

Making Biblical Scholarship Accessible

This document was supplied for free educational purposes. Unless it is in the public domain, it may not be sold for profit or hosted on a webserver without the permission of the copyright holder.

If you find it of help to you and would like to support the ministry of Theology on the Web, please consider using the links below:



https://www.buymeacoffee.com/theology



https://patreon.com/theologyontheweb

PayPal

https://paypal.me/robbradshaw

A table of contents for the *Journal of Theological Studies* (old series) can be found here:

https://biblicalstudies.org.uk/articles_jts-os_01.php

pdfs are named: [Volume]_[1st page of article]

TRACES OF A SAYING OF THE DIDACHE.

On the precept 'Ιδρωτάτω ἡ ἐλεημοσύνη σου κτὲ there are notes by two writers in the last number of this Journal (vol. vii pp. 557, 593 f). The latter note brings together ten Latin citations of it, but a word remains to be said about the discovery of some of them. One of the three given as new was published in 1890. Resch, in a 'Nachtrag' to Log. 35 in his Agrapha (p. 288, 1889), quoted Professor Loofs as having found Desudet &c. in Cassiodorus. In a later 'Nachtrag' (p. 464 f) he gave Sit elemosina &c., as quoted in the new edition of Schaff's Didache from Piers the Plowman (ed. Skeat), with my 'Vermuthung' that Sit was for Sudet, and Petrus Comestor's confirmatory Desudet &c.

On Thursday, March 1, 1888, I read a paper on Ἱδρωτάτω κτὶ to the Cambridge Philological Society (C. U. Reporter, March 6), and at the meeting Dr Skeat quoted Sit elemosina &c. from Piers the Plowman. After this Dr Westcott gave me the reference for Bernard's Desudet &c.; and on the appearance of the Agrapha, in a letter dated Nov. 21, 1889, he wrote, 'You will have noticed that Resch, in his treatise on the 'Aγραφα, refers to Cassiodorus for a Latin quotation of the "Desudes . . .", like to but not identical with the one in Bernard.'

In some notes on the *Didache* published in the *Classical Review* (vol. ii 262 f, Oct. 1888) I wrote thus on Ίδρωτάτω κτέ.

'Professor Skeat has called my attention to the following passage of Piers Plowman (B vii 73) in connexion with the two sayings of the Διδαχή, Give to every one that asketh and Let thine alms sweat into thine hands:—

Catoun kenneth men thus, and the clerke of the stories, Cui des videto, is Catounes techynge;
And in the stories he techeth, to bistowe thyn almes;
Sit elemosina tua in manu tua, donec studes cui des.
Ac Gregori was a gode man, and bade vs gyuen alle
That asketh, for his love that vs alle leneth.

The saying Sit elemosina tua &c., looks like a corruption and perversion of Sudet elemosina tua in manus tuas, donec scias cui des.'

'Weitere Nachforschungen' led to the discovery of Comestor's Desudet &c. On 'Gregori' see below. In Sit &c., possibly 'studes'

is a corrupt survival from the missing Sudet. Some MSS read elemosina in, omitting the first tua.

In the Journal of Philology vol. xix 148-172 (July 1890—March 1891), I gave 'Traces of the Saying in Latin' from Piers the Plowman, Augustine (2), Cassiodorus, Bernard, and Petrus Comestor. 'St Augustine', I wrote (p. 158), 'has it in the form Sudet &c., in a passage communicated by an English correspondent to Prof. F. Brown, of New York, and published in the New York Independent of December 12, 1889; and also in a previous passage.'

Abaelard (Pierre Abailard), in Dom Ramsay's citation (J. T. S. vii 594), teaches that eleemosyna is '... non temere cuilibet porrigenda; sed sudet, sicut scriptum est, eleemosyna in manu tua, donec invenias qui dignus sit,' &c. (Migne P. L. clxxviii 569); thus giving a negative turn to the saying. Others, as Augustine, make it supplement Παττὶ τῷ αἰτοῦντί σε δίδου and inculcate giving also τῷ μὴ αἰτοῦντι.

Another Latin quotation of 'Ιδρωτάτω κτέ has been found by Dr Skeat. In his sixth edition of *Piers the Plowman* (1891) he wrote on Passus vii 76, B-text, that there were similar remarks on almsgiving 'in the Compendium by Peter Cantor, who was Bishop of Tournay, A. D. 1191'. Accordingly we read in Migne P. L. ccv 150:—

'Cui etiam des, considerandum, iuxta illud poetae:

Videto cui des.

Et iterum: Desudet eleemosyna in manu tua &c. (Eccli. xxix).'

Turning to 'Piers Plowman', ed. Skeat for the Early English Text Society, Part IV (1885), I find the same note on Peter Cantor, whose Desudet &c. was thus referred to apparently before any student of the Didache (ed. Bryennius, 1883) had found that the saying was extant in Latin. We now know of eleven Latin quotations of it.

Comestor, 'the clerke of the stories', writes to the following effect, on the authority of a 'traditio Hebraeorum', in his *Historia Scholastica*, Lib. Deut. cap. 5, de decima secunda (Migne P. L. exeviii 1251 f):—

The first annual tithe 'separabant Levitis: de hac dictum est, Desudet eleemosyna in manu tua, donec invenias iustum cui des, id est illum cui debes'. A tithe of the remaining nine parts 'sibi reservabant'. 'Qui autem ampliora his illis tribus festis expendere volebat, aliqua de bonis adhuc separabat,' etc. Also triennially 'duabus decimis sublatis ut diximus', they set aside a tithe of the residue 'in usus pauperum'. 'De hac dictum est, Omni petenti tribue.'

Thus explained *Desudet* &c. takes precedence of *Omni petenti tribue*, and imposes a first charge on the produce of a man's labours.

Dr Skeat takes 'Gregori' to be a mistake for Jerome, Gregory's saying in the *Plowman* agreeing with Jerome on Eccles. xi 6 (Migne

P.L. xxiii 1103), 'Ne eligas cui bene facias ... Incertum est enim quod opus magis placeat Deo'. Gregory the Great writes in Reg. Past. iii 20 (J. T. S. vii 594), 'Ne sub obtentu largitatis ea quae possident inutiliter spargant, audiant quod scriptum est, Sudet eleemosyna in manu tua'.

C. TAYLOR.