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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PHILANA CROUCH


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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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