

THE HOME OF THE PSEUDO-CYPRIANIC *DE
MONTIBUS SINA ET SION.*

IN the JOURNAL for July 1906 (vol. vii pp. 597 ff) Mr C. H. Turner argued, on the basis of a passage in the concluding chapter, that the work must have been written in Rome. The passage reads thus: 'exulans ad centesimum effugit' (Hartel, p. 118 l. 14), and Mr Turner says: 'to the hundredth milestone. Hundredth from where? Why, of course, from Rome. The hundredth milestone was the well-known limit of the jurisdiction of the Praefectus Urbi: and though I believe that at a later period traces may be found of a similar jurisdiction in relation to other Western cities, such as Milan and Carthage, *the reference would have been meaningless, at the date of the de montibus, for any other place than the capital*' (the italics are mine).

That this conclusion is unwarranted, is proved by a passage in a well-known work, which has escaped Mommsen (*Strafrecht* p. 970), as well as Mr Turner. The *Apologia* of Apuleius, which is a literary expansion of the defence he made before the proconsul of Africa, Claudius Maximus, at Sabrata in the year A.D. 158, contains the following passage: 'Thallus solus, ut dixi, quod ferme ad centesimum lapidem longe exul est, is Thallus solus abest, sed misimus qui eum curriculo aduehat' (cap. 44). Sabrata was 300 Roman miles, as the crow flies, from Carthage, and much farther by road. It was possible to use the phrase *ad centesimum* in the middle of the second century, with clear reference to Carthage (or Utica?), and therefore the possibility still remains that the *De duobus montibus* was written in Africa.

A. SOUTER.

SILOAM.

MR H. W. SHEPPARD'S suggestion that the final 'm' in *Siloam* is a dual deserves careful consideration. If it stood alone, his explanation might be accepted (*Journal of Theological Studies* xvi 415). But there are many cases of a final consonant added to a foreign word without apparent reason which demand consideration. How are we to explain the final 'm' in *Nephtalim*? Final 'n' is found in *Bethsaidan*, *Golgothan*, *Chorazin*, whether they be accusatives or not. Final 'ph' occurs in *Asaph*, final 't' in *Elisabet*, final 'ch' in *Aceldamach* and *Sirach*. All the above except the last are found in the W.H. text of the New Testament. Can it be that there was a certain tendency to finish off a foreign word with a consonant? That suggestion would cover all the above examples as well as *Siloam*.

A. WRIGHT.

[In Mr. Sheppard's article p. 414 l. 21 for 'Tower' read 'Lower'.—Edd.]

EVST. 235.

(Scrivener 228.)

THIS MS of thirteenth or fourteenth century was, like Evan. 559 and Evst. 234, given to Sion College, London, by Mr Edward Payne, but there is no record of the date when this gift was made, nor is anything known of the previous history of the MS. There are 143 leaves of vellum, except three which are of paper in a different writing full of itacisms and other mistakes; Scrivener does not regard this writing as much later than the rest of the MS, though a less experienced palaeographer would feel inclined to differ from him here. There are two narrow columns on each page, 24 lines, very simple illuminations, titles and musical notes in red ink. The writing is simple, but very clear, ς is often used for $\sigma\tau$, $\epsilon\nu$ found both contracted and uncontracted. Between the $\rho\eta\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$ + is always used, semicolon (·) and comma are found occasionally, sign of interrogation very rarely, but questions are generally indicated by special musical signs. There are a few corrections p.m. and s.m. and a few marginal notes in black ink. Accentuation and aspiration are fairly correct throughout the MS, iota subscript is not found, but iota ascript occurs seventeen times, most