

The Giza Archives. Access: <http://gizapyramids.org>.

This Web site provides extensive and freely accessible resources for the study of ancient Egypt, specifically the complex of pyramids and temples at Giza. It contains photographs and other documentation from the original Harvard University-Boston Museum of Fine Arts Expedition (1904 to 1947), as well as some more recent fieldwork from other sources. The site includes access to text documents (expedition diaries, object records, biographical portraits of ancient and modern individuals, a digital library of books and articles), as well as photographs and maps.

The Giza Archive offers an attractive and rational interface, with clear provision for navigation through varied collections and file types. A basic search box, which is most visible to general users, sorts results in six different categories. An Advanced Search capacity encourages researchers to explore one category in depth (for example, diaries or photographs) using multiple search criteria and browsing date ranges or a subject-specific controlled vocabulary, the Multilingual Egyptological Thesaurus (MET). A third method of searching is to zoom in from a 360-degree panoramic view of the site.

The Giza Archive is most relevant for those already familiar with academic study of archaeology and with Egyptology in particular. For such power users there are specialized search fields for tomb numbers, photo numbers, and object numbers. That said, the archive does offer features for general researchers and those new to the subject. Video tutorials explain subject-specific search strategies, and interactive maps encourage

researchers to understand this monument's complex spatial configurations. There are no explicit teaching modules currently provided on the Web site, but the rich trove of photographs might support instructional programs for advanced undergraduate courses.

The Digital Library, which is a subset of the Giza Archives, offers unfettered access to the full run of relevant MFA and Harvard publications. Users can save and share their research by creating a free account on the site, and usage policies for the images allow for a wide range of academic fair use on projects and dissertations.

The Giza Archive is an impressive and usable collection backed by ongoing institutional support, definitive source material, and thoughtful application of detailed metadata. —*Joshua Lupkin, Tulane University, jlupkin@tulane.edu*

The Living New Deal. Access: <http://living-newdeal.berkeley.edu/>.

Led by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the New Deal was instituted as a series of federally sponsored public works programs that contributed to relieving the economy and employing people during the Great Depression. There was never a registry of the many roads, schools, theaters, libraries, hospitals, post offices, courthouses, airports, parks, forests, gardens, and artworks designed and constructed during the New Deal—many of which are still in use today. Hosted by the Department of Geography at the University of California-Berkeley, The Living New Deal is a vast project that attempts to preserve New Deal art and architecture from disrepair or demolition and to ensure that the New Deal sites are properly marked and documented so that communities across the nation can learn about their heritage.

Users of this Web site can browse by state and city to find the documented sites. New Deal agencies are also listed with links to projects they sponsored. Users can browse

Joni R. Roberts is associate university librarian for public services and collection development at Willamette University, e-mail: jroberts@willamette.edu, and Carol A. Drost is associate university librarian for technical services at Willamette University, e-mail: cdrost@willamette.edu

through project categories such as art, parks and recreation, educational, and public buildings. The Living New Deal site also includes an extensive list of artists with links to photos of their artwork funded by the New Deal. A resources tab provides the user with a list of Web sites, books, and articles on the New Deal. Films, video, and resources for teachers can also be found under this tab. New Deal programs and their timelines are also listed. The interactive map allows users to click on red dots to identify specific projects and get information on those projects.

The Living New Deal also offers users the ability to become involved in expanding the Web site. Volunteers can submit New Deal project information and family and community stories. There is a link to a short lesson on how to conduct research on a New Deal site. Amateur and professional historians are welcome to submit information. There is also a fundraising link for those who want to support the project monetarily.

The New Deal legacy is well documented through The Living New Deal. There are currently 4,796 public works listed in the site, and new documentation is added regularly. The recent downturn in the economy makes this project even more timely as it provides good examples of what the national government can do to make positive changes.—*Lea Currie, University of Kansas, lcurrie@ku.edu*

Office of Adolescent Health. *Access:* <http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/>.

Established in 2010 within the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Health, the Office of Adolescent Health (OAH) “coordinates adolescent health promotion and disease prevention programs and initiatives across the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.” Its stated vision is “to advance best practices to improve the health and well-being of America’s adolescents.”

The OAH Web site is designed primarily for health and social service professionals, secondarily containing a few pages geared for parents and teens. It provides information on a variety of subjects, including reproduc-

tive health, mental health, physical health/nutrition, and substance abuse. For each subject there are numerous links, articles, and statistical resources. There is also a very useful and up-to-date collection of adolescent health facts for each state covering a wide range of topics, such as teen pregnancy, sexual behaviors, obesity, alcohol and drug use, and violence.

In addition to providing general information about adolescent health, the site also contains extensive material about the current OAH grant programs and initiatives: the Pregnancy Assistance Fund, the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program, and the National Resource Center for HIV/AIDS Prevention among Adolescents. This section includes a list of more than 100 organizations currently receiving OAH grants, along with a robust collection of training tools and resources that educators, practitioners, and parents can use for their own programs.

Another highly useful feature is the site’s searchable database of Evidence-Based Programs in teen pregnancy prevention. These programs have proven records of success and are explained in great detail, again making them adaptable to the specific circumstances of other programs across the nation. The site also contains back issues of OAH e-updates as well as videos, podcasts, archived Webinars, press releases, a newsfeed, and even the text of past Twitter chats they have hosted.

The site is searchable, but the search lacks any advanced features that might aid researchers in finding information more efficiently. Some valuable material is buried within the site, making it challenging to locate. Finally, the labels for various internal links are not always consistent, which can be confusing at times.

Overall, the OAH Web site is a functional resource that adequately provides helpful information for those who work with teens, especially in the areas of social work, education, psychology, and health/medicine.—*Brian T. Sullivan, Alfred University, sullivan@alfred.edu* 