
This book is a revised and expanded version of Jonkers' 1989 Amsterdam dissertation. With Gerard Boter, who classified the witnesses to the text of the Republic, Jonkers was enlisted by the late Simon Slings to help lay the groundwork for a new edition of Tetrality VIII. Before he died, Slings edited the Clitophon (Cambridge 1999, revising his 1981 Amsterdam dissertation) and, as an OCT, the Republic (2003). Jonkers' revised study now solidifies the foundation upon which a new edition of the Timaeus and of the Critias can be established. Prof. Boter intends to undertake that task.

Jonkers had already succeeded in 1989 in classifying 55 manuscripts of these two dialogues and in identifying the primary witnesses. He has now expanded his treatment in three significant ways, by: 1) keeping abreast of much of the work done by others since 1989 on dating, identifications of copyists and correctors, etc.; 2) evaluating the ancient and medieval versions; 3) appending a vast Index Testimoniorum. This index justifies Jonkers' change of title, for it amounts to 122 pages of quotations from and allusions to the Timaeus made by Greek writers up to the year 1458, plus three pages from/on the Critias. This material will be a great boon to students of textual transmission, ancient and medieval reception of these dialogues, and more broadly, Byzantine and Renaissance scholarship.

Two MSS. are primary witnesses to both Timaeus and Critias: Par. gr. 1807 (= A, c. 900), and Vind. suppl. gr. 39 (= F, s. XIII–XIV). The independence of A was never in doubt since the work of Schanz and Jordan in the late 1870s. For its part, F was shown to be independent by Burnet, whose conclusions, Jonkers notes, have been supported for the Republic and Hippias Major. Beyond A and F, Jonkers identifies the following primary witnesses to the Timaeus: Vind. phil. gr. 337 (= V, s. XV–c. 1500); Tüb. Mb 14 (= C, s. XI); Vind. Phil. gr. 21 (= Y, s. XIII–XIV(iii)); Vat. gr. 226 (= Θ, s. XIV); Par. gr. 2998 (= Ψ, 1273–1283). Jonkers designates by ‘g’ his reconstruction of the source common to ΥΘΨ. The contribution of fragments of papyrus MSS. is negligible—one from Ti. and one, published in 2014, from

Criti. The Ti. papyrus aligns with the family of A more than with that of F, while the Criti. fragments are too scanty to be classified securely (378–80).

It follows that we have a bipartite MS. tradition in Criti. In Ti. as well, Jonkers divides the primary MSS. into two families: AV and FCg (132–138). Consequently, the indirect tradition promises a payoff if it can support one MS. branch against the other in certain readings.

In the Introduction, Jonkers outlines his methods of establishing filiation. While horizontal transmission of variants, or contamination, is widespread in classical texts, Jonkers wisely avoids invoking contamination precipitously to explain divergent variants, for such hypotheses too easily become unfalsifiable. Instead, he first works meticulously to amass evidence of vertical transmission, either prove materiali or conjunctive errors in trivial matters like little omissions or transpositions, which tend to go unnoticed by correctors. He posits contamination when that is left standing as best explanation. Jonkers’ caution in the face of often recalcitrant material is to be commended. With only one caveat voiced below, I endorse his conclusions about filiation.

After surveying earlier work in Part I, Jonkers in Part II describes each MS. He supplies nine categories of information: references in library catalogues and in earlier lists of Plato MSS.; date; physical characteristics, incl. hands of correctors; history, when known; contents; editors’ sigla; collations of Ti. and Criti. made by others; other scholars’ views on the MS.’ stemmatic position; Jonkers’ own view. This digest of information about each MS. of Ti. and Criti. adds to endeavors inaugurated by Post for the Laws and Spuria and fleshed out for MSS. of other dialogues by Boter, Brockmann (Smp.), Joyal (Thg.), and Vancamp (Meno), for Timaeus Locrus by Marg, and for Albinus by Reis.2 If digests like these continue to be made for all MSS. of given dialogues, we may eventually amass an annotated conspectus of Plato MSS. like that which Paul Moraux and Dieter Harlfinger et al. began for MSS. of Aristotle.3 It is regrettable that Jonkers omits reference to some

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pertinent recent works on transmission of the Platonic text.\(^4\) Some work not mentioned in 1989 remains unmentioned as well, e.g. Jennifer Moore-Blunt’s classification of MSS. and reports about correctors of \(A\) (\textit{Platonis Epistulae}, Leipzig 1985).

Jonkers collated every MS. of \textit{Criti.} in full. In \textit{Ti.} MSS. he collated 17a1–25d6 and 86b1–end, plus further sample passages in some MSS. He collated the entire \textit{Ti.} in the primary MSS. and the excerpt MS. Vat. Pal. gr. 173 (= P, s. X), as well as in three apographa of \(\Psi\). Working mostly from photographs, Jonkers by autopsy collated AFC and checked passages in \(VY\Psi\), while Slings consulted a microfilm of Zittaviensis 1 at Yale. It is worth noting that \textit{Ti.} comes to us via more primary witnesses than do \textit{Clitophon} and \textit{Republic}, to which we have only three: AF and Marc. gr. 195 (coll. 576 = D, s. XII). One may suppose that the \textit{Timaeus} is more amply represented because, first, it is shorter than \(R\), so that it posed less labor of copying, and second, because \textit{Ti.} was the subject of more widespread interest in antiquity.

Joining AF as independent in \textit{Ti.} is C, as is evident from its age, unique maiuscule errors, and various types of agreements with the indirect tradition against A (100–104). Jonkers does not mention that C’s primary status was vindicated also by the editors of OCT vol. I (1995) and by Antonio Carlini for \textit{Alc.} I and II. I have collated C in \textit{Phdo.}, \textit{Alc.} I, and \textit{Alc.} II and agree with their assessment.

\(V\) as well is independent beginning at 34b3, for it is a gemellus of A (prior folia are later and descend from an apograph of \(\Psi\)). Jonkers deduces this from \(V\)’s unique maiuscule errors, errors of word division and diacritical marks, and from \(V\)’s agreements in error sometimes with A ante correctionem, sometimes with A after it was corrected by the first scribe, A\(^2\) (96–97, 125–128). AV agree with the indirect tradition in a good number of significant readings against the other MSS. Because \(V\) also shows signs of contamination from the \(\zeta\) branch and possibly from elsewhere, Jonkers acknowledges the theoretical possibility that \(V\) could have descended from a copy of A made before A\(^2\)’s corrections. Jonkers’ best evidence against that possibility is the long-acknowledged fact that most accents and breathing marks in A were put in by A\(^2\), and these are taken over by \(V\) (126). Because Moore-Blunt (\textit{Epist.}, vii), however, believed that \(O\) was copied from \(A\) ante correctionem, one might think that \(V\) too is not independent but was copied from \(A\)\(^ac\). Moore-Blunt, however, was refuted by Slings (\textit{Mnemosyne} 42, 1989, 192–98 at 193–94). Had Jonkers cited this discussion, he would have added weight to his own case. The next editor of \textit{Ti.}, then, should not relegate \(V\) to apograph status.

Finally, as we have seen, Jonkers shows (188–201) that ΘYΨ descend in tripartite fashion from a lost hyparchetype, g, which is closely related to C but independent of it. Some caution is warranted toward Y, since it was falsely considered independent in other dialogues by Immisch and Budé editors. In Ti, however, Y acquits itself. Conjunctive errors show that ΘYΨ form a group. Each is separated by further errors, and banal errors not likely to attract attention of correctors show that no one of the three is parent of either of the other two. Alongside ΘYΨ, Schanz had also ranked Par. gr. 2010 (= S, s. XIV), Vind. suppl. gr. 7 (= W, s. XIII² in Clt., R. and Ti.), and initially, Vat. gr. 1029 (= R, s. XIII–XIV). Schanz did not gain supporters, however, and Jonkers demonstrates that SWR in fact are derived through various stages from Ψ (229–260).

V and Θ boast no apographa. In Crit., two apographa are derived from A and the rest from F, while in Ti., most of the secondary MSS. descend from Ψ. It is worth noting that Jonkers finds no evidence that P is independent of A in Ti. (203–205; P lacks Criti.), although in Tetr. I–VII, P is a primary MS. in the W family. Jonkers’ five agreements of P with C and/or g against A could have resulted from contamination, as he suggests, but they could just as easily have arisen independently: sc. Ti. 24c7 οἴσοι AF : οἴσει PCg; 29a6 τῷ PCYρ : τῷ AFG; 71d3–4 χρωμένην AVCF: χρωμένη Pg; 72b5 ὀνομάζοιτ' AVF : ὀνομάζοιτ' PCΘΨ; 76e2 τῆς PCg : τῆς A VF.

As for Vat. gr. 228 (= Vat, s. XIV), although Burnet (CR 19 1905, 298 n. 2) thought it a corrected copy of the archetype of F, and thus, independent, Jonkers deems it probable that Vat is a contaminated copy of F itself in both dialogues (207–213, 347–351). It does not follow, however, that correct readings in Vat “must be regarded as due either to conjecture or contamination” (349), for Vat’s secondary status is not proved. Since Jonkers has not collated Vat in its entirety in these dialogues, the next editor will do well to do so, as further evidence for or against Vat’s independence may yet be forthcoming.

Jonkers offers many details about the secondary MSS. and early printed editions. Examination by autopsy enables him to advance some prove materiali (e.g. lacunae in Vind. suppl. gr. 7 match unwritable surfaces in Ψ, 232). From the evidence that Jonkers presents, it appears that good readings found only in secondary MSS. are Byzantine or humanist conjectures. Most striking are the corrections introduced into Flor. Laur. 80.19 (= β, s. XIV), for they are unique, superior readings, as Boter found also for the Republic. Stefano Martinelli Tempesta and Daniele Bianconi have recently discovered that some β² corrections were written by Gemistus Plethon, and at least one by Demetrius Triclinius. All merit further study, in hope that the MS.’ other correctors can be identified and the antiquity of unique β³ variants can be judged. Other information added since 1989 includes a report that the medieval Armenian version is based on a Greek MS. closely related to A but which preserved older variants (393).
In the *Index Testimoniorum*, Jonkers includes not only verbatim quotations but also citations, borrowings, and allusions. The authors and compilers to whom we owe these testimonia are listed in a twelve-page *Index Auctorum ... Laudantium*. By far most often represented are Middle Platonist, Aristotelian, and Neo-Platonist commentators: Plutarch, Alcinous, Porphyry, Proclus, Simplicius, et al. We also frequently encounter scientific writers like Galen and Strabo, Christian churchmen such as Clement and Cyril of Alexandria, Hippolytus, Origen, and Augustine, and scholiasts and other scholarly compilers. Researchers into late antique and Byzantine thought will profit from searching the *Index Auctorum* for writers of their interest.

As befits its cost, this volume is attractively produced and, as far as I noticed, free of typos. A stemma showing all the MSS. on one page would have been helpful. Any specialist on the Platonic text tradition needs to use this book.

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