

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.

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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 fledgling 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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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

languages throughout the world. Since for various reasons it is important from time to time to look beyond one's own box, a reliable guide into the world of ancient languages is required for students and scholars alike. Historical and comparative linguists, students and experts in a specific area of ancient languages, all who are in need of such an introduction to related disciplines in the complex field of language research can now resort to *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the World's Ancient Languages*.

The *Encyclopedia* is an impressive volume, regarding both quantity (approximately 1,100 pages of text) and quality. It contains forty-five chapters on individual languages or sets of closely related languages, including introductory and concluding chapters. The authors are among the best in their respective fields, representing universities from Canada, England, France, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, and the USA. The chapters and their authors are as follows: Introduction (R. D. Woodward), Sumerian (P. Michalowski), Elamite (M. W. Stolper), Hurrian (G. Wilhelm), Urartian (G. Wilhelm), Afro-Asiatic (J. Huehnergard), Egyptian and Coptic (A. Loprieno), Akkadian and Eblaite (J. Huehnergard and C. Woods), Ugaritic (D. Pardee), Hebrew (P. K. McCarter Jr.), Phoenician and Punic (J. A. Hackett), Canaanite Dialects (D. Pardee), Aramaic (S. Creason), Ge'ez (G. Gragg), Old South Arabian (N. Nebes and P. Stein), Ancient North Arabian (M. C. A. Macdonald), Indo-European (H. M. Hoenigswald, R. D. Woodard, J. P. T. Clackson), Hittite (C. Watkins), Luvian (H. C. Melchert), Palaic (H. C. Melchert), Lycian (H. C. Melchert), Lydian (H. C. Melchert), Carian (H. C. Melchert), Attic Greek (R. D. Woodward), Greek dialects (R. D. Woodard), Sanskrit (S. W. Jamison), Middle Indic (S. W. Jamison), Old Persian (R. Schmitt), Avestan (M. Hale), Pahlavi (M. Hale), Phrygian (C. Brixhe), Latin (J. P. T. Clackson), Sabellian languages (R. E. Wallace), Venetic (R. E. Wallace), Continental Celtic (J. F. Eska), Gothic (J. H. Jasanoff), Early Northwest Germanic (J. T. Faarlund), Classical Armenian (J. P. T. Clackson), Etruscan (H. Rix), Early Georgian (K. Tuite), Ancient Chinese (A. Peyraube), Old Tamil (S. B. Steever), Mayan (V. R. Bricker), Epi-Olmec (I. Kaufman and J. Justeson), and Reconstructed Ancient Languages (D. Ringe). The longest chapters, covering more than 40 pages each, are on Akkadian and Eblaite (62 pp.), Hebrew (46 pp.), Ancient North Arabian (46 pp.), and Sumerian (41 pp.). Ten or less pages are devoted to the Canaanite dialects and to most of the ancient languages of Anatolia (Lycian, Luvian, Lydian, Palaic, Carian). While the chapters on individual languages address those languages, the chapter on "Afro-Asiatic" deals mainly with Proto-Semitic, the chapter on "Canaanite dialects" addresses Canaanite features in Akkadian texts and Proto-Canaanite, and the chapter on "Indo-European" discusses mainly Proto-Indo-European. The final chapter, which would be better titled "Reconstructing Ancient Languages," explores how to reconstruct prehistoric languages, that is, languages of which no direct record survives. It specifically illustrates how historical linguists use the comparative method of reconstruction to sketch the protolanguages of the Indo-European family.

There are three appendixes, none of which are listed in the table of contents: the Middle Egyptian sign list taken from J. P. Allen's introduction to *Middle Egyptian*, leaving out the section on "signs arranged by shape" (192-217), the cuneiform script tables (281-287), and a three-page grammatical sketch of the Zapotec language, with no author mentioned (1109-1111). Four indices conclude the volume: general subjects, grammar and linguistics, named linguistic laws and principles, and languages.

Numerous tables and figures and five maps that indicate the geographical regions of languages are found throughout the work. There are only a few family trees of languages: the family tree of the Ethio-Semitic subfamily (428), and the Semitic (429), Germanic (881), Mayan (1042), and Mije-Sokean languages (1072).

The back cover and front flap claim that the *Encyclopedia* treats "all of the languages of antiquity." Although the scope of this reference work is extraordinary, such advertisement is overstating the case. In the introductory chapter, Woodard defines what should be regarded as an ancient language. He specifies, somewhat arbitrarily, that "ancient" means that a language existed before or at the time of the fifth century A.D., setting the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 A.D. as benchmark. Having set a *terminus ante quem* of the fifth century A.D., the *terminus post quem* is not that difficult to determine since it must coincide with the earliest attested systems of writings, that is,

Sumerian, Proto-Elamite, and Egyptian. Hence all writing systems from the late fourth millennium B.C to the fifth century A.D. should be considered as the languages of antiquity. Woodard then describes briefly those languages of antiquity that are not treated in the *Encyclopedia*, which fall in two categories: those that have not yet been deciphered (undeciphered Elamite, Indus Valley script, Cretan and Cypriot languages, Byblian, Meroitic, Iberian, North Picene, Ogham Irish, Pictish) or those for which too little evidence remains to allow a somewhat comprehensive grammatical description of the language (Sicel, Raetic, Lemnian, Ligurian, Illyrian, Thracien, Macedonian, Messapic, Zapotec). In both areas, Woodard relies on the general assessment in the scholarly world and refrains from taking minority positions, an approach quite justifiable for editing a representative encyclopedic work, even though one might challenge a few editorial decisions.

What is unfortunate, however, is that several of the ancient languages are indeed missing. For example, Old Korean (from the first century A.D.) and Javanese, the earliest language of Indonesia (from the fourth century A.D.), are not mentioned. Hattic, the language of the autochthonous Anatolian, known from inscriptions found in the Hittite cuneiform archives of Hattusas (Boğazköy), is referred to only in passing in the Pre-Hittite history. Further, from the list of languages included in the *Encyclopedia*, as well as from the list of undeciphered and insufficiently attested languages, it is obvious that the languages of Europe and the ancient Near East receive the most attention. Other areas of the world's language map, especially Asia, are underrated. Such deficiencies call into question the title of the *Encyclopedia*.

The chapters on individual languages, with few exceptions, follow a common format and are clearly arranged in several paragraphs. (§1) The first contains an overview of the historical and cultural contexts of the language and the people(s) who spoke it. (§2) The next section traces the development and utilization of the writing system(s) or script(s) of the language. This section usually contains figures or tables showing the actual script characters or signs used in the language, a typographic challenge that has been accomplished well. Elsewhere, transliterations are used. (§3) Then follows a discussion on phonology, which deals with the phonemic inventory of consonants and vowels, phonemic variation, syllabic patterns and phonotactics, stress or accent, and diachronic developments of consonantal and vocalic changes. (§4) The discussion on morphology comprises word formation and word classes, nominal and verbal morphology, numerals, particles, and diachronic morphology. (§5) The section on syntax deals with sentence-types and word order, coordination and subordination, and features such as agreement, apposition, topicalization, cliticism, and syntactic evolution. (§6) The lexicon discusses selective vocabulary, including loanwords. Unfortunately, there is no lexicon part for "Ge^eez," "Pahlavi," and "Gothic." A bibliography of selected references concludes each chapter, some of them using a classified bibliographical style. (§7) In addition, about half of the chapters contain a reading list with valuable information about the available (introductory) literature of the language. Such a feature is especially helpful for those who dare to enter the realm of a new language and do not know how to find their way through the literature. One wishes that a reading list would have been added to those ancient languages where there exists a plethora of both introductory books and advanced studies. Besides other languages, a reading list is sorely missing from Ugaritic, Hebrew, Aramaic, Hittite, Gothic, and Ancient Chinese.

It is particularly in the sections on morphology and syntax that some inconsistencies of format occur, which apparently reflect differences in linguistic framework. A selective comparison of the five chapters on "Ancient Egyptian and Coptic," "Akkadian and Eblaite," "Ugaritic," "Hebrew," and "Aramaic" illustrates this point. First, in "Akkadian and Eblaite" pronouns are treated under the heading of nominal morphology, whereas in the other four chapters pronouns are treated in their own category separate from nominal morphology. Second, while in "Ugaritic" numerals are found under nominal morphology, in the other four chapters numerals are treated in their own category separate from nominal morphology. Third, in "Ugaritic" and "Akkadian and Eblaite" prepositions are a subcategory of particles in the section on morphology, in "Aramaic" prepositions are in

their own category in the section on morphology, and in "Ancient Egyptian and Coptic" prepositions are briefly mentioned in "prepositional phrases" in the section on syntax. Surprisingly, the chapter on "Hebrew" does not mention prepositions at all. Fourth, in "Hebrew" the article is a separate category under morphology, in "Aramaic" it falls under nominal morphology, and in "Ancient Egyptian and Coptic," articles are treated under morphological evolution (since later Egyptian developed two sets of articles, deriving from different grammatical forms). Of course, there is no marker of (in)definiteness in Akkadian, Eblaite, and Ugaritic, a fact mentioned in both chapters under nominal morphology.

Naturally, the editor's task of harmonizing the different entries as much as possible must have been extremely difficult to undertake. It is easily understandable that not all unevennesses could be smoothed out, especially when it comes to differences in the finer linguistic arrangement of each chapter. Nevertheless, even more rigorous formatting would have certainly enhanced comparison between the languages.

As can be seen from the format, the *Encyclopedia* limits the levels of linguistic description to phonology, morphology, and syntax. It is therefore traditional in the sense that the highest descriptive level is syntax. However, it is clear by now that there are higher levels of description; for example, the pragmatic and the textual level. To be sure, the decision to describe ancient languages on such levels in a systematic way, including semantic and pragmatic considerations, is not an easy one. It is precisely the analysis beyond the syntactic level that is still very much in a state of flux, since not in a few ancient languages a constant stream of research is currently put forth dealing with macro levels of linguistic analysis. For many ancient languages such an analysis is made extremely difficult, if not impossible, because the material of text corpus is not extensive enough. Still, for some languages, it seems possible to delineate at least a few of the main features (e.g., the chapter on Old Tamil contains a section on discourse that discusses poetic compositions). It is laudable that the recent study of word order in different languages has found an echo in the *Encyclopedia*, as several chapters attempt to describe the features of word order. This could have been done in a more consistent way for all languages in which word order exhibits a semantic-pragmatic function.

For an encyclopedia of such scope, it is important to reflect the present state of our knowledge of the languages and document up-to-date biographical resources. The *Encyclopedia* strives well in this regard; however, it is subject to the typical and lamentable delay in the publication process. The publication date of 2004 does not alter the fact that most of the chapters were completed before 2000. Take, for example, four chapters in which the following books could not be included in the bibliography: for Sumerian: O. Edzard's *Sumerian Grammar* (2003); for Akkadian and Eblaite: J. Hämeen-Anttila's *Sketch of Neo-Assyrian Grammar* (2000), M. P. Streck's *Die ta-Stämme des akkadischen Verbums* (2003); for Ugaritic: D. Sivan's *Grammar of the Ugaritic Language* (1997), J. Tropper's *Ugaritisch* (2002), W. G. E. Watson and N. Wyatt's *Handbook of Ugaritic Studies* (1999), G. del Olmo Lete and J. Sanmartín's *Dictionary of the Ugaritic Language* (2003; in Spanish: 1996, 2000), although Tropper's *Ugaritische Grammatik* (2000) has been added via *nota bene*; and for Hittite: V. Souček and J. Siegelová's *Systematische Bibliographie der Hethitologie* (1996), S. E. Kimball's *Hittite Historical Phonology* (1999), E. Rieken's *Untersuchungen zur nominalen Stammbildung des Hethitischen* (1999), and J. Boley's *The Dynamics of Transformation in Hittite* (2000).

There is no scholar in the world who is able to assess all the chapters of this volume in a review. Therefore, I will choose one chapter for a closer look. P. K. McCarter Jr. discusses the classical phase of Hebrew, which he defines as pre-exilic Biblical Hebrew (319-364). Overall, his essay is excellently written and represents the general consensus on the description of phonology, morphology, and syntax. The section on phonology is superb, describing concisely consonants and vowels, allophonic and morphophonemic variation, syllable structure and phonotactic rules, stress, and the diachronic developments (324-335).

In the morphology section, McCarter includes a long exposition on noun formation (339-341). In the verbal morphology, the semantics of the derived conjugations are sometimes incomplete (352-355). For example, verbs that do not occur in the Qal can express active meaning in the Nip^ʿal; or with active-transitive verbs in the Qal, the Pi^ʿel is

resultative and the intensive or iterative meaning mentioned by McCarter could be regarded as specialized cases of the resultative (E. Jenni, *Das hebräische P^{er}el*, 1968). In the section on other conjugations, it should be mentioned the verb הִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה (occurring 170 times in Biblical Hebrew) is possibly a Hištap^{er}al from חוה, although some still adhere to the traditional view that it is a Hiṭpa^{er}al from חוּחַ. Also completely lacking are a description of the morphology and syntax of prepositions and the semantic relationship they express (see E. Jenni, *Die hebräischen Präpositionen*, 1992, 1994, 2000) and any mention of discourse markers (in grammars, discourse markers are often found under particles). Instead of the modern and more accurate terminology, McCarter uses traditional terminology, clinging to the terms “converted perfect” and “converted imperfect” (347-348, 358), instead of employing “waw consecutive” or the more precise “*wawyaqtol*” or “*wegatal*.” In light of the ongoing discussion on the tense, aspect, and modality of the Biblical Hebrew verb, it is somewhat too simplistic to present the verbal system solely (and not at least primarily) in terms of aspectual character (347-348).

In syntax, the section on word order (356-357) could be improved by a differentiation between the preverbal field and main field, between unmarked and marked order in the main field, and a much more nuanced view of the semantic-pragmatic functions of word order since not every fronting should be regarded as marked for “emphasis” (see, e.g., W. Groß, *Die Satzteilfolge im Verbsatz alttestamentlicher Prosa* [1996]; A. Diße, *Informationsstruktur im Biblischen Hebräisch* [1998]; T. Goldfajn, *Word Order and Time in Biblical Hebrew Narrative* [1998]; and J.-M. Heimerdinger, *Topic, Focus and Foreground in Ancient Hebrew Narratives* [1999]).

The bibliography contains forty-two entries, the most recent one from 2000 (362-364). It lists the standard reference grammars, including E. König’s often underestimated *Historisch-kritisches Lehrgebäude*, but no dictionaries at all (e.g., HALOT or *The Dictionary of Classical Hebrew*). One should also take note of J. Renz and W. Röllig, *Handbuch der althebräischen Epigraphik* (1995, 2000) and S. Landis Gogel, *A Grammar of Epigraphic Hebrew* (1998). Also missing are works on linguistics, discourse analysis, word order, information structure, and poetry.

A word needs to be said about the price of the *Encyclopedia*. At \$160.00, the volume ranges beyond what the individual reader would likely invest. It will certainly be found primarily on library shelves.

Despite the minor shortcomings mentioned, the *Encyclopedia* is a concerted *tour de force*. The individual chapters are of high quality, but not written for a linguistically uninitiated reader who is looking for a first encounter with an ancient language. For such a reader, the grammatical descriptions are far too technical. The *Encyclopedia* will thus serve well as a first reference tool for those interested in linguistics, providing an almost comprehensive overview of the attested ancient languages. Of course, one should not expect exhaustive comprehensiveness in the description of individual languages, which obviously is not the purpose of an encyclopedia covering so many languages of antiquity. The *Encyclopedia* cannot substitute for a textbook or an introduction to a specific language, but I could easily imagine its practical use in a graduate linguistics course, such as “Introduction to Ancient Near Eastern Languages,” in which participants become acquainted with various ancient languages, even beyond their immediate specialty.

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