least trustworthy and least useful. Rennick uses an outmoded, complicated, and over-differentiated set of symbols to indicate pronunciations. The resulting transcriptions are not infrequently at odds with living Kentucky speech and Linguistic Atlas field records.

But the lack of a good overview of the names and the inadequacy of the pronunciation data do not offset the creditable job that Rennick has done in providing an account of the naming of Kentucky places and in conveying an impression of Kentucky settlements as they were and as they are today. Rennick's first-hand knowledge of every corner of the state helps to give his work a solidness that specialists and general readers alike will find compelling.

Indiana State University, Terre Haute
Marvin Carmony


At the outset it should be noted that objectivity is difficult to come by for a true-blue, Big Red basketball fan who admits to having two favorite teams. One is Indiana University. The other is whomever Kentucky is playing at the time. Still, we can agree that Bert Nelli, of Kentucky's Department of History, has put together an attractive book, enhanced by full-color photographs of the skilled and agile athletes who have starred for the Wildcats through the years. Nelli interviewed many of these former players and provides quotations from their sometimes frank, but mostly adulatory, appraisals of Adolph Rupp and Joe B. Hall. Understandably, the book is written for Wildcat fans who, with stars in their eyes, take seriously the legends and traditions of basketball in Lexington. Yet Nelli does expose the seamier side—Rupp's refusal for forty years to allow a black on his team; the point-shaving scandal of the 1950s. He cites Hall's critics—fans and sports reporters who charged that the head coach did not get "the best and the most" from his talented players. He recruited well, but unlike Bob Knight at Indiana he was not a great teacher. His players did not improve after they came to Lexington. Unfortunately, Hall lived most of his adult life—even after his predecessor was dead—in the shadow of Rupp.

In any event, by 1985 Hall had concluded that a six-figure income did not compensate for the agonies and pressures of big-time basketball. Whether his successor, Eddie Sutton, will become a "legend in his own right" remains to be seen, and to be
dealt with, perhaps, after a few years in yet another survey of Wildcat basketball. If so, we can hope that the author will consider more serious and thought-provoking themes. What is the role of this popular sport in a state’s society? Does it provide a “togetherness” that links those outside the university community with the students and faculty in Lexington? Can success in basketball be translated into a more favorable consideration of the university in the state legislature? For an outsider, reading this narrative account of the successes and vicissitudes of Kentucky basketball becomes as tedious as pouring over some other family’s album of baby pictures—however beautiful the child might be.

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Robert E. Quirk


Time travel, whether accomplished through reading, research, or historical reenactments, is a means by which humans seek their identities and relationships with others in the course of time. Using this premise, Jay Anderson transports his readers through his own “time machine” in the first monograph to examine the “living history” movement and the assorted methods by which its participants share in past human experiences through firsthand exposure.

Anderson chronicles the emergence of living history, beginning with Skansen, Sweden’s open-air museum, which spawned hundreds of regionally and culturally diverse museums. He explains how these museums have changed from filiopietistic showcases and antiquarian repositories to historical models that attempt to simulate life in another time and to create facsimiles of entire local or regional, material as well as social, cultures. Living history breathes life into static artifacts and emphasizes the world of ordinary people in an effort to interpret the seemingly unrecoverable past. By placing both people and objects in functional contexts, living history sites provoke visitors to think and to analyze their own contemporary culture, thereby drawing them into a “cross-cultural comparison” (p. 52).

An essential part of living history, notes Anderson, is “experimental archaeology,” or “imitative experiments” (p. 87) that replicate original processes, such as cooking, building, or blacksmithing, in order to test theories of past cultural behavior. Likewise, many reenactment and other “history buff” groups,