

## Abbreviations and Conventional Signs

### Sigla

EE = the Épinal-Erfurt Glossary, edited from its three manuscript witnesses

Ep = Épinal, Bibliothèque municipale, MS 72 (2), saec. VII/VIII, fols. 94–107

Ef = Erfurt, Wissenschaftliche (Universitäts-) Bibliothek, MS Amplonianus, MS 2o 42, saec. IX, fols. 1–14v

Cp = Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, MS 144, saec. IX, fols. 4–64v

Ef2 = Erfurt, Wissenschaftliche (Universitäts-) Bibliothek, MS Amplonianus, MS 2o 42, saec. IX, fols. 14v–34v

Exp. Not. = *Expositio Notarum*, Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Additional C.144, saec. XI, fols. 114v–132r

Editions cited in the notes to the edition (See the Bibliography for full information.)

Dionisotti = A. C. Dionisotti, *Expositio Notarum* (Cambridge, 2022).

Goetz = Georg Goetz, ed., *Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum*, 7 vols. (Leipzig, 1888-1923), vol. 5, pp. 337–401.

Goetz [OL] = reading from Goetz based on the earlier readings of Franz Oehler and Gustav Löwe

Hessels = J.H. Hessels, ed., *An Eighth-Century Latin-Anglo-Saxon Glossary Preserved in the Library of Corpus Christi Cambridge* (Cambridge, 1890)

Pheifer = J.D. Pheifer, *Old English Glosses in the Épinal-Erfurt Glossary* (Oxford, 1974)

Schlutter = Otto Schlutter, ed., *Das Epinaler und Erfurter Glossar. I. Teil: Faksimile und Transliteration des Epinaler Glossars* (Hamburg, 1912)

### Editorial

*adv.* = adverb

[*book title*] = The entry contains a book title.

*cf.* = compare

[*damaged*] = Text is lost to manuscript damage.

[*etym.*] = etymology. The gloss contains an etymology (sometimes hidden).

*f.* = for

*gr.* = Greek

[*gramm.*] = The entry pertains to grammar (e.g. *aes* : *aeris* shows that the genitive case of *aes* is *aeris*).

*heb.* = Hebrew

[*incomp.*] = The entry requires additional information to make full sense.

*lat.* = Latin

[*meton.*] = metonymy, e.g. substitution of a proper name for a thing

[*mismatch*] = The gloss incorrectly interprets the lemma.

[*missing*] = Archetypal material is missing from a specific manuscript witness.

*n.* = noun

[*name interp.*] = The gloss explains a proper name with an etymology or associative term (taken from Jerome's *De nominibus hebraicis* or other patristic work).

*OIr* = Old Irish

*osc.* = Oscan

[*recomp.*] = recomposition. The gloss gives the classical form of a verb which has been recomposed in the lemma, i.e., the original vowel of the root replaces the weakened form in the compounded form, e.g., A116 *accape* for *accipe*.

[*r.*] = reconstructed. The archetypal reading cannot be reliably determined from the manuscript witnesses

*sc.* = *scilicet*, supply a word

*v.* = verb

*viz.* = *videlicet*, introduces explanation

### Signs and Printing Conventions

( ) = suggested corrected word or form of a word; used in both archetype and translations

columns

[ ] = "helper" word printed in Roman, or explanation of nature of entry, e.g. *etym.*, printed in italics

? after word = uncertain

(?) under archetypal lemma or gloss = insoluble at present

∨ a carat = used in the three manuscript witness columns to indicate an insertion

! = imperative form of the verb

< = derived from

⊂ = a scribal convention in the Épinal manuscript, used to connect elements of a word that have been wrongly separated

\* immediately before a word = hypothetical word

\*\*\* = illegible letter forms in damaged sections of the manuscript pages

**bold type** = Old English word and its translation into Modern English, in cols. 4 and 5 only

*italic type* = indicates expanded abbreviations

10-point font = indicates letters partially erased but still legible

10-point font in bold used in col. 1 of letters C, D, E, and U for readings of Ef2, where Ep readings are missing