

been freely and lavishly (Hawthorne notes the force of the verb in Acts 2:33, p. 242) given to humans desiring to follow Christ today.

In the essay the author displays the softening influence of a personal experience with the Holy Spirit. This fact does not diminish the scholarly depth of the book. The careful documentation and the convincingly-argued chapters rank the work with important studies on the Holy Spirit, such as Henry Barclay Swete's *The Holy Spirit in the New Testament*, and C. F. D. Moule's *The Holy Spirit*. Surprisingly, however, the book lacks a bibliography. This omission, an odd occurrence in an otherwise excellent academic work, should be remedied in subsequent editions.

Andrews University

JOHN T. BALDWIN

Ludlow, Daniel H., ed. *Encyclopedia of Mormonism*, 5 vols. New York: Macmillan, 1992. lxxxviii + 2334 pp. \$340.00.

Of all indigenous American religions, Mormonism has undoubtedly enlisted the imagination of laity and scholars more than any other. With its practice of plural marriage, its massive westward migration, its "war" against the United States in the 1850s, and its many other unique experiences and beliefs, Mormonism has perennially elicited both curiosity and interest.

Now for the first time we have a major encyclopedic reference work on Mormonism. Written with both Latter-day Saints and non-Mormons in mind, the volumes provide fairly easy access to the most important topics related to Mormonism. While none of the articles is exhaustive, the work does furnish handy summary statements of the various topics covered and generally supplies its readers with helpful bibliographies. Thus the *Encyclopedia*, as do others of its genre, provides both a quick overview for those who need information on a particular point and a starting place for those who desire to study a topic in depth.

The five volumes are divided into three main sections. The first contains the alphabetic listing of topics that one expects to find in any encyclopedia. The second section is comprised of thirteen appendices that provide various types of data about the Mormons, from a chronology of Mormon history to tables presenting church membership figures worldwide and chronological lists of Mormon periodicals in various languages. The third section makes up volume 5 and includes Mormonism's standard works: *The Book of Mormon*, *The Doctrine and Covenants*, and *The Pearl of Great Price*. These were included in the set because references to them "would be so frequent that readers who did not have ready access to those works would be at a certain disadvantage in using the *Encyclopedia*" (lxi).

To help readers better understand and search out topics in the content section, the *Encyclopedia* provides its readers with a glossary of Mormon terms and a seventy-four-page index. While the index is useful, a more extensive and sophisticated one would have been even more helpful in a complex work of this nature.

The work's title page indicates that the volume's focus is on "The History, Scripture, Doctrine, and Procedure of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints." That statement, as one examines the table of contents, appears to be a fairly accurate description of the volume's coverage. Surprisingly absent from a volume of this nature is an emphasis (or overemphasis) on biography. Only the foremost leaders are given separate articles. The contributions of lesser personages can, to some extent, be ferreted out through the index.

The *Encyclopedia* features about 1,500 articles. Of these, 6 major articles unfold the denomination's history; nearly 250 explain its doctrines; over 150 expound upon the details of topics of special interest to students of Mormonism; and over 100 deal with family, religious, and social relationships among Latter-day Saints.

The *Encyclopedia's* editorship and authorship are very heavily weighted toward Salt Lake City Mormonism, with—as far as one can tell—all of the editors being of that persuasion, along with most of the 738 authors. But tucked in with the long list of Mormon authors are such names as Timothy Smith, Jan Shippis, John Dillenberger, Huston Smith, and Krister Stendahl. Most of the non-Mormon authors were assigned general articles relating to contextual topics.

With such a preponderance of Mormon authors one might reasonably expect a definite bias toward Mormonism. While that "softening" bias seems to be evident in many of the treatments, there is an attempt to maintain a degree of objectivity. Thus none of Mormonism's "difficult" topics are avoided. One can read forthright articles on such controversial topics as "Blood Atonement," the "Mountain Meadows Massacre" ("what may be considered the most unfortunate incident in the history of the LDS Church" [966]), the authorship and translation of *The Book of Mormon*, "Blacks," and "Plural Marriages." The discussions of the last two of these topics nicely indicate how fresh "revelations" have helped Mormonism change its belief structure, adapt to changing culture, and avoid social disaster.

Beyond fairly open treatment of sensitive topics, readers should also note that they will find such anti-Mormon works as Fawn Brodie's *No Man Knows My History* listed in the bibliography for the article on the life of Joseph Smith.

Scholars may be surprised to find a publisher like Macmillan sponsoring a volume on Mormonism, edited and largely authored by members of that religious body. While the editor's preface notes that

Macmillan "asked" authorities at Brigham Young University whether they would be interested in developing the *Encyclopedia*, it does not mention the fact that in order to get the project underway the Latter-day Saints contracted to purchase several thousand sets, thus insuring the publisher a profit. Some may question that publishing strategy, but it seems—with scholarly checks built into the process—to have produced a helpful reference tool that would have been beyond the reach or ambitions of a team of non-Mormon scholars.

Macmillan, the Church of Latter-day Saints, and the editors are to be congratulated for working together to produce a helpful and needed reference work.

Andrews University

GEORGE R. KNIGHT

McRay, John. *Archaeology and the New Testament*. Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1991. 432 pp. \$39.95.

Archaeology and the New Testament by John McRay is divided into four units. These units follow an introduction which outlines the role, limits, and methods of archaeology. The first division (Part 1) exposes the reader to the cultural background of New Testament times, with emphasis on Hellenistic and Roman architecture. In this section the plans and structures of civic, domestic, and religious life are described. The two chapters of part 2 examine the building activities of Herod the Great, with half of the discussion on Herodian Jerusalem and the other half on Herod's accomplishments outside of Jerusalem. Part 3 focuses on the archaeological discoveries that intersect the life of Jesus Christ. The discussion is geographically subdivided, examining the events of Jesus' life in Galilee and Judea. The final section returns to the broader scope of the ancient world by surveying the archaeological remains of the first few centuries of Christianity. This survey amounts to a tour of all major, and many minor, New Testament sites from Athens to Rome and Samothrace to Beroea. The concluding chapter of part 4 summarizes the 19th and 20th century discoveries of New Testament and related manuscripts that contribute to a better understanding of the New Testament.

Archaeology and the New Testament will appeal to a broad audience, including lay-readers, students, and scholars. Readers will appreciate the 157 photographs, 8 maps, and 32 drawings that complement the text, not to mention the clear, pleasant writing style of the author. Readers will also appreciate the completeness of McRay's presentations, including discussions of more popular topics such as Gordon's Calvary (206-214) and the Shroud of Turin (217-221). The author provides a fair appraisal of the evidence on each issue. Equally helpful for those who are rusty on their