Bible translations. The Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek terms have been transliterated, using a simplified phonetic transliteration scheme. The "Additional Notes" section explains how the theme, concept, or doctrine shaped by the Hebrew terminology is fulfilled in the Greek vocabulary of the NT, especially in relation to the history of salvation. While dictionaries are usually quite objective tools in the hands of a Bible student, the "Additional Notes," following the Hebrew/Aramaic or Greek word, allows the subjectivity of the editor's interpretation of a certain term shine through (cf. the single biased eschatological interpretation of "Rest," in the new-covenant era, cf. p. 817). Scholars may have reservations about some of the semantic principles that are employed here.

All entries are coded to *Strong's Concordance* to simplify finding the word. The Hebrew and Greek words are indexed with Strong's number first, then transliteration, and the Hebrew, Greek, and English entries. There is some cross-referencing to related entries. The text font is easy to read and the word being studied is in boldface type. A bonus CD is added at the back of the book, which includes four Bible translations (ASV, KJV, Young's Literal, and The Modern Language Bible), two commentaries (Matthew Henry's *Concise Commentary* and Gray's *Concise Commentary*), two dictionaries (Smith's *Bible Dictionary* and the *International Standard Bible Encyclopedia*), two basic Scripture tools (Nave's *Topical Bible* and Torrey's *New Topical Textbook*), three quite outdated books on biblical background (*The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah; Sketches of Jewish Social Life*; and *The Temple: Its Ministry and Service*), and maps, which are useful since they can be customized to meet the user's individual needs. Texts can easily be copied to a word-processing document and the Hebrew and Greek fonts are included on the CD. However, it can not be overlooked that the list of reference works included on the CD has some inaccuracies: there are four Bible translations on the CD, rather than three, and four books are mentioned on the printed list but only three are available on the CD (Alfred Edersheim's *The Bible History: Old Testament* [Eerdmans, 1969] is missing). With the exception of "Jesus," other proper names, such as "Abraham," "Gideon," "Luke," "Moses," "Paul," and "Titus" are not treated; similarly "Gomorrah," "Sodom," "Corinth," "Ephesus," and other significant biblical sites are also omitted.

The *Expository Dictionary of Bible Words* has multiple advantages: it can be read by Bible students who are not proficient in biblical languages, the relationship between the OT and NT can be studied easily, and the multitude of synonyms used for a single English definition becomes obvious (cf. "God" 439-442). Finally, the *Expository Dictionary* enables the student to get a better understanding of canonical thinking.

Berrien Springs, Michigan   ERHARD GALLOS

Scholar's Library Silver Edition (QB) CD/DVD-ROM B: Logos Bible Software Series X. Bellingham, WA: Logos Bible Software. $999.95.

Personal Book Builder: Standard Edition. Bellingham, WA: Logos Bible Software. $249.95.
Several years ago, I tried the Logos Bible Software and found it difficult to use. However, the current software program, which operates on Libronix, a search engine designed to accommodate a digital library system, is so user-friendly that I have stopped using other Bible software and continue to add titles to Libronix instead. Logos has not only produced many titles for their software program, but has also contracted with other publishers to offer one of the widest selections of titles currently available in PC software marketing; unfortunately, the Macintosh version is yet to be released.

One of the unique things about Libronix and the Logos titles is that Libronix treats each title as an independent book. The advantage is that the software displays the page numbers of the printed editions of the books. All books are fully searchable and linked to other titles within the program. For example, if a commentary refers to a biblical passage, users may locate the biblical passage by placing the cursor over the biblical reference and the passage is displayed as a pop-up. The same is also true for Bible dictionaries: related articles within a book are linked together.

The starting point for searching and studying the Bible is the home page, which

works similarly to the home page of a website. Libronix has three main types of searches, based upon a particular need: "Passage Guide," "Exegetical Guide," and "Bible Word Study." The user is able to customize the displays and organize digital books into collections. A function called "key linking" allows the user to indicate the name and prioritized order of the lexicons and original language resources to be used, as well as determine which Bible versions and commentaries are to be displayed.

One aspect that makes Logos's products cutting-edge is the sheer number and level of scholarly works available (to view the more than five hundred available titles, see www.logos.com/products). New titles are added weekly.

The largest package now offered is the *Scholars' Library Gold Edition*. This package includes specialist titles, such as Miriam Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature: A Book of Readings*, and *Keil and Delitzsch Commentary on the Old Testament*. The *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia* is included, as well as several different editions of the Greek NT. The critical apparatuses for the 27th edition of Nestle-Aland and the *Biblia Hebraica* are also available.

A syntactical search engine for the Hebrew Bible is included in the Silver Edition, while an engine for both Hebrew and Greek should be available in the next version. There are several lexicons, such as the *Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature* (BDAG) and *The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament* (*HALOT*). This is particularly useful for students since many seminary libraries have only a limited number of copies available. There are English versions of the *Ante-Nicene Fathers* and *Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers* (Series 1 and 2), resources for church history, and many different commentaries. Logos is currently working on a Greek edition of the Apostolic Fathers.

The initial purchase of a large package is not mandatory. Logos has many individual titles that can be added to a user's digital library. Among the titles I find particularly useful for students are the *Anchor Bible Dictionary*, the *Contexts of Scripture*, and *The Essential IVP Reference Collection*. The electronic versions of the *Seventh-day Adventist Bible Commentary* and the *Complete Published Writings of Ellen G. White* are digitally compatible with Libronix. Further, Logos provides an academic program that allows students, teachers, and faculty members of participating schools to receive substantial discounts on most titles.

Of course, there are several functions that could be improved upon, some of which may already be addressed in the new version now being beta tested. First, the "Exegetical Guide," one of the most useful functions, takes too long to search the whole library for all the references if a lengthy biblical passage is designated. Further, such searches cannot be saved. A second concern is the inability to print highlights that the user has made during the course of his or her reading. A third issue involves the Logos Hebrew fonts. Overall, Logos fonts for the original languages work well. Selecting the entire document and changing the fonts does not affect the original language fonts. However, when attempting to put English annotations within a Hebrew quote that has been copied and pasted to a word processor, the English characters are presented in the right-to-left orientation of Hebrew characters. Since it is quite common to copy Hebrew text for papers or personal study, a Hebrew font that allows integration of English text would be helpful. Compatibility with the major word-processing programs is essential. A missing feature that merits attention is the creation of language-vocabulary drills. This feature is reportedly in the new 3.0 version, but it may only allow the vocabulary list to be created, based upon a specific passage, not by the word frequency. The aforementioned problems are, however, only minor irritations that in no way diminish the overall value of the program. Logos is a competitive company and frequently works on improving its product.

The *Personal Book Builder*, available in standard and private-use editions, is an excellent resource for teachers, pastors, and students. This add-in to the standard Logos library allows the user to create his or her own personal digital books and share them with other Logos users. In addition, the *Personal Book Builder* can be used, for example, to create a personal commentary, to share work on Bible translations, sermons, or Bible studies that have been created within the program. Once created, these documents can easily be revised by using word-processing software and saving the work as an HTML document. Any changes may be saved and recompiled by the *Personal Book Builder*.

In conclusion, the *Scholar's Library Silver Edition* and the *Personal Book Builder* will benefit Bible students, teachers, pastors, and scholars. As the Logos website asserts: "Easy enough for a novice, powerful enough for a scholar." I would not hesitate to recommend these Logos products to anyone who wants to expand their personal library and facilitate in-depth Bible study.

Berrien Springs, Michigan   PHILANA CROUCH

Schwarz, Richard W. *John Harvey Kellogg, M.D.: Pioneering Health Reformer*, Adventist Pioneer
    Series. Hagerstown, MD: Review and Herald, 2006. 240 pp. Hardcover, $17.99.

John Harvey Kellogg, M.D.: Pioneering Health Reformer is the latest installment in the Adventist Pioneer Series; the subtitle succinctly states Kellogg's impact on the medical work of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. When Kellogg took the helm of the fledging water-cure treatment facility, known simply as the Health Reform Institute, he was able to transform it into the world-famous Battle Creek Sanitarium.

There are several issues that I would like to address in this review. First, *John Harvey Kellogg* is the third printing of Schwarz's biography (previous printings date from 1970 and 1981). While this is not necessarily problematic, as I will outline below, opportunities to improve the volume were missed.

Second, the three earlier volumes in the Adventist Pioneer Series (Gerald Wheeler, *James White: Innovator and Overcomer* [Review and Herald, 2003]; George R. Knight, *Joseph Bates: The Real Founder of Seventh-day Adventism* [Review and Herald, 2004]; and Gilbert M. Valentine, *W. W. Prescott: Forgotten Giant of Adventism's Second Generation* [Review and Herald, 2005]) all contain copious footnotes. However, this volume is a certain "departure" (as noted by series editor George Knight) from the other volumes in the series in that it does not contain either footnotes or bibliography.

Third, while Knight, in the current edition, and Schwarz, in his original introduction, both refer readers to Schwarz's dissertation at the University of Michigan (1964), this new edition does not utilize any of the Kellogg research conducted during the intervening forty years (see, e.g., Ronald L. Numbers's research on Kellogg's views about sexuality ["Sex, Science, and Salvation: The Sexual Advice of Ellen G. White and John Harvey Kellogg," in *Right Living: An Anglo-American Tradition of Self-Help Medicine and Hygiene*, ed. Charles E. Rosenberg (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003), 206-226]), which Schwarz does not address at all. In contrast, the other three volumes in the Adventist Pioneer Series represent current research on their subjects. Even Gilbert M. Valentine's biography on Prescott is updated and expanded (his original biography was published by Andrews University Press in 1992, and reprinted by Review and Herald in 2005). One hopes that the decision to include Schwarz's work in this series is based on the strength of the original document, which Knight considers "one of the very best biographies ever published by an Adventist press" (10).

In spite of the criticisms above, this is still the standard biography on Kellogg. Yet the publication of this volume could have been a real opportunity to synthesize research from the past four decades, as well as spur on new research on the life and contributions of such a complex individual. One can only hope that a new biography that examines these nuances will be forthcoming in the near future.

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Loma Linda, California

Woodard, Roger D., ed. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the World's Ancient Languages.*
    Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004. xx + 1162 pp. Hardcover, $160.00.

Today it is nearly impossible for specialists of Akkadian or Classical Hebrew to be expertly grounded in other ancient Near Eastern languages, such as Elamite or Hittite. If such is the case for the languages of the ancient Near East (and I could have restricted it, in fact, to the Semitic language family), how much more so when one considers the various ancient