of filling in the lacunae with the likely sense. W.'s approach is right—as I said in my edition of Hyperides 5, filling in gaps is fruitless because at times anything can fit the sense.

The strength of the book lies in its commentary, which will be used with great profit for a long time to come. I found his lucid treatment of the problems (when they arise) associated with the text and the impact of the readings of the various manuscripts very useful. While giving exhaustive references to ancient sources, W. thankfully cites only pertinent modern scholarship rather than everything that has been written since 1853. The lemmata are given in Greek and are translated, which will help Greekless readers (though cross-references within the commentary and in the speech introductions are in untranslated Greek).

Of course, not everyone will agree with W.'s interpretations of some passages. For example, *νὴ Δία* at Hyp. 5.1 is not a mere oath but part of a rhetorical trick to refute an opposing argument (Denniston, *Greek Particles* [Oxford, 1966], pp. 8–9), and despite the fragmentary nature of 5.40, Hagnonides is surely a defendant in the Harpalus trials—perhaps even the next to be tried—not a character witness for Demosthenes. W. spends over two pages making this point (pp. 468–70). However, Din. 1.110 states that the defendant Demosthenes will weep, and in 1.112–13 talks of character witnesses for Demosthenes; W. cites both passages, but mistakenly connects Din. 1.112–13 to Hyp. 5.40 and so makes Hagnonides a similar witness. Since we are missing the start of 5.40, who is to say that Hyperides has not already foreshadowed Hagnonides' trial (the fragment starts by talking about those who took bribes)? Weeping was a common rhetorical trick by defendants. Nor was the Exiles Decree put into effect as W. claims (p. 267, and elsewhere): it died with Alexander, and only Tegea's exiles returned (Tod ii.202).

Disagreements like these, like my criticism of the book's general introduction, are not meant to detract from W.'s achievement. W. has done us an immense service with this book; one hopes that more of Hyperides' speeches will be discovered and that it will be W. who comments on them.

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PTOLEMY'S GEOGRAPHY

J. L. Berggren, A. Jones: *Ptolemy's* Geography*: An Annotated Translation of the Theoretical Chapters*. Pp. xii + 192, figs, pls, maps. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2000. Cased, £24.95. ISBN: 0-691-01042-0.

It is an auspicious omen for the new millennium that in 2000 Princeton should publish both the *Barrington Atlas*, with its unashamedly modern view of the classical world, and this annotated translation of the theoretical chapters of Ptolemy's *Geography* or *Guide to Drawing a Map of the World* (*Oikoumene*). That seminal work—the sole surviving treatise on cartography from classical antiquity—has for centuries past been more admired than read, not least because translations into modern languages have remained so persistently lacking. Amazing though it must seem, the present one by Berggren and Jones is the first reliable, scholarly rendering into English; it follows Nobbe's text (by contrast, *TLG* prefers Müller, but for Books 1–3 only). The core of the translation is Book 1 in its entirety, where Ptolemy sets

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out—with particular reference to shortcomings perceived in his predecessor Marinos—his own recommendations for first gathering the relevant data and then proceeding to draw a world map both on a globe and on a plane surface, based upon two sophisticated projections of his own devising. These projections give 'the visual impression of the earth's curvature while at the same time preserving to a limited extent the relative distances between various localities' (p. 3). Almost the next six books comprise a catalogue of the physical and cultural (man-made) features to appear on the map, each with its latitude and longitude. Rather than offering this immense (and innovative) catalogue in full, B. & J. rightly determine that their purpose will be fulfilled by a translation just of its preface at the beginning of Book 2, and then of the chapters (2.7–10) for the four Gallic provinces as a representative sample. One minor regret is that space could not be found here to offer readers even the briefest book-by-book summary of the regions covered by the rest of the catalogue. The translation resumes with the conclusion to the catalogue in Book 7, which is followed by wording for the (lengthy) explanatory label to be attached to the finished map, instructions for making a picture of a globe (again with caption), and finally (Book 8) an explanation of how to divide the world into twenty-six regional maps, each with its caption, of which only the one for the *Gallia* map is included.

Even in B. & J.'s clear, accurate translation, this material, with its dense technical detail, is a tough challenge to any reader, so that the fifty-odd pages of the Introduction are fully justified. These explain the place of the *Geography* in Ptolemy's work as a whole (in relation to the *Almagest* especially), his contribution to the development of geographical science, and the complex transmission and reception of the *Geography* down to modern times. The Introduction is reinforced by eight appendices (including notes of the divergences from Nobbe's text, as well as a Geographical Index), bibliography, general index, twenty figures, seven plates (examples of maps drawn in manuscripts from 1300 and early printed editions according to Ptolemy's specifications), and thirteen sketch maps prepared by the authors. These sketches present the *oikoumene* in each of Ptolemy's projections (the desirability of placing this pair on facing pages was overlooked, however), *Gallia* drawn according to his instructions, and then five larger regions drawn likewise, each with a corresponding modern map on the facing page for comparison (note that the reference to *Gallia* on p. 95 should be Map 3, not 8).

The whole book is such an exemplary piece of scholarship, so splendidly presented, that it seems unappreciative to mention limitations, the more so when B. & J., as expert historians of science, go out of their way to make the material as accessible as possible to others, geographers and ancient historians in particular. In fact, however, the range of scholarship inspired by the *Geography* is even wider than B. & J. convey. Perhaps their most disappointing oversight is the atlas of thirty-six maps drawn by Carl Müller and issued posthumously at the same time as the second text volume of his unfinished edition (1901). Its aims are precisely those of B. & J.'s thirteen sketch maps, and there can be no denying that the results are more elegant than their maps or that of Cuntz (1923) for *Gallia*. For mapping the latter region from Ptolemy, it is instructive to find that Müller (p. 6) and B. & J. (pp. 126–7) independently take the same approach to several of the problems arising. The most puzzling oversight is reliance upon O. A. W. Dilke's discussion of the *Geography* in his *Greek and Roman Maps* (1985) in preference to his fuller treatment in J. B. Harley and D. Woodward (edd.), *The History of Cartography*, I (1987), Chapters XI and XV. While the continuing lack of even partial up-to-date editions of the *Geography* is indeed cause for dismay (pp. 52–3), the first volume of H. Humbach and S. Ziegler's new text of Book 6 deserves mention

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(covering chh. 1–21, Wiesbaden, 1998), as does A. Stückelberger's ongoing project to re-edit the entire work (see www.cx.unibe.ch/kps/forschung.html, and note now his overview in W. Hübner [ed.], *Geographie und verwandte Wissenschaften* [Stuttgart, 2000], pp. 195–208). Two other significant new contributions are the collection edited by D. N. Parsons and P. Sims-Williams, *Ptolemy: Towards a Linguistic Atlas of the Earliest Celtic Place-names of Europe* (Aberystwyth, 2000), with papers by J. Gorrochategui and P.-Y. Lambert focusing on Gaul; and J. M. Headley's appreciation (with invaluable bibliography) of the stunning intellectual impact made by the first printed maps drawn according to Ptolemy's instructions, in his 'Geography and Empire in the Late Renaissance: Botero's Assignment, Western Universalism, and the Civilizing Process', *Renaissance Quarterly* 53 (2000), 1119–55.

None of the limitations, let it be stressed, takes away from the lasting value of the translation and associated explanatory material. This book at once becomes a standard work, with wide appeal, long overdue.

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DIOGENES LAERTIUS

M. MARCOVICH (ed.): *Diogenes Laertius*. Vitae Philosophorum. Vol. I: Libri I–X. Vol. II: Excerpta Byzantina. Pp. i + 826, 346. Stuttgart and Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1999. Cased. ISBN: 3-519-01316-9, 3-519-01317-7.

Diogenes Laertius, in Nietzsche's phrase, is the porter who guards the gate of the Castle of Ancient Philosophy. Scholars may scorn him; but they must pass by him and cannot pass him by. Parts of his text they can read in honest editions; but for the work as a whole they have had to make do with an unsatisfactory OCT. Marcovich's Teubner has long been awaited.

The first of its two volumes contains the text of the *Vitae*, preceded by the index of the Paris MS, which contains the names of the twenty-odd Stoics who were treated in the missing passage at the end of Book 7. The text is followed by the Epicurean sentences contained in the Vatican Gnomology. The second volume promises 'Excerpta Byzantina et indices'. There are no indexes (but we have K. Janacek, *Indice delle Vite dei filosofi di Diogene Laerzio* [Florence, 1992]). The 'excerpts' are: (1) a short note in Photius, *Bibl*. cod. 161, on Sopater's extracts from Books 1, 5, 9, and 10; (2) the Suda's snippets, rearranged to correspond to the order of their occurrence in DL; (3) an edition of [Hesychius], *Vir. Ill.*—seventy-eight jejune biographies of philosophers, half of which are lifted from DL; (4) an *editio princeps* of the '*magnum excerptum*', a twelfth-century compilation of extracts from DL running to some 180 pages. (*Pace* T. Dorandi, *Phronesis* 45 [2000], 331–40, at p. 338, items (3) and (4) are not comparable to the publication of a MS. But note that in vol. II M. refers to the *magnum excerptum* as Φ, whereas in vol. I the same letter designates the chief MS of the work.) The concordances at the end of the volume suggest that M. had intended to print the excerpts in Arsenius and 'Eudocia', and the early Latin translation preserved by pseudo-Walter Burleigh.

The text has a double apparatus, the upper part serving (i) to indicate where the Byzantine excerpts are available; (ii) to give pertinent references to modern editions of fragments, etc.; and (iii) to provide some pointers to the secondary literature. There

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