

dissension in the Greek—American community as greater than is generally acknowledged and at the same time that Greeks have succeeded in entering American society while still maintaining strong communal ties.

Professor Moskos concise survey reveals a people who struggled hard, persisted in their determination to better themselves, in their adopted country, had a tremendous respect for education, even when they themselves had a lack of it, possessed an acute business, worked extraordinarily long hours to achieve economic independence, exhibited fierce independence and individualism, were and are basically conservative, for the most part, were and are highly achievement—oriented with a strong commitment to a strong family, a people bent on contributing the maximum to American society without necessarily losing their ethnic identity.

Charles Moskos provides the reader with an excellent introduction to the Greek—American. He has studied them, lived with them, and himself been a living part of the Greek community in America. He believes they should be viewed within the context of the ethnic experience in the United States. «Whatever the fullness of their traditional heritage and allegiances to the old country, the Greek immigrants who came here inevitably reordered their lives ; initially, to the imperatives of the economic and social structure of the United States and, later, to some degree of conformance with American cultural norms. Among those born in this country, it seems clear that ones identity is not that of a transplanted Greek, but rather the sensibility of an American ethnic» (p. 146).

Greek Americans: Struggle and Success can justifiably take its place among the others in the Prentice—Hall series on Black Americans, Indian Americans, Irish Americans, Japanese Americans, Mexican Americans, Polish Americans, Puerto Rican Americans, and White Protestant Americans. It has been properly and productively researched, well written, and very interestingly presented. It will certainly get the attention and circulation it richly deserves.

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WILLIAM R. BIERS, *The Archaeology of Greece: An Introduction.*

Ithaca and London : Cornell University Press, 1980. Pp. 343. Illustrated.
Hardcover. \$29.95.

The study of archaeology has attracted more and more university students each year. This most ancient of the humanities and youngest of the sciences, sometimes defined as «the scientific study of the material remains of past cultures», has provided us with knowledge that adds to and often illuminates what we know from literary and other sources. Dr. William Biers, Associate Professor and Chairman, Department of Art and Archaeology, University of Missouri—Columbia, has sought «to produce a work that will be useful to beginning students and teachers exploring the world of ancient Greece, and one that will also be useful to all readers with an intense interest in archaeology and the beginnings of our Western heritage. It is intended to be a brief overall view of the subject and to provide a framework for further study» (p. 7). The author certainly

achieves his goal in this beautiful volume, lavishly illustrated with 106 line drawings, 334 black and white photographs, and eight pages of color plates.

Classical archaeologists have always had a distinct advantage over their colleagues in other areas because of the great quantity of evidence about the civilizations concerned in the classical authors themselves which has been subjected to intensive study from the very beginnings of Western civilization itself, except in the case of the prehistoric periods where archaeology has provided almost all our knowledge. Always the central goal is to acquire knowledge of the human past. Excavation, recording, study, analysis, reporting, and interpretation of the materials discovered occupy the time of the archaeologist. Cooperation with ancient historians, art historians, anthropologists, architects, palaeobotanists, geologists, and others has become a commonly accepted feature in the life of the archaeologist.

After an introductory chapter on archaeology in general and Greek archaeology in particular, Professor Biers devotes nine chapters respectively to the Minoans, the Mycenaeans, the Dark Ages, the Geometric Period, the Orientalizing Period, the Archaic Period, the Fifth Century, the Fourth Century, and the Hellenistic Age. An Epilogue selectively deals with Greek archaeology during the Roman occupation. Suggestions for Further Reading (chapter by chapter), a Select Bibliography, and an Index complete the volume.

Each chapter includes a brief historic and artistic summary and a discussion of the major monuments of architecture, sculpture, and painting. In addition, a particularly satisfying feature of this book is the short sections on typical archaeological finds, such as metalwork, stonework, terracotta figurines, lamps, pins, pottery, and coins. The organization of the visual material is splendidly executed and coordinated with the written text, which is itself terse, to the point, and absolutely clear. Stylistic development is illustrated in the artifacts as well as in the major arts.

The uninitiated are marvellously introduced to a subject that is both fascinating and revealing about the people who have left their impact on the field as well as the field itself:

Archaeology has almost singlehandedly revealed the Greek prehistoric period to modern eyes. Although Homer and then Greek myths were well known, it was through the explorations of such men as Heinrich Schliemann of Germany, Arthur Evans of England, and Carl Blegen of the United States that the several civilizations that flourished in this period were made known to the modern world. This rich and interesting period in Greece appears to have possessed no literature or history (or if it had any, it has completely disappeared), so our knowledge is dependent on what is recovered from the earth. (pp. 18—19).

For historic Greece: «Here, apart from the obvious value of the recovery and study of the monuments of Western art, archaeology makes its major contribution by filling in details and adding to history» (p. 20).

William Bier's *Archaeology of Greece* is an ideal book for providing an authoritative introduction to the subject of Greek archaeology—to its methods, goals, and achievements—in a delightful production that is also a tribute to the skills of the Cornell University Press.

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