

The Shaker Experience in America is a major contribution to the study of America's religious outsiders. While many of Stein's positions will be challenged, and while there are undoubtedly gaps in his treatment, he has made the most significant contribution to our understanding of the United Society to date. His work has virtually set a new agenda for the future study of Shakerism.

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Trenchard, Warren C. *The Student's Complete Vocabulary Guide to the Greek New Testament*. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan Publishing House, 1992. 352 pp. \$12.99.

In the not-too-distant past, reference works, helpful for learning and teaching biblical Greek were relatively few. Into a now well-supplied field Warren Trenchard, academic dean of Canadian Union College and Greek teacher for many years, has brought his own contribution. What Bruce Metzger's *Lexical Aids for Students of New Testament Greek* started, Trenchard's *The Student's Complete Vocabulary Guide to the Greek New Testament* has finished. Metzger's little book included an incomplete section that listed "Words Classified According to their Root." Believing that studying words in cognate groups is the most efficient way to learn vocabulary, Trenchard has meticulously gathered all NT words into such groups. Every common noun that has a cognate relationship with at least one other word is included.

But other lists are also presented. Thus, Section One (the book is divided into five sections), "Cognate Word Groups," begins with lists of all the prefixes and suffixes. With some variations, Trenchard follows the basic word categories found in J. Harold Greenlee's *A New Testament Greek Morpheme Lexicon*. The key words are, of course, listed alphabetically; but each set of cognates is organized with simple forms listed before compounds, with verbs listed first, followed by nouns, then adjectives, then adverbs and then "other words." This is the largest section of the book, comprising the first 126 pages, and proves helpful to the teacher and researcher. However, within the groups there is such a wide fluctuation of usage (e.g., the key word *poieō* is used 568 times, while many of its cognates are hapax legomena) that it is not clear how this part of the book could be used as a teaching tool for students learning basic vocabulary.

Section Two of the book is a 110-page "Frequency List of Words." Trenchard begins with the three forms of the article, which occur 19,870 times in the NT, and meticulously works his way down to words that occur only once. The thoroughness of the work is seen in the 39 pages of hapax legomena. Trenchard greatly aids usage by listing the words in groups of ten. Words with the same number of frequency are alphabetized. This is helpful since some of the less-frequently occurring words are numerous (e.g., six pages of words that occur four times). This section of the book is a helpful corollary to Sakae

Kubo's *A Reader's Greek-English Lexicon of the Greek New Testament*. There, Kubo did a very similar work with word frequency, then listed the words and their frequency as found in each NT book. In fact, it is somewhat mystifying that Trenchard's bibliography on pp. ix and x makes no reference whatsoever to Kubo's well-known and widely used book. This section of Trenchard's book would be the most useful for student vocabulary drill.

Section Three is an alphabetical list of all the NT verbs with their principal parts. It is a helpful chapter inasmuch as few such lists are really complete. As is well known, few verbs use all six principal parts; but Trenchard's rule is to be complete, so his list includes all the verbs, even a very large number of forms that do not occur in the NT.

Section four is a short list of all the proper nouns in the NT. These are organized under Persons, Places and Other Proper Words. The last section, entitled "Other Lists," includes such "nonstandard" words as those resulting from crasis or elision, the proclitics, enclitics, prepositions, masculine nouns of the first declension, feminine nouns of the second declension, Aramaic, Hebrew, Persian, Semitic, and Latin words. It is hard to imagine a category of NT vocabulary that Trenchard has overlooked. A complete index of words concludes the book.

Clearly, not all these lists are of equal value; but it is helpful for the teacher, researcher, or serious Greek student to have a source book where everything related to vocabulary is in one place. For beginning or even intermediate Greek students, several of the sections will be of only mild interest, and the large number of hapax legomena could be a bit intimidating. But if most sections are used for reference and not for memorization, even inexperienced learners will profit from the book.

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Van Rheenen, Gailyn. *Communicating Christ in Animistic Contexts*. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Book House, 1991. 342 pp. Paperback, \$14.99.

As the first two words of the title, "Communicating Christ," suggest, this book, from start to finish, is written with Christian missionaries in mind. The author's reason for writing stems from the experience and conviction that missionaries whose world view has been formed in the Western secular world are simply unable to understand the world view and religious experience of people in animistic contexts without serious study and preparation. And, as a corollary of this, they fail to adequately communicate the gospel, or function as helpful partners, in aiding new Christian communities working out solutions to the many problems they encounter.

At first blush, the term "animistic" in the title comes as a bit of a shock—the term has fallen from general use. It derives from the Latin *anima*, meaning spirit or soul. And inasmuch as it seemed to observers, a century ago, that primal peoples conceived of the world as thickly populated by spirits, with