and a brief introduction, a more extensive introductory essay would have furthered the work. For those unfamiliar with the topic, a more in-depth understanding of the history and context of blacks in Britain would have served the readers' navigation of the entries. As well, although Ox-

ford generally does not include illustrations in their Companion series, their inclusion would have brought more weight to the subject. Regardless of a few omissions in the work, the editors certainly fulfilled their goal of creating an unprecedented and timely reference work on history of blacks in Britain. This reference title would be useful for all levels of undergraduate and graduate academic libraries as well as for larger public libraries.—*Brent D. Singleton, Reference Librarian, California State University, San Bernardino*

The Oxford Encyclopedia of Maritime History. Ed. by John B. Hattendorf. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2007. 4 vols. alkaline $550 (ISBN 978-0-19-513075-1).

A reader might think that after thousands of years of human beings sailing the seas, *someone* would have written an encyclopedia of maritime history before. If one exists, it remains obscure. In his introduction to this impressive set, editor John Hattendorf says it was the late 1980s before scholars began to look beyond such specialized fields as exploration, commerce, and navies and make the links in a common pursuit of maritime studies. Hattendorf's intention with his encyclopedia is to present a range of interrelated historical themes and information about people, ships, and the seas so that scholars and general readers can discover the history more readily.

The project is an entertaining and informative success. In more than nine hundred alphabetically organized articles, the encyclopedia explores topics ranging from maritime technology and literature to naval battles and exploration. Such topics as pearl fishing, finding longitude, Dutch marine paintings, piracy, and even surfing demonstrate the breadth of the work. More than four hundred black-and-white illustrations are complemented by more than sixty maps and nautical charts.

Any significant maritime subject that can't be found in the conveniently presented list of article titles in the first volume will very likely be referenced in the 220-page index at the end of the fourth volume. The fourth volume also includes a topical outline of entries and a directory of contributors. The articles, in turn, offer end references and bibliographies.

Those familiar with Spencer Tucker's *Naval Warfare: An International Encyclopedia* (ABC-Clio, 2002) will find this new set familiar in depth and format, with the all-important addition of non-military topics. An opposite comparison can be made with Peter Kemp's renowned *Oxford Companion to Ships and the Sea* (Oxford Univ. Pr., 2005), whose brief entries cover a vast number of mostly non-military maritime subjects. Put the two together and there would be something close to Hattendorf's encyclopedia, which is exactly his point.

Arguably, atlases of maritime history have addressed their subject with some of the breadth that Hattendorf claims, but, as an example, Richard Natkiel's *Atlas of Maritime History* (Facts On File, 1986) gives only the briefest overviews of various maritime eras, most with a political-military emphasis. As for *Wikipedia,* its Internet article on maritime history