

education and the Greek experience in the United States» and in illuminating «the unique processes and prospects of a particular ethnic group», but it also serves to increase «our understanding of the ways in which ethnicity in general interacts with education».

Harry Psomiades, the Director of the Center for Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies at Queens College, the editors of this volume and its contributors are to be commended for a noble effort put forward in a noble cause.

JOHN E. REXINE  
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Roger Ling, *The Greek World*. The Making of the Past Series. An Equinox Book. New York: Peter Bedrick Books, 1988. Pp. 152 with 180 illustrations (140 in color). Hardbound \$ 19.95.

Peter Bedrick Books is well known for producing excellent picture books of the ancient world. *The Greek World* by Roger Ling, who has directed the British research project at Pompeii since 1979 and is also Reader in Classical Art and Archaeology at the University of Manchester, was originally published in Lausanne by Elsevier Publishing Projects SA and has now appeared simultaneously in a Second Edition by Equinox Ltd. of Oxford and in an American edition. «The Making of the Past» series, whose Advisory Board is made up of John Boardman of Oxford, Basil Gray of the British Museum, and David Oates of the University of London's Institute of Archaeology, is «designed to provide a complete survey of the early history of the world as revealed by archaeology and related disciplines. Its subject is a new history, the making of a new past, freshly uncovered and reconstructed in recent years by skilled specialists. Beautifully illustrated with photographs, many in full color, and with maps, diagrams and line drawings, including reconstructions, the series will be completely authoritative and up to date, while losing nothing of the excitement of recent discoveries about the ancient past». The first two volumes thus far published, *The Egyptian Kingdoms* by A. Rosalie David and *The Greek World* by Roger Ling fully justify this claim.

*The Greek World*, which also contains an updated and lively Introduction by Alan Johnston, is a sumptuous visual and verbal feast for the reader who wants a literate and authoritative introduction to ancient Greek history and civilization, which the author divides into four chronological periods: (1) The Geometric, from the 11th to the 8th centuries B. C.; (2) The Archaic, from 700 or 650 to 500 B. C.; (3) The Fifth Century B. C. and The Fourth Century B. C., often called the «Classical» Period; and (4) The Hellenistic Period, inaugurated by Alexander the Great and concluding with the Roman conquest.

The author interestingly outlines the significant achievements of the Greeks in literature, philosophy, science, government, and the arts and vividly and skillfully traces the role and principal features of the Greek city-state (*polis*), but he does much more than that: he provides a fascinating history of archaeological research on Classical and Hellenistic Greece from Pausanias in the 2nd century A. D. through the Renaissance and the age of dilettanti art collectors to the excavators of today who use such techniques as aerial photography, geophysical prospecting, and underwater archaeology, such eminent figures as Cyriac of Ancona, Earl Thomas

Howard, Father J. P. Babin, Jacques Carrey of Troyes, J. Pitton de Tournefort, Richard Pococke, Johann Joachim Winckelman, James Stuart and Nicholas Revett, Richard Chandler, Lord Elgin, C. R. Cockerell, Colonel William Martin Leake, Ludwig Ross, Charles Thomas Newton and many others, come alive on these pages. Current, living archaeologists are also given due credit.

It is the author's special aim «to follow the progress of archaeology over the centuries and to outline the picture of Greek life to which antiquarians and archaeologists have contributed» (Preface). In so doing, Ling has included three Chapters on military and political history, economics and society, and art and architecture. A special, and very attractive feature, has been to portray visually and verbally the three major archaeological sites of Delos, Olympia, the Acropolis at Athens, and everyday life in classical Athens.

The particular beauty of *The Greek World* is that it tries quite successfully to give us an integrated view of ancient world, based on current archaeological evidence, with full awareness that our knowledge remains incomplete but is still immensely revealing for a proper understanding of one of the greatest civilizations of all time.

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**The Pythagorean Sourcebook and Library: An Anthology of Ancient Writings Which Relate to Pythagoras and Pythagorean Philosophy.** Compiled and Translated by Kenneth Sylvan Guthrie with Additional Translations by Thomas Taylor and Arthur Fairbanks, Jr. Introduced and Edited by David R. Fideler. With a Foreword by Joscelyn Godwin. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Phanes Press, 1987. Pp. 361. 20 illustrations. Cloth \$ 30.00. Paperback \$ 17.00.

Pythagoras (fl. 500 B. C.) is reputed to have been the first man to call himself a philosopher. His work as a pioneering mathematician and teacher is well known. His disciples were many, and his influence on Plato, Empedocles, and other philosophical thinkers was considerable. Pythagoras himself, like Socrates, wrote nothing, but from other writers we know that he was a spiritual teacher who believed in an ascetic way of life, the doctrine of metempsychosis (transmigration of the soul), vegetarianism, and the liberation of the soul from the body, and one who seriously investigated the ways of nature and came up with the doctrine of «the music of the spheres» (by determining the principal intervals of the musical scale) and taught that the heavenly bodies were divided by regular intervals according to the laws of harmony.

*The Pythagorean Sourcebook and Library* is the largest collection of Pythagorean writings ever to appear in English. The anthology contains four ancient biographies of Pythagoras and more than twenty-five Pythagorean writings from the Classical and Hellenistic periods. Authors include Iamblichus of Chalcis, Porphyry of Tyre, Photius, Diogenes Laertius, Philolaus, Archytas, Ocellus Lucanus, Hippodamus the Thurian, Diotogenes, Theages, Zaleucus the Locrian, Charondas the Catanean, Callicratidas, Perictyone, Aristoxenus, Euryphamus, Hipparchus, Metopus, Crito, Polus, Sthenidas, Ephantus, Pempelus, Phyntis, Clinias, Sextus the Pythagorean, Stobaeus, Clement of Alexandria, Hierocles, Timaeus of Locri, the