

by Vitellius because he illtreated the Samaritans, the loyal allies of Rome (Hausrath *Hist. New Test. Times* ii p. 9 f, English translation). It is not likely that Herod, his successors, or Rome would interfere with the commercial interests of Samaritans because the Jews hated them.

N. HERZ.

'PONTIUS PILATE' IN THE CREED.

IN 1893 I dictated a note to my pupils in a course of lectures on the Creeds, which I ask permission to reproduce.

'... Rufinus (*in symb. ap.* 16) and Augustine (*de fide et symb.* 11) assert that the name of Pontius Pilate was intended to fix (approximately) the date of the Crucifixion. If this be true, it shews that the original tradition, which formed the base of the Creed, was drawn up very early in Syria, where the name of the Procurator would be used more naturally than that of the Emperor to date an event. Thus the name of Pilate locates the Creed as well as dates the Crucifixion, for the name of the local Roman Governor would be of interest only in the district where he had jurisdiction.'

I did not embody this note in my *Oecumenical Documents*, in 1899, because at the time I was rather enamoured of Zahn's theory that the mention of Pilate was intended to guard against a possible heathen perversion of a historic reality into a mere moral myth. But I was delighted to find, from Dr Sanday's article in the *J. T. S.* iii 20 (Oct. 1901), that the same conclusion had been reached by Marian Morawski in the *Zeitschrift für kath. Theologie*, 1895. It is true that Dr Sanday hesitates to accept this view. But a longer residence in the 'provinces' has only confirmed me in my opinion. Our Colonists always and most naturally date events by the names of their local governors. Thus the hurricane that struck Barbados in 1898 will always be referred to as having occurred in the time of Sir James Hay; and in St Vincent the recent eruptions of the Soufrière will be remembered as happening under the administratorship of Mr Cameron and the governorship of Sir Robert Llewellyn. The name of the reigning sovereign, Queen Victoria or King Edward, would not convey a date half so accurately. Yet, after all, it is probably not so much a matter of date as of inseparable association of an event with a person who was prominently concerned with it. Dr Sanday admits that

it is probable enough that the phrase, which had become a standing formula, assumed this character in Palestine. I would venture to go further, and say that before St Paul set out on his first missionary journey in A. D. 46, there was already a Baptismal Confession more or less definitely formulated in Syria, which St Paul carried with him and taught to his converts at their Baptism.

T. HERBERT BINDLEY.

THE ORIGEN-CITATIONS IN CRAMER'S CATENA ON I CORINTHIANS.

It has long been recognized that the text of many portions of Cramer's *Catena Graecorum Patrum in Novum Testamentum* leaves much to be desired. Since his first volume was published in 1838 large additions have been made to our knowledge of the Catenae themselves; but even where we have still to depend in great measure upon the MSS which Cramer used much can often be done to improve the text, since unfortunately in several cases he did not make his own collations. In the Introduction to his sixth volume (Gal., Eph., Phil., Col., Thess.) he himself expresses a fear that the 'scriba Parisiensis' whom he employed has not always truly represented the reading of the MS (Paris Cois. gr. 204) used for those Epistles. That his suspicion was justified was abundantly shewn by the new edition of Origen's commentary on Ephesians based upon that MS by the Rev. J. A. F. Gregg, and published in this JOURNAL¹.

During a recent visit to the Paris Library the present writer examined the MS upon which the Catena on 1 Corinthians is based with special reference to the Origen-citations. The MS (Paris, grec 227) contains only the Catena upon this Epistle, and is in excellent preservation. It consists of 213 leaves, of which the last seven are in a different but contemporary hand, and is rightly assigned to the sixteenth century. The spelling is very bad, but the writing is clear and contains no abbreviations of unusual difficulty. The *lemmata* are quite plainly distinguished from the commentary, the several portions of which are each invariably introduced by the name of the author from whom they

¹ J. T. S. January-July, 1902.