

researching literature from a specific literary period and would be particularly useful for librarians who provide information literacy sessions to literature classes of the period or who are literature selectors.

The first chapter, "Strategies for Online Searching," incorporates search examples specific to the American Realism and Naturalism period to introduce basic online searching strategies essential for navigating online catalogs and databases. The remaining chapters review resources more specifically related to the American Realism and Naturalism period. The chapter sections are arranged logically, as the authors describe the features of each resource and explain which are better suited for particular information needs. Each chapter section provides, upfront, complete bibliographic information for the resources it describes. A bibliography is also provided at the back of the volume, and the sixteen-page index is thorough. The appendix, "Resources in Related Disciplines," directs the reader to general resources including statistical resources, other general information resources and guides (directories, indexes, and bibliographies), and resources in related disciplines such as art, history, music, science, social sciences, and theatre. This volume contains twenty-four figures, most of which illustrate how resources appear when you access them and include, predominantly, examples of catalog records and entries in reference books. It is generally very helpful to a researcher to be able to see an example of the resource as it is being described; however, figure 3.2, a reproduction of a detailed MARC record, is not well reproduced and is hard to read because of the size of the print.

Chapter six, "Publishing History Resources," and chapter seven, "Magazines and Newspapers of the Period," are particularly well researched and examine technological advances and how they relate to historical publishing trends, especially the rise in the number of periodicals and book reviews. Chapter six is concerned with publishing history

in general but does a particularly fine job of guiding researchers to trade catalogs that were just beginning to be published during this era and to book reviews of the period. The chapter section "Identifying First Editions" carefully describes printing processes and defines printing terms that are related to identifying editions as it points to other resources for further study. Chapter seven addresses what Stein and Lehu identify as two of the key challenges to researchers of literature from this period: searching for literature published in magazines and newspapers and identifying and locating articles on "current affairs, essays, and editorials published in contemporary magazines and newspapers in order to study the significant social, technological, and philosophical changes that occurred during the Civil War and the decades that followed." The authors well describe literature found in periodicals of the period, as they discuss the popularity of serial novels and the rise of the novella, short story, and even the "storiette," which was developed during this time and was "published in magazines such as *Everybody's*, *Collier's*, and *Massey's*."

As promised in the introduction, this volume does indeed have a narrative quality that makes it an absorbing read from cover to cover while still being easy to navigate as a reference book. The text is clearly written, terms are carefully defined, and library jargon is avoided. Moreover, it is well cited and is in itself a well-crafted piece of scholarship on this period in literature. I highly recommend this volume to anyone interested in researching, or assisting researchers of, the American Realism and Naturalism period.—*Mary Manning, Adelphi University.*

**Lizabeth Paravisini-Gebert.** *Literature of the Caribbean*. 1st ed. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2008. 244p. alk. paper, \$49.95 (ISBN 9780313328459). LC2008-010293.

*Literature of the Caribbean* is the latest volume of *Literature as a Windows to World*

*Cultures*, a series from Greenwood Press. This relatively new series, started in 2003, is most notable for its clear and concise approach to multicultural literature. The series provides biographical sketches, essays that provide an overview of significant literary contributions of regions in focus, and analysis of selections from authors covered.

This particular volume is dedicated to Caribbean literature and provides a brief historical overview of economic, political, and social development of the region since the discovery of the islands in 1492 and illustrates the impact of these events on Caribbean literature. Successive chapters introduce fifteen key authors: Michael Anthony, Alejo Carpentier, Michelle Cliff, Maryse Condé, Raphael Confiant, Edwidge Danticat, Zee Edgell, Mangali García Ramis, Jamaica Kincaid, Mayra Montero, V.S. Naipaul, Patricia Powell, Jean Rhys, Simone Schwarz-Bart, and Derek Walcott. Two of these authors won the Nobel Prize in Literature—Walcott (1992) and Naipaul (2001). Each chapter provides a brief biography, a critical assessment of the author's literary contribution, and a careful analysis of one selected work. The volume concludes with a works cited and a detailed index.

The author, Dr. Paravisini-Gebert, is a Randolph Distinguished Professor and has been a faculty member in the Department of Hispanic Studies at Vassar College, New York, since 1991. She is a prolific writer in this area; in addition to a collection of critical essays and a number of coedited titles, she is most notable for her critical editions of texts by Caribbean women, among them Phyllis Allfrey's *The Orchid House* (1997) and *It Falls into Place: the Short Stories of Phyllis Shand Allfrey* (2004). Dr. Paravisini-Gebert also published numerous biographies and is currently working on two simultaneous titles: *Glimpses of Hell*, a study of the aftermath of the 1902 eruption of Mont Pelée in the Martinique, and a biography of the Cuban patriot *José Martí*.

Though very well compiled, researchers interested in more in-depth treatment of Caribbean literature or authors might be a little disappointed with the brevity of the volume. For those researchers, I recommend further readings such as *A History of Literature in the Caribbean* (Arnold, 2001), which provides detailed charting of the region's literary history, down to various genres such as drama and poetry. Similarly, *The Routledge Reader in Caribbean Literature* (Donnell, 1996) covers more diverse literary contributions from classic and contemporary Caribbean authors. Researchers would also find *Fifty Caribbean Writers: a bio-bibliographical critical sourcebook* (Dance, 1986) to be an excellent and more comprehensive resource for biographical information on authors and criticism. Nevertheless, Dr. Paravisini-Gebert's book is an excellent option that combines all areas covered by the three aforementioned titles. *Literature of the Caribbean* is a highly organized volume designed with students in mind and would make a valuable teaching and research tool for undergraduate college and university students, or anyone who has general interest in Caribbean literature.—*Ethan Pullman, Carnegie Mellon University.*

**T.H. Howard-Hill.** *The British Book Trade, 1475–1890: A Bibliography.* London: The British Library; New Castle, Del.: Oak Knoll Press, in association with The Bibliographical Society and The Bibliographical Society of America, 2009. 2 vols. (lxxi, 1,776p.) + CD-ROM index. \$175 (ISBN 978-0-7123-5059-4 [BL]; 978-1-58456-255-9 [OKP]). LC 2009-004233.

The publication of *The British Book Trade, 1475–1890: A Bibliography* at a time when library users and many librarians increasingly expect instant access to all kinds of information reminds us that patience and hard work can result in a product of enduring value. The culmination of some fifty years of effort, this thoughtfully crafted reference tool will make a lasting