

Two Notes on the Canterbury Biblical Commentaries

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The works in question are published in B. Bischoff and M. Lapidge, *Biblical Commentaries from the Canterbury School of Theodore and Hadrian*, Cambridge Studies in Anglo-Saxon England 10 (Cambridge 1994); I use the editors' sigla (PentI and EvII) to refer to them.

I

PentI 3 *Cudere*¹ .i. *manducare*—"Cudere ['to forge']: that is, to devour." (298[Text]–299[Translation]; N.B. .i. = *id est*)

Edd.: "It is not clear why the Commentator should have glossed *codere* with *manducare*, which is in no sense a synonym" (430). They note that in the Old Testament glosses in Karlsruhe, Badische Landesbibliothek, Aug. perg. 99, fols. 37–52,² *codere* is glossed with *condere uel scribere* (136).

Perhaps the Commentator, who sprinkles Old English words in his work (see the list on p. 588 of the edition), was here subconsciously associating *codere* with Old English *cwudu* "cud."³ This association would explain his glossing the word with *manducare*.

II

EvII 18 *Asse ueneunt*⁴ .i. *uenduntur*. *Asse graece* .i. *duo aerea minuta*—"Sold for a farthing: that is, sold off. A farthing in Greek (ἄσσήριον) is equivalent to two copper mites." (400[Text]–401[Translation])

I suspect that the transmitted text should be emended: . . . *Asse* <, *assario*> *graece* .i. *duo aerea minuta*—" . . . for an *as*, *assarion* in Greek, i.e. two copper mites." As the editors note, *assarius*, the archaic form of *as*, "was borrowed into Greek as ἄσσήριον, and is attested in this form in the

¹ From Jerome's *Preface to the Pentateuch*; see, e.g., R. Weber et al., *Biblia Sacra iuxta Vulgatam versionem*, 4th ed. (Stuttgart 1994) 3. 5.

² Partially published in E. Steinmeyer and E. Sievers, *Die althochdeutschen Glossen* V (Berlin 1922) 135–225.

³ Cf., e.g., J. Bosworth and T. Northcote Toller, *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* (Oxford 1898) 181.

⁴ I.e. Matt. 10. 29.

Greek text of Matt. X.29" (511). The word *assario* could have dropped out of the text through visual similarity to the preceding *asse* (homoiarchon). For the pattern of expression, cf. EvII 69 *Legio*⁵ *autem graece dicitur legion*—"Legion: the word in Greek is *legeon* (λεγεών)" (408[Text]–409[Translation]).

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⁵ I.e. Mark 5. 9.